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Due To Corrupt U.S. Foreign & Domestic Policy

Blacks Face Cold Winter

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Around the United States, the Black community is becoming pretty hot over the fact that they are going to be cold this winter.

Because of the so-called "energy crisis" Americans in general can look forward to a bleak winter of electric power blackouts, chilly homes, restricted driving and factory shutdowns, bringing increased unemployment and family separations, due to a lack of income.

Everywhere we turn in this country we are now confronted with the implications from the fuel shortage. Recent industry estimates suggest that the 1974 unemployment rate will double the rate. The Nixon administration has countered that the unemployment rate will increase only 50 percent as if that big of deception is any consolation to struggling Black and poor families.

With a massive barrage of "energy crisis" reports, proposals, tips, ads and written regulations the huge companies responsible for this "crisis" hope that the majority of people cannot through the trivia to see clearly who is at fault. They seek to perpetuate the lie that the Arab world has brought this problem upon this country in recent months.

YESTERDAY

However, it is important to note that the "energy crisis" is nothing new. A congressional study stated that the causes of the crisis go back at least three years, with the Nixon administration and the oil industry sharing the blame for the present fuel shortage.

The report traces the shortage back to 1969, when the Texas and Louisiana oil fields, which produce two-thirds of the oil that is used in the United States, suffered a reserve

loss of more than 45 million gallons of oil, the largest decline of crude oil reserves in history.

In addition, the report states that the independent oil refiners claimed that the major oil companies had rated the reserves in Louisiana at too high a level and also were not being honest

about how much oil the Texas fields could produce. These lies were told by the major oil companies to prevent Congress from lowering the "oil import quota" wall, which limited the amount of middle east oil and African oil which could be brought into the country. This was done to limit the competition for the American oil dollar.

As the crude oil stocks of at least 10 of the major oil companies fell down below the amount needed for meeting the oil needs in America, a decision was made to inform the public that their the oil companies stocks were adequate to meet demand, which had risen almost 10 per cent and was destined to rise almost 20 per cent, in the coming year.

As a result, there was a heating oil shortage last winter in the U. S.

In order to meet the demand for heating fuel, oil refiners began to draw on reserves held in storage "at a rate to plunge stocks to their lowest point in post-war years."

So, late into the winter of 1972-'73 and then on into the early spring, the refiners found themselves spending more time producing heating oil in an attempt to replenish stocks that had fallen dangerously low. Normally this production time is spent in the production of gasoline. The result was a nationwide gas shortage in the spring of this year (1973). Even with increased utilization of re-

(Cont'd on pg. 12)



THE U.S. OIL CRISIS DID NOT BEGIN WHEN ARAB COUNTRIES SHUT OFF THE OIL FLOW. The deepening crisis will hit hard at inner city dwellers, as well as the poor everywhere.

Blind Workers Not To Be Denied: Form Own Union

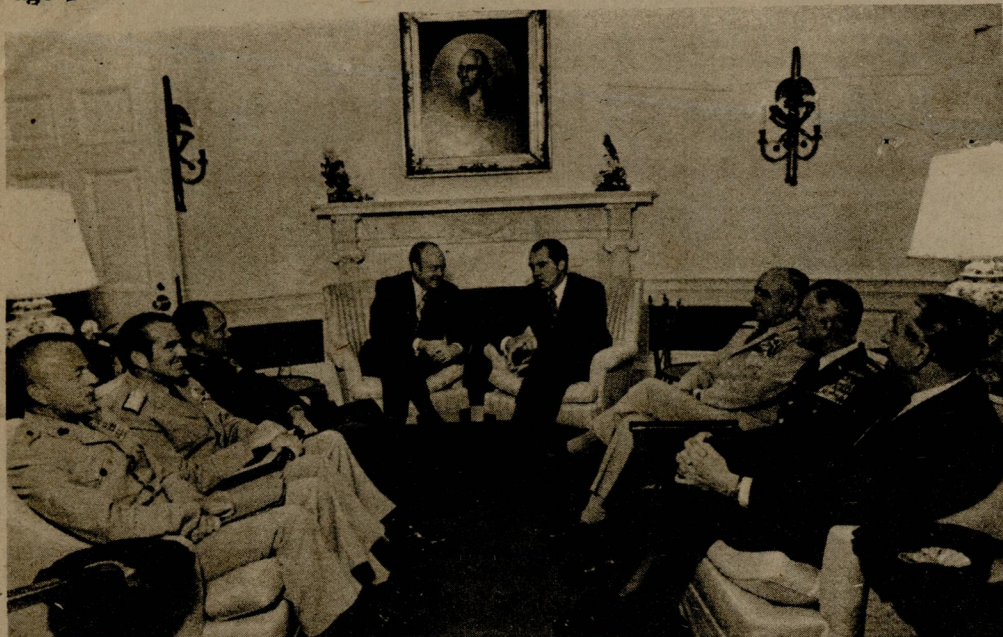
YOBU NEWS SERVICE
GREENSBORO - The employees of the Industries of the Blind, in Greensboro, in a show of determination, voted 81 to 2 to form an Independent Union on Nov. 15. The decision to form an independent union came after efforts to affiliate with an international union (Brotherhood of Railway-Airline Clerks AFL-CIO), had failed. The new union will be called Independent 920 Industries of the Blind Union.

It was in September of this year, that the workers made the decision to

affiliate with an international union. As one worker stated, "A union would be the best way to solve the long standing problems of dust, extreme heat, low wages, a disrespectful attitude by management and other problems we have." Several meetings were held by the worker's committee with Bro. John W. Jennings, the regional representative of the Brotherhood of Railway-Airline Clerks (BRAC), which resulted in an extensive drive to encourage the workers to join the union. By mid-October, more than

two-thirds of all the employees (twice as many as required), had signed cards petitioning the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), for the right to establish a union at the Greensboro plant. The NLRB approved the petition and ordered the plant management to set up an election date to determine if there would or would not be a union. Management set the election date for Nov. 15, 1973.

However, the day before the election, Nov. 14, the workers were read a letter
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NIXON HAS GATHERED AROUND HIMSELF A LARGE GROUP OF MEN WITH LONG military backgrounds. The power he has at his disposal is tremendous.

Nixon Emergency Powers Cover Most U.S. Life

WASHINGTON (LNS) - Three presidents on four different occasions in the last 40 years, have declared states of "national emergency," which have never been terminated. These states of emergency leave on the books at least 470 statutes which extend dictatorial powers to Nixon.

Early this year, spurred on by the constant stream of Watergate revelations strongly suggesting links between the president and illegal activities, the Senate set up a special Senate Committee on the Termination of the National Emergency. Senators Frank Church (D-Ida.) and Charles Mathias (R-Md.), co-chairmen of the committee, warned in a joint statement:

"Under the powers delegated by these statutes, the President may seize properties, mobilize production, seize commodities, institute martial law, seize control of all transportation, regulate private capital, restrict travel and in a host of particular ways, control the activities of all American citizens."

"While the danger of a dictatorship arising through legal means may seem remote to us today, recent history records that Hitler seized control through the use of emergency powers contained in the laws of the Weimar Republic."

Four times in the last 40 years, presidents have declared "emergencies." Roosevelt made such a declaration on March 9, 1933, when he ordered the national "bank holiday." Truman's national emergency - Dec. 6, 1950 - was part of a plan to whip up support for the Korean war.

On March 25, 1970, Nixon announced an emergency in order to smash the national postal workers' strike and on August 15, 1971, he used the Economic Stabilization Act (ESA), to declare a national emergency and institute his wage-price freeze.

And during the third week in November, the Senate, by a

vote of 78-6, also approved a bill declaring a national "emergency," adding vast new powers to Nixon's already awesome collection. In voting against the bill, Senator Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.), warned that coupled with the ESA, it would further entrench "executive autocracy" and extend Nixon's

"carte blanche authority."

Here are some examples of Nixon's emergency powers:

One statute, "10 U.S. Code 712" gives the President power to "detail members of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps to assist in military matters any republic in North America, Central America or South America, the Republic of Cuba, Haiti, or Santo Domingo and during a war or a declared national emergency, any other country that he considers it advisable to assist in the interest of national defense..."

"18 U.S. Code 1383" empowers the President to throw in jail for up to one year, anyone caught trespassing on a "military area."

Four separate citations uncovered by the committee, grant the President extraordinary powers to "suppress rebellions...insurrections, domestic violence, unlawful combinations or conspiracy."

The list of "emergency power statutes" contained in the Senate committee's summary, is so long that it required months of research to compile. One seemingly insurmountable problem was bringing the citations together was the sheer magnitude of wading through 86 volumes of the U.S. Code.

The solution came from an ominous quarter - the U.S. Air Force which, it turned out, had programmed 86 volumes of the codes into computers at the air command in Colorado.

The researchers devised "trigger words," such as "national emergency," "war," "National defense," "invasion" and "insurrection." Feeding these words into the

computer, produced several thousand citations of "national emergency" statutes.

"It was in our interest as well as their's (the Nixon Administration) to have a comprehensive list of all these statutes," said Jack Goldklang, an attorney in the Justice Department's Office of Legal Council, explaining why the Air Force programmed the codes.

The committee has drafted legislation to terminate the "national emergency" and eventually it will be submitted to the Senate.

Jack Anderson, in his Nov. 15 column, warned that high government officials fear Nixon "would use his emergency powers to hang onto the Presidency, if he should be faced with impeachment."

Anderson cited a top secret "contingency plan," approved by Nixon on May 19, 1969, titled "Interdepartmental Action Plan for Civil Disturbances." The plan outlined the assignments for both the Pentagon and the Justice Department in case Nixon declares martial law.

"The Attorney General is designated chief civilian officer for coordination of all federal government activities relating to civil disturbances," wrote ex-Presidential aide John Ehrlichman in his cover memo. "The Secretary of Defense, through the Department of the Army, will be primarily responsible for employment of sample proclamations and executive (order) the military at a disturbance site."

One of the proposed proclamations deals with "Law and Order in the Washington Metropolitan Area" and would allow Nixon to call upon "units and members of the Armed forces (to) suppress the violence" during mass protest actions.

Anderson's column (which was refused publication in the Washington Post because it was "too hypothetical") reported that White House sources said the president has given (Cont'd on pg. 14)

WORLD NEWS & ANALYSIS

WASHINGTON - During August the U. S. government approved the export of a DC-8 aircraft to Rhodesia aviation businessman John Malloch. This is another U. S. violation of the United Nations embargo on trade with the illegal settler regime of Rhodesia. It has also been reported that the plane will be used to carry beef and other Rhodesian commodities to the African state of Gabon. This Black nation, once a French colony, is led by a government that fully cooperates with the imperialist powers and their puppet states- South Africa, Rhodesia, Israel, and Portugal. Gabon will certainly face stiff criticism and possible diplomatic action from the member of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). It has also been learned that Avis ("We try harder") has a franchise operation in Salisbury and Bulawayo, Rhodesia. The DC-8 was sold by National aircraft Leasing Ltd. of Chicago to the capitalist Malloch. He is the owner of Afretair, a new firm registered in Gabon and said he wanted the plane for flights from Gabon to France. This is what an official of NAL, maintained. The Chicago firm, NAL, is a subsidiary of the monopolistic Flying Tiger Corporation, a major air cargo carrier. This is the first known commercial jet acquired by a Rhodesian settler since sanctions started. In April the Rhodesian regime acquired three Boeing 720s. It has also been reported that Pan American and TWA 'help make the going great' to Salisbury by booking reservations on Air Rhodesia. The British firm BOAC refuses to do this. In fact, Pan Am transferred \$200,000 to Rhodesia in 1972, an increase of almost 200 per cent over 1971. Hertz also will make reservations in America for cars to be picked up in Rhodesia at its franchise. American Express also operates in Rhodesia.

BRITAIN - A new effort has been launched to spread pro-South African propaganda in Europe. Called the Club of Ten, it consists of number of wealthy businessmen and is managed by Gerald Sparrow, 69, a member of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society and prominent supporter of fascist causes in general.

NEW YORK- South African born Abba Eban, Israeli Foreign Minister, is desperately urging the U. S., western Europe and Japan to ignore the very real threat to their industrial capitalistic output posed by an Arab oil embargo. Eban unrealistically proposed that the U. S. and other capitalist states should "put yourself in a position where you're able to do without Arab oil." But he submitted no practical way for exploitative systems to do this without the owners of the means of production, distribution, and exchange sacrificing their profits. He also avoided the very real fact that the Moslem state or Iran supplies Israel with most of its oil needs. The Zionists would be extremely troubled without tacit cooperation from Iran's feudal dictatorship.

AUSTIN, TEX. - Seven to eight million Americans, Black, poor, and working class, will be out of work within four month unless some accommodation is reached with the Arab nations, a major imperialist oil executive predicted in mid-November. He said the most severe economic dislocation (Depression) since World War II is in prospect from the loss of about 17 per cent of the nation's petroleum supplies. The oil crisis is "no serious - it is catastrophic," said Robert Anderson, chairman of Atlantic Richfield Company. LIBYA - Libya has raised the price of its crude oil by about 14 cents a barrel. The price has now been set at \$9.061 per barrel as of Nov. 10.

WASHINGTON- President Nixon announced that he will nominate Stuart Nash Scott, a New York lawyer, to be ambassador to Portugal. Scott, 66, is a former president of the New York State Bar Association. WALL STREET - ITT, despite its various problems, continues to report record sales and earnings. Harold S. Geneen, chairman and chief executive, said that sales and earnings for the third quarter and first nine months of 1973 were record highs. Total sales and revenues of ITT and its worldwide subsidiaries rose to \$2.4 billion in the third quarter of this year, and increase of 19 percent over last year. Profits from its exploitation gained 10 per cent, from \$113.9 million in 1972 to \$124.8 million in the third quarter of 1973.

Crucial Caribbean Issues Aired at Fisk

More than 200 people participated in perhaps the most thorough and intensive discussion of the economic, political, and social problems of the Caribbean in recent years. Not only were the problems of the Caribbean discussed, but several organizations leading the struggle for the liberation of the Caribbean, were also explained.

The discussion took place at the First Annual Fisk Conference, entitled "Crisis, Conflict and Change: The Caribbean in the 1970's," held Nov. 8th and 9th, under the sponsorship of the Afro-American Studies Program at Fisk in Nashville, Tenn.

Various aspects of the Caribbean were presented by such visiting scholars and activists as Tim Hector of the Afro-Caribbean Liberation Movement of Antigua; Trevor Munroe, lecturer in Government at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica; Dawolu Gene Locke, chairperson of the African Liberation Support Committee; Owusu Sadaukai, ALSC Executive Committee; Andres Torres, Puerto Rican Socialist Party; and Maurice St. Pierre of the University of the West Indies, Department of Sociology. Presentations were also made by several panelists of the Nashville area.

A major issue throughout the conference, was the political domination of the Caribbean by the United States and other foreign powers and the exploitation of the natural and labor resources of the Caribbean by large foreign corporations. The domination and exploitation was blamed for economic underdevelopment and for the many social ills so widespread in the Caribbean. Mentioned as an example, was the case of bauxite, particularly in Guyana.

