

Middle East War Spurred By US Involvement

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
The Middle East war rages on and the longer it lasts, the greater the U.S. involvement becomes.

The war erupted on October 6 and ten days later, it was clear there would be no repeat of the 7-day war in 1967 in which Israel attacked, conquered and occupied huge chunks of Arab lands, and not

incidentally, vast oil resources in the Sinai desert. And as the outcome of the latest conflict became more and more uncertain, the U.S. government quickly rushed to the aid of its imperialist outpost in Middle East, using any pretense available and in effect, no pretense at all. Exhortations that U.S. involvement is necessary to

offset USSR support for the Arabs, is the most often used rationale for another escapade of U.S. military aggression in the world.

After a week of the war, the state of North Carolina became the site of particular military activity as the 18th Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg in Fayetteville and a huge contingent of Marines from Camp Le

jeune in Jacksonville, donned battle gear and headed for the Middle East in planes and ships.

The Marines had hardly rested from weeks of intensive desert warfare training in August, designed to ready them to fight on Arab soil.

The memory of the debates and conflicts over the U.S. involvement in South East

Asia were quickly forgotten as members of the Nixon administration and the congress - liberals and conservatives, hawks and doves - scrambled over each other in a rush to proclaim solidarity with Israel.

Zionist in the U. S. are still moving to empty their hearts and pocketbooks in support of the Israeli war (Cont'd on pg. 8)



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War with Portuguese Continues

Independence For Guinea-Bissau

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

A new African state has emerged to proclaim its independence from centuries of colonial rule. On September 24, announcements were broadcast from three African countries, declaring the independence of Guinea-Bissau from Portuguese rule.

The country has been led into independence by the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC).

The declaration does not by any means, signal the end of intense armed struggle in Guinea-Bissau, because Portugal refuses to recognize the right of African people to govern themselves and their land.

The proclamation comes nine months after the assassination of Amílcar Cabral, who had led the struggle in Guinea-Bissau as founder and Secretary-General of PAIGC. Amílcar Cabral had been destined to become the country's first President, before his murder by the Portuguese.

The Declaration of Independence comes after a decade of guerrilla warfare. The National Independence Movement now claims control over 75 percent of the country. Portugal remains an occupying foreign power in some areas, notably in the cities

of Bissau and Bafata.

Announcement of the independence move came in a communiqué released in Dakar, Senegal and Conakry, Guinea.

Delegates to the National Assembly were chosen by popular election a year ago. The elections, in which more than 77 thousand people voted, were conducted in all areas of Guinea-Bissau not under Portuguese control. According to the PAIGC communiqué, the assembly has now carried out the sovereign wishes of its people in declaring the state of independence from Portugal.

The independence declaration comes at a time when the PAIGC has had increasing success in the military arena. During a two-month period from March to May, 1973, the PAIGC forces shot down fourteen Portuguese planes, for the first time proving itself a threat to Portugal's supremacy in the air. Then on May 25th the Fort at Guilede, one of the remaining large Portuguese fortifications in the country, fell to a PAIGC attack.

Despite films, photographs, and reports by visitors, however, Portugal continues to maintain that

(Cont'd on pg. 17)



SCENE INSIDE GUINEA-BISSAU AS A MEMBER OF PAIGC WAVES A UNITED NATIONS flag. Last month, Guinea-Bissau proclaimed its independence from Portugal.

✓ Va. City Council Hits S. Africa Support

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
PETERSBURG, Va. - The seven member, Black controlled city council, in this Virginia city, became the first municipal government in the country to vote a condemnation of U.S. financial support to the racist government of South

Africa and threatened to withdraw all city funds from the United Virginia Bank, because the bank

had made over \$2 million in secret loans to the South African regime.

The threat to withdraw funds has not been carried through, however, because one Black councilman disqualified himself from the voting and a white councilman, who supported the resolution in September succumbed to pressure and refused to support a final resolution in October.

The initial resolution was introduced on Sept. 19, by Roy Hines, a 25-year-old Black man elected to the council in June of this year. The seven-member council is divided into three white and four Black members including a Black Mayor, Herman Fauntleroy.

All the Black members, except Fauntleroy, were newly elected in June and included Florence Farley, a

"Our money loaned to South Africa"

(cont'd from pg. 1)

Virginia State College professor, and Rev. Clyde Johnson, a local Baptist minister, in addition to Hines and Fauntleroy.

The resolution, as introduced by Hines, noted the atrocities of the South African government against Black people and instructed the city manager to submit a letter to United Virginia Bank, requesting it to withdraw its loans to South Africa or face a loss of business from the city of Petersburg.

When the resolution was introduced, Fauntleroy disqualified himself from the voting, claiming "conflict of interest," because of his relationship with the bank. A white councilman, who is a member of the board of directors for the bank, did not disqualify himself. Thus, the situation was set such that a tie vote could have resulted, and a tie would automatically kill a bill.

The other three Black councilmen solidly supported the resolution and it passed 4-2 when a white councilman, John Slater, decided to support the resolution "for humanitarian reasons, not economic or political considerations." He made his decision after the council heard testimony from Judge William Booth of the American Committee on Africa, just returned from a fact-finding trip to South Africa.

When the committee reconvened on Oct. 2, to consider the response by the bank, they discovered that not only had the bank flatly rejected their request, but also that Slater had been pressured out of his "humanitarian" stance.

Council members opposed to the resolution, sprang a technicality that the original vote had not actually authorized the withdrawal

of any funds - it had only authorized the letter with the threat of a fund withdrawal. The Black council members chose not to force a vote at that point, since a tie would have killed it and a non-vote left the issue alive. A resolution that the council send a letter of apology to the bank was killed by a 3-3 tie vote.

In an interview with YOB News Service, Hines told why he had introduced the measure. "I thought it was important for us - both Black and white - to take a stand on this issue because everything South Africa stands for is in contradiction to the things we office holders, profess to believe in when we take the oath of office."

Hines, a product of Petersburg and a recent graduate of Syracuse University, commented that critics have said that the council had no business becoming involved in such matters and to those critics he replied, "We did not create the international situation. If United Virginia Bank had not made the loans, then we would have had no need for the resolution. But Black people put money in that bank and local people have a right to question what the bank uses that money for."

He explained that a good deal of local sentiment against the measure had been generated by people using scare tactics and distortions. People were told that if the council withdrew the funds, other banks would refuse to handle the city's funds and that local tax rates would go up as a result.

"Those things are simply not true, but some people were influenced by these distortions," noted Hines as he outlined that his next move will be to attempt to

educate more people to the truth and seek to generate the popular support he knows is there once people understand the issue. He is determined not to yield to the tensions and pressures.

He reflected that, "those meetings were tension packed, because, for the first time, this city council was talking about more than just building sidewalks."

Yet Hines, it is evident, is just as passionate and determined when the issue is indeed sidewalks or street lights if they are for a Black community desperately in need of them.

"I was shocked when they elected me," Hines remembered of his June election. "I ran to use the campaign as a platform to raise issues about hunger, and poor housing in this city - to debate new ideas and speak for the poor."

"The people I seek to represent are not the ones who come before the council to discuss the new bridge or a \$5 million bond issue, they are people like the Black lady who wanted 12 cents a mile to pay for transporting her daughter to a school for the deaf in another city."

"They are people like the lady who came to me asking the council to order the police chief to stop beating her every weekend, or the family with five inches of wall between them and freezing weather, because the city housing code is not enforced on landlords."

Hines went on to state that he felt that it was important to these local issues to raise larger issues such as the role of ITT in Chile or Gulf Oil in Africa, "because if we understand a little about how these people operate at that level, it gives us a better view when we have to deal with these same people locally."

WORLD NEWS & ANALYSIS

UNITED NATIONS - A long list of nations have already begun to give diplomatic recognition to the newly independent state of Guinea [Bissau]. As could be expected Portuguese colonialists tried to play down the historic event by calling it "just a propaganda stunt." Algeria, Tanzania, Nigeria, and other states now recognizing Guinea (Bissau) made the Portuguese position in Africa grow even weaker....Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian government-in-exile has sent a letter to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim requesting UN recognition for the government-in-exile. At this time it is unlikely that Waldheim will put it on the General Assembly agenda.

Comoro Islands - Under heavy pressure from the local African population France has begun to plan a regional program for the Comoro Islands, near Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, which will balkanize (split up) this group of islands so that each will supposedly "manage its affairs and express its personality." France will still dominate the economy and thus political affairs of these islands.

Peking - China announced that it was expecting a good harvest of rice and other autumn crops despite serious drought and excessive rainfall in different parts of the country. The Peking Review has already reported a record harvest of rice during the early growing season....

Nairobi - While representatives from the racist regimes of South Africa and Israel spoke at the International Monetary Fund meeting the delegates of African and Arab nations lead a successful boycott. Revealing its new strategy of seeking economic hegemony over African states to win political concessions the white delegate from South Africa announced that his racist regime would triple its "donation" to the World Bank.

South Africa - The white dictatorship of this area have sold nearly all the gold produced by the black labor force. This country so rich in natural resources has been almost bled of its gold deposits by white settlers eager to profit off cheap labor and resources. While it has been published that the salaries of black workers has increased by 46 percent, it is seldom mentioned that wages for white workers went up to 70 percent. Any wage increase, no matter how high, cannot replace the necessity to rule one's own nation without interference from colonial or neo-colonialist agents of imperialism.

Argentina - The People's Revolutionary Army, a left wing guerrilla group, denied that it was responsible for the assassination of Peronist labor leader Jose Rucci.

Chile - The following letter was sent to the Washington Post in response to the bloody military coup in Chile. It is well worth reading and thinking about:

"Prior to being in Santiago, Chile, during Allende's first year in office, I must admit I was an avid anti-Marxist. However, after listening to so many people who said the poor people could really get ahead financially if they tried, I decided to investigate the situation for myself.

Our maid, Alicia, who worked so diligently in our little home and taking care of our children for 65 cents a day, requested our discarded newspapers to prevent the cold entering her roof. We asked to see her home and her husband, who was employed six days a week for 85 cents a day, came to pick us up the following Sunday.

We finally arrived in their make-shift two-room shack, after taking three buses and walking a mile in a horrible rain. They were so proud that we, as Americans, would come to visit them, that all their friends and relatives were there to entertain us. The mother, father, 10-year-old daughter and 5-year-old son all slept in a single bed. Their home was heated by a five-gallon can cut down and placed on a block of wood filled with charcoal.

I might add they had a huge picture of Allende hanging in their kitchen.

Now I ask you - why was Allende "elected" and why was he overthrown."



NO ONE MAY EVER KNOW HOW MANY THOUSANDS OF CHILEANS WERE MURDERED during the bloody military coup, toppling the popular government of Salvador Allende. There are few doubts about U.S. involvement in the coup.



THE SENECA INDIANS IN NEW YORK HAVE DECLARED complete sovereignty over the reservation and base their declaration in U.S. law.

Firestone to Open New Plant in Mozambique

YOBUS NEWS SERVICE
MOZAMBIQUE - The Firestone Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, has been granted a license by the Portuguese, to build a plant in Mozambique, which when completed, will have the capacity to produce more than a thousand tires a day. The plant is scheduled to begin operation around the end of the year (1973) or at the beginning of 1974. The average wage for Africans working in the plant will be only 20 cents a day.

This is a clear example of the runaway plant, which will not only super-exploit Black workers in Africa, but will, in addition, both financially and morally support the illegal rule of Portuguese colonialism and the continuation of the war against the forces of national liberation.

In addition, thousands of Black workers in Akron, Ohio will find themselves out of work and headed for the unemployment lines.

To quote from the first president of FRELIMO, Eduardo Mondlane, "Since 1960, more capitalists have come first to Angola and then to Mozambique. Big foreign companies are making huge projects. They are initiating industries, processing (manufacture) industries, etc. There are now investments from all western European countries...and the United States. These are meant to get the countries involved at this level in order to sustain the economy (and) to make the Portuguese war (against Africans) continue and in the process gain quick profit."

YOBUS NEWS SERVICE
 The 5,000 Seneca Indians of the Cattaraugus Reservation in New York, declared themselves a sovereign nation recently and asserted that they are prepared to take up arms to defend their land against encroachments from the U.S. government or the state of New York.

The Indians said they would seek to establish their sovereignty legally, using a 1964 law which had been imposed on them, stripping them of U.S. citizenship, but which inadvertently left them with the right to declare national independence.

Meredith Quinn, a Sioux Indian and legal adviser to the Seneca, has already presented the independence declaration to the U.S. Congress and the N.Y. State legislature in Albany.

The action is the second such declaration by Indian groups in this country in recent months. The first being at Wounded Knee.

Quinn, who was also legal adviser at Wounded Knee, pointed out that the Seneca declaration is based in U.S. law, unlike the Wounded Knee declaration. But he went on to add that any efforts by state or federal authorities to enforce their laws over the new nation, could lead to an "eruption of violence like the Wounded Knee incident."

Quinn went on to note that the reservation's tribal council, which acts as puppets for the U.S., is opposed to the declaration but it has lost its mandate to govern because the overwhelming majority of the population does not support the council.

Speaking more of the bold move, Quinn said, "This is the only way to keep our

lands and the lives of our people intact." He explained that the present U.S. rule over the Indians, was instituted "on trial basis" by 19th century treaties.

"After 160 years and after losing 18 million acres of land, we consider the trial over," he said.

At this writing, U.S. authorities have yet to admit knowledge of the declaration. Police officials in Erie County, disavow any word of the declaration, yet the Bureau of Indian Affairs has substantially beefed up its police forces in the area.

Such a declaration, involving 21,000 acres of land and backed up by 5,000 determined people, could have significant ramifications throughout this country. And it is made ever more difficult for the U.S. to handle since the move is solidly based in a law which has been governing the Seneca for ten years.

Quinn has already started procedures to gain recognition as the ambassador from the Seneca Indian Nation to the United States.

The next move is up to the U.S.

Portuguese Now Admit Mozambique Massacres

YOBUS NEWS SERVICE
 Lisbon - After scores of "official" denials the Portuguese government has acknowledged that Portuguese troops did in fact massacre African villagers in Mozambique. Portuguese officials termed the killing as "retaliatory acts," committed by an

In a recent development, the Johannesburg Star, newspaper of South Africa said that it had obtained reports of a massacre of 190 Africans in December by Portuguese commandos, that has been officially confirmed by the Portuguese government. However, Mr. Dias termed the report "Untrue."

"isolated force" operating against orders. According to reports, the Portuguese army is now in the process of preparing a case against those responsible for "reprehensible" acts against civilians in the Mozambique district of Tete.

In the army raid which the Portuguese officials have admitted took place as many as 50 people were killed.

When contacted about the killings, Mr. Felix Dias, press officer for the Embassy of Portugal in Washington, D.C., stated "killings did take place, but further details were not available at this time."

The report in the Star, noted that the massacre has come to light with the dismissal of Col. Armando Videira, governor and military commander of the Tete district, where the massacre took place.

The Star also stated that Premier Marcello Caetano had personally ordered the dismissal of the colonel whom he held personally responsible for the killings.

The reports of the killings in Mozambique have caused worldwide repercussions. In Holland, for example, the Portuguese Embassy was set on fire, in a direct protest against Portugal's colonial policies.

CHANGE IN YOBUS LEADERSHIP

YOBUS NEWS SERVICE
GREENSBORO, N.C. - The Youth Organization for Black Unity (YOBUS) Governing Council, ended its fall meeting with the announcement that James "Tim" Thomas will succeed Nelson Johnson as chairman of the 4-year-old national organization.

Nelson Johnson steps down from his position after having headed the organization since its inception in 1969. During those four years, the organization has grown steadily in size, ideological understanding, and the scope of its work. The organization started as the Student Organization for Black Unity (SOBU), and made the name change to

YOBUS in 1972.

Tim Thomas assumes the chairmanship after having held several other national offices. During his tenure in the organization, Thomas has held positions as national vice-chairman, coordinator of International Affairs, and coordinator of Youth Affairs.

Commenting on the role of his successor, Nelson noted, "YOBUS leadership has always been characteristically collective and Tim has always assumed as much of that collective responsibility as me or anyone else. Thus, for YOBUS, this change of leadership responsibility does not have any of the ramifications it would in some other organizations, which are centered around one, pro-

jected personality."

Johnson also commented that he see no let up in his own work schedule - only that he will now concentrate his attention in some other areas of work.

In his duties as YOBUS National Chairman, Thomas will continue to work out of Washington, D.C., where he has been based for most of his years in the organization.

Most of the YOBUS national office functions currently carried out in Greensboro will, in a deliberate process, be shifted to offices in Washington. The Greensboro location will retain many of its present functions as a regional office.



TIM THOMAS, NEW YOBUS NATIONAL CHAIRMAN.

