



# AFRICAN WORLD

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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Conference On Racism and Imperialism To Discuss

## Issues of Black Liberation

YOBUS NEWS SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. -  
During May and June, the  
burning issues of the  
Black liberation struggle  
are being discussed in his-  
toric forums on each side  
of the Atlantic.

How best do we wage  
struggle against racism  
and imperialism? What di-  
rection do we take to han-  
dle the problems of labor  
and the unemployed? Of  
youth and education? Of  
women in the struggle? Of  
justice, police and prisons?  
Of politics? These ques-  
tions and others are a-  
mong those addressed at  
the Conference on Racism  
and Imperialism in Wash-  
ington, D.C.

The International African  
Liberation Support Com-  
mittee (ALSC) spearheads  
the two-day conference,  
bringing together people  
representing most of the  
theoretical positions domi-  
nant in the Black libera-  
tion movement today.  
The gathering, at Howard Un-  
iversity on May 23 and 24,  
was set to proceed the  
national African Libera-  
tion Day demonstration in  
D.C. on May 25.

Across the Atlantic in  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania,  
the Sixth Pan-African  
Congress will be convened  
from June 19-27. It seeks  
to follow the path of pre-  
vious Pan-African Con-  
gresses which helped chart  
the directions of African  
struggles in the first half  
of the century.

Principled and clarifying  
discussions of the issues  
are important. The essence  
of the varying "lines" in  
the movements should be  
voiced and heard by more  
and more Black people.

The Conference on Ra-  
cism and Imperialism  
comes toward the end of a  
month of activities and  
forums throughout the  
country as part of African  
Liberation Month.

May 1974 was designated

African Liberation Month  
as ALSC expanded and  
diversified from the 1 day  
focus of 1972 and 1973.

During the month, educa-  
tional forums were held in  
many local communities  
on important local issues,  
as well as the national  
issues of support for the  
liberation movements of  
African, ending energy  
and economic exploitation,  
ending police repression,  
and impeaching arch-ra-  
cist, arch-imperialist, Rich-  
ard Nixon.

Special activities were  
held in many areas -- on  
May 19, the birthday of  
Malcolm X. And fund  
raising activities were held  
in efforts to reach the goal  
of \$75,000 in funds to  
support African Liberation  
movements.

Then efforts were turned  
toward mobilizing for the  
D.C. conference and de-  
monstration. The first day  
of the conference will be  
devoted primarily to  
workshops on five of the  
important issues in the  
movement.

Workshop participants  
include: Neil Pendleton,  
Harry Wells, Bob Smith,  
Tim Thomas, Evelyn  
Moore, Kwame Kenyatta,  
Queen Mother More, Joyce  
Johnson, Bibi Baraka, E-  
dell Lydia, Njeri Jangha,  
Chokwe Lumumba, Ima-  
mu Halisi, Ron Daniels

and Nelson Johnson.

The second day of the  
conference include 2 major  
panel discussions on the  
conference theme of Ra-  
cism and Imperialism.

On the first panel are:  
Stokely Carmichael, Akbar  
Muhammed Ahmed, and  
Abdul Alkalimat.

On the second panel are  
Imamu Baraka, Kwadwo  
Akan and Owusu Sadau-  
kai.

ALSC chairperson, Da-  
wolu Gene Locke, will pre-  
side during the conference.

On the following day,  
May 25, the national ALD  
demonstration will be held.  
It begins in Malcolm X  
Park, moves along a stra-  
tegically selected march  
route and concludes with a  
rally, also in Malcolm X  
Park.

Scheduled rally speakers  
include: Marion Berry, Bill  
Lucy, Gloria Johnson, Da-  
wolu Gene Locke, Imamu  
Baraka, Owusu Sadaukai  
and PAIGC, Vietnamese  
and Palestinian representa-  
tives.

The activities are coordi-  
nated by ALSC, an "in-  
ternational organization,  
dedicated to fight racism  
and imperialism, both in  
Africa and in North Am-  
erica." ALSC chapters will  
led simultaneous observ-  
ances in Canada and sev-  
eral Caribbean Islands.



GENERAL ANTONIO SPINOLA, SHOWN DURING ONE OF  
"smiles and blood" treks in Africa, is new President of  
Portugal.

