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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Nearly 27 Countries Sever Relations

Africans Cut Israeli Ties

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
UNITED NATIONS - States throughout the continent of Africa, are making known their sentiment against the policies of the Israeli government as country after country, severs diplomatic relations with Israel during the current Middle East conflict.

At last count, approximately 27 African nations have now severed relations with Israel with most of them coming during the past few months.

There are fewer than 33 sub-Sahara Africa states which would have such diplomatic relations to sever.

No better testimony can be made concerning the posture of Zionism than the collective opinion of virtually every country on the African continent.

It is toward these states, that the government of Israel has directed its most intensive "wooing" activities and its most malicious

divide and control tactics.

The list of countries dissolving diplomatic contact or denouncing Israeli policies, has long included states such as Guinea, and Tanzania and has now grown to include others such as Zaire, Cameroon, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Rwanda, Chad, Niger, Mali, Congo (B), Uganda, Togoland, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Ghana, and Ethiopia. The list includes others.

It goes without saying that virtually all Arab states have no diplomatic contact with Israel.

Only Senegalese President Leopold Senghor, has voiced significant opposition to this trend. Senghor weakly said he did not feel that severing relations was "an effective way to restoring peace to the Middle East." Fittingly enough, Senghor's proclamation was made public in Paris, France not Senegal.

On the other end of the [Cont'd on pg. 14]



AFTER SEVERAL YEARS OF "WILDCAT" STRUGGLE AGAINST INTOLERABLE WORKING conditions and after a recent rejection of their application for national union affiliation, Blind workers in Greensboro, N. C. held a sidewalk vote to form an independent union for the blind. (Story in December issue).

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Why High Food Costs? Agribusiness to Blame

YOBU NEWS FEATURE

Last year, six giant agriculture corporations (agribusiness), in collaboration with the Nixon administration, ripped off huge profits in a wheat deal to the U.S.S.R. and set the stage for the inflationary prices of food and other commodities plaguing the working and poor people of this country. A look at this deal by the six huge monopolies, reveals reasons why the entire U.S. transportation system is snarled, why there is a shortage of many commodities, and why the prices for everything, from eggs and meat to shoes and coats, have risen sharply in the last few months.

INCEPTION

In late 1971, Commerce

Secretary, Maurice Stans, journeyed to Moscow and returned with the news of U.S.S.R. interest in securing credit arrangements to buy U.S. grain. In April of last year, Secretary of Agriculture, Earl Butz, and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Charles Palmby (who resigned in June to become vice president of Continental Grain Corporation - the largest single seller in the wheat deal), along with a team of grain negotiators, went to U.S.S.R. There, they learned of the damaged condition of the U.S.S.R. crops and the depth of the Soviet grain needs.

NIXON MANIPULATION

The Nixon administration, in an attempt to bring the rich farmers of the midwest into his camp for reelection in '72,

alerted six monopolistic agribusiness corporations of the wheat deals.

We should note that at that time, there was over 61 million acres of fertile farmlands in the U.S. not in production for which the government was paying \$4 billion in subsidies to wealthy farmers.

If the Nixon administration had been concerned for the welfare of the people of this country, he would have ordered that land back into production. Instead, he ordered another 1 million acres of wheat farmland out of production to create an inflation of wheat prices to facilitate greater profits in the coming wheat markets.

Nixon informed the U.S. [Cont'd on pg. 14]

1967 Charges Against Rap Brown Dropped in Md.

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
ELLCOTT CITY, MARYLAND - Another courtroom encounter ended for H. Rap Brown on November 6 when the state of Maryland decided to drop 1967 charges of not, inciting to riot, and arson against the former leader of SNCC and now Sunni Muslim.

The dropping of the charges was really an admission that the state never ever had a case, and was done over the objections of defense attorney Carl Broege, who wanted a trial in order to expose the state's flimsy charges.

Brown, 30, seemed detached from the proceedings as he spoke in short, quiet sentences only to answer a few questions.

Although the original charges were dropped, Brown pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of failing to appear in court in 1970.

Before entering his plea Brown was asked to stand, raise his hand and repeat the customary pledge. He stood but refused to raise his hand and softly said, "It is not necessary."

The startled clerk asked again and Brown again softly responded, "It is not necessary," whereupon the presiding Judge said, "all right," and continued the proceedings.

After Brown had pleaded to the failing to show charge. Judge James Maegill asked him if he made the plea, "because you truly believe you are guilty."

Brown stood silently for a moment and responded simply, "I didn't show up." The Judge asked him no more questions.

Brown was then sentenced to one year on that charge with the stipulation that it run concurrently with the 5-15 sentence for armed robbery he is now serving in Attica prison.

The Attica sentence stemmed from charges lodged against him after he was shot on a rooftop in New York in October 1972.

He has also been sentenced to five years on charges of illegally transporting a gun in Louisiana while on bond on the fabricated Maryland charges.

Brown was transported to the Ellicott City courtroom in a 4-car caravan of at least 20 armed policemen. Courtroom spectators were subjected to a metal detector search before



H. RAP BROWN SHOWN ENTERING THE COURTHOUSE AT Ellicott City, Md.

entering but most of the crowded courtroom space appeared to be taken up by plain clothes policeman.

HISTORY OF LEGAL GENOCIDE

Brown was originally arrested after a speech in Cambridge, Maryland on July 26, 1967. That night he was shot by white racists as the Black community erupted in a rebellion.

In 1970 Brown was ordered to trial in Belair, Maryland. Before the trial was concluded a car carrying Rap, Ralph Featherstone and Che Payne exploded killing the two other brothers. Rap disappeared until the rooftop shooting in 1972.

During the course of years, conclusive evidence surfaced to prove that the state charges were totally without basis.

Richard Kenlein, Howard Country (Belair) state's attorney revealed to the public that the charges he had been assigned to prosecute were "a

fraud." Kenlein was reprimanded by state officials and charged with contempt of court.

Then Circuit Court Judge Harry Dyer of Belair stated that he also knew the state had no case. The case was moved, by former Maryland governor Spiro Agnew's proteges, to Ellicott City, out of the jurisdiction of Dyer.

Thus, Rap was shot in 1967, bombed in 1970, shot again in 1972, sentenced to 5-15 years in New York, sentenced to 5 years in Louisiana, sentenced to 1 year in Maryland—all resulting from the original charges which had to be dropped for lack of evidence on November 6, 1973.

William Yates, the prosecutor who asked that charges be dropped, revealed the low level of capitalist motives saying "what have we to gain? (by having a trial) after all he is already in prison. Besides, the trial would cost another \$30,000."

Symbionese Liberation Army Claims Oakland Execution

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
OAKLAND, Calif. - Early this month, news media around the country received a letter from a group called "Symbionese Liberation Army, Western Regional Youth Unit," saying that Oakland's Black Superintendent of Schools had been sentenced to "execution by Cyanide Bullets." The letter was dated Nov. 6, 1973.

On Tuesday night, Nov. 6, Superintendent Marcus Foster was killed by shotgun and pistol bullets, bullets which police later said had been dipped in cyanide.

White associate superinten-

dent, Robert Blackburn, who was also listed on the "warrant," was wounded in the same shooting, but was not killed.

The S.L.A. letter titled "Communique No. 1," said, "This attack is to serve notice on the Board of Education and its fascist elements, that they have come to the attention of the S.L.A. and the Court the people and have been found guilty of supporting and taking part in crimes committed against the children and the life of the people."

It listed three charges against Foster and Blackburn

as:

Supporting and taking part in the forming and implementation of a Political Police Force, operating within the Schools of the People.

Supporting and taking part in the forming and implementation of Bio-Dossiers through the Forced Youth Identification Program.

Supporting and taking part in the building of composite files for the Internal Warfare Identification Computer System."

Other portions of the letter read:

"The Board of Education has (Cont'd on pg. 18)

WORLD NEWS & ANALYSIS

ZIMBABWE - The so-called Rhodesian Parliament has just recently devised legislation that will deprive every African in Zimbabwe of his human right to help the liberation movements operating there. Such activities are now punishable by death. These Gestapo-type measures have little chance of altering the rising and developing tide of national liberation in Zimbabwe. Those who are murdered will become legendary heroes for the youth carrying on the struggle.

PORTUGAL - The capital of this dying colonial power, Lisbon, was rocked by an explosion in the military headquarters of the Oporto district, late in October. This bombing was one of many that began more than 2 years ago in protest of both the Portuguese government's savage oppression of African peoples in Guinea-Bissau, Angola, and Mozambique, plus the fascist suppression of basic democratic rights for the poverty-stricken masses of Portugal. It is illegal in Portugal for the Opposition political parties to organize mass meeting that criticize either the backward colonial or domestic policies and the press is under very strict censorship.

LEXINGTON* KY. - Former Tennessee Senator, Albert Gore, now an Occidental Petroleum Corp. vice president revealed that plans are under way to fully exploit the rich West African offshore gas and oil fields to maintain Occidental's ability to sell natural gas to the U.S. east coast. Certain areas on the east coast, such as Boston, receive as much as 40 percent of their energy needs from the Middle East or North Africa. Reports indicate the scheme is expected to be in operation five years from now.

VIETNAM - The U.S. government has made unpublicized change in the aid policy that will give the puppet Thieu regime an extra \$30 million a year. Saigon's failing neo-colonialist economy, which surpasses the U.S. in corruption is in desperate need for this additional hand out. In fact, during September, the U.S.* as a key factor in preventing Saigon's complete economic collapse when the U.S. moved forward its date to purchase millions of dollars in the local currency (piasters). The U.S. purchases \$100 million in piasters annually to keep Thieu in power.

BRITAIN - A national state of emergency, has been declared by this once-upon-a-time imperialist "superpower." The immediate cause of the emergency is a nationwide strike by underpaid workers in the coal and electric sectors of Britain's failing capitalist economy. Although the revolt by labor, has basically been around issues related to low wages, there is also a growing tendency to couple these demands with ones calling for a reversal of British policies favoring South Africa, Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), and Portugal. It was also recently revealed that Britain has a \$715 million trade deficit for this year. For a nation dependent on a favorable balance of trade, this fact will have far reaching effects for the internal political and economic situation.

CHINA - Unlike the decaying economic situations in Thieu's neo-colonial Saigon and Heath's capitalist Britain, the Peoples Republic of China is completely free of the inflation and chaotic financial conditions characteristic of underdeveloped and many of the industrial states. China's scientifically planned socialist economy has not only given it one of the most stable currencies in the world, but slowly and meaningfully, raised the standard of living for the masses of people, rather than a select few. Britain's pound sterling has depreciated against the yuan by 20 percent in 18 months. A member of the Chinese Academy of Science's Institute of Economics in Peking, explained how China avoids the pitfalls of inflation: "Unlike the West, our money mostly relies on commodities produced by our own national industry; and all our enterprises belong to the state. Currency in circulation is calculated against the amount of commodities produced to prevent imbalance. Therefore, we don't have to issue notes to make up for financial deficits." China has become self-sufficient in food, has no significant debts, no personal income tax, provides free medical care and many other services, plus it lends money to developing nations with no interest. It should be kept in mind that all of this is being done by a developing nation, not an industrial superpower.

New Nixon Men: Another Bunch of Losers

While Richard Nixon has been trying to weather the storm of Watergate, he has also been putting together a new team for "Two More Years."

But even a surface examination of the histories and policy records of these men is enough to confirm that Nixon has chosen another bunch like the other one. Ford, Kissinger, Saxbe and Jaworski are a few examples.

Kissinger and Africa

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Newly appointed U.S. Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, has ordered the State Department to take a new look at American policy toward Southern Africa, with special emphasis on South Africa, South West Africa, Rhodesia, and Portuguese Guinea (Guinea-Bissau). This reexamination of American policy, is due to Kissinger's convictions that "as our attention shifts from South-East Asia, Africa will loom larger in American interests."

Since the Vietnamese defeat of U.S. and world imperialism, it has become strategic for the U.S. that the current anti-imperialist movements be countered in Africa.

In 1969, the Nixon Administration, saw the need to launch the U.S. into the policy of "communications," with racist regimes of southern Africa. This decision marked an important change in U.S. foreign policy tactics, which on paper was strongly opposed to these regimes. The Nixon policy was part of a larger strategy to subvert African peoples' mounting victories against colonialism and imperialism.

Traditionally, the U.S. had condemned both the South African Regime and Portuguese colonialism. It had supported African nations in their efforts to gain independence. But by 1969, it became clear to the few people in the

U.S., who own and control the means of production, that in order for them to continue to make huge profits by operating where there were more natural resources, cheap and unorganized labor, they would have to provide more open support for states which allow oppression of the masses.

In order for this to happen, they first have to maintain political stability in Africa.

Therefore, U.S. policy to Africa began to change to put this plan into effect. The Nixon administration signed a remarkable treaty with Portugal providing \$435 million in credits and aid for over 2 years. It sold military transport planes to the Portuguese. It converted helicopters and civil aircraft to military use for South Africa. It granted substantial credits to South Africa. It has clearly broken all U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia.

There is no question of the important U.S. economic interests in South Africa. Today, the U.S., alone, has substantial investments in South Africa. Huge U.S. multi-national corporations are using South Africa as a base for exporting their goods to the whole of Africa and the world.

A great amount of Western trade, especially oil, passes through South African ports. Beyond this, U.S. multi-national's influence or control in South Africa was bound to change U.S. foreign economic



Now, Ehrlichman, Haldeman, Mitchell, and Kleindienst resigned because of rumors that connected them with Watergate.



And... Agnew resigned because the public believed him guilty of tax evasion.



Richardson and Ruckelshaus resigned because they wouldn't obey my orders to fire Cox who was after my tapes.



But cheer up. You've still got me.

policy.

The U.S. policy toward Africa, allows for the continued domination of the African masses by a minority white population. It forces the African workers to work in mines for slave wages, it causes rising unemployment among Black U.S. workers as they are the first to be fired when plants close here and move to South Africa. It helps to increase profits of multi-national corporations, and it encourages the internal stability of the racist regimes in Southern Africa.

As the movements against world imperialism and racism gain momentum, the question of South Africa becomes an increasingly important issue in world political economy. The world liberation movements are rapidly gaining control. If the U.S. insists on maintaining its commitment to South Africa, it will have to increase its aid and support continuously.

This is exactly the direction Kissinger has chosen.

He has ordered his Assistant Secretaries to review areas concerning: Rhodesia, where efforts in Congress to repeal the Byrd Amendment have caused some urgency; Guinea-Bissau, which has recently declared independence from Portugal; South West Africa and South Africa.

Gerald Ford's Voting Record

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. - According to many political analysts, Vice-Presidential designate Gerald Ford, a Republican from Michigan, was chosen because he was an honest, clean cut and well liked political figure.

However, a close examination of his voting record on civil rights shows where Ford's heart really lies. Ford:

Voted to weaken the Fair Employment Practices bill, Feb. 22, 1950

Voted to weaken the unemployment compensation law, Aug. 16, 1950

Voted to cripple the Voting Rights Act of 1965, July 9, 1965

Voted against bringing 1966 Civil Rights Acts to the House floor, July 25, 1966

Voted to recommit 1966, the Civil Rights Act to delete fair housing provision, Aug. 9, 1966

Voted to nullify Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act as applied to aid to elementary

and secondary education, Oct. 6, 1966

Led the fight to cut the Voting Rights Act of 1965, Dec. 11, 1969

Voted to cut EEOC bill, Sept. 16, 1971

Voted against school busing, April 7, 1971; Nov. 4, 1971; March 8, 1972 and Aug. 17, 1972

On Social programs, a survey showed Ford voted this way on the following acts, bills and programs:

Voted against increasing funds for hospital construction, May 26, 1953 and June 25, 1970

Voted against public housing, June 29, 1949; May 10, 1950; May 4, 1951; March 21, 1952; April 2, 1954; July 29, 1955; May 21, 1959 and June 22, 1960

Voted against establishing national food stamp program, Aug. 21, 1957

Voted against aid-to-education bill, Aug. 30, 1960

Voted against public works program, July 19, 1972.

Jaworski's History As CIA Flunky

WASHINGTON (LNS) - Leon Jaworski had not even been sworn in as Nixon's new "independent" Watergate prosecutor before a skeleton appeared from the closet. Nixon proposed Jaworski as the replacement for Archibald Cox, the former independent prosecutor who was fired on October 20.

According to a recent report in the Houston Chronicle, Jaworski, along with his former law partner, John Freeman, approved the use of the M. D. Anderson Foundation (of which Freeman is the president and Jaworski on the board of directors) as a conduit for CIA funds in the late 1960's.

The arrangement worked like this: the CIA, through some dummy foundation it set up, gave money to the M. D. Anderson Foundation which they channelled the money to the American Fund for Free Jurists, and international lawyers group. The Anderson Foundation "laundered" in this way more than \$600,000. Freeman acknowledged that he, Jaworski and two other directors of the Foundation had approved the CIA request to use it as a conduit.

Among the things the independent prosecutor is supposed to be investigating is the laundering of money,

donated to the Community to Re-Elect the President, which was used to pay off the Watergate burglars. The special prosecutor is also supposed to investigate CIA involvement in the break-in and other aspects of CREEP and Nixon administration illegal surveillance and dirty tricks.

Saxbe Condoned Campus Killings

WASHINGTON, D. C. (LNS) - William Saxbe, Nixon's new Attorney General designate, has said that the move of the Justice Department under Elliot Richardson to reopen the inquiry into the 1970 killing of four students at Kent State "dismayed" him.

Former Attorney General Richardson's decision to reopen the case was made in August, when an Ohio National Guard commander implicated a civilian undercover FBI informer as having fired the first shot in the 13-second long hail or rifle fire at Kent State.

The informer, Terry Norman, is now a member of the Washington, D. C. police force. Norman was never called before the grand jury convened after the shootings.

According to a Washington columnist in the New York Post of November 2, Saxbe said, in effect, that there are serious "question" whether he would carry out the decision to reopen the case. Then he added, "It (the killings) had to happen. It brought the confrontations to a screeching halt...I doubt that the guardsmen should be punished for that." Saxbe is a close friend and political ally of James Rhodes, the governor who ordered the troops onto the campus.

Arthur Krause, the father of Allison Krause, the father of Allison Krause, one of the students slain at Kent State, has received reports that Saxbe, a reserve colonel in the Ohio National Guard, was a member of the 107th armored division, the Guard unit that did most of the shooting.

On May 6, 1970, two days after the Kent State killings, Saxbe told the Akron Bar Association that "the blame rests not on the guardsmen, but on the way the children have been raised."



HENRY KISSINGER CORDIALLY GREETES SOUTH AFRICA'S Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hilgard Muller, at UN last month.

Education Slipping Grasp of Poor

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. - If local white businessmen in the District of Columbia are allowed to have their way, a college education for many Black youth will only be a far off unreachable dream.

The two-hundred member organization called the Committee for Economic Development is urging the congress to raise the tuition of public college.

Their rationale for this plan is supposedly to stop the exodus of bright white students from the private college and university to the cheaper public college. This would be accomplished by making the tuition cost of the public competitive (the same or as close to as possible), with the private institutions.

This increase would mean that a student would be expected to raise one-half of the cost of paying for his or her education. In the past, students were only supposed to meet about one-fifth of the college cost with the local, state or federal government picking up the remainder of the cost.

However, with the recent cut back in aid to students and curtailing of a number of student loan programs, the grim fact is that either a student's parents will meet the ever rising costs or the student will have to work 25 to 40 hours

a week in order to go to school.

If this move on the part of these Washington, D.C. businessmen is successful, it will have untold effects on the student population of local public colleges.

