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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Issues For African Liberation Month - May

Nixon, Repression, Rip-offs

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Throughout the U. S., Canada and the Caribbean, Black people are seriously involved in work for the third year as part of African liberation support activities in the western hemisphere.

This year, instead of efforts focusing on one African Liberation Day, a series of activities will take place throughout May, which has been designated African Liberation Month. Activities will spotlight concrete issues of national and international concern.

The International African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC) is again coordinating the movement in the western hemisphere.

The month-long activities will be highlighted by local demonstrations on May 18 and 19 (Malcolm X's birthday) and then, on May 25, a national demonstration in Washington, D. C. following a two-day conference on racism and imperialism.

A vital part of the activities will be a financial drive to raise \$75,000 to be donated to African liberation movement (see back page of this paper). Last year ALSC reached its goal of \$40,000 in support funds.

In an interview, ALSC chair person Dawolu Gene Locke said, "In addition to our continuing support for African liberation movements, there are three basic issues African Liberation Month will address. They are: the "energy crisis" rip off by oil monopolies, police repression in the Black community, and the impeachment of Richard Nixon."

"These issues," Locke noted, "demonstrate the severe crisis of imperialism and have an unmistakable impact on the lives of our people in the western hemisphere."
(Cont'd on pg. 15)



DELEGATES AT THE RECENT NATIONAL BLACK

Political Convention in Little Rock, Arkansas, listen attentively during early proceedings.

1974 Black Political Convention

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. - In this city, made famous by the dramatic 1957 fight to end school segregation, the Second National Black Political Convention was convened for three days in mid-March.

This time, the doors of Little Rock Central High School were wide open to the 1,600 delegates and observers who had come to attempt to further chart the course of Black political activity. But unlike 1957, when the task ahead seemed clear to those Blacks who gathered outside Central High, this group, faced with the realities of 1974, was to realize no such clarity.

The theme for the convention was "Organizing for Political Power," and the emphasis was on the sharing of organizing experiences in a full day of workshop sessions.

Delegates came from 32 states and the District of Columbia, but in far fewer numbers than for the first convention in 1972, which attracted 8,000 participants.

As the convention unfolded into workshops, speeches, resolutions and general floor discussions, it was clear that "Organizing for Political Power," meant different things to different people, many of those things in contradiction to each other.

Where do we focus our organizing? "Elect more Black politicians," was the idea dominant to Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson, as he addressed the gathering.

We first must recapture the Black politicians we've already elected, was the sentiment of Gary Mayor Richard Hatcher as he noted Black elected officials had dodged the convention en masse.

The mass struggle of Black people around basic issues is paramount, pointed out Owusu Sadaukai, as he said too many "slick talking" politicians are already riding the crest of the Black movement.

The absence of major Black

elected officials was glaring at the convention. Only four Black mayors appeared. Only Ron Dellums and John Conyers came from the Congressional Black Caucus. Black state legislators present could be counted on one hand. Congressman Charles Diggs, who along with Hatcher and Imamu Baraka, was a co-convenor of the convention, failed to show up. Jesse Jackson, who stopped by for a few hours, was one of only a few nationally projected Black figures who appeared.

Afterward, a large number of those absent were to say they didn't attend because, "I was not invited." One must
[Cont'd on pg. 2]

BLACK NATIONAL CONVENTION POLITICAL



MRS. DAISEY BATES (SECOND FROM LEFT), LEADER OF THE 1957 SCHOOL BATTLE, WAS honored during ceremony at the Little Rock convention.

1,600 Gather in Little Rock

[Cont'd from pg. 1]

assume that they get personal invitations to Democratic and Republican Party conventions.

But the reason most of them did not attend was clear enough. First of all, 1974 is not a presidential election year and there was little brokerage stock (votes, influence, etc.) to be bought and sold. Then, there was fear that the "nationalists" and "socialists" might vote through some issue they, the politicians, could not afford to be identified with. And, the Zionist organizations, which provide them with funds are upset over the 1972 convention position condemning Israeli aggression in the Middle East.

Under what structure do we organize? Again, there were several positions. "Build the national Black Assembly" was a workshop topic, as well as the position of some conference participants. The National Black Assembly was structured at the 1972 convention as the body to implement the progressive "National Black Agenda," also a product of the 1972 convention.

"We must start an independent Black party now," was the demand of some delegates. After considerable debate, a resolution to that effect was tabled by the convention. "An independent Black party must be built from the base up," said one woman delegate, "not decreed by this convention, which has no real base among Black people."

Around what questions do we organize? There was no shortage of answers to this question, reflecting more than anything else, the wide range and basic problems faced by Black people in this crisis-plagued society.

The community struggles workshops, headed by Owusu Sadaukai of ALSC, brought on dynamic and constructive ideas and discussions. The workshop on Political Repression included many people who had direct experiences with the most violent forms of repression. The Education workshop included people who are struggling for the right of Black people to receive an education.

The Labor workshop, coordinated by Nelson Johnson and addressed by veteran

labor organizers, Otis Hyde and Harry Wells, helped bring to the convention, discussion of vital issues facing the Black working class. Through several progressive resolutions, this workshop helped lay the foundation for the understanding that only with the firm base in the Black working class, can the body hope to achieve the lofty aims set forth in the National Black Agenda.

It was clear that the convention was not based in the masses of Black working people. Most delegates were of the radical Black petty bourgeoisie, and included a large number of "old movement" figures. There were few student activists apparent, and the number of youth in general was small.

The representation at the convention by many revolutionary and socialist elements did, however, mark a decided increase by such forces over the 1972 convention and reflected the growing trend in the Black movement toward anti-imperialist struggle.

Some 200 resolutions were submitted to the convention - many of them very progressive - but, all except ten resolutions were tabled into the Black Assembly.

What must be the goal of our organizing? The most forceful answer to this question came in a surprising speech by Imamu Baraka, who called for socialist revolution and the destruction of capitalism.

In a dramatic speech, Baraka outlined a clear analysis of the historical development of capitalism and imperialism and the role it has played in the historical oppression of Black people.

Baraka made a clear assertion of the need for a materialist base to correct ideology, pointed out the necessity for such an ideological base and made a strong repudiation of mysticism and over-glorification of feudal Africa.

Baraka stopped short of an analysis of the role of various class formations, but did offer a greater depth of analysis of the overall movement against capitalism and imperialism and the Black liberation struggle in the U.S., than ever before.

Those who considered them-

selves ideologically left of Baraka, applauded the analysis he presented, but were left with the question of his willingness to make an indepth analysis of class formations in this society and follow through, in the direction he outlined, in all aspects of his work.

On the other hand, those who had considered themselves in ideological harmony with him, were surprised and left to wonder to what extent he was really moving from his former positions.

Where from here? As the convention moved to a close, this question was in the air. This convention had none of the enthusiastic "charge" or "populism" noted at the 1972 gathering, but neither did it ferment many of the romantic notions and illusions fostered in 1972. There were fewer people, and it was clear that the convention was not mass based. But at least most participants were aware of that, unlike many people who took the 1972 extravaganza to mean a lot more than it did, or could.

Most democratic politicians have deserted the convention, but no longer do many delegates believe that any forceful body will ever hold them but so close.

The convention was relatively "sober" and serious. Deeper questions were asked and more speeches had analytical, rather just "feel good," content. Can this thing work, an important question, was asked. It was not submerged beneath a cover of illusions about instant Black unity. In this sense, there was a clear progression since 1972.

But the convention, at its close, did not provide a strong sense that it will survive in a useful form. Owusu Sadaukai, delivering the "charge to the convention" on its final day, said, "the convention-assembly must become a fighting vehicle for struggle, or it should be abandoned. Baraka and others echoed the sentiment.

The body is at a decisive stage. It can become a united front structure, pulling together large segments of the Black community into a mass struggle vehicle or it must be admitted that the formation has served its limited function and is no longer viable.

WORLD NEWS & ANALYSIS

Revolt in Ethiopia

ETHIOPIA - There is deep social unrest and a widespread demand for change in this East African monarchy. This situation has been developing quantitatively for decades. The ruling class, headed by Haile Selassie, profits from exploiting this nation's work force and resources. Over 100,000 peasants starved to death in 1973 while grain was shipped abroad. Famine has struck 700,000 men, women and children just this past year. Urban workers are underpaid and must go on strike for months on end to receive minimal increases. Teachers were on strike since May, 1973,

before returning to their jobs this March.

Imperialistic governments and companies use the backward feudal regime of Haile Selassie to set up military installations, exploit the cheap labor market, sell second-rate products and drain the country of its natural resources.

The workers, students, peasants and military personnel who are demonstrating for changes in Ethiopia want to put an end to the present policies.

In this edition of the **AFRICAN WORLD**, a member of the Ethiopian Students Union, offers us an analysis of the situation in Ethiopia.

Internal Turmoil in Portugal

PORTUGAL - Recent reports from Lisbon reveal rising internal opposition to this government's 13 year long colonial wars in Guinea-Bissau, Angola, and Mozambique.

For a number of years, there have been news items about the political and military activities of revolutionary Portuguese opposed to both the colonial wars and the domestic police state. But now top-ranking military officers have begun to make public their misgivings about Portugal's African policy.

General Antonio de Spínola, has written a book entitled, "Portugal and the Future," which argues that the colonial war cannot be won militarily. The general, who was dismissed, held the country's second highest post in the defense organization. He was deputy chief of staff of the Portuguese armed forces.

Also dismissed was General Francisco de Costa Gomes, the chief of staff, who agreed with Spínola about the impossibility for military victory in the colonial wars. He held the highest post in the country's defense organization.

Bookshops are selling out as fast as they can be supplied. The first edition had a print order of 50,000 copies. This is unheard of in a country where a serious work is considered a best seller if 3,000 copies are sold. Although Spínola's solution of developing a "free and democratic" federation of Portuguese states (including Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique) would be doomed to failure by the national liberation forces in these areas his book has placed the controversial issue of the colonial war on the public agenda. Previously, the government tried to forbid any public discussion of this issue.

During mid-March, 200 troops marched peacefully on Lisbon to demand an explanation for fighting a useless unjust war. They were disarmed and will face disciplinary

actions. Such solutions, however, will only aggravate the situation. This conflict will certainly deepen.

Why was such a book allowed to be published? The answer can be found by taking a close look at Premier Marcello Caetano's regime. The rightist faction is led by 79-year-old Americo Thomaz, president of Portugal. This faction believes a military victory is possible. The moderate forces have no single recognized leadership. But they would like to see both a speedy end to the war and the chance to maintain very close neo-colonial ties with Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique.

However, since Portugal is not an industrial nation, it lacks the economic capability to establish neo-colonialist relations. It is in fact a neo-colony of Britain. The left has been kept out of so-called legal politics, but is organized and offers the masses of laboring Portuguese the only viable solution - an end to the war and elimination of domestic and foreign private ownership of the country's major sources of wealth internally.

Premier Caetano has made statements which indicate that he would like to see a gradual, very slow, move towards "federation" (neo-colonial) status for Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique. He therefore, partially agreed with Spínola, but he has to maintain close ties with the right wing because at present, they control the government and military.

It is likely that he allowed the book to be published so that the necessary discussions of political alternatives to the impending military defeat could be aired. This will, of course, help to raise the level of political activity and force the Portuguese workers and peasants to decide that they don't want to fight a useless war, but to struggle for control of the political structure and economic base.

Massive Uprising Sweeps Ethiopia

YOBU NEWS FEATURE

by D. Rahmato

In the last few weeks the highly authoritarian government of Haile Selassie has been severely shaken up. A genuine popular uprising, involving industrial workers, teachers, civil servants, taxi-drivers, students, soldiers, priests and working women, has finally put to rest the myth that Ethiopia under Haile Selassie enjoyed good government and prosperity. This kind of mass, urban uprising, reminiscent of the French and Russian Revolutions, has never occurred in Ethiopia before.

The crisis had been brewing for a long time. It was touched off when teachers, unable to obtain a sympathetic hearing from government, decided to strike—a drastic step in view of the fact that strikes are outlawed in the country. They were soon joined by taxi-drivers whose business had been badly hurt by rising gasoline prices and licensing fees. A week of violent confrontation ensued in late February in which riot police indiscriminately shot at demonstrators, killing several dozen and arresting nearly six hundred.

The most critical point came when the country's military forces mutinied, and, in the first week of March, took over Asmara, Addis Ababa and other cities. Following this, the young Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions declared a general strike which lasted about a week. By mid-March, strikes and demonstrations involving airline employees, priests and working women had followed one after the other in quick succession.

The main demands of the insurgents were for higher pay and improved social benefits, democratic reforms such as freedom of the press, the right to organize unions and political parties, and land reform.

Though rebellious soldiers and striking workers did not call for the overthrow of the

government, they did not hesitate to express their deep dissatisfaction with the management of public affairs.

The main causes of the mass upsurge are many:

Abject poverty and a deteriorating economy in which prices of essential goods have soared up beyond the means of the average worker. Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in the world with per capita income of about \$50.00. In the past couple of years, inflation has severely impoverished the Ethiopian worker and peasant.

Flagrant corruption in government and mis-use of national resources.

Fascist repression and the denial of even the most basic human rights. Political parties and strikes are outlawed; there is no free press nor genuine popular elections.

An archaic land system in which less than 2 percent of the population (the ruling aristocracy) controls over 75 percent of the land.

A crudely fashioned, almost colonial, educational system which has proved to be highly inadequate and harmful.

A devastating famine in the countryside; it has been estimated that so far over 200,000 have died and that well over a million will perish before too long.

These are what caused people from all walks of life to defy the repressive machinery built by Haile Selassie for nearly forty years and express their discontent and bitterness in the form of street demonstrations, strikes and military mutiny.

The government, overwhelmed by this quick succession of popular anger, immediately promised constitutional reforms and democratization. Striking workers and rebellious troops were promised that their demands will be met.



HAILE SELASSIE HAS HAD TO PROMISE EXTENSIVE CHANGES IN FACE OF THE MASS uprising.

Haile Selassie has called for a constitutional conference to draft a new constitution. The country has been promised popular elections, a democratic form of government, etc. On paper at least, it seems that the government has given in to popular demand.

However, this ready willingness to concede to all demands is a deceptive maneuver. Haile Selassie and his associates are trying to buy time and to ride out the storm. The democratic reforms called for by workers and students cannot be implemented unless the basic structure of the present social system—a system which is feudalistic in many respects—is completely changed.