School Lunches, Housing Subsidies Cut by Nixon

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. - The latest results of the unplanned nature of the U.S. economy, are the massive cuts in the School Lunch Programs. Senate investigators recently found that more than 800,000 students, nationally, have been forced out of federally funded subsidized school lunch programs.

The price of school lunches have increased by as much as 10 cents per pupil over last year's prices. According to Sister Barbara West Simmons, candidate for D.C. School Board in D.C., "the working poor are the ones who will be hit hardest by the program cuts."

"Our research shows that the cutoff level is those families with income above \$4,200 per year. This becomes particularly devastating when one considers that out of the total 135,000 student population in the D.C. school system, 75,000, over 51 percent, are on the Aid for Dependent Children Program," explained Sister Simmons.

"In addition, it becomes more shocking when one notes the fact that the majority of these families have four or more children. Although these families are self supporting, with rising food prices, (see chart), to be cut off the School Lunch Program, places an additional burden on the families already meager resources while depriving children of a hot meal."

Families with four children and an annual income of \$5,310 (\$4,275 Nat. poverty level) and above are ineligible for the free meal program in D.C. public schools. While those same families with an income of \$6,380 or above are ineligible for the reduced meal program.

Economic Analysts report that the rising food prices and the lunch program are symptoms of what can be expected in an unplanned economy.

"Monopolists, those corporations who own the farms, dairies, and wholesale houses that make sure food gets to the supermarket shelves, are holding food off the market to drive up the price."

These companies, owned by individual families and large corporations, make profits as opposed to human needs their priority. One economist pointed to the recent slaughter of chickens, that many people viewed nationally on television, as an example of the length capitalists will go to increase their profit, at the expense of hungry children.

"In a planned economy, the needs of society determine production as opposed to how much money to go in the capitalists pockets." A society that pays billions of dollars in welfare to rich farmers for not planting grain, while millions of children in New York, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and 10 blocks from the White House go to bed hungry, is indicative of the total change that is necessary for the existing social order.

Food Service Director for D.C. Public Schools, Joseph Stuart, was unavailable for comment as was the director of the General Nutrition Division of the Department of Agriculture. The General Nutrition Division oversees the administration of school lunch programs across the nation.

The Nixon administration has announced that the Federal Government is moving out of the housing business.

The government will begin to cut back housing aid to Black and poor communities. The goal stated in 1968 of providing some 600,000 units of housing for the nation's poor has been reduced to only 200,000 by the Nixon Administration. The reason the administration only cut the total to 200,000 was because the 200,000 units had already been contracted by the government; if they had not

known the total would have been cut to zero.

Under the new scheme, the government will provide funds for the poor to purchase homes on the open market instead of building them.

However, the cash payments will not be enough for the poor to purchase new housing in either city or suburbs. The program will encourage poor people to buy or rent homes from whites who now own them inside the city. Allowing the whites to move to new homes in the suburbs, paid for by either sales or from rents paid by the poor.

James T. Lynn, secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, admitted that, "The goal is a 'decent' home, maximum use of existing housing where available, not a new home."

The cash payments would fall between \$50 and \$80 per month, indicating the quality of the housing which will be available to the poor, under Nixon's program.

Military Rampage Eased in Uganda

KAMPALA, Uganda (PAC) - It has been reported that the Ugandan government, headed by General Idi Amin, has repealed a law passed in 1971 allowing soldiers to arrest civilians suspected of committing crimes.

The report further says that members of the armed forces will not be able to arrest people and urged civilians to resist arrest by anyone claiming to be a member of the armed forces.

This badly needed repeal comes during a time when Uganda, a small East African country, is attempting to recover from a 1 1/2 years stint of violence, bloodshed and death due to the recklessness of soldiers and the seemingly instability of the Amin regime.



MPLA PRESIDENT AGOSTINHO NETO SPEAKING AT meeting inside Angola.

Portuguese Fail Plot to Assassinate MPLA Head

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
BRAZZAVILLE - A plot was recently uncovered which had as its aim the assassination of Dr. Agostinho Neto, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

The plot was an attempt on the part of the Portuguese colonialist to add Dr. Neto's name to the growing list of leaders of national liberation movements assassinated by the Portuguese. On February 3, 1969, Eduardo Mondlane, president of FRELIMO was assassinated by the Portuguese, using a mail bomb. On January 20, 1973, Amilcar Cabral, Sec.-Gen. of PAIGC, fell at the hands of Portuguese agents, who had infiltrated the PAIGC.

Because of the success of the plan for the assassination of Amilcar Cabral, the Portuguese attempted to duplicate it in Angola. The plot, following the plan used in Guinea-Bissau, was composed of a group of Portuguese agents who posed as deserters from the Portuguese army. In reality, they

were members of the Portuguese intelligence service. Once inside the ranks of the movement, their orders were to build up a network of false fighters, for the purpose of strangling the armed nationalist struggle against Portuguese troops.

In addition, the plot also included the closing of the frontier between Zambia and Angola and substitution of the existing ruling committee of the MPLA with one which would be more disposed to negotiations with the Portuguese, which were to lead to the establishment of a neo-colonial solution, under the control of Lisbon.

The infiltrators had managed to work their way up into the higher ranks of the party and were functioning out of the party's offices in Brazzaville.

An official spokesperson for MPLA, Lucio Lars, stated that "some of the persons involved in the plot had been arrested, but the key figures in the assassination plot had escaped to Portugal."

Portuguese Claim Chinese Military Aid to FRELIMO

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
LOURENCO MARQUES - Unable to explain their latest military defeats at the hands of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), the Portuguese officials have come up with the story that they are not being beaten by Africans, but by Chinese.

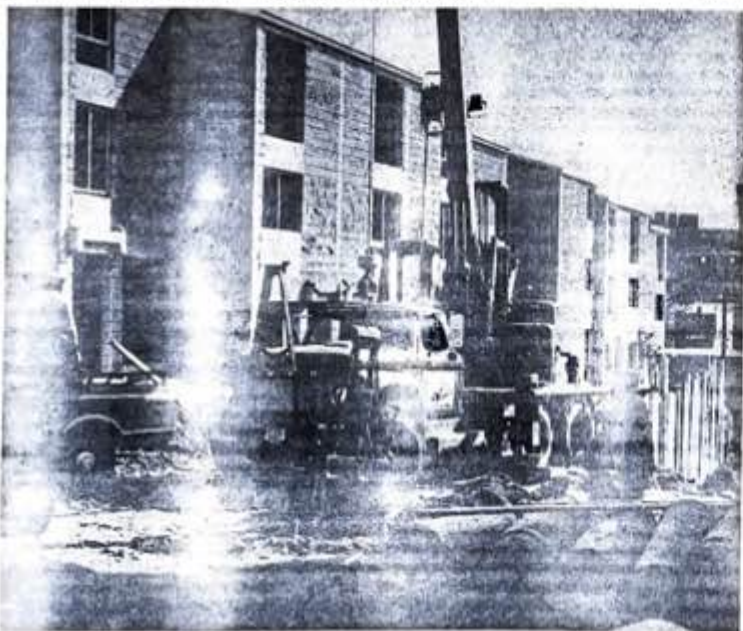
According to Portuguese military authorities, Chinese "military advisors" are fighting with the Mozambique guerrillas.

This government created story will do little if anything to calm the fears of the European settlers in Mozambique, who see the war coming closer and closer, day by day. Even in Lourenco Marques the nerves of the whites are on edge. One

commentator in Lourenco Marques stated "...the terrorist activity so close now to Beira and possibly even further south means we're all now cleaning our pistols and taking another look at the condition of our rifles."

Freedom fighters in Mozambique are now using ground to ground missiles, which are hitting Portuguese military posts with exact precision.

Reports coming from the construction site of the Corbora Basa Dam state that the Portuguese are trying to find some way of preventing FRELIMO missiles from destroying important construction materials and killing building personnel.



THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION HAS KILLED PROGRAMS TO BUILD SUBSIDIZED HOUSING for the poor.

U.S. Troops in Civilian Clothes Continue War

NEW YORK (LNS)—The large companies, using American personnel, have replaced the American military (in Vietnam). But all they are doing is hiring military men as civilians to do exactly the same job as before. I guess the best way to describe their work is to call them mercenaries, plain and simple," John Naveau observed.

Naveau returned from Vietnam in August after spending six months working for Lear-Siegler, a major war contractor. He was describing what has been called the "civilianization" of the war.

Even before the cease-fire was signed in January, well-prepared corporations placed ads in newspaper all over the country offering interviews for "Air Craft Maintenance Personnel, Crew Chiefs-Jet Fighter Aircraft, Fighter Pilots Instructors, Communications Center Personnel, Helicopter Pilot for positions in Vietnam and Southeast Asia.

The signing of the agreement, which read "The United States will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of South Vietnam," and "advisors from the above-mentioned countries to all paramilitary organizations and the police force will also be withdrawn within sixty police force will also be withdrawn within sixty days," only speeded up the recruiting.

Naveau explained how the system works: "If I was a flight mechanic in the Air Force, I would get a discharge upon leaving the Air Force my contract with a company. Then I would go out on civilian clothes and go back to my job. Same job, different clothing.

"There is still a lot of brass in Saigon doing military advising and direct war work, but they are there on 'Temporary Duty' so they are not considered as being stationed in Vietnam. They get incredible pay for being there, plus villas and personal maids."

In the Marine Corps for 14 years, John Naveau left the service in 1967 to go into a Veterans Administration Hospital with tuberculosis and was discharged in 1969 as a staff sergeant. While in the Marines, he went to Indochina three times; the first in 1964 to supply the French troops at Dien Bien Phu, then twice between 1964 and 1967.

In February, he decided to go back to Vietnam to find out what was going on. Lear-Siegler hired him as a helicopter repairman and when they discovered that he didn't know anything about repairing helicopters, he was moved to the public relations department.

"Lear-Siegler is cleaning up on the money by filling contracts for the Air Force," John said in an interview. "For example, the Air Force pays Lear-Siegler \$12-14 an hour for a mechanic, but Lear-Siegler only pays \$2.10 and hour to the mechanic. All the ordinance, all the weapons, and all the planes are American and most of the ground support crews and many of the pilots are American. All the U. S. government does is give the money to Thieu so that they can say that these people are

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER PERSONNEL

Operation & Repair

SOUTHEAST ASIA ASSIGNMENTS

Federal Electric Corporation has immediate openings for personnel assignments in the Air Force area.

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Bellini Interviews

MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL

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THESE ADS HAVE APPEARED IN NEWSPAPERS IN Baltimore, Philadelphia and San Francisco. The jobs are in Southeast Asia and reflect the fact that U.S. corporations have

working for the Vietnamese, not the U. S.

According to Aerospace Daily, after the agreements were signed, Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedman, "conceded that the Vietnamese could bridge the (pilot) gap by hiring 'contract personnel' which could either be active duty U. S. pilots loaned to them or recently retired USAF fliers. The CIA's Air America airline uses some active duty personnel who merely shed their uniforms for the duty."

It's hard to say how many Americans are now in Vietnam. The Pentagon claims that there are 5,000 working for corporate contractors and 1100 civilians working for the Defense Department.

These figures do not include the people working for the State Department's U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID), which supplies advisors and money to the South Vietnamese Police, prison system (which currently holds an estimated 200,000 political prisoners) and for a continuation of Operation Phoenix the CIA-led program to "neutralize" the National Liberation Front.

Lear-Siegler of course is only one of the many corporations that are quickly hiring, as one newspaper article put it, "civilians who still wear dog tags under their clothes." Other companies advertising nationally for "experienced personnel" include Northrop, NHA, Inc. and Federal Electric Corporation (a subsidiary of ITT). Since the Paris agreements were signed, ITT has received \$9,000,000 worth of contracts for work in South Vietnam.

A former marine pilot who had flown bombing missions in Vietnam and Laos (and who is now anti-war) called up Lear-Siegler in this country answering an ad that he saw. He was told that they had had

an overwhelming response to the ads and all the positions were filled except one for a senior technician with infra-red experience on a C-119 airborne sensor and a doppler technician with experience on an F-5A. An airborne sensor is part of the electronic battlefield. It flies over area and if there is a change in heat, (detected by the infra-red) it means that there are people in the area. Sometimes a C-119 carries a machine gun. A doppler technician works with radar on a F-5A-a jet fighter in the South Vietnamese Airforce. The U. S. shipped in 126 F-5A before the agreements were signed.

The Lear-Siegler recruiter said that the contract with the military is for 6 months to 1 year "but the contract is renewable." When asked if there will be more future contracts, the recruiter answered, "Oh sure, we entered Vietnam in 1965 and we'll be there a long time yet."

The plainclothes military extends beyond South Vietnam. "For four days," said John Naveau, "there were ads in the Saigon papers for chopper pilots and chopper mechanics. Then there were four days of interview for the jobs. I went to the place listed and there were about 300-400 Americans there from all over."

"Then this guy got up (I found out later he was from the CIA) and gave this rap. They were offering to pay \$2500 per week for pilots and door gunners and \$1800 per week for ground crew. They would work for the Cambodian government in name, but everything was American. Then he said: 'This is your chance to kill all the gooks you want!' In just those four days, over 1,000 Americans were hired."

"You can bet your bottom nickel that the U. S. is still fighting all over the place. I met Green Berets who had

contracts to provide military services previously done by U.S. Armed Forces.

gone out on ground patrols. I got to drinking with them and learned about ground missions being conducted in Cambodia, Thailand and Laos. They had been in fire-fights. There are lots of ground-pounders in Thailand who go into Cambodia to fight so that the military can say that they are not in those countries. Plus, there are the guys who file observation plans, who lead air strikes by marking targets. It all adds up to Americans fighting the war."

Last November three former Green Berets told the St. Louis Post Dispatch about how they were leading combat forces into Laos, while the U. S. claimed there were no U.S. forces there and after the green Berets were officially withdrawn from Vietnam.

Similar secret programs were in operation in Cambodia, North Vietnam and liberated areas of South Vietnam. of the pilots described the operations as "a kind of Mi-possible thing. They told us that if we got caught, nobody would help us."

The Green Berets commanded groups of other mercenaries from Cambodia and Laos, Thailand and Vietnam including tribesmen and Nationalist Chinese. The Americans would wear "sterile" fatigues from which all labels and identification had been removed. Even an obviously American tattoo was enough to disqualify men from these missions. In some cases, they wore North Vietnamese uniforms and carried Soviet weapons.

Another former Green Beret told the Post-Dispatch about his missions into Cambodia, Laos and North Vietnam to gather intelligence, rescue other American missions, destroy supplies and disrupt the liberation forces' communications facilities.

"All of us were highly motivated. It gave me a very

deep sense of satisfaction to be able to go over the fence and blow up the enemy's ammo, burn his rice, chop up his communications and whatever." He said that the raids were definitely still occurring a few months before his interview at the end of last year.

About the same time, a "well-posted source" told the Pentagon correspondent of the Knight Newspaper Chain that "You can bet that the Joint Chiefs of Staff can do more for South Vietnam than just help out technically. They'll want 10,000 snake-eaters in here for sure." A snake-eater is military jargon for a Green Beret.

African Nations

Boycott IMF Meet

NAIROBI, Kenya (PAC) - It has been reported that once again African nations have shown their solidarity in their stand against the white-minority regime in South Africa by boycotting the International Monetary Funds, which is a conference which is being held in this East African city.

The African countries boycotted the meeting while South Africa and Israel spoke. Even Kenya, the host country, reports have it, boycotted the speakers. "Africans," the Kenyan finance minister said, "want to demonstrate their total rejection of apartheid... we will use all forums."

Further news from this international conference indicates that most of the 41 OAU (Organization of African Unity) members were not even present when South African representatives rose to speak. The only African nations who remained were Malawi and Swaziland which, for all practical purposes, are tied politically, economically, and socially to South Africa.

Give Concrete Aid to Colonial Peoples-Salim



SALIM AHMED SALIM (LEFT) TANZANIA'S REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, delivered a strong charge to the U.N. Committee on Decolonization, during a recent New York speech.

TIS News Release
NEW YORK - Tanzania's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Salim Ahmed Salim, said in New York recently, that the primary aim of the United Nations Committee on Decolonization should be to explore all possible means of giving concrete assistance to the colonial peoples in their struggle for independence.

The Tanzania envoy, who was addressing this year's final session of the committee, in his capacity as its chairman, said the efforts of the committee should, above all, be directed to mobilizing international support for the liberation movements and in particular to peoples in liberated areas. He noted with satisfaction, that a number of countries and some United Nations specialized agencies were already giving such aid.

Reviewing this year's committee work, Mr. Salim said, "essentially, this has been a period of consolidation - a period during which the Committee has worked to

capitalize upon the results of its previous session and to give effect to major decisions taken by the General Assembly in 1972 regarding the future of liberation struggle in Africa."