## Portuguese Neo-Colonialism No!

"In my country, Spínola  
has practiced a policy that  
we call 'of smiles and  
blood...' But the policy of  
smiles and blood of Spínola,  
the representative of  
Portugal that came to  
Africa to christianize it,  
has not had any result in  
our country." These were  
the words of Amílcar Cabral,  
a few months before his  
death, of the man who is  
now President of Por-

tugal and who purports to  
offer the olive branch to  
liberation movements in  
Guinea-Bissau, Mozambi-  
que and Angola.

On April 26, rebel Por-  
tuguese troops led by Gen-  
eral Antonio de Spínola,  
overthrew the reigning  
Portuguese rule of Mar-  
cello Caetano. Spínola had  
previously published a  
book saying that the wars  
in Portugal's "overseas

African provinces" could  
not be won militarily.  
Speculation immediately  
rose that Spínola would  
end those wars.

Indeed, Spínola has asked  
the African movements to  
call a truce and come to  
the conference table to  
discuss his proposal for a  
commonwealth type system.  
Thus far, only PAIGC has  
reportedly agreed to such  
discussions. And Guinea-

Bissau is already an inde-  
pendent country, recog-  
nized by the majority of the  
nations in the world. It is  
clear that PAIGC has no  
use for any compromise of  
their independence.

All of the liberation  
movements have stated  
that nothing short of full  
independence is a ccept-  
able. Therein lies Spínola's

[Cont'd on pg. 2]



## 1,000 Workers March Against Inflation

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) - "One of the best things about this is just all these people getting together. A lot of people made a lot of sacrifices to get here," said one woman. She was speaking as one of the about 1,000 members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (UE) union who had come to Washington March 20 to demonstrate against inflation and against high corporate profits.

Almost all of the workers had given up one or two days pay to come to Washington to demonstrate and lobby. In some plants, workers who couldn't go, showed their support of the action by taking up collections to pay for buses to take others to Washington. In several plants over a thousand dollars was collected.

The idea of a demonstration originated with the members of one local in Pennsylvania, who work in a Westinghouse turbine plant and who were angry at steeply rising prices. Other locals in their district, became excited about the idea, and then a nearby district heard about it and joined in. According to a UE spokesman, this was the first time in recent memory that workers have independently demonstrated in Washington.

The union members came from Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and upstate New York. As one union leader said, "There's only two ways we can meet the rising costs of fuel and food: we can get it out of the companies we work for, or

we can get it out of the government we own."

The workers that came to demonstration were varied - young long-haired men, women who work in electronics plants, middle-aged people with family responsibilities, Black people and a fairly sizeable contingent of retirees. Many had never been to a demonstration before, and most were spurred to the action by high prices.

"I wouldn't have come to something like this a few years ago. I would look at the news and be bummed out. Now I have a different outlook," one young man said.

Gas prices were a major source of complaint among the demonstrators, many of whom said that they have no alternative to driving to work.

"I have to support my family. I can't support the government with taxes and support the oil companies too," said one man.

A Black man from Maryland said, "I work in shipping at General Electric. They have plenty of gas for the trucks they use there. But when you or I need gas, we have to walk all around to find a gas station with gas."

Anti-Nixon feeling was strong, although impeachment was not considered the major issue by the demonstrators. Many felt that the government is responsible for the high inflation rate. "Everything's getting out of hand now. Those corporations made Nixon's campaign - now they want a little kickback," said one man.

## Oil Companies Have No Problem With New Portuguese Government

NEW YORK (LNS) - U.S. oil companies with large financial interests in Portugal's African colonies, expect little difficulty in adjusting to the policies of the military junta that recently took power in Portugal, according to a report in Business Week.

Oil companies on the lookout for new oil fields have taken great interest in Portugal's three colonies in recent years. Among the companies that are active are Gulf, Exxon, Texaco, Shell and Cities Service.

"We have commitments for 40 offshore wells within the next 3 years and a total of more than \$120 million will be invested," said the director general of the Portuguese Fuel Board. And the oil companies are furiously bidding on dozens of other concessions in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau.

Gulf is already taking over 150,000 barrels a day from its wells in the Angolan province of Cabinda, and Texaco and two Portuguese companies are jointly pumping 24,000 barrels a day from another concession in Angola.