Of the one billion dollars in bauxite exported between 1917 and 1969, only 1.6 percent of that amount went to the Guyanese government. Bauxite could potentially contribute over \$900 million to the economies of several Caribbean countries, but whether or not nationalization policies initiated by several governments is an effective vehicle of making these resources serve the interest of the masses of the Caribbean people, was hotly debated.

Both Hector and Munroe took time away from involvement in ongoing struggles in Jamaica and Antigua to address the conference. They made it clear that the masses of the Caribbean people have a good understanding of the fundamental issues affecting their everyday lives. Both stressed that the conditions of the Caribbean masses, have worsened because of the increased penetration of imperialism that came along with independence. "Worsening conditions are leading to an increase in the political consciousness of the Caribbean masses and to more militant struggles to protect their standards of living."

Munroe and Hector, both suggested that a knowledge of imperialism as the key cause of the problems facing many segments of the Caribbean society, is leading to increased anti-imperialist struggle.

The spokesman for the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, outlined the several fronts of struggle now being waged by the Puerto Rican people in Puerto Rico and in the United States. He stated that the struggle was not only "to fight for the national liberation of Puerto Rico, but also to fight for the liberation of the United States through socialism." One key struggle inside Puerto Rico, concerns the recent strikes by a broad segment of workers, especially strikes by the electrical and firemen workers, which brought out the National Guard for the first time in over 20 years. Another major issue involves the opposition of the Puerto Rican people to the construction of a massive oil refinery complex called the "super port." The port will have a very destructive impact on the environment and on the conditions of life in Puerto Rico, but is being pushed by large U.S. oil companies to protect their control of the world's oil resources.

Attention was also devoted to Cuba as "the model for ending underdevelopment in the Caribbean," and launching all Caribbean countries on a path of meaningful economic development and social construction. Cuba was shown to have been in an identical situation of foreign domination and exploitation before the 1959

Socialist Revolution. Substantial gains in all areas of economic and social development, have been registered since Cuba's resources came under the control of the masses of the Cuban people in 1959.

The African Liberation Support Committee was the focal point of much discussion, as an effective Black organization for "anti-racist, anti-imperialist, anti-monopoly capitalist struggle," in the United States, Canada, and the Caribbean. ALSC successfully mobilized over 100,000 Black people last May 26th in African Liberation Day demonstrations throughout the world. Tim Hector, ALD coordinator in Antigua, where over 14,000 people demonstrated despite government opposition, stated that "ALSC may not understand what it has done as an organization that the masses of working class people in the Caribbean see as one concretely supporting their struggles."

The conference heard Dawolu Gene Locke, national ALSC chairperson, support the struggles of the people of Puerto Rico for independence and call for broader discussions between ALSC and progressive forces in the Caribbean. Concerning Cuba Locke stated, "Black folks inside this country should take a look at Cuba, should study that model that Black folks in the Caribbean are doing this and it is the position of the African Liberation Support Committee, as a united front against imperialism, to support activities that are designed against imperialism wherever these activities are. Particularly with Cuba and the vast majority of African people that exist in Cuba, we have a very direct relationship and obligation to maintain the development of socialism in Cuba."

The conference adopted a resolution to support the ALSC program and the struggles in the Caribbean in general and the particular movements in Antigua, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico.

For information concerning conference publications write: Afro-American Studies Program, Box 888, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. 37203, USA.

The conference convened at 2:45 p.m., Thursday, Nov. 8th, and was greeted by Dr. James



TREVOR MUNROE, POLITICAL ACTIVIST FROM JAMAICA, makes a presentation to the conference on Caribbean issues.

R. Lawson, President of Fisk University.

The first panel discussed "Crisis, Conflict, and Change in the Caribbean," with special emphasis on Barbados, Guyana, Antigua, and Haiti. The main points raised by the panelists were:

1. The problems of nationalization of foreign, imperialistic enterprises in Guyana and other areas of the Caribbean were fully discussed. Ultimately, the question was raised as to whether nationalization should really be the objective, or whether the real question was who should own the means of production if the needs of the masses of the Caribbean's peoples were to be met.

2. One of the panelists defined development in terms of reducing the inequality in the international distribution of income and welfare. This raised the question of intranational distribution of income, thus referring to the growing conflict between the Caribbean elites and the Caribbean masses.

3. The phenomenon of Duvalier in Haiti, was thoroughly dissected. The conclusion that emerged from the analysis, was that Duvalier, while professing a Black (as opposed to Mulatto) revolution, really supported the interests of the Mulatto elite. President J. F. Kennedy was seen as having "misunderstood" Duvalier, and let racism get in the way of economic interests, since Duvalier was more than willing to play the neo-colonialist game.

4. Finally, the question of organizing the West Indian peasantry for meaningful political action, was aired. The peasantry, it was concluded, has a good understanding of the fundamental issues affecting their everyday life, but is justly suspicious of the urbanized elites who attempt to organize them. In both Antigua and Haiti, the peasantry is fully aware that they have been

"sold out" by the Black nationalist elites in the past, and can best be organized by patient demonstration of sincere dedication on the part of those who demand their loyalty.

Following a reception, held in the Honors Center, the evening session convened at 8:15 p.m. Professor Trevor Munroe, from the Department of Government, University of the West Indies, and Brother Owusu Sadaukai, former Mwalimu of Malcolm X Liberation University in Greensboro, N.C., and now Southern Regional Chairperson of the African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC), were the featured speakers. Professor Munroe, made the following points:

1. Imperialist areas of penetration in the Caribbean have increased since independence and the three main areas of penetration are banking and finance; industry - especially mining, assembly plants, and tourism; and agriculture.

2. The workers struggle is largely defensive at this point, but their economic demands for better wages and working conditions, housing, health care, and the rising cost of living, is expected to be transformed into political demands in the near future.

3. Middle strata, neo-colonial elites, have also been hurt by the rising costs of living, but the imperialists and their Black supporters in West Indian governments, have so far, managed to keep the middle strata and the working class from uniting in effective anti-imperialist struggle.

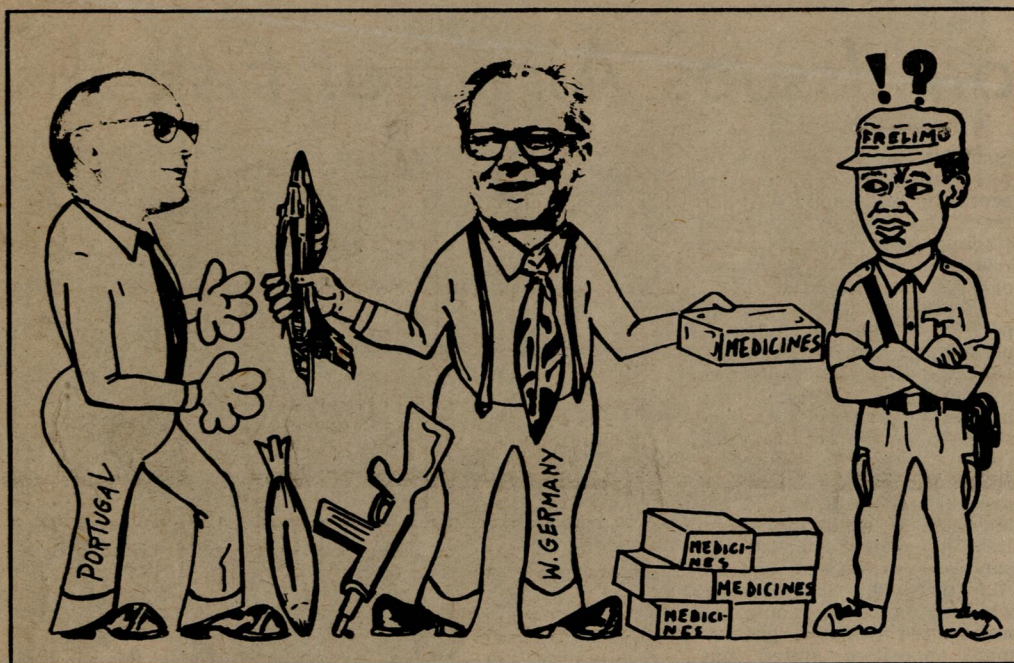
4. Government suppression of the legitimate demands of the workers, has become more overt as labor discontent increases, thus heightening the contradiction between the classes in West Indian societies.

5. Youthful members of the

(Cont'd on pg. 14)



TIM HECTOR (LEFT) OF THE AFRO-CARIBBEAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT OF ANTIGUA and Dawolu Gene Locke, chairman of the African Liberation Support Committee.



FRELIMO REJECTS SMALL SCALE "HUMANITARIAN" AID FROM A WEST GERMANY administration which provides greater support for Portugal.

FRELIMO Rejects Token Aid From West Germany

The following article is reprinted from MOZAMBIQUE REVOLUTION, the official organ of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO).

The recent visit of a FRELIMO delegation to Federal Germany, raised a lot of speculation. Many of those who knew the extent of West German military aid to colonial Portugal, both bilateral and through NATO, and its financial and human involvement in Cahora Bassa and other projects in the Portuguese colonies, asked themselves if this visit could really mean a change in FRELIMO's position, that is, in FRELIMO's political line. Was FRELIMO on the point of making fundamental concessions in exchange for West German support?

As a friend from the Republic of Guinea told us later, "We thought you were compromising your revolution by agreeing to negotiate with West Germany. We know their position on Africa and the liberation struggle, and that they would try to impose their views on you."

FRELIMO was aware of these problems, but decided to accept the SPD's invitation. This is in line with our policy of trying to win to our side all forces opposed to Portuguese colonialism and establish a basis of co-operation with them. There was a strong argument in favour of our visit. The latest Congress of the SPD held in April, had adopted the following resolution:

"In their fight against colonialism and racism, the SPD is on the side of the nations of the Third World. For this reason, the Federal Government should assert its influence in Europe to a much greater extent than up to now in order to reduce the colonialistic positions still existing and to put through the sovereign right of the nations concerned. The colonialism still existing, presents a considerable burden for the whole Western Alliance and it is incompatible with its

principles.

We will therefore, concede to the national liberation movements all our solidarity and our political and humanitarian support."

Our visit took place from the 2nd to 8th August. The FRELIMO delegation was led by Comrade Marcelino dos Santos, vice president. The SPD delegation was led by Mr. Hans Jurgen Wischniewski, chairman of the Commission for International Relations of the National Executive of the SPD.

At the beginning of the talks, the FRELIMO delegation explained the main objectives which had led to our accepting the SPD invitation:

1. Ending arms supplies to Portugal by NATO countries and other countries.

2. Ending other forms of support for Portuguese, colonialism, namely investments in the colonies.

3. The establishment of friendly relations between the peoples of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mozambique.

Mr. Hans Jurgen Wischniewski summed up the SPD's position on this matter as follows:

1. The SPD is opposed to all colonialist and racist policies.

2. The SPD is against arms supplies to Portugal.

3. The SPD considers that colonialism is incompatible with the principles of the NATO Alliance.

4. The SPD is ready to give humanitarian assistance to FRELIMO.

In a further phase of the discussions, the FRELIMO delegation asked that the SPD, consistent with its declared principles, should:

a) Force the West German government to stop its arms supplies and other forms of military assistance to the Portuguese colonial government.

b) Do everything in its power to force the West German companies which have investments in the colonies, especially in Cahora Bassa, to withdraw.

c) Put whatever support the SPD is willing to give FRELIMO on a political and not a humanitarian basis.

We explained our requests. There is irrefutable evidence that the West German government is continuing to give military support to Portugal. A large proportion of financial and technical participation in Cahora Bassa is from West Germany. Cahora Bassa, we explained, is a scheme aimed at creating conditions for the establishment in Mozambique of hundreds of thousands of white settlers, who would act as a force against the liberation struggle. Cahora Bassa has been condemned by the UN, by the OAU, by the World Council of Churches and indeed by all progressive forces in the world. Support for Cahora Bassa is therefore, an act of hostility against the Mozambican people, and precludes any possibility of our establishing friendly relations.

Support for FRELIMO should be based on acceptance by the SPD that FRELIMO is right in its fight against Portuguese colonialism, that colonialism must be eradicated from Mozambique, and that therefore, this support should not be conditional and "humanitarian," but global, political, as is already the case with other Social Democratic Parties in Europe and also with the Dutch Government, whose Minister for Development Aid, Mr. Pronk, stated on July 2nd, 1973: "The Dutch Government is going to give support to the liberation movements because it wants to speed up the process of decolonisation in the territories occupied by Portugal, and not for "humanitarian reasons."

The SPD rejected the FRELIMO requests. It refused to commit itself to a move to stop military supplies to Portugal (it must be recalled that the SPD is the ruling party in the FRG). On the Cahora Bassa issue, it stated that this project will be useful to independent

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Six Basic Principles of the FRELIMO Forces

Following are six principles of the FRELIMO liberation forces as outlined by FRELIMO President Samora Machel, to a meeting of combat cadres in Mozambique. The principles are reprinted from MOZAMBIQUE REVOLUTION, the organ of FRELIMO.

'LET US LIVE UP TO THE HOPE AND TRUST THE PEOPLE HAVE PLACED IN US'

1. Give importance to our unity. Understand that our sacrifices are absolutely futile without unity. Make unity live in practice. Unity becomes a living force through the sharing of experience and hardships, through discussion of our problems, criticism and self-criticism, collective study.

2. Know how constantly to win over new forces to our cause. FRELIMO accepts in its ranks, without discrimination, all Mozambicans regardless of race or colour, who identify with our cause and are prepared to struggle against colonialism.

The action of capturing whites, educating them and then freeing them, has filled us with pride, since it has shown that the comrades know who the enemy is and have given practical proof that our fight is against Portuguese colonialism and never against the Portuguese people.

3. Give importance to mobilising the people and heightening their consciousness. Constantly develop political and organisational work among the masses.

Distribute tasks to all sectors of the population, men, women, old people and children.

Understand that spears and arrows also kill the enemy. Arm the people and organise the defence and protection of villages, granaries, agricultural plots and corrals. If the enemy come, they should not leave without suffering heavy punishment. Holes and trees on

highways also block all traffic.

4. Constantly raise the political consciousness among the cadres and fighters, deepening understanding of who is the enemy and of the nature and brutality of the enemy, and making them fully aware of the meaning and scope of the fight we are waging.

To develop political consciousness, it is important constantly to raise the level of scientific knowledge of cadres and militants and, above all, to organise literacy classes at every base, applying the principle of learning from each other.

An army that is ignorant and devoid of political consciousness, faces inevitable defeat. For the fighters and cadres to assume their tasks and be able to make proper use of the increasingly complex weapons we have requires of them continuous ideological growth and increased scientific knowledge.

5. Raise the army's fighting capacity, so that every fighter can fight ten of the enemy.

We will thus be able to disperse our forces more to avoid providing targets for the enemy. We will, at the same time, thrash and punish the enemy, destroying them while they are on the move.