One of the 1972 United Nations General Assembly decisions was the recognition that leaders of liberation movements are the only true representatives of the colonial peoples.

While hailing the Committee's progress on a number of issues, Ambassador Salim acknowledged that in Southern Africa, there has been little or no perceptible change towards the achievement of independence. "That is the crucial test, and so long as the goal of full decolonization remains unattained, there can be no ground for complacency," he declared.

Earlier, the Committee endorsed a draft report covering its work during 1973, and its future programme. The report is to be submitted to the 28th session of the United Nations General Assembly now in progress.

South African Apartheid Changing, But Oppression Remains the Same

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

The South African government is coming under increas-

ed protest both internally and externally against racist, and dehumanizing apartheid policies which serve to further the oppression of Blacks by use of segregation, discrimination, and mobility restriction.

Such opposition has caused three major South African cities to pass a resolution eliminating "petty" apartheid in the areas under their jurisdiction. "Petty" apartheid would encompass such policies as separate counters at post offices, separate entrances to government buildings, and separate libraries, and beaches.

Some consider the resolution as a meaningful breakthrough. But, in actuality, it was made only because the continuance of apartheid as it existed, would not have been as beneficial to the basic objectives of the ruling minority as would its modification.

The new resolution was not intended to bring about any fundamental change affecting the "grand design" of apartheid. It did not affect the labor laws which restrict Africans from acquiring skilled jobs and which make it a criminal offense for him to not obey a work order or to break a contract. It did not abolish tribal reserves (dry, unfertile, "dumping grounds" on which Africans are relocated), or call for the total discontinuance of the "pass" system which causes the arrests of thousands of Africans yearly for not having their documents in order.

One must be concerned about the results of apartheid because it is the oppressive tool most directly felt by the people. More significantly, however, what is of primary importance in South Africa is not the nature of oppression, which the African people must endure; but the alleviation of the roots of oppression, coming only through control, by Africans of their own land and economic development.

Summit of Non-Aligned Countries

ALGIERS - Early last month heads of state and representatives of 76 nations of the world gathered in Algiers for the fourth summit conference of the Non-Aligned Countries. It was the largest gathering of heads of states in history and was designed to chart a direction for the "Third World."

The meeting resulted in all the controversy and debate expected from such a large gathering comprised of states following a capitalist path, some following a socialist path, and some still under feudal capitalism.

But the meeting was significant. For the first time representatives of Liberation movements were admitted, most of newly developed progressive governments were recognized and the conference's major debate over the role of the two "superpowers" (US & USSR) reflected a growing concern in the world.

Although consensus was not reached on many important issues several strong political resolutions were passed.

POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS
ISRAEL: The condemnation of Israel's imperialist policies was raised by almost every speaker throughout the Conference. The final resolution stated that Israel's "obstinate persistence in its policy of aggression, expansion, annexation and oppression is a challenge to the international community and a threat to international peace and security."

The Conference called for immediate and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all

occupied territories and pledged itself to assist Egypt, Syria and Jordan in liberating their occupied territories by every means necessary.

The Conference also gave its firm support to and expressed solidarity with the Palestinian people, and stated that the restoration of their national rights is a basic prerequisite for the establishment of a lasting peace in the Middle East.

INDOCHINA: The Conference invited all nonaligned countries to give their diplomatic support to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. It also stated that the only legal and rightful government of Cambodia is that headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

AFRICA: The collusion between the segregationist and colonialist regimes of Portugal and South Africa and the aid which such regimes receive from some major countries, reflect the strategic aims of imperialism in the region. The Conference reiterated its stand that armed struggle is the only way to end colonial domination.

LATIN AMERICA: The Conference noted that the struggle for the liberation of Latin America is an important factor in world affairs and specifically the struggle of the people of Chile. It also declared support for the government and people of Peru and hailed the victory of the Argentine people over the military junta that ruled that country until this year.

DETENTE: The nonaligned countries underlined the need

for detente between the Great Powers and expressed hope that it will lead to the effective dissolution of the military alliances stemming from the Cold War.

The Conference listed as the forces against which it is still necessary to struggle; colonialism, discrimination and apartheid, foreign domination, an occupation, neo-colonialism, imperialism and Zionism.

ECONOMIC DECLARATION
"The Third World which represents 70 percent of the world's population, lives on only 30 percent of the world's income," opens the Economic declaration of the nonaligned nations.

"By 1980, the average income per person will be \$3600 for the developed nations whereas it will be only \$265 for the developing countries." Relative to the developed nations, the economic condition of the Third World has worsened in the last decade.

The nonaligned nations agreed on two basic principles which will increasingly effect their relations with the developed capitalist nations:

1 That national independence and sovereignty are to be fought for and preserved on the material and cultural levels;

2 That it is the will of the peoples of Latin America, Africa and Asia that their wealth and resources be preserved and that the enormous reserves of wealth that these nations hold be used to help their people, not only the industrial world.

The Conference agreed on the principle that the multinational corporations do not

necessarily have a right to compensation for nationalized assets. The demand for compensation, it pointed out, may mask only further exploitation. In many cases, the large corporations, having drained a country of wealth, deserve no further payment. The Conference left the decision of whether to compensate or not up to the individual Third World country involved.

A STRONG VOICE IN WORLD AFFAIRS

There can be no doubt after the Algiers Conference that the underdeveloped world is becoming conscious of its needs, and moreover, its power.

"Self-reliance" was a term often used at the Conference, and comes the closest to providing a positive definition of the aspirations of the governments and people of the three continents.

By the time of the next summit conference in Sri Lanka in 1976, some of the nonaligned nations will have progressed to socialism; others may have fallen more under the control of imperialism. But the powerful forces that are sweeping the continents of Africa, Asia and Latin America have a forum and a voice now, particularly for the most progressive thinking and aspirations of their people; it cannot be ignored.

..If you have a cow in the sky you cannot drink her milk.
African Proverb

The POINT OF PRODUCTION

BLACK WORKERS TAKE THE LEAD

In highly developed capitalist countries like the U.S., there is large scale manufacturing industries employing hundreds of thousands of workers. Most of the wealth produced by this country is produced by these workers in these industries. A lot of this activity is around the steel industry and industries closely related to it. The automobile industry is one.

The owners of the automobile industry make millions and millions of dollars a year from the sales of products manufactured by thousands of workers. Although this wealth is produced by the workers, they only get just enough for subsistence. So you can see that production takes on a social character involving thousands of workers (many), but the expropriation of the wealth of that production takes on a private character, it goes to the owners (few). This contradiction necessitates a life and death struggle between the owners (bosses) and the workers.

Leading this struggle in the U.S. today are Black rank and file workers. There are close to half a million Black auto workers. These workers are concentrated in the lowest job categories. They are operators, laborers, and service workers. They are working in the hottest, hardest, dirtiest, and most dangerous jobs. They are the majority of those laid off when production slows down. They are the hardest hit by speedups.

These present conditions which reflect the historical development and effect of Capitalism and Racism has developed a strong militant Black working class. This class, because of its place and relationship to production, its developing numbers, and its readiness to struggle, due to those conditions this system creates, must be the leading force in the Black Liberation struggle.

ITS PLACE AND RELATIONSHIP TO PRODUCTION

First, we must understand what we mean by production and its importance. Production is the process by which society transforms those things provided by nature to serve its needs; in other words, it is how society gets food, shelter, clothing, and other things necessary in a constantly changing world. A society's, a people's survival, maintenance, and development is dependent on its ability to produce at a rate consistent with its needs. Production is the backbone of any society and it is conflict and contradictions around productions that is primarily responsible for the overthrow of a system, for power changing hands. There are many examples throughout history that point out how reactionary forces and revolutionary forces have come to power due to conflict primarily between opposing economic interest, conflict around production.

Major production within the U.S. Capitalist economy is large scale industry. Large scale industry is the core, heart, and nerve of the economy of this country. Black workers in general, service (government) and agriculture, and industrial workers in particular, are in the most strategic positions for the Black community to wage struggle against actions and policies both domestic and foreign which use our tax dollars and hard earned money to oppress Black people and other peoples. Black workers are in a position to put the heaviest felt pressure the Black community can put on G.M., Polaroid, Ford, Chrysler, Foote Mineral, etc., for their role in Southern Africa. Again, we say, Black workers take the lead.

ITS DEVELOPING NUMBERS

Black workers are largely concentrated in manufacturing and service sectors of the economy. For example, in D.C., the government employs

(Cont'd on pg. 8)

Progressive Caribbean Groups Blast Caribbean Commonmarket

At a recent meeting the organizations of the Caribbean revolution: Afro-Caribbean Movement (Antigua); ASCRIA (Guyana); Black Liberation Action Committee (St. Vincent); Caribbean Unity Conference (temporarily located in Washington, D.C., U.S.A.); National Union of Freedom Fighters (Trinidad and Tobago); National Joint Action Committee (Trinidad and Tobago); The New Jewel Movement (Grenada); Ujamaa (Jamaica); United Front Against Imperialism (Jamaica) have noted the establishment of the Caribbean Common Market and, in consequence, make the following joint declaration:

The Caribbean Governments because they have cut themselves off from the people, are trailing behind the consciousness of the broad masses of the Caribbean people.

The negative trends already evident in the separate members of the Common Market and CARIFTA will now become institutions on a Caribbean scale, making the whole region a hunting ground for finance capital.

The negative trends are the development of fascist manipulation of the population; preoccupation with the building of a falsely-shining image; economic chauvinism in practice while they talk without ceasing about integration; and the merging of foreign capital with the national economies and with the old state machines in the newly independent countries with aggressive and callous finance capital; failure to understand and combat "refined" imperialism of U.S.A., Canada, and Britain; failure to demand for the Caribbean and especially for the L. D. C. S., reparations

from the wealthy nations which have exploited them from age to age; the major, disastrous and continuing failure of agriculture in the region; the nursing and fattening of feudal capitalism by the Government of Guyana.

The equating of the common external tariff of the Common Market with the c. e. t. of the Eastern Caribbean Common market liquidates the advantages which the smaller territories have defined for themselves in an act of self-determination and self-reliance. The economic oppression of the so-called L. D. C.s is a serious blow to the real unity of the Caribbean people.

The Caribbean regimes within the Community are all regimes of a bourgeoisie of a special type, using state resources as a means of production. This class is recruiting and developing an armed force and a police which is the personal handyman of the elite and their hangers-on. It suppresses all those who stand for true independence, for an overthrow of the colonial society and for a socialisation of the economy and an end to

imperialist penetration.

As witnessed by two separate police conferences in Trinidad, the Common Market has been fusing its reactionary police services under the slogan of law and order. These forces work closely with the Interpol, FBI, CIA, and the British Military Intelligence.

The organizations signing this declaration strongly resent the tutelage of Venezuela, which is now joining the U.S. and Britain for the acquisition of client states in the Caribbean and resent the merging of the Common Market with the Organization of American States.

We fully support the declaration of Cuba that the U.S.A. cannot be a member of a genuine Latin America anti-imperialist body and warn Cuba against trusting the neo-colonialist governments and puppet foreign ministers of these Governments.

This neo-colonial economic machine, the Common Market, oppresses the people as a whole. We declare our combined resistance to the governments and pledge our mutual support to one another.

OCAM- Neo-Colonized African Economic Bloc

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
DAKAR, Senegal - Delegates from 10 French speaking African states recently met in Dakar, Senegal for a two-day conference to decide whether their 12-year-old economic union could survive and be successful.

When it was formed in 1965, this union, known as the Afro-Malagasy Mauritanian

Common Organization or OCAM, consisted of 16 member states.

OCAM members share ownership of an airline, Air Afrique; a postal and telecommunications system; a small merchant fleet and a cooperative educational program to train persons in road maintenance skills, animal husbandry, cultural, and languages.

The member nations are Senegal, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Togo, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, the Central African Republic, Rwanda, and Mauritania.

Their chief aim is to negotiate "with a common front" with France and they would represent "the best rampart against balkanization in Africa."

The OCAM comes under severe criticism from other African states. They call it a "French club" of which English speaking African nations were never invited to join. It is also said to be backed and controlled by France.

Six nations have withdrawn from OCAM since it was founded in 1965. They include Zaïre, Chad, Cameroon, Mauritania, Madagascar, and Malagasy. Their succession was a major concern of the conference.

Sources say that Zaïre and Madagascar withdrew so they could sell their sugar at higher prices on foreign markets; Mauritania is said to have objected that some of her revenue from her copper and iron-ore exports was being used to support poorer neighbors. Malagasy quit the OCAM and accused France of having inspired a plot against Malagasy authorities.

This act of succession has (cont'd on pg. 12)



WORKERS, THE PRODUCERS, ARE THE BACKBONE OF any society. Black workers are taking the leading role in the struggle for Black liberation.

South Africa May Shut Down Internal Press

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Cape Town, South Africa — Unwilling to admit the harsh reality of life for Africans under the racist governmental policy of apartheid, South African Prime Minister John Vorster is attempting to create a world of fantasy in South Africa.

Vorster announced that he will introduce legislation to give himself the power to close down newspapers found guilty of, what he termed "racial incitement."

By racial incitement, Vorster means any newspaper which exposes the failures of the governmental policy of apartheid or separate development. Vorster hinted that some papers which do not "exercise self-restraint" will be banned from appearing on the streets of South Africa and if they do not curb their ways the publications could be closed for good.

To quote Vorster, "I am looking at legislation now which will contain a clause providing that if a newspaper continues to be guilty of

inciting race hatred it will simply not appear on the streets."

Singled out by Vorster was the Johannesburg morning newspaper, the Daily Mail, as an example of the type of journalism which he did not want to see appearing inside his country. Vorster cited the following text taken from the Daily Mail as an example of "incitement," "separate development or apartheid robs an African of his land and produce. It forces him to live in poverty, misery and disease; it denies him modern education" and "it herds them (Africans) into barren reserves called Bantustans."

Vorster also stated that he would not allow a United Nations observer to attend the inquest on the 11 African miners shot by the South African police at Carletonville, South Africa during a protest over wages and living conditions. The announcement was greeted with thunderous applause from the ruling white nationalists Vorster was addressing.



SOUTH AFRICAN RACISTS ACT AS THOUGH THEY CAN'T UNDERSTAND WHY AFRICANS are rebelling against conditions like these mine workers sleeping quarters.

Point of Production

(Cont'd from pg. 7)

directly or indirectly 41 percent of all workers in D.C., other service and utilities operations employ sizeable numbers of Black workers. In Detroit the Big Three have 35 auto plants concentrated in and around that area, employing 100,000 workers or more.

In many of these plants, Black workers are in a majority or constitute a sizeable percentage of the workforce. These numbers reveal themselves in a 1970 study of the local membership of UAW. In one local, out of a membership of 7,700, 70 percent were Black, in another 65 percent out of 4,012, another was 60 percent Black. Out of 350,000 UAW members in the Detroit area, nearly 50 percent were Black. Within this 350,000, 40 percent were under 30 years of age. These statistics are now three years old and the car industry has been constantly expanding, it would be interesting to get the latest figures.

A month ago, two brothers spearheaded weeks of work stoppages and wild cat strikes at a Chrysler plant in that area. In the shot where they worked, 280 out of 300 workers were Black. The actions cost the owners of Chrysler millions of dollars in losses, capital it will not have to invest in Southern Africa, in South Carolina or anywhere else in the world. The initial demand of the workers was the firing of a racist supervisor, what do you think will happen when the demand becomes imperialism off the backs of us here and imperialism out of Africa.

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Raleigh, N. C. — It appears as if the state of North Carolina is again entering into the wholesale butchery of Black people.

Following the 5-4 split decision of the Supreme Court outlawing capital punishment, as administered by the states and federal government, there was a rush in the state legislatures and courts to draft a bill that would allow for the retention of capital punishment by changing the method by which it is administered.

None of the reinstituted state statutes have been determined to be constitutionally valid as yet, but many states are in the meantime busily dispatching "lynch mob" justice to Black and other oppressed people.

Since the reinstatement of the death penalty in North Carolina this year, 11 men have been sentenced to death. Seven of these men are Black and at least one other is an Indian.

Under the new North Carolina law, capital punishment is mandatory for four crimes: murder, rape, arson, and burglary. Under the past

system whereby a judge and jury had to use selectivity to railroad Blacks 306 out of 410 persons executed in N. C. have been Black.

With the new law it will be easier to justify execution of some people and non execution of whites simply by virtue of the charges lodged against for the same crime. If two people commit the same crime and one is charged with first degree murder he is subject to a mandatory death sentence which the other may be charged with manslaughter or second degree murder.