Angola right now is the

prime focus. Texaco, the two Portuguese companies and Argo Petroleum of Los Angeles, plan to spend \$74

million on Angolan oil alone this year.

Taxes and revenue from oil exploration have largely been responsible for Portugal's ability to finance its colonial wars.

Liberation forces in the three colonies stepped up fighting after the April coup, and have denounced the plans of Portugal's new ruler, General Antonio Spínola, for a "federation" with Portugal. Spínola advocates "self-determination" without independence for the colonies.

But the oil companies are keeping close tabs on the general's proposals. Anticipating the probable Portuguese attempt to diffuse the liberation movements' power, Gulf, Texaco and Exxon have all been careful to cultivate relations with "Africans who hold positions of authority" under the Portuguese colonial control.

Says a Gulf executive, "Gulf will be in step as the shift to native administration is emphasized."



UNION MEMBER HANDS OUT LEAFLET DURING WORKER'S DEMONSTRATION AGAINST inflation.

## African Liberation Month Issue

# Energy & Economic Rip-off

The most important fact about the so-called energy crisis is that it is not just an energy crisis, but a crisis of the entire imperialist system—a system that is dominated by giant corporations that monopolize all five aspects of economic production (exploration, production, transportation, refining and marketing), and because of their size and power are able to exploit people all over the world to make super-profits.

The international oil monopoly is dominated by the SEVEN SISTERS (Exxon, Royal Dutch-Shell, Texaco, Gulf, Mobil, British Petroleum and Standard Oil of Calif.). Three of the seven sisters are controlled by the Rockefeller Empire.

These seven oil corporations are among the largest 11 corporations in the world! They control 70 percent of the world's production of crude oil, 70 percent of world's oil transport tankers and 55 percent of the world's oil refineries. They have combined assets of 85 billion dollars!

### MONOPOLY

Monopoly in general is a key part of the U. S. Economic picture. In many major industries there are four giant corporations which produce most of the products: steel (64 percent), plate glass (98 percent), telephone equipment (94 percent), air craft (67 percent), cigarettes (81 percent), motor vehicles (79 percent), and rubber tires (71 percent).

In 1971 the total scales of the largest 500 corporations was 503 billion dollars. This figure is many times larger than the budget receipts of any government in the world—including the U. S. government. The 21 largest oil

companies account for 23 percent of the assets of these 500 corporations.

Additionally, the U. S. oil monopoly is rapidly consolidating and becoming an energy monopoly. The major oil companies swallowed up 20 smaller oil companies in twelve years and have made over 50 mergers with natural gas, coal, and nuclear energy producers.

### EXPLOITATION OF THE THIRD WORLD

Huge U. S. corporations have investments totalling \$24 billion in the Third World. One-fourth of this total is in petroleum.

U. S. companies depend on Third World countries for super-profits. Each of the SEVEN SISTERS oil giants realized from 20-53 percent of their profits directly from the exploitation of Africa, Asian and Latin American countries. Most realized only a slightly

greater proportion of their profits from the exploitation of consumers in the U. S.

Recently oil companies released figures of their profits in the first four months of 1974. They reported profit rates of from 89-160 percent above 1973. This in the midst of the so called energy crisis!!!

### RECOMMENDATIONS

ALSC makes the following proposals as a minimum set of enactments necessary to ease the economic rip-offs of the oil monopolies.

- End tax kickbacks to oil monopolies.
- More gas for the people! Less for the military!
- Reinstate ecology and conservation legislation.
- Price controls on all gasoline.
- End monopoly control of the oil industry in Canada, the Caribbean, and the U. S.

## PRESS HALT

With this edition, the AFRICAN WORLD will cease publication for the duration of the summer.

We will resume printing in the fall. All subscriptions and other commitments will be honored, with appropriate time extensions, when we resume our schedule.

We take this break for a number of reasons and will use the time to continue our process of consolidation and development.

Thousands of our readers have stuck with us and supported us in the past as we battled ever present financial and technical problems. We hope you will continue such support as we remain committed to producing this newspaper as an aid to the revolutionary movement of Black and oppressed people.

We do hope, however, to publish a special edition this summer to give our readers a comprehensive summary of African Liberation Month and possibly the Sixth Pan-African Congress.