Neither Haile Selassie nor the Ethiopian ruling aristocracy is willing to accept any form of fundamental reform, for this would mean virtually the end of the monarchy and aristocracy. It would transfer power from the hands of this archaic class to the general population.

The current crisis in Ethiopia is very significant to the future



of the country. For the first time in the country's history a "popular movement" for change has been born. Quite obviously, Haile Selassie's authoritarian regime has been severely undermined. From now on, this feudal emperor or anyone in his place, will not be able to operate as if the people did not exist.

The crisis has created a new sense of political awareness among the popular masses, and this is a most important development.

It is quite conceivable that the government could try to unleash a reign of terror as soon as the momentum of the uprising is gone. But now, it will be dealing with a fairly alert populace, and will encounter stiff resistance. The chances for revolutionary struggle and for genuine democratic and progressive reforms are greater now than ever before.

BLA Figure

Sentenced To Life

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (LNS) - Former Panther 21 defendant and member of the Black Liberation Army (BLA) Sundiata Acoli (Clark Squire) was found guilty of first degree murder on March 12 by a jury of ten whites and two blacks. In New Jersey that brings a mandatory life sentence.

He was also found guilty on six additional charges of assault, robbery and illegal possession of a weapon. The charges come out of the May 2, 1973 shoot out on the New Jersey turnpike in which former Minister of Information of the New York Black Panthers, Zayd Mallk Shakur, a passenger in the car in which Sundiata was traveling, was killed along with a New Jersey state trooper.



ETHIOPIA STUDENTS LEAVE THE ETHIOPIA CHANCERY IN Washington after a brief take-over. Ethiopian students around the

world voiced support for the massive uprising.

Black Women Workers Say No To Lay-Offs

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. - In the laundry service department at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in D.C., there are 100 Black women workers who are struggling to maintain their jobs. Walter Reed has a plan to tear down the laundry service department and contract the service out to a private contracting firm. This action will be a direct threat to the livelihood of the Black workers there, because if there is no laundry service, what will happen to the workers there, where will they be placed? Walter Reed has failed to answer these questions. Not only have they failed to answer these questions, but it is almost assured that if Walter Reed administrators are to place these Black women somewhere else, they will be placed in jobs paying less than those in the laundry service, and where the working conditions are worse, and dead-end jobs with no possibility of advancement.

Through the leadership of U-BAD (United Blacks Against Discrimination), the laundry workers have been rallying other workers at Walter Reed and some community organizations to support their cause.

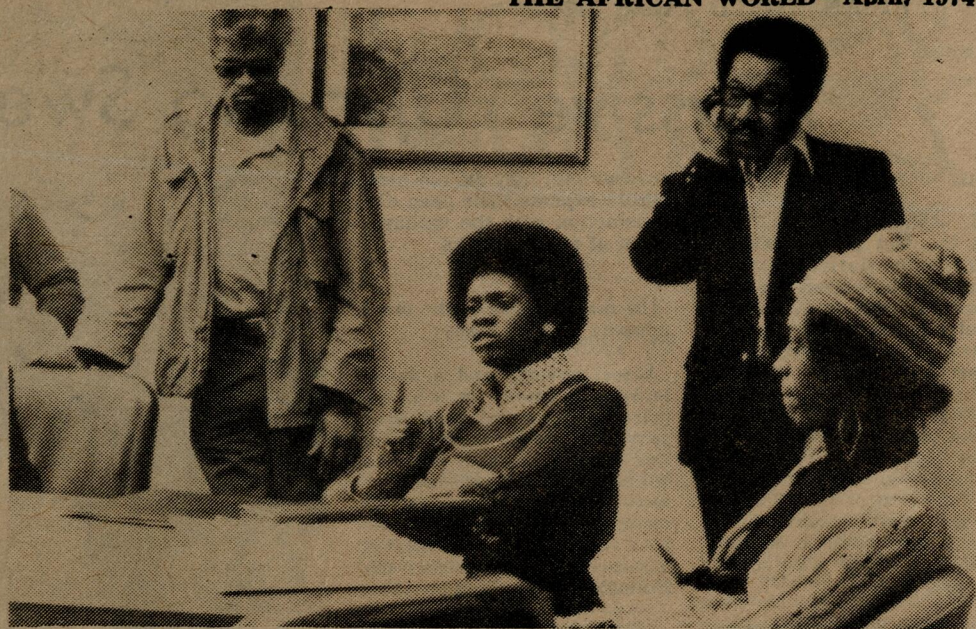
The laundry workers are demanding that Walter Reed begin implementing a program whereby the women in the laundry service will be able to get training for some meaningful jobs. The Black workers throughout the base have skills and talents, or have the potential to develop many skills and talents, which have remained undeveloped because of racist promotion policies.

Sgt. Stevens, co-chairman of U-BAD said, "there are sisters in laundry with typing and clerical skills, nursing and other meaningful skills. Some of them were put in laundry five, ten and even more years ago, with the understanding that they were there temporarily until there were openings in their skilled area. There has been hundreds of openings since, but these Black women are never considered. There are many Black people here with skills under-utilized."

Another way the contracting scheme takes advantage of workers, is that those who are hired by the contracting firm will be paid much less than the Walter Reed workers for the same labor. The workers at these contracting firms are paid below the minimum wage level and virtually have no rights in disputes with management.

They can easily be fired with no means of redress.

The factor of an organized worker thrust is another development to be considered at Walter Reed. Brother Stevens pointed this out when he said, "those Black women in the laundry have been the backbone to the struggles of all Black workers here at the base. When we were at Food Service, they were there in full force, when we were in the



MEMBERS OF U-BAD CONFRONT DONALD WITTNER, HEAD CIVILIAN AT WALTER REED Army Hospital.

Animal Caretakers Section, they were there in full force, whenever-at-anytime we are engaged in actions to increase the pay, better the conditions of work and fight discrimination,

they are always there. A lot of changes for the better that Black folks here have received, would not have been if it was not for them."

July 1st is the date that the

laundry is to be eliminated and Black workers at Walter Reed

are tired of being shuffled around like horses from one filthy barn to another.

Coalition of Labor Union Women

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

CHICAGO - In the last year, the women's movement has taken a new trend - the discontent of working women has brought about the beginning development of a revolutionary mass movement of working women, with emphasis, not on narrow feminism, but dealing mainly with on-the-job and union problems.

Top women union bureaucrats have been organizing Regional Union Women Conferences preparing for the founding of a national organization, Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW), funded by Ford Foundation, in order to head off the development of progressive Working Women Movements and to control any type of mass movement by working women.

The Founding Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW) Conference was held in Chicago, March 22-24. Three thousand, two hundred women from 58 trade unions, attended the conference. There were many Black and Spanish-speaking women present, including rank-and-filers and top

union officials. Unions represented included: United Auto Workers, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), American Federation of Teachers, United Steelworkers of America, United Farm Workers, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Brotherhood of Teamsters, Amalgamated Meat Cutters, Communications Workers of America, Service Employees International Union, International Typographical Union and others.

Attie Wyatt, of Chicago, a CLUW founder and Black director of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers' Union, opened the conference. She said, "The purpose of the conference is to bring together women trade union members to deal with special concerns as unionists and women in the labor force; to begin to organize the unorganized; and to establish a structure and guidelines for an ongoing organization."

The conference included speakers, plenary sessions and workshops. According to the

top union officials, small workshops were set up to insure input on the structure from the members of the conference. But the workshops and plenary sessions were designed by the union bureaucrats to limit or prevent participation from the rank-and-file. Such precedures as Roberts' Rules of order, were used to prevent opposition and keep the conference under bureaucratic control.

Vigorous and sometimes heated discussions, took place in the workshops and in the plenary sessions over what type of structure CLUW should have.

One major issue was whether CLUW should support the United Farm Workers Union (UFW). The bureaucrats included in the Proposed Statements of Purpose, Amendment 14, which stated "National CLUW and area CLUW chapters shall not be involved in issues or activities which a union involved identifies as related to a jurisdictional dispute," in order to keep from supporting the UFW, since there is a dispute between the UFW and the leadership of the Teamsters. Many rank-and-file delegates called for this amendment to be deleted. Although the union bureaucrats tried to keep the amendment as written, a vast majority voted to delete it.

Another major issue was - should CLUW membership be open to non-union women (workers wives, unorganized and unemployed women). The union bureaucrats waited until the end of the session, about 11:45 to deal with this issue. Many rank-and-filers pushed strongly for an amendment to the proposed structure for CLUW to include non-union women. Olga Madar, international vice president of United Auto Workers and conference coordinator, who was chairing the evening session said, "It is late, we have to develop a statement of purpose tonight. It does not have to be perfect, just something you can 'live with.' I know you are tired and don't want to be here all night; we must be out of this room by 12." It was then proposed that the structure be accepted as

written with the deletion of amendment 14, dealing with the UFW. The majority voted to "live with" the proposed structure.

In the final plenary session, the issue of the UFW was raised again from the floor. Juanita Flores of the UFW spoke to the delegates, pleading for CLUW support for their struggle and the boycott of lettuce, grapes and Gallo Wine. She received a standing ovation. After the speech, many delegates called for support of the UFW (since amendment 14 had been deleted). Attie Wyatt, chairing the meeting, using Robert's Rules of Order, stated that they were "out of order" and proceeded with business.

Throughout the conference, there were two distinct views as to what the structure of CLUW should be. The rank-and-file wanted a mass-based structure, with CLUW as democratic as possible, to insure that CLUW would serve in their interest. The bureaucrats wanted a structure that facilitated their control from top down.

The bureaucrats won the battle on the national level, but the real battle will be fought on the local level. National structures are useless unless there are local organizations to carry them out.

Three convenors were elected for each state to set up local CLUW chapters. CLUW will be like other international unions if the bureaucrats continue to control it. But CLUW can be a vital workable structure if progressive forces do the local organizing that the bureaucrats are not going to do, and develop an organization that is controlled by the rank-and-file in their interest; an organization that goes beyond opportunism and trade unionism, but begins to speak to the real needs of working class women; an organization that links the working women's struggle with the overall working class movement to overthrow capitalism, which is the fundamental cause of women's oppression.



TWO WOMEN WORKERS FROM THE LAUNDRY SERVICE LISTEN DURING THE confrontation at Wittner's office.

Start of New Concept of Black Campus Queen

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Since the 1960's Black people in the United States have been challenging many of the "standards" which represent the racist nature of American society. One of the outstanding examples is that of the issue of beauty and the status of women in society.

Students at Washington Technical Institute, located in the nation's capital are continuing to challenge what they consider to be "unreal and discriminatory ideas about Black women."

In their recent "Miss WTI" contest, the students chose another path from the usual "beauty queen" contest. Instead of Black women as just well shaped lumps of dark meat, the students at WTI put together a process, which was designed to illustrate physical beauty, but also an understanding of and the ability to recognize and explain the oppressive conditions which face Black people daily.

The contest was run in a three phase process. First, each contestant wrote a paper on the theme: "The Role of the Black Working Woman in Today's Black Society," on which she received a score between 1-33.

Next, each contestant was interviewed by a panel of judges for which they were given another score of between

1-33. This interview consisted of questions on the role of the Black woman in building the Black community and struggling against racism and capitalism.

The third phase of the contest was a panel discussion with the four finalists in the contest, where each responded to questions about the nature of the Black struggle taking place around the world.

Sister Carolyn Coleman was selected by the students of Washington Technical Institute to represent them as Miss WIT, due to her consistent high scores in every phase of the contest and her understanding of the conditions with Blacks face.

A statement issued by the Student Government Association at WTI, summed the new direction for the contest:

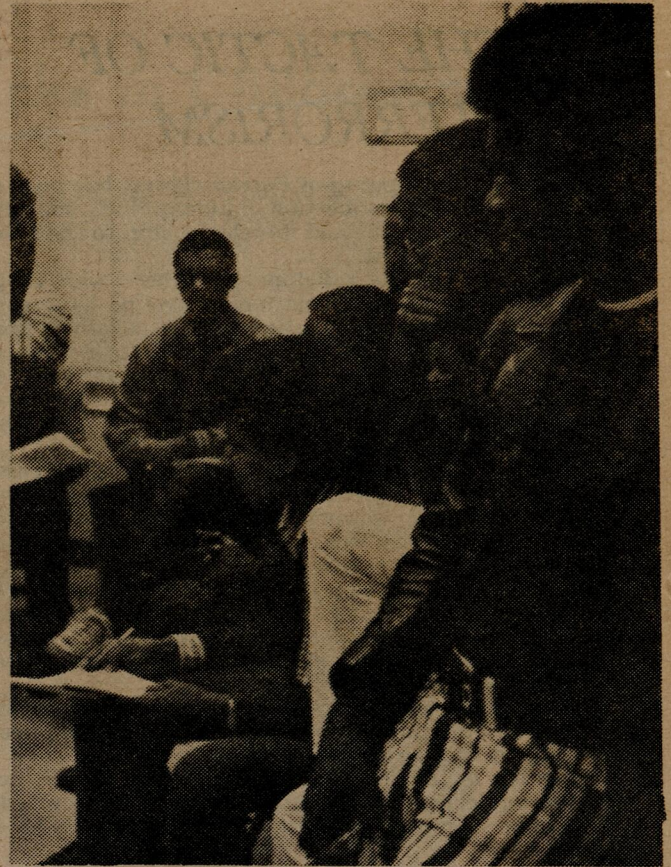
"Miss WTI was not chosen for beauty, charm or grace, but primarily for her ability to recognize and explain the oppressive conditions which face us all daily.

"We as a people, have many beautiful sisters, but beauty will not free us. In our community, it is common practice to have the highest prices and lowest quality, to be constantly overworked and underpaid, to be trapped in low grade jobs with no hope of promotion.

"We are trying to redesign our activities and take these things into consideration. Whatever we do should be based on the reality of the lives we live. It does no good to come to WTI and pretend that we are not oppressed. In fact, most of us came to Tech to escape that oppression. We must now start fighting to destroy oppression in every form.

"In order to do so, everything we do or say must be directed toward fighting racism and imperialism which are the foundation of our oppression."