The same is true of burglary (also known as midnight a charge which traditionally been reserved almost exclusively for Blacks. And everyone is familiar with the fact

that rape charges are usually reserved for Blacks. More than two-thirds of the Black men executed in North Carolina were charged with midnight burglary and rape.

The N. C.-Va. Commission for Racial Justice has launched an effort seeking repeal of the death penalty. Rev. Leon White, executive director of CRJ stated, "The death penalty is just another form of genocide against Blacks. Black men are being convicted in these racist courts without a shred of evidence whatsoever and are being sentenced to death. Right now two brothers are facing the gas chamber for killing a white grocer in Wilmington, N. C. based on the unsubstantiated testimony of a known informer."

U.S. Rushes to Middle East Conflict

(Cont'd from pg. 1)

efforts. In a matter of three days, the Zionist community in the U.S., had raised a mammoth sum of over \$150 million for weapons for Israel.

And U.S. weapons are on the way, hundreds of tons of weapons, in military and private capitalist enterprise transport vehicles.

Nixon has recently boasted that he has virtually eliminated the radicalism and progressive forces visibly in the 60's. And in the current war, it is indeed difficult to hear strong voices of support for the justness of the Arab struggles to region stolen land and rid themselves of imperialist domination.

Responding quickly to the situation, a number of Arab nations rallied to the support of Egypt and Syria. Iraq nationalized holdings of Exxon and Mobil Oil to bar the use of oil by "imperialists and Zionists." They have also sent a squadron of planes to aid in the fighting and have

reported the resumption of relations with Iran, a move that would free Iraqi troops facing the Iran border for use against Israel.

Similarly, Algeria has sent fighter bombers and pilots to Egypt, and Libya has announced that it is placing oil and currency at Egypt's disposal. Troops from Morocco and Sudan have also been placed under the Egypt-Syria joint command. Tunisia and Lebanon have also pledged support for the fight.

The Kingdoms of Saudi Arabia and Jordan have withheld total support at this point, but Jordanian tank squadrons have recently joined the struggle.

No one can predict when the current fighting will be ground to a halt, but there can be no doubt that the struggle in one form or another, will not end until the Palestinian people are restored to their rightful land and the Arab nations feel themselves free of imperialist domination.



**THE AFRICAN
WORLD**

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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



VIEW INSIDE A TYPICAL SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD MINE. AFRICAN LABORERS WERE struggling for higher wages and better working and living conditions, when fired upon by South African troops.

"Maybe in the African mind we have done them an injustice."

CARLETONVILLE, South Africa - Following the brutal and senseless murder of 11 African workers in the South African gold mines last month, there was an international cry of outrage. The atrocities of imperialist-supported racists in Southern Africa continue to mount. But after each atrocity it is clear that the African masses will resist more determinedly and rise up in struggle on another front.

The murders last month came after Africans dared to struggle despite all the repression of the past. This is the background to that last incident.

Eleven Africans were killed and 27 others injured Sept. 11 when police fired into an angry crowd of miners at the Western Deep Levels Gold Mine near Johannesburg, South Africa.

One of the World's richest gold mines, Western Deep Levels is owned by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, a group of investment, mining and industrial concerns, and the world's leading producer of gold.

The miners began their fight for higher wages on Sept. 4 when, according to the London Times, between 200 and 300 of the 700 machine operators refused to go underground. Machine operators are the men who hold the pneumatic drills up against the rock face deep in the mines, and their jobs are the most physically difficult in the mines. On Sept. 11, Anglo-American called the machine operators into a meeting and told them that the company was unwilling to yield to their wage requests.

According to a subsequent statement issued by Anglo-American - and the only account of the events available - the meeting "then became disorderly," and afterwards the miners held their own meeting on a hillside overlooking the mining compound.

There was a great deal of stone-throwing and brandishing of sticks," the statement continued, "and the police had to be called."

The Prime Minister of South Africa, John Vorster, praised the conduct of the police for their "restraint." "The police have always acted with the greatest caution in such circumstances," he said. "They acted in the same way last night."

Between March 21 and April 3, 1966, a total of 83 non-whites were killed and 365 injured by police bullets.

The demonstration at Western Deep Levels "was not a strikers' demonstration," Vorster stated, "but a looting mob out to destroy lives and property with dangerous and murderous weapons." Vorster pointed to the fact that work went on as usual the day after the killings without a strike as "very significant."

However, Africans in South Africa are denied the right to strike by law, and in fact are even denied the right to belong to a trade union. Those who strike or participate in any work stoppage or slowdown, face a three-year jail sentence and a possible fine of \$1,500.

Police also fired tear gas and used clubs against hundreds of African workers at a second South African gold mine in Krugersdorp on Sept. 12.

Nearly 80 percent of the 500,000 mine workers employed in South America's gold mines, are recruited from neighboring countries and the 15,000 workers at the Western Deep Levels gold mine are no exception. Five of the miners killed were from Lesotho, a small state surrounded by South Africa, and two others were from Botswana, to the north of South Africa. Migrant labor is also drawn from Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Rhodesia.

Anglo-American Corporation is the main vehicle for Harry F. Oppenheimer, international gold magnate. In 1970, Anglo-American's mines were responsible for 40 percent of South Africa's gold production, which amounted to 31 percent of the world production. Anglo-American's mines also provide 30 percent of South Africa's coal and uranium, and

mines managed by the company in Zambia produced 58 percent of that country's copper, amounting to 6 percent of the world's supply.

De Beers Consolidated Mines, which shares (interlocks) - seven of its directors with Anglo-American, holds an almost total monopoly over world diamond sales through the Central Selling Organization in London, to which it contributes between 80 and 90 percent of the annual world production.

De Beers also owns a large share in African Explosives and Chemical Industries, the world's largest producer of industrial explosives. African Explosives is South Africa's number one industrial company, and heavily involved in the South African armaments program.

Through a vast system of interlocking directorates, Anglo-American and De Beers are linked to American Metal Climax, Rio Tinto Zinc, Hudson's Bay Mining and Smelting, Barclays Bank, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Hulett Sugar, Pacific Corp., First National City Bank of New York, Banque Rothschild, and dozens of other industrial corporations and financial institutions around the world.

From time to time, Oppenheimer engaged in ventures with his American friend, Charles Engelhard, the New Jersey businessman, politician and - until his death in 1970 - trustee of Columbia University. (Engelhard was the model for Ian Fleming's "Goldfinger.") After purchases made by Oppenheimer in 1969, Anglo-American gained control of Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals Corp., the world's leading producer of precious metals.

John Schilling, the chairman of Western Deep Levels mine, admitted that the management may have made a mistake in its wage policies. Referring to the grievances which caused the shooting, Schilling remarked, "Maybe in the African mind we have done them an injustice."

Words From Our Readers:

"I wonder if you will print this letter"

Dear Editor:

I wonder if you'll print this. Although I am an African college student very much disgusted with all the Black oppression that has gone on both in Africa and in the Americas, there is something about your paper that bothers me. The stress on Black Unity to fight oppression is necessary. But is hatred of the oppressor also necessary?

Judging from the little I know about Nazism some 30 years ago, it seems to me that all your paper needs now is a Black Hitler. Didn't the Nazis start out the same way? In their zeal to unite all Nordic peoples, they became obsessed

with a desire to subjugate other peoples. Of course, we have not reached that stage yet, for we are still in the process of defending ourselves. But let us keep in mind the fact that hatred always leads to a lust for power over the enemy.

It leads to paranoia and extreme bigotry, always somehow rationalized; always believed (very wrongly) to be the reasonable response to a situation. I really do not think we want to become hate-filled, power-hungry, bigoted Black Nazis. But let's be careful.

Yours sincerely,
A Black sister,
Velma
New York, N.Y.

Thanks From Zimbabwean Student

Dear Sir,
I have the greatest pleasure to be one of the readers of the AFRICAN WORLD. I was deeply impressed by the writing through your newspaper. From the African point of view, I would say it is the voice of Africa, which is realistic and indeed informative.

My home is in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), a land of sunshine which the European settlers are trying to make it their own by the use of guns, but in vain. In Zimbabwe or Southern Africa, Africans are fighting at

all costs for their birth right and self-determination, which I am sure we will get sooner or later. Within Southern Africa, our fight for freedom has no publicity beyond our borders because of the censorship of news by the racist.

In addition to this, I appreciate your full coverage. Brothers, keep that good work of uniting all Blacks, we are proud of you.

Yours,
Paul Mebe
Seguin, Texas

'AFRICAN WORLD helps me bridge gap between here and Africa'

Salaam Comrades:

The purpose of this letter is two-fold: First I want to commend you and the entire staff for the publication of the All-Black Newspaper, The African World. In my thirteen years here in prison, I have read many, many Black books and papers, but I cannot recall any that has made the gesture toward the total liberation of all Black people.

I would also like to thank you and the staff for making it possible for me and others to bridge the gap between here and Africa. We brothers here who are confined to our cells 24 hours a day because we chose to be men, look forward to your paper and the knowledge that we will get from it. Keep on keeping on.

Bro. R. Matato Ennals
Trenton, New Jersey

Cholera Outbreak in Mozambique

BEIRA, Mozambique (PAC) - Reports from this East African country, which is still controlled by the small impoverished European country of Portugal, has revealed that its population has been beset with a wave of cholera.

A total of 26 suspected cases, including four deaths, have been reported. Health authorities said a mass vaccination campaign was under way and the situation was not alarming. Although Mozambique is still

legally under the auspices of Portugal, the liberation front there, FRELIMO, has managed to secure large liberated areas in which freedom schools, health facilities, etc., have been established to meet the needs of the African population. FRELIMO President Samora Machel, has described Mozambique revolution as "not only an armed struggle, but a struggle to create a new society, a new Mozambican, a new mentality."

Liberian Government Finally Bans Trade With South Africa

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

MONROVIA - The west African country of Liberia, long considered to be an outpost for capitalist development on the African continent, is attempting to remain aloof in the wake of the waves of the African revolution, which are sweeping the African continent.

Following moves made by

more progressive African nations, the Liberian government announced a ban on all political and commercial contact with the white ruled nation of South Africa.

Anyone found to be engaged in either political or commercial contact with South Africa will be subject to fines up to \$10,000 and as much as seven years imprisonment for violations.

ALSC Waging Struggle on Many Fronts

In the last edition of THE AFRICAN WORLD we carried an account of the trip three representatives of the African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC) made to the African continent. In an effort to gain more information about the trip and the ever-expanding activities of ALSC we interviewed the ALSC National Chairman, Dawolu Gene Locke.

In the interview Locke commented on a wide range of matters of concern and ALSC efforts on many fronts.

Q. Which countries did the ALSC delegation visit and whom did you meet with?

"Brenda Paris, Owusu Sadaukai and I travelled to Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Congo-Brazzaville, Zambia, Tanzania, and Guinea with the majority of our time being spent in the latter three countries.

"We met with a wide variety of people and organizations including representatives of most of the Southern African Liberation Movements, the OAU, President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea, and Luis Cabral and Aristides Pereira of PAIGC."

Q. What were some of the things you learned during the trip?

"Well, first of all, in our discussions with liberation groups in Dar es Salaam Lusaka we picked up clear evidence that the liberation movements in Southern Africa have significantly escalated their activities against imperialism and racism. Particularly effective are FRELIMO, PAIGC, and ZANU-ZAPU."

"These overall escalations are evidenced (1) in FRELIMO's ability to move further points in the southern area of Mozambique, (2) in the fact that the Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia has been forced to admit the presence of guerrilla activity and the widespread support given the guerrillas by the masses of people in Zimbabwe, (3) and in the fact that the movements have forced South Africa to react throughout Southern Africa in efforts to suppress revolutionary activities on a widening range of fronts. This fact is further evidenced by the military presence South African troops have been forced to establish in both Rhodesia and Mozambique, and in the new level of desperation propaganda lies by the Portuguese to cover military defeats at the hands of FRELIMO and PAIGC."

"An additional indication can be noted in the cry for support that South Africa and Rhodesia is making to the imperialist western world the cry that imperialist partners and cohorts cannot afford to forsake the ship."

Q. What are some of the ramifications of these developments for Black people in this country?

"All of this, it seems to me, gives new credence and new responsibility to Black anti-racist, anti-imperialist forces in the U. S. It means that we must intensify our level of political support for these movements. We must continue to engage ourselves in political actions, i. e., political demonstrations, that clearly spell out our position in support of the liberation movements."

"Another thing that was pointed out clearly to us during discussions with liberation groups was the feeling on the part of the most of them that tended to reaffirm ALSC's already stated position — of the need for us to support the movements not only by giving money but also moving to wage anti-imperialist struggles inside the United States."

Many liberation movements felt that it was equally important that Black people begin to develop a movement inside this country that is anti-racist and anti-imperialist in character which would begin to take away some of the capacity of imperialism to exploit and oppress people all over the world.

"I think the trip tended to cement revolutionary bonds between our people in the U. S. and our brothers and sisters on the continent. A trip of the political nature that we made was different both in content and scope from the present schemes of some people to relate to Africa on a Black capitalist level or in other counter-revolutionary manners."

Q. Were there other points about the trip you wish to mention?

"It is very significant that we also noted continuous onslaughts by the imperialists on socialist development both in Tanzania and Guinea."

"In Guinea, for example, President Toure announced that there had been another attempted plot to overthrow his government. He spelled out the main culprits in the plot as being the French, the Portuguese, the governments of the



ALSC DELEGATION HOLDING PRESS CONFERENCE IN DAR ES SALAAM. LEFT TO RIGHT: Owusu Sadaukai, Dawolu Gene Locke, and Brenda Paris.

Ivory Coast and Senegal and ex-Guineans working for the Portuguese."

Q. How was ALSC received?

"One of the things which made this a very rewarding trip was the support voiced for ALSC and the work that we are doing. People were particularly impressed with the financial support we brought of the funds raised at ALD-1973. They were very gratified that Black people in the U. S. saw fit to organize demonstrations and raise funds."

Q. What are some of the current national ALSC involvements?

REPEAL OF BYRD AMENDMENT

"ALSC people around the country are gearing for the final showdown on the effort to repeal the Byrd amendment in Congress this month."

"In this effort we have sought and gotten the involvement of local and national Black civic, political and labor organizations."

"Also in this effort we have been particularly trying to educate Black people to the relationship between the Byrd amendment, U. S. foreign policy, and the oppression of Black people in Zimbabwe."

"It is a matter of us trying to challenge the state apparatus of this country on this particular issue to see if we can get the Byrd amendment repealed."

"We are not naive enough to believe that the simple repeal of the Byrd amendment, if that is achieved, is in any way going to change the nature of American foreign policy. We view the American foreign policy basically as

being an instrument of the American state which is racist and imperialist but its very nature as it is presently defined. But we do feel that it is important to engage in political acts like this to challenge the nature of the state and to try to offer a political resistance to the nature of our oppression here and in Africa."

(More on the Byrd Amendment in related articles in this edition).

PROTEST MURDER OF AFRICANS IN SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

"When news of the South African massacre reached the U. S., a number of organizations, ALSC included, voiced strong protest. We participated directly in demonstrations in New York, Dallas, and Ohio at strategic locations where South Africa has some representatives in this country."

"In viewing the massacre we need to put into perspective the situation in South Africa. While it is not the scene of the most intense armed struggle that does not mean that political struggle is not being waged. Right now one of the main areas of political struggle is around the conditions of African workers. It is in this atmosphere that the recent massacre occurred."

"While the actions of ALSC at one level has been to respond directly to and concretely to the massacre and similar occurrences, we realize that massacres will not be stopped by one day street demonstrations and it is incumbent upon us then to build the kind of broad united front against racism and imperialism that will better aid the struggle against the condi-

tions that exist for oppressed people.

SUPPORT FOR GUINEA-BISSAU INDEPENDENCE

"One of the things that we picked up when we were in Guinea and held discussions with Luis Cabral and Pereira was that the Declaration of Independence was imminent. We thus asked PAIGC about some of the concrete ways that Black people in this could aid the independence movement."

"First of all, they pointed out to us, PAIGC had no faith that the U. S. government would recognize the new nation but that it was important for progressive groups inside the U. S. to raise that very issue."

"Secondly, they pointed out that the Portuguese and other imperialist obviously would not let the declaration go unchallenged and would in fact step up their attacks upon the people of Guinea-Bissau. It is important that supporters of PAIGC likewise step up their aid."

Therefore, ALSC has vowed to continue its work in North America at a more intense level. We have no illusion about the difficult task that is ahead for us. Yet, so long as imperialism seeks to dominate us, we will seek to destroy it.

The ALSC looks forward to the day when Africa will be totally free; and colonialism, imperialism, and racism will be in their graves.

The oppressed people know today that national liberation is a part of the process of historic development but they also know that this liberation must be the work of the oppressed people.