At present, many students are prevented from obtaining a degree due to the high cost involved. Others find that they have to periodically drop out from school and take a full time job and try to save enough money to return to school in a few years.

When put in perspective, which the current economic picture, we see that tuition rates across the country, are rising at twice the rate of inflation. For example, at many of the Ivy League colleges, in the past four years, tuition has risen a total of between \$600 to \$800 more year, for the four year combined.



PART OF THE LINE OF STUDENTS PROTESTING CORPORATE EXPLOITERS ON THE campus of Howard University.

Howard Students Protest Role of Corporate Exploiters on Campus

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. - In 1968, Third World students at San Francisco State College, staged one of the longest student strikes in the history of this country. Their aim was to expose the university as a tool of imperialism and the ruling class in this country, and to link the struggles taking place on the campus with the struggles of progressive people in the local community, the United States and the world.

Recently, at Howard University, Black students building upon the experience of the students at San Francisco State, declared that they "will no longer be used as tools of imperialism."

Following the lead of growing elements of the Black community, which have already taken positions against a number of corporations doing business in Southern Africa, students at Howard University moved to prevent their campus from being used as a station of aid and comfort for the enemies of African Liberation.

Representatives of large multinational corporations, such as Gulf Oil, Ford, and Dow Chemical, just to name a few, were quite surprised when they arrived on the campus of Howard University, recently, to find students out in force to voice their anger toward the role of corporate involvement in the suppressing of African Liberation movements. Most corporations find Black college campuses a fertile recruiting ground for young Black graduate who are looking for jobs. Just about anywhere they can find them.

However, they found a changed scene when they arrived at Howard University.

The demonstration, which first began at the Frederick Douglass Hall, was organized by the Howard Save and Change Black Schools Committee (SCBS). It was centered around the Careers Exploration Day. The various other organizations who participated

were contacted by the Information Committee of Save and Change Black Schools Committee.

In an interview, Hisani Mwuesi, a leader of SCBS, explained that "the aim of the demonstration was not to run the corporations off campus, but to heighten students' consciousness of the racist and imperialist roles certain corporations play in the day-to-day lives of Black people throughout the world."

Hisani noted that "many students are unaware that certain corporations contribute funds to Howard University." The various corporations indirectly control Howard University through the funds that they allocate.

Though the number of participants in the demonstration was not extremely large, it was termed by the leaders of the demonstration as a success. Donald Isaac, co-chairman of the Howard SCBS, commented that it was a significant turnout despite the short notice that people received.

He further commented that "It is not important in terms of numbers, but the fact that it happened, shows a rise in student awareness, especially on a critical subject such as the relationship of these corporations with the university."

The demonstrators conducted themselves in an orderly fashion and did not enter the gym, where the booths were set up. The brothers and sisters carried signs and chanted slogans such as "Down with Imperialism, Save Our Schools," "Boycott Gulf," and "Corporations Exploit Black Workers."

The corporations which the students expressed most disenchantment with were: Action-Peace Corp-Vista, Boeing Co., Chemical Bank, Dow Chemical, Ford Motor Co., Gulf Oil, IBM Corp., Mobile Oil, National Steel Co., Standard Oil Co., and Union Carbide Corp.

Gulf Oil was the most intensive focal point.

Samuel Hall, director of student placement and coordinator of Careers Exploration Day, found it relieving that students were finally finding issues with something. He said, "I haven't seen anything like this on campus in a long time." He felt that "students should protest against any injustice that they come in contact with."

He also stated that demonstrations will not rid us of racist practice of corporations and suggested economic boycotts would serve as a better mechanism. "If demonstrations to stop corporation exploitation was the answer, the problem would already be solved," stressed Hall.

Some of the students observing the demonstration, had mixed feelings. Several of these students watched the demonstrators for a while and later drifted away to their classes while other students joined the lines of the demonstrators.

DEMONSTRATION RAISES LARGER QUESTIONS

The presence of large numbers of corporations on Howard's campus, raises the question of the relationship of the masses of Black folk to corporations in general and to certain specific corporations in particular. Black folk are paid the lowest wages, maintain the lowest positions and are forced to work under the dirtiest conditions as compared to the majority of workers in the United States. But every year the profits hit new high marks.

Only by oppressing the masses of workers and keeping wages down, can these capitalist industries continue to reap profits. And there is even room for more profits with the super oppression of Black workers.

The following facts explain this relationship:

1. The average earnings of a Black worker is half that of white workers.
2. The increasing concentration of capital and the tendency

towards conglomeration, has seen the emergence of corporations as major Slum Lords, taking the small wages of Black workers back.

3. Corporations are giving increasing support to law enforcement in the Black community in order to keep Blacks under control and thus ensure their continued exploitation.

4. Corporations are using the threat of cutbacks in financial grants to universities to call for increased tuition, that will make it impossible for Black youths to achieve a university education.

5. The interest that corporations do have in Black schools, is used as a means of gaining control over Black education.

When representatives of these such industries come to Black colleges to recruit, they come not to hire large numbers of Black students. Their only purpose is to place a few Blacks in showcase positions. The nature of such jobs require one to uphold the policies of the corporation and to encourage the majority of Blacks to work hard so that they can later aspire to a high ranking position. But in fact, the rewards for hard work by the masses, never become a reality.

It is therefore, the important task of students to struggle against these oppressive forces that are right on their own campuses. Far too long such forces have been allowed to penetrate the Black colleges offering their "success packages."

The process to save and change Black schools, will not come about overnight. Only by such actions as exemplified by the Howard students, can this process be carried out.

To know nothing is bad; to learn nothing is worse.

—African Proverb

Wounded Knee

Activist Murdered

by Police

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

PINE RIDGE, S.D. - Pedro Bissonette, one of the leaders of the Wounded Knee occupation last spring, was recently shot to death by Bureau of Indian Affairs police on the Indian reservation at Pine Ridge. Police claim they acted in self-defense while attempting to arrest Bissonette, on a warrant for assault.

Bissonette, one of the more than 100 Indians indicted after the Wounded Knee take over, was free on bond at the time he was shot.

Police reports state that "Pedro attempted to shoot one of the officers and was shot, at fairly close range." Police added that Bissonette pulled a gun but did not fire any shots at the police. According to Police Superintendent, Stanley Lyman, Bissonette was killed by a shotgun blast, fired by a policeman.

However, Mark Lane, the attorney who is representing the Indian defendants in the Wounded Knee case, went to the Public Health Service Hospital, inspected and photographed the body. Lane gave the following account, "I found seven bullet holes in the chest, which were too large for shotgun pellets."

Lane also stated, "It was evident that the shots were fired at close range or after holding him down on the ground or by more than one person firing simultaneously."

Lane said that he would insist on a second autopsy to be performed by an out-of-state pathologist.

UN Recognizes Guinea-Bissau Despite U.S.

NEW YORK (LNS) - The United Nations General Assembly, has overwhelmingly passed a resolution condemning Portugal for its military occupation of parts of the newly declared Republic of Guinea-Bissau. When the vote came on Nov. 2, only 7 countries were against the resolution, including Portugal and the United States.

The African Party for the Liberation of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC), has been carrying on guerrilla warfare against the Portuguese colonialists for the last 10 years. In that time, in the face of material shortages and widespread aerial bombardment by the Portuguese, PAIGC has been able to develop systems of medical care and education where the Portuguese had done virtually nothing in 400 years of colonial rule.

In the process of driving the Portuguese out of three-fourths of the West African country, PAIGC has established itself as the functioning government of over half the inhabitants. Under the auspices of PAIGC, a People's National Assembly drafted a constitution and issued a Declaration of Independence last September.

Representatives to the People's National Assembly, were elected by 52,000 voters, compared with the 7,000 mostly Europeans who participated in the Portuguese controlled "elections" last spring.

The Portuguese government labeled the whole thing a "propaganda stunt," but in the month since the declaration, over 70 countries have recognized the new Republic. And the United Nations resolution of Nov. 2, is very explicit in its recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Guinea-Bissau. This move opens the way for increased international assistance, including UN aid.

The resolution itself, "invites all member states, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the U.N. system, to render all necessary assistance to the government of Guinea-Bissau in its national reconstruction and development programs."

Further, it moves the military struggle out of the category of internal conflict and into the international arena, where Portugal can be designated an aggressor. The resolution cites "the repeated acts of aggression committed by Portugal's armed forces against the people of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde."

The next step is clearly implied in the resolution, which "draws the attention of the Security Council...to the critical situation resulting from the illegal presence of Portugal in Guinea-Bissau and to the urgent need for taking, as a matter of priority, all effective steps to restore the territorial integrity to the Republic."

Although it is unlikely that the United States would let it get through the Security Council without a veto, a proposal could now be introduced, calling for concrete sanctions against Portugal until it pulls out of Guinea-Bissau.

United States support for Portugal, is based on strategic and economic considerations. The recent Mid-East War demonstrated the significance



THE UNITED NATIONS OVERWHELMINGLY VOTED TO recognize the independence of Guinea-Bissau. The U.S. cast one of

only seven negative votes.

of the naval and air base that the U.S. leases from Portugal in the Azores Islands. Situated in the Mid-Atlantic, the base was geographically crucial in the flow of military equipment from the U.S. to Israel.

As part of the deal for the base, the U.S. provides diplomatic support for Portugal as well as considerable

military aid, both directly and through NATO.

Although U.S. corporate interests in Guinea-Bissau are not well established - Exxon and Continental Oil are exploring for oil off the coast - the latest UN resolution is an important precedent that could affect the struggles going on in Portugal's two other African

colonies - Angola and Mozambique. Gulf Oil is deeply involved with the Portuguese colonial regime in Angola.

The Nov. 2 lopsided vote is a reflection of the increasing strength within the U.N. of Third World and Socialist nations voting as a bloc. There were 93 countries in favor, and most of the 30 abstentions were

Latin American countries closely aligned with the U.S. and European countries involved in NATO.

In addition to Portugal and

the U.S., Great Britain, South Africa, Spain, Brazil, and Greece, voted against the resolution.

Judge Orders \$4 Million Discrimination Pay

DETROIT, Mich. (LNS) - A Black Federal Judge ordered the Detroit Edison Company, the largest utility in Michigan, to pay \$4 million in punitive damages to Black workers who have been victims of its racial discrimination.

Judge Damon Keith ruled Oct. 2, that the evidence "was overwhelming that invidious racial discrimination in employment practices permeates the corporate entity of the Detroit Edison Co. (The company has been extremely obdurate and intransigent in their determination to implement and perpetuate racial discrimination.)"

Punitive damages are assessed when the judge or jury feels that an injury was one with malicious intent. The award is the largest of its type ever made.

Judge Keith is responsible for a recent decision which forced the government to drop its prosecution of the Detroit conspiracy case against the Weather underground. He had granted the defense full subpoena power to gather evidence of unlawful government surveillance and dirty tricks, things the government did not want to reveal.

Keith also enjoined the utility from discriminating in the future. He ordered them to pay restitution, in the form of back pay, to Black people who had systematically been kept out of better-paying jobs in the company, and to those who had been turned down for jobs or who had decided against applying to the company because of its racist reputation.

Keith also found Local 223 of the Utility Workers of America and Local 17 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical

Workers, guilty of racial discrimination and ordered them to stop. Only the UWA local was found guilty of "sufficient malice" as well and fined \$250,000.

The judge's decision came two years after the suit was originally filed by the Association for Betterment of Black Edison Employees and three Black workers in the company. It was the result of a 10-week trial in which scores of Black workers testified about the discrimination.

Willie Stamps, one of the three workers who brought the suit, testified that he had started applying before he

Willie Stamps, one of the three workers who brought the suit, testified that he had started applying for a job at Edison in 1956 and applied five times before he finally got a job in 1965. In the eight years since, he applied 15 times for transfer to other positions in the company and was turned down each time. Several times his union, instead of backing him up, told him he was not qualified. Furthermore, when he was elected chairman of a division of the union, union officials called a new election to challenge his victory.

James Atkinson testified that he had applied for a dozen different job promotions and had been turned down. He was told he shouldn't even bother applying because they had already hired people for the jobs before they put the notices up.

An official of Local 223 told another Black worker who had been denied a promotion for which he was qualified, "You should be satisfied with the job you have."

The company only presented a couple of witnesses in defense, including Walter Cisler, chairman of the board. Cisler said that to the best of his knowledge, Detroit Edison doesn't discriminate and neither does he. He claimed that the company couldn't find qualified Blacks for upgrading. It took several minutes for the judge to restore order among the angry workers in the courtroom.

Earlier during the hearings, lawyers for the workers, asked if the utility had any way of identifying Black employees or job applicants. The company said it did not. Barely 15 minutes later, however, an Edison official admitted that a dot in the corner of personnel records is put there to signify that the person is Black.

At another point, a company spokesman maintained that there were 19 Blacks in "top management positions" within the company. A cursory examination of company records, however, revealed that the highest 1,600 jobs in the company would have to be considered "top management positions" in order to include 19 Blacks in that category.

As of last April 24, there were 832 Blacks among Edison's 10,630 employees. A year earlier (the latest figures available), there were 12 Blacks and 1,099 whites in supervisory positions and 73 Blacks and 1,785 whites in professional and technical jobs.

Keith ordered that Edison bring its work force up to 30 percent Black as soon as possible, hiring three Black people for every two whites until the goal is achieved. He also ordered the utility to promote one Black person as

foreman or supervisor for every white person promoted, and to hire Blacks into high level, technical and craft jobs, until 25 percent of the workers in these categories are Black.

As for the damages, the Judge is supposed to hold a hearing to determine a method for dispersal of that money. The lawyers for the workers are trying to have that hearing held before the company files an appeal.

Meanwhile, Detroit Edison, true to form, has announced it is planning to pass its fine along to consumers in the form of a rate increase.

Tanzania Dismayed at Kenya's Praise of Portugal

TANZANIA NEWS RELEASE

Tanzania's Foreign Minister, John Malecela, now in New York at the head of the Tanzania delegation to the 28th session of the United Nations General Assembly, has expressed dismay at a Kenyan statement praising Portugal for her 'less racial' policies in Africa.

Addressing the fourth committee of the Assembly last month (Oct. 1), the Kenya delegate, Mr. D. W. Kaniaru said, "It is to the credit of the Portuguese that at least they are less racial than either their Southern African allies or the Southern Rhodesia regime of Ian Smith."

Malecela has asserted that it was unthinkable that such a statement should come from Kenya.

Crisis of the International Monetary System & S. Africa

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA - A group of leading South African businessmen, gold miners, executives, and bankers invited some of the world's leading monetary experts to come down from Nairobi, Kenya in October for the purpose of debating the issue of whether gold should be demonetized.

The reason for South Africa's re-examination of the role of gold at this time is two-fold.

One reason is the concern that gold may be phased out of the international monetary system and replaced entirely by "paper gold." Special Drawing Rights at the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Special Drawing Rights (sometimes

called SDRS) are a special form of international credit extended by the International Monetary Fund to member countries to supplement their gold and foreign currency holdings.

The other is that South Africa is making super profits as a result of monetary actions of recent years; the splitting of the gold market into two tiers, one private and the other public, and the suspension by the United States of the convertibility of dollars into gold in August, 1971. Thus gold, used as an universal means of exchange and reserves, is in still greater demand. The price of gold has climbed from slightly below \$35 an ounce at the end of 1969 to about \$97.50

now. It has been as high as \$127 this year.

As Gold prices roughly triple the old official gold market price, South Africa mine owners are making tremendous profits. The mine owners sell their gold to the South African Government at \$42.22 an ounce. Then the government acts as a monopoly agent, selling the gold on the international market at the highest price.

The government eventually gives the full sales price to the mine owners, minus a small slice off the top for itself.

South African businessmen are increasingly sensitive to any type of change in gold as a universal means of international payments. It is widely known that gold is the "flywheels" of the South African economy, because the selling of gold is the method by which South Africa obtains foreign exchange to buy raw materials and capital stock for their secondary industries.

The gold mines are the largest employer of Black workers. And through apartheid and racism the real and money wages of the workers can be suppressed, resulting in acute exploitation of their labor. It is in the gold industry that these African workers' wages come to \$70 a month, less than one-third of the average white miner.

The crux of the situation is that South Africa makes super profits through selling gold produced by the brutal exploitation of African labor. An furthermore, the country capitalizes off the present international crisis when all imperialist countries have a great demand for gold.

The fall of the once powerful dollar as a means of exchange and as an international means of payment has meant sudden change in which many capitalist countries are attempting to reverse their dollar reserves into gold reserves. This, coupled with South Africa's low-wage rate, called for an increase of gold prices.

Now, imperialist countries which met at Nairobi are talking of replacing gold reserves with SDRS. That is a loss to South African is reflected in the words of one leading South African economist, Dr. W. J. Busschau, who remarked, "fake gold (SDRS) would hurt the world economy by spreading not only inflation but Communism."

But this fear can be extended to all of southern Africa, because over 80 percent of South Africa's African labor is migrant labor. Portugal, which controls Angola and Mozambique, contracts, 100,000-150,000 laborers a year from these colonies to South Africa; however Portugal is at this point under heavy attack due to the intensification of the liberation struggle by the colonial peoples.

If there is a switch from gold as a means of exchange to SDRS the price of gold will fall.

However, the use of SDRS as a means of international payment signals the bankruptcy of international imperialism and at the same time may signal the downfall of the South African capitalist economy.



THE GOLD WHICH IS SO VITAL TO THE South African economy is mined by forced African labor.

Black Civilian Workers Battle Military Bias

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. - In recent months, a great deal of publicity has appeared in the press on the struggles being waged by Black servicemen against the U.S. Armed Forces for equal rights and an end to racial discrimination.

This battle has again spilled over into the civilian sector of U.S. military employees. The case in point is the current struggle being fought by a group of Black employees at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC) in Washington, D.C., against the discriminatory practices of the Federal Credit Union, located on the base.

The central focus of the case developed as the result of a meeting of the Credit Union, held on Feb. 7, 1973 at which over 700 Black employees lead by the local task force against racial discrimination, U-BAD (United Blacks Against Discrimination), a member group of a Washington coalition of Federal and local government employees fighting racial discrimination, demanded the right to vote in the operation of the credit union and the right to be able to submit their own candidates for the credit union board of directors and the various committees.

Following the meeting, the officers of the credit union moved to illegally amend the by-laws to prevent the Blacks from gaining control of the operation of the credit union. At present, there is only one Black member on the board of directors.

To put an end to the illegal practices on the part of the credit union, U-BAD filed a court suit against the credit union's officers.

In a recent decision, U.S. District Court Judge, John Pratt, ruled that indeed the credit union had acted illegally and he ordered the board of directors to revert back to the voting procedures which were in operation before the Feb. 7 meeting.

In a related incident, representatives of employee organizations at the Library of Congress, denounced an equal

employment opportunity plan announced by the Library's personnel department.

Five groups, which include Black Employees of the Library of Congress, Library of Congress Professional Association, the Human Relations Council, Government Employees United Against Racial Discrimination (GUARD) and the local unit of the American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees, took a united stand against the plan.

The plan would involve 38 promotions through training, employee scholarships of \$600 a year, and a study of library testing and qualification requirement was termed a pacification ploy, by the groups.

The library has 4,100 employees in its numerous offices, of that total 71 percent are black. Of the Black total, about 71 percent are locked into the four lowest employment grades with Blacks making up 93 percent of the blue collar workers.

According to Howard Cook, president of the BELC, "The situation is worse in 1973 than it was in 1972." The organization has been engaged in a two-year running battle with library management over racial discrimination in hiring and promotions.