In opposition to the advances being made at WTI around the question of the definition of Black womanhood, Hal Jackson Productions, one of the groups which began the Miss Black America idea, announced that this year for the first time, that "little white girls" will be allowed to enter the "Miss Black Teenage America Contest." A spokesman for Hal Jackson stated the move to allow "little white girls" to enter the contest was made because of the large demand on the part of the white community for the contest to be opened up to everyone, not just Blacks. Officials of the contest stated that they may have to change the name of the contest from the "Miss Black Teenage America" to something else.



STUDENTS AT SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY DURING THE confrontation there last year. Students at Livingston College voiced many of the same issues.

Black Students Fight Financial Cutbacks

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

NEW JERSEY - At Livingston College in New Jersey, students are organizing to fight education cutbacks on state and federal levels.

Recently, the students mobilized to resist cutbacks which threaten their education future and lower their standard of living and learning. The cutbacks will wipe out the educational gains made by national minorities in the struggles of the sixties.

In midst of the San Francisco State, Columbia University and Newark rebellions, Livingston College was created to meet the growing unrest among Black and Puerto Rican youth in New Jersey with admissions policy favorable to minority students, a progressive faculty and curriculum, and a promise of student input in decision-making of the college.

Now the students recognize that they have to organize to preserve their gains in the midst of the present economic crisis. The Livingston College struggle was heightened when 200 Black students seized the Deans' offices, held administrators captive and issued a set of 43 demands. Many of the demands were endorsed by the Union Estudiantil Puertorri-

quena, the Livingston Student Union and the Paritan Caucus, a student-faculty socialist organization.

The student union reorganized its coordinating committee to include representatives of the three student groups.

Students organized a series of meetings to gain support and to effectively disrupt the University Board of Governors. A coalition of 300 faculty and students filled the meeting, took over control from the officials and identified themselves and the corporations they represent and walked out when the Board refused to respond and moved on to the next item on the agenda - the funding of millions of dollars for the school of criminal justice.

The students demands were no different from those presented by students at Southern University last year. The demands included improved health care, food services, recreational facilities increases in financial aid, student control of campus security and student fees, and disarming campus police.

Students at Livingston are attempting to build a statewide movement against attacks on education, originating in Washington.



FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: SARAH WILLIAMS, SECOND RUNNER-UP: CAROLYN COLEMAN, Miss WTI; Marguerite Fairley, 3rd runner-up.

Increasing Activism Among African Students

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

In recent weeks, African students have launched demonstrations, and strikes against their government's spending practices or the imperialist practices of foreign nations. Such protests have occurred in Nigeria, Dahomey, Niger, Sudan, Kenya and Tanzania.

The Tanzania protests were the only ones not directed against their government's policies. Tanzanian students, by the thousands, have protested the presence of U.S. battleships in the Indian Ocean, and the policies of Britain toward Southern Africa during a visit by the British Foreign Secretary.

Kenyan students also demonstrated against the British Foreign Secretary, but they keyed on their own government's practice of spending large sums of money catering to western visitors, while making only token contributions to African liberation movements.

In other countries, students

were rebelling against inadequate financial support for education. In many countries, the students noted that their government was initiating policies to enhance the wealth of growing bourgeois classes, while neglecting the educational needs of students.

In Nigeria, all but one of the

nation's universities were shut down during protests.

In Dahomey, several universities and a technical school were shut down.

In Niger, the government blamed much of the student unrest on "imported ideologies," but admitted that most of the complaints were legitimate.

THE TACTIC OF TERRORISM

The recent kidnapping of Patricia Hurst has once again brought up the question of kidnapping - and other forms of terrorism - and its relationship to the revolutionary movement.

The reaction to the kidnapping has been wide ranging. Some avowedly revolutionary groups have supported it as another revolutionary blow against "the system." Others have raced each other to indignantly condemn the actions and turn up their nose at such tactics. Predictably the bourgeois press has been outraged, attempting to evoke a wave of sympathy for the "innocent" Hurst family.

We feel little such sympathy. The present day Hurst family inherited a fortune wrung from the sweat and blood of people who worked in their mines and other property in the mid-west and west, and in fact, all over the world. The Hurst Communication empire - newspapers, radio, magazines and TV - are among the leaders of the bourgeois media which constantly attempt to deceive Black and other oppressed people and slander courageous struggles imperialism by people all over the world.

So the Hurst family is not exactly innocent; they are not at all unfamiliar with suffering - they have been dishing it out for decades!

Thus the main concern is not the Hurst family, but the struggle against monopoly capitalism, and whether kidnapping pushes that struggle forward or holds it back.

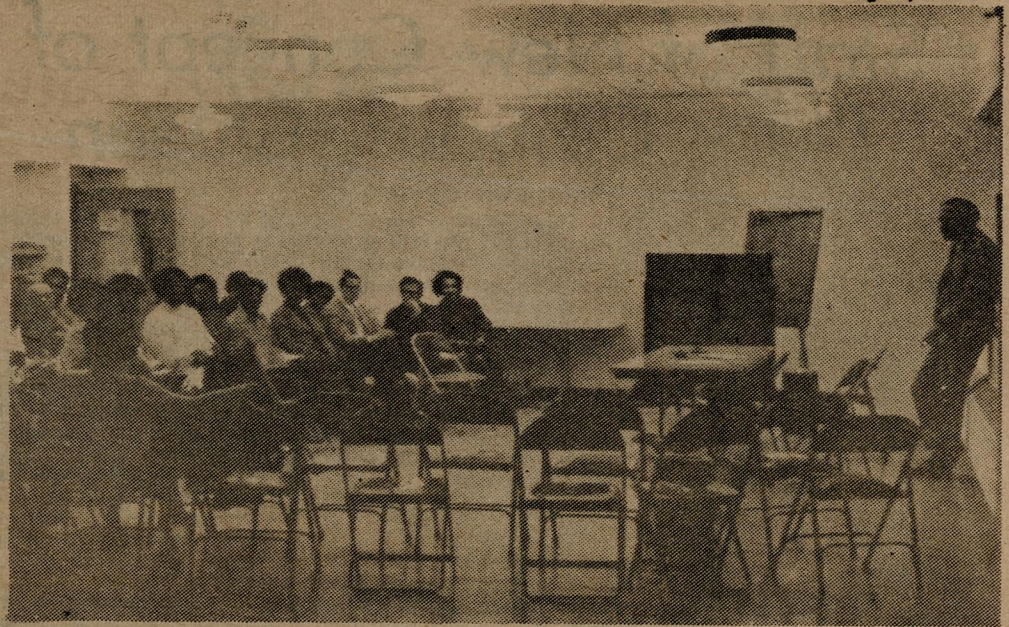
What will it take to end the oppression of Black and other oppressed and exploited people? What will it take to end what Mao-Tse-Tung calls "the criminal rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class?" All the successful revolutionary struggles of the 20th century bear out the historical truth that the key to victory is the masses.

Likewise, our struggle against oppression cannot succeed unless revolutionaries have involved and educated the masses of people. And it is in this light that tactics must be evaluated.

Some groups have attempted to justify their strategy by using a quotation from Mao-Tse-Tung: "Political power grows from the barrel of a gun." This concept, however, came from the specific conditions of the Chinese revolution - a situation where the political struggle was being waged by large armies roaming China's vast countryside. Mao has made another statement which we feel is more universally applicable: "Politics in command." This means that at every step of our struggle, we must subordinate all considerations, including military and technical ones, to the correct political assessment.

Was, then, the kidnapping of Patricia Hearst (and other isolated paramilitary acts) a correct tactic for this stage of our struggle? We think not. We think that the rising inflation, unemployment, political repression, police brutality and other such characteristics of this period, are the correct issues for revolutionaries and activists to tackle. And we think that the correct approach is to join and increase the rising mass struggles of our people against such oppression and exploitation.

[Cont'd on pg. 14]



WHEN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS DECIDED TO CONTINUE class despite the strike, they were confronted with an aroused community.

Black Community Support for Teachers Strike

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
KANSAS CITY, Missouri - For the first time in history Kansas City Missouri's teachers went on strike and forced the closing of the local public school system.

The local Black community played a major role in that closing.

On March 18, the teachers went on strike. Though the strike failed to cause major problems in the white school district, the conditions of Black schools, which make up 65 percent of the school district where rapidly deteriorating and becoming a health and safety hazard to Black students.

The deterioration of the schools could be directly attributive to the fact that other unions members who worked in the schools besides the teachers, honored the strike and would not cross the teachers' picket lines, causing a shortage of food and fuel, and unsanitary conditions.

The racist nature of Dr. Robert Medcalf, school district superintendent, was displayed in the fact that he allowed the school to operate under these conditions for two weeks before Black parents forced its closing.

Responding to the plea sent out by local community leaders, 2,000 parents showed up and voiced concern for the welfare of their children.

Fifty representatives of community groups and parents went to the Board of Education building at 8 a.m. and demanded that Dr. Medcalf close the schools until the strike was ended.

Later that morning, Dr. Medcalf announced that because of concern for health and safety of students, welfare of non-striking employees, and continued destruction of school district property the schools would be closed until employees returned to work.

There were numerous reasons why the community chose to ask for the closing of the schools instead of the teachers returning to work.

One Black parent stated that all demands the teachers are asking for will help the Black community.

The conditions of schools in the Black community reflects the capitalist system in which it operates.

The PTA, a vehicle which Black parents could use to improve their conditions, is hindered by the administration's policy of discouraging evening meetings at the school, due to the expense required in keeping a school open after closing hours. However, evening meetings are the convenient time for working parents.

The schools aren't community oriented. The gym can't be used after hours by the children nor can other school facilities be used by social clubs.

Also, Kansas City Missouri's public school's curriculum in the Black district, is designed to turn out good factory workers with no chance for advancement. In one high school in the Black community, a student can not earn enough high school credits to enter most colleges.

Although the present conditions are enough to cause Black parents to support the issues presented by the teachers, Kansas City, Missouri's educational system's history is one of heightening contradictions.

Last year, SCLC filed suit against the local school board, charging them with inadequate

education and the damaging of children.

Leon Clanton, coordinator of the Youth Leadership Development program in Kansas City, Missouri and former reading teacher, stated that the educational policy has always been an issue in the predominantly Black school district and that there is discrimination in the handing down of policies to the district.

Clanton told how the students expressed their disapproval of the educational system in the riots in 1968. Further frustrations were expressed with the integration of schools. With the integration of the faculty, white teachers were placed in inadequate classrooms, which lead to their frustration. The majority of young Black teachers were becoming receptive to their students and experienced frustration in teaching them irrelevant material.

Out of this situation arose the demands of the striking teachers, which include a class size of 20-students to 1 teacher, adequate resources and supplies, a salary hike due to the spiraling of inflation, and more preparation time.

Though the media and Dr. Medcalf have tried to say that the teachers strike is solely for money at the expense of the student, Black parents don't believe it.

One parent stated that quality education does not mean keeping schools open. And that all that the children are losing now is worth it if the situation will be better with the granting of the teachers' demands.

Members of the Kansas City, Missouri school district organized Concerned Parents and Patrons of the Kansas City School District, to handle problems that would affect the community during the strike.

The group has organized centers to supervise school-age children of working parents.

The Black community is starting to organize and unify in support of the issues concerning the teachers strike. They have the welfare of their children and the community at heart and refused to get caught up in supporting the color of the teacher.

One Black parent stated that [Cont'd on pg. 10]



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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

PRODUCTIVITY

Most bourgeois economists define productivity as "output per man hour." In order to increase "output per man hour" employers have introduced machinery which cuts labor (labor-saving devices).

However, productivity can also rise as workers are now finding out by speeding up the assembly line or cutting the size of the workforce on a particular job, and forcing the remaining members of the workforce to do the same job with less men or women.

For example, if an automobile assembly line is speeded up, the same number of workers will be forced to produce more cars in the same amount of time, as a result the over all productivity of the assembly line will rise.

From this we are able to see that "productivity" does not simply refer to the total amount of goods and products being produced. It is in fact a means of measuring how efficient the capitalists are in extracting labor power from the workers they employ. The capitalist, who owns and controls the means of production views productivity as profits. The more production the capitalist can drain from each worker means increased profits into his pockets.

Historically, under capitalism, production has increased because of the development of machinery. A prime example is the period following the American Civil War, wherein the quality of American machinery took a leap over the rest of the world.

However, lately other nations have been investing more money into technological improvement than the United States. In the period from 1960 to 1969 Japan spent 27 percent of its gross national product for technological improvement as compared to only 13 percent for the United States.

Traditionally, the United States' technological improvement has come as a result of adapting military and defense research findings to industrial use. But, with the recent cut back in military operations overseas, money for defense research is drying up.

As a result businesses in the United States are losing their markets to companies from overseas. In order to recover their losses capitalists have moved to cut production costs. One of each ways this can be done is by lowering the wages paid to labor.

But, as a result of years of struggle on the part of workers for certain basic benefits and rights, capitalists find this hard to do directly to many American workers. So, they move to find another work force, which is usually found in Asia, Africa, Latin or South America, which can be paid less to produce the same amount of foods.

Thus, companies are leaving the United States in the form of runaway shops and forcing workers off the production lines and onto the welfare and unemployment lines.



More Cutbacks in Children's Food

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The school children of the poor and Black communities, will probably be deprived of their free or thrifty school lunches, because the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) wants to pay cash instead of commodity purchases to schools and other food programs in the U.S and abroad.

Agriculture Secretary, Earl L. Butz, recommends a gradual phase-down (and hopefully, phase-out) of the existing procurement and distribution programs during the coming fiscal year.

This slow phase-down will take food out of the children's mouths only slower - instead of just taking it away all at once. But the effect will still be the same. The children will suffer at the expense of rising monopoly capitalism in this country and abroad.

This proposal would not only affect school children, but other recipients of non-profit organizations such as old-age homes, foreign relief shipments and the Red Cross.

Although USDA speculated the government can provide an equivalent amount of assistance with a such program that is now provided with the commodity program, Senator McGovern, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, argues that the government can purchase food at half the price that any organization would be able to on an open market.

Butz says that if all of the



FOOD FOR HUNGRY POOR CHILDREN CONTINUES TO BE cutback in various fashions.

storage, transportation and administration costs of the present food procurement were taken into account, there would be an overall saving. On the other hand, McGovern ex-

pressed doubt about any actual savings, unless the government decided not to give the states any assistance for administering the program themselves.