Insure constant training, continuous theoretical and practical education and flexible tactics, making everyone fully conversant with our strategy.

6. There can be no moments of idleness or relaxation. Our forces must be constantly engaged in political and physical combat against the enemy, political, scientific and military study, and production.

Idleness leads to relaxation, sooner or later, bringing about ideological and material corruption, accompanied by lack of discipline, anarchy, chaos and defeat.

West Germany Helps Portuguese Airforce

PORTUGAL is building its first aircraft factory with help from a West German firm, whose planes formed the nucleus of Hitler's air force in World War II, according to a newspaper report here.

The "Neue Zurcher Zeitung" said that the factory, which is being built at Beja, will provide employment to more than 1,000 workers and cost about 200 million escudos (60 million).

The West German firm, Messerschmitt Werke, will render financial and technical assistance, the paper said.

Messerschmitt's past intimate association with fascist militarism - its fighter planes, played an important part in Hitler's attempt at world conquest - suggests that the project is connected with production of military, rather

than civilian aircraft.

The report is the second major embarrassment for Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democrat Party in recent weeks, following SPD's unsuccessful attempt to persuade FRELIMO to accept its aid.

The first was the Pentagon's disclosure in August, that for the past three years, Portuguese fighter pilots have been receiving training at U.S. bases in West Germany.

The factory project and the pilot training facilities are examples of the kind of West German support for Portuguese fascism that influenced

FRELIMO's decision to reject SPD aid. Mr. Brandt's party said it did not approve of such support, but it would not commit itself to forcing the government to end it.

"They Still Want Blood" at Attica

BUFFALO, N.Y. (LNS) - "The same sickness that caused the wholesale slaughter of unarmed men, inmates and guards alike, still prevails," said Mrs. Laverne Barkley, mother of inmate Elliot (L.D.) Barkley, who was killed in the aftermath of the Attica Rebellion. "Effort to justify these acts of murder is now the business of the day and with one-sided law and appointed judges, they are going a 'good job' of indicting inmates. They still want blood."

As the grand jury looking into Attica, moved into its second year of sitting (making it one of the longest grand juries in history), it issued three new indictments in the middle of November.

The new indictments cover the "kidnapping" and deaths of two inmates, whom the state claims were murdered before the assault on the prison. Charged are five inmates - Frank Smith, Herbert X. Blyden, Bernard Strobbe, Eric Thompson and Roger Champenall, known to be politically active and all on the negotiating committee elected by the inmates during the rebellion.

Faced with so many past defeats - the Chicago 8, the Panther 21, Angela Davis, Camden 28 - the government (which has put over 2 years and several million dollars into the case), decided not to issue any conspiracy indictments. Instead, the indictments are for very specific, traditionally "criminal" acts. "It was a tactical decision to de-politicize the indictments," said one lawyer.

At the beginning of November, the chief prosecutor on the case, Anthony G. Simonetti, told a reporter that the grand jury "is approaching an end."

60,000 Africans Blinded by Flies, Overexploitation

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
BOBO DIOLASSO, UPPER VOLTA - Throughout this part of West Africa, including Ghana, Togo, Dahomey, and northern Ivory Coast, millions of Africans peasants have been stricken by a disease known as "onchocerciasis" or river blindness. 60,000 people or more have already been totally blind.

The disease is transmitted by blood sucking river flies which bite many of the inhabitants of these regions. Each bite injects into the victim's skin thread-like worms that produce the parasitic disease. Over a period of years these worms find their way to the victim's eyes and eat away the optic nerves in much the same way the international finance capital drains the life blood from Africa's labor power and rich resources.

From the ravages of the European slave trade, the colonial and now neo-colonial emphasis on cash crops, Upper Volta has become a country no longer able to feed all its 5.2 million people. River blindness, like the lack of scientific economic planning prohibited

As it stands now, the over 60 inmates have been charged with crimes ranging from murder to kidnapping to assault to possession of a weapon. No state police, prison guards, National Guardsmen, sheriff's deputies, who participated in the armed assault on the prison or state officials, have been charged for their parts in the massacre in which 39 people died by gunfire. Among the weapons used during the assault was the .270 hunting rifle loaded with dum-dum bullets (soft-nosed bullets which expand on impact causing a larger wound), which are outlawed by the Geneva Convention.

Liberal columnist Tom Wicker (who was also a member of the observer's committee during the rebellion), put it simply: "It is clear by now, that the state of New York does not intend to prosecute any of its own, whether they are high-ranking or low."

On November 16, New York State Supreme Court Justice Charles J. Gaughan, threw out a defense motion for dismissal of the charges against the inmates on a variety of grounds ranging from the bias of the grand jury, to the selective prosecution of only inmates and not law enforcement personnel, to the fact that the rebellion itself was "a last ditch attempt to tell (the prisoners') story and save their own humanity." And though the McKay Commission itself - a state committee set up to investigate Attica - documented the deaths and brutality by law enforcement officials, Gaughan wouldn't even hold a hearing on the motion for dismissal.

by imperialists that resulted in a long drought becoming a famine in Upper Volta, is another national disaster. Many of those afflicted are young. This represents a great loss for a nation attempting to break with the past history of underdevelopment. There are as many 400,000 people in Upper Volta afflicted by this disease.

A U. N. representative for Upper Volta explained that his nation along with Ghana, Mali, Togo, Dahomey, and the Ivory Coast have formed a West African community organization to struggle against and

other such diseases, such as Leprosy, Malaria, etc. They have received \$120 million from the World Bank and are depending on assistance from the United States' AID program.

Whether or not this projected ten year project will prove successful with the work being supervised by agents of imperialism remains to be seen. There is little doubt that it is in the interest of Western nations to keep these West African states weak.



ILLEGAL CHROME SHIPMENTS FROM RHODESIA CONTINUE TO ARRIVE IN THE U.S. Each time, the shipments are met with protest demonstrations and Black workers refusing to unload the ships.

Black Workers Again Reject Rhodesian Ore

BALTIMORE - The weekend of Nov. 10, the SS Mormaclake came into the Baltimore harbor, carrying over 30 tons of chrome from Rhodesia. This was the 3rd time in 5 months that Rhodesian chrome was brought into this port. The other 2 times, rank and file longshoremen refused to unload the chrome ore.

Again this time the issue was taken to the workers who are the only ones who can really say no to the chrome and make it stick. The African Liberation Support Committee and members of the Black Workers Congress, leafletted the docks several days before the ship was due to arrive. Their leaflets explained the situation in Zimbabwe and called on the longshoremen to again refuse to unload the chrome. They also pointed out that the same big companies and their agents in government, who are responsible for propping up colonialism in Africa, are responsible for attacks on Black people, working people and poor people here - attacks like wage freezes, poor working conditions - racist attacks on Black people.

On the Saturday morning that the ship arrived, a good sized picket line was set up at the docks. In all, about 100 people turned out for the picket line.

But this weekend, the company had planned a counter-attack. When some of the workers, scheduled for the ship, refused to work on it, an all white gang of about 50 ILA members was rounded up to work the ship. It's questionable whether this was in accordance with the contract. But no union officials turned out to protest

this action. In fact, one Black union official later told us that he had seen Willis Schonowski, the white co-president of ILA local No. 333, at the union hall making a lot of phone calls Saturday morning. And he suspected that these calls were to get together that crew, which later unloaded the ship.

On Sunday, the ship was moved over to the ore pier. Again, we got together a good sized picket line (about 75 people) made up of many of the same forces. This time, all but a couple of workers from the predominantly Black crew scheduled on the ship, refused to touch the chrome. But this time, the shipping company didn't even bother to try to round up people to work it. They just replaced the strong union brothers who refused to scab on the struggle for freedom in Africa, with company people. IN VIOLATION OF THE CONTRACT! They even started unloading without having some of the jobs filled that the contract calls for to insure the safety of the people working the ship. But again, no union officials showed up to raise hell about it. The chrome ore was unloaded.

Even though the companies were successful in getting the chrome unloaded the weekend had several positive aspects. One was the size of the picket lines and the fact that we were able to set them up at 6:30 a.m. to carry the issue to the workers who were scheduled to come in and work the ship. In the past, picket lines had either been small or set up in the middle of the day.

But even more important was the strong role that many rank and file dockworkers

played. We got positive responses from almost all of the workers who saw the leaflet and the picket line. And several Black workers not only voiced support when they came up to the lines, but actually got involved. Going back and forth to the ship to find out what was happening, sneaking picketers past the police so that they could rap to people, trying to get union officials down to the docks to stop the company's shenanigans.

And several older Black workers clearly saw the link between supporting the struggle for freedom in Africa and defending themselves against attacks by the companies. As one said, "All the real union men walked off the ship. Only the scabs with union cards, stayed down there. It's a hell of a thing when the union is divided like this. Then the companies can kick you in the ass whenever they want. But we'll find out who the clowns are in our union that do more for the companies than for us and we'll get them out of there."

Developments like these, are going to be more and more needed. Two more shipments of Rhodesian chrome are already on the way to the United States as the capitalists try to slip as much of it through as they can before protests throughout the United States and the world force them to end these shipments. And beyond that, the U.S. is stepping up its support, both diplomatic and military, of colonialist and puppet regimes throughout the world. But as more and more working people take up the fight against U.S. imperialism, many more victories will be won.

"Sanction Against Rhodesia Should Include Air Transport"

TANZANIA NEWS RELEASE

Tanzania has proposed to the United Nations, that sanctions against Rhodesia should be extended to include air transport, telecommunications and marine insurance.

Tanzania's delegate to the fourth committee of the United Nations General Assembly, Paul Rupia, told a committee session that although sanctions have not been effective in bringing down the illegal regime in Rhodesia, they represent a political choice on the side of justice and an international condemnation of the Smith regime. The committee was discussing Rhodesia.

Rupia also suggested the seizure of goods to and from Rhodesia by countries of origin, transit or destination. He went on, "In this exercise of seeing that sanctions are fully and thoroughly implemented, it is also important to expose those countries which violate them." Rupia urged that information regarding any violation of these sanctions should

be widely publicized.

On the armed struggle in Rhodesia, the Tanzania delegate said, "The people of Zimbabwe have lost confidence in the British Government, which has throughout history, claimed to have fought for justice and which has crushed rebellions elsewhere, except in Rhodesia by the use of force." He said Zimbabwe people have therefore, no alternative except to organize themselves and fight for their rights by the use of force.



UNDER GUISE OF DEVELOPMENTAL AID, THE U.S. HAS BEEN SECRETLY TRAINING special policemen from oppressive Third World regimes the latest firebombing techniques.

Secret U.S. Bomb School Uncovered

A year ago, "State of Siege," the most recent film of movie director Costa-Gavras, leveled a series of startling charges at the American government.

At one point in the film, a Uruguayan police officer was shown receiving training in the manufacture and use of explosive devices at a secret police bomb school in the Southwestern United States. Later, the same officer was linked to a right-wing Uruguayan "Death Squad" implicated in the murders (some performed with explosives) of prominent Uruguayan radicals.

For most American viewers and movie critics, these scenes appeared as mere cinematic flourishes in a controversial film. Now State Department documents, unearthed by Senator James Abourezk (D-S.D.), show beyond a doubt that the film was unerringly accurate in its picture of U.S. "counterinsurgency" programs in Latin America.

The documents reveal that the U.S. government is, in fact, training foreign policemen in bomb-making at a remote desert camp in Texas. In response to Senator Abourezk's inquiries, the Agency for International Development (AID), has now acknowledged that its Office of Public Safety (OPS) is providing such instruction.

At the United States Border Patrol Academy in Los Fresnos, Texas, foreign policemen are taught the design, manufacture and potential uses of

homemade bombs and incendiary devices by CIA instructors. At least 165 policemen - mostly from the Third World countries of Asia, Latin America, and Africa - have taken this "Technical Investigations Course," since it was first offered in 1969.

All costs of the training, rated at \$1,750 per student, are borne by the Agency for International Development. Students in the Technical Investigations Course, first attend a four-week preliminary session at the International Police Academy (IPA) in Washington, D.C.

There they are treated to lectures on such subjects as: Basic Electricity ("Problems involving electricity as applied to explosives"), Introduction to Bombs and Explosives, Incendiaries ("A lecture-demonstration of incendiary devices"), and Assassination Weapons.

After completion of the preliminary course, the "trainees" are flown to the Los Fresnos camp for four week "field sessions." All lectures at Los Fresnos are delivered at an outdoor "laboratory" presided over by CIA instructors. The action lectures deal with such topics as: Characteristics of Explosives, Electric Priming, Electric Firing Devices, Explosive Charges, Homemade Devices, Fabrication and Functioning Devices, and Incendiaries. According to AID, these sessions include

"practical exercises" with "different types of explosive devices and 'booby-traps'."

In a memorandum to Senator James Abourezk, AID official Matthew Harvey, argued that the Technical Investigations Course was set up to help foreign policemen develop "countermeasures" against terrorist attacks on banks, corporations, and embassies.

In order to develop countermeasures, he claimed, the trainee must first study "home laboratory techniques" used "in the manufacture of explosives and incendiaries." Only then, according to the AID argument, will he be able "to take preventive action to protect lives and property."

Although Harvey stressed the defensive nature of the training program, he admitted that the Department of Defense found the subject matter so inherently sensitive, that it refused to provide instructors for the course. AID then went to the CIA for help.

However, once a "trainee" becomes proficient in bomb techniques, there is no stopping him from using them offensively against criminal enterprises or against opponents of a ruling oligarchy.

Such a possibility becomes more real when one examines a list of countries represented at the Texas bomb school. Almost every country in Latin America, such conservative Middle Eastern states as Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and a member of Asian nations are on the list.

Prominent entries include Chile (5), Brazil (6), Guatemala (18), the Dominican Republic (4), Bolivia (3), Uruguay (16), Thailand (10), the Philippines (5), South Korea (3), and Iran (2). All have pro-American governments in which the police are actively involved in suppressing legal and extra-legal political opposition movements.

These Third World policemen (particularly in Latin America), are frequently engaged in terrorist activities themselves. Some of them are utilizing their U.S.-supplied training in paramilitary assassination teams like La Mano Blanca (White Hand) and Ojo por Ojo (Eye for Eye) in Guatemala, La Banda (The Band) in the Dominican Republic, and the "Death Squads" of Brazil and Uruguay.

It is generally acknowledged that these secretive Death Squads are made up of "off duty" policemen and repre-

sentatives of the civil and military intelligence services.

These groups engage in kidnapping, torture, assassination and bombings, their victims ranging from petty criminals, to students, academicians, and political activists. Everyday some Latin American paper announces the discovery of yet another body.

The need to keep Latin America as a friendly political arena and an open preserve for U.S. corporate investment, have led to support for the build-up of powerful and ruthless police forces throughout the continent.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the countries with the most active para-police assassination squads - Brazil, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay - are also the recipients of the largest U.S. police training grants in the region.