Sri Lanka (Ceylon) Fears CIA Coup

COLOMBO, SRI LANKA - The left coalition government of Sri Lanka (Ceylon) has expressed fears that it may be the next country returned to rightist rule by Chilean-style CIA subversion.

Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, prime minister of the government, has called upon the people of her country to be on guard for a CIA-led attempted coup from rightist in the country.

Her call for caution also comes at a time when several left elements in the coalition are expressing disenchantment at the slow rate of economic transformation and nationalization of huge foreign-owned industries.

ALSC-Led Campaign Halts S. Africa Honor

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

DALLAS, Texas - Black protest in the city of Dallas, was recently successful in stopping planned activities for a South Africa Day ceremony as part of the Texas State Fair. The group was not, however, able to halt a South Africa exhibit at the fair, although they did force that issue into considerable discussion in the city.

This united front action was led by the African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC) in conjunction with a broad coalition of Black organizations and individuals in Dallas.

Dallas, the second largest city in the state, is very

conservative - very Nixon Republican and the state fair is the largest in the country and extremely prestigious to Dallas and the entire state.

Each year, the fair invites exhibits from "all countries having diplomatic standing with the U.S. State Department" and selects some of the participating countries for a "national" day special ceremony.

This year, South Africa, a fair participant for the past 8 years, was to be among five countries so honored.

But after an hour long meeting with representatives of the Dallas Black Community, including Bill Stoner, leader of Dallas ALSC, Fair officials agreed to revise original plans.

Robert Cullum, fair president, released a statement which read in part, "in consideration for the strong feelings on the part of some members of our community and with the concurrence of the South African representatives, it was decided that no South Africa Day or formal retreat ceremony would be held."

Fair officials, however, refused to also remove the South African exhibit, agreeing instead to discuss the idea of barring South Africa from future fairs in the next meeting of their executive committee. They agreed that Black representatives could present their

objections at that meeting.

In other actions, the Black United Front maintained a picket line at the South Africa exhibit, publicized the issue throughout the city of Dallas, and presented a petition to the Dallas City Council.

The group, whose efforts put fair officials and the city council, on the defensive, included—Stoner, Al Lipscomb of South Dallas Information Center, Paul Ragsdale, a state legislator, George Allen, a city councilman, the local NAACP and Urban League, local Black doctors, lawyers and ministers, and a large number of grassroots citizens.

In response to the widespread protest efforts, Herman Martins, Counselor General of the Republic of South Africa, whined that, "the Black people of South Africa accept the policy of separate development which is also called apartheid." Martins went on to boast that he spoke three African languages.

Martins also revealed that he was in the process of meeting with Dallas Chamber of Commerce members, local bankers and newspaper editors, concerning a decision to move the South African Consulate office from New Orleans to Dallas.

The broad front actions of Dallas, ALSC produced a measure of success in the fair protest and now it looks as though the South African consulate may soon add even more fuel for action.

Arab Editors Blast U.S. Media

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Two Arab newspaper editors on a tour inside the U. S. blasted the U. S. media for its one sided coverage of the Middle East War.

Mazen Armouti of Jordan's government newspaper and Ahmad alshangiti of Saudi Arabia delivered the charges.

Armouti noted that U. S. media depict Arabs as savage and the Israelis as "the cream of the civilized world."

The POINT OF PRODUCTION

THE STRIKE WEAPON

In the last segment of the Political Cookbook, we talked about the key positions that Black workers hold in the basic industries with particular emphasis on the automobile industry. Black workers are in a position to exert pressure on the giant multinational corporations like General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, against their oppressive action against Black people. Blacks have the capability to either continue or stop mass production in the plants.

The primary weapon which Black workers have at their disposal is the use of the strike. Chrysler Corporation, which ranks as America's third largest auto manufacturer, as well as the fifth largest industrial corporation, reported in October losses amounting to \$17.4 million, as a direct result of walkouts (the walkouts were triggered by the temperature inside the plants, workers were falling out on the assembly line, due to the fact that there was no adequate ventilation system) and a number of wildcat strikes.

One of the wildcat strikes, which occurred a couple of months ago, was carried out by two young Black men and shut down the plant. As a result of that strike, Chrysler lost millions of dollars. Not only did Chrysler lose money, but so did the various related industries which sell their products to the auto industry.

For example, in the Chrysler strike, where some 800 cars did not come off the assembly line, the tire industry also did not sell 3,200 tires to go on the new cars, the glass industry did not sell 1,600 front and back windshields and 3,200 side windows for the new cars that would have been produced, and the list go on and on.

In addition, to the industries which produce parts for the auto industry, many related fields were also effected such as banks, who would have made money from financing the purchase of the cars and the insurance companies which would have made money from the insurance premiums, paid to protect the cars on the streets and highways.

The actions by Black workers in the auto plants, show us several important things.

First, it shows the importance of the automotive industry to the rest of the industries inside this country. How long could the steel glass, tire, gas and oil industries survive without the auto industry? The answer is not long.

Second, it shows the importance of the position occupied by Black workers in the auto industry and the revolutionary potential of the working class in the struggle against capitalism and racism.

Another important aspect of strike action, is the effect that this type of action can have in the struggle against imperialism. Chrysler corporation has over \$30 million invested in South Africa with over 3,000 employees. The \$35 million plant Chrysler operates near Pretoria, South Africa, has been termed, "The largest single investment in the history of the South African auto industry..." Due to the power, they are able to wield here at home, via the strike weapon, Black workers can make demands on the foreign policies of Chrysler, and prevent the establishment of run-away shops by Chrysler in the countries of the Third World.

Blacks at Chrysler and other auto industries, will continue to rebel against their oppressive working conditions. And by doing so, will help to expose the true nature of the system which exploits all workers and suppresses the general Black community.

The progressive stance taken by Black workers in refusing to unload chrome ore from the racist nation of

(Cont'd on pg. 8)

Nixon Arrogantly Pressured Illegal ITT Settlement

WASHINGTON (LNS) - The growing list of new political scandals surrounding Richard Nixon, was joined by an old one at the end of October, when White House sources confirmed that the President had intervened in the Justice Department handling of an anti-trust suit against International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT).

Both the White House and the Justice Department had previously denied presidential pressure in the case during March, 1972, confirmation hearings for then acting Attorney General Richard Kleindienst.

It was Kleindienst himself, who first admitted that his testimony about the ITT case to the Senate Judiciary Committee was not totally accurate. Fearing an indictment on perjury charges, Kleindienst went to the office of then Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox, in early October and revealed efforts on the part of the White House to get the Justice Department to drop an appeal of a lower court decision favoring ITT.

"On Monday afternoon, April 19, 1971, Mr. Ehrlichman abruptly called me and stated that the President directed me not to file the appeal in the Grinnell case...I informed him that we had determined to take that appeal and that he should so inform the President. Minutes later, the President called me and, without any discussion, ordered me to drop the appeal," Kleindienst told Cox.

According to a report in the New York Times, Kleindienst told Cox that Nixon called him a vulgar name and said, "Don't you understand the English Language?"

Reportedly, Kleindienst informed the White House of his decision to tell Cox the truth before going to the Special Prosecutor's office. It was after this that Nixon changed

his story about his involvement in the case.

The anti-trust suit itself, was a complicated affair involving the purchase of three companies by the huge multinational ITT. The three suits had been filed in 1969 and at the time of the Nixon order, one case had yet to be argued, another was nearing a decision that the Justice Department expected to lose, and the third had already been lost by Richard W. McLaren, head of the Justice Department's anti-trust Division.

McLaren asked the Solicitor General to appeal the case to the Supreme Court and he agreed. John Connally, then Treasury Secretary, Maurice Stans, then Commerce Secretary, and Paul McCracken, then chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, were all opposed to McLaren's decision to appeal.

In addition, ITT President Harold Geneen, testified that he had spoken with former Attorney General John Mitchell months earlier but contended that they discussed only the question of anti-trust actions in general and whether "bigness is bad" in itself.

Apparently the ITT strategists felt that if an appeal could be prevented, they would have a chance to arrange an out of court settlement which would allow ITT to keep one of its three newly acquired firms, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. But to work that out, ITT needed time so it asked the Justice Department for a 30-day postponement of the appeal.

On April 16, 1971, Geneen and ITT vice president, William Marriam, called on Secretary Connally and then White House advisor on international economic affairs, Peter C. Peterson. On the morning of April 19, Kleindienst called ITT lawyer Lawrence Walsh and said that chances of delaying the case appeared slim since McLaren

took a negative view of the ITT pressure.

But that afternoon Kleindienst called the Solicitor General and directed him to ask the court for an extension of time to file the appeal. In a statement last August, Solicitor General Erwin Griswold said, "I knew somebody wanted a delay, but I never figured out who."

The ITT strategy worked and on July 31, 1971, an out-of-court settlement was reached in which ITT was allowed to keep Hartford.

Kissinger Silent on South African Mine Murders

DETROIT, MICHIGAN (PAC) -According to Michigan Columnist Nadine Brown, recent release from Press clips reveals that the United Nations expressed their indignation over the cold-blooded slaughter of 12 African gold miners and the wounding of many others by the South African police.

One source said that people around the United Nations are still talking about the failure of the U. S. government to issue a statement on the murders.

And they are highly critical over the omission of any reference to that massacre by new U. S. Secy. of State Henry A. Kissinger when he made his first appearance at the Un.

"He couldn't have forgotten to mention it," they said, "because he heard numerous others speak regarding that tragedy," and added that many people are shocked that the U. S. intervenes in other nations' business and yet remains silent regarding the atrocities that occur in South Africa.



SHOWN ARE WORKERS IN AN ITT TELEPHONE AND CABLE CENTER IN JOHANNESBURG. Nixon acted directly and illegally to protect the huge multinational corporation's interests.

Point of Production

(Cont'd from pg. 7)

Rhodesia, clearly points to the importance of the organization of Black workers in the fight against racism and imperialism. To quote from the "Statement of Principles" of the African Liberation Support Committee, "We must gather together Black youth from the plants, from the campuses, the streets, penal institutions, military reservation and wherever else they are, to create a mass mobilization of these youth in the anti-racist, anti-imperialist struggle?"

In conclusion, we state that Black workers are in a key position in relationship to the means of production in this country. Their actions inside and outside the plants will be the base upon which any revolutionary movement for change in this society must be built.

We call upon all youth and students to support the struggles of Black workers. And we state that Black workers should take the lead in the struggle against racism and capitalism.

Dissension Inside Portugal

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

LISBON, Portugal - Portugal, in waging her futile wars of oppression against the African people of Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, and Angola, is being faced with the disenchantment of her own people at home, who feel the brunt of increasing expenditures put towards those wars.

Military expenditures consume about half of Portugal's national budget, which produces uncontrollable inflation, while draining the country of the means to provide for social and economic reforms.

Portuguese men are less willing to accept national service, preferring to leave Portugal and work in other European countries. Over 80,000 young men have left in order to avoid fighting in the bush, where an African victory is eminent. Over 1,500,000 of Portugal's total population of eight million work abroad, and about 120,000 emigrate every year, a quarter of those to Africa.

Opposition to the regime of Portugal's Prime Minister Caetano, has a broad base. The country's bishops voiced out against colonialism in stating support for political pluralism. The Portuguese left, living clandestinely, have become more militant while pursuing

their campaign of sabotage. The opposition, as Caetano realizes, is growing.

The Prime Minister expressed concern over the political trends of youth in his country. He stated that "The future is seriously threatened by the spread of anarchist and socialist ideas. He further stated that, "the Portuguese regime is far from oppressive" but said he would "have to put a brake on the process of liberalization." Caetano claims to be a "liberal" himself, but in view of his suppressive attitudes, that is questionable, even in his demented mind.

Honor for Black POW Cancelled

NEW YORK—a former Vietnam POW revealed last week that a parade scheduled in his honor in his hometown's of Augusta, Ga. was cancelled when the city officials discovered he was Black.

Most Black POW's after extensive military briefing before coming home, have had nothing but praise for the U. S.

But Staff Sgt. Robert E. Tabb, says the Augusta incident had "caused me to believe that Blacks are still discriminated against by whites."



THE REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF PRESIDENT JULIUS Nyerere, has denounced U.S. confrontationist tactics during the Middle East crisis.

Tanzania Denounces 'Superpower' Confrontation Maneuver

TIS NEWS RELEASE

DAR ES SALAAM - The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, has been thoroughly dismayed by the news that the United States has dispatched a naval task force to the Indian Ocean on the pretext that the Soviet Union has increased its fleet in the Mediterranean Sea.

According to the information which is based on an announcement by the Pentagon and which has been reported by the Voice of America and other agencies, the U.S. Aircraft Carrier called Hancock, accompanied by 5 destroyers, was on its way to the Indian Ocean from its normal station with the U.S. Seventh Fleet in the Western Pacific.

For the first time, therefore,

Big Power military confrontation is being introduced into the Indian Ocean for no fault of the countries surrounding the Indian Ocean. This, of course, must be regretted.

The government of the United Republic of Tanzania, wishes to state its uncompromising opposition to this new action of introducing cold war rivalry into a zone which has been hitherto free from such Big Power hegemony.

The Indian Ocean has been declared a Zone of Peace by the whole international community. Ever since the OAU was formed the African leaders have from time to time, condemned the establishment of foreign military bases, naval ships and other weapons in the Indian Ocean.

In the context of great Power politics, such bases and weapons are extremely dangerous to the independence of African States; and they will certainly have a reactionary influence on the progress of the struggle for the liberation of those countries in Africa, which are still under control and racist oppression. It is for this reason that even at the Commonwealth Conferences, Anglo-South African military and naval agreements have been opposed. Following the decision of the non-aligned countries at their Summit Conference in Lusaka 1970, the question was forwarded to the United Nations General Assembly's 26th Session, which adopted Resolution 2832, declaring the Indian Ocean as a Peace Zone.

It is quite evident that the U.S. action in dispatching navy vessels and other weapons to the Indian Ocean, is a flagrant contravention of the U.N. resolution.

Second, this action is not an

isolated incident. The Super Powers are used to disregarding the interests of small nations, particularly the Third World. Of late, they have been talking about East-West détente. Now they are holding discussions on mutual force reduction in Europe. The aircraft carrier was dispatched to the Indian Ocean precisely when the 17-nation East-West conference was beginning in Geneva. Hence, peace to these powers is peace in Europe and America.

This kind of attitude is highly resented by the countries of the Third World, who would not wish their areas being involved in military rivalry.

Third, we oppose this action also because of the unacceptable reason advanced by the U.S. authorities. If the Russians increase their fleet in the Mediterranean, then the Americans must increase theirs in the Indian Ocean. Can the Americans use the same argument to send aircraft carriers to the Baltic Sea? Have the Americans any respect for the security of India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Somalia, Kenya and Tanzania, to mention only a few littoral countries? One can only guess that these must be some of the repercussions of the Middle East problems.

The Tanzania Government wishes to express its profound regret that, for the first time since our independence, cold war confrontation has been brought to our door. It has been and still is our firm conviction that the Indian Ocean be respected as a Zone of Peace.

While we, therefore, ask other peace-loving countries to join us in this noble objective of keeping the Indian Ocean a Peace Zone, it is our sincere hope that the U.S. will respect the U.N. decision and withdraw from the Indian Ocean.



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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 NKRUMAH



THE PALESTINIANS WERE VIOLENTLY FORCED FROM THEIR HOMELAND AS VILLAGE after village, was leveled by Israeli troops.

How the Palestinian People Were Driven from Their Lands

The Zionist invasion of Palestine which led to the creation of Israel in 1948 also led to the uprooting of the Palestinian people and the destruction of most of their cities and villages. The myth invented by the Zionists, and advanced by the American press, is that Israel was built on barren desert. In fact, it was built on the ruins of an Arab Palestinian culture dating back thousands of years.

NEW YORK (LNS) - In 1948, before the Zionists seized Palestine and renamed it Israel, about a million Palestinians lived in over 475 villages and towns scattered throughout the country. Today, in the territory known as Israel (not including the lands occupied since 1967), there are only 90 of these original villages left. The other 385 have either been totally destroyed or re-populated with Jews.

In many districts of Palestine every Arab settlement was erased by the Israelis. In the district of Bethlehem there were seven Palestinian villages in 1948; today there are

none. In Jaffa district all 23 Palestinian villages were destroyed, leaving only Jaffa city which is now largely inhabited by Jewish settlers. All 31 villages existing in Ramleh before 1948 are now gone.

In a report released last February by the Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights Dr. Israel Shahak, League Chairman, explained that "The truth about Arab settlements which used to exist in the area of the 'state' of Israel before 1948 is one of the most guarded secrets of Israeli life. No publication, book, or pamphlet gives either their number or their location. This is done on purpose, so that the accepted official myth of an 'empty country' can be taught and accepted in the Israeli schools and told to visitors."

And the fact is that these now non-existent Palestinian villages were not abandoned by the Palestinians. Rather, the inhabitants were driven out and the villages were either leveled, so that no one could return to them or filled with Jewish settlers.

In a speech on March 19,

1969, Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan boasted to students at Haifa Technion: "There is not a single Jewish village in this country that has not been built on the site of an Arab village. The village of Nahalal took the place of the Arab village of Mahloul...Gifata took the place of Jifta..."

And amidst all the talk in the American press about "Arab terrorism," the terror used by the Israelis to drive the Palestinians from their homes is never mentioned.

On April 22, 1948, for example, Zionists attacked Haifa after midnight, occupied houses, streets and public buildings. Taken by surprise, the Palestinians fled to the port area of the city for evacuation to Acre (a city not occupied by the Israelis). But they were attacked in full flight and, according to the April 23, 1948 New York Times, 100 Palestinians were killed and 200 wounded.

On July 11, 1948, Lydda was attacked in the same manner. In their book *Both Sides of the Hill*, Jon and David Kimcha, two Jewish writers, described

Letter To The Editors:

To The Black Communities:

Greetings Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters. We the black brothers or son of you all, urge you to investigate what's happening in Amerika (Koncentration Kamps) prisons to the Black brothers of your communities, who will eventually come back home if they survive this war behind the walls of the prisons.

On or about the 21st of Sept. 1973, two black brothers were seriously attacked by seven white inmates armed with prison made knives. The two brothers were handcuffed and were very seriously and critically wounded.

The seriousness of this matter is the the two brothers were in the warden's office at a suppose to be disciplinary hearing. how did the seven white inmates who call themselves. "Hitler Helpers" get into the warden's office with knives? Why were the two brothers handcuffed? Why

this attack which was led by Dayan. The Israeli force, they wrote, "drove at full speed into Lydda shooting up the town and creating confusion and degree of terror among the population...its Arab population of 30,000 either fled or were herded on the road to Ramallah. The next day Ramleh suffered the same fate."

"The destroyed villages," emphasizes Dr. Shahak, "in almost all cases were destroyed completely, with their houses, garden walls, and even cemeteries and tombstones, so that literally a stone does not remain standing, and visitors are passing and being told that 'it was all a desert.'"

Although Dr. Shahak's report deals only with the destruction of Arab villages within the areas occupied by the Israelis in 1948, the Israelis have continued their policy of "occupy and destroy" in lands they have occupied since the 1967 war, when they gained the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights.

Following the 1967 war, the International Red Cross reported that "IRC delegates observed after the event, that

didn't the officials stop the seven inmates and search them, which is the usual procedures?