# Sixth Pan-African Congress in Tanzania

The Sixth Pan-African Congress is scheduled for June 19-27 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. It will attempt to follow the legacy of the first five Pan-African Congresses held in the first half of the 19th century spearheaded by men such as W. E. B. Dubois.

Following is an interview, conducted in April in Tanzania, with St. Geri Stark, Information Officer of the Temporary Secretariat, of the 6th P.A.C. The interviewer is Malik Chaka.

BY Malik Chaka

Q. Sister Stark, in the armed social revolutions - to differentiate them from purely national struggles - being waged in Southern African and Guinea-Bissau the question of the position of women in the society looms very large. Will the depressed position of Sisters through out the African world be discussed?

A. Yes, the position of sisters throughout the African world is sure to be discussed, but within the context of the total situation of African people. For example, some liberation movements use the term "National Reconstruction". Within that term is great significance because it implies a reconstruction of the nation physically, and a reconstruction of attitudes, values, systems of economic and politics, and culture. It is something that takes a long time.

In my opinion, the folks who are most advanced along this road are the liberation movements in their armed struggle and in their liberated areas. One of the facets of this kind of national reconstruction is position of women. I don't think I need to elaborate for anyone who has read political material on the liberation movements. We both know the rest of the African world is behind the liberation movements, at varying stages, in both the realization of the problem and the tackling of it. This to me is one more reason for the desirability of a political forum at which the liberation movements have the part of full delegates, in company with those of us from African states or African communities elsewhere.

Q. In the Caribbean you have seemingly recognized a duality of power because both the ruling parties and opposition groups will be represented here in Tanzania at the Sixth Congress. What is the Congress' stand on the opposition parties in the independent states where power is often seized and exercised behind the backs of the masses?

A. I would say that the Caribbean participation in the Congress, which is a political forum, will reflect some of the political realities specific to the Caribbean. The Caribbean delegation is still in the process of formation. There have been some problems, and I'd rather not comment further at this time.

Q. The illegal settler regimes and the Portuguese colonists are sometimes opposed by more than one fighting movement or underground political organization. What criteria will be used to pick liberation movement delegates?

A. The liberation movements which are invited to send delegations to the Congress (as opposed to observers) will

pick their own delegates. The Secretariat will only outline for them the kinds of topics they will be asked to address, or to discuss in a total context along with other delegates, so they have these in mind when selecting their delegates.

There are several places in Southern Africa with more than one liberation movement, including Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Political bodies or forums always find themselves in the difficult position of being asked to judge which ones are "legitimate." The exception is in a case like Guinea-Bissau where it is clear from the total people themselves which party liberation movement speaks for

them as a nation. I hope no one underestimates, or is naive about, the contradictions and conflicts involved in people outside the war zones establishing criteria for recognition of movements. The judgement about recognition, or even understanding of the movements, is based on a combination of things.

First, and this is most rare, on site empirical observation in the areas of struggle.

Second, the movements' own external propaganda and exhibits.

Third, and more commonly for most people, the propaganda of the imperialist or the socialist press, each representing a certain view.

Fourth, the findings of the OAU Liberation Committee and its inspection teams, which is the African states' current method. None of these methods is entirely divorced from so-called big-power politics, nor from pettiness, personality conflicts, and deceptions which sometimes influence political judgements.

It has been pointed out to me by representatives of several liberation movements, that the whole question of recognition in Africa, at least, is in a state of flux reflecting the political flux of the struggle.

At present, our method for determining which movements to invite is to ask OAU recognized movements. Steering Committee members from North America and interested parties in some African countries have strongly urged reconsideration of this method of selection, primarily on behalf of UNITA in Angola. Naturally the Secretariat has to consider these views. I think the International Steering Committee will have to finally decide on the Congress delegations by the end of April.

Q. What is the anticipated role of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and its various components, e.g. the Liberation Committee, in the upcoming Congress?