Food for Profits, Not People

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The working poor of the United States, face yet another crisis of daily survival. This time, it concerns food - a basic necessity.

Due to the so-called "shortages" in food supply, prices of food have increased 19.5 percent over the past year. And it is estimated that they will rise another 12 percent this year.

When President Nixon lifted the mid-summer food price freeze, wholesale prices increased 19.3 percent, and they have been increasing every since.

Another factor present is the amounts of foreign trade. Foreign sales accounted for a large share of the production, while diminishing supply here, and driving up prices.

While in most countries, governments regulate food supply, the same is not true of the U.S. Monopolistic food corporations have control over the food supply. One hundred agribusiness monopolies own 71 percent of the profits for production and marketing, and four corporations share 50 percent of food supply. For example, Campbell's Soup controls 90 percent of the soup market.

A recent Federal Trade Commission survey indicates that food giants have over-

charged the public for \$2.1 billion within one year, among 13 food lines including milk companies, grain companies, meat-packers, soft drink companies, and cake processors. These corporations obtain huge profits at the expense of the working masses. Del Monte's profits increased 21 percent last year, Pillsbury, up 38 percent and Iowa Beef, up 58 percent.

But not only food companies profit. Some of the biggest banks and corporations also gain profit as a result of their agriculture investments. Dow Chemical received a 43 percent profit on its investments, while Exxon, an oil corporation received 81 percent profit.

Others receiving huge profits from their "side line" investment in agriculture were First National City Bank, up 28 percent; U.S. Steel, up 182 percent; Bankamerica, up 16 percent; Monsanto Chemical, up 192 percent; and International Mining and Chemical, up 212 percent in profits.

After these multinational corporations gain tremendous profits in their particular industry, they continue to suck in huge amounts from other investments.

As they pretend to be competitive on television and on other advertising, the true nature can be seen in the fact that out of 1,200 canners in the

U.S., only four - Campbell, Heinz, Del Monte, and Libby control 80 percent of the profits in this industry.

On the one hand, prices and profits increase while wages remain the same. American working people are being squeezed in two opposing ways at the same time. Jobs are decreasing as workers are being laid off and no new jobs are being created, but prices and profits for large companies, are still soaring.

There seems to be no end to the price increases. These conditions in supermarkets make it very hard for a working person to support a family and eat nutritious meals. Workers must have wage increases to bring themselves up to the standard-of-living.

Another segment of society that suffers is the small farmer. He must pay for the high cost of fuel, for expensive equipment and machines, and he is dictated low prices for his raw food commodities by big food processors. He, too, is being squeezed on all sides.

These giant monopolies exist to make profit and not to supply food at reasonable prices. They process and sell food because it makes them money. The majority of the people in the U.S., who are working, must pay these

(Cont'd on pg. 9)

FBI Tactics Against Black Groups Revealed

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Who killed Malcolm X? Who was responsible for the assassination of Martin Luther King? How were members of the Black Panther Party set-up for murder?

These are questions which for the most part, have been left unanswered in the Black community across the United States.

However, recently top secret files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which were released, proved conclusively that the FBI had used gestapo-type tactics such as spreading false information, playing Black leaders off against each other, arresting them on "every possible charge" and even political elimination (murder) to prevent the development of an effective mass based, militant, Black organization in this country.

The report which was ordered released by Atty. Gen. William B. Saxbe under the 1967 Freedom of Information Act, was composed of over 20 sheets, that told of FBI infiltration and harassment of Black political groups which at one point, involved 41 offices of the FBI across the nation.

One part of the report stated that the FBI should and did move to prevent the rise of what they termed - a "messiah," who in their words, could unify and electrify the militant Black nationalist movement. The report went on to list the persons it saw as fitting into the messiah mold. However, in the version which was released to the public, the names are left out. A section from the report read like this:

"(Blank)" might have been such a 'messiah,' he is a martyr of the movement today. (Long Blank) all aspire to this position. (Blank) is less of a threat because of his age.

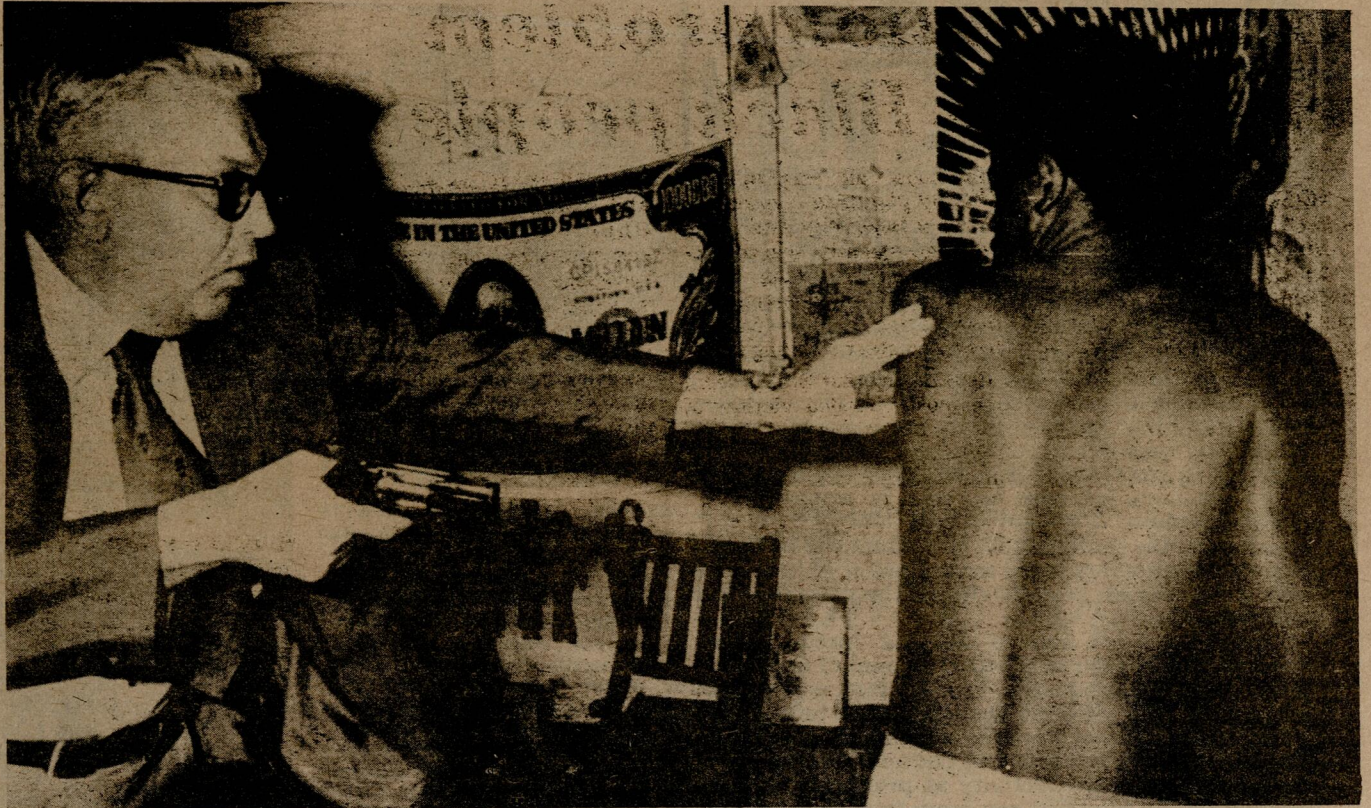
"(Blank)" (could; would??) be a very real contender for this position should he abandon his supposed 'obedience' to whites, liberal doctrines' (non-violence and embrace black nationalism). (Blank) has the necessary charisma to be a real threat in this way."

These blanks left open by the FBI could be filled with the names of countless men and women who have been involved in the struggle for basic rights in this country. But, people will wonder if Malcolm X, who was assassinated in New York, was the martyr the FBI spoke of in it's report, and if Black Muslim leader Elijah Muhammad, was the man the report referred to as being too old to attract the young nationalists and if Martin Luther King was the leader with charisma mentioned in the secret document.

The FBI used several methods in their attempt to side track the struggle against racism and capitalism developing within the United States.

One method was discrediting militant Black organizations to what the FBI called "the three separate segments of the community."

First, the FBI would attempt to discredit militant Black groups in the eyes of the Black community they were attempting to serve with their programs. This was done by arresting members of the group and portraying them as common criminals.



FBI UNDERHANDED TACTICS, LONG UNDERSTOOD BY Blacks who were victims of them, are now exposed for public record.

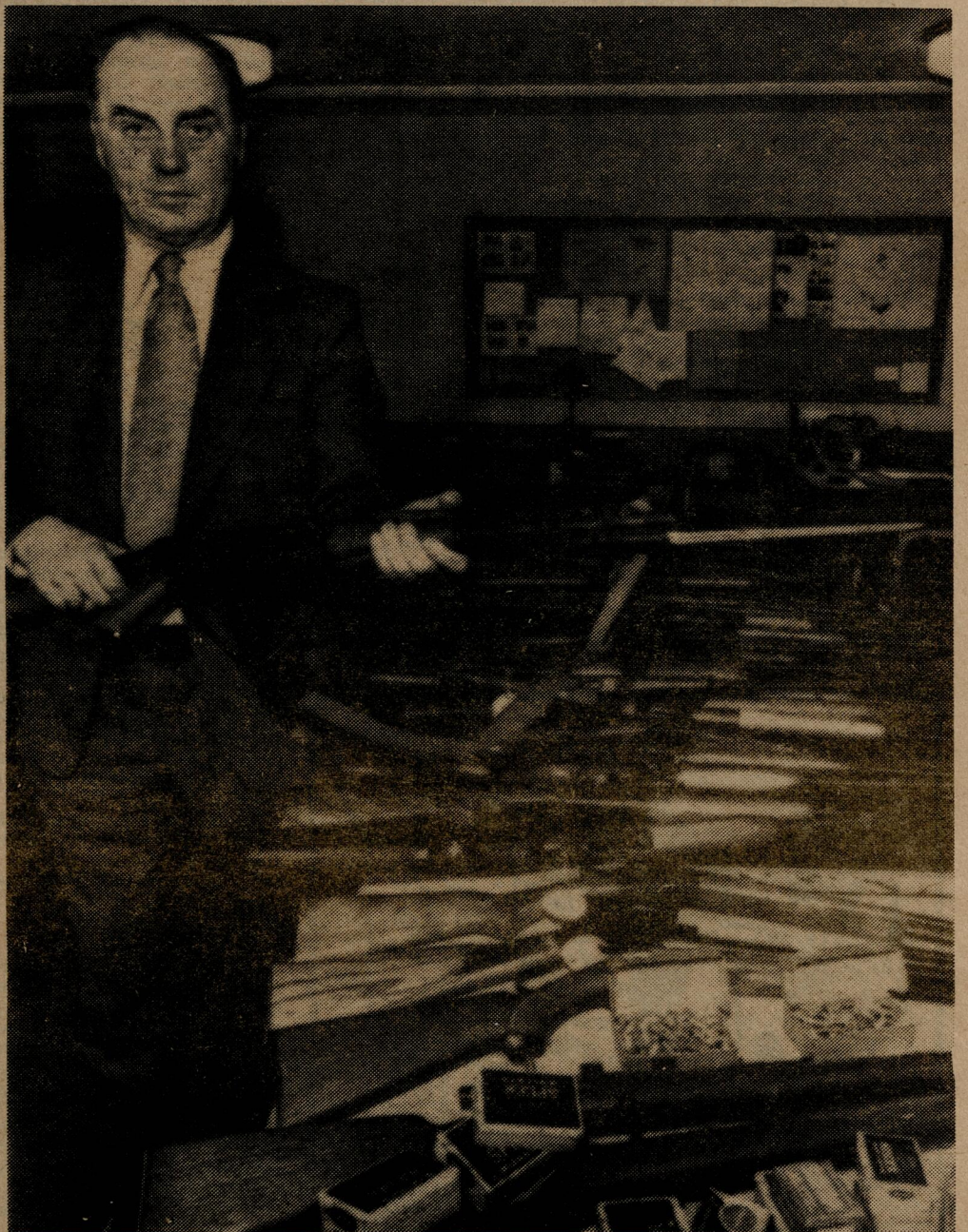
Secondly, the police moved to discredit the Black groups in the minds of the white community, both the so-called responsible, and the liberal sectors of the white community, which the report termed as having vestiges of sympathy for militant Black nationalists simply because they are "Negroes."

Thirdly, militant Black groups have to be discredited in the eyes of each other. This was done in several ways. One for example, was the falsification of internal documents from organizations, rewording them to state positions which were critical of other organizations and or their leadership and making copies of the documents available to other organizations involved.

Also, the FBI spread false rumors concerning plots against Black organizations by other organizations. And in some cases, the FBI gave official permission for some Black groups to attack other groups without fear of intervention from law officials in the conflict.

Another priority of the FBI plan for dealing with Black militant organizations, as outlined in the secret report, was the infiltration of Black organizations by FBI counter-intelligence agents, who were asked to make lists of people they considered to be involved in the organization and to provide information on them and their regular activities. These informers turned in regular reports to the FBI and local law officials on the detail operations of the organizations to which they were assigned. The agents were asked to be imaginative in their gathering of information.

Agents often used wives and girlfriends of organizational leaders as sources of information. Additional reports state that in a number of cases, agents would pretend to become romantically involved



ONE FAVORITE POLICE PLOY IS TO TAKE WEAPONS OUT OF STOCKS, HAVE AGENTS plant them in the offices of Black groups before a raid in order to have "evidence" afterward.

(Cont'd on pg. 10)

Pressure for Renewed U.S.-Cuba Relations

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. - Applications from General Motors, Ford and the Chrysler Motor Corporation to export automobiles and trucks to Cuba from their assembly plants in Argentina have increased pressure on the Nixon mis-Administration to begin motion designed to normalize relations with Cuba and end the 12-year-old economic siege on the island, socialist republic.

Stanley Summerfield, chief counsel of Foreign Assets Control at the Treasury Department, confirmed that the Big Three monopoly corporations have applied for licenses to export from their Argentine plants. Argentina recently restored diplomatic and trade relations with Cuba.

U.S. did not support Batista, the U.S. colonial puppet who was kicked out by Fidel Castro, because of any altruistic motives, but because of the sugar interests, the oil interests, and the nickel interests to name a few. Castro got rid of the exploiters such as Standard Oil (Exxon), ITT and others."