The Western Pen is a death camp for the young blacks incarcerated here. It is inevitable that we must protect ourselves from these racist attacks. We call on the Black community to investigate the prison Kamps of Amerika. Without the black community people we can't survive. The prison officials are in collaboration with the white racists, or this incident couldn't have happened!

Help protect our lives, don't let there be another George Jackson, Melvin Sherman setup. The Western is going to explode. I am my brother's keeper.

Dare to Struggle!" "Dare to Win" "Remember Attica!"

Clifford Lumumba-Ua Futuch
PO 591
Western Penitentiary
Pittsburgh, Pa.

the following villages and camps had been destroyed: Yalou, Beit-Nuba and Nuwas, in the Latroun area; and Kiflik, Agarich and Nuseirat in the Jordan Valley. They also saw that certain quarters of Jerusalem, Qelquilya and Tulkarem had been demolished.

Similarly, in the Israeli occupied Golan Heights, John Cooley, writing in the March 3, 1971 *Christian Science Monitor*, reported that 35 villages had been "totally demolished by the Israeli army after its final conquest of the Syrian Plateau on June 10th, 1967."

An eyewitness account of Israeli destruction of Palestinian Arab villages was given by Israeli journalist-soldier Amos Kenan in a letter he sent to Israeli politicians on Nov. 10, 1967. In his account, Kenan told how some of the few remaining Palestinian villages were destroyed:

"The unit commander told us that it had been decided to blow up the three villages on our sector; they were Beit-Nuba, Amaos, and Yalou.

"We were told to search the houses of the village (Beit-Nuba), to take prisoners any armed men. Unarmed people were to be allowed to pack their belongings and be told to go to the nearby village of Beit-Sura. We were ordered to block the entrances of the village and prevent inhabitants from returning...the order was to shoot over their heads.

"Beit-Nuba is built of fine quarry stones; some of the houses are magnificent. Every house is surrounded by an orchard, olive trees, they are well kept.

"At noon the first bulldozer arrived and pulled down the first house at the edge of the village. Within ten minutes the house was turned to rubble, including its entire content... After the destruction of three houses the first refugee column arrived from the direction of Ramallah. There were old people who could hardly walk, murmuring old women, mothers carrying babies, small children. These children wept and asked for water. They

(Cont'd on pg. 17)

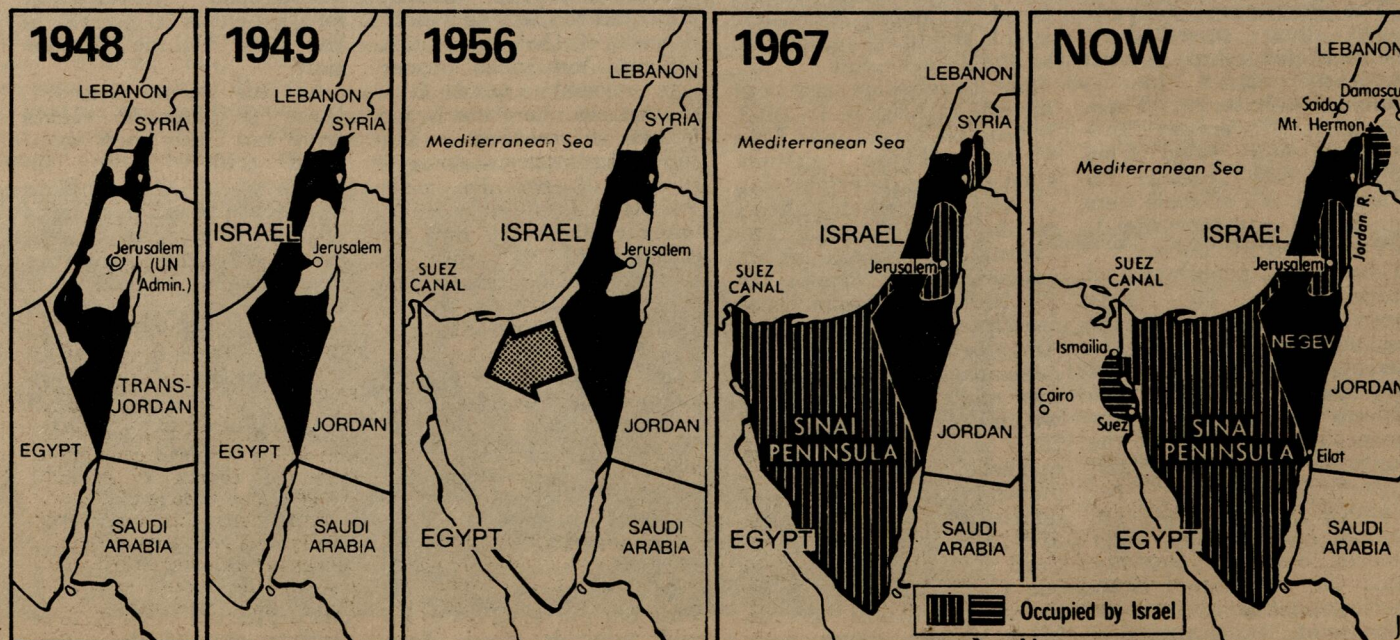


CHART GRAPHICALLY PICTURES THE STEADY EXPANSIONIST moves of the Zionists after the Palestinian people were

originally displaced in 1948.

Gulf & Portugal: Partners in Exploitation

"Yes Gulf does participate in the exploitation of Black people in Africa, but...uh...Gulf is helping Black people in the U.S."

Rev. Ralph Abernathy upon accepting a \$50,000 Gulf Oil grant to SCLC.

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

The massive boycott being waged by Black people against the Gulf Oil Corporation, the largest U.S. investor in Portuguese-controlled territories in Africa: Angola, Mozambique, and recently, liberated Guinea-Bissau, has its roots in the historical role which that corporation has had with Portugal in maintaining its colonial domination. Angola is the central area of Gulf's operations.

Gulf's operations in Angola are concentrated in the Cabina, an enclave located on the Atlantic coast of Africa near the mouth of the Congo River and geographically separated from the rest of Angola by Zaire. Gulf began its geological investigations for oil in the Cabina in 1954, and was granted its first concession by the Portuguese in 1957. In 1966, the company made the first important oil strike, and from this point Gulf greatly expanded its operations.

By 1969, Gulf had invested \$130 million in its operations, and had plans for further massive expansions of \$76 million in the immediate future. Operating in Angola through its subsidiary, Cabina Gulf Oil, Gulf had increased its average export of 30,000 b.b.p.d. (Barrels per day) in 1969, to 84,000 b.b.p.d. in 1970, and up to 100,000 b.b.p.d. in 1971. If expansions continue to heighten production as official sources expect, these figures will compare to be very small against those of the future.

Gulf's net income from Angola in 1971, the company's first year of operating profit, was about \$5 million - which was almost 1 percent of Gulf's total 1971 net income of \$561 million.

A very important factor of Gulf's Cabina operation is that although four other oil companies operate in Angola, Gulf is the only concessionaire in the Cabina. Gulf sees Cabina as a "major growth area" in which the company has invested huge amounts to construct a petroleum port, a storage park, and a telecommunications complex.

As a multi national corporation - which is defined by David Ewing, an editor of Harvard Business Review as: A company "having production and marketing facilities in many countries, enjoying worldwide access to capital, depending on foreign in-

come, and being managed with a worldwide point of view" - we see the operations in Angola as not only neo-colonialist and exploitative in characteristic, but also having strategic importance to Gulf's international position. Gulf, in 1971, ranked 11th in the top 40 American Corporations' Foreign Operations: in the area of Sales, Assets, and Earnings. That year, Gulf derived 29.1 percent of its total net earnings from foreign investment (mainly in Africa and South America), with \$2.5 billion in foreign assets; that is, 23.4 percent of its total assets.

PORTUGAL'S HISTORY IN ANGOLA

A close examination of Portugal's historical role as a colonial oppressor in Angola (as well as Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau), and its response to the liberation war being waged by the people through its revolutionary organ, MPLA (Peoples Movement for the Liberation of Angola), reveals the crucial importance of Gulf's supporting role.

Although the Portuguese presence in Africa dates back to 500 years ago, their full control is less than a century old and resistance by liberation forces has always been consistent. Portugal is the only European colonizer which still maintains direct control. When pressured by the liberation movements in Africa after WW II, for independence, Portugal merely changed the technical name of its colonies to "overseas provinces" and called them an integral part of Portugal. Portugal defended, and still does, its position of control there as a "civilizing mission."

The Portuguese Government long operated a police-dictatorship against African peoples in its colonial territories. These so-called "overseas provinces" were ruled from Lisbon (the capital of Portugal). All officials were appointed, and top officials are selected in Lisbon.

Censorship, prohibition of trade unions, the single party system, and the extraordinary powers of the secret police make it impossible for native Angolans to effectively express themselves within the context of that racist system. Whenever demanded, a passbook containing tax and labor records must be shown - with the penalty of "correctional labor," if not in possession, or stamped t per...it travel. This serves

as a mechanism to efficiently control movement and labor supply.

Portugal has historically promoted European settlement through land grants and other concessions in Angola, Mozambique, and recently, liberated Guinea-Bissau. Although about 90 percent of the African people still live and work on the land, the minority European settlers occupy 60 times the land acreage that Africans hold. Seventy-five percent of Angolan coffee (which is the chief export, and the chief U.S. import), is produced on 550 European plantations.

As Africans all over the continent were waging struggles for independence from European colonialism in the 50's and 60's, the Portuguese met the growing peaceful protests in its colonial territories with intransigence and increasing violence. Each country faced a police massacre which solidified opposition to Portuguese rule.

Popular rebellion broke out in 1961 in Angola, in 1963, in Guinea-Bissau, and 1964 in Mozambique - demonstrating the determination by African freedom fighters to liberate their land. The Portuguese reacted by increasing their troops to 150,000 to regain and stabilize control.

Despite this repression, the African liberation armies now control large areas in which they have introduced their own schools, clinics, markets, local governments, and other social institutions. In Angola, MPLA has liberated one-third of the land. Throughout the Portuguese territories, liberation armies have pinned down over 150,000 Portuguese troops



"Gulf Out Of Africa"

and forced that poor European country to spend almost half of its national budget for military purposes. In addition, the U.S. supplies Portugal with \$436 million in military aid, including equipment, and actual training of Portuguese troops inside the U.S.

GULF'S ECONOMIC SUPPORT OF THE WAR

In 1966, a contract between Gulf and the Portuguese Government involved a whole series of payments to be made by Gulf during the life-time of the agreement. Payments included surface rent, bonuses, income tax equivalent to 50 percent of any net profit, a contribution to the Mining development Fund, and certain concession payments. At the time, Gulf signed the agreement in 1968, the Portuguese were facing the escalation of war on all three battlefronts in Africa. Already allocated to the war was 50 percent of the Portuguese budget. Yet more money was needed - and Gulf proved to be one good source of revenue. The following is a break down of how Gulf actually pays Portugal:

Surface Rent - or rent for occupying the land on which Gulf operates, was raised retroactively to \$70 per square kilometer for the period Jan. 1967 to Dec. 1970, requiring the unpaid balance to be paid in advance within 30 days of the signing of the contract.

Minimum Investment was set at \$875,000 on development for the first five year period plus \$2,625,000 to be spent on prospecting for oil.

Royalties were set at 10 cents per barrel of oil to be paid monthly from Jan. 1969, in the currency

actually earned. The projected 150,000 b.b.p.d. output would thus provide the Portuguese government with an annual royalty payment of \$5.5 million.

Income Tax to be paid by the company was 50 percent of its net profit. The estimated amount due for 1971-73 had to be paid in advance, within 30 days of the signing of the agreement.

Mining Development Fund payments required from the company totalled \$700,000 for the period 1968-1977 with an estimated half paid in advance, within 30 days of the signing of the agreement.

Direito de Concessao is a concession right which allows the government 12.5 percent of all petroleum produced. The government may also elect to purchase 37.5 percent of the crude oil produced. Thus the total Portuguese government entitlement is 50 percent of the Gulf Cabina production.

At this point, however, these government rights have not fully been exercised. Gulf's Cabina investment of \$150 million represents about two-thirds of total American investments in Angola. American investment in turn represents about 15 percent of total foreign investment in Angola. British investments represent about 45 percent of the total foreign investment. Portugal uses all these sources as financiers of its \$200 million annual war budget.

While Portugal has historically extracted as much as possible from such foreign investors as Gulf, in turn it has supported the efforts of Gulf to expand its operations. After the first major

Gulf Oil in Angola

oil strike in 1966, Portugal increased its efforts to stabilize and pacify Cabina by increasing the number of troops stationed there, establishing a naval command, and allocating more money for the "rural regroupment" project. This "regroupment" project entailed the forced resettlement of Africans off their land into "aldeamentos" - which in Vietnam were called "strategic hamlets."

More directly, these military actions are only part of an agreement with Gulf, under which the Portuguese government "agrees to take such measures as may be necessary to ensure that the company may carry out its operations freely and efficiently" - as a report by the U.N. points out. In the contract, government authorities agree to provide military guards to protect the oil fields if special security measures prove necessary.

In turn, all the foreign companies are required to assist Portugal in "securing peace and order," by allocating money to build military barracks, and to pay larger sums for the defense of the so-called, "national property." Gulf oil camps in Cabina, surrounded by 8-foot barbed-wire fences and spotlights, bear witness to the commitment of Gulf against the people of Angola.

Thus we see a cooperative relationship between the two exploitative forces (Gulf and Portugal) - only each having different objectives: Gulf - to extract as much oil as possible for profit, and Portugal - to lift the burden of its war budget, and maintain a stable position in its colonial territories.

THE MYTH OF DEVELOPMENT

In reaction to increasing opposition, Gulf defends its Angolan operations by claiming its indispensable role in helping the masses develop economically through employment, and education.

While in the period of heavy drilling and construction, 1967-68, Gulf and its contractors supposedly paid wages to 2,000 "nationals," 90 percent of

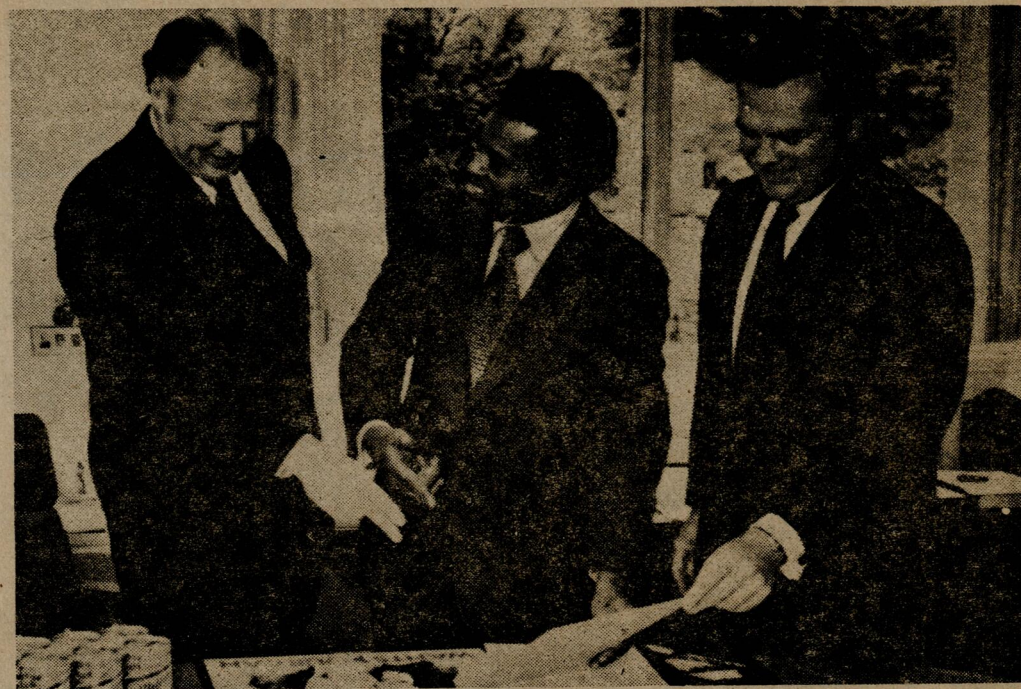
whom are black. In 1971, Gulf's total work force had been cut to about 185 people of whom 30 held supervisory positions and 10 percent of whom had been sent to the U.S. for specialized training. Yet the 123 "national" employees - a small elite receiving small money - received an average wage of \$60 a month for urban workers, and \$20 a month for rural workers.

In 1972, Gulf and its contractors, employed more than 700 native Angolans, and the 700 jobs have helped create an additional 7,000 jobs. With the population of Cabina about 60,000, the work force then 15,000, Gulf claimed to have boosted the economy substantially. Yet Angola's population of 5 million, makes clear that Gulf's employment does not help the masses of Angolan people.

Gulf also claims to inject money into the Angolan economy, through the purchase of goods and services worth \$20 million a year. The Gulf contract stipulates the purchase of "Portuguese goods," but much is spent on heavy industrial American equipment which cannot be bought from Portuguese sources. These so-called goods and services, hardly penetrate into Angola's basic rural economy to help the masses of Blacks.

Gulf brags about its aid to education, which includes \$70,000 to the Portuguese Government's Mining Development Fund, and 10 yearly scholarships to the Angolan Institute of Education. Gulf also claims to have built schools and houses for its employees. These "contributions" only fulfill stipulations in Gulf's contract or Portuguese law, or provide a means to aid a small number of people to become technically proficient enough to become employees of Gulf.

Thus, we see Gulf's rationale for its presence in Angola, or its so-called contributions to development of the masses, as only a front to discourage increasing opposition. Compared to the amount of profit extracted from the oil industry, these "contribu-



BILL CASTLEBERRY (C), PRESIDENT OF ZEBRA ADVERTISING AGENCY, DISCUSSES new scheme to reach the Black consumer. Zebra handles Gulf Oil's "Black" advertisements.

GULF AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY IN THE U.S.

Pressured by the growing solidarity between Black people in the U.S. and their brothers and sisters on the African continent fighting against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism, Gulf has been engaged in programs to "improve its relations in the Black community." In 1961, top officials of the corporation raised \$50,000 for a Black organization, OIC (Opportunities Industrialization Center), which was geared toward training young Blacks to work for Gulf, and has since been cooperation with that organization.

In March of 1973, Gulf hired a Black advertising firm in New York, Zebra Associates, to help "improve its image in the Black community." The company so far, has provided Gulf ads in such black magazine as Ebony, Jet, Essence, and a list of others.

When a YOBU News Service reporter interviewed one of the officials of the firm, the question was asked "How do you expect to improve Gulf's image in the Black community with Gulf continuing its exploitative operations in Angola, considering the growing solidarity of U.S. Blacks with their African brothers and sisters?" The official responded, "I have no idea." When asked what

was their reaction to the massive Gulf Boycott, he said, "We think it is legitimate," but maintained that they were only doing a "job."

From this, we should realize the importance of the work that must be done to educate our brothers and sisters here on our relation-

ship to our African brothers and sisters, and to the forces of oppression which we must struggle against on all fronts. We must play an active role (collectively) in support of the struggle being waged by Angolan freedom fighters by such acts as boycotting Gulf, and educating our people.

\$1 Million Party for Canadian Oil Refinery

NEW YORK (LNS) - In a bash estimated at about \$1 million, John M. Shaheen sailed 1,200 guests to Newfoundland on the ocean liner Queen Elizabeth II for the dedication of his oil refinery there.