A. The OAU, as the organization which represents 42 politically independent African states - the 42nd is Gui-



SIXTH PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS SECRETARY, GENERAL COURTLAND V. COX, MAKES A point as Information Officer Gerri Stark and aide Jimmy Garrett look on.

nea-Bissau - will be asked to participate at the Congress. For example, I think a major speech is to be delivered by an OAU representative, and someone from the Liberation Committee will definitely participate in the sessions on the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

Q. Where will the Western Hemisphere delegates come from in addition to the U. S., Canada and the Caribbean?

A. At this time we can say for certain that delegates will come from Britain, France and Holland. In Britain there is a Temporary Steering Committee of representatives from 9 organizations. Among these are: Black Unity and Freedom Party (London), Black Workers Movement (London), Youth Organization for Southern Africa (London), Black Peoples Movement (Bristol), and Afro-Caribbean Self-Help Organization (Nottingham). This Temporary Steering Committee has basic responsibility for organizing a British delegation.

In France, Holland, and elsewhere in Europe the organization of delegates is less definite. So at this point, I can't disclose more specific information to you, except to say that the Temporary Secretariat has been in contact with interested organizations and individuals.

Q. A document distributed by the Secretariat speaks of socialism emerging as a "rational choice" for oppressed people. Does this mean that it is only a question of good men making a "rational choice" or will socialism in Africa be the result of intense bloody civil wars like the Russian, Chinese, Viet-Namense, and Cuban revolutions?

A. The reference to a "rational choice" is from a speech by President Nyerere to the Sudanese Socialist Union in Khartoum, January 1973. The implication from his speech, if I understand it correctly, is that African people - must have a revolution

which is scientific and therefore rational. He says we must, decide to embark on a struggle for an economic and social system which eliminates inequality, oppression, exploitation, and dependence.

Then people who make the choice of socialism are faced with determining their methods for building socialism, and eliminating obstacles in their way.

I think that the question of how socialism in Africa will come into being is not one which has a pat answer. For example, Tanzania has opted to follow a policy of building a socialist society. There has been no bloody civil war here. It is significant that TANU states that it regards itself as a liberation movement, as well as a political party, with all this implies for socialist national reconstruction. It may be that other parts of Africa will require the following of a path which has similarities to that of Russia or China or Cuba. If this is so, then it still will not be a bloody struggle because it has to follow a past blueprint to socialism, but because the unique objective conditions in Africa bring the people to the conclusion that this is the only recourse. At any rate, I am sure there will be delegates at the Congress who will express themselves on this point.

Q. George Padmore, justly described as the "Father of African Independence" by Osagyefo Kwame Nkrumah, said, "Pan Africanism offers an ideological alternative to communism on one side and tribalism on the other." Does the Sixth Pan African Congress view the world socialist system in the same way?

A. First, accepting your quote from Padmore, he didn't say socialism offers an alternative to communism and tribalism, he said Pan-Africanism. So I don't quite understand how the second part of your question follows from the first.

Second, the Congress delegates will be the ones to answer the questions of how the ideology of socialism is view-

ed by the Congress. I can't comment on the "world socialist system" because I'm not clear what that is.

However, I think that most progressive people who will be at the Congress view socialism as the economic-social system which will help bring about the complete liberation of African people. The other important question before the Congress would seem to be what work is necessary for this, and what things all African people can contribute to the concrete work. A socialist system for Africa implies an economic infrastructure, political organization and cooperation, skilled and techniques, besides just analysis and making the choice. None of these exist yet.

The Congress reflects some of the contradictions now present in the African world. It will not be, as some people have already truthfully pointed out, a revolutionary Congress, or a Congress of revolutionaries alone. But if it can make a positive contribution to the discussion of the matters about which I have just spoken; if it can encourage certain directions of thought among a wider spectrum of African people; if it can even heighten some contradictions in the interest of struggle, then I think the overall impact can be positive.

Q. The Congress Call that I believe was written by Mzee C.L.R. James calls for drawing "a line of steel against those-African included who hide behind the slogan and paraphernalia of national independence while allowing finance capital to dominate and direct their economic and social life (emphasis in the original). Is this a statement of intent or is the secretariat assuming that most African states are following the valiant examples of Tanzania, Guinea, Somalia and Congo-Brazzaville by moving toward disengagement from international finance capital?

A. The Call was written by a committee of people, among

(Cont'd on pg. 9)



**Editorial****6th Pan-African Congress**

Within a few weeks, the Sixth Pan-African Congress will be underway in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. It will have an historical role to fulfill if it is to continue the legacy of past Pan-African Congresses. Previous Congresses led in the development of progressive thrusts against the fundamental issues facing people of Africa at those points in history. The Fifth Pan-African Congress, in 1945, correctly focused on racism and colonialism as the basic issues of that era.