The ties between U.S. government agencies and local police terrorism, have long been common knowledge in Latin America. Now, due to the prying of Senator Abourezk, it is likely to become an issue in the U.S. as well. Already there have been attempts in Congress to dry up the funds for AID's Public Safety Program.

Chile Will Follow

The Brazilian Model

BRAZILIA, (TNS) - High-level members of the Chilean economic delegation visiting here have revealed that their government plans to follow the "Brazilian model."

The junta delegation, which arrived here Friday to "forge closer economic ties with Brazil," is headed by General Eduardo Cano, President of the Central Bank of Chile.

At a press conference in the Chilean embassy here General Cano declared that "Chile has adopted a political model similar to that of Brazil."

Brazil is the closest ally of the United States in Latin America. All trade unions are banned; its systematic use of terror and torture have been documented by the World Council of Churches, and it pursues an openly expansionist foreign policy."

FRELIMO Rejects "Humanitarian Aid"

(Cont'd from pg. 4)

Mozambique, and that it would not do anything to force West German companies to withdraw. It insisted that its support should be confined to giving FRELIMO "humanitarian aid."

The SPD position on Cahora Bassa is particularly serious since it shows great contempt for our personality and sovereignty. The SPD wants to teach us, the Mozambican people, what is good for us.

The FRELIMO delegation returned, having found out that at this stage, at least, there are no grounds for co-operation with the SPD. The SPD does not, in fact, live up to its anti-colonial statements. Moreover, it is FRELIMO's position that we cannot establish relations with any organization except on a correct political and moral basis.



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TIM THOMAS
National Chairman

Jerry Walker
Editor

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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 POINT OF PRODUCTION

HOW CAPITALIST REGAIN LOST PROFITS

[This is a continuation of the story on the \$17.4 million loss by Chrysler, reported in the last edition of the AFRICAN WORLD.]

Chrysler Corporation reported that it lost \$17.4 million (34 cents per share) for the third quarter of 1973 as a result of the 9-day strike by United Auto workers in September. The strike was the culmination of a series of work stoppages, walkouts and other forms of expressions of dissent and frustration over inhumane job conditions and small wages.

Bearing in mind the clearly defined objective of business concerns in such capitalist countries like the U.S., where the profit motive transcends the provision for the very basic of human needs, it leaves us no wonder that Chrysler, among the 10 largest corporations in the world, is determined to recover this loss and more at all costs. This can be seen in Chrysler's recent consideration to end wage and price controls and its declaration to raise prices on its 1974 models by an average of \$51.

Among Chrysler's many schemes to recover profits, the one put into action quickest, was its plans to raise prices while no mention was made of increased wages. This inequity will have a crunching effect on the workers who produced the cars and have to buy them on the market. The increased prices in relation to stagnant low-wages will produce harder living conditions for already oppressed workers trying to make ends meet. Black workers, who, because of racial oppression, receive the lowest wages, will feel the greatest impact of higher prices.

But the profit-greed of capitalism will not stop at only one means of recovering the loss. The working class will be punished even more for the recent strikes. In addition, the speed-up on the assembly line, will serve as another alternative to gain more profit. If more cars are produced in the same amount of time by the same number of workers, the excess cars would mean more money to the capitalist (although the worker receives no more pay).

Again, Black workers must bear the brunt of more production. All of the basic jobs necessary to auto production—foundry work, body shop, engine assembly—are predominantly performed by Black workers. Blacks are found wherever the job requires the hardest physical labor or subjection to a great deal of noise and or dirt. Therefore, speed-up on the assembly line, would only worsen the oppression and exploitation of Black workers, the key sector in auto production.

Another method for Chrysler to recover this loss, would be stepping-up their foreign investments. Foreign investment by U.S. corporations, play an all-important part in profit making and is directly linked the U.S. imperialism - both to the knowledge of these corporations and the U.S. government; it is a willful act.

In America, workers' take home pay is so deeply cut into by inflation, ever rising cost of living and taxes, that they cannot purchase much of what they produce. Nevertheless, and this is one of the blatant contradictions of capitalism - production continues although the bosses know that their warehouses will be filled with consumers' wants that hardly anyone can afford to purchase. Then, what is to be done with this surplus? It is accounted for in the form of export sales which are so instrumental in increasing the DEBIT column of the U.S. Balance of Trade!

Not satisfied only with increasing exports, Chrysler may well also increase its investment in foreign countries by plant expansion. This method was already employed in Southern Africa in 1967, where Chrysler made the largest single investment in South African auto industry in the form of a \$35 million plant which increasingly practices industrial slavery over its 3,000 Black employees.

Cont'd on page 16

The Pentagon Orders Plenty Fuel For Planes to Football Games

WASHINGTON (LNS) - Claiming that the Arab oil embargo has put a pinch on their supplies, the Defense Department recently invoked the 1950 Defense Production Act, which gives it first priority on domestic oil. As a result, about 600,000 barrels of oil will be diverted daily from civilian to military use. According to the Pentagon, the step was needed to meet "essential national security needs."

The Defense Department claims that it will limit its own fuel consumption because of the Energy Crisis, but actions speak louder than words. Recently the Department admitted that it flew two plane loads of Congresspeople to Georgia on Nov. 18 for the 90th birthday of the former head of the House Armed Services Committee, Carl M. Vinson. It was estimated that the two planes consumed 7,400 gallons of jet fuel on the round trip

flight.

In response to further questioning, the Defense Department also admitted that it used nine planes to fly cadets and midshipmen to the Army-Navy football game on Nov. 17.

It was also revealed that the week before two Naval reserve planes on "training flights" were used to transport the Naval Academy's drum and bugle corps to the Navy Georgia Tech game at Jacksonville, Florida.

The Air Force Academy also admitted using seven planes to take its drum and bugle corps to the Air Force-University of Arizona football game. They estimated that about 17,785 gallons of fuel were used on that trip alone.

Air Force Lieutenant General Daniel James, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, defended the flights as "pretty essential" since the drum and bugle

corps make the Air Force team "play harder."

Meanwhile, in response to a question raised by a reporter, Deputy Defense Secretary William P. Clements, Jr., said he saw no conflict of interest in his directing the Pentagon's fuel conservation program. The Pentagon is the nation's largest user of fuel and Clements is a substantial shareholder in a Texas oil drilling company.

Through a spokesman, Clements refused to disclose his stockholdings in SEDCO Inc., a Dallas-based company he founded in 1947. Records filed with the Security and Exchange Commission, though, show he holds over a million and a half shares in the company, worth more than \$90 million at the current market price. SEDCO has increased from a low of \$35 a share this year, to a closing price of \$57.25 on Nov. 16.

Independent Union For Blind Workers

Cont'd from pg. 1
from the NLRB in which it reversed its earlier decision and stated that the plant did not have to recognize the petition for a union.

Shocked by the NLRB's decision, the workers were determined to have a union regardless of the decision of NLRB and management. As spokesman Christopher Alexander stated: "A union is no more or less than people who are determined to work together for their mutual well being." He then called upon his fellow workers at the historically troubled plant, to organize in spite of the National Labor Relation Board. Alexander asserted that the strength of the independent union will be based on the unity and dedication of the workers.

The Blind workers, mostly Black, are now faced with the difficult task of getting management to recognize the newly formed independent union.



DURING BREAKS AND ON THEIR LUNCH HOUR BLIND workers lined the streets outside the building to cast their vote to build an independent union.



SKILCRAFT INDUSTRIES OF THE BLIND HAS BEEN THE SITE OF MANY INTENSE struggles by workers over the past few years.

An Open Letter To SCLC Leaders

The Atlanta African Liberation Support Committee has taken the categorical position that the National SCLC, under the leadership of the Rev. David Abernathy, and its Board of Directors, should not have taken the \$50,000 gift from the Gulf Oil Company.

The Freedom Fighters of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau have identified Gulf Oil and the racist Portuguese government, which is directly responsible for the killings and maiming of countless African men, women and children, as their enemies. Their enemies are out enemies. Gulf Oil pays the Portuguese Government \$30 million per year. Without this financial support the Portuguese could not wage its criminal war. This money has been stolen by the exploitation and maiming of African workers and the rape of African land. This blood money that you have accepted is as unprincipled action and puts you in league with thieves of African resources and the killers of African babies.

How can you, the leadership of SCLC, an organization with a history of just struggles against wrong, reconcile this unrighteous act? You are wrong; and it is our duty to our people to say so. We feel also that we must condemn any others among us who would attempt to undermine our unity in this way.

The Founder and President of SCLC, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., once said, "that if a man has not found anything to die for, then he is not fit to live." This holds true for organizations that profess to have the interest of oppressed people at heart.

The civil rights period of our movement is over that is why we support the revolutionary struggles of the armed liberation groups in Angola and the other Portuguese colonies. Their struggles lives because it has the support of the people.

You have admitted that your organization does not have the financial support of Black people, so do not allow it, by taking this blood money, to become a stumbling block in the way of our people's progress.

We realize that most human rights organizations are in a financial crisis, at this point in history. We do not attempt to deny you financial survival. We know you need money. But should the principles of freedom from oppression be bartered for \$50,000? Our people have initiated a national boycott effort, aimed at the Gulf Oil Corporation and your organization has said that you support this effort. We are asking for your total support, by severing all relations with the Gulf Corporation.

We are therefore appealing to your conscience, something you have often done, to give this \$50,000 back to the Freedom Fighters, since it is from them that is has come. Knowing that you are honorable men of conscience, we feel that this will be done, since it is just. Do you think that our great leader, teacher, and the founder of your organization, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. would be pleased, knowing the organization that has led out people through the trying days of the civil rights movement, has degenerated to the point of accepting money stained with the blood of Angolan babies? THE ATLANTA ALSC



ONE OF MAJOR EFFORTS OF AFRICAN LIBERATION SUPPORT COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVES IN AFRICA, HAS BEEN TO SHOW THE ALD FILMS TO THOUSANDS OF AFRICANS. (F. H. Brooks)

Work of the African Liberation Support Committee's Africa Office

BY Malik Chaka

An African office of the African Liberation Support Committee, was opened soon after the broad based group was organized following African Liberation Day May 27, 1972. Owusu Sadaukai, past ALSC chairman, was dispatched to Africa with 'Breaking The Chains of Oppression Through Black Unity,' a film record of the first African Liberation Day. The movie was brought to Tanzania to break the imperialist news barrier separating Africans around the world.

Sadaukai showed the film at several places in the Dar es Salaam area. Contacts were established with the Tanzania Government, TANU, the single political party, liberation movements based in Dar es Salaam and progressive governments.

Brother Fred Brooks was appointed the ALSC African representative. Since Sadaukai's departure, he has coordinated the showing of the film, contacts with liberation movements and liaisons with the Tanzanian and other progressive governments.

The value of an African office was evident on the arrival of Dawolu Gene Locke, recently elected ALSC Chairman, Brenda Parris and Owusu Sadaukai. Unlike previous occasions, the group was the guest of TANU, the Tanganyika African National Union, for a one week stay. The Daily News, the Tanzanian government newspaper, carried daily reports of the group's visit to Tanzania.

This illustrated the day to day work done and contacts made since the last ALSC delegation visited Tanzania. ALSC was now a well known entity in Tanzanian political circles. The \$40,000 raised to support the liberation movements, impressed TANU, government and liberation movement officials alike. Chenge wa Chenge, a popular journalist, summed up the thinking of all concerned. On the raising of money, he said, "It is very significant. It shows that Africans everywhere, are quickly realizing that it is not enough to simply talk about our oppression and exploitation. It is necessary to act concretely."

The ALSC delegation held talks with Tanzania Foreign Minister John Malecela. He

counselled dedication in the fight against the oppression of Africans in America. The delegates were thanked on behalf of the OAU and Tanzanian government, for the contribution of funds. They were cautioned that the fight for African liberation would be protracted.

The movie has made a great impact. The ALSC members of the Dar es Salaam office, have travelled over 7,000 miles showing the film, speaking on the struggles being waged in Southern Africa, Guinea-Bissau and North America. Travelling primarily by bus, they have gone from Mount Kilimanjaro in the north to Iringa Region in the South and Bukoba on the border with Uganda. Working closely with FRELIMO, they have been able to show an additional film on Mozambique. Another local supporter has made a film on PAIGC available.

The film showings have been part of a country-wide thrust mounted by TANU, the TANU Youth League at the University, NUTA and ALSC. TANU has been active politicizing the peasants masses in the countryside. Many Ujamaa villages have come forward to give monetary contribution to Mwalimu Julius Nyerere and other leaders. Close to 60,000 people have seen the Swahili version of "Breaking The Chains of Oppression," 'Kuvunja Minyororo ya Unyonyaji'. They include workers, students, soldiers of the Tanzania People's Defense Force, and members of the diplomatic community.

After the assassination of Amilcar Cabral, the TANU Youth League at the University College of Dar es Salaam, dispatched political cadres throughout the country to secondary schools. They explained the forces responsible for his death. Tanzania's commitment to the liberation of Southern Africa and youth's role in that process, was thoroughly elucidated.

NUTA, the National Union of

Tanganyika Workers, voted to have money taken from the salaries of all its members to help the Liberation Fund. The dock workers, also pledged to increase the pace of work when racist Rhodesia unilaterally closed the border with neigh-

boring Zambia. In this way, the African workers have taken the lead.

The ALSC African office has been in direct contact with liberation movements and OAU liberation committee. This has allowed up-to-date information to be relayed to ALSC in the United States. ALSC personnel have also spoken at rallies on the National Days of the various Liberation Movement.

In recent years, Dar es Salaam's population is swelled by influx of Afro-Americans between June and September. The ALSC office worked with the liberation movements to provide seminars for the brothers and sisters visiting. This has alleviated the security problems caused by uninformed persons going into the movements' offices. Many people have also left with deepened ideological clarity.

The Africa office, also serves as a conduit for medical supplies, clothing, and other goods destined for the fighting front. Work of this type will increase with the rising political consciousness and support for our people struggling, gun in hand, in Southern Africa.

The Struggle Continues.



ALSC DELEGATION HOLDING INDEPTH DISCUSSIONS WITH TANZANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOHN MALECELA.

South African Workers May Get Pay Hike

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

SOUTH AFRICA - New information has come out of South Africa on the struggle of Black miners at the Anglo-American Corporation's Western Deep Levels gold mine.

The Black miners' protests - which led to the murder of 11 workers by police last month - have won a promise of major wage increases for Anglo-American's 120,000 African employees.

The recent killing of 12 African miners and wounding of 27 by white South African police, during a workers' strike, demonstrates vividly the Black workers' determination to obtain higher wages and basic democratic rights.

This malicious murdering of Black workers marked the highest single known toll on Blacks since the Sharpeville Massacre in 1960, when 69 Africans were killed and over 200 wounded.

The strike took place at the Carltonville gold mine, the third largest mine in South Africa, on Sept. 11. Eighty Black machine operators were picketing the mine over pay differentials between Black and white operators. When police were called in, large numbers of non-skilled Black miners and laborers joined their brothers on the line to resist the attempts to break it.