The 1,200 guests were oil, financial, shipping, construction and engineering executives. According to a Washington Post report, Shaheen rented the Queen Elizabeth for \$100,000 a day, and paid travel

expenses for the guests to reach the New York departure point. The voyage took six

days, and the ship stopped at the refinery in Newfoundland and in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The Newfoundland refinery is the first of three being built there, representing an investment of \$800 million by subsidiaries of the host's Shaheen Natural Resources Company of New York.

For Shaheen, whose fortune is estimated at \$250 million, a \$1 million party is a trivial expenditure, especially since he plans to write it off as a tax deduction as a legitimate business, promotional and entertainment expense.

Canadian Indians to Stop Oil Pipeline

EDMONTON, Alberta, Canada (LNS) - Indians at Wrigley, a tiny Indian settlement on the Mackenzie River have ordered six thousand round of 30-30 ammunition.

Wrigley is situated at Mile 427 of the proposed Mackenzie Highway, the road that is to be used as a supplyline during the construction of the gas pipeline. The people of Wrigley have determined to stop the highway, because they feel that it and the pipeline will destroy their livelihood.

The Northwest Territories government is infuriated because the ammunition is being shipped by the federal Department of Indian Affairs in accordance with treaty rights given the Wrigley Indians as a choice of receiving cash or ammunition.

"There are only 185 people in Wrigley," said one government official, "but with six thousand rounds of 30-30 ammunition they could stop the highway, the pipeline, and the American Sixth Army."

Drastic Decline in Black Land Ownership

YOBU NEWS SERVICE, A recently released study sponsored by Clark College of Atlanta has revealed that the amount of land owned by Black people has dwindled by almost 50 per cent during the past 20 years.

The study, carried-out by the Black Economic Research Center, reports that between 1950 and 1970 the amount of farm land owned by Black declined from 7.5 million acres to less than 4 million.

The reported pointed out that the peak of Black land ownership was in 1910 when Blacks owned over 15 million

acres.

The report lists reasons for the decline as migration, poverty, inequitable legal and tax treatment, a shortage of Black lawyers, and out and out stealing.

The Research Center has started a non-profit organization, the Emergency Land Fund, with offices in Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina and Atlanta, in an effort to help abate the trend.

The group concluded, however, that only action on a national governmental level ultimately will solve this trend.



DR. RALPH ABERNATHY ACCEPTS CHECK FOR \$50,000 FROM GULF OIL'S MANAGER OF Community Relations. Gulf will give more if Abernathy sings the right tune.



THIS PHOTO WAS TAKEN DURING A RECENT FIGHT AT CHARLOTTE, N.C. HIGH SCHOOL between Black and white students. Scene is a frequent one in the Charlotte schools.

Charlotte Schools Explode Again

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
CHARLOTTE, N.C. - For the third time in the last 3 years, the high schools in the Charlotte-Mechlenburg school system, have broken out in racial disturbances.

The Charlotte-Mechlenburg school system has been in constant turmoil, since court ordered desegregation was implemented 3 years ago. Racist parent organizations have sprung up to thwart desegregation of schools, and were successful in electing 4 of their number to the 9 man school board.

The result has been a standoff between the federal court orders and the segregationists. All of this internal conflict within the community has hardened and polarized racial attitudes, resulting in overt and covert acts of racism among Charlotte's white student population. These acts, in turn, are resisted by the Black students and the first thing that happens, a full-scale melee results. This has been the pattern over the past 3 years, which of course, serves to further polarize the races and create more animosity.

The immediate cause of the incident which occurred on Oct. 30, at Olympic High School, is as yet unknown. Olympic is a school of about 1,457 students, 29 percent of which is Black. Over 400 students were involved in the fighting. Tension had been building up for sometime, fueled by an incident in which a white student had planted some marijuana in a Black students' car and had him arrested on a possession charge.

The next day, white students threw bricks and broke out the windows of a bus carrying Black students back to their communities. The fight actually was over very quickly, but the after affects lingered on as about half the student body departed. After the melee, several Black students went to the parking lot to drive home, only to find that bricks and rocks had been thrown thru the windows.

Later on, a meeting was hastily called at the St. Mark's Methodist Park in Clanton Park, a Black neighborhood in southside Charlotte. At that

meeting, the principal of Olympic High School, Donald Lewman, confronted a packed house of Black Olympic High students and parents.

Both Lewman and St. Mark's pastor, Rev. B. J. Jessup, agreed that little had been accomplished in the nearly 4 hour meeting. The major issues raised during the meeting, included the personal safety of Black students - the incidents involving the throwing of bottles and rocks at school buses carrying Black students had resulted in several of the brothers and sisters getting hurt.

Jessup, very angry, pointed out that Lewman used a double standard and allowed white students to remain on the mall at the high school as the Black students were entering the school. Allowing them to remain, instead of ordering them to class, initiated the circumstances that led up to the conflict. All of this was done with the knowledge that things

were tense and that a confrontation was inevitable.

Rev. Jessup said later, of the meeting, "Possibly something did come out of it - the students feel like no one is listening to them, so here they had someone listening for a change."

The problem, of course, is that few are really confronting the issues. The racism which ignited the conflict, has infected Charlotte like an incurable disease. White parents continue to withdraw their students from the schools and placing them in private, all-white academies. In an effort to skirt court ordered desegregation, white parents are moving out of the county.

At a time when the country is beginning to fall apart and the rulers beginning to expose themselves and their fascist games, it is necessary for Black Charlotte to make some moves to organize around the issues of power and self sufficiency.

The Wings of Nixon

NEW YORK (LNS) - With food, medical and housing costs reaching new heights for most Americans, and a trip by airplanes a luxury, it's no wonder that the Nixon life style offends many of those who foot the bill.

First there was the August 7 White House announcement, after much hedging and three previous - and lower - estimates, that nearly \$10 million had been spent on Nixon's private homes in San Clemente, Key Biscayne and at Grand Cay, the Bahamas resort owned by the president's close friend, Robert Abplanalp.

Then there was the news that \$285,000 had been spent on the presidential plane because Pat Nixon didn't like the floor plan. A similar redecorating project had been carried out not long before by the then chief-of-staff H. R. Haldeman.

It takes good hard cash to get that plane to Key Biscayne too. Los Angeles Times reporter Robert Toth, looked into the figures offered by White House spokesmen, and found that each trip that Nixon makes to

the Key costs more than \$46,000.

The Presidential Boeing 707, Air Force One, costs \$1,134 an hour to operate. It takes two hours to fly from Washington to Key Biscayne. Counting the two hours it takes to get back, the bill comes to \$4,436.

The biggest item by far, however, is the cost of three helicopters that always await Nixon when he arrives in Key Biscayne and San Clemente. Each must be flown from Washington in advance - a 10-hour trip to Florida - and then flown back afterwards. They cost \$684 an hour to operate, bringing the total to \$41,000 for a Florida trip, and a good deal more for a trip to San Clemente.

The final cost is the hotel room and living expenses for Nixon's staff of about 20, who accompany him. Henry Kissinger and Alexander Haig, his top assistants, are put up in villas which cost \$70 a day during the "off" season, when rates are low. The lowest charge for lesser staff accommodations is about \$20 a day.

Black Votes In Atlanta

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

ATLANTA - People are already saying that the election of Maynard Jackson as mayor of Atlanta, represents a victory over racism. The polls are still warm and folks are talking about racial harmony within the city "too busy to hate."

Jackson is the first Black man to be elected mayor of a major Southern City in modern times. He was elected on the strength of a 97 percent Black vote, along with some white liberal support. However, as it turned out, Jackson's opponent, former mayor Sam Massell, was probably one of Jackson's major vote getters.

Sam, who won the race for mayor in 1969 as Atlanta's first Jewish mayor, mainly on the strength of the Black vote, reverted to type and ran a strongly racist campaign, one that would have done old Gene Talmadge proud. He ended up alienating some of the white liberals who were aghast at seeing Sam blow the image that they had worked so hard to cultivate - that Atlanta was an international city, a cultural center, the capital of a new south, free of racial animosities (at least out in the open). So they backlashed and voted for Maynard.

Enough Black folk were frightened to the polls by Sam's open appeal to racism and his use of such phraseology as "let's save the city from ruin." (After all, Black folks knew that in the wings stood John Inman, chief of police, and his killer cops, staunch friends of Sam, and the white community, and the way John and his henchmen had been killing Blacks this year, it seemed as if genocide was a good bat if Sam stayed on in. So it wasn't even close, as Maynard got 60 percent of the total vote).

But in the meantime, Hosea Williams, SCLC activist, former aid to the late Dr. King, the man with the militant rap, clothed in the garb of nonviolence, was being sold out. Hosea was beaten rather soundly by Wyche Fowler, a cold, colorless white for the city Council presidency. In fact, Fowler got 63 percent of the total vote, and about 30 percent of the Black vote.

City Council president is an extremely critical position, especially when the city is almost evenly divided racially.

The city council president is also in a position to influence passage of the needed reforms in the city's political structure, which are necessary if Black people are to consolidate what political power they have. Had Black Atlanta voted for Hosea with the same preponderance that they voted for Maynard, he would have been easily elected.

Hosea wasn't even expected to make the run off, but did largely on the basis of the last minute disclosure of a deal between the so-called, Black power brokers and the downtown bankers, who control Atlanta.

These "power brokers" had cooked up a deal, whereby Atlanta's Black vote would be channelled to City Trust of Georgia Bank vice president, Wade Mitchell, who was running along with Fowler and Hosea for the city council president's seat. In return,

money would be made available to Maynard and other Black candidates.

Hosea plastered it all over Atlanta, about how Jesse Hill, Ben Brown and other Black misleaders, were trying to sell the Black community out, and blew their little game. Maynard, to his credit and good political sense, divorced himself from those actions before the word went out. But nevertheless, it didn't help Hosea, since the word went out - see that Hosea Williams doesn't get elected - he's too militant - 30 percent of Black Atlanta, reacted by voting against him, and in sadly typical fashion, showed their appreciation to the man who had warned them of the trick bag that the downtown business interests and their Black allies were coming out of.

During the campaign, Fowler attacked Hosea as being an agitator, and a radical, and that he would 'preside over the destruction of city government'. Thirty percent of Black Atlanta apparently believed what was said about Hosea, and the proof was in the voting tallies.

Not that Hosea is a radical or even that militant, he took no radical stands, nor was his platform very revolutionary. In fact, he backed up on one of his campaign promises, namely the firing of John Inman, Atlanta's chief of police and his killer cops, from an uncategorized 'I will work to see that he goes', to 'as things now stand, I will work to see that he goes,' as if there is some way that Inman can atone for cold blooded murders of 13 Blacks in the past 6 months by staying on as police chief. Maynard has already been talking that reconciliation with Inman talk, and that after Inman had reportedly stated that he would quit, if Maynard got elected. But its Maynard that's begging the chief to stay and presumably kill more Black people in cold blood.

The issue of police brutality and the savage behavior of police in general toward Black people has been a key issue with Black Atlanta for some time now. After the shooting of 14-year-old Pamela Dixon in Capitol Homes Housing Project, last June, people were up in arms and both Maynard and Hosea rapped that Inman should be fired and the cops who shot the young sister, dismissed from the force. Less than 4 months later, both Hosea and Maynard, were running for election and were backing up off their original statements, in order to pull some votes.

Maynard, who is rooted solidly in Atlanta's Black bourgeoisie and who sounds and raps from a middle class perspective, had the image of respectability and won. Hosea, the non-violent preacher, presented the image of the dashiki wearing militant that whites and "uptown" Blacks, were afraid of. Neither took a militant or radical stand, but Hosea lost anyway.

Overall, Black folks could have done worse in the elections. Thirteen out of 18 city council seats are Black as are 5 out of 9 school board positions. Control of these

(Cont'd on pg. 20)

Guinea: The Invasion Attempt and After

YOBU NEWS FEATURE

Three years ago, on Nov. 22, 1970, mercenary troops landed in Guinea, intent on overthrowing the progressive government of Sekou Toure. On Nov. 27, more troops arrived to support the mercenary forces.

The armed people of Guinea turned back the aggressors, but not with heavy losses of lives and materials. However, the actions of the people of Guinea remain a clear example of a people determined to have independence at any cost.

It has been clearly confirmed that Portugal instigated the attack in collusion with exiled Guineans. To a larger degree, the attack has to be seen as an aggressive move of imperialist powers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) of which Portugal is a member. Why the attack?

Why should imperialist powers attack an almost politically isolated, small, West African country?

It is important that, three years later, we examine these questions carefully.

First and foremost, Portugal did not act alone, nor only as an accomplice to counter-revolutionary Guineans. Here, as elsewhere in Africa, Portugal is only playing her assigned role as the handman of NATO-backed imperialism. As the Secretary of the OAU, M. Diallo Telli, pointed out, "The invasion of Guinea is the handiwork of NATO." It is even more than that. The United States participated. France, Great Britain, West Germany, Israel and South Africa, provided important military aid to Portugal to enable her to pursue her colonial war.

On the West Coast of Africa, Guinea is politically isolated from her neighbors. Guinea, in a determined effort to maintain her independence, represents a bulwark of revolutionary principles in Africa. In essence, only the newly independent state of Guinea-Bissau is closely united ideologically with Guinea in West Africa. The overthrow of Nkrumah in 1966, the coup in Mali in 1968, the Ivory Coast and Senegal's infamous foreign policy of dialogue with South Africa, and the Guinea, independent currency have contributed greatly to the isolation of Guinea from those neo-colonialist camps of West Africa.

Commenting on his position with other African states, Toure stated, "Guinea never isolated itself from the rest of Africa. It was Africa that isolated itself from Guinea, the only country which dared to accept real independence."

Thus, a reason for the Portuguese invasion of Guinea was to overthrow the only remaining anti-imperialist country in West Africa.

Under Sekou Toure's leadership, great emphasis is placed on the mass organization as the hallmark of maintaining their independence. And their ideology stemmed from an anti-imperialist position, both inside Guinea and towards Africa as a whole. This ideology is in direct opposition to the NATO powers, therefore, another reason for the attack.

The Guinea peoples' political evolution has three important stages - the building of the mass base organization before independence (1953-1958), independence to 1964, and 1964 to

the present period, which includes the Portuguese invasion and its aftermath.

BUILDING THE MASS BASE

BUILDING THE MASS BASE

The first stage was that of building the mass base organization among workers and peasants; enthusiastic mobilization of large numbers of people and the development of organization and discipline. It was during this time, also that Sekou Toure gained leadership of the Trade Union Movement (CGT), and the Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG). Their political program was threefold: identify the French as an imperialist power, limit the power of the tribal chiefs and intellectual elite and at the same time, extend the mass base organization, both in numbers and political consciousness.

However, political events changed swiftly with the Guinean peoples' "no" vote to the deGaulle referendum of 1958 of entrance into a French Community. This vote and the Algerian and Vietnam wars of independence, signaled the end of French colonial rule behind the facade of a "French Community." The French reacted violently to the vote, by removing all personnel and equipment from Guinea, even light bulbs, toilets and telephones!

INDEPENDENCE

The second stage, independence to 1964, marked a transformation of the PDG into a revolutionary party. In sharp contrast to other African leaders, Toure insisted that independence was purely an instrumental acquisition. To make independence an end in itself, was a baron doctrine. It was merely a means towards social progress, towards the destruction of the old colonial structure of domination and above all, towards the decolonization of the minds, habits and attitude of the people, without which other forms of progress were impossible.

Thus, after independence, the PDG as a party, became more qualitative, that is, pointing out the continuing nature of the anti-colonial struggle in two forms: completion of the African revolution and an ongoing struggle in Guinea against the inherited structure of colonial domination.

POLITICAL EVALUATION

November 8, 1964, signaled the present stage of Guinean political evolution. It was on this date that Toure sharply attacked careerist in the party and the traders bourgeoisie. Toure, similar to the Nkrumah's Dawn Broadcast of 1964, called for "revolutionary firmness" against the trading bourgeoisie, citing these elements as a base of all subversive, deviationist and counter-revolutionary activities.

This phase was further extended in 1967, with the Socialist Cultural Revolution, creation of a popular militia, greater role for PDG youth and establishment of local Revolutionary Power Committees.

Speaking on the need to root out counter-revolutionary forces in Guinea, Toure stated, "...the counter-revolution has installed itself in armchairs. It no longer lives in the (Chiefs) huts from which it has fled. Now it lives in villas and civil service apartments.

Guinea, a small country with



IT WAS THE PEOPLES MILITIA WHICH MET AND REPULSED THE ATTEMPTED INVASION of Guinea.

a population of 3.7 million, is potentially one of the richest of French speaking African countries. Geographically, Guinea is West Africa's water reservoir. Great rivers, like the Niger, the Senegal, the Kolente and the Konkoure, have their origins in Guinea, which is the most highly irrigated country in Africa. Her principal export products are rice, palm oil, palm kernels, bananas, coffee, pineapples, groundnuts, millet, iron ore and bauxite.

It is bauxite and iron ore which are her most important natural resources. All industrialized countries are in need of these two metals. Guinea is the fourth largest producer of bauxite, which contains the valuable metal aluminum. And there are large deposits of iron ore both in Conakry, the capital, and Mount Nimba, which contains one of the richest deposits in the world. Deposits of 25 million are known to exist there.

IMPERIALIST INTEREST IN GUINEA

Now, what are the interests of the imperialist powers under NATO in Guinea?

Although many imperialist countries have deposits of iron ore, it has become more and more costly to extract as easier deposits are being exhausted. The interest of imperialist powers, has swelled into keen competition for the Guinean iron ore deposits. Among them are an American group, the U.S. Steel Corporation; a Japanese group, the Kinoshita Shoten; a Euro-American group embracing the Geological Research Bureau of France, CECA; British Iron and a European group, the Centrafrique Bank Consortium, which comprises the Bank of Indochina, the German Bank of London and Netherlands Handelsmatshippij Bank.

And it must be noted that although the United States and her NATO allies are by far the largest importers of bauxite, they are not themselves producers of bauxite (with the exception of France, which produces an insignificant quantity of aluminum).

Thus, the overthrow of Sekou Toure, and the establishment of an neo-colonial regime, means easy excess to these minerals by the imperialist

powers.

Another source of conflict with the NATO powers is Guinean policy towards the Socialist countries. In 1969, Toure signed an agreement with the Soviet Union, which permits Guinea, with the Soviet help, to develop the Kinda bauxite deposits on her own, thus enabling her to repay external debts and gain relative independence from foreign financial dominance.

In addition, the Soviet Union is helping Guinea build a dam over the Konkoure river. And the Russians are helping renovate the railway at Kinda and the Chinese are doing so from Kinda to the city, Kankaa. Such infrastructure are slow-yielding social benefit projects and, moreover, require millions of invested capital. A loss of such projects to the Soviet Union or China, is a loss the capitalist construction monopolies can not tolerate. One African diplomat remarked on why the pressure by France on Guinea:

"First Guinea pursues a policy of independence. Second, this policy meets with determination and often antagonism French imperialism. Third, the policy of independence has implied the courageous nationalization of French monopoly enterprises. Fourth, this policy of independence is in sharp contrast with that of many other African leaders and regimes which actually practice nothing more than neo-colonialism."

HAZARDOUS SOCIALIST ROAD

However, the road the Guinean people have chosen to take towards socialism, is a hazardous road, where the casualties are all too numerous. This road, for Guinea, has its origins in the first year plan (1960-1963). Here the switch was made from a colonial base economy to an independent planned economy, that is, removal of the French capitalist, aid to the improvised peasantry, building of schools and setting the ground work for an administrative infrastructure.