The U.S. through a 12-year-economic-military siege, has been trying to isolate Cuba "hoping she will be a softer nut for imperialist aggression." However, the U.S. has succeeded "in isolating itself," pointed out one Latin America watcher, "A majority of the Organization of American States are moving to ice the policy of isolation."

Nine Latin American nations have restored economic relations with Cuba, six of which have also exchanged ambassadors, reported on OAS communique. In addition, the communique stated that most west European nations and Japan are trading extensively with Cuban, supplying such items as buses, trucks, cars and transistors radios.

One D.C. political scientist noted that "the growing influence of socialist states in world politics, together with the crises in imperialism, has forced on U.S. imperialism a greater acceptance of a policy of 'peaceful coexistence' and a turn toward normal relations with the socialist countries."

Sanitation Workers Stage Successful Sick-In

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. - Strikes don't always have to be filled with marching and picket lines. There are other ways to express discontent, and achieve the same effect.

Workers at Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) took part in a sick-in to protest their failure to receive a 2.2 percent cost-of-living raise requested in November.

Most routine maintenance work was neglected that day when 240 maintenance workers called in sick to press their demands for more money.

Even though workers were warned by the sanitary commission that failure to verify sickness by a doctor's report would result in loss of pay for days missed, they carried through with plans for a sick-in.

The WSSC is a bi-county agency that provides water and sewer services to Prince Georges' and Montgomery County residents.

The workers realized the extent of their exploitation - they were not even being paid as much as county and

government employees of the same level. On the other hand, the bosses who made the profit of the workers' hard earned labor were equipped to grant the raise, but were not willing to give the raise until they felt the pinch of workers' power.

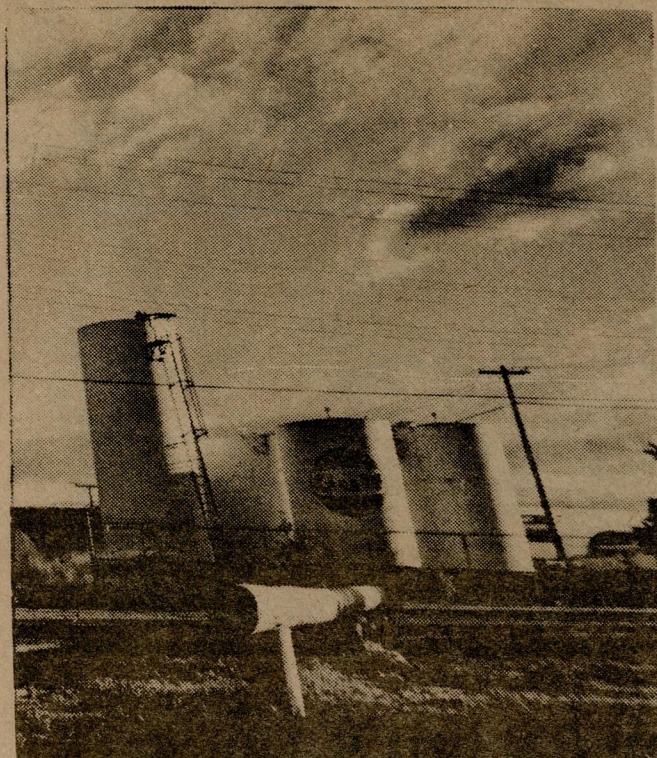
Both the Prince Georges' and Montgomery County Councils approved the raises for workers. One relieved worker, Norman Padgett commented, "At least some action has been taken."

ANTI-UNION HELP WANTED FOR LEADING FORTUNE 500 COMPANY

NEW YORK (LNS) - A corporation describing itself as a "leading New York Stock Exchange Fortune 500 Company," advertised in the Wall Street Journal recently for a "union avoidance manager."

"The successful candidate will have a minimum of 10 years experience dealing with unorganized industrial work forces..." the ad specified.

"Experience with a major company having a national union avoidance reputation extremely helpful."



PORTUGUESE TROOPS HAVE BEEN MOBILIZED TO protect Gulf Oil installations in the face of growing African resistance to the rip-off of their land's resources.

Portuguese Troops Mobilized to Protect Gulf in Africa

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
CABINDA, Angola - While the cutoff of oil as a result of the embargo declared by the Arab nations may be easing, the United States will soon be faced with another oil cutoff.

However, this time the oil will not be from North Africa, but from Angola and it will not be declared by Arab nations, but by guerrilla forces fighting inside Angola.

Sources inside Portugal now admit that the colonialist country, has been forced to rush troops reinforcement to the enclave of Cabinda, located in the north portion of Angola, to protect the American-owned Gulf oil installation in the area.

The troop movement on the part of the Portuguese army, began after guerrillas operating in the area completely destroyed a 36-man Portuguese patrol unit.

Portuguese officials estimated the guerrilla strength at about 6,200 men and women, who forced the removal of all Portuguese citizens from the Angola-Zaire borders for what Portuguese official called "security reasons."

The oil producing area of Cabinda is very important for the Portuguese. Cabinda, produced 8 million tons of crude oil in 1973, which was more oil than the entire nation of Portugal consumed during that year. The vast majority of the crude oil went directly to the United States. The oil produced in Cabinda has a high wax and sulphur content and is unsuitable for use in the Portuguese refineries.

However, Portugal does not go without oil. Under an agreement, Gulf oil and the United States government will provide Portugal with all the light crude oil the country needs. Portugal's military operations in Africa, require

large amounts of petroleum, which is being supplied by U.S. oil companies operating in so-called Portuguese areas.

The Gulf Oil Company recently stated that it plans to increase its production in the Cabinda area by tapping off-shore fields that are estimated to hold up to 300 million tons of oil. Construction of extensive harbor and transport facilities are already underway to handle the flood of undersea oil which Gulf expects to bring up from the ocean floor. When completed, the installation will cover over 600 acres.

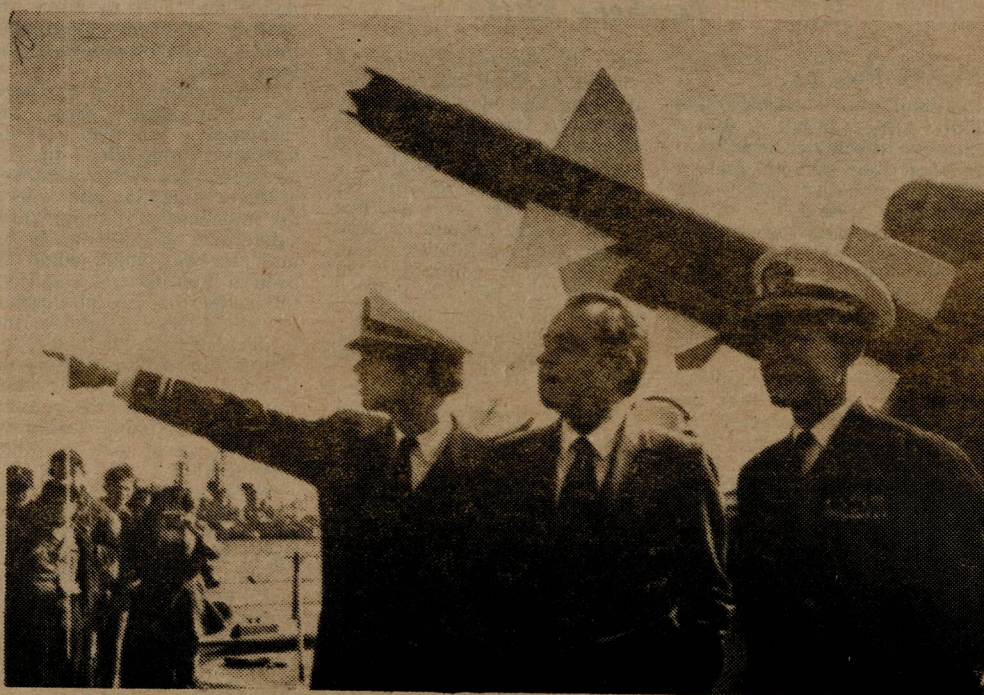
Even though Gulf's holdings in the Cabinda area are very large, Gulf has even bigger holding inside the West African nation of Nigeria. In a recent secret report presented to a conference of the Organization for African Unity, it urged that Nigeria use her oil fields to force Gulf Oil to make a choice of either Angola or Nigeria.

While the massive troop reinforcements may for a short period of time, hold off direct military action by African liberation movements, few if any observers feel that it will stop the attacks, which are bound to continue.

Food Crisis

[Cont'd from pg. 7]
exorbitant prices in order to survive.

It is clear that the workers of this country, particularly Black, bear the brunt of oppression by these monopolies. This country is controlled by multinational corporations. They can produce crisis after crisis, and make profit after profit at the expense of the masses of people.



PRESSURE HAS BEEN APPLIED ON THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION TO DEVELOP TRADE relations with Cuba rather than the militaristic approach.

Cape Verdeans Hold Major Conference

Special To The AFRICAN WORLD
BY RICHARD LOBBAN
PROVIDENCE, R.I. - On Sunday, March 3, 1974 in Providence, Rhode Island the Cape Verdean American Federation drew delegates from New England and as far away as California to organize around basic Cape Verdean issues.

The Cape Verde islands are located some 300 miles off the coast of Africa and were populated by African slaves, a variety of Europeans and Portuguese colonialists. Although the islands fly the Portuguese flag, the culture has many African elements. Creole, the Cape Verdean language is known only to those of Cape Verdean ancestry. Guerrilla wars in Portugal's African colony of Guinea-Bissau have found Cape Verdeans playing an active role.

Currently, the Cape Verde islands are facing a drought and famine of immense proportions. The Providence meeting resolved to bring maximum pressure on the Portuguese government to open the islands to relief and humanitarian agencies, which have not yet been allowed entry. While many Cape Verdeans suffer discrimination and unemployment in the United States, the conference showed that they "must deal with their roots before they can branch out."

The resolution is also

significant because the southeastern New England area holds more Cape Verdeans than are on the islands themselves.

Other actions were also approved. A committee was formed to deal with Cape Verdean immigrants to America and boost the visa quota from a mere 200 annually to a more realistic 600. The development of an information center to preserve Cape Verdean history and culture was approved by the body. A goal of stressing ethnic pride and study of the Creole language, were also approved by the Federation.

More than 600 representatives attended the all-day conference, which was addressed by Rhode Island Governor, Philip Noel, and Superior Court Judge, Joseph Weisberger. The conference was drawn to a close when John Silva, a Cape Verdean representative at the United Nations, addressed the audience.

Mister Silva represents the PAIGC, (African Party for Independence in Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands). The PAIGC is currently engaged in a war of national independence against Portuguese colonialism in the Cape Verde Islands and in Guinea-Bissau, which declared its independence from Portugal on Sept. 24, 1973.

The audience gave a standing ovation when Mister Silva concluded his remarks.

Guerrilla Activity in Cape Verde

CONAKRY, Guinea - A national committee to carry out armed struggle in the Cape Verde islands, was recently formed there, according to

Prensa Latina. The committee was formed by the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC).

Guinea-Bissau, three-fourths

of whose territory has been liberated from the Portuguese, declared itself independent of Portugal early this year.

The Cape Verde Islands, still under Portuguese control, are of strategic importance to the NATO military powers. The string of nine larger and five smaller islands are in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Guinea-Bissau.

K.C. Teacher's Strike

(Cont'd from pg. 6)

the color of the teachers skin didn't matter to her. It was a question of whether or not that teacher could give her child a quality education and was struggling to do so.

The Concerned Parents and Patrons of the Kansas City School District, hopes that their organization will become an on going vehicle to deal with problems of the community after the strike.

Members of the teachers union are confident that the strike will be successful. A union spokesperson said that they know that they have strong community support and would keep all channels of communication flowing to continue it.

The teachers will not give up their struggle even if it means months of unemployment. The spokesperson stated that they are convinced of their stand and believe they are right. Also, they are committed to do what is necessary as long as necessary.

The teachers strike in Kan-

sas City, Missouri has been a victory for the Black community regardless of its outcome by the mere fact that it caused Blacks to begin to unify and organize their community.

Strikes such as this are occurring all over the world due to the contradictions of capitalism. We must follow the lead of the Black community of Kansas City, Missouri and began to unify and organize our own communities. A strike can't be success without the support of the masses.

CANDLE TO NIXON AS THE MAN MOST HATED AND FEARED

NEW YORK (LNS) - In a survey of visitors to Madame Tussaud's wax museum in London, President Nixon headed the list as the person the visitors "hate and fear" the most for the second year in a row. Following Nixon on the list were Adolf Hitler and Jack the Ripper. According to the New York Times, about half the visitors to Madame Tussauds are from overseas, many from the United States.



LIBERATION FIGHTERS IN GUINEA-BISSAU. NOW CAPE VERDE MAY SOON EXPERIENCE intense armed struggle.

Anti-Black FBI Schemes

(Cont'd from pg. 8)

with either the wives or girlfriends and then would spread false stories of the leaders' involvement with other women and then would coax the women into "paying him back" by leaking confidential information to the informer.

Another technique was "upward movement" in the organization. Under this method, the informer would work very hard inside the organization, making himself an important person. After a period of time, the informer would be able to rise to important and key positions, where he or she could easily influence the policy making structure inside the organization.

Once there, the informer would follow the policy laid out by the FBI or local police. If the law officials viewed the organization as an immediate threat, they would (do) order the informer to raise the question of some type of violent action and in some cases, the informer would even provide the equipment. This would serve as a justification for police and FBI to move in, destroy the organization, and imprison key members of the leadership.

If the organization was seen as a long-range threat, the informer's job was (is) to gather information on the background of active members of the organization and to look for instances of "immorality, subversive activity and criminal records, which could be used in building cases against the leadership. Or, the informer would try to divide the leadership by developing cases of misappropriation of organizational funds or some other type of personal misconduct, which the informer would be quick to point out to other members.

An example of the FBI informer internal disruption policy in operation can be found in the detailed report issued by the FBI on its operations against the Black Panther Party in either Oakland or San Francisco, in coordination with local police.

The report states: "Xerox copies of true documents, documents subtly incorporat-

ing false information and entirely false information and entirely fabricated documents would be periodically anonymously mailed to the residence of a key Panther leader."