—Faxon

ALSC Gives Work Report to OAU

During their recent trip to Africa, ALSC representatives delivered a report to the Organization of African Unity [OAU]. Following is the text of the report presented at that time.

It is indeed a great honor for us to have the opportunity to report to this body of member African nations about some of the activities of the African Liberation Support Committee in North America. We thank the leadership of the OAU for allowing us this opportunity.

Any report on the political activities of Black people in North America must take into account the objective conditions of the entire world, particularly Africa; and the relations of these conditions to people of African descent in North America. Certainly, we do not exist in isolation from the struggles of progressive people throughout the world. The particular struggles of African people in Southern Africa and Guinea-Bissau have a great significance to our movements in North America. Certainly, the question of the liberation of Southern Africa and Guinea-Bissau is a crucial one to all people of African descent at this point in history.

Moreover, we recognize the intricate relationship between the multi-national corporations based in the United States and the misery and suffering of Black workers in South Africa or Angola; between the U.S. government support for Portugal and the effort to encourage construction of the Cabora Bassa Dam; between racial oppression in the United States and Canada and the apartheid system in South Africa.

Thus, we feel that the encompassing nature of imperialism demands the total support for liberation movements in Southern Africa and Guinea-Bissau from all people of African descent. Therefore, the African Liberation Support Committee has taken on as one of its major functions the development of a support base within North America for African Liberation movements.

Please allow us to briefly describe the African Liberation Support Committee and speak a little of its history. The ALSC is a Black United front organization with over 35 chapters throughout the United States, Canada and the Caribbean.

Our major thrust is to fight imperialism and racism and their effects. Our political program calls for ALSC to raise money for liberation groups in Southern Africa and Guinea-Bissau through

the United African Appeal; to conduct educational seminars and programs on racism, imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism and its effect on the African continent; to engage in efforts to influence and transform United States policy as regards to its imperialist role in the world; to participate in and aid Black community and Black worker struggles against oppression in the U.S., Canada, and the Caribbean; engage in mass actions against governments, products, and companies that are involved in or are supportive of racist, illegitimate regimes in Southern Africa and Guinea-Bissau.

Our organization is probably best known for sponsoring the mass demonstrations by Black people in North America on African Liberation Day in 1972 and again in 1973. In the fall of 1971, Owsu Sadaukai, then President of Malcolm X Liberation University, went into Mozambique with FRELIMO.

Following the trip, Sadaukai and several other African-American political organizers, begin to wrestle with the question of how could Black people in North America aid and support liberation movements. We decided to attempt to hold massive demonstrations on May 27, 1972, to protest U.S. imperialism in Southern Africa and to show the solidarity of the Black masses in North America with our brothers and sisters struggling in Southern Africa.

Skeptics continuously predicted doom and said that the Black masses had no concern for African issues. Yet, the reality of the demonstrations proved otherwise. The 1972 demonstrations were held in Washington, D.C., San Francisco, California, and Toronto, Canada, and over 60,000 of our people participated. These were the largest all-Black demonstrations since the days of Marcus Garvey and the 1920's.

The success of the 1972 efforts were primarily due to the growing awareness of Africa-Americans that the African Revolution is one struggle with many fronts.

Following African Liberation Day, 1972, the African Liberation Support Committee was formed as an on-going organization to help wage continuous struggle. Workers of the ALSC have gone to the very heart of Black communities to talk about the relationships between armed struggle in Africa and the political fight within North America. On the college campuses, in the

Cont'd on pg. 16



ONE OF THE MANY ALSC DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, SEEKING A repeal of the infamous Byrd Amendment.

ALSC Efforts for Byrd Repeal

On September 26, ALSC representatives were in the halls of the U.S. Congress voicing the sentiment of thousands of Black people in this country that the infamous Byrd Amendment should be repealed. The delegation, headed by ALSC Chairman, Dwayne Gene Locke, presented a petition of over 10,000 signatures to Congressmen and Senators who are leading the repeal forces in Congress.

On that day Bro. Locke made the following press statement.

In 1971, the United States government moved to violate United Nations sanctions by allowing trade in chrome with the illegal, racist regime in Rhodesia. The Legislative instrument in this trade is the infamous Byrd Amendment. In light of the pending Senate and House votes on the Byrd Amendment, the African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC) has called this news conference to report on some aspects of a nation-wide campaign to help force the repeal of the Byrd Amendment.

From its inception, trade with Rhodesia has been opposed by a significant number of people, especially the Black community. The initial shipments of chrome were met with protests from Black workers and students in Louisiana and Maryland. Black legislative and political leaders have voiced their outcry about the Byrd Amendment, and the ALSC sponsored a national day of protest on July 20th in over 25 cities to call for its repeal. This national day of protest in July, marked the beginning of a two-month campaign by the African Liberation Support Committee to garnish support and fight for the repeal of the Byrd Amendment.

We are happy to report that this campaign has resulted in a solid show of support from almost every quarter of the Black community to end the illegal trade with Rhodesia. We have helped to build a momentum to call for the repeal of the Byrd Amendment. This momentum is reflected in:

1. Thousands of signatures

that have been collected on petitions from across the country to be presented to Representatives and Senators;

2. Thousands of letters and telegrams of support of the repeal effort that have been sent to lawmakers from local individuals and groups;

3. Protests and demonstrations that have been sponsored by ALSC in selected cities in support of repeal;

4. Positions taken by local and national Black organizations to stop the Rhodesian trade;

5. Growing awareness on the part of a significant number of Black people about the level and nature of U.S. support and involvement in the oppression of Africans in Southern Africa.

In order to fully understand the necessity to repeal the Byrd Amendment, one must examine its impact and importance, especially to the suffering masses of people in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). The deplorable conditions that exist for the African

(Cont'd on pg. 16)

3rd Chrome Import from Rhodesia; Baltimore Longshoremen Say NO!

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD

BALTIMORE—On Saturday, September 21, the SS African Dawn, carrying cargo from Rhodesia, docked in the Baltimore harbor. The cargo consisted of containerized processed chrome, sacks of asbestos and chrome ore. The ship was scheduled to be unloaded partly on Sunday and finished up on Monday.

This was the third shipment of metals from Rhodesia to come into Baltimore since Congress passed the Byrd Amendment in 1969. This amendment allows the U. S. to import metals like chrome and nickel from Rhodesia in spite of United Nations ban on trade with that country as long as the racial white-minority regime remains in power.

In Rhodesia, called Zimbabwe by its African population, although Africans make up 95 percent of the population, they are treated as second-class citizens in their country. They are forced to labor in virtual slavery for starvation wages. They are denied the right to strike or form workers associations. Though their sweat and labor produces virtually all of the wealth of the country, they are denied a share in that wealth.

And by importing metals from this country, U. S. corporations help to maintain this oppressive situation. Massive U. S. imports began just as the economy of the white minority regime was on the verge of collapse. So, U. S. money buys death for Africans. And it is important to note the presence of processed chrome on the ship. Since 1969, 2 chrome processing plants in the U. S. have ceased operations citing the cheaper availability of processed chrome elsewhere. With elsewhere being in Zimbabwe where African workers are super exploited. So Rhodesian chrome is both a matter of colonialism in African and runaway shops.

The first metals shipment into Baltimore docked in August, 1972, and was unloaded. On the 2nd shipment which came in June, 1973, longshoremen walked off the ship part through unloading the ore when they became aware of an African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC) picket line of over 100 strong protesting the importing of chrome from Rhodesia.

Prior to this ship coming in, the Black co-president of ILA local No. 333 had communicated to the local media and Black Congressman Parren Mitchell's office that he felt that members of his local shouldn't unload the shipment. This is about what he had to say in June. But just like back in June, he didn't bother to tell any workers about how he felt on the chrome issue.

Members of the ALSC went down on the dock a couple of days before the African Dawn came in and passed out leaflets explaining the background of the whole thing and asking that longshoremen not unload the ship. They found that none of workers knew anything about

what stand their union officials were taking on chrome from Rhodesia. But nonetheless, some felt strongly that the ship shouldn't be worked on. And the general consensus was that the workers would not unload if a picket line was set up. Plans were laid to do just that.

But things didn't work out quite like they were planned. The picket line didn't really get set up until after the people working on the ship were already down on the docks, about three-fourths of a mile from the gate. About an hour after the picket started, six fire engines rushed down to the

docks, responding to false reports that the ship was on fire. Shortly afterwards the police began to harass the pickets. Another problem was that workers weren't sure whether the sacks and barrels came from Rhodesia.

Afterwards several workers told us that they had only taken off one cargo in sacks and barrels and had left the chrome on the ship. But they were wrong. The processed chrome and asbestos were unloaded.

The ore was scheduled to be taken across the harbor and unloaded Monday.

Later that day, ILA Local No. 333 held a special union meeting and several members of the ALSC took some leaflets down there. We got to rap to quite a few Black longshoremen before the meeting. Their response was very good. Many said that they wouldn't touch the ship. It was suggested that the matter be raised in the meeting but that didn't work out. Due to special rules anything not on the agenda was out of order and anyone ruled out of order was to be thrown out of the meeting.

The opportunism of the local leadership again showed through clearly. The Black co-president assured us that none of the cargo from Rhodesia had been unloaded even though we had been down there had seen the stuff taken off. Also none of the rank and file workers spoke with knew anything about the co-president had to say about whether or not they should unload the ship.

BLACK WORKERS TAKE THE LEAD

On Monday morning at the ore docks, the picket line was set up. Though it was no more than a dozen people, it was spirited and on time. A predominantly Black crew was scheduled to work on the ship. On the way in about half dozen of the Brothers stopped to talk to us and said that they would not unload. One truck driver not only promised not to work it but to persuade others not to work it either.

At 8 a.m. the ore cranes were supposed to swing down. But they never did that day. The entire crew walked off at 8:15 refusing to scab on the struggle for freedom in Africa. Several Brothers stopped at the picket

line on the way out and told us, "See, there was nothing to worry about. We were ready this time."

WORKERS REAL HEROES

After the fact everybody tried to cop some of the credit. Some local Black elected officials and the Black press praised the Black co-president of Local No. 333, ILA president Gleason, who hadn't opened his mouth while the ILA rank and file had been saying NO to Rhodesian chrome, all of a sudden states his opposition to importing chrome from there. Even the NAACP and the Urban League came in for some play around a legal action they're filing. All but lost in this rush for the limelight were the real heroes of this story. The rank and file longshoremen. The workers, and particularly the Black workers, who actually said NO to the chrome and made it stick.

Nyerere, Tho of S. Vietnam NLF Issue Joint Position Statement

TIS News Release

DAR ES SALAAM - At the invitation of the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam paid an official visit to the United Republic of Tanzania from the 25th to the 29th of September, 1973.

While in Tanzania, Tho and his delegation had the opportunity to visit various places of interest which included Zanzibar, and Nyambili Ujamaa Village in Rufiji District.

Everywhere he went, and above all in Zanzibar, Tho and his delegation had a rousing and fraternal welcome.

Tho had the opportunity to address the Biennial Congress of Tanganyika African National Union and Afro-Shirazi Party in Dar es Salaam.

Tho, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, Madame Thi Binh, held official talks with His Excellency Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere and his delegation on the 26th of September at the State House.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness and covered all aspects of international situation and the bilateral relations of the two countries.

Reviewing the international situation, the two Presidents were in agreement that peace was essential for all countries of the world, that peace should be inseparable from freedom and national independence, that the non-aligned countries should strengthen further their solidarity in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, which constitute the main danger of all peoples.

President Nguyen Huu Tho

briefed Mwalimu on the present situation in South Vietnam, the main tasks of the South Viet Nam people at this present stage and the measures aimed at scrupulously implementing the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam as well as the healing of the war wounds and the reconstruction of the liberated areas in South Viet Nam.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government side denounced the Saigon Administration for the latter's continuous violation of the cease-fire agreement, and its intentional prolongation of the deadlock of the two South Viet Nam people's consultative conference in Paris and condemned the United States for its continuous military involvement and interference into South Viet Nam affairs contrary to Article 4 of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam.

Nyerere, on behalf of the Government and people of Tanzania, responded that Tanzania had had no alternative but to support the valiant people of Vietnam. It was one of the pillars of Tanzania policy to support liberation efforts in Africa, in Asia and Latin America.

He pointed out that Tanzania's modest support for Vietnamese people was only limited to moral, political and diplomatic support because Tanzania had no material support available. He thanked the Vietnamese people for having fully justified the support of Tanzania.

Nyerere briefed Tho on the present situation and success in Africa as regards the liberation of Portuguese Territories of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde Islands. He explained to him the position in rebel colony of Rhodesia, which was now facing mounting pressure of liberation war.

Tho was also briefed on the

JULIUS K. NYERERE, PRESIDENT OF TANZANIA (right), held wide-ranging discussions with representatives of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.



Neo-Colonialist Economic Bloc

(Cont'd from pg. 7)

dampened the hopes France had of maintaining their virtually unchanged control over the newly free nations of Africa. It was France's aim to administer colonialism under a new cover - neo-colonialism. They hoped to push their interests through African spokesmen and parliaments.

The type of aid that France has given OCAM has dictated African relations to the developed world and will continue to dictate as long as France retains control by supporting their own interests through Africans.

Obadele, 6 More of RNA Convicted in Mississippi

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI—Late last month seven citizens of the Republic of New Africa (RNA) were convicted in U.S. District Court on charges stemming from a shootout at RNA headquarters in Jackson, Mississippi, in August, 1971.

The charges against the two women and five men included conspiracy to assault federal officers, conspiracy to possess weapons, and assault on a federal officer.

In addition, one of the defendants, Offaga Quaddus, was convicted on a charge of possession of a machine gun, even though the FBI's firearms chief was unable to fire the AR 180 rifle automatically in a demonstration for the judge and jury on the Gulf of Mexico beach.

Defense witnesses testified that the defendants had been beaten and kicked by police and FBI agents after the shooting. The RNA charged that the house where the shooting took place had been attacked by police and FBI agents.

Sentences for the seven ranged from 3 to 22 years. Judge Walter L. Nixon, Jr. set the appeal bonds at amounts ranging from \$5,000 to \$25,000.

In state trials last year, four RNA citizens were convicted on charges stemming from the same incident. Three were sentenced to life, and one received two ten-year sentences.

Following the convictions in Federal court, RNA President Imari Abubakari Obadele I, one of the defendants, told the judge that there never was a conspiracy and said, "We are not bent on destruction but on building a new and better society for ourselves."

Another defendant, Addis Ababa, told the court, "We are innocent of any conspiracy and you know it. We were railroaded by this unjust court, but you can't stop the struggle. You can jail us, beat us, even kill us, but black people will be free."

The trial ended after several weeks of exhaustive testimony in which RNA innocence was well established. Following is an account of some of the key testimony in the trial.

INFORMER TESTIMONY
The first week of trial for two women and five men of the "RNA-11" ended dramatically in a Milwaukee Republic of New Africa citizen, named Tom Spells, but known to New Africans as Muhammad, revealed that he was also known to the FBI as "Snoopy" during three and a half years of work as a paid informer.

Tom Spells-or Snoopy gave up his cover for the first time to testify for the U.S. Government in a case alleging that certain RNA officers and others conspired to assault federal officers during the lawful performance of their duty, did in fact assault them, and conspired to possess illegal incendiaries and a machine gun.

Spells, who said he is employed in Milwaukee by the Curry Workshop to teach "racially and mentally handicapped" children, testified that he had attended a meeting in Mississippi in July 1971, at

which he and others were told to shoot to kill any persons especially police, approaching the RNA Government residence and meeting place.

He said that RNA President Imari Abubakari Obadele I, and RNA Vice President Hekima Ana, had helped "Lead" this meeting and were in attendance throughout. He also said he saw two molotov cocktails in the house and that he was told a rifle held by RNA Delta Interior Minister Offaga Quaddus (of Camden, New Jersey) was a machine gun.

Brothers Imari and Hekima steadfastly deny that any such instructions to kill was ever given by anyone. It would have been ridiculous on its face and incapable of being followed. However, under cross-examination by Atty. Raymond Willis and F. Alexander the still-eyed, sallow-looking Spells admitted that all security measures were defensive.

But, even though he testified that Brother Hekima and his wife, Tamu, had befriended him, fed him and treated him better than anyone except his own family, and that Hekima's reputation was excellent, Spells-or Snoopy still tried hard to implicate the Vice President and his wife, he was badly tripped, however, when Atty. Constance Slaughter (of Jackson, Miss.) showed that Sister Tamu had actually been at the University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana and could not have attended the so-called, conspiratorial meeting.