Next, and to some extent still in progress, was the seven year plan (1964-1971). This is the period of "take off" which can mean capitalist uneven development or the socialist plan-

ned economy. This is also the most important stage, for here many bourgeois elements inside Guinea reacted, with the larger monopoly capitalist interest, negatively to the large scale nationalization.

For in this stage, where Guinea is at now, there is required heavy investment of the national economy into a raw materials and infrastructure base, such as mines, dams, factory buildings, parts and railways. To move further, Guinea has nationalized large commercial enterprises, established state monopoly of foreign trade and created a state bank and a national insurance company.

Consequently, the Guinean road of socialist development has many enemies - on the one hand, the disgruntled Guinean bourgeoisie, largely the private trading sector, and on the other hand, the international monopoly interest.

But, more importantly, it was the Guinean people who understood the meaning of socialist development, and accordingly their natural class enemies. They understood that under French colonial rule, there were no paved roads, 70 percent of the school age population had no right to go to school, there was one hospital bed for each 50,000 inhabitants and few and deficient administrative and technical cadres existed.

Hence, the invasion of Guinea to overthrow the regime of Sekou Toure, was but a variation of the politics of colonialism, no matter what mask it wears. Therefore, as is Guinea, African people must so prepare themselves intellectually and physically, that no matter when, where or in what disguise imperialism may choose to operate, they see it for what it is, mobilize themselves and smash it.

Let the world know that we are prepared to die or live as free men. Despise us as much as you care. Ignore us as much as you care. We are coming over 400,000,000 strong. We are coming with our woes behind us - woes and suffering of three hundred years - they shall be our inspiration.

—Marcus Garvey

African Nations Denounce Israel

Cont'd from pg. 1

spectrum, two countries other than the U.S., who have been frantically working to support Israel, have been South Africa and Portugal.

As the war progressed, South Africa immediately made available to Israel, medical and financial aid and announced that it "expects to find other ways of bolstering Israel."

When the U.S. announced its worldwide military alert, only Portugal, among 14 US NATO allies, provided immediate support.

In return for Portugal's outstanding aid, the Nixon administration promised to halt an anti-Portuguese

amendment to the foreign aid bill, current in the U.S. Congress. The amendment which would tighten aid to Portugal, was backed by H. H. Humphrey, Alan Cranston and John Tunney.

It should not be difficult to have the measure crushed, however, because congressional liberals have historically sacrificed the interest and aspirations of African and Arab people in order to support Israel.

But the tide is swinging and the U.S. government is rapidly losing any semblance of its long projected cloak of being for freedom, justice and peace in the world.

Agribusiness Imposes High Eating Costs

(cont'd from pg. 1)

public that the wheat deal with the U.S.S.R. would probably not be signed until the end of the year. Meanwhile, the six giant corporations were buying up wheat all over the country.

In the past, the government has seemingly protected the consumer and the small farmer by leveling out the natural fluctuation of agriculture. By buying up surplus crops in years of over-production, the government has kept many farmers in production. The releasing of the grain on open market in years of poor crops, has staggered the price rise to consumers.

Therefore, if the government does not store surplus grain it winds up in the hands of giant agribusiness capitalists. Most farmers have limited storage capacity and must sell to the agribusinesses, who control more than half of the storage capacity in major U.S. grain shipping ports.

STRATEGY OF MONOPOLISTIC AGRIBUSINESS

The giant agribusiness proceeded in their profit rip off in the following ways:

Initially, not informing other competitive corporations, the farmers, and the taxpaying masses, about the wheat deal, and its implications.

By buying up all the wheat from smaller farmers at low domestic prices.

By maintaining an artificially inflated world price of \$1.63 a bushel for U.S. wheat. (Since U.S. has a corner on wheat, the U.S. domestic price was in fact the world price.)

Then by forcing the domestic price higher than the world price in order to receive government subsidies for the difference. (Thus making more profits for the Big Six.)

They then sold as much wheat as they could get their hands on, to take advantage of export subsidies which are based on volume sales.

The Six giant grain companies sold \$1.2 billion worth of grain to the U.S.S.R., including 440 million bushels of wheat of

which government subsidies ran as high as 47 cents a bushel. The wheat was sold in July and August of 1972, and the shipping pact between U.S.S.R. and the U.S., wasn't signed until October. The big 6 sold the wheat to U.S.S.R. for \$1.63 a bushel. Most of the farmers, especially in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, had sold their wheat to them for \$1.30 a bushel or less.

At the time of the wheat sales, the domestic price and the world price were the same. Thus, the Big 6 began to open up information about the sales in an attempt to force prices on the domestic market up higher than the world price.

Then the Nixon administration made a special ruling that for one week, Aug. 26-Sept. 1, any grain company could apply for export grain subsidies for all sales made before Aug. 24. At that time, the domestic price of wheat was \$2.10 a bushel, thus giving the grain dealers 47 cents a bushel subsidies on wheat they had sold to the U.S.S.R. This was a clear case of Nixon's attempt to pull the rich farmers to his re-election camp. The grain dealers were not legally entitled to that subsidy, except for the fraudulent and illegal ruling by the Sec. of Agricultural, Earl Butz.

In an attempt to get the U.S.S.R. the grain, the large grain companies which own their own freight cars, river barges, and had first call on railroads, monopolized available facilities. The grain traffic required all the available railroad cars and then some.

There wasn't enough freight cars to carry the grain, let alone other commodities. Railroad freight rates went up, along with a corresponding rise in world shipping rates, causing the price of everything that moves by railroad and ships to rise. Farmers who need seeds and fertilizers to get in this year's crops were unable to receive them. The whole shipment of grain has disrupted the U.S. transportation system and it is still in a state of disruption.

The grain dealers, due to



WITHOUT U.S. SUPPORT, THE PORTUGUESE OCCUPATION OF AFRICAN LANDS COULD not long be maintained.

their monopolization, are the primary behind the rising cost of food. This deal caused not only the price of bread and flour, but everything in the grain feed industry to rise also. All kinds of meat, milk, eggs, cheese, butter, etc., cost more. Hides have gone up and so have shoes, thus giving rise to inflation.

MONOPOLIZATION IS TO BLAME

The giant grain dealers are but a handful of wealthy plunders who helped finance Nixon's rise to political power, and are in fact his masters. It is in their interest that he serves. The big 6 grain dealers include such corporation as Cargill Inc., the country's largest grain dealer and the biggest privately held agribusiness corp.; Continental Grain Co., rated the second largest and also privately owned, Continental Grain reportedly handled the largest Russian order and has testified that its firm profit sales were around 1.6 million dollars, which they describe as smaller than normal.

These 2 companies do about half this country's grain exporting between them. They reportedly did \$6 billion in sales last year. Cook Industries Inc., is another of the big six, along with the Bunge Co., Ralston-Purina and Staley Manufacturing Co. (the largest processing company in the U.S.). Most of the big 6 are stock brokers on the major commodity exchange. Therefore, knowledge of the wheat sale in advance gave them a jump on the market.

While these large corporations ripped off huge profits,

the workers, and the poor are still paying drastically inflated prices for just about everything we eat.

Since World War II, three million full-time farmers have gone out of business. And while farmers get fewer, the farms get larger and production more monopolized. By 1985, the Agriculture Dept. estimates that there will be only one million full-time farmers left, with 168,000 of them producing more than three fifths of total sales.

Already 70 percent of production comes from the largest 15 percent of the farms. About 95 percent of the processing vegetables are produced by large monopolistic corporations.

For example, Del Monte, Libby's, Stokely, Van Camp, grow, transport, process and market their own vegetables. Other monopolies include General Mills, General Foods, Kraft and Cambells.

About 85 percent of the citrus fruits, 80 percent of seed crops, 98 percent of fluid grade milk, 97 percent of the broilers 100 percent of the sugar industries are controlled by large monopolistic agribusiness corporations.

A Federal Trade Commission study reported that the consumers (the taxpayer, workers and poor) are over charged more than \$2 billion a year for food because of monopolies in 13 food lines it studied. Their monopolistic power forced the workers and the poor to be taxed \$4 billion on our food bill for the price of advertising. Given the influence of advertising, it is more profitable for the monopolies to advertise than to improve

quality or reduce prices.

The F.T.C. trade study went on to state that in 1966, the 100 largest food manufacturing firms, out of 32,000 such companies, made 71 percent of total profits.

Therefore, the bases and foundation for the high cost of eating is the vertical or contractual monopolistic concentration of land ownership, production and distribution along with the political manipulation on the part of the government.

Birth Control Forced on Blacks in Rhodesia

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

SALISBURY, Rhodesia - The setting up of a Ministry of Birth Control, to curb the African population growth, was called for by Mr. Des Frost, chairman of the ruling Rhodesian Front.

This call points out the extension of the movement to reduce the growing African population in Rhodesia.

Addressing the party's annual congress in Salisbury, Mr. Frost said, "Trying to handle this problem with kid gloves is having a negative effect. We need a ministry dealing purely with the population explosion, a Ministry with teeth that can dish out punishment to those who refuse to see the problems they create for future generations."

The white man was in Rhodesia to stay, and would carry the African population along with them. Mr. Frost went on, "Without the white man, the Africans would 'revert' to the chaos and barbarism as seen elsewhere."

A Long Ride on The Great Uhuru Railroad

The Great Uhuru Railroad, linking Tanzania and Zambia, is rapidly nearing completion far ahead of the estimated schedule and to the shock of westerners who said it could not be done and to the dismay of world imperialist forces who see it as a threat to much of their economic plundering.

In the following lively and picturesque account, a Tanzanian writer, Kamau Karanja, takes us for a ride on the Great Uhuru, pointing out the massive potential of the railway and the enthusiastic spirit of African people along its route.

MAELEZO FEATURE SERVICE

The sun was well up by now, and everybody rested their jackets and caps and raised the windows to take in the warm rays and the virgin bush and grasslands racing past. Armed with our combined strength, the frenzied campaign against the building of the railway by Western agents, became fertilizer for the vision of agricultural schemes springing up along this line.

Their real fears had already exploded many times, most recently in the futile blockade attempts of a desperate Ian Smith, aimed at a Zambia that refused to back down from its support of the struggle raging inside Zimbabwe. What now, with a Black-ruled Zambia aimed at the heart of the white enclaves to the South, scrapping its last links of dependency? They feared what President Kaunda had stated that, "The Black man has taken up the challenge of the white man and is paying the latter back in his own coin."

Just soaking up the experience of the Uhuru line, brought everything clearly into focus. This was a bold example of Africa planning and building not on the basis of present weakness, but future greatness.

Therefore, the mere idea of a railway network with potential for linking East, Central and Southern Africa, later to include liberated Mozambique and Angola, had caused hysteria in the West. What would happen to many giant Western monopolies in the face of an Africa producing, trading and consuming within its own borders?

A United Nations report on the railway project, blurted out

that such thinking was unsound. The World Bank joined in by asking what would the coaches bring back once the copper had been delivered in Dar? Looking back on these arguments now, we all had a good belly laugh. After all, one could not expect these people to understand what was happening along the Uhuru line - that when a brother falls into the fire, one does not stop to ask how hot the flame before extending an arm.

There were already successes to draw upon. The Tazama Pipeline daily pumping oil from Tanzania to feed Zambian industries; the Great North, East and West Roads already marking milestones in intra-African trade, flowing between Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi and Zaire; and finally, the Uhuru Railway itself with a potential impact on trade patterns which has yet to be fully grasped.

By now, we were deep into Morogoro and the parade of game as we passed through the Selous Game Reserve, became the latest attraction. As we watched herds of zebras, gazelles and elephants freely grazing while casting only fleeting glances toward this strange creature belching smoke, it struck me that unlike the imperialists, even these wild beasts had made their peace with the inevitable surge of the line opening up these hinterlands.

The words of one colleague kept pricking my mind. He had said, "When you're in Zambia, you'll hear a lot of talk about the line of rail. It's like the spine of the country, because most of our development follows along that line." Having watched the changing faces of the land since we'd started



THE GREAT UHURU RAILROAD FIGURES TO PLAY A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN THE economics of several East African countries.

our steady climb from the coastal plains into Morogoro, and later gazing into the fertile womb of the Kilombero Valley, there could be no doubt about the future of our new 'line of rail.'

The line had first snaked through the Coast into scantily populated areas of Morogoro, over lands which, but for the encouragement of willing hands, would yield coffee, pyrethrum, timber, potatoes vegetables and fruits. Then over large stretches of Morogoro into the highly fertile soils engulfing Kisaki, where sisal, groundnuts, sorghum and maize could be grown.

Later, it descends into the rich, sprawling Kilombero valley, which could become the future supplier of sugarcane, cashews, rice, peas, beans and other products. Still later, the Uhuru enters the wide open tobacco and cattle country of Iringa and Mbeya. Under these mountains, which begin the Southern Highlands, lie vast

iron and coal deposits that might well become the hub of new industrial ventures.

It was at Kisaki, Morogoro, that we got our first moving glimpse of the enthusiasm with which the people have taken to the Tan-Zam frontier when we were warmly welcomed by Ujamaa villagers upon our arrival. According to official sources, more than 80 such villages have already been launched in these areas to set in motion the feeder system to supply this vital artery. Dancing to the driving rhythm of ngomas, these villagers chanted the words: "Tuko tayari kufa kwa Tanzania" (We are ready to die for Tanzania). Their readiness to rise to the defence of the Uhuru, the line delivered another stinging rebuke for our naive sentiments regarding security earlier in the journey.

We were later to see whole communities springing up around the railway stations and along its path where men, women and children stood waving and welcoming as they went about their daily chores. Here was the railway's foremost guarantee of success - the awakened hunger of our people for progress. The line meant better housing, better water supplies, availability of health care and expanding markets for their produce.

On the leg of the journey between Ifakara and Mlimba stations, one Tanzanian worker told me, "These are all fertile lands, but people didn't want to live here before, because of the poor communications that existed. This prevented them from transporting their crops, especially during the rainy season. As you can see, all of that is changing now."

Our first real close-up of the workers came when we reached the Mang'ula cement plant. Watching them work all along the line, some of them without shoes, with the sun burning into their bare backs, had already told us much more than we could learn in any interview. As we ground to a halt at the factory, one worker called out, "Do you know you are riding the Uhuru line?" We simply nodded and waved back, for by

now we fully understood the meaning behind his words. Messages scrawled on the side of railroad cars jumped out at us, determined to say what the workers themselves were too busy carving out with their picks and shovels.

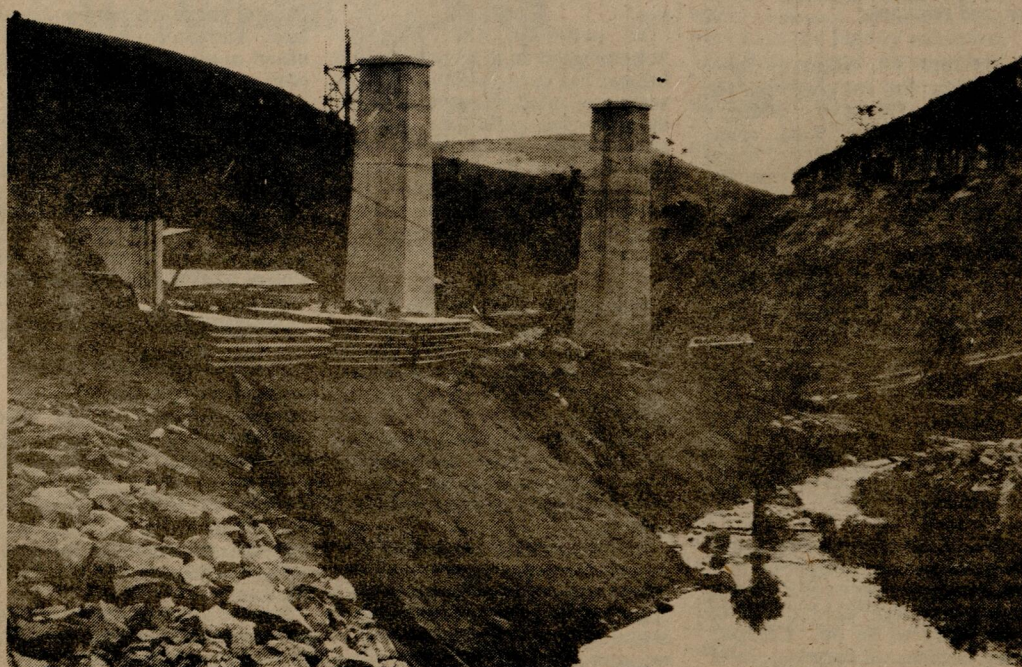
One phrase pointedly warned: "Stop saying people are not working hard enough - don't you know that people are building this railway with all their hearts from beginning to end? Don't ever say that again!" Inside the huge plant itself, workers were producing all cement implements needed for construction of the line, including about 4,000 concrete sleepers which form the foundation for the rails and 60 telegraph poles for the communications system used in signalling between stations.

Beaming from factory walls from the side of the heavy artillery expertly manned by those energetic workmen, they continued to fire messages at us. One prodded fellow workers with the loaded question, "Will we reach Zambia or is that a lie?" Of their Chinese comrades working alongside them, one phrase asserted with obvious admiration: "They have a country which works day and night."

These selfless men had already won our respect and admiration, but it was not until the following day, when we reached Mlimba station, that we would marvel at the wonders carved out by these inspired hearts and hands spoken of in the scrawlings. At this depot station, which will be "one of the biggest and busiest," on the line, we could only shake our heads in amazement when Li-Wen-Yi told us that the entire 502 km stretch from the Coast to this gateway to the Southern Highlands, had been completed in one year. What's more, the most spectacular leg of the trip was just beginning.

The train suddenly began a rapid climb atop the upper peaks and ridges of these mountains ranging as high as two and a half kilometres above sea level. We reached for our jackets again as the

(Cont'd on pg. 18)



WHILE BUILDING THE RAILROAD, TANZANIAN, ZAMBIAN, AND CHINESE WORKMEN overcame barriers western engineers thought would halt the construction.

Welfare--To Aid or Oppress the Poor?

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Nixon's policies consistently are aimed to benefit the interests of the bourgeoisie class, and his recently defeated proposed "Family Assistant Plan," further illustrates that fact. It would have stepped up and legitimized the abuse and exploitation suffered by welfare recipients.

The major objectives of those Nixon proposals were to get as many people as possible off welfare and into low paying jobs - possibly functioning as strike breakers, being forced to work for wages which normal workers would find unacceptable.

While creating a cheap labor force, by making all mothers with children over the age of 3, including pregnant women and mothers under 19, accept any type of job paying as low as \$1.20 an hour, the "Family Assistance Plan (FAP)," would have replaced the present welfare system with a federal income subsidy of \$2,400 annually for a family of four. This subsidy would have allowed those states which are presently paying more than \$2,400, which is still under the federal poverty level, to cut payments down to that level. This would have meant that 80 percent of current recipients would have experienced cuts.

One of the many repressive aspects of that proposed bill was that mothers on welfare would actually have to sign a warrant for their husbands' arrests if they provided no support. He could then be sent to jail. The state of West Virginia, is now boasting of increased collections from runaway fathers, but not mentioning the numbers of those who were "run in" to jail.

Under FAP food stamps providing \$2.5 billion annually to 12 million poor people would have been eliminated.

The FAP would have left a great deal of decision making up to the individual states which would have inevitably led to some states enacting more repressive measures than others.

The passage of the FAP was strongly pushed for in the South, where newly opened corporations would best benefit from a cheap labor force. But, because of such opposition as that posed by the National Welfare Rights Organization,

the National Council of Churches, the Democratic Study Group, the United Auto Workers and AFL-CIO, the FAP bill was defeated in Congress.