The strike and killings capped an increasing drive by Blacks for "equal wages for equal work." The day before the Carltonville strike, white police also fired tear gas and used clubs against hundreds of striking African workers at a second South African gold mine near Krugersdorp in Western Transvaal. Earlier this year, Black workers, brought Durban, the leading seaport, virtually to a standstill. Since then, there has been widespread industrial unrest among Black workers.

The strike and protest movements in South Africa, have evolved without any known Black leadership. This outbreak of violence, seemingly unorganized, has evoked widespread discussion among South Africa's ruling circles. Some whites have advocated the legalization of Black trade unions as a way of bringing the Black worker militants into the open, thus to control the struggle.

However, the crux of the Black workers' demands is higher wages for skilled and non-skilled labor. In 1972, capitalist owners of South African gold-mines, made a total profit of \$305 million, while only paying \$136 million to Black workers on wages.

Hence, the profits made by the industry, are almost 3 times the amount of wages paid to Black workers.

The gold-mines, largely financed through U.S. and European capitalists, obtain foreign currency to buy raw materials for their secondary industry. It is also in this sector, the gold-mines, where South African capitalists depend almost entirely on cheap Black labor.



AFTER A STEADY SERIES OF MASSIVE STRIKES, SOUTH African workers may have secured a hike in pay. The raise is low,

Through racism and apartheid laws, the whites in South Africa are able to suppress the Black workers' wages and thereby, superexploit their labor power. Here, in the gold fields, the Black workers are not permitted to form trade unions. Any strike by Africans, is illegal. By law, the Africans are not allowed to sell their labor power to the highest bidder as in other capitalist countries.

The African gold-miners (and South African Black workers in general), are considered a non-human, an instrument to be used, to turn the wheels of industry, to mine the gold fields, in short, to make superprofits for the capitalists.

Thus, the demand for higher wages by the African gold miner, is a very important demand. (Higher wages paid to Black workers mean a cut in both the South African and the international, U.S. and European capitalist profit). If the Black workers' demands are instituted, inflation would run rampant throughout the South African economy, which could only be stopped by a total reorganization of the South African society. Hence, the reaction of the South African capitalist and the police to the Black workers' demands, is the riot stick, the tear gas can and the bullet.

The increasing militancy and organization of the Black workers around the demands for higher wages, is more than a simple economic issue, but, however, is a class struggle which contains the seeds for the destruction of the South African capitalist system.

The importance of the Black workers' struggle in South Africa, must be viewed against the background of the total

southern African liberation movement. South Africa is faced with the contradiction between a rising industrial growth and the serious shortage of Black labor.

In South Africa, 80 percent of

but the workers struggle has produced some results.

the labor force is migrant labor. Portuguese colonies, Mozambique and Angola, contribute 100,000-150,000 Black workers yearly to South Africa. Intensification of guerrilla wars in both Mozambique and Angola, are a serious threat to

the continuous flow of labor supply from the Portuguese colonies. This fear is reflected in the South African governments' rising military expenditure and the sending of troops to Portuguese territories to assist in fighting the guerrillas.

Health: A Major Problem Gets Minor Service in U.S.

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON - One of the many characteristics of the capitalist state is the contradiction seen in the day-to-day function of social services. The area of health is no exception. The subject of health has become more important recently as a result of the unplanning of the government, which has been a source of concern to all people - especially to the poor who suffer most from their unsatisfactory conditions.

The health services provided to the poor - mainly Blacks who are affected by the inadequacies - are so degrading that more and more, they are being exposed by the media, by philanthropists and by the victims themselves. The Black working-class are the main sufferers because, by definition, they bare the brunt of low

paying jobs and cannot afford to meet the soaring prices which are demanded by even the most basic forms of medical aid. Since they cannot afford a private doctor, their only choice is a public hospital - but even hospital charges are rising. (One hospital of the District of Columbia, charges \$21.00 for a chest X-ray.) Thus, the chances of getting proper

medical attention are limited to a few who can afford the costs.

The health services, like any other institution under capitalism, place priority on making profit - not on serving the needs of the masses.

It is no wonder that the infant mortality rate in the U.S. is higher than that of at least 13 other countries. It is no wonder that the non-white mortality rate is twice that for whites; it is no wonder that 45 percent of all babies delivered in public hospitals are done without the administering of prenatal care to the mothers. But then, it is no wonder at all, because although this country is rated as the most affluent in history, the huge profits generated within, are shared by only a scattered few, who own the means of production and control the distribution of services.

In an attempt to cover up the facts, the federal government has given grants - \$20 million for each of the fiscal years 1972-73 and 1973-74 - for the establishment of a special food program for malnourished mothers and infants. But as of date, not one ounce of food has been provided to the impoverished mothers and children,

intended to benefit from these programs.

There have been applications from 323 local groups in Washington, who qualify for receipt of the benefits of the program, which allows for the distribution of \$19.05 of commodities per month per adult and also for the monthly distribution of 31-13 oz. cans of formula, three boxes of infant cereal, and two 46 oz. cans of fruit juice to infants. In addition, nursing mothers are eligible for supplies of milk, eggs, super-fortified cereal, fruit or vegetable juice.

The officer in charge of the Women, Infants, Children (WIC) program, claims that her department is understaffed and that she has no one working full-time to screen applications!

Thus, it seems that the health facilities of this nation, as the other areas of services, need to be structurally overhauled so that the sick may all be able to be effectively and efficiently treated. Yet, trying to change just one aspect of the system without changing the source of the problem, that is the system itself, is seen to be a fruitless undertaking. The root of the problem is to be cut down before the branches can be dealt with effectively.

Watergate: Enevitale Result of Economic Ills

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN
WORLD
FROM CARIBBEAN UNITY
CONFERENCE

The latest development in the scandal now commonly known as "Watergate," is the question of the missing tapes. The dimensions of this sequence of illegalities, are unparalleled in history, both in the developed and the underdeveloped regions of the world. And to see it as acts, carried out by some corrupt men in government, is to completely misunderstand the question.

The missing tapes is the climax of a series of events which are well described in an editorial in the Washington Post on Nov. 1st. "Cast your mind back to the wholesale shredding of documents at the Committee for the re-election of the President, to Mr. Stans' destruction of lists of campaign contributors, to Mr. Halde- man's order to Mr. Stracham to make sure that the files were clean, to Mr. Ehrlichman's suggestion to Mr. Dean that he 'deep six' some of the evidence found in Howard Hunt's White House safe, and to the eventual destruction of that evidence by none other than the acting director of the FBI, Mr. Gray.

There is more, but that is enough - enough to make it very nearly impossible to take at face value, and without further question, the White House's assertion that these tapes are missing only because they never did exist."

After a series of court battles which resulted in the resignation of the Attorney General Mr. Elliot Richardson, and the firing of both the Assistant Attorney General and the Special Prosecutor, Mr. William Ruckelshaus and Mr. Archibald Cox, the public is now being told that the essential tapes do not exist.

The cold fact is that the President's credibility is virtually nonexistent. In addition, his Vice President, Mr. Spiro Agnew, his Chief of Staff, Mr. Robert Haldeman, his Domestic Adviser, Mr. John Erlichman, his Attorney General, Mr. John Mitchell, his Acting Director of the FBI, Mr. Patrick Gray, his White House Counsel, Mr. John Dean, his Secretary for the Department of Commerce, Mr. Maurice Stans (this list is not exhaustive), all are implicated for gross improprieties and criminal offences and have had to leave office. These men are not accused of incompetence nor of disregard. They face the possibility of heavy fines, and jail sentences for their obstruction of justice and actions that they have taken contrary to the American laws and claims of being a democratic republic.

The question that has to be sharply posed is why is it, these substantial men of the American government have done such acts. That they were corrupt or that it should be attributed to some degenerate personality does not really answer it.

The fundamental lines of American society, are not what

they were when the Constitution was written some 200 years ago! The American government was founded when the majority of its people lived on the countryside and when its budding capitalists were relatively isolated from the rest of the world.

The Constitution states that the government must be separated into three branches, i.e., the Congress, the Executive (the President and the people whom he appoints) and the Judiciary. It instituted a system of "checks and balances" to equate the powers of the three, thus safeguarding the interest of the people of the United States. What has happened though is that the American economy, the way it has developed, the tremendous size of the economic structures, their range by which they dominate the economic life of this country and others abroad, and the impact of this tremendous power upon the government, have resulted in the executive receiving such enormous power, that the other two branches of Government, have been rendered insignificant. The centralization of economic power is, thus paralleled with the centralization of political power.

The President has such tremendous power and influence at home and abroad, that the men of Congress, elected by their constituents, cannot tackle him seriously. This is admitted by everyone, especially those very Congressmen who realize that the objective and subjective circumstances dictated their yielding power.

The question of war powers is clearly demonstrated with Vietnam, where Congress could not do anything while the President unilaterally carried on in that country. The question of the Lockheed Corporation, asking the President for a quarter of a billion dollars and obtaining it. To these can be added all sorts of problems of which Watergate is the highest peak. That is the naked situation.

Congress is now confronted with a situation where they have to deal with matters which were never considered before and for which it is impossible to pass legislation.

Thus, when we see the number of persons involved, the positions that they held, the power that they had, the fact that they do these things, is not merely a personal indictment of them. It is a manifestation of the impossibility of running the American Government according to the ideas and principles embodied in the Constitution by the original "Founding Fathers," and which contemporaries have tried to polish and improve by means of amendments.

The reality is that the structure of Government, despite all the amendments, cannot handle the economy and the international affairs of the United States. (They have worked out a detente with Russia, but the Mideast war appears to have rendered in

inoperative).

These men therefore, are forced into activities, which are so contrary to the "democratic traditions" and expectations of the United States, that in order to keep a good face, they are compelled into all kinds of illegal activities which they would not have done 50 or 100 years ago. This brings us to another important point.

The idea that all this has been going on from the founding of the United States is quite untrue. It really started with Roosevelt's intervention into the country's economy and was further accelerated by World War II.

When the 1929 crisis took place and the economy went to pieces, they faced the destruction and complete failure of Capitalism. President Roosevelt intervened to help restore order. He did not begin with criminal acts, but the process started with drastic economic measures in the 1930's. "The New Deal" said that the free enterprise system, would not be allowed to control the society as more or less it had done so far. Thus, stage by stage, the government has taken more and more under its control because it has had to. Free enterprise can no longer do it.

What the people of the United States are facing, is a social and political system, methods, ideas, etc., built upon an elementary capitalist system. And the conflict between what they (the government) are supposed to do (the principles they are to carry on), and the things they have to do impel them to these illegal, underhand, and anti-democratic practices, which it now seems are inseparable from all aspects of the government of today.

The stimuli to corruption, criminality, and chaos, climaxes here and now. At one time, there were checks and balances, today, only 'checks.' Caribbean Unity Conference 2207-14th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009

No one tests the depth of a river with both feet.
African Proverb

Carlos Feliciano-Puerto Rican Activist-Sentenced to Four Years

Liberation News Service
NEW YORK (LNS) - About 500 supporters demonstrated outside the courthouse and overflowed the courtroom and into the hallway October 12 to hear Judge Arnold Fraiman pronounce sentence on Carlos Feliciano, 44 year old Puerto Rican independista. Convicted September 19 on four counts of possession of a bomb and related charges, Carlos was sentenced to a total of four years. He could have gotten up to 28 years.

Before delivering the sentence, the judge heard several witnesses appeal on Carlos's behalf. Three-Jacinto Rivera Perez, President of the nationalist Party of Puerto



GOV. GEORGE WALLACE IS SEEN MORE AND MORE frequently with Black people. Here he greets the Black governor of the Virgin Islands.

Wallace Entices Black Mayors

TUSKEGEE, Ala. - Alabama governor George Wallace, is picking up his campaign to run for the presidency again in 1976. This time he entertained the Southern Conference of Black Mayors in Tuskegee, Alabama and drew plenty of appreciative laughter and a standing ovation for his efforts.

Scores of Black mayors from throughout the south, gathered at the Tuskegee Holiday Inn, under the conference theme of "United We Stick, Divided We're Stuck."

The theme seemed to be only the beginning of the hilarity. Wallace was introduced by Johnny Ford, who talked about people who once told him to go back to Africa. Wallace followed with a line to the effect of "You should hear where people tell me to go..." Everybody enjoyed a hearty laugh.

Then Wallace said, "Perhaps this is not the time to discuss busing but..." Everybody laughed with Wallace again.

In the end, Wallace had so sufficiently captivated his audience with his softened race line, that everyone gave him a standing ovation.

Afterwards, some of the Black mayors admitted they were so impressed with Wallace, that they would consider supporting him in 1976 "If he runs with good ole Ted Kennedy."

Meanwhile, Wallace was off to a football game to watch Bear Bryant's increasingly Black dominated football team smash another opponent.

Wallace is obviously learning that covert racism long practiced by "yankee big business" can be more effective than the "old southern way."

Rico; Bishop Parilla from Mayaguez, Carlos' hometown; and Hector D'Avilla Alonso, a dentist who served as an officer in the U. S. Navy during World I were flown from

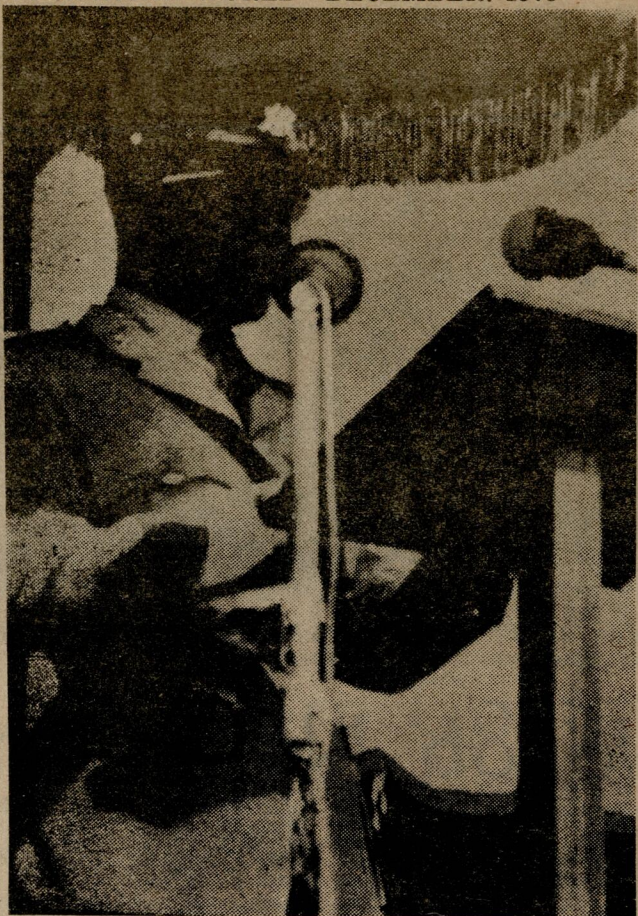
Puerto Rico for the occasion. Other witnesses included Dr. Franklin Apfel, medical director of the De-Toxification Program at Lincoln Hospital, where Carlos has been working as a counselor, and four ex-addicts who attested to his unusual success in helping and curing themselves and other. Fraiman also remarked that he had received over 150 letters in support of Feliciano since the verdict came down.