Earlier that week defense attorneys - including Fred Banks, Jr., Hermel Johnson, Jack Young, Jr., of Jackson and George Strickler had ripped apart testimony by seven other U.S. Government witnesses. These witnesses included Jacqueline Harvey, a girlfriend of one of the brothers at the house; 18 year-old Nathan Ware, who lived at the house but who had been suspended from activity, and Cheryl Foster Steiner. All witnessed were reluctant and came only under subpoena.

Ware admitted under cross-examination that he had been slapped, kept without food and water, and made to listen to other RNA brothers being violently assaulted by police before he made his first statement.

Ms. Steiner said she now works for the U.S. Government in Ann Arbor, Michigan and the FBI had threatened to cause a "hassle" on her job if she did not testify. She also revealed that she was married to Jerry Steiner in Michigan, where he is in prison.

She said Jerry Steiner had come to the Jackson RNA house about four weeks before the 18 August 1971 police attack. Steiner was "banished," she testified and they had left the night before the attack. Steiner was wanted for murder in Michigan, but Ms. Steiner said she did not know it until after the attack. Police and FBI agents said they came to the house to serve a warrant on Steiner. He was not there.

However, the informer Spells testified that he had told the FBI at least four times between March 1971 and July

1971 that Steiner was wanted for murder in Michigan and was "very, very sick," mentally. The failure of the FBI to attempt to arrest Steiner in Milwaukee, where Spells first reported him, or anytime before August 18 at the RNA Government residence gives credence to the RNA charge that the attack on the residence was not to serve a warrant but to destroy the RNA.

Early in the trial defense attorneys succeeded in having a scale model of the house excluded from the trial because its "measurements" had been acquired without a search warrant.

FBI LINE CRACKED
A tall and hulking FBI agent who said he was shot in the leg during an FBI-police raid on the Republic of New Africa's on the stand during the second week of trial that the raiding agents had been lectured on the political aims of the RNA hours before the attack.

This testimony of Special Agent William Springer represented a crack in the hard-rock insistence of previous FBI witnesses that the raid had been staged on serve a warrant on a fleeing felon believed to be in the RNA residence and for no other reason.

The seven RNA defendants have long contended that the FBI and Jackson police were acting unlawfully because their real purpose was to destroy the RNA. The seven defendants - including RNA President Imari Obadele, RNA Vice President Hekima Ana and his wife Tamu, as well as the then-pregnant Njeri Quaddus-charge that, consequently, no steps were taken to insure the safety of innocent persons in the house.

None of the seven defendants was wanted on any warrant at the time of the raid.

In answer to a cross-examination question Agent Springer, a U.S. government witness, said he did consider "innocent" persons to include those who seek "to overthrow the U.S. government." Then, under hammering cross-examination by Attorneys Firmin Alexander of Jackson and Raymond E. Willis of Detroit, Springer said that the pre-raid meeting of nearly 40 FBI agents and policemen had been told by the acting head of the Mississippi FBI, Elmer Linberg, that the RNA's "aims were to take over the states of Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and South Carolina and to establish complete domain over these states, with no authority of the United States, and to do this by any means necessary."

The four-count conspiracy-assault trial was head by a jury containing only one black, an elderly male.

In the fight to reach the top the oppressed have always been encumbered by the traitors of their own race, made up of those of little faith and those who are generally susceptible to bribery for the selling out of the rights of their own people.

—Marcus Garvey



FRANK WILLIS, THE BLACK GUARD WHO DISCOVERED the Watergate burglars, has been denied employment while the criminals grow rich selling of their deeds. Even Howard University would not hire the brother for fear of reprisal from Nixon.

Howard U Won't Hire Black Watergate Hero

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Who says that crime doesn't pay?

It seems to be paying quite well for the convicted Watergate conspirators, who were receiving up to \$2,000.00 per night for speaking engagements around the country, telling others about the Watergate break-in. But, while the criminals are raking in the cash from the crime they committed, the Black security guard who discovered the break-in, is now out of work and currently standing in the unemployment line, collecting \$68.00 a week.

Frank Willis, the former security guard, resigned his job with the security firm with whom he was employed at the time of the break-in, because a white guard with less time in service was promoted over him. To quote Willis, "It was just because he was white." This July, Willis was fired from his last job for taking two days off to meet with some writers, who were planning to do a book on his life.

Jamaican Prime Minister Praises Nyerere, Learns From Tanzanian Students

ITS News Release

TANZANIA - The Jamaican Prime Minister, Mr. Manley, described President Nyerere as one of the greatest political leaders in the world.

Speaking at Ruw National Service Training school in Tanzania after a tour of the school, Mr. Manley said he came to Tanzania especially because he believed that Tanzania has a leader who is one of the greatest political teachers who is recognized beyond Africa and added that one of the things he particularly wanted to see, was how the National Service operates in Tanzania.

Mr. Manley also told the national servicemen that "I know all of you are dedicated to

Since then, things have been going downhill for Willis. After losing his job for meeting with the writers of the proposed book, the company backing the book project has decided to drop the idea of the story on Willis' life.

To top things off, Willis can not find a job in security work in the Washington, D.C. area, because of the publicity which is associated with his involvement in the Watergate case.

For an example, Willis applied for a security job at Howard University, but was told that it would be unlikely that he would be hired because the university administration was afraid that the Nixon administration might cut off federal funds to the school, if they learned that Willis had been hired.

When asked how this present employment situation affects his views on the Watergate issue, Willis replied: "Lot of people tell me I should have kept my mouth shut. I'm beginning to think they were right."

building a socialist society - a society in which everybody has a share of all the good things, and I want to assure you that you are not alone. Jamaicans also have the same ideals."

The Jamaican Prime Minister added that young people who value justice all over the world are with Africans in their just cause of fighting against imperialism and colonialism. He emphasized that the world will not have security until the whole of Africa is free.

Earlier, the National Servicemen had told Mr. Manley that the youths of Tanzania and Jamaica must see to it that the machinations of imperialists and neo-colonialists are strangled and buried once and for all.

Lynn Eusan Institute Marks 1st Anniversary

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD

Lynn Institute Anniversary Houston, Texas — On September 16, 1973 the Lynn Eusan Institute celebrated its first full year of operation. The ceremony held on the lawn of LEI was attended by numerous friends and supporters.

The theme for the first anniversary was "the struggle continues," referring to the continuation of the struggle for political and economic freedom for Black and poor people. LEI is an independent Black institution which trains community organizers, conducts research and provides other services for grass-roots people and groups in Houston.

Brother Nelson Johnson, of the Youth Organization for Black Unity, was the principle speaker. Johnson outlined a fresh moving analysis of the struggles of Black people which confirmed the essence of the anniversary theme.

Dawolu Gene Locke, director of LEI followed Johnson and thanked those who had

contributed to the continuation of LEI through the first year. The staff recognized both successes and failures in their first year. But as Locke stated they all maintain an increasing "will to struggle."

LEI looks at the coming year as bringing forth a challenge to increase its level of practical work around problems which confront people on a daily basis. LEI seeks to reach such people as students and on-student youths, prisoners, welfare families, and working people with its programs and through cooperation in and with other organizations.

LEI plans to begin the next ten-month training cycle February 1974. The classes will be offered on nights and weekends to accommodate various people's schedules. The current training cycle will end November 1973. Students will be leaving LEI and begin working with other Black organizations.

For more information on the Lynn Eusan Institute: Write P. O. Box 14093, Houston, Texas 77021 (524-8679).



NELSON JOHNSON, SHOWN SPEAKING AT CEREMONY MARKING THE FIRST anniversary of the Lynn Eusan Institute in Houston. Dawolu Gene Locke, LEI Director, presided at the ceremony.

U.S. Increases Arms Sales to Third World Nations

On February 21, 1973, the commercial department of the Pentagon, announced triumphantly that it had just concluded the biggest sale of arms in history, a \$2.5 billion deal with the Shah of Iran, involving planes, helicopters and missiles.

The spokesman for the Defense Department remarked that the enormous arms sales to Iran would, on the one hand, reduce considerably the enormous deficit of the U.S. balance of payments, and, on the other, make Iran a "stable zone" in a region rich in oil.

Others also had reasons to rejoice. The deal made with Iran would allow some airplane factories threatened with closing by the end of the Vietnam War, to continue functioning.

The sale to the Shah, although spectacular in itself, is not an isolated case. It only confirms what many military observers have been repeating, for quite some time: that the U.S. government is accelerating its arms sales to the Third World. And those arms are more and more sophisticated.

The armies of Third World countries constitute greatly expanding markets these days. Military spendings of the developing nations increase at a rate of 9 percent annually, a rate twice as high as that of the industrialized West, and also twice as high as the rate of economic growth of the developing countries themselves.

A study of world national defense spending, indicates that Third World expenditure for military materials increased from \$3.3 billion in 1968 to around \$5.5 billion in 1972; an increase of 67 percent in five years. And since the majority of these countries want to buy more complex and sophisticated arms, production of this material is concentrated in a handful of industrially advanced nations.

Between 1950 and 1969, four countries — the U.S., the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France — produced 87 percent of the most important arms bought by the developing

countries. The U.S., the biggest exporter of arms, has tried to encourage and exploit the increasing appetite of the Third World for advanced arms, by preparing an aggressive and well-organized sales campaign.

The Pentagon's effort to sell arms, known by the name of the Foreign Military Sales Program (FMS) was originally developed at the beginning of the cold war as an addition to the aid system of the Military Assistance Program (MAP). Both programs were meant to reinforce the defense of the "free world" against possible Soviet invasion.

Since this effort was based on the idea of "containment," most U.S.-supplied arms to allies in Europe and Asia were free.

When President Kennedy took office in 1961, the goals of the FMS were changed completely. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara noticed that stationing American troops abroad as well as the developing war in Southeast Asia, would contribute to an ever-increasing balance of payments deficit. In order to compensate for the increasing military spending of the U.S. abroad, he endeavored to persuade the allies from Western Europe and Asia to buy big quantities of arms from the U.S.

But during the 1960s the market for American military equipment in the developed nations started to shrink and several European nations — as well as Japan later on — enlarged their own armament industries. American sales to the industrialized nations reached \$1.6 billion in 1966 and dropped after that to an average of \$900 million during the next five years.

In order to compensate for declining sales abroad, the Pentagon began to encourage substantial purchases of arms by nations of the Third World who depended on American economic and military aid.

Since then the most favored nations have no longer received their arms free from the U.S., and consequently they

have increased the taxation of their own citizens substantially in order to pay for the military equipment that Washington had persuaded them to buy.

The result of this "vigorous" campaign was an 1000 percent increase of FMS sales to the developing countries from \$96 million in 1965 to \$1 billion in 1971.

Arms sales to the Third World became one of the most prominent features of Nixon's military policy.

In order to continue the protection of American interests abroad, Nixon has forced his clients to provide troops for operations previously conducted by the U.S. (the Thai troops, for example, in Laos) and to buy enormous quantities of American arms.

The strategy of the administration was announced clearly in 1970 by then Under Secretary of Defense David Packard, who declared:

"I think that the greatest hope of reducing our engagements and expenses abroad, lies in the increasing participation of our allies or friendly nations in their own defense. In order to help this hope become realized, we must continue, if necessary, to give them or sell them the means to fulfill such a difficult task. That is why, in the interest of maintaining an adequate defense system, at a lower expense, a greater utilization of credits and extended military aid seems to be the most appropriate solution in the immediate future."

Those who benefited the most from this explosion of sales are the producers of war planes, freight planes, light planes and helicopters — Lockheed, McDonnell-Douglas, Northrop, Hughes Aircraft, Bell Helicopter, and Beech Aircraft.

In this effort to encourage the sale of American arms to the Third World, the Pentagon invited thousands of military men from those regions every year to specialized schools in the U.S. or in the Panama Canal Zone. Between 1950 and

Nixon's Law and Murder Bill Resurfaces

NEW YORK (LNS) — "With this bill they're trying to undo all the Supreme Court decisions we have won on civil liberties," said Edith Tiger of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. "It's a whole bag of tricks."

She was referring to a new crime control bill which will be up for consideration in the House and Senate possibly as early as October. "The bill which I introduce today," said Senator Roman Hruska, who introduced the bill to the Senate along with equally conservative Senator John McClellan, "is recognized as a monumental effort by the Administration, including the Department of Justice...Particular accolades should go to former Attorney General John Mitchell."

The bill would reverse some of the more liberal Supreme Court decisions of the past 20 years—like the ones on capital punishment and wiretapping—as well as making other things that had never been crimes before crimes.

Some of the provisions of the bill are:

DEATH PENALTY. Nixon proposes that the death penalty be mandatory for such crimes as treason, sabotage, espionage and "for all specifically enumerated crimes under federal jurisdiction from which death results."

WIRETAPPING. Allows the president to wiretap people or national organizations he considers to be a "danger to the structure" of the government. (The Supreme Court had ruled that wiretaps against domestic groups could only be made after court approval.)

Also the Attorney General can have installed a 48 hour "emergency" wiretap without prior court approval. The provision also orders telephone company workers, building superintendents, etc. to co-

operate "forthwhile and unobtrusively" with the FBI and police "to accomplish the interception of a wire or oral communication."

SECRECY. Coming directly out of the Pentagon Papers case, this provides 3 years and a \$25,000 fine for a federal employee who "communicates classified information" to someone else. It goes on to say that this applies, "even if the information was improperly classified at the time."

It also provides for 7 years and a \$50,000 fine for anyone who received "national defense information" and "fails to deliver it promptly" back.

ENTRAPMENT. This section of the bill puts the burden of proof on the defendant to prove that he or she was "unlawfully entrapped" even though it comes out in a trial that an agent provocateur used "deception," provided "a facility or an opportunity" and used "active inducement" in committing a crime.

This section surely comes in response to a number of recent political cases (Harrisburg 6, Camden 28 and Gainesville 8) which were won, at least in part, because the jury recognized how agent provocateurs in the cases attempted to set up the defendants. It puts the defendants in the position of having to prove their innocence.

REVIVAL OF THE SMITH ACT. (which the Supreme Court overturned in 1957). Makes it a crime punishable by 15 years in jail and a \$100,000 fine for advocacy or membership in an organization that supposedly calls for revolutionary change in the United States.

Other parts of the bill stiffen penalties for the Rap Brown Act, sabotage and demonstrations on military property, and would do away with the insanity plea.

Sellers Seeking New Orangeburg Investigation

YOBUS NEWS SERVICE
COLUMBIA, S. C. - When Cleveland "Cleve" Sellers was released from prison in S. C. last month he served immediate notice that he would begin work to reopen the case of the Orangeburg Massacre in which three Black students were murdered on the campus of S. C. State College in 1968. Sellers had just completed a jail term as the scapegoat for that incident.

On the same day Sellers was released, Alvin "X" Evans, former YOBUS S. C. field representative, was also released. Evans was one of several brothers who had been railroaded to jail on charges growing out of a rebellion on the campus of Voorhees College several years ago.

Both Sellers and Evans appeared at a press conference to announce their intentions to continue to struggle in South Carolina.

Following is the text of the statement Sellers made concerning the Orangeburg Massacre case.

Today marks a monumental occasion in the lives of African people in South Carolina and throughout the world. Today, we have been victorious in enduring and winning our "freedom" from the South Carolina Department of Corrections for a crime we did not commit. The forces of capitalism and racism have lost another battle in an attempt to silence those of us who chose to speak out on behalf of the toiling masses of African people. I have endured the injustices inflicted upon me by the state of South Carolina. The state that is last in education, employment, health care, and justice for African people, now, has to deal with its own conscious about the murder of three Black, unarmed and innocent students at Orangeburg. I committed no crime. The gunman at the Orangeburg Massacre must accept the full blame for those murders.

I challenge Governor West or the Attorney General's office to reopen or re-investigate the Orangeburg Massacre and find justifiable homicide as the final conclusion. All of the evidence points to three murders being committed.

South Carolina is the only state in the nation that railroaded Black potential leaders into prison for their attempt to demonstrate for quality education in a state that needs quality education so badly. No other state in the nation has attempted to railroad students who protest into prison, even under the disguise of "law and order."

The State Government alone with at least two major South Carolina news sources (WIS-TV and The State Newspaper) conspired to keep the masses of South Carolinians ignorant of the facts about poor education, poor health care, the poor administration of justice and unemployment.

South Carolina, the state that voted over-whelmingly for Watergate Nixon and "Law & Order," is a state without justice!

Only through the complete destruction of racism and capitalism can we hope for justice.

I will, with every inch of breath, seek a new investigation into the Orangeburg Massacre. I will go to Washington and call on the Black Caucus and others who may be interested in re-opening the case. How can there be a renewed investigation of Kent State without one from South Carolina State College? Aren't Black students' lives important, also?

I will ask Black leaders in South Carolina to re-open the Orangeburg Massacre investigation.