The report went on to state that the central idea of the plan was to make the Panther leader believe that the documents were being sent to the organization from a disgruntled policeman, who was tied to the oppression of Blacks and was now siding with the Panther Party by providing them with information from the files of the police department.

The report continued, "that once a relationship had been established, then a wide range, of completely doctored information could be fed to the Panther leader, which would be believed and acted upon.

"Documents could be prepared" which, according to the report would, "pinpoint Panthers as police or FBI informants (who were not), ridicule or discredit of Panther leaders through their ineptness or personal escapades; espousing personal philosophies and promoting factionalism among Black Panther Party member..."

The FBI surmised that "effective implementation of this proposal, logically could not help but disrupt and indicates (blank) has broken with the (blank) organization and is in the process of forming a new group."

"For this reason and because of the expanding complexities of the proposed technique" all agents involved in the counter-intelligence operation were warned to prevent their action from being traced back to official FBI channels.

While, the FBI may have developed an intelligence operation which seems like it has been taken from the Television show, "Mission Impossible," the FBI does not know how impossible its mission really is. For the FBI may be able to disrupt some Black organizations, it can not disrupt the growing dissatisfaction within the Black community, with racism and capitalism, which serve as fertile ground for developing revolutionary organization based in the masses of the people.

For as Marcus Garvey, (who himself was a victim of a

frame-up on the part of the United States government to prevent the expansion of his organization, the Universal Negro Improvement Association in the 1920's), said from his cell in Atlanta Prison, "The civilization of today is gone drunk and crazy with its power and by such, it seeks through injustice, fraud and lies to crush the unfortunate. But if I am apparently crushed by the system of influence and misdirected power, my cause shall rise again to plague the conscience of the corrupt." And, "...history...will inspire the millions that are coming and leave the posterity of our enemies to reckon...for their deeds."

Canada and Jamaica Collaborate in Modern Slave Trade

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

TORONTO - Last month Canadian and Jamaican government officials agreed to renew a practice, which had ended 10 years ago, of shipping Black women from Jamaica to Canada to work as house servants for wealthy white Canadians.

In March the first group of 47 Jamaican domestics arrived in Canada to take up house cleaning chores in Montreal and Toronto.

An editorial in Contrast, a Black Canadian newspaper, read, "We thought the government-approved household help scheme with our West Indian girls slaving in the kitchens of their white employers was part of our Black history in Canada."

The editorial continued, "There are too many domestics from the West Indies who are exploited right now without Caribbean governments putting the seal of approval on such programs."

Jamaica, suffering under of the scourge of capitalist exploitation, has extreme unemployment at home. But to seek a solution which is nothing more than slavery is pathetic.

There are revolutionaries in the hills and back streets of Jamaica and these developments only add to their determination to see a change for the better in their homeland.

Martinique: Backwater of Colonialism

BY CHRISTIAN FILOSTRAT
Special To The AFRICAN
WORLD

In February of this year, a demonstration took place in the northeast of the island of Martinique during which a policeman from the metropole lost an arm; it was slashed by the machete of a frustrated, rebellious native. It seemed, for a while, that Fanon was coming home to roost. But, hours later, planeloads of French troops stationed for that purpose on France's other island-colony in the Caribbean, Guadeloupe, were landing in Martinique's capitol, Fort de France, to squash the budding rebellion.

It was not, however, a rebellion for independence, but rather a strike for higher pay that motivated the demonstrators.

At a time that Black people are in the process of fighting to regain their independence, the island of Martinique, birthplace of many who have helped start the fire of independence in Africa and elsewhere, is not yet shaking the yoke of French colonialism.

Martinique, one of the Windward Islands of the Caribbean, is 427 square miles and has a population of over 300,000. And, at the present stage of its history under French rule, we find three factions diametrically opposed to each other as to which course the island should follow.

First, there is Aime Cesaire, who is the founder of Negritude - autonomy would be his policy.

Secondly, there are the Martiniquan Communists, who answer to the party's headquarters in Paris, but, whose demand is for total break with France - independence is their slogan.

Thirdly, we find the right-wing politicians who represent the majority and whose idea of Martinique's future is one sealed to that of France over 4,000 miles away. They call Cesaire, because of his tie with Negritude, a racist. To the Catholic segment of that wing, he is a surrealist.

But both factions, i.e., the right-wing which is composed of the prosperous members of Martinique's society and the Communists, are plotting against Cesaire, who is the mayor of Fort de France and a deputy in the General Assembly sitting in Paris.

Cesaire's way for autonomy has been known for a long time. In 1963, on the steps of his city hall, he demanded it of De Gaulle who had come for a visit. But the people who fear independence because of the catastrophes the French representatives threatened them with (proximity to the U.S., dictatorship of the Haitian type, etc.), said no, even while Cesaire was making his speech.

The right accuses Cesaire of actually wanting independence which, according to them, would bring total chaos and more poverty to the island. They, of course, know that Cesaire's current popularity would carry him to the top leadership of the island under either autonomy or independence.

To the question: Why not independence? Cesaire answers: "That is what the central power (France) says: either keep the actual status or it will be independence at your own risk and peril. I believe

that this is a shameful blackmail, or worse economic terrorism. The calculation is clear; the Martiniquans are not sure of their future; the country is poor and the United States is not far. So, if Martinique becomes bothersome, they are ready to abandon it like they did Guinea in 1958. This is the politics of cynics. We are asking for autonomy because Martinique is a nation which has its peculiarities, its history and its geography. But, it wants to direct its own affairs in a world to which it is used and to which it is culturally and sentimentally attached: the French world. It is the most reasonable for our island, but it is not the easiest."

Cesaire wants to have his cake and eat it too; he would shed the mantle of total subjugation to opt for the neo-colonialism of the type in force in Senegal.

Guinea, by the way, was not abandoned, it took its independence; preferring to be "poor but free."

The French Government, actually, created this no choice situation in Martinique by drying up the island's output and establishing a welfare-type of system, under which it is the number of children one has which decides the amount of assistance a family receives. And, since the unemployment rate is over 25 percent, families make it up by having children.

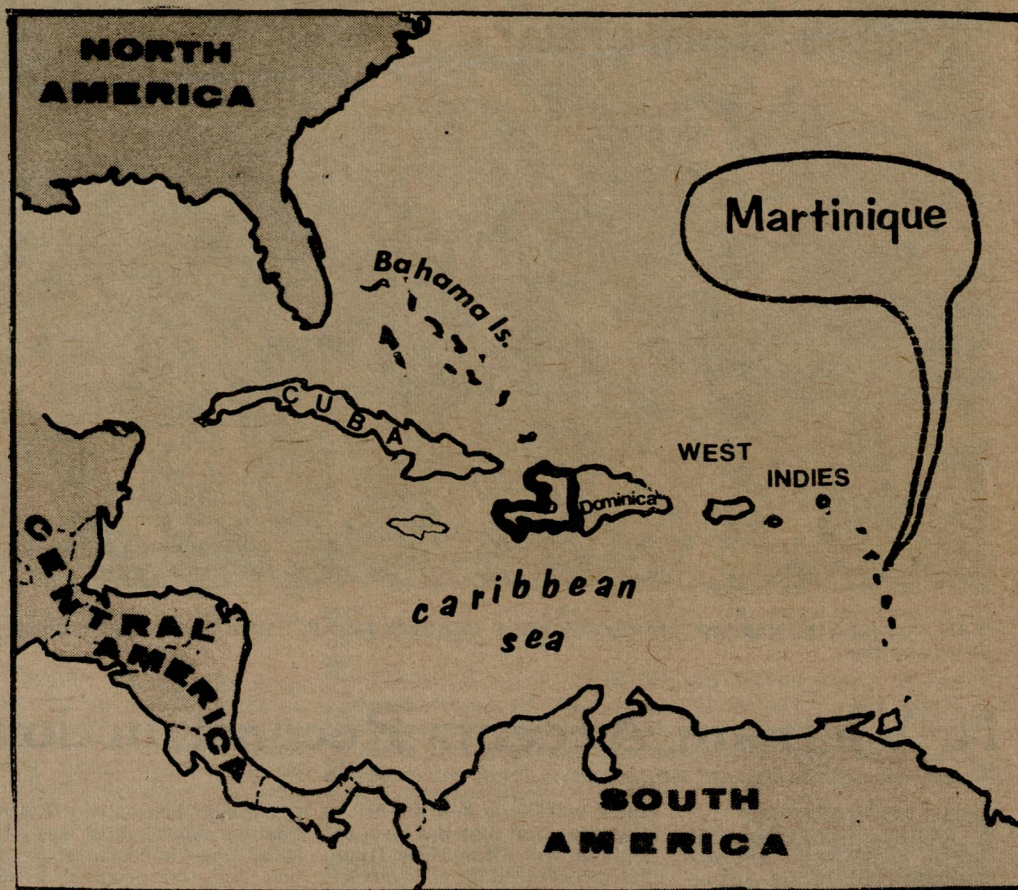
It is not, therefore, surprising that Mr. Fierre Messmer, who was Secretary of State in Charge of Overseas Departments prior to his present assignment as Prime Minister, could say in May 1971, while molotov cocktails were exploding and windows were being broken outside of the hall where he was speaking that:

"All the problems of the French West Indies, political, economical and social, have their source in the demography. If the demographic pressure continues at its actual rate, the majority of the population will find that all systems - whatever they may be - are bad."

Mr. Messmer did not, of course, mention the fact that the demographical problem was a creation of his government's colonial policy to keep the people in a state of limbo. When, for example, the government's employees went on strike in April of 1972 and welfare checks were not sent out, the economy of the island fell by 85 percent during that month. And, France, which is one of the major supporters of South Africa, saw its foodstuffs rot on the docks; for the people who could not afford the French exports went back to eating island-grown produce.

To Cesaire, the overwhelming problem is: "The colonial system. A Prefect (Governor) is a demi-God, a pro-consul with an army of functionaries, his economics, his television, his mass media, his credits, his schools. In front of the Prefect, a Martiniquan has no weight. He is crushed by the administrative machinery."

Besides the "system" which has been fought successfully by other Black people in other lands, it is the voting majority; the assimilated die-hards who cannot dream for an instant of being on their own; of being an independent nation in cooperation with other peoples in the Caribbean area. They are



influenced by a fleeting past during which France inferiorized their race to better exploit them.

But not all the people are without revolt. The resignation and futility which permeated the society has given way to a

long overdue frustration and rage which gets many Martiniquans a couple of months in jail for "disrespect to metropolitan officers."

The literature of revolt, which was banned on the island, is now finding its way to

young people who comprise 50 percent of the population. And France, which was beaten out of Indochina, Algeria and Guinea, is now presiding over another colony where history is

slowly catching up.

New Chinese Cultural Revolution

CHINA - During this past month, much of western capitalist press has been trying to give the impression that the new cultural revolution in China represents an internal struggle between two factions within the Chinese communist party leadership. Supposedly, the Premier, Chou En-lai, is leader of the political right, and Chiang Ching, chairman Mao's wife, is leader of the political left. The developing ideological campaign to criticize Confucius and Lin Piao misinterpreted by western journalists as a subtle way to criticize top-ranking officials.

These ideas about the meaning of the new cultural revolution are not based on an analysis of the objective conditions. Why not? Because, if the situation were reported objectively and honestly analyzed, the newspaper readers in capitalist countries such as the U.S., would get a view of real democracy at work.

The basis for the new cultural revolution is the political education of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

By criticizing Confucius and Lin Piao, the Chinese masses are able to develop the politically sophisticated ability to recognize right and left deviations.

Confucius was a conservative philosopher and teacher. In his writings, he defended the unjust system of feudalism to the extent of discounting the need for technological development. Ideologically, he has represented for centuries an

obstacle in the path of the Chinese masses forward movement.

Lin Piao was a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and defense minister. He attempted to use his position to assassinate chairman Mao, gain control of China, and realize that country with the Soviet Union. He died in a plane crash while trying to escape to the USSR.

The western capitalist press has consistently given the impression that Lin Piao and Mao Tse Tung, were ideologically in agreement and Lin was "their apparent." Although Lin Piao had mastered the use of revolutionary rhetoric, he used it to cover up reactionary ideas and plans. For instance, he was in favor of using material work incentives, such as Thuge used in the USSR, to increase production. He disregarded the primary role that ideology plays in developing production. When it was decided that ideological incentives would be used more than material ones, he abandoned his original point of view and called for the total elimination of any use of material incentives. In other words, he went from one extreme to the other.

Mao Tse Tung and Lin Piao were not in agreement on many issues and although Lin Piao was in a highly responsible post, it is unlikely that he ever would become chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

The connection between Confucius and Lin Piao centers

around their reactionary approach to the problems of Chinese social development. The public discussion of such incorrect approaches can be helpful in correcting the mistakes made by officials and in educating the masses to set standards for leadership.

Thus, the current activity in China represents another stride in education, and not the type of "internal power struggle" portrayed by the western media.

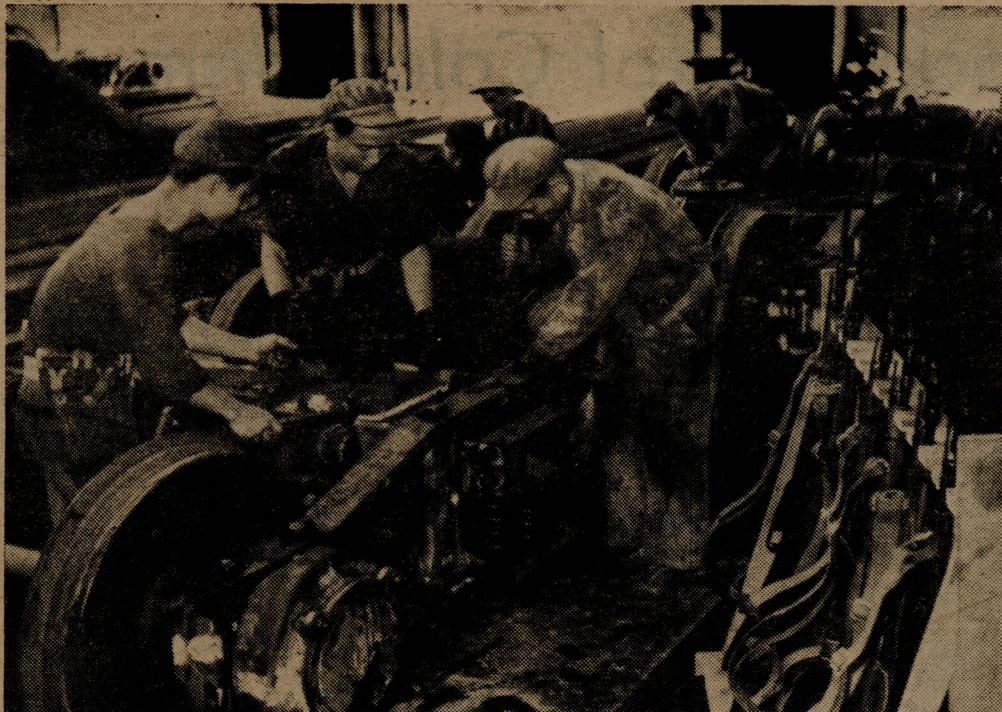
Cholera Out break May Be Caused by Germ Warfare

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

ZIMBABWE - In recent months, there have been numerous news reports of a devastating outbreak of Cholera in East Africa. Now there is reason to believe the outbreak is a result of germ warfare conducted by Rhodesian racists, according to a statement from the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

ZANU officials and medical personnel suggest that the and geographic distribution of the epidemic are unnatural and could mean the Rhodesian regime had a hand in it. The epidemic is most severe in the areas where the liberation forces operate.