The court also heard Carlos read a statement which

eloquently told of his innocence of all charges against him, and his belief that the case against him resulted from a conspiracy to destroy the Puerto Rican independence movement.

Perez talked about the Nationalist Party which Carlos joined while still in his teens. "The Nationalist Party has a meaning to exist, and it is the same meaning George Washington had in 1776. Puerto Rico is at war with the United States, because the U. S. invaded Puerto Rico in 1896. The invasion of a foreign country is a declaration of war - which - is why we are at war with the government, not the people, of the United States.

More Ghana Military Rule



COL. I. K. ACHEAMPONG, LEADER OF THE GHANA military government.

By Kwaku Adjisam
ACCRA, Ghana - Ghanaian Head of State and chairman of the governing National Redemption Council (NRC), Col. I. K. Acheampong, was in the mood, quite frantic and furious, when he minced no words in breaking his 11-month-old silence over an important national political issues, by warning 25 of his army officers cadets at a graduation ceremony early this fall:

The NRC would "not be scared into handing over power" to civilians.

Some selfish, disgruntled and frustrated persons in the Ghanaian society, he said, had been intriguing to overthrow his regime.

"These politicians have gone through a whole series of intrigues including character assassinations, economic sabotage and anonymous letter-writing to embassies in Ghana and other agencies abroad" to discourage the army from running the government.

The Colonel then sternly warned his subalterns to "stay away" from "those politicians."

Colonel I. K. Acheampong admonition came exactly a week after the influential newspaper, "The Legion Ob-

server" (published by the Legon Society on National Affairs, a body representing the opinion of some Ghanaian lecturers at the University of Ghana, Legon), emerged in its current edition with a fresh demand that the NRC should abdicate power.

"The burdens of government are greater even under normal conditions; under a regime forced upon themselves - or so it always seems to them - by circumstances demanding a take-over, a military junta finds the burden almost intolerable.

"Here in Ghana, it has been urged on many hands, that the NRC must at least arrange for some measure of civilian consultative participation in the process of governing the country in these almost difficult times.

"Others are insisting that nothing short of an early return to full civilian rule would do to rid the present military group of their unequal burden and remove all the anomalies inherent in government that is not based on popular consent.

"Whatever the argument against rushing things and for taking time to answer stability, in political terms, it was obvious during the period under review, that the question of constitutional government returning to Ghana, sooner or later was not one which the NRC could shelve.

"It was believed by many, that in fact they are dealing with it on a systematic basis, though quietly."

The government-owned weekly, THE MIRROR, also, over the weekend, commenting on the release from protective custody a few days earlier of the remaining batch of 23 political detainees of the toppled Progress Party government, said:

"If nothing is done by those released to affect adversely the present spirit of reconciliation, then their release will help prepare the ground for a return to civilian rule."

Since the NRC seized power over 22 months ago, it has never made any concrete pronouncements on its intention of duration in office.

It is, at best, dilly-dally on the part of the NRC on this important issue over which the public have been expressing the deepest concern.

Some people supported by very few Paramount Chiefs, have openly declared their wish that the NRC remain in office indefinitely. Others suggested it should relinquish power after five or seven years of military rule.

Immediately on taking over the administration, the NRC, like its contemporary erstwhile

military government of the National Liberation Council (NLC), which ousted the late Dr. Kwame Nkrumah in 1966, declared it would not remain in office one day longer than necessary.

Over a year ago, on Aug. 26, 1972, Col. Acheampong told the country's leading traditional rulers, assembled in Ashanti capital Kumasi, that the NRC would vacate the scene only when it was satisfied that Ghana's economy was brought on a sound footing.

Two months later, on Oct. 10, 1972, Agriculture Commissioner, Col. I. G. Bernasko, then Central Regional Commissioner, said the NRC would hand over power when it was satisfied that Ghanians realized their civic responsibilities by paying their taxes without being forced to do so by army personnel.

The foregoing declarations are a testimony that the NRC has not up till now set in its programs, a target date or a timetable to return Ghana to a civilian rule.

And so long as the situation so remains, so long will the public continue to discuss and argue, this subject that is so dear to their hearts.

Dr. Nkrumah ruled for 16 years from 1957 to 1966, when he was toppled by a military coup.

A counter abortive army coup of April 17, 1967, would have brought in yet another military junta in succession at that time.

A civilian government, headed by University Sociology lecturer, Dr. K. A. Busia, had power transferred to his crop of intelligentsia almost on a "silver platter" by the soldiers of the NLC three years later.

But Busia's government shortlived, having been ousted in another army coup on Jan. 13, 1972, that brought Col. Acheampong on the throne.

It has now become quite clear that the current remaining half of the 20th century is the age of military rule in Africa. Almost one third of the self-government African nations on the continent, are being army ruled.

Since regimes, military or otherwise, which emerge from coup d'etats, never represent the popular will - elected by popular vote - of the governed, their duration in power shall always be questioned, notwithstanding how well their performances in office.

This, precisely, is the situation in Ghana today, and it will remain so until Col. Acheampong braves the storm to make a pronouncement, fixing a target date on this burning issue.



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U.S. Navy Starts Race Relations School

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
MEMPHIS, Tenn. - In an effort to head off widespread Black dissent in the U.S. military, the Navy has opened the first of a series of "race relations" schools.

The first such school, opened in Memphis, Tennessee on Nov. 12, is scheduled to "graduate" 60 students each month.

These trained people will serve as "race relations consultants" at naval commands throughout the world.

Rear Admiral C. F. Rauch,

Jr., who has the dubious title of Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Human Goals, said, "The establishment of the race relations school is one more important step in creating a unified United States Navy."

Black rebellions in the Navy are based on such practices as racist promotion and job assignment policies, low pay and illegal orders. Another massive "smother with discussion" project is not designed to get to the root of these problems.

Save Black Schools Day Held In Commemoration of Southern Massacre

NASHVILLE - The "Save and Change Black Schools Day in Commemoration of the Southern University Massacre" was held on the campus of Tennessee State University on Nov. 16. The program was coordinated by students from TSU, Fisk University, Meharry Medical College and Vanderbilt University.

On Nov. 16, 1972, two students, Denver Smith and Leonard Brown, were fatally wounded by sheriff deputies of East Baton Rouge Parish. Their murders occurred after a month of student protest against inadequate educational facilities and a corrupt administration.

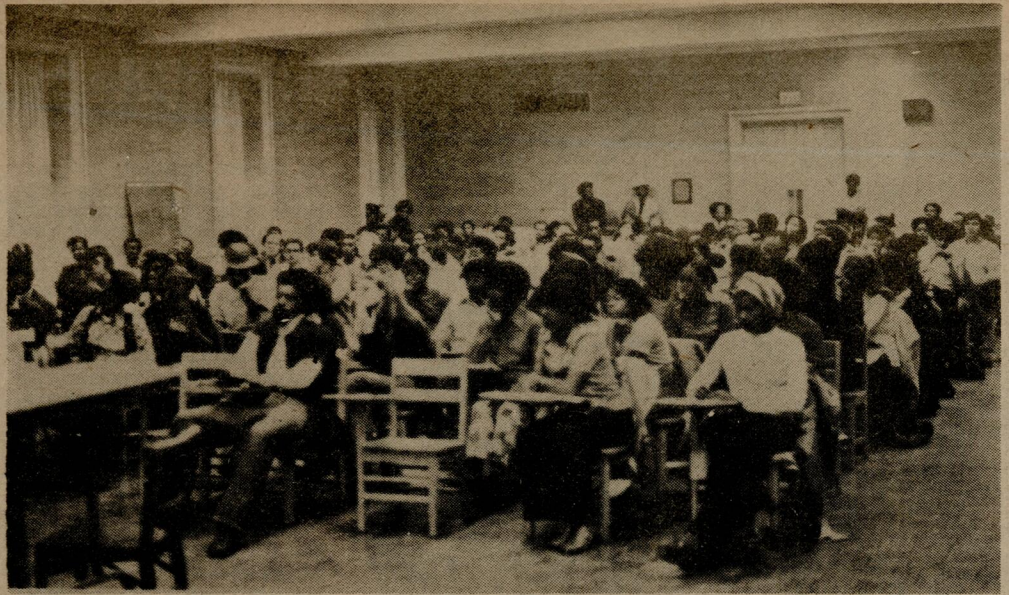
The program involved former students of Southern University's Baton Rouge and New Orleans campuses. Malik Kambon, (one of the students barred from Southern University-Baton Rouge), spoke on the Southern University Massacre. Kambon said that "their murders were the result of the glaring contradictions between a working class student body and a petty bourgeoisie administration, who has close ties with the ruling white petty bourgeoisie of Louisiana.

Keith Medley, a spokesperson for the National Save and Change Black Schools Project and a former student of Southern University-New Orleans, talked about the history of Black institutions of higher learning as they developed with the labor movement.

Mary Ann Myles, a graduate student at Tennessee State University, talked about the developments of merger talks concerning Tennessee State and the University of Tennessee.

see at Nashville. There were statements of solidarity from Fisk University, Meharry Medical College, Peoples College and the Nashville African Liberation Committee, calling for unity among the students of all the schools and involvement in community activities.

There were 200 persons in attendance representing all of the campuses. The participants in the program, declared the Southern University Massacre as a symbol that must lead students throughout the country to build an anti-imperialist, anti-monopoly capitalist, anti-racist student movement.



SOME OF THE CROWD OF OVER 230 STUDENTS AND PARTICIPANTS FROM THE Nashville area attending special Save Black Schools Day activities.

No Oil-No Heat, No Job, No Health

(cont'd from pg. 1)

finery equipment in an attempt to produce the much needed gasoline, it came too late to prevent the gas shortage, which continued on into the summer.

TODAY

Energy experts in the U. S. Treasury Department, which are regarded as the best in Washington, D. C., predict a national recession, which may lead into a depression, if the present oil crisis continues much longer. They state that if the Arab boycott continues, it will plunge the nation into a "economic tailspin," they are quick to point out that already some airlines are laying off workers, due to the cutback in the number of airline flights.

While the "energy crisis" is important to all people, it holds some particularly grim realities for the Black community in the U. S.

Increases in gasoline prices will be forthcoming. Presidential spokesmen have said that the price for the U. S. gallon of gas should now begin to approximate the price of the world gallon, which amounts to \$1.13 per gallon in some countries or like in Italy where gas costs \$1.25 per gallon. For Black who live in the inner city, their driving is restricted by city design to starts and stops, and they will be getting less mileage per gallon than will those drivers from the suburbs who drive on broad highways and casual suburban lanes. The results are that Black in urban areas will be spending more money for gas.

Due to the energy crisis, there is now talk going on which suggests that schools be closed down during the winter to conserve energy. The effects of these planned school closings will have untold effects on Black youth who are already suffering from an overdose of miseducation and non-education.

In addition, at present it is difficult to keep Black youth in school and even harder to impress regular attendance and perhaps the hardest chore of all is to inspire motivation. Black youth will not look kindly at the picture of themselves sitting in summertime hot, sweaty, ill equipped classrooms.

The final blow would be the elimination of the three-month block of summer time, which Black youth use to earn money for school clothes and other necessities.

The President has now lowered the anti-pollution standards in the cities to enable the urban industries to burn low grade coal for heat and power to run the plants. For Black living the

inner cities of this nation, this will mean that they will face billows of fumes released by the factories, causing an epidemic of respiratory ailments. In most inner city areas there are no winds to help in the dispersal of the smoke, soot, dust, fly ash, fumes, gases, stench and carbon monoxide thus creating a giant gas chamber for inner city Blacks.

Then there is the question of heat. As most Blacks well know during so-called normal winters heat in most tenements and public housing projects is just about unknown to the people living in the buildings. This winter landlords will claim that they are supporting the president by not producing heat for the apartments in his building. Mix enforced lower heat levels, and poor nutrition with a lack of funds for medical needs and the Black community can look forward to dire consequences in terms of health this winter.

Perhaps the most dire outcome of the "energy crisis" will be the losses Black will suffer in employment. As businesses move to confine working to light hours, drastic number of lay-offs will occur, especially on night-time shifts. This will have the effect of increasing the Black unemployment rate which is almost twice the national average to a level equal to the national level during the years of the depression.

TOMORROW

As our analysis of American society deepens, we are able to see how the entire economic system in the United States is interrelated.

In the case of the present oil shortage, it is important to note that it is not only gas and oil supplies which will be effected by the current short supply.

The petrochemical industry which produces petroleum based plastic products and synthetic fibers will

also feel the pinch of the oil shortage. This will mean that containers for milk, food, drugs, chemicals and so on will be in short supply. Also, many of the "fine vines or rages" that we are used to seeing in the stores, which are made from synthetic fibers will not be there. Because of the shortage some plastic plants has already cut back their production.

A vast group of consumer products from aspirins to auto tires, which require petroleum bases; a cut back in their production will mean another raise in the cost of food due to the high level of crop damage due to the absence of pesticides and herbicides in the fields.

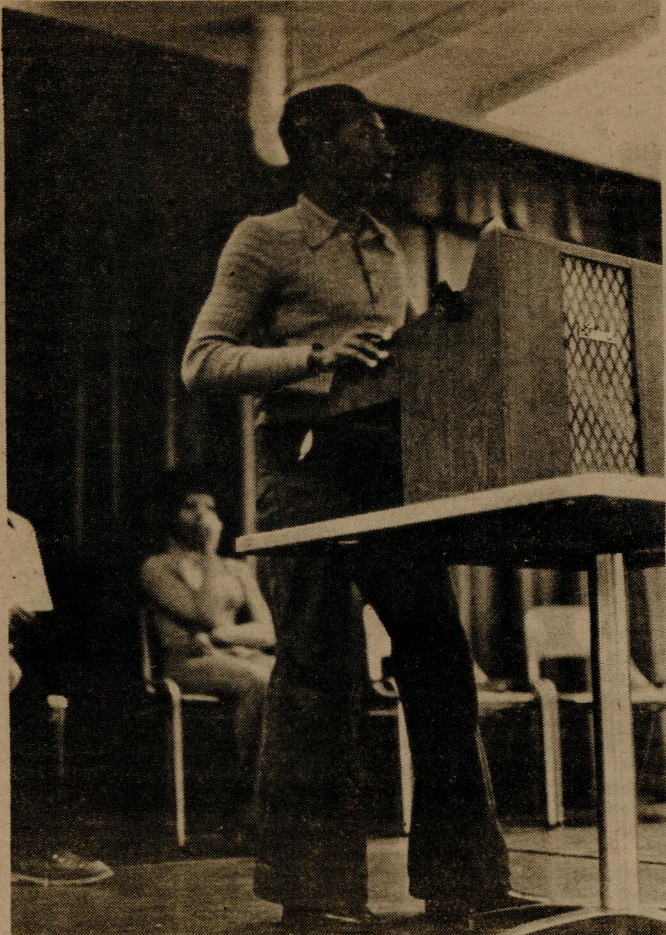
Many workers in this country are now very uneasy about job prospects, lay-offs and lost of overtime pay. This has caused them to hold off on purchases and instead are now saving their money in the case they have to face in income loss. This expected to cause a drop in sales, which will mean a cut back in production, which will mean lay-offs and plant shut-downs. This action will increase national unemployment by 1975 to a dangerous 7 to 8 per cent, which could rise to as high as 10 to 12 per cent if the Arab oil boycott continues.