"While I was serving time I received many messages of encouragement from many, many Africans and African leaders from the continent. I received messages from liberation movements in Africa. All of these messages gave me encouragement and support. They encouraged me to continue to be active in the liberation struggle for African people. We must read, study, work and teach. H. Rap Brown has said, 'TRUTH CRUSHED TO THE EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN!'"

-Cleveland L. Sellers

U.S. Firm Illegally Ships Bullet-Proof Glass to Portugal

TOLEDO, Ohio (LNS) Libbey-Owens-Ford, Co. (L.O.F.), one of the nation's largest glass manufacturers, has been indicted by a federal grand jury for illegally exporting bullet-proof glass for armored vehicles to Portugal.

According to a report in the Wall St. Journal, the Justice Department has charged L.O.F. with exporting an item on the U.S. munitions list without a required State Department license.

Libbey-Owens is the second largest U.S. company to be charged this year with illegally shipping military parts to Portugal. Chrysler was indicted in January for shipping "militarized" engines to Portugal illegally in 1968 and 1970. Chrysler has pleaded innocent to the charges.

Both the bullet-proof glass and the militarized engines are used by Portugal to manufacture an armored amphibious vehicle similar to one that they have been refused permission to purchase from U.S. defense corporations.

Portugal is currently engaged in wars against liberation forces in its African colonies of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau. It purchases most of its weaponry and munitions from other nations.

The United Nations has placed a ban on all sales of military equipment to Portugal, but the U.S. government has been willing to let companies get away with such deals as long as they channel the transactions through their European or African subsidiaries.

For example, Portugal has purchased helicopters from Bell Co., troop transport aircraft from Boeing and jeeps from Kaiser. And, when Portugal added chemical defoliants to its arsenal in Angola in 1970, U.S. exports of herbicides to Portugal jumped over 300 percent in less than a year.

Apparently, Libbey-Owens didn't take proper precautions to disguise their transaction.

The case began to unfold in November, 1971, when a federal grand jury indicted a Detroit freight-forwarding company for illegally shipping military parts to Portugal. The bullet proof glass was shipped

through the indicted firm. In May, 1972, two Detroit men and a Portuguese army major were indicted on charges of plotting to give Portugal blueprints of an armored amphibious vehicle built by Cadillac Gage.

The government said the charges against Libbey-Owens and Chrysler grew out of the same investigation that led to the earlier indictment.

In addition to five counts of illegally exporting the glass, Libbey-Owens was also charged with five counts of incorrectly describing the glass as "laminated safety glass" instead of bullet-proof glass. The government said the firm could face total fines of \$175,000, if convicted.

Angola(La.) Inmates Face New Prosecution

Special to the AFRICAN WORLD

ANGOLA, La. - Three young Black activists, defendants in the case of the Angola Four, have been re-indicted on a murder charge by a West Feliciana Parish grand jury.

The new indictments follow the quashing by a state district court of the original indictments because of racial discrimination in selection of the grand jury.

Herman Wallace, Gilbert Montegut, and Chester Jackson, are charged along with Albert Woodfox in the April, 1972, murder of Brent Miller, an Angola State Penitentiary guard. All are from New Orleans.

Woodfox was tried separately and found guilty by an all-white jury. His case is now on appeal in the State Supreme Court.

The four charge that they are being singled out for prosecution because of their "involvement in educating other inmates about racism and economic exploitation at the prison."

The killing occurred in one of the inmate dorms 20 minutes after armed guards broke up a peaceful petition drive by inmates seeking to speak to the warden. The petition drive was the second attempt by inmates in two weeks to protest



ELLIOT ROOSEVELT



LYNDEN PINDLING

Underworld Contract on Bahamian Chief Exec.

YOBUS NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. - While testifying before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Louis P. Mastriana, a convicted stock swindler, stated that he had been offered \$100,000 to assassinate the Prime Minister of the Bahamas, in a gangland style pay-back plot.

Mastriana also testified that the money to assassinate Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling was offered to him by the son of the former President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Elliott Roosevelt and an alleged mobster frontman.

Mastriana stated that the younger Roosevelt, who now lives in Portugal, had become upset when Prime Minister Pindling did not open up his island nation to organized crime as was planned. Supposedly, Pindling was given \$1 million by Roosevelt and associates to finance his political campaign, with the understanding that when he was elected, he would grant certain gambling licenses to

known members of the organized crime network.

When Pindling failed to do this, the order was sent out to have him hit. However, the paid assassin did not try to "whack" Pindling because there was no escape route off the island and that Pindling was so well liked generally that it would be next to impossible for the "hit man" to remain unknown for very long.

The Senate committee has traced checks issued to Mastriana, in what he refers to as a downpayment on the job, back to Roosevelt, who hurriedly left Miami, the city of which he was former mayor, for his ranch in Portugal, before he could be asked to appear before the committee.

During the period the plot was being prepared, Mastriana was an undercover agent for the U.S. Postal Service. He says that he taped the conversations between Roosevelt and himself and they are now in the possession of the Postal Service.

grievances.

The petitions centered on such grievances as a 96-hour work week at two cents per hour, inedible prison food, and other such grievances which give the Angola prison the distinction of being known as "one of America's worst prisons."

After the murder was discovered, inmates were herded into a yard, stripped, and searched for weapons. It was here that the three young Black organizers were singled out for the murder charge. Later a fourth inmate, also active in prison organizing, was charged with the killing.

Supporters of the four, argue that "the evidence against the Angola Four has, from the very beginning, been both flimsy and questionable. Even the then District Attorney, Richard Kilbourne, at first protested the indictments for 'lack of evidence.'"

Hescoe Brown, the state's chief witness, claims that he was within a foot or two of the four defendants as he watched them kill the guard. Earlier he had testified that he was at the prison's blood plasma center at the time of the killing. The defense has two witnesses to place him at the plasma center as he had originally stated.

Woodfox's attorney, Charles Garretson, pointed out during

his trial, that the bloody fingerprints found close to where the guard was killed, fitted neither Woodfox, the slain guard, nor any of the other defendants.

Supporters also argued that the state has gone along with the indictments in order to "crush any inmate movement in Angola."

Attorneys for Wallace, Montegut and Jackson, have been successful in getting the trial moved from the small rural parish of West Feliciana to Baton Rouge. Trial is expected to begin in late November or December.

In the meantime a Committee to Free the Angola Four, has been formed. It is composed of mothers of the defendants and their supporters. Dennis Walsh, coordinator of the group, stated that "protests will continue until the charges are dropped and until the right to speak, to organize, and to petition is returned to the inmates."

For further information, contact the Committee to Free the Angola Four, 1719 Polymnia St., New Orleans, La. 70130.

..You cannot build a house for last year's summer.

..African Proverb

Text of ALSC Report to OAU

(Cont'd from pg. 11)
urban ghettos, in the factories, and other places, members of the ALSC worked.

Our organization made a political decision to localize demonstration on African Liberation Day, 1973. This decision reflected our desire to involve as many of our people as possible in political protest against imperialism. Using the theme of "THERE IS NO PEACE WITH HONOR - AFRICA AND HER PEOPLE ARE AT WAR, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD," the African Liberation Support Committee took to the streets in protest in over 30 cities in the United States, Canada and the Caribbean.

The dual focus of African Liberation Day, 1973, was to dramatize the links between the armed struggles in Mozambique, South Africa, Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Guinea-Bissau and the related struggles of Black people throughout the world, who are also caught under the web of racism and imperialism. Over 80,000 people responded to the call of unity and opposition to exploitation and injustice.

Moreover, the ALSC

raised over \$42,000 through the United African Appeal to give to liberation movements. While this amount of money will not sustain any revolutionary movement, it must be recognized that it represents a spirit of common struggle. Much of it came as coins from the poor and oppressed of America.

While our demonstrations were successful in many areas, our success was relative; because the reasons why the demonstrations were held still exist.

Bombs are still falling on our people in Mozambique, our people are still being shot down in the streets of the U.S., progressive Blacks are still being harassed and jailed in the Caribbean.

We view our efforts as part and parcel of the African Revolution. We do believe that our people in Southern Africa and throughout the world, can create a new society, void of exploitation, poverty, injustice, and despair. We welcome the opportunity to discuss with representatives of this body ways that we may better aid the revolutions in Southern Africa and Guinea-Bissau.

ALSC Presents 10,000 Signatures for Repeal

(Cont'd from pg. 11)

We view the Byrd Amendment as an attempt to give external support to the Smith regime at a time that it faces internal crisis. There can be no doubt of the impact of U.S. trade with Rhodesia. It allows for the continued domination of the African masses by the minority white population; it leads to the forcing of African workers to mine chrome and nickel for slave wages, while working under the most dangerous conditions; it helps the profits of multi-national corporations like Foote Mineral and Union Carbide; it feeds the rising unemployment of U.S. workers (especially Blacks) as chromium plants here continue to close and move to Southern Africa; and it seeks to improve the internal economic stability of the racist government in Rhodesia.

Therefore, we are here today to express the sentiments of thousands of people who want to see an end to support for racism and imperialism in Africa; who want to have the U.S. respect and comply with U.N. sanctions; and who support the democratic rights of peoples of self-determination. We call upon the Senate and the House to vote to REPEAL THE BYRD AMENDMENT!!!

population in Rhodesia are widely known. Progressive peoples throughout the world have condemned the brutal domination of the majority Black population. Such conditions led to the United Nations sanctions against the Ian Smith regime. Such conditions also has given rise to the armed struggle being waged for liberation by the Black masses in that country.

The African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC) came into existence as an effort to support liberation movements in Southern Africa and to struggle against the forces of racism and imperialism both in Africa and North America. We clearly recognize the direct relationship between monopoly capitalism as it oppresses people here in America and imperialism as it seeks to engulf the peoples of Southern Africa.

Therefore, the ALSC joins the ranks of several other progressive groups in calling for the repeal of the Byrd Amendment. We certainly support the efforts of Congressmen Digges, Fraser, and Mitchell and other co-sponsors in the House; along with Senators Brooke, Humphrey, and Kennedy and other co-sponsors in the Senate.



THIS CARTOON DEPICTS THE PORTUGUESE MASSACRE OF AFRICANS AT MUEDEA, which began the armed struggle in Mozambique. ALSC representatives discovered intensification of struggle in all of Southern Africa.

Levi Strauss Pants-A Booming Runaway Shop in Southwest

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. (LNS)

Every May 25 in Levi Strauss Day in New Mexico. Governor Bruce King proclaimed the day this past spring at a luncheon for local businessmen honoring the 100th anniversary of the company. The luncheon was hosted by the Albuquerque Industrial Development Service (AIDS) and similar organizations in Hobbes, Roswell, and Clovis, N.M., all of which have Levi plants.

Levi Strauss & Co., the largest pantmaker in the world with 1973 sales of \$64 million and profits of \$23 million, is also the largest manufacturer in New Mexico. The company employs 1,500 people in five plants - mostly non-union - in the state and is now thinking of expanding to other areas of the state, possibly to Gallup or outside the Jicarilla Apache Reservation.

In appreciation for their "respect for the land and people of New Mexico," Luis Saavedra, chairman of the Albuquerque City Commission, presented Levi president Robert Haas with the official key to the city. The mayor of Roswell enthusiastically told him how "we all love Levi Strauss" and how the "entire state progresses together with Levi."

In his speech before the group, Haas said that Levi was happy with its stay in New Mexico, but he cautioned that their success depended on the hard work of its employees, "our most important asset... Hats off to our employees."

At the appropriate time in the program, the Levi Strauss workers rose to take a bow. Amidst all the businessmen, about ten women stood up, all of them wearing purple corsages given to them by AIDS. These women, some of whom had been with Levi since it first came to Albuquerque in 1966, were all machine operators. The various plant supervisors introduced each of

them and the group gave a nice round of applause "for being such fine, fine workers."

The luncheon was over. Haas left for his next meeting, the bankers went back to their banks, King went back to his politics, and women went back to work.

Work at Levi Strauss begins at \$1.60 an hour base pay for piecework. Workers are surrounded by multi-colored flags, one above each worker, indicating her efficiency level, her quota and of course her pay. Operators are encouraged to increase their quotas, sewing 117 zippers an hour instead of 115. Each rise in quotas brings slightly more pay. But wages drop again to the minimum wage when a worker fails to maintain the frantic pace and drops behind her quota.

Levi Strauss was the first industry to be brought to Albuquerque by AIDS.

"More than any other single factor," says H. Lee Gallas, a board member of the Bank of New Mexico, "it has been the employee's efficiency and productivity which has convinced Levi Strauss to select Albuquerque for this major new facility."

Gallas should have gone on to say that it is also the high unemployment rate and the ability of companies to get away with paying very low wages that have been important in attracting new industry. Average take-home pay at Levi is about \$80 a week.

So New Mexico is Levi Strauss country, but it is not the company's only country. Other states with similar reputations for low wages and non-union shops - Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Texas - also have Levi factories. And outside of the U.S. Levi has subsidiaries in Mexico, Philippines, Hong Kong, Thailand, and Brazil. (Incidentally, Levi's foreign sales have skyrocketed in the past few years. In 1966, foreign

sales amounted to \$8 million; in 1972, \$121 million.)

If for some reason Levi's source of cheap labor worldwide begins to dry up, the company has its bases covered. According to a recent Business Week article, the company has announced plans for automation and predicts that the innovations will, by 1978, increase productivity by 50 percent.

One new machine, for instance, will eliminate three workers who formerly had to number fabric manually. The \$4,500 shade makers, as they are called, don't need any workers to operate them and should pay for itself in two months," says Robert M. Zoot, head of Levi's R&D (research and development) division.

U.S. Increasing Arms Sales Worldwide

(Cont'd from pg. 11)

1970, 319,000 officers or recruits from abroad were trained either in the U.S. or in American bases abroad. A great majority of these men came from Third World countries; 54,000 from Latin America, 144,000 from Southeast Asia and 50,000 from the Middle East.

This program was said to be conceived to improve the defense capacities of the developing countries. But the real purpose, although never openly admitted, was to familiarize these people with American arms. In supporting this program, the Pentagon officials calculated that when these "students" went back to their countries, they would ask for the American equipment to which they had become accustomed during their training.

Independence for Guinea-Bissau

Cont'd from pg. 1

claims of liberated territory are untrue. In Lisbon, a Portuguese government spokesman termed the declaration of independence a fantasy and a piece of propaganda. He claimed that there is no area of Guinea-Bissau not under Portuguese control.

Within days of the statehood proclamation, numerous countries extended recognition to the new nation. Among those who have recognized or endorsed the action, in addition to Algeria and the Republic of Guinea, are Tanzania, Chad, Libya, Somalia, Upper Volta, Mauritania, Madagascar, Ghana, The Congo, Nigeria, Senegal, Syria, and Yugoslavia. As many as 50 countries are expected to move quickly towards full diplomatic recognition.

The new government in Guinea-Bissau is moving ahead to administer the country and conduct foreign relations. In addition to their declaration of independence, the national People's Assembly adopted a constitution and established a 15-person Council of State. In the Council of State will be 8 state commissioners, 5 sub-commissioners, the chief commissioner, who will serve as chairman of the council, and the president of the country.

The 58-article constitution names the PAIGC as the nation's ruling party, and sets as its first goal the total liberation of mainland Guinea and of the Cape Verde Islands, as well as their unification into one sovereign state.

Luis Cabral, Deputy Secretary General of the PAIGC, was named the first president of the independent republic of Guinea-Bissau. The 42-year-old Cabral was one of the founders of the PAIGC in 1956. He is also a brother of the PAIGC leader Amilcar Cabral, who was assassinated by Portuguese agents in January. Since 1970, he has been a member of the executive committee of the party, with special responsibility to oversee the national reconstruction of the liberated zones of his country.

The chief commissioner who will chair the Council of State is Francisco Mendes, age 34, who has served as a political organizer in all parts of the country, and who has been in the party's executive committee since 1971.

Joao Bernardo Viera will preside over the national People's Assembly. A

34-year-old electrician, born in Bissau. He also has been a PAIGC executive committee member since 1971.

Aristides Pereira will remain the Secretary General of the PAIGC, a post he was assigned after the death last January of Amilcar Cabral. Prior to that time, Pereira, along with Amilcar and Luis Cabral, were members of the permanent commission of the executive committee. All of them were party founders.

The Declaration of Statehood comes at a highly appropriate time for the independence movements. The United Nations General Assembly is in session in New York and meetings of the U. N. Decolonization Committee are about to begin. A great deal of intensive diplomatic maneuvering can be anticipated. Members of Southern African Liberation Movements have been invited as observers, and PAIGC Secretary General Pereira has already telegraphed the decolonization committee that a representative of Guinea-Bissau is en route to New York with documentation for the U. N.