Yet, many aspects of the bill have previously been enacted in other forms, such as the Work Incentive Program (WIN), which forces welfare recipients to except jobs paying less than minimum wage.

Nixon, in persistently scheming to get people off of welfare, has threatened to withhold appropriations to states which do not seek out their portion of the 1 percent of welfare recipients nationally calculated to be cheaters.

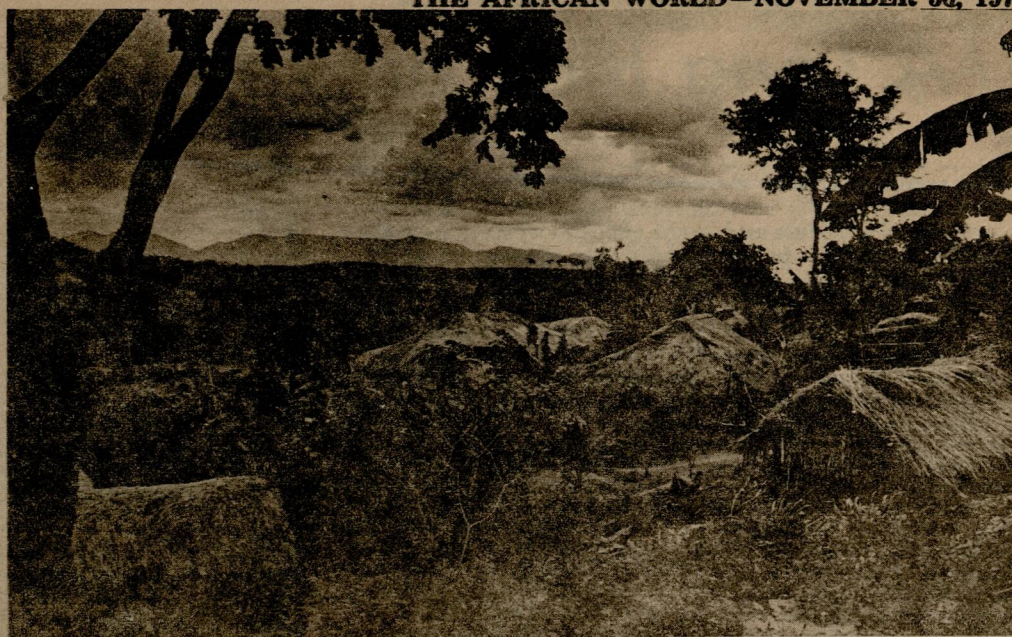
There continues to be night raids in which officials, often two at the front door and two at the back, intrude into welfare mothers' homes at any hour of the night, searching for men. Though this practice was ruled unconstitutional, the rights of welfare recipients are constantly abused.

Another measure aimed at cutting the number of recipients, is the Revenue Sharing Bill, which sets priorities, after on how money should be spent by states. Seventh on its list of priorities, after libraries, was social services. If a state spends too much of their allotted money on welfare, their funds would be withheld.

Though officials are very effective in their efforts to get people off welfare, they seem to lose their efficiency when it comes to providing for needy recipients. A preventive medicine program for children on welfare was passed by Congress in 1967, and should have been implemented by all states by 1969. When states did not comply, this deadline was extended to Feb. 7, 1972. But recently, when the screening program was examined in Washington, D.C., their were only about two children screened on a given day.

Existing services such as food stamps, are being cut. One recipient explained that for a family of 9 children, she would have to pay \$48 for \$50 worth of food stamps - hardly worth her effort.

It's apparent that recipients are at the mercy of Nixon's policies, which, if not implemented by FAP, will be carried out by other measures unless met with organized opposition.



FLEEING FROM PORTUGUESE TERROR MOZAMBIKAN REFUGEES GATHER IN villages like this in Tanzania, develop stable community and provide aid to the ongoing struggle in Mozambique.

Mozambican Refugees in Tanzania Aiding FRELIMO Forces

TANZANIA MAELEZO FEATURE SERVICE

Rehabilitation for 4,974 Mozambican refugees at Lundo Settlement in Mbinga District (Ruvuma Region) in Tanzania, has proved very successful. These refugees are now self-sufficient. They have proved that money incurred on them by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the Lutheran World Federation and the Tanzanian government since 1967, was worth spending.

Self-reliance has been the motto of Lundo residents since the establishment of their settlement in 1967. The goal was just achieved last year. Since that time, they have donated 24 bags of maize, cassava and paddy to FRELIMO freedom fighters. They hope to market more than 2,000 bags of maize and paddy and tens of tons of cassava through the Ruvuma Region Cooperative Union.

The refugees have managed to raise their annual per capita income from zero in 1967 to over Shs. 1,000 this year. But the big secret behind these achievements has been hard work in implementing the call of self-reliance.

In 1967 all refugees were receiving full rations from the Tanzania Christian Refugee Service (TCRS). Two years later, most of them were living on quarter rations, while the rest were receiving half rations. And by the end of 1970, free food rationing and free supply of second hand clothes were abolished, which meant that they had to find ways of earning their living.

The Lundo settlement commandant, M. R. Chidyanonga said: "This prompted the launching of a self-reliance campaign at the end of 1970, the aim of which was to teach the refugees to live on their own sweat."

Strict measures were taken to make the campaign fruitful. The refugees were restricted to the settlement unless it was necessary to go out. Compulsory communal farming, later replaced by block-farming, was introduced. Fishing, which was the most popular practice,

was only allowed for those who had contributed to at least an acre to the communal farms.

The present settlement chairman is a Mozambican, Mr. L. Lipochi, who said, "The self-reliance campaign caught us unaware. Some sold their clothes, while others laboured in the neighbouring villages in order to feed their families. We begged as if we were destitutes. But never again shall this shame happen here in Lundo."

The effect of the campaign was felt in 1971 when the settlement produced enough food for everyone. This speeded up efforts to improve production.

Again the harvests in 1972 were like those made the previous year. As a result, plans for introduction of new cash crops and more acreage were made. During the same year, the maize acreage increased from 435 hectares to 607 hectares; paddy rose from 142 to 202, while 648 hectares were used for cassava.

Also a resistant type of cassava plant was introduced during the same year, after the cassava crop was attacked by a severe virus called "Mosaic."

In self-help, the biggest achievement is a trench three kilometres long, which carries water to three villages. It was dug by the villagers, using simple tools. Water from this trench is used for domestic and irrigation purposes. There are already 10 fish ponds being supplied with water from the trench.

The Lundo Cooperative Consumers' shop is another aspect of the settlement's work. It has been in operation for several years and has a maize milling plant.

There are also craft cooperatives such as those for tailors, lunberers, blacksmiths, carpenters and three fishing groups.

Lundo has six villages, namely Nyerere, Karume, Kawawa, Mtengule, Mapendo and Zambia. Their administrative structure includes a cell-leader, and elected village chairman, who acts as a linkman between the village and the commandant's office and a

settlement chairman, who is elected by all village chairmen.

Many social services are available at Lundo. There is a primary school attended by more than 400 children, a community centre and a dispensary, which last year treated 31,000 patients, including those from neighbouring villages. Football, basketball, volleyball and other kinds of sports are everyday activities for Lundo residents.

The Nyasa culture is still prospering at Lundo. Cultural dancing halls are in every village, while cultural ceremonies are a common practice.

The settlement commandant's office, which also has agricultural, veterinary and fisheries experts, plans to increase last year's acreage and productivity during this season. But, unlike last year, there will be no free fertilizer distribution. Instead, fertilizers may be provided on loan.

There is a mixture of attitudes among Lundo residents. Some consider this land of fertile soil and plentiful rainfall, as their real home. Five of these are now naturalized. Tanzania citizens, while other applications for citizenship are being considered.

But for many others, Lundo is just a temporary home. Their hope is to see their motherland liberated. They are doing all they can to help the cause of Mozambican liberation and they have promised that their recent donation of food is just a beginning.

Burundi to Pay Tanzania

TIS NEWS RELEASE

Tanzania and Burundi Foreign Ministers, John Malecela and Artemon Simbananiye, met in Dar es Salaam during the first week of November, to discuss the mode, manner and implementation of the Burundi compensation payment to Tanzania.

Burundi agreed, last July, to pay compensation for some 74 Tanzanians killed during attacks by Burundi forces on Tanzania border villages in March and June this year.

Guerrillas Ambush Army Patrol in Chile

BUENOS AIRES, (TNS) - A Chilean Army patrol fell into a guerrilla ambush near the agricultural city of Osorno, 550 miles south of Santiago, official sources in Chile admitted today.

There is no reliable information on the number of casualties or the size of the guerrilla force.

Lt. Col. Lizardo Abarca Maggi, chief of the Osorno state of siege zone, confirmed that sabotage is being carried out in the countryside by "former Marxist agents thus far unidentified but uncovered by military intelligence."

The Santiago daily newspaper, EL MERCURIO, which repeats the official point of

view, has also reported that the Army faces both guerrilla forces and sabotage.

Interior Minister General Oscar Bonilla stated Wednesday that the Army is expecting to meet increased resistance. "They are reorganizing," he said, referring to the popular forces. "They have arms and they are going to use them."

The Chilean Navy has issued an urgent call to Marine Corps reservists who were trained under compulsory military service between 1971 and August 15 of this year. They are required to present themselves or be court martialled.

The Army and Air Force have mobilized their reserve officers. The Carabineers are calling for volunteers.

Chinese Move to Improve Education

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

PEKING - For someone raised in a western system of education, the idea of collectively discussing and answering questions during an examination is without question thought to be "cheating." It was and in some places is still, this way in China, but since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese masses, especially the youth, have begun to seriously challenge the backward notion that working together to solve problems during an exam is "cheating."

One such incident occurred when two young Red Guards at Chung Shan High School, worked together with one of their friends during a mathematics exam. Their teacher gave them zero marks for "cheating" and ordered them to make a self-criticism. The other students complained bitterly about such reactionary measures and began covering the walls of the school and community with "big letter" slogans - like those used during the Cultural Revolution - which eventually came to the attention of local Chinese Communist Party officials and members. Party and government officials spoke with the students. One of them explained: "I do not think the final exam results are as important as the ability to master a practical problem. I successfully solved such a problem during the exam."

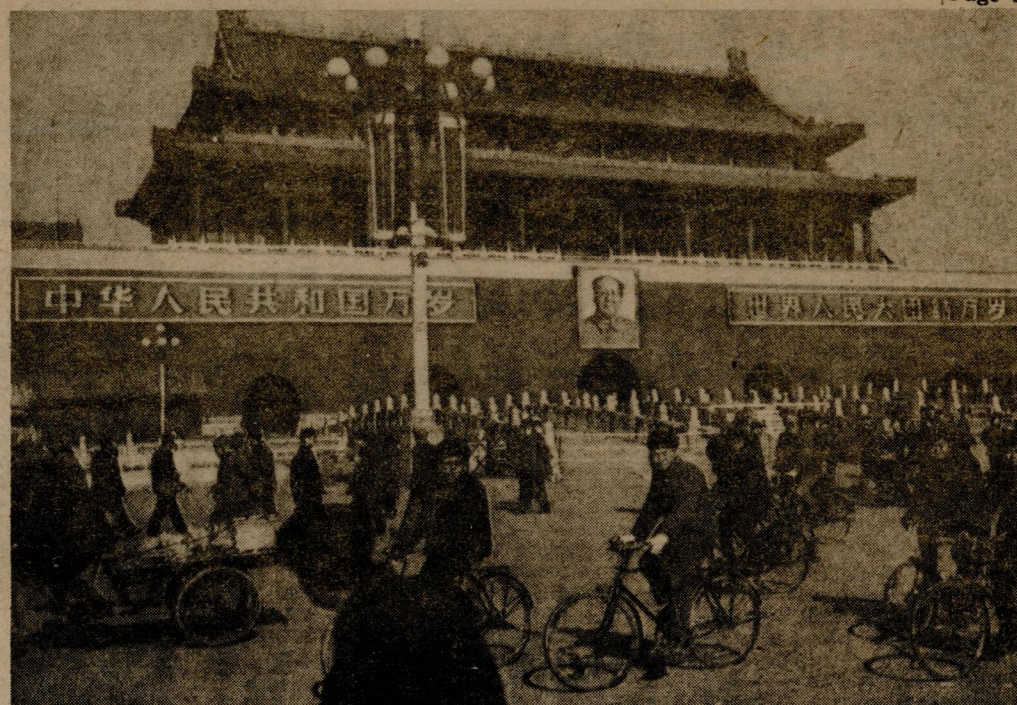
He went on to note that the teacher was unable to accept

this idea that students should be able to "normally exchange opinions during an examination. You see, I had not understood a part of the exam, so I asked my fellow students for help and this enabled me to understand. Therefore, why should we be expected to answer questions by repeating simply what we have learned by heart?"

The teacher argued that the students should "rely only upon themselves" when solving problems during exams. This led students to further denounce this old exam system and to complain that the Cultural Revolution had, in effect, not changed much.

The problem was then taken up by a meeting of teachers who, by scientific ideological struggle, decided that the Red Guards were right and that the present system tended to "regard the students as enemies." The teacher in question began to reread the Mao Tse-tung's thoughts on education and the more she read the more she realized that the students understood more deeply the thoughts on revolutionary education than she did.

It seems unlikely that such educational progress can be made within the existing U.S. educational system, where the forces of police and the national guard suppress the students struggling against outmoded middle class conceptions of knowledge and learning existing as an individual non-group process.



THE CHINESE ARE MOVING TO MAKE EDUCATION, LIKE OTHER SOCIETY FUNCTIONS, reflective of the group, rather than the individual.

New Federal Sterilization Regulations Too Vague

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. - After a series of illegal sterilizations of poor and Black women, perpetrated by federally supported clinics, such as the one where two Black girls in Montgomery, Alabama were sterilized, the Health, Education, and Welfare Department has proposed new regulations on sterilization.

The proposed regulations would implement the guidelines issued August 3 by HEW in the wake of revelations of involuntary sterilization of the aforementioned Black girls.

The proposal is reported to go further than the guidelines. One, written informed consent for voluntary sterilization, will be required of all candidates, not just minors and legally incompetent persons.

Second, the new regulations would require that the sterilization of all persons "legally incapable of giving consent" must be approved by local review committees and then by a court.

This includes any minor whose consent by state law, would not be legally effective, a person judged incompetent by a court, or a person determined by a clinic official to be incapable of giving informed consent.

The proposal also allows 30 days for public comment before becoming effective. However, the regulations may not take effect for quite sometime due to controversy surrounding sterilization. Already, Black Congresswomen (Yvonne Burke of California, Shirley Chisholm of New York, Cardiss Collins of Illinois, and Barbara Jordan of Texas), have raised very valid criticism of the proposal.

In a letter to HEW Secretary Casper Weinberger, the four said proposed new HEW restriction on sterilization to protect the rights of low-income minors and legally incompetent persons are a good idea, but badly need clarification.

They took the Food and Drug Administration to task, however, for its Oct. 10 decision to approve "for limited use" an

injected contraceptive that can leave women permanently sterile.

FDA's guidelines for limited approval of the injected contraceptive, Depo Provera, note that it should be used "...only for the patient who accepts the possibility that she may not be able to become pregnant after discontinuing the drug and refuses or is unable to accept the responsibility demanded by other contraceptive methods, is incapable or unwilling to tolerate the side effects of conventional oral contraceptives, or is one in whom other methods of contraception have repeatedly failed."

Those statements, the congresswomen said, "suggested to us...the FDA means the use of the drug will be confined to minority women, poor women, or retarded women."

The language used, they said, "clearly indicates" the FDA had in mind such cases as the two young Black girls in Montgomery, Alabama.

Since one of Depo Provera's side effects may be permanent sterility, the letter said, "We think the FDA's action is inappropriate and totally out of context with intent of the sterilization guidelines."

The congresswomen said they liked HEW's proposal of a panel to review the sterilizations of all persons "legally capable of giving consent," but said the panel should "reflect the groups being served," - minority women, for example, on a panel judging minority women.

If minority group women are not included in the policy and decision-making councils, and if patient rights are not carefully protected, their letter said, "...we can count on a permanent fear and growing mistrust of all family planning programs."

Ruth Galaid of HEW said the suggestions in the congresswomen's letter are similar to many other received on the sterilization regulations.

Out of more than 250 responses received, she said, 20 to 30 say the federal government should get out of the sterilization business entirely.

Unfortunately, it is obvious that the federal government has no intention of "getting out of the sterilization business," as pointed out by Samuel Yette, author of *The Choice*. Yette's research documented the attitude of the federal government toward birth control for poor people.

At a White House conference on Food and Nutrition, held Dec. 24, 1969, a panel of physicians "concocted a cleverly phrased recommendation that Congress pass a law providing for:

Making birth control information and devices available to any and all girls over the age of 13 who requested them, with or without the approval of parents.

Mandatory abortion for any such, unmarried girl found to be pregnant and within the first three months of that pregnancy.

Mandatory sterilization of any such girl giving birth out of wedlock for a second time.

Asked whether these proposals would not constitute a form of genocide, Dr. Charles U. Lowe, of HEW's National Institutes of Health, who headed the panel, insisted that his major concern was for the safety of the young girl giving birth out of wedlock and at an unhealthy early age and for the newborn who, under the circumstances of poverty, would not be well nourished.

A luncheon was agreed upon, at which Dr. Lowe and two members of his panel, would continue to explain the finer points of their proposal.

Now, four years later, we can conjecture that when their proposal reached Congress, it was decided that loose, undefined laws regarding sterilization would be more effective. Thus, the atrocities against poor, Black and retarded women can occur without bringing the perpetrators to justice.

Congolese Political Prisoners Released

BRAZZAVILLE, CONGO (PAC) - The Congo Republic is to release all political prisoners detained since 1963, when former president Abee Fulbert Youlou was overthrown, it was recently revealed. The Central Committee of the Congolese Labor party declared a general amnesty under which all but a handful of the detainees in this former French colony will be

released. The remainder will be held under house arrest, among them the former Interior Minister, Maj. Mouzabani.

Last August President Marien Nguabi urged the National Assembly to pass a general amnesty "efface totally all traces of everything which has separated the great Congolese family since 1963."

Palestinian's Land

(cont'd from pg. 9)

carried white flags.

"We told them to go to Beit-Sura. They told us that they were driven out everywhere, forbidden to enter any village, that they were wandering about like this for four days, without food, without water, some dying on the road. They asked to return to the village and said we had better kill them."

"We drove them out. They go on wandering in the south like lost cattle. The weak die. In the evening we found that we had been taken in, for in Beit-Sura too, bulldozers had begun to destroy the place, and they were not allowed to enter."

And this still continues. Arab village after village in Israel-occupied land are being destroyed with little protest from the international community. Allowed to go on unchecked, the Zionists could eliminate all the Arab villages in territories occupied since 1967 in the way that they

eliminated Arab villages in Palestine in 1948. The most recent statistics show that in the years since the 1967 war, over 16,000 Arab dwellings have been destroyed in the Sinai and the Golan Heights.

A Modest Proposal for Middle East

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (LNS) - During a discussion of the war in the Middle East on a radio talk show recently, a woman phoned in the following suggestion on how to achieve peace there:

"Let's make a Jewish state out of Kansas and Missouri," she said. "I'm sure the people who live there won't mind."

"We will reimburse everybody of course. We'll give rich people a thousand dollars a piece, and everybody else will get a tent and they can go and live in Arkansas."

The radio moderator responded, "OK, I'll pass that along."

Even the Supreme Court is Bugged

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. - Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, charged that the conference room of the Supreme Court of the United States had been bugged.