According to Treasury experts the nation will face power blackouts from New York City to San Antonio, Texas. The last tanker from the Arab oil states filled before the boycott are now arriving in U. S. ports. Within a few weeks, lights across the nation will begin to dim as a direct result of the U. S. oil shortage.

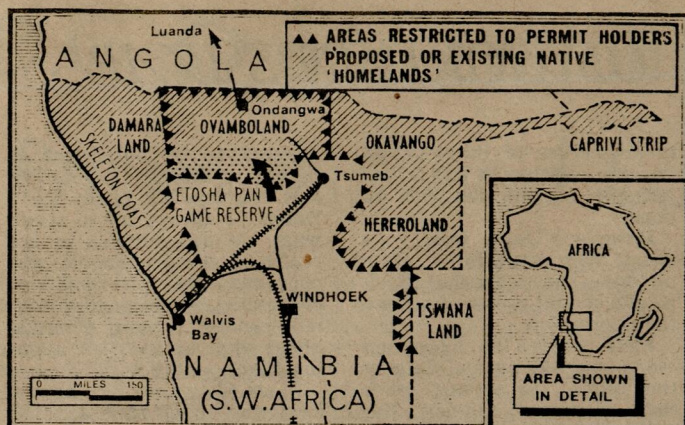
The Nixon administration has sated that gasoline rationing is inevitable, and that the administrative machinery and the gas stamps will be ready in about two months.

The present energy crisis bring two important question to mind. First, is the

(Cont'd on pg. 13)



MALIK KAMBON, FORMER STUDENT BODY VICE PRESIDENT at Southern University, shown addressing the crowd at Tennessee State University.



MAP SHOWS THE HUGE TERRITORY OF OVAMBOLAND, which is kept under strict regulations to prevent rebellions.

ALSC Completes Southern Conf.

The first ALSC Southern Regional Conference since the historic Frogmore meeting, was held Saturday, Nov. 24, in Nashville, Tenn. There were people participating representing 8 delegations in the Southern region. These delegations included Atlanta, Austin, Durham, Greensboro, Houston, Nashville, New Orleans, and Winston-Salem. Some of the major agenda items covered included the history of ALSC, a discussion of the ALSC Statement of Principles, and reports on the local efforts around the national programs (specifically the Repeal the Byrd Amendment Campaign and the Week of International Solidarity To Defeat Portuguese Imperialism).

The history of ALSC was discussed to provide general information for everyone and to add clarity to some aspects of the Committee's history, that have become clouded or distorted. With the aid of a study guide, developed by the research and development committee, the delegates discussed the ALSC Statement of Principles to get a clearer understanding of its historical development and content. A decision was made that each local committee would take the Statement of Principles and apply the analysis to their own local area of work and in that way, sum up the concrete conditions of the area. These

reports will be included as a major agenda item for the next regional meeting.

Local work around the Repeal the Byrd Amendment campaign, has produced some favorable results throughout the South.

Demonstrations and petition campaigns were organized in July and or September in Austin, Greensboro, Houston, Nashville, and Durham, and Nashville.

A petition campaign was also started in New Orleans.

Educationals and forums were held in Greensboro, Houston, Nashville and Durham.

A demonstration against Portuguese Imperialism is scheduled for Dec. 1st in New Orleans.

Atlanta ALSC successfully organized a protest demonstration against Rev. Ralph Abernathy's acceptance of a \$50,000 check from Gulf Oil Co.

Each local committee agreed to put forth efforts around the petition campaign to support the recognition of the New Republic of Guinea-Bissau. The minimum amount of signatures for each local is 2,500 and the deadline is set for Jan. 12th. The next regional meeting is to be held in Atlanta. Time and place to be announced.

ALSC regional conferences have already been held in the Midwestern and Northern regions.

Public floggings of Ovambos in Namibia (Southwest Africa) have again aroused interest in this secretive corner of the continent. It is governed by South Africa, in defiance of the United Nations, who gave the country its name and terminated South Africa's mandate over the territory in 1966. Use of the name Namibia was one of the reasons the tribal administration of the Ovambo homeland gave for ordering the floggings. This account of conditions there is by a London Observer reporter, who is preparing a report for the Minority Rights Group and is one of the few outsiders to have visited the territory in recent months.

The public floggings in Ovamboland, are only the latest entries in a vast catalogue of oppression by a discredited puppet regime and racist police who believe they are shielded from the eyes of the world.

For Ovamboland, a remote, dusty plain nearly as big as Ireland, is completely surrounded by a 12-ft. wire fence. No one can enter or leave without a permit.

I could get the elusive permit only on the ground that I was in transit to neighbouring Angola. The permit consisted of three duplicated sheets of closely-typed regulations that had the ring of an earlier age - "No trading with the natives; 'The behaviour of the permit holder in dealings with the natives must at all times be worthy'; 'the wearing of ultra-short miniskirts or shorts by women in the native areas is prohibited,' etc.

The Ovamboland border is nearly 2,000 miles by road from Johannesburg. A high gate blocks the strategic highway linking South Africa with Angola.

Through the gate, the new tarred road stretched straight and usually empty in the shimmering heat. I passed little traffic: a few British-built Bedford Army trucks carrying white troops in camouflaged battledress and an occasional small battered pick-up truck

crammed full of Ovambos.

After 50 miles, the scene changed abruptly from arid, empty thorn-bush country to sparse yellow grassland dotted with spiky makalani palms, where a few shallow water-holes support some livestock and their owners.

Nearly all of the 300,000 Ovambos, live in this region, in kraals consisting of small groups of circular thatched huts surrounded by a stockade. In the capital, a large village called Ondangwa, there are a number of brick-built houses with corrugated iron roofs and the spacious bungalows of South African officials, comfortably near to the large, white-painted police station.

The populated area is overgrazed by the Ovambos' cattle and numerous donkeys. I saw a few maize patches - they were not big enough to be called fields. Water is always a problem. For 10 months of the year, there is not enough, but, during the rains, half of Ovamboland can be flooded.

The Ovambos are among the most militant opponents of apartheid, hence perhaps the extensive repression being practised in their homeland. They paralyzed South West Africa by going on strike nearly two years ago.

It may seem surprising that a people from so remote and isolated an area, should set the trend, but the Ovambos have suffered from almost unparalleled exploitation, even by south African standards. The hated contract labour system, draws a particularly large proportion of the menfolk off to work as cheap labour for the booming white economy in the south. Married or not, the men must go alone, often for periods of a year at a time.

Contract labourers are classified, labelled and shipped off by the truckload to the white man's world. Once there, they live in indescribably bleak compounds, housing 5,000 or 6,000 labourer. They sleep in large dormitories on concrete slabs with a piece of felt a centimetre thick as a mattress. Unappetising food is common-

ly served up with a shovel.

South West Africa's highly profitable mines, fishing fleets and karakul farms, are dependent on the Ovambos' labour; their strike was so effective because 80 percent of the labour force is on contract. They were offered some concessions to get them back to work, but these have produced only marginal improvements.

The Ovambos' pay is in many cases, worse than the inadequate wages paid in South Africa. For example, the Tsumeb Corporation, a large, mainly American, but part British-owned cooper mine, pays its underground labourers a minimum of 65 cents a shift - about 3 shillings a week. But the miners are relatively well-off; many farm workers get only half as much.

By contrast, white employees generally earn more than the whites in South Africa, and pay less tax. A white shift boss at Tsumeb earns R375 a month and a mine captain gets R435.

The strike was broken by force, as well as by inducement. South African police rounded up several hundred strikers who had returned to Ovamboland and held them in appalling conditions, without any charge under emergency regulations. One Ovambo man I met, a devout Anglican, educated at the mission school, told me what happened to him during the strike.

'I was locked up in a steel-barred cage with 104 other men rounded up by the police at the same time as me. The cage wasn't big enough for everyone to lie down at night, so we took it in turns to sleep. There was a bucket as a latrine and dirty mealie meal (maize) porridge was thrown through the bars. We were in worse conditions than animals and not even allowed out to exercise.

'The police thought I had helped to organise the strike and took me away twice to beat me and give me electric shocks so I should confess. I was never charged with any offense, nor

(Cont'd on pg. 14)

Cold Winter Ahead

(cont'd from pg. 12)

question of the role played by the major oil companies in American society. Part of the blame for the current crisis lies with the oil companies, who like all other capitalist placed profits for themselves, high over the well being of the masses of people in this country. The second, is the fact of American foreign policy which has placed the United States in this dire fuel shortage position.

Once again, as in Vietnam, the politicians of this country have put the American people at odds with a people they have no real quarrel with. The people of the nations of Belgium and Japan have seen this fact

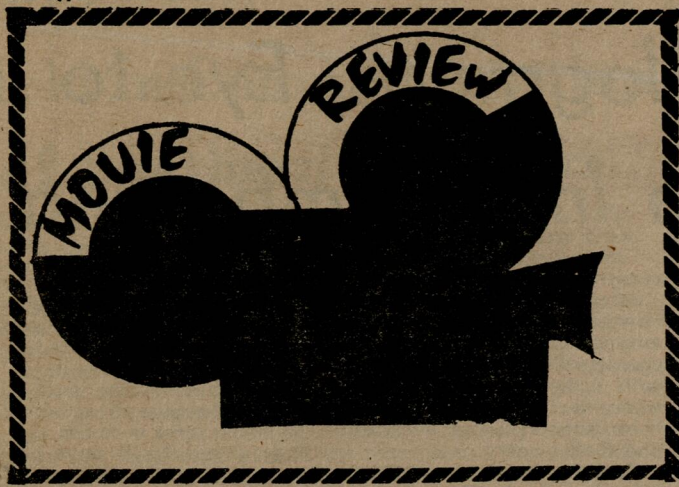
clearly and have stated that they are not willing to endure a winter of hardship and an uncertain spring and have forced their government to drop its support of Israel, thus ending the Arab boycott of their respective countries.

All the propaganda in the world about a return to frugality in individual use of energy, American ingenuity or the development of alternative resources will not heat any homes this winter. Only a lifting of the oil embargo, along with the ending of United States support of the illegal state of Israel or unusually warm winter will save Americans from the worst winter since World War II.



SIGN IN ONE OF THE ROOMS WHERE THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF ALSC convened in Nashville, Tenn.

REVIEW OF GORDON'S WAR



THE SPOOK WHO SAT BY THE DOOR

"Spook," starring Lawrence Cok, as super-infiltrator, mild-mannered Sam "Turk", is the latest Hollywood attempt at producing "positive Black films." the Effort is beneficial in one respect, but quite dangerous in others.

The script is very much like Sam Greenlee's book of the same title, but when one looks critically at the picture as it relates to the current struggle of Black people, interesting facts come to light.

"Spooks" successful struggle depends on the masses of people spontaneously arising to support his armed coalition. In a scene where Turk, after his 5 year stint with the Central Intelligence Agency, gathering knowledge of guerrilla warfare and sabotage techniques, and Daddy, second in command of a street gang, The Cobra's, in Southside Chicago, are shooting a game of nineball and speculating on the success of their armed struggle, Turk comments, "We will win only if the masses of Black people support us, - if they don't, then we will be finished in a week."

Historically, successful liberation movements did not depend on the spontaneity of the masses for success, rather they depended on critical analyses of their particular conditions and then educating

the masses to those conditions thereby, making their support paramount as opposed to leaving it to chance.

The organization of Spook's guerrilla team, lacked a common ideology which was characterized by each members' individualized concept of an abstract "freedom." Amilcar Cabral, slain leader of PAIGC, once wrote "Men do not struggle for the ideas in anyone's head, but to change their material conditions."

Spook was also about brothers gaining skills and using them for the benefit of the community. Turk spent 5 years working for the CIA, but he remembered that all the time he spent there studying, was because someone somewhere was engaged in productive labor. When he was young, it was his parents and grandparents' labor that enabled him to study.

The idea basically is acceptable as long as one remembers that an infiltrator has to have a strong sense of commitment and a sound ideological direction.

Lighting and camera work were good in this pictures, particularly the night scenes showing night attacks between Black Liberation forces and the National Guard.

Inside Ovamboland

(Cont'd from pg. 13) were any of the others. After 107 days, they suddenly let me go. I was very weak and sick and broken-hearted.'

This story is supported by much other evidence of police brutality. Four members of the congregation at St. Mary's Anglican Church, Odibo, were reported to have been gunned down by white police during the strike. Since the strike, there have been sporadic outbreaks of violence, both in Ovamboland and in the contract labourers' compounds, particularly at Katatura, near Windhoek.

Pretoria awarded 'self rule' to Ovamboland on 1 May as part of the Bantustan policy. A council of headmen, under Chief Filemon Elifas, was appointed; he is reported to have ordered and then watched the recent floggings. I was told that he had rounded up many members of opposition parties and jailed them under quasi-emergency regulations.

During my visit, I sensed an air of defiance among the people.

Just before I left Ovamboland, through the gate into Angola, I saw a boy playing with a toy bus made of old fencing wire. Although he was almost under the noses of the white South African border guards, the destination board of the toy bus, a small piece of card, carried the defiant and optimistic destination - 'Namibia.'

Executive Power

(Cont'd from pg. 2)

no indication that he might declare an emergency and put Washington under martial law.

But the sources couldn't deny that he indeed surrounded himself with men connected with the armed forces. His closest associate now is Alexander Haig, a former Army general. Close advisor Melvin Laird was formerly Secretary of Defense, Nixon's lawyer is former Pentagon counsel J. Fred Buzhardt, a West Point graduate. And John Bennett, another aide in the president's immediate circle, is a retired general.

The film Gordon's War, starring Paul Winfield (of Sounder), directed by Ossie Davis and released by 20th Century Fox, marked a shift in direction of so-called "Black Films."

The story deals with an ex-Green Beret, Gordon, who returns to Harlem from "the Nam" to find that his wife has died from an overdose of drugs and the "mob" had taken over the community.

Gordon organizes a group of three of his ex-army buddies and together they declare that they will drive the mob from the streets of Harlem.

Moving in military-like fashion, they hit the mob's pushers, pimps, prostitutes and front men, until the white leadership is forced into a position of sitting down and dealing with Gordon and his army for a settlement.

The result of the "big meeting" is that the No. 1 boss of the dope game in New York, is found shot to death in his car and Gordon escapes. Mr. No. 1's bodyguards by hiding in a trash truck driven by one of his buddies.