ZANU medical teams have been diligently working among the people in the affected areas, giving vaccinations and teaching protective measures in an effort to ease the effect of the epidemic.



THE NORTH VIETNAMESE HAVE CLEARLY PLACED THEIR EMPHASIS ON ECONOMIC reconstruction.

N. Vietnam Accents Reconstruction

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

HANIO, North Vietnam - The North Vietnamese National Assembly in a recent session, revealed the establishment of new priorities which would guide that nation's future.

According to South Vietnam's President Nguyen Thieu, the Paris cease-fire agreement led to a situation where there was "no peace but no war." Yet emphasis had to be placed in one area or the other.

The North Vietnamese decided that economic reconstruction would be placed above military moves in national priority. This didn't mean that they would withdraw their support from South Vietnam, just that military activity would be trimmed.

Many analysts now feel that

there will be no new offensive this year and that the level of fighting will not increase from its present height. Current activity is aimed at weakening the economic and political strength of the South Vietnamese forces.

The latest reemphasis of North Vietnam priorities was brought out in a speech by Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi, the party's leading economic theorist. The key paragraph of Nghi's address reads:

"In 1974 and 1975, the north's task consists of rapidly completing and healing the wounds of war, making strenuous efforts to restore and develop the economy and develop culture, continuing to build the material-technical bases of socialism, consolidating socialist production rela-

tions, comprehensively consolidating the socialist system, stabilizing the economic situation and the people's living conditions, consolidating national defense and making strenuous efforts to fulfill our duties to the heroic south."

Last year, it was said by Central Committee member Hoang Quoc Viet, that it would take three years to get production back to the level of 1964 - the year before major U.S. intervention in the war.

North Vietnam has been depending heavily on the Soviets and the Chinese, not only for ammunitions, but for food as well. It imports 800 tons of food a year. Now efforts are well underway to repair roads and railroads, beginning the task of reconstruction towards greater self-reliance.

Bureaucrats Lazy, Welfare Recipients Denied Help

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Welfare officials in the nation's capital, have admitted in court that they have arbitrarily denied welfare aid to at least 150 families because the officials could not process the families' applications within the time required by law, (not pending for more than 45 days).

The administration and supervisors of the department of Human Resources and the eligibility review branch of the public assistance administration testified that 150 of 174 Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) applications had been terminated. The only reason given for dropping the cases, was the time lap between the filing of the applications and their being processed by the District Welfare Agency.

The District, like all state welfare agencies, is under pressure from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to reduce the number of so-called "cheaters" and "overpaid" welfare recipients. Supposedly 10.9 percent of welfare recipients were not eligible and 24.5 percent were overpaid. There are about 31,000 families receiving AFDC

payments.

To continue to collect full federal welfare matching funds, the department must reduce "mispayments to 3 percent 'ineligible' and 5 percent 'overpaid' by June of 1975." As a result, people applying for assistance and those receiving aid will be under a new upsurge of harassment from the welfare department.

The government has never utilized the resources and wealth of the country for the people. There are feeble attempts and concessions made to maintain control and suppress the poor and unemployed and the welfare department is an example of such an attempt. It is more profitable to have people unemployed so that they can be hired below minimum wage,

ripped off by small businessmen, pay exorbitant prices to slumlords for poor and dilapidated housing, enticed thru propaganda to supply manpower for the armed services, and supply employment for the overpaid supervisors at HEW, Department of Human Resources and Housing and Urban Development.

So the welfare department's

failure to process the applications in accordance with the time set, is only symptomatic of a larger plan to deny many of the poor and unemployed services and economic stability.

AFRO-AMERICAN TOURISTS

ACCRA, Ghana - A F R O - A M E R I C A N S top the list of tourists who come to Ghana every year, Lt.-Col. D. A., Commissioner of Trade and Tourism disclosed here this week.

In six months Afro-American tourists spent most of \$7 million in Ghana alone. Many other African countries undoubtedly will report the same trend. Compare these figures to those of the amount of contributions Afro-Americans are making to African liberation struggles.

The Ghana release says the figures reflect the fact that "Afro-Americans are re-discovering their heritage." The question is, have these well-to-do Blacks DISCOVERED the plight and needs of the masses of Black people.

The Grip of Huge U.S. Investments

MEXICO CITY - A study released here, charges that every dollar invested by the multinational corporations in the Third World, brings them back three dollars. The same corporations control 90 percent of all direct investment in the world, according to Prof. Jose Luis Siqueiros of the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

Siqueiros, a law professor, released a detailed study of transnational investments at the closing session of a symposium on international commercial arbitration.

Eight of the ten largest multi-national corporations are based in the United States, he said. They have more than 400 subsidiaries operating in Mexico alone, which have such a large share of the economy that in 1972, one-fourth of Mexico's total income taxes were paid by employees of transnational subsidiaries.

"The volume of income received by the transnationals is indeed vast," Siqueiros said. "A single corporation, General Motors, takes in from sales more than the gross national product of at least 120 countries."

A third of their direct investment is in the Third World, he said: 18 percent in the Western Hemisphere (not including the U.S. and Canada), 6 percent in Africa, 4 percent in the Mid-East and 5

percent in Asia.

Forty-three percent of all direct foreign investment in developing countries goes to just 6 countries: Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, India and Nigeria.

"Between the years 1960 and 1971," Siqueiros reported, "U.S. direct foreign investment rose from \$33 billion to \$86 billion - half the world total. The other half comes from England, France, Germany and Japan."

"According to U.S. Dept. of Commerce statistics," the reported state, "561 transnational corporations now control 90 percent of all direct foreign investment."

The activity of the transnational corporations is directed toward the extractive industries and utilities. Four-fifths of all invested capital in petroleum comes from the United States and England.

These deep economic interests in the Third World on the part of the transnational corporations, leads directly to interference in the internal affairs of the "client" countries, the Mexican attorney charged, specifically mentioning unfavorable influence in the payment of royalties for technology, high rates of interest, restrictive and non-mopolistic trade practices, overcharging for imported supplies and the creation of unnecessary or unwanted markets."

United Fruit, Meet United Front

PANAMA CITY - On Panama's initiative, the first summit conference of Latin America's banana exporting nations was held in early March. Representatives of Ecuador, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Panama jointly declared that the price of bananas on the world market would be raised by 2½ cent per pound, thus increasing their income by 250 million dollars.

With the goal of totally re-organizing the world banana market, and defending their interests from the rule of the transnational corps, the representatives also announced the formation of the Union of Banana Exporting Countries (UBEC), which would function along the lines of OPEC - the

organization which represents the interests of the oil producing and exporting nations in their dealings with the corporate oil giants.

In the past, banana prices and markets were determined exclusively by three U.S. companies - Standard Fruit, United Fruit, and Del Monte. The ongoing war between Standard and United for control of the world market has kept banana prices artificially low for 20 years.

Representatives of more than 150,000 workers in these countries, announced that they would soon meet in Panama to analyze the summit results and discuss labor's point of view on how the additional income should be distributed in each country.

International Bauxite Producers United in Guinea

CONAKRY - Early in March, countries which produce two-thirds of the world's bauxite, met in Conakry, Guinea to form an organization which could become an economic bloc similar to the organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Bauxite is the ore from which aluminum is made.

The group is called the Intergovernmental Association of Bauxite Producers (IAB) and includes Guinea, Guyana, Jamaica, Australia, Yugoslavia, and Surinam. Also attended the meeting as

observers were Algeria, Mali, Ghana, and Sierra Leone.

Announcing the formation of the organization, President Sekou Toure of Guinea, said the IAB, "will protect the interests of the bauxite-producing countries."

Preliminary news reports said the U.S., the largest consumer of bauxite ore, feels that it has sufficient influence in the group to prevent any actions detrimental to U.S. corporations. How long the U.S. muscle-hold can be maintained is another question.

Black Law School "Shockingly" Underfinanced**YOBU NEWS SERVICE**

DURHAM, N.C. - There are only three law schools on predominantly Black college campuses in the U.S. One of these, at North Carolina Central University in Durham, was recently revealed to be so underfinanced that investigators expressed extreme astonishment.

Walter Gelhorn, a national expert on the administration of law schools visited the NCCU Law School and the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill Law located 15 miles away.

Both schools are state supported and Gelhorn noted that the disparity in funds spent on library resources, student services and salaries at the two schools was "shockingly large."

"The NCCU level is far below the national norm in the humblest universities," Gelhorn wrote to a member of the North Carolina state legislature.

Most Black people in North Carolina, however, were only shocked by the fact that Gelhorn and his group had expected something different. Virtually all Black colleges are being underfunded in virtually all respects. They have always been underfinanced, but now they are experiencing sizable cutbacks, particularly in stu-

dent aid. Black schools are being strangled and destroyed and not so slowly either.

In 1967 the North Carolina state legislature decided to abolish the NCCU Law School by proclamation, but widespread protest forced them to back off that method. Withholding funds is a method to ensure the same result and it leaves some apologetic Black administrators much more room to say "it ain't really happening."

Capitalists who once chan-

nelled money and support to Black schools are being much more selective and reserved with their support as the general crisis of capitalism increases. But, not all programs suffer at Black schools.

For example, while the law school suffers, NCCU has a brand new Navy ROTC program offering scholarships all over the place. Prospective Black law students are forced to accept the economic bait on the "Black and Navy too" hook.

Muhammad Ahmad Now Free

Akbar Muhammad Ahmad (Max Stanford) is free, walking the streets for the first time since 1966.

For the last 18 months, Brother Akbar has been fighting a legal battle with the state of New York for his freedom.

A constitutional legal defense team made up of the Center for Constitutional Rights, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Lawyers Guild and the National Conference of Black Lawyers, were prepared to defend Muhammad's constitutional rights in federal court.

The state forfeited a trial and

dropped its' previous charges of advocating criminal anarchy, two counts of assault and battery, and bail jumping. Muhammad was sentenced on an "attempted bail jumping" charge, given no confinement and given three years probation.

Judge Thomas Agresta, sentencing Judge's summation statement was: "Let the records read that the defendant, Akbar Muhammad Ahmad, has not given the court any trouble since 1968, and has been a fine gentleman and contributed well to his community."



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Kwame Nkrumah

Films of and for the struggle against Racism, Capitalism and Imperialism

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

DUMPING GROUNDS - An inside look at the day to day reality of life for Blacks in the "illegal" white minority ruled nation of South Africa. This film, which was shot without the permission of the South African government, deals with the forced movement of thousands of Africans from the urban areas back to the "bush" in order to make the areas around the cities "lilly white." 30 min. Black and White

FINALLY GOT THE NEWS - The story of the development of the League of Revolutionary Black Workers inside the Detroit auto plants. Gives a first hand analysis of the capitalist system which oppresses Black workers. An important film. 45 min. Black and White

BREAKING THE CHAINS OF OPPRESSION [African Liberation Day '72] - This film records one of the largest mass demonstrations by Black people in this country since the time of Marcus Garvey. Over 55,000 Black people across this country from various walks of life, stood together on a day in May of 1972 to declare to the world that imperialism capitalism and racism would be given no rest or shelter in the Black community. 35 min. Color.

PEOPLE'S WAR IN ANGOLA - A film strip presenting the struggle of the people of Angola to control their lives. Also, presents the social reconstruction, which is taking place in the liberated areas of Angola. 82 frames. Black and White

TEACH OUR CHILDREN [the Attica Film] - A powerful film study of the Sept. 1971 Attica prison rebellion. A detailed probe into the rebellion and the vicious assault that left 39 dead and hundreds wounded, hostages and inmates alike. 35 min. Black and White

A LUTA CONTINUA [The Struggle Continues] - A photo exhibition on the Liberation struggles taking place in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola. All photos and maps are mounted and ready for display. 35 photos and maps. Black and White

PARTNERS IN APARTHEID - A slide presentation of the nature of United States involvement in apartheid in South Africa and a look at the conditions which Blacks are forced to live and work under, inside the white minority ruled state. 120 slides with tape cassette. Color.

TANZANIA [In the beginning] - A film produced in the mid 1960's which shows the Republic of Tanzania as it tries to construct a state where the exploitation of man by man does not exist. The film contains a good study of the election process and the role of the party in politics in Tanzania, along with interviews with President Julius Nyerere. 20 min. Black and White

YOBU has the above films available to groups and organizations for a reasonable rental fee on a first request basis. Also, special rates for film festivals and series bookings.

For further information contact:

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Washington, D.C. 20001
[202] 387-3556

Looking at books...

AFRICANITY: The Cultural unity of Black Africa

BOOK REVIEW

AFRICANITY: The cultural unity of Black Africa. Jacques Marquet. Oxford Press. 188 pages.

In the book, "Africanity," Jacques Marquet introduces a concept which represents the synthesis of the African cultural nationalist outlook and an attempt to scientifically prove the existence of a dominant cultural unity in the total African society, despite the so-called dominant image of various African societies as "culturally unique." He attributes this misconception to the white "divide and conquer" tactic used by European colonizers for their economic interests.