Speaking on the question of domestic eavesdropping, Douglas stated, "We who live in the District of Columbia, know that electronic surveillance is commonplace. I am indeed morally certain that the conference room of this court has been bugged."

The conference room of the Supreme Court is the small chamber where the justices hold their weekly conference to discuss and vote on the cases before them.

Justice Douglas has long maintained a position against the use of electronic surveillance. To quote Justice Douglas, "If we are not very careful and cautious, these legislative provisions (laws allowing for the use of wiretapping against citizens) could result in producing a nation of snoopers bending through the keyholes of the homes and offices in America, spying on our neighbor."

In a related development, the police department of New York City began a program to enlist citizens as spies for the police. Called "Black Watchers," these persons will provide police with unknown eyes and

ears in every community. To preserve their anonymity, they will be assigned a number, with their identities known only to police commanders.

Justice Douglas ended his press interview by saying, if this wiretapping continues un-

checked, "No conversation in the sanctity of the bedroom or relayed over a copper tele-

phone wire would be free of eavesdropping by those who say they want to ferret out crime."

Oakland Execution

(Cont'd from pg. 2)

taken upon itself the role of forming and supporting a Special Political Police Force to occupy and patrol the schools in our cities. The vast Black, Chiano, Asian and conscious white youth communities of the Oakland-Berkeley area, understand that this newest extension of police surveillance is patterned after fascist American tactics of genocide, murder and imprisonment practiced by American financed puppet governments in Vietnam, the Philippines, Chile and South Africa."

"The Bio-Dossiers classify our youth according to color and 'criminal tendencies' (will to be free) and seek to eliminate all our valiant freedom."

"The Internal Warfare Identification Tapes are based in the FBI's master computer system."

"It is clear that Dr. Foster and sideman, deputy superintendent Robert Blackburn, re-

presents the rich ruling class and big business, and not the children and youth of our communities."

"Robert Blackburn is a former director of education for the Peace Corps in East Africa. The Peace Corps, as well as AID, are promoted and financed as a front for the CIA and have long been arms of American imperialist and racist oppression and genocide."

"Dr. Foster is a former member of the Philadelphia Crime Commission, and now his advancement within the fascist process found him as initiator, promoter and supporter of Political Police Units, armed with riot shotguns, to patrol our schools."

Witnesses told police that the execution was carried out by two young Black men and a Black woman. The three escaped.

Thus we have the apparent dramatic emergency of another guerrilla organization.

FILMS AVAILABLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For further information contact:
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Uhuru Railroad

(Cont'd from pg. 15)

chill of the mountain air began biting into our faces. We were now overlooking mountain passes, hills and valleys romping and stumbling over each other like mischievous children as far as the eye could see.

This had been the fiercest part of the construction, where nature had made its last man-defying stance, but finally gave way to this human dynamo that bored straight through mountains, pummelled others into surrender, while skirting around ridges and raising up valleys on mammoth concrete stilts holding bridges into place. Within the space of little more than an hour past Mlimba, we had passed through 9 tunnels and over four bridges.

We were soon crossing two more long, winding bridges, suspended almost back to back, before arriving at Tunnel No. 14, which tore a hole 817 metres long through the bowels of these magnificent mountains. One colleague sitting across from me, straining his neck to take it all in, finally exclaimed, "These people did a lot of work here. It's no joke!"

The armed soldiers standing guard atop these bridges, hammered home to us that building this railway was indeed a defensive act, but an act of war nevertheless. And as it moves nearer to completion, our enemies would not bother to quibble over words. The pace of the drive to complete the project had already made powerful waves across the Zambezi and the Limpopo rivers.

Never was this made clearer than when we arrived in Lusaka. An Agence France-

Presse (AFP) release, originating in Johannesburg, had already announced that the British bodyguard of the Congolese traitor Moïse Tshombe was boasting widespread support in South Africa for "reprisal raids in the neighbouring Black-led nations of

Zambia and Tanzania."

The arrogant white mercenary stated, "All we need is a well equipped unit of 50 trained men to attack terrorists bases and training camps in Zambia and Tanzania. Only six men would be required to sabotage the strategic Tan-Zam Railway line. Already it's almost on our borders ready to truck in Chinese military equipment."

A day later, we witnessed what appeared to be yet another ominous warning - a bomb planted in the mails shook central Lusaka, killing two Zambians and critically injuring another. One telephone call in connection with the bombing placed to a Zambian daily paper, was quoted as saying, "This is Ian Smith of the Republican Army." Another shortly after, warned that there would be more. This trip that had begun with the whimper of a few foreign journalists, had ended with the deafening blasts of battle.

But, there was one thing that heartened us as we crossed back over the Chambazi Plains of Zambia. We knew now that this was not the Zambia of a few years ago, held ransom to the criminal threats from across the Zambezi. Instead these open plains clearly looked to the hills of Mbeya and the outstretched arm of its African brothers to the north.

Farah Losing Plants

NEW YORK (LNS) - "It's unmistakably clear that the boycott has taken its toll and a retrenchment is in order to place the company in a defensive position," said William (Willie) Farah, president of the Farah Manufacturing Co., in announcing the closing of two of its plants - one in Las Cruces and one in Victoria, Texas.

Since May, 1972, over 3,000 mostly Chinca workers in Farah's 8 men's pants-making plants, have been on strike in an effort to gain union recognition. And for over a year, there's been a nationwide boycott of Farah products.

Before the strike, Farah was the largest manufacturer of men's pants in the world. In 1971, the company was producing 30,000,000 pairs of pants, with a profit of \$6,000,000 annually. Yet this last year, Farah lost \$14,000,000 and the 6 factories in the U.S. that remain open (there are also factories in Belgium and Hong Kong), only work two days a week. Yet so far, Farah - rather than allow a union into his factories - has refused to negotiate.

All the while Farah was making a profit of \$6 million a year, it was paying many of its workers less than \$2.00 an hour. Manuela Reyes is 22 years old and worked at Farah since she was 16. She started at \$1.60 an hour and was making less than \$1.90 an hour when she walked out. "A raise was an impossibility," the management told her.

Armando Teldes, 32, walked out after working at Farah for 11 years. He has 8 children and his takehome salary was just over \$70. "For me it was a matter of job security," he said. "I saw a lot of people fired for no reason. Every day you have to think, maybe this day I'll be fired because of something I said or something I think."

Yet the workers didn't only walk out around the issue of pay. "At the break is the only time you can go to the bathroom," said Manuela Reyes. "If you have to go to the toilet when it is not the break, the supervisor sees you and he waits for you outside. And when you come out he asks why you went in, and what took you so long. Perhaps it is your period or you are tired or you must change some clothes or you have diarrhea. But this is all too embarrassing to explain to a laughing male supervisor. So you just say you don't know it took so long and look dumb. It's the best thing to do. Try to argue with him and you might have no job at all tomorrow."

As for benefits, Farah workers are eligible for a three week vacation - after ten years. The retirement pension is \$20 a month, after 20 years with the company. However, very few people make the pension because Farah has the policy of firing people after about 19 years.

Back in 1970, workers at Farah's Gateway plant in El Paso, decided to unionize. In response, Farah fired a number of union organizers. Nevertheless, workers voted to join the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (ACWA). Farah refused to recognize the union and fired more workers. All personal conversations were restricted during working hours.

Finally, things came to a head. On May 9, 1972, workers

in the San Antonio plant walked out, followed by workers at the other Farah plants. Farah responded by issuing guns and attack dogs to guards in order to protect the factory, said Willie Farah, from "booze-up Latin kids." Farah also surrounded the plants with barbed wire and telescopic cameras.

Then, in El Paso especially, the company tried mass arrests of strikers. The 4 Farah plants constituted the most sizeable work force in El Paso, making Willie Farah, one of the more powerful men in the city. A local judge issued 1,000 warrants for the arrest of picketers (many of whom were out of town at the time) and pocketed \$4 per warrant.

Willie Farah has friends in even higher places as well. Since the strike began, the Pentagon has cancelled its contracts with other pants-makers for sales to Army PXs and has given them to Farah in stead. Similarly, the Pentagon increased its purchase of lettuce and grapes in an apparent effort to help smash the United Farmworkers strike and boycott.

The company has also started selling more of its slacks under other labels. K-Mart never used to sell slacks before they started selling Farah's under their label. Other labels to watch out for are Cliff Mark, Beau Mark, Golden Scroll, Passport, Club 20, Par Excellent, Su Par Jeans, Daire and Kinrod.

The strike and the boycott go on. Many of the workers are struggling to survive on the \$30 per week union strike benefits. Others have tried to find other jobs. The strikers still remain firm however, for as one supporter put it, the strike "is an attempt to try to control their lives."

Migrant Laborers Can Keep Their Wives (S.A.)

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
CAPE TOWN, South Africa - The South African Government has decided to allow a slight relaxation of the rigid rules governing migrant labor in South Africa, by permitting key workers to live with their wives.

South Africa imports over 150,000 workers a year from Portuguese colonial territories, Angola and Mozambique. The recent wave of African workers' unrest in key industrial areas, such as, the gold mines, has lead the government to lift the ban on African workers living with their wives.

But at the same time, a new government agency, controlling millions of Black workers in the densely populated Witwatersrand area, is insisting that African women employed as domestics, sign forms saying they will not introduce children or dependents into the area.

The move to allow employers to provide married accommodations was announced by Mr. Punt Jansson, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration. He stated that, "This would allow the wife to have the company of her husband whenever she desires, without restricting her from visiting her children in the Bantu homeland at any time."

political cookbook

MONOPOLY CAPITALISM

Contrary to the widespread myth that America is essentially a competitive economy, using the market system to determine prices, over the past several decades the super accumulation of capital in the hands of a diminishing few, has given rise to a new stage of capitalist development - the monopoly.

Unlike capitalism of the 19th century, the major sectors of the economy - industry and banking, have become much more centralized and interlocked. Unlike the "Adam Smith" conception of capitalism, where cutthroat entrepreneurs try to undersell all their competitors, monopoly capitalism ceases to be a system where price competition is the key element.

Under monopoly, competition within this group, is limited to extensive use of advertisement, the development of "new" Models i.e. 1973 Fords become "obsolete" when the new 1974's come out, and as one monopolist put it, "price cutting is no longer recognized as a legitimate means of economic warfare."

This does not mean, however, that price competition is totally excluded. Any company or group of companies who believe that aggressive price tactics can permanently benefit them, will not hesitate to use them. However, this usually occurs in industries where complete market sharing has not fully taken hold.

Monopoly capitalism, the basis of which is the giant corporation (or conglomerate), developed through the buying up of smaller corporations and the forcing out of business, potential competitors through credit squeezes and resource monopolization.

For example, there were 300 car manufacturers squeezed out of existence by the remaining four: General Motors, Chrysler, Ford and American Motors.

The continuance and further monopolization process usually occurs through the merger of stocks and the interlocking of industrial interests with finance interests which gives the role of banks and finance corporations an intricate function under monopolization. They are the handlers of large assets and the investors of the giant surplus and become a center of activity as capital flows from one place to the next.

Looking at the top 500 industries in the United States in 1967; the top 10 had combined assets of \$71 billion, or 25 percent of the assets of the whole 500. The top ten were General Motors, Ford Motors, Standard Oil of New Jersey, General Electric, Chrysler, Mobil Oil, Texaco, U.S. Steel, IBM, and Gulf Oil. These 10 and the rest of the 500 are controlled by Morgan, Rockefeller and a few other banks.

Wall Street is usually identified as the center of finance capital in America. Monopoly capitalism, like its predecessor, "traditional" capitalism, has to expand in order to survive. Monopolist must find new markets to deposit their produced goods and must find places to export capital as increasing profits rise.

For example, Chrysler makes cars in Argentina, Australia, Britain, France, Greece, Mexico, The Netherlands, Philippines, Spain, Turkey, Venezuela, and South Africa, etc., as well as here in the U.S. It was recently stated by Henry Kissinger, that the U.S. has \$1 billion invested in Nigeria alone, given its oil reserves there.

The expansion and exportation of capital outside of national boundaries, has led to the reality of the multinational corporation, and imperialism.

Whereas 10 industrialists in the U.S. control 25 percent of all the assets of the top 500 companies, three corporations have 18 percent of all the combined foreign assets of the whole 4,200 doing business abroad. They are Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of California, and Mobil Oil, all dominated by the Rockefeller financial group.

The outgrowth of monopoly capitalism, then on a world wide scale, goes hand in hand with the development of imperialism of the domination of the politico-economic world by a few super conglomerates.

Another feature of the monopoly stage of capitalism, is the increased under utilization of its productive capacity. Since monopolies fix prices, they only increase production when it will yield profits. They only utilize technological advancements when it will increase their profits. Monopolies take advantage of their large scale production not to satisfy the needs of its society and develop mankind, but to crush rivals and accumulate surplus.

This contradiction between what a corporation under capitalism could produce and what it does produce, only adds credence to the argument that capitalism has long since outlived its usefulness. Statistics show that in 1965, U.S. corporations used only 75 percent of their productive capacity while millions of the world's population starved.

Monopoly capitalism heightens both class antagonisms and racial conflicts. The myth of the "middle class" is further exposed as the gap between the rich and poor continues to widen. According to the New York Stock Exchange data, an estimated 1.6 percent of all stockholders own 80 percent of all the corporate stock, indicating that fewer and fewer people own a real "piece of the rock."

It is further estimated that approximately 135 corporations own 45 percent of all total industrial assets in the U.S., and the centralization process continues.

An understanding of monopoly capitalism is essential if we are to develop a strategy for its eradication. The interest of this group is by nature the total opposite of our interest. The problems of inflation, racism and a general decrease in the standard of living in our community is heightened by the existence of the monopoly capitalist class and its protectorates.

We can't begin to talk about Black liberation in the absence of talking about the eradication of this evil and the organization of Black workers who suffer most from the continuance of the capitalist system as its inherent contradictions continue to heighten and as we catch more hell from it every day.

Williams' Court Battle Continues

Robert F. Williams, civil rights leader and activist in the Black Liberation Movement, filed a suit against Attorney General Frank Kelley and members of his office, Oct. 30 in the U.S. District Court in Detroit. He is charging Kelley and members of the Attorney General's office, with having used deception and forgery in a deliberate effort to influence Governor William Millikan's decision on extradition...and having deliberately entered into a conspiracy to deny him his civil rights.

Williams has been fighting extradition to North Carolina, where he faces a charge of alleged 'kidnapping' of a white couple in 1961. Williams was charged with the kidnapping at the height of a racial confrontation in Monroe, N.C. He was a leader in the Black community at that time and states that for that reason, he was singled out with the trumped up charges. As a result, he went into exile for eight years and returned to Michigan in 1969.

He chose to return to the state of Michigan, in particular, because of its long standing history of not extraditing people whose cases have political overtones. Upon his return, North Carolina petitioned Governor Millikan to extradite him to North Carolina. Millikan then charged the Attorney General's office to research and give legal opinion as to the validity of North Carolina's request for extradition.

Based upon evidence that Williams received this past summer, he learned that Leo E. Maki, who was on the Attorney General's staff in 1969, was assigned to research the extradition warrant. Maki reported that the North Carolina document was basically in order, but that more information was needed from North Carolina before a decision on the extradition could be made.

Maki has stated now that the document he submitted was rewritten, that his conclusions and request for information were deleted and that some one in the Attorney General's office, forged his name to the altered document. On the basis of the forged document, then Millikan made his decision to extradite Williams.

Williams stated that this information corroborates what he has been maintaining for the past 12 years, that the charges against him are trumped up and are being maintained by a governmental conspiracy.

Williams stated, "It is clear from Mr. Maki's evidence, that there has been a conscious attempt to cover up the facts involved in the case. Otherwise, why would they have changed Maki's conclusion and forged his name to it? Nobody would believe me before, because of my race and politics. But, now we have a respected attorney supporting what I have been saying all along, with written evidence." "With this suit," Williams said, "I want to open up and expose the deceit and manipulation that went on in the Governor's and Attorney General's office to railroad me back to a racially hostile state, where three attempts were made on my life, where the Ku Klux Klan was demonstrating in the streets, demanding 'the return of the nigger so we can

hang him', and to a state where the Governor had publicly said that 'We don't want to try him, but we can't let him go because he must be taken out of circulation'."

WILLIAMS CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT IN N.Y. CASE
In another case earlier last month, Robert Williams, was charged with contempt in U.S. District Court in New York, Oct. 18, 1973. Williams was in court for the hearing of a suit he had filed against TransWorld Airlines in 1969, because of their refusal to fly him from London to Detroit at that time.

In 1969, he decided to return to the U.S., after his 8 years of exile. When he attempted to board a TWA jet in London, his ticket was refused on the basis that he was a security risk. TWA officials stated that they had been informed by the FBI that Williams was a passenger on flight and should be considered dangerous. They also claimed that Williams was attempting to smuggle arms into the U.S.

Williams submitted to an extensive search, which yielded nothing, yet they refused to allow him to board the plane. He was subsequently picked up by British police, without legal charges and held several days in a British jail with no contact to the outside world.

When it was finally learned that Williams was being held in jail, public pressure was brought to bear on the British authorities as well as TWA. Williams was then flown to Detroit with only TWA security guards and his attorney as fellow passengers.

In attempting to present these facts at the recent suit hearing in New York, Williams was cited for 'contempt' by Judge Richard Levett and charged \$50. Judge Levett charged him with "disorderly conduct, failure to obey the court, volunteering answers and improperly attempting to question the court."

Williams stated that "the judge displayed overt racist behavior beyond the type one finds in the courts." "In fact," he continued, "I felt I was the one on trial, being tried for criminal acts and not TWA." Judge Levett's decision on the case is expected within the next two weeks.

Black Mayor

(Cont'd from pg. 12)

bodies won't be worth 2 cents unless that control is applied ruthlessly and powerfully for the benefit of the Black community in Atlanta. This means that all those elected officials are going to have to be made accountable to the Black community and that unless they do the community's bidding, they should be recalled and removed from office.

Black puppets are no better than the white capitalist manipulators who pull the strings and it is going to take vigilance and some very close scrutiny on the part of Atlanta's Black electorate to see that Black elected officials remain true to the people who elected them.

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.



Ranked fifth in size and eight in population among the nations of the world, Brazil is the largest and most populous country in South America.

More than 85 million people with a racial mixture drawn from every inhabited continent except Australia occupy this upside down diamond shaped country. After the Portuguese colonized the indigenous Indians, in the 15th century, million of African slaves were brought to Brazil from the 1500s to 1800s. During the 19th and 20th centuries, immigrants arrived from Spain, Italy, Germany, Poland and Japan. Resultant racial intermingling has left a wide range of colors and classes.

Eighty per cent of the "Negro" population is in the manual working class with one or two scattered in the upper middle and upper classes. Because of its large number of African descendants and its proximity to Africa (1,850 miles) Brazil's relationship to the Continent is growing in importance.

Historically, the economy was overly dependent on one or two crops, mainly coffee and sugar. But, Brazil, with strong political and economic ties to the United States is now working on industrialization. However, urban problems accompanying this development intensify problems left from colonialism. Thus the government must contend with city slums, inflation, and demands on public services coupled with poor diet, land hunger, and 50% illiteracy donated by colonialists.

Brazil, ruled by a military dictatorship is designated to play an important role in U. S. plans for hegemony over South America. Acting as a sub-imperialist outpost, it has and is increasing its effort to destroy revolutionary activity in South America and is essential to Nixon's South Americanization program, ala Vietnamization.