In the film, director Ossie Davis, tries to present the real side of the drug culture, not the romantic version portrayed in movies like "Superfly." In one scene, for example, Davis shows an aged Black woman with hands swollen four to five times their normal size, trying to find a vein in her hand which has not collapsed from years of pumping dope into her system. The point of the realism Davis states, is to "let the audience see some of the agony in the junkie's life."

Gordon's War does that quite well. The film paints an all too

clear picture of the level to which a community has fallen, because of the demands of dope.

However, Davis falls very short from drawing a clear picture of the means that Black people should use to eliminate the oppression.

First, the idea that a few men alone can take on and destroy the system, is nothing more than "popcorn" fantasy. The political awareness of the general Black community, is not at a level that it would allow armed Black men to roam the streets killing the "enemies of the people." Clear examples of this are evident by the bloody demise of many brave, but isolated Black paramilitary groups. A paramilitary force which is isolated from the masses of the people, can not hope to survive.

Second, Davis gives a very surface analysis of the problem of drugs. The analysis follows the line that all we have to do is drive the mob out of the Black community. The truth of the matter is, in a number of communities, this is in fact, taking place. But what you have is the replacement of the "white" dope hierarchy with a young, hip "Black" one.

Even with the problems of the film, Gordon's War is an important milestone for Black filmmakers. Ossie Davis gave some of the reasons in this quote from a recent interview, "Part of the Black man's struggle must be acceptance of the idea of cleaning up our communities." Davis adds, "We must control these images only when we control the images is liberation possible."

According to Davis, the time has passed for pimps and

pushers to be portrayed as heroes to the Black youth of this country. To again quote Davis, "I always try to relate what we are filming to the realities of the struggle and encourage by the choice of character and choice of materials, some serious thinking about what we must do about the Black situation."

Black films certainly have a long way to go, but as Mao says, "The journey of a thousand miles begins with the first step."

Gordon's War is such a step, toward positive Black films.

Caribbean Conference

(Cont'd from pg. 3)

intelligentsia are being drawn into the struggle on the side of the oppressed masses.

6. Sizeable concessions of land to the bauxite mining interests in Jamaica, have alienated peasants, workers, and the middle strata.

7. Malnutrition, illiteracy, high crime rates, and an upsurge in racism, as manifested in employment discrimination, and in discrimination in the enjoyment of social and

recreational facilities, has been the result of imperialist expansion in the area.

Owusu Sadaukai defined revolution to mean fundamental change in the political-economic system, the transformation of capitalism into socialism, and the changing of the ownership of the means of production from a handful of foreign exploiters to the masses of the Caribbean peoples, with a democratic state apparatus as the intermediary.

Imperialism, or the highest stage of capitalism, and the profit motive were also defined, and their relationship to the misery suffered by most of the Caribbean's peoples outlined.

A lively discussion, with much contribution from the floor, revolved around the question of what constitutes a Black revolutionary, and how Black revolutionaries from the Caribbean and elsewhere, could best participate in the struggle for Black liberation, now being waged in the area. Owusu urged our Caribbean brothers and sisters whose skills and ideas are needed, to return home because, "the revolution in Grenada will not be fought in Toronto, New York, or Nashville, but will be fought in Grenada."

Much clarification was given to the question of internationalization of the struggle, and the relationship between the struggles for Black liberation in the United States, the Caribbean, and in Africa.

Information from the other panels on "The USA, foreign domination, and the Caribbean," "Racism, strategies for change, and national development," and "ALSC and the Caribbean," will be carried in upcoming editions of the AFRICAN WORLD.

FILMS AVAILABLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For further information contact:

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

D.C. Organizations Provide Prison Aid and Education

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. - There are many organizations being created to counter the many problems confronting men and women suffering in the penal systems of this country.

Black People United for Prison Reform (BPUPR), and the Black Prisoners Support Committee of YOBU, are two such structures operating in Washington, D.C.

In an interview, Bro. Edele Lyde, chairman of BPUPR, discussed the goals and history of that organization.

In June 1972, BPUPR was started out of a growing concern for a change of the oppressive conditions Black people face in their everyday lives in general and the prison system in particular.

Basically, BPUPR is composed of Black people who are for the total liberation of all Black people and they see the role of prisons as one in which we must struggle against in our struggle for Black peoples liberation, Brother Edele stated.

He explained, that the penal system is a counter productive and counter revolutionary force against the struggle for the liberation of Black people.

The major objective of the organization, is to develop strategies whereby the oppressive conditions in prisons will not be dealt with in isolation, but must be seen as a part of the total struggle for the liberation of all Black people.

Edele pointed out that BPUPR functions primarily at two levels:

(1) To raise the level of awareness in the Black community of the actual role of prisons and how they affect Black people. (2) It serves as an organizing and mobilizing force to bring about fundamental change within the prison system.

"In order to do this, it is also necessary to bring about change within our social, educational, and political institutions," he added.

Brother Edele stated, "The political prisoner is a person

who is incarcerated not because he or she has committed a crime, but because he or she has acted against the interest of the state."

"Therefore, the penal system has instituted certain measures which serve to weaken political prisoners while incarcerated. The penal system has initiated certain measures to take away the prisoners basic rights."

In a direct statement of solidarity with the brothers and sisters behind the prison walls, the Black Prisoners Support Committee of YOBU's Howard University unit, recently sponsored a day of "Focus on Black prisoners." Activities of the afternoon and evening program, included speakers and a film. In addition to the showing of the film, "Teach Our Children," those attending the program were given a better understanding of the conditions inside "the joint" through discussion with several brothers who have been incarcerated in various youth state and federal penal institutions in the D.C. area and various other parts of the country.

The exchange between students and prisoners, provided an important step in the committee's attempt to inform students of the facts of racism and capitalism in American society which causes us to find more of our young brothers and sisters in penal institutions than in college.

Speaking at the prison session, Bro. Ben Chavis, detailed what he considered to be the three main functions of prisons: punishment, exploitation of labor and experimentation. Rev. Chavis drew from his own experiences within this country's criminal justice system in discussing these areas. He also spoke of the need for Black people to provide support to a number of political prisoners including Rap Brown.

The number of people who attended the gathering, was enough to be termed as a success by the Prison commit-

tees chairman, Sister Judy Layne.

The members of the Howard University Unit of YOBU, see the development of prisoners support committees as being very important in the total scope of the struggle against racism and capitalism in the United States.

The capitalist class which controls this country, have long used the penal system as a means to intimidate the developing revolutionaries forces within the United States. Many progressive Black youth have fallen victim to the traps set for them by the forces of repression. But, the struggle has surfaced in the prisons as well as shown by the many recent prison rebellions.

The members of the Howard University YOBU unit, call upon all youth to join the fight for the survival of prisoners and the end to barbaric treatment that they now receive at the hands of the prison officials.

The goal of the penal system seems to be two-fold: one to dehumanize and second, to scare some prisoners into submission by the horrors inflicted on others.

Historically, the prison system was able to control prisoners by using the old method of "Divide and Conquer." Officials would create tension to keep the prisoners divided and fighting among themselves. The authorities knew that in this state of mind, these men would never become politically aware. However, recently, their attempts have failed.

Due to the recent rise of political consciousness of prisoners, the penal system has begun to use other tactics to try to keep prisoners under control.

The justification of these new tactics is to change alleged anti-social attitudes of prisoners.

POLITICAL COOK BOOK

IMPERIALISM AND RACISM

In our last discussion in the cookbook, we discussed Monopoly Capitalism or Imperialism. In this discussion we shall deal with Imperialism and Racism.

As we all know, Racism was an ideological tool used to justify the brutal inhuman system of slavery. From its very beginning, racism has been primarily used to justify super-exploitation of Black labor. First slaves on the plantation and now Black, Chicano and Puerto Rican workers in agriculture, service and industrial sectors of the economy. Racism has always served the interest of the ruling class, the owners of Banks and industry, the buyers of labor power simply stated, the Capitalist class.

The special systems of racist oppression against Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, and Indians, enables the owners to pay these workers minimum wages for maximum work done. Maximum because they are placed in the hardest, most dangerous jobs.

Statistics clearly point this out when we check the median incomes for Black and white families and the additional profits the owners make as a result. The median income of white families is \$8,756 dollars, for Black families, its \$5,291. There is a difference of \$3,465

The amount of extra profits the capitalist makes from this system against Blacks is \$21,000,000,000 (\$21 billion). The amount from Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, and Indians is \$7,000,000,000 (\$7 billion). Together, this amounts to \$28 billion the small group of owners have to keep for themselves.

In the last cookbook we discussed how Capitalism develops to its higher stage, Imperialism, and we discussed how it expands beyond its particular national borders and influences and controls the politics, economies, and social systems of nations, and peoples throughout the world.

Imperialism is a system whereby not only do the owners of banks and industry exploit its workforce at home, but also the labor power of millions of people in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. With colonization of the African continent, we have also seen racism or white chauvinism, utilized as a tool of the ruling class of Europe for the exploitation of African resources and labor. Today, it is utilized by the Imperialist powers headed by the United States through their agent states of Israel, Rhodesia, South Africa and Neo-Colonial states, to super-exploit African workers and peasants.

The workers in the iron mines, diamond minds, gold and silver mines, oil fields, coffee plantations and other large plantations in Southern Africa, produce billions and billions of dollars of wealth, but because of the racist systems of apartheid and contract labor, make next to nothing for that labor. The wages of whites is in some cases, ten times that of Blacks. Blacks work for salary like 7 dollars a week, 30 dollars a month, and in some cases \$200 a year.

American corporations in Southern Africa (Mozambique, Angola, Rhodesia, Namibia, South Africa), support these systems because, like here in America, it enables them to pay less salary for maximum work. It allows super-exploitation to the max. It means that GM, Ford and Chrysler can get cars produced while only paying the Black workers producing them, 30 cents an hour instead of \$4.90 an hour like here. It means that the difference, which is much more than the difference in this country, can go into the owners pockets.

The struggle against racism here in the United States and in Southern Africa, go hand in hand, with the struggle against world Imperialism, for it was in the interest of Capitalism and Imperialism that these systems developed and it is now in the interest of Capitalism and Imperialism that they now stand.

The struggle against racism and white chauvinism anywhere is a struggle against Imperialism everywhere.



STORY IN THE NEWS. RECENTLY BLACK PEOPLE IN CANADA, TOOK TO THE STREETS TO protest the Canadian government's decision to send an economic trade mission to South Africa. Shown is one of several such demonstrations - this one on the grounds of the Canadian Parliament.

Africans Seek Cut of Oil to White Regimes

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA - African states meeting at a Ministerial Councils meeting of the Organization of African Unity, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia urged Arabs to cut oil to white regimes in southern Africa.

The conference went further then condemning Israel but, also, as stated by the Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity, that the time had come for Arab nations to use oil sanctions against the white dominated minority governments in Southern Africa.

Nzo Ekwangaki of Cameroon reported to the Ministerial Council, "...that the countries which are our worst enemies depend considerably on us for their energy supplies."

"In these circumstances it would be reasonable to think that the time has come for our Arab brothers to use the oil embargo as a weapon against these countries," he said.

Mr. Ekwangaki's report went on to state that 90 percent of the oil consumed by South Africa came from the Persian Gulf area, and about two-thirds of this from Arab countries there.

As for Portugal, he said, her oil comes from 15 countries, with Saudi Arabia and Iraq providing two-thirds.

Referring to Israel Mr. Ekwangaki placed emphasis on the partnership between Israel and South Africa. He said: "The cascade of

countries (African countries) severing relations has created a situation practically unprecedented in the annals of diplomacy and constitutes, at the African level, a significant defeat for Israeli diplomacy. After what occurred the only true friend Israel has in Africa is the Republic of South Africa."

The OAU Ministerial Council meeting demanding an end to Israeli aggression in the Middle East and the boycotting of oil to South Africa, came after discussion of the link among Portugal, colonizer of Angola and Mozambique, the United States and Israel. It has been reported that Portugal is now demanding more military aid from the United States to continue her colonial wars in southern Africa in return for permitting the U. S. use of the Azores to air lift military supplies to Israel.

On November 26 the South African government announced that if the Arab countries shut off its oil supplies the regime will do its best to see that Africans in Southern Africa suffer first.

In a new report from South Africa it was noted that the South African government would probably quickly halt all oil supplies going into Lesotho and Malawi, the tiny African states completely at the mercy of South Africa.

South Africa hopes that this threat will prevent the oil embargo which would severely cripple its economy.

WORLD VIEW

As workers and students of Black liberation, our understanding of those factors that shape, influence, and determine the development of the Black 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 Black 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. Black people must have a WORLD VIEW.



PORTUGAL

Situated on the western edge of the European continent, bordered by Spain on one side and the Atlantic Ocean on the other. Portugal has a land area of 35,510 sq. miles and a population around ten million.

The country's home economy is predominantly agricultural. It is one of the world's chief producers of olive oil and sardines. It also produces great quantities of cork, barley, oats, textiles, maize and wine.

Portugal was one of the first European countries to sail down the African coasts and to establish contact with African kingdoms.

Portugal eventually established a colonial empire that stretched from Asia, to Africa to South America. Even today Portugal's "overseas provinces" are 23 times the size of Portugal itself.

However, with the rise of nationalism in these "overseas provinces" Portugal's hold on the people of Mozambique, Angola, and Guinea-Bissau is rapidly approaching its end.

Portugal is now faced with the problem of fighting three wars on the African continent which it can't hope to win. In metropolitan Portugal public support for the policies of the government is at an all time low. In recent months open acts of sabotage against both political and military machinery of the state have become more and more frequent.

Point of Production

(Cont'd from pg. 7)

The true callous nature of Chrysler and its distinct disregard and despise for Blacks, was seen in this act since it was enacted in a country whose racist apartheid system would enable investors to practice wage slavery and thereby reduce their production costs. While racism does not explain the need for U.S. corporations, it has been used and is being used to justify and to reinforce the exploitation of non-white people globally.

The insatiable, relentless pursuit of profit is manifest throughout the world, where even in the smallest countries, the EXXON tiger can be seen wagging its tail, where large cumbersome cars bearing Ford, Chrysler, GM brands can be seen blocking traffic, where RCA and Zenith products serve as little more than household fixtures - in other words, the monster of U.S. capitalism is almost omnipresent.

From all angles of speculation, therefore, Chrysler must recover this \$17.4 million, which was lost in September and which loss they have recognized with anguished feelings. However, it must be understood that the recuperation of this amount will not be done as an act in and of itself; rather, it will be recovered at the same time normal profits are pouring in. This is their purpose of production.

At the offset, in their vicious pursuit of this recovery, Chrysler is already aided by the increase of technological development, faster shipping facilities, improved packaging and loading techniques - all of which are factors which have caused workers to be placed in a position in which they struggle and jostle against one another.

The immediate future therefore, promises to bring forth more pressure upon the already laden shoulders of workers, especially Black workers, the most exploited and lowest echelon of the U.S. working class.