The basis of this unity, as Marquet sees it, is the commonality in the economic modes of production as they developed throughout Africa, with the different characteristics only reflecting small-scale peculiarities such as migrations, cultural borrowings and primary techniques developed to struggle against varying forces in nature for survival (e.g., drought in certain areas).

In his analysis, Marquet inconsistently incorporates principles of historical materialism, that is, the process of analyzing the historical development of society objectively, taking into consideration the time, place and conditions which account for historical events. This entails examining the material and economic conditions which caused Africans to struggle with opposing forces in their natural environment in order to survive and to prosper in societal development.

When he says "The basis of any society - the system of productive techniques - is the same throughout Africa," he suggests the significance to such a realization, which he in no way justifies.

Despite a possible cultural unity which he attempts to establish, there is no direct relationship defined in terms of the struggle for African Liberation. This realization without a revolutionary perspective, could be as reactionary as the theme of Negritude, which is only a certain "consciousness of being Black," the simple recognition of a fact, implying acceptance of and responsibility for one's destiny as a Black man, one's history and one's culture," according to Aime Cesaire, one of the co-founders of the concept. With only this affirmation, and that of cultural unity, one may sit back and romantically conceptualize Africa without any call for active struggle. This is not

scientific in character.

Marquet's definitions of certain terms he constantly uses are very important in

analyzing the theories he espouses. The following are listed only to provide a common frame of reference in analyzing his work:

Culture - "the totality of knowledge and behavior, ideas and objects, that constitutes the common heritage of a society"... "the totality of ways of living, working and thinking and the totality of what results from these activities, institutions, artifacts, philosophies, etc., as they are consistent in a given society."

Africanity - "a conceptual tool that enables us to grasp what the various African civilizations have in common. It is very close to the concept of negritude, but different in its orientation. While the essential function of Negritude is to affirm a previously alienated personality, Africanity aims at understanding and analysis."

Arising from this is the question of understanding and analyzing for what specific goals. The work is too elaborate in historical analysis to be so vague in its projections.

The one positive quality which makes the book useful is its approach to African history, which would be credited to Marquet's attempt to be objective. He analyses the African historical movement in societal development from the first creation of primitive tools which, in materialist analysis, distinguishes man from lower animals, all the way to present struggle for economic freedom, as well as the basically continental political power which is superficial except in socialist Guinea and Tanzania.

In conclusion, the methodology used in analysis of African societal development is valid, but the significance of the concept of Africanity is questionable, lacking in purpose and call for protracted African struggle for socialism. In no place in the book is the direct relationship of capitalism to African exploitation made, and the roots of its development. This casts a dominant shadow on Marquet's attempt to combine romanticism and objectivity - which he fails to do because of their incompatibility.

Secret South Africa-U.S. Meeting

AFRICA NEWS

Cloaked in secrecy, the South African Minister of Information, completed a two-week visit to the United States to put the case of South Africa's white government before American policy makers. South Africa is calling it the most comprehensive and highest level talks between Americans and South Africans in three decades.

The Cabinet Minister, Dr. Connie Mulder, left South Africa quietly, and only after he saw American Vice President Ford, did the South Africans lift their official silence. Apparently, they feared that publicity might arouse public opinion, making it

difficult for Ford and other politicians to meet Mulder.

Radio South Africa, the official government broadcaster, is terming the trip "highly significant," and says it symbolizes "the refreshing new outlook foreign policy, which the present U.S. administration has adopted." The radio reports that the talk with Ford, which took place in a "friendly atmosphere," discussed how South Africa and the United States can be of mutual assistance to each other in such matters as the energy crisis.

Mulder also reportedly met with several Black leaders.

Kidnapping

[Cont'd from pg. 6]

Finally, the bourgeois media, at first, attempted to convince us that the masses of people in San Francisco are so outraged at the kidnapping that they have refused to accept the food dispensed by the Hearst family. The first day of the program showed that theory for the lie it was. Many hungry people in America are glad to get food anywhere and anyway it is available. But we do not think that acceptance of the food, implies approval of the tactics, any more that acceptance of food stamps implies approval of the Welfare Department and the federal government.

We believe that most Black and poor people, while they shed no tears for the Hearst family, would agree that kidnapping is not the ultimate solution to hunger in the United States. We also believe that they would agree that our mass struggle for our needs sets a much more revolutionary "example" than acts by heroic individuals, no matter how sincere.

Our job is not to set "examples" in which no one can participate. The job is to organize and inspire the masses of our people to seize what is rightfully theirs.

NEW FILMS AVAILABLE

By special arrangement the YOBU Film Project is able to present two important films on the current struggle in the Middle East.

AL FATAH - Why do the Palestinian people fight? What has caused them to take up arms? Who are they struggling against? These and many other questions about the present Middle East conflict are answered in this important film. It traces the development of the resistance movement among the Palestinian people and shows what the movement is doing to improve the living conditions of the Palestinians who have been forced from their homes, to live in tents. Shows the schools, hospitals and farms set by the resistance movement. 45 min. Black And White.

REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY - Traces the history and development of Zionism and shows its role in producing the present crisis in the Middle East. Explains the Israeli policy of removal of the Palestinian people from their homes and using the land to build parking lots for Zionist tourists coming to Israel. A clear definition of the problems of the Palestinian people. 45 min. Black and White.



SAN FRANCISCO STATE STUDENT STRIKE

LONGEST STRIKE

ON STRIKE [The story of the San Francisco State College Student Strike] - Black students at San Francisco State College decided that it was past time for the university to be relevant to the community which surrounded it. The students issued a set of 12 demands, which were refused by the administration, setting off the longest student strike in the history of this country. At the high point of the strike, students, faculty and community took a united position against a reactionary administration which refused to open the school up to serve the community. 30 min. Black and White

For further information contact: YOBU Film Project, 473 Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20001, [202] 387-3556.

POLITICAL COOK BOOK

FINANCIAL OLIGARCHY

In our last discussion in the cookbook, we discussed "the role and power of the Banks." In this discussion we shall deal with the Financial Oligarchy, the groups of minds and bodies who wheel this power and strength.

In earlier editions of the cookbook we showed how as Capitalism developed, competition gave way to concentration and monopoly. We showed how Capitalism developed to its highest stage, Imperialism. The results of this is that control over the economy as a whole has passed into the hands of a financial oligarchy, jointly composed of industrial-monopoly capitalism and bank-monopoly capitalists. This merger between industry and banks which we know as "Finance Capital," is the foundation of the financial oligarchy, for they are the small group of people who own and control both. This group's primary interest is to make money -- not cars, not loans--but money.

For example, it was stated in the Wall Street Journal that "General Motors long ago recognized that it wasn't in the auto business; rather, its business is making money, using products as a means." Industrial monopolies like General Motors and United States Steel and others are in reality merely holding companies, financial units involved in a great variety of banking operations.

Before we go any further let us first give a typical description of the oligarchy as laid-out in the book, *The Rich and The Super-Rich*. "It generally controls and revolves around one or more important banks. It absolutely controls or has a controlling ownership stake in one-three or more of the largest industrial corporations. It is established and controls through the family, one, three, four or more super-foundations designed to achieve a variety of stated worthy purposes as well as confer vast industrial control through stock ownership and extend patronage-influence over a wide area. It has established or principally supports one or several major universities or leading polytechnic institutes. It is a constant heavy political contributor, invariably to the Republican Party, the political projection of superwealth. It has extremely heavy property holdings abroad so that national, foreign and military policy is of particular interest to it. And it has vast indirect popular cultural influence because of huge amounts of advertising its corporations place in the mass media."

In short, bank-monopoly and industrial-monopoly combine heavy foreign property holdings, together with all the political and cultural power that money can buy -- these are characteristics that make up the financial oligarchy today.

Another point to note is that practically all this wealth is inherited; to come into possession of it, the members of the oligarchy had merely to take the trouble of being born.

These families and individuals have an immense amount of power and money. It is they who are the major investors of millions and millions of dollars through-out the world, and through those investments control virtually all the wealth of the world. That is how finance capital dominates, and what it uses to maintain its dominance is the holding system.

Here is an example of how it works.

A few years ago a group of farm workers in Salinas, California, were evicted from company housing by their employer, Pic' n Pac, a typical California agribusiness corporation. Investigation of business resources showed, however, that Pic' n Pac was held by S.S.Pierce Company of Boston, a gourmet food and liquor chain. This, however, was merely a front, and the Pierce family, heir on that company's board and one-time controllers, were merely a figurehead, for the controlling block of S. S. Pierce shares had been bought up by a New York outfit called Laird

(Continued column 5)

African Liberation Month

[Cont'd from pg. 1
sphere and in Africa.

"Through educational forums and local and national mass demonstrations around these issues, the effort is to show the clear anti-racist, anti-imperialist character of our struggle.

"African Liberation Month is an extension of the African Liberation Day demonstrations which in 1972 and 1973 involved over 150,000 Black people."

Bro. Locke went on to explain that ALSC chapters will spearhead the local educationals and demonstrations and those activities will be in several different forms.

Then, on May 23-24 a major national conference in Washington will be designed to draw out full discussions of problems stemming from racism and imperialism.

The national demonstration, also in D. C., will take place on May 25 coinciding with worldwide African Liberation Day observances.

The expanded focus of activities reflects the rapid growth and development of ALSC, now in its third year of existence. There are currently over 40 chapters of ALSC in the United States and others in Canada and the Caribbean. ALSC also maintains an office in Tanzania.

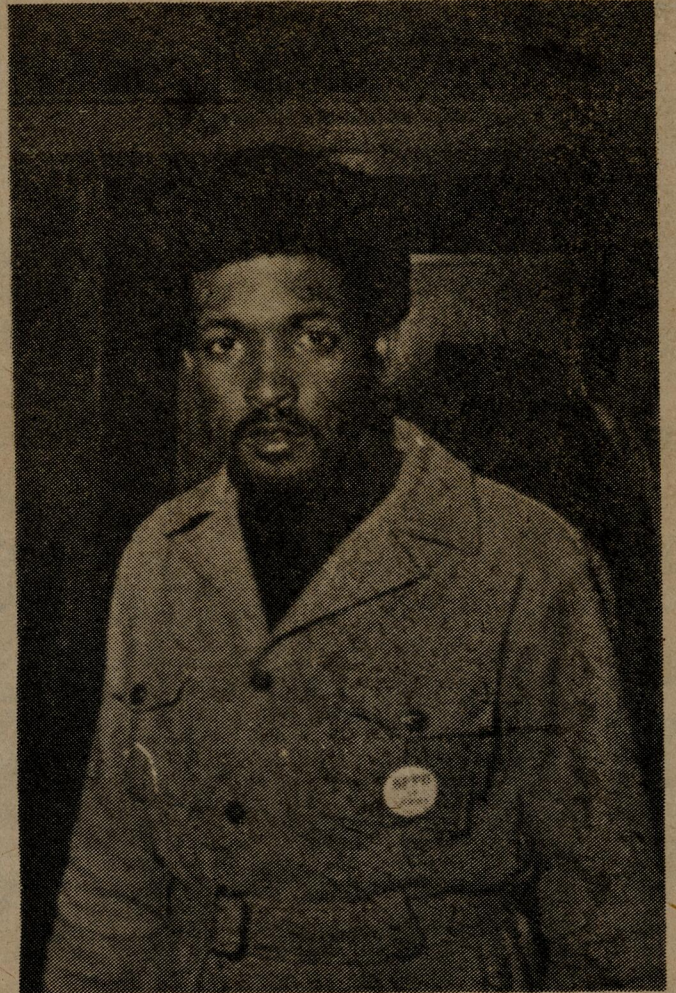
During the past year ALSC has been aggressively involved in a wide range of issues on a national level and an even broader range of issues on the local level. ALSC leaders have journeyed to Africa several times to confer with liberation movement representatives, officials of African governments, and officials of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

ALSC has also lobbied in the U. S. Congress, led demonstrations, supported worker and community struggles and drawn national attention to issues which otherwise might have been overlooked.

Major ALSC involvements are listed as:

- Financial support to Liberation movements
- Local struggles against oppression and exploitation
- Sponsoring international weeks of solidarity with, and educational forums about, liberation movements
- Campaign to repeal the infamous Byrd amendment and stop illegal trade with Rhodesia
- Maintaining strong, direct relationships with liberation movements and independent African nations
- Planning African Liberation Month and;
- Campaign for the official recognition of the independence of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

An official ALSC publication notes:



ALSC CHAIRPERSON, DAWOLU GENE LOCKE, OUTLINED plans for African Liberation Month.

"One of the major strengths of ALSC is its united front character; its ability to pull together people of different ideological positions, social groups, and class formations into a common effort of struggle. Therefore, ALSC members and supporters fit a variety of categories: students, workers, youth, pro-

fessionals, welfare recipients, the unemployed, ex-prisoners, and political activists of many tupes."

For more information about African Liberation Month and contact persons in your area, write: AFRICAN LIBERATION SUPPORT COMMITTEE, P. O. Box 14093, Houston, Texas 77021.

Cookbook Cont.

Industries; and this in turn is merely a holding company bankrolled by the investment banking firm, Laird and Company of Wilmington, Delaware, who are one of the many arms of the Dupont oligarchs, in-laws of the Dupont family.

This is a simple example of a straight forward holding chain. The larger, central holding systems or the main arteries of the oligarchy when charted would look like a map of the United States with streets, roads, and highways, representing hundreds of branches, subsidiary stems and offshoots, feeding into a few main highways or turnpikes.

The holding system allows the owners of capital to tremendously magnify their power, and with a large amount of wealth they personally possess, to bring capital several times larger under their command. They can do this because, when a big corporation's stock is widely scattered with millions of powerless individuals owning but microscopic fractions each, a concentrated block of as little as ten percent of the shares is sufficient to gain control of the entire corporation, appoint its directors, hire and fire its executives, etc.

This corporation, then, need have only a similar share in a second corporation to control that one, and the second a third, and the third a fourth, and so on. Thus, a capital of a hundred million suffices to control a billion dollar corporation of the first rank, as well as corporations of the second rank with a combined capital of 10 billion, which in turn hold yet others.

Next time - More on the Financial Oligarchy.

THIS RACIST SERVANT OF IMPERIALISM LAUGHS AT US,
WE WOULD LIKE YOU TO KNOW

It ain't funny



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