TEXT OF CABLE

The text of the cable addressed to the Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee of 24 by Aristide Pereira, Secretary-General of the PAIGC, follows:

"Upon returning today to our country, we have the honour to communicate to the Fourth Committee the following:

"First People's National Assembly of Guinea-Bissau met on 23 and 24 September in the liberated areas of Boe, in the eastern part of the country. The Secretary-General of PAIGC, Aristide Pereira, delivered the opening statement. Expressing the will of the people, the Assembly proclaimed (ther creation) of the State of Guinea-Bissau of 24 September, at 8:55 GMT.

"In view of the new confirmed situation, the position of the Portuguese colonialists is that of foreign aggressors against our people. Our representative, da Luz, is on his way with documentation."

PAIGC has always adhered to one of Cabral's directives — "Tell no lies, claim no easy victories." After one skirmish during my visit, for instance, they reported only their own casualties (two wounded) despite clear signs of casualties on the other side



MAP OF GUINEA-BISSAU. PAIGC CONTROLS THREE-FOURTHS OF THE COUNTRY. DARK lines to the right, mark route of one group of UN observers.

(blood stains and the tracks of bodies dragged away through the long grass.)

"We only report what we knew for certain," they said. The Portuguese radio claimed to have "killed several and wounded many more." If PAIGC now states they are ready for nationhood, it's a pretty sure bet that they are.

Above all, if there is one quality that the people of Guinea-Bissau and the leaders of PAIGC possess in abundance, it is patience. "Step by step, we construct our state," Amilcar Cabral once wrote. And in constructing a state there are no shortcuts, nothing to be gained by skipping a step. The final and complete eviction of the Portuguese from Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands will some day be achieved but there are many other things that must be done in the meantime.

"We do not like war," Cabral wrote. "But this armed struggle has its advantages. Through it we are building a nation that is solid, conscious of itself."

He stressed the same kind of thing to a group of school children while we were there: "I think it is more important to train a cadre than to win a battle." And then he reminded them of the need for patience: "We're like people who have set a table; now we must wait a little until the rice is boiled." The

Declaration of Independence indicates that the rice is rapidly coming to a boil.

OAU LIBERATION COMMITTEE GIVES FUNDS TO GUINEA-BISSAU

The African Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity, decided at an emergency session, to forward, immediately, a large financial allotment to the PAIGC of Guinea-Bissau, when it declared its independence last month.

Addressing a press conference in his office, the executive secretary of the liberation committee, Lt. Col. Hashim Mbita, called on member states of the OAU, the United Nations and "freedom loving peoples the world over," to provide the new state with immediate political, material and financial support.

Col. Mbita revealed that the committee has been officially informed of the declaration of the new state of Guinea-Bissau in cable received from the PAIGC. Col. Mbita said that copies of the message have been sent to all member states of the OAU, the Secretary General of the OAU, Mr. Nzo Ekangaki, and the current chairman of the OAU, General Yakub Gowon of Nigeria.

Describing Guinea-Bissau's declaration of independence as "historic," Col. Mbita said "we have found it necessary to give maximum support to the PAIGC."

"It is the first time since Algeria's war for liberation that an African liberation movement has declared the independence of its country," he noted.

Asked if PAIGC will continue to receive financial support from the liberation committee, Col. Mbita said, "this will have to be a decision of the OAU," and on whether OAU member states will come to the aid of Guinea-Bissau in case she is attacked by Portugal, Col. Mbita replied, "It will depend."

In reply to the cable received from Mr. Aristide Pereira, Secretary General of the PAIGC, the liberation committee sent a message to the party. The message "congratulates the people, the assembly and council of the newly independent state of Guinea-Bissau on this historic occasion in the struggle for the complete liberation of Africa from the yoke of colonialism."

The liberation committee, the message continues, "pledges whole hearted support for the courageous action and commends it to member states of the OAU, the United Nations and freedom loving peoples the world over, for immediate political, material and financial support, and reassures the PAIGC of continued support in the consolidation of the struggle, sincerity and territorial integrity of the newly proclaimed state of Guinea-Bissau."

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 Amílcar 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

Black Youth Dead: Guilty Cop Freed: Sheriff Takes Defense Collection in Courtroom

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
Lincolnton, N. C. - A Black youth is dead from a police bullet; the officer involved pleads innocent through one and a half trials then pleads guilty; the judge gives the officer a light suspended sentence; and the sheriff takes up a collection in the courtroom. If this sounds like some bizarre movie action, it is not. That is exactly what happened recently in Lincolnton, a small town in western North Carolina.

Randy Abernathy was killed over a year ago with a bullet from the gun of Deputy Marshall Sisk. At the time, Sisk reported that Abernathy struggled with him when he tried to make an arrest and that his gun accidentally discharged during the scuffle.

Sisk stuck to his story when he went to trial for the killing earlier this year. But his tale had so many holes in it the trial ended in a hung jury.

Sisk still stuck to his story at the beginning of a second trial in Superior Court in Lincolnton. However, testimony by an agent of the State Bureau of Investigation revealed that it was impossible for the gun to have accidentally discharged in the manner Sisk described. So in the middle of the trial Sisk, his lawyer, the prosecutor, the local sheriff and the presiding judge held a meeting after which it was announced that Sisk had changed his plea to guilty.

Presiding Judge Blount then gave Sisk a 4-6 year suspended sentence.

During the trial county Sheriff Crouse was noticed

moving among the courtroom spectators taking up a collection for the deputy's defence fees.

Although Sisk was freed as expected by the Black community, the verdict does clear the way for a civil suit brought against Crouse and Sisk, by the victim's mother, Mrs. Margaret Scoggins. She is asking \$100,000 damages.

Racial Unrest Predicted for British Schools

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
LONDON - A special investigative committee informed the British Parliament recently, that the country is on the verge of experiencing U.S.-type racial violence in its public schools and for basically the same reasons.

The report noted that such violence has been minimal in the past only because the percentage of "Third World" students has been so low. But that percentage is on a rapid increase with students of parents of West Indies, African, Indian and Pakistani descent.

The commission did not mention it, but it goes without saying that these students will be poorer because their families suffer economic exploitation and discrimination.

The committee, which predicted the violence, was composed of members of parliament. It will now be interesting to notice whether they seek legislation to solve the problems or legislation to strengthen the forces of police-military repression.



ANOTHER SCENE OF WORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA. THESE AFRICANS ARE CONTRACT laborers on their way to another days work in the mines-work they are forced to take for subsistence wages.

Zambia Moves to Gain Control of Western Copper Industries

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

The Zambian Government under the leadership of President Kenneth Kaunda, has moved to nationalize foreign copper holdings inside Zambia.

Zambia is the world's third largest producer of copper. The United States is the largest producer of copper, and the Soviet Union ranks second.

The majority of copper excavated in the Zambia mines, which are located in Mulila, Neunga, Chambesi, Luanshya, and Chililabushwe and then later exported to the United States, Great Britain, West Germany, Japan, Peoples Republic of China, is owned and controlled by Western interests.

President Kaunda's government believes that the western monopoly interests in the

copper industry, prevents the people of Zambia from having a more effective control over affairs of their economy.

In a telephone interview with YOBU News Service, a representative of the Zambian Embassy disclosed that Zambia has bought 51 percent of the shares in the copper industry. The shares were bought from the American Metal Climax at a cost of 70 million dollars and from the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa at a cost of 80 million dollars.

The Embassy's representative went on to note that the governments' purchases of shares in the copper industry, differ from the recently aborted Chilean policy of Nationalizing Foreign Holdings in the copper industry.

He also commented that the Zambian policy is not to

nationalize, but only to participate in the copper industry. And there does not exist any plans to buy the remaining 49 percent of the shares in the copper industry.

The buying of 51 percent of the shares in the copper industry is Zambia's strategically planned move to gain a firmer control of the copper industry. Another strategic move is to end the privileges enjoyed by the foreign minority owners of the mines such as preferential tax treatment. And new restrictions will be enforced, which will subject the remission abroad of their dividends to the same foreign exchange restrictions that apply to other concerns.

The Anglo-American Company said it would discuss the new proposals with President Kaunda soon.



WHEN PARTICIPANTS SAW EXHIBITIONS LIKE THIS AT THIS YEAR'S PUSH EXPO THEY wondered whether the theme was Save Black Colleges or Sell Black Colleges. Detailed discussion in next edition.

International Jurists Seek "Peace through Law" in Abidjan Conf.

YOFU NEWS SERVICE
IVORY COAST - Justice Thurgood Marshall, addressing over 4,000 delegates to the World Conference on World Peace through Law in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, declared that "The Bench and the Bar of all nations have a joint responsibility for promoting world peace."

The Black Baltimore-born judge, who was among a host of legal standouts honored during the conference, emphasized that "this meeting has about it a sense of urgency, a call for rededication, a determination to success in our quest for 'Peace through Law.'"

Amidst his remarks he reminded the judges and world lawyers, "we cannot blind ourselves to the needs of our individual homelands."

Since the judges reflected various cultures and backgrounds, it would be quite hard to plan a course for world peace. Each one knows of the specific conditions of his locality.

Justice Marshall reflected this attitude when he said: "I am convinced that a good part of world unrest reflects local problems rather than issues of

global dimensions." He added, "What binds us together is our common charge - to dispense justice."

Concluding his luncheon speech on the third day of the five-day conference, Justice Marshall declared:

"World peace through law is the noble purpose to which we rededicate ourselves with renewed determination and urgency. But before man walks, he crawls. And before global peace can be achieved, the nation-states of the world must first be at peace with themselves."

Two African justices and retired Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U.S. Supreme Court, were among the honorees at the concluding banquet of the 1973 World Conference on World Peace through Law and World Assembly of Judges held in Abidjan, August 26-31.

The World Justice Award was presented to the Honorable Alphonse Boni, president, Supreme Court of the Ivory Coast and host of the conference and the World Jurist Award went to Chief Justice Dr. T. O. Elias of Nigeria.

The first World Human Rights Award went to Chief Justice Warren. Justice Warren was complimented for his leadership in the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision desegregating the public schools in America.

Chief Justice Boni was cited "in recognition of his exemplary career as a lawyer, judge, public servant, and government official."

Dr. Elias was cited for "his distinguished role in formulating, explicating and promoting development of both national and international law in Africa and the world."

The World Association of Judges, urged the United Nations to give full support to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and provide immediate support of it by its member states.

This declaration called for not only "civil and political rights such as equality before the law, freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention or exile, the presumption of innocence, and freedom of speech and assembly, but economic and cultural rights as well."

POLITICAL COOK BOOK

BLACK FINANCE CAPITALISTS

In our last discussion on the Black Capitalist, we primarily dealt with those Capitalists involved in the production area. Those that produce a commodity: records, publications, etc. Let us now look at the grouping of Black Capitalists developing in the area of finance capital, that is, Black financial institutions — Banks, Savings and Loan Associations, and Insurance Companies.

There are a total of 123 Black controlled and operated financial institutions, 37 Black Banks, 44 Black Savings and Loan Associations, and 42 Black managed Insurance companies. Their books look something like this: they hire a total of 10,126 workers, Banks (1,321); Savings and Loans (450); and Insurance Companies (8,355).

Their total assets are \$1,597,000,000; Banks (\$642 million), Savings and Loans (\$460 million), and Insurance (\$495 million). In terms of deposits, the banks have \$575 million and the Savings and Loans \$346 millions.

The small group of developing individual Black-finance capitalists in most cases become dependent and even controlled by the large banks or monopoly capitalists. The reason is that a lot of their initial capital was an investment by the monopolies and when bad business transactions occur leaving them in the hole again, the monopolies step into give a hand.

As stated earlier, the Black banks have assets of \$600 million, while the modest estimate for the assets of major U. S. Banks is \$700 billion. The major banks (monopolies) can, by means of their banking connections, by running current accounts and transacting other financial operations, first ascertain exactly the position of the various capitalists, then control them, influence them by restricting or enlarging, facilities or hindering their credits, and finally they can totally determine their fate, their income, deprive them of capital, or, on the other hand, permit them to increase their capital rapidly and to enormous dimensions and so forth.

An example of this was the fact that Freedom National Bank in New York, Unity Bank and Trust Company in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and other Black banks and enterprises were saved from disaster by monopolies like the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Department of Commerce, the American Bankers Association, and the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company.

In another case involving the Skyline National Bank in Denver, Colorado, the ownership has been transferred from Black to White. Skyline National had to write off more than \$700,000 in bad loans.

Above we spoke to the relationship of the individual Black Capitalist financial institutions to the monopoly Capitalist institutions, let us now look at the relationship of these Black institutions to the Black community.

First, we must understand that in order for any business enterprise or institution in a Capitalist system to survive it is dependent upon its ability to engage in consistent profitable business transactions or ventures. This is no less true of Black Financial Institutions. When one talks of profit, you're talking about taking more from somebody than you are giving them, you're talking about exploitation, you are not talking about a fair exchange.

Let's look at how these institutions must operate and do operate, like any other Capitalist enterprise. Banks make their profits basically from interest charged on loans. That means that if you borrow \$1,000 and the interest rate is 6 percent, you pay the thousand plus

(Cont'd on pg. 20)



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Frequency Change for The AFRICAN WORLD

With this edition, The AFRICAN WORLD goes on a regular MONTHLY publication schedule rather than the bi-monthly schedule of the past.

This change of publication frequency, we feel, will allow us to stabilize our operation and yet assure that the AFRICAN WORLD will remain in publication bringing to our readers the best possible news and analysis from around the world.

During our long months of financial crisis, we were strengthened in our determination to continue by hundreds of letters of encouragement and financial support. The overwhelming concern shown by our readers demonstrated to us clearly, that the AFRICAN WORLD is recognized as a valuable and much needed publication by Black people throughout the world.

There is still just too much news to be reported, too much information to be shared, too much at stake for Black and other oppressed people. This is the sentiment expressed to us by our readers and this is the sentiment guiding us as we resolve to continue to do the best we can to publish this newspaper.

We are still a long way from the resolution of our financial problems, but we will be coming to you on regular monthly basis.

The monthly schedule will allow us to accomplish several things; (1) it will allow our small overworked staff more time to better prepare material for publication and become more efficient in getting the paper to you; (2) it will reduce our operational expenses; (3) it will allow some of our staff to assume other part-time jobs and relieve some of our personal financial strains; (4) it allow time for development and expansion efforts we have never been able to get to in the past and (5) it allows us to expand the numbers of pages and present more information in each edition.

The sale price per individual copy of the paper has increased, but by the same token, the one year subscription rate has decreased. Readers who have recently subscribed at the old rate will be given first class subscriptions which means the paper will be getting to you faster.

We anticipate that at some point in the not too distant future, we will again resume a bi-monthly schedule, but in the meantime, look forward to the AFRICAN WORLD coming to you on a monthly schedule, bigger and better than ever.

Political Cookbook

(Cont'd from pg. 19)

the interest rate, in other words they make money by selling money. If you can't or don't pay for the money you buy within the time allotted, then they can and do, repossess your car, your furniture or even your home, to do with them as they see fit in order to get their cash.

Another important fact we must understand, is that financial institutions must make "good credible

deals," they must have a guarantee that whoever gets a loan or whoever they let buy their money, can pay for it. To insure this, one must show that they have a job paying this much, a car worth that much, and a house worth so much. This means that though there are Black financial institutions, they cannot and will not serve the interest of the poor working and unemployed segment of the Black community.

At the present time of high price madness, financial assistance is gravely needed to make ends meet, those of us who are poor workers and unemployed will not get that assistance from the existing privately-owned Black finance institutions, because of the reasons aforementioned.

Poor Black folks will be allowed to make deposits, for it is this cash that the small group of directors, managers, and supervisors sell for a profit, e. g., it is other people's money that they sell to make money for themselves.

WORLD VIEW

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

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

The development of technology and communications, coupled with the development of 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-BISSAU

The newest independent state in the world, Guinea-Bissau is sandwiched between the Republic of Senegal and the Republic of Guinea on the west coast of Africa.

Guinea-Bissau's 13,948 square miles, about the size of Switzerland are mostly flat and dented by numerous river inlets. With a population of 800,000 mostly rural people, Guinea-Bissau is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa.

Although deposits of bauxite and phosphate have been uncovered the country's major economic value to its Portuguese colonizers has traditionally been the produce of its farm lands. Rice is the main agricultural product and palm oil, groundnuts and coconuts are also grown. Also, timber, hides, and seeds wax are important products.

The history of the liberation struggle in Guinea-Bissau has been the history of its vanguard party-PAIGC. It is now only a matter of time before the Portuguese are completely routed from the small areas of the country they manage to maintain control over.

Under the leadership of PAIGC and following the course laid by its founder Amílcar Cabral, the government of Guinea-Bissau will undoubtedly emerge as one of the most progressive in the world.