The Sixth Congress, if it is to be true to the legacy, should tackle with equal forthrightness and revolutionary fervor, the fundamental issues of today.

We believe the issues to be confronted today are racism and imperialism. We also recognize that one of the basic tools of imperialism, one that retards the revolutionary thrusts in Africa today, is the use of Black neo-colonialist puppets, and Black compradors for international finance capital. This manifestation of imperialism cannot be skirted or soft-pedaled.

The conference "call" has gone out to all African and Caribbean Heads of State. It is not clear what representation progressive opposition movements to many of the African and Caribbean neo-colonial regimes will have at the conference. The call has also gone out to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU). But what of other powerful liberation movements, such as UNITA, not recognized by the OAU?

Early reports indicated that only a miniscule portion of the agenda would be devoted to discussion of the struggles of millions of Black people in the Caribbean, U.S., Canada, and Europe. Can these struggles be treated lightly when, in fact, the movement against racism and imperialism are worldwide and these struggles not on the African continent are intricately linked to the struggle to free Africa?

Under the circumstances, the Congress could become little more than a forum for state to state relations. Of course, many African heads of state would make fiery declarations and give lip service to all the aims of the African revolution. That has been done in the past and left many sincere African activists and revolutionaries genuinely confused.

Admittedly, many of the current African rulers were progressive in the stance they took against colonialism in the era of the dawning of independent states in Africa. But their outlook and alignment with imperialism is now an obstacle to be overcome. And there are a few progressive state leaders who can be expected to continue to look forward.

But despite the potential for inertia on the important issues, it is also evident that a strong contingent of progressive, revolutionary forces will be at the conference to raise the fundamental issues at every turn.

In this edition of the AFRICAN WORLD, we carry excerpts from a significant position statement by one of the conference participants, Dr. Walter Rodney. Rodney speaks for the left forces when he says, "it is crucial that within a Pan-African forum a principled and analytical position should be advanced...the petty bourgeoisie must either be pushed forward or further exposed."



TRIALS OF INDIAN ACTIVISTS GO ON IN FOUR CITIES. FREQUENTLY, THERE ARE clashes between police and supporters for those on trial.

**In Four Cities****More Wounded Knee Trials**

ST. PAUL, Minn. (LNS) — "The many revelations of Bureau (FBI) negligence and carelessness have brought this court to the brink of dismissing this case," said Judge Fred Nichol, April 17, in his ruling on a motion for dismissal in the case of Dennis Banks and Russell Means. The trial of the two national spokesmen for the American Indian Movement (AIM) had been interrupted for five weeks for an unusual evidentiary hearing looking into governmental misconduct relating to the occupation of Wounded Knee and the legal cases coming out of it.

The five weeks of hearings uncovered a tremendous amount of evidence. It was revealed that the government had installed not a tap, but an extension phone to the phone in the trading post used by those occupying Wounded Knee. It was also revealed that the FBI had collected 315,981 documents (each from 1-600 pages long) relevant to the case, which despite previous court rulings, had not been turned over to the defense.

"The behavior of the FBI in this case, is negligent at best," said Nichol. "The FBI in this case, has failed as a 'servant of the law.'" Yet despite all of that, Nichol ruled that "I don't bring myself to the conclusion that the FBI has purposely suppressed evidence," and refused to dismiss the case.

However, he added, "If further misconduct occurs on the part of the government, I would certainly consider a renewed motion by the defendants."

Defense lawyer Mark Lane said, "We've only seen the tip of the iceberg," of the amount of governmental misconduct in the case. "I think there's a lot more in the FBI files - and a lot more happened in real life that never got into the files."

The day of the announcement of Judge Nichol's decision, Wounded Knee defendants and their supporters held a rally on the steps of the courthouse. Russell Means said that Nichol was afraid to make a decision to throw the case out. Attica defendant John Hill (who is a Mohawk) read a statement of solidarity with the Wounded Knee participants from the Attica defendants.

While Means' and Banks' case was recessed until May 1, with Nichol's decision, the other Wounded Knee cases started up again. There are approximately 120 other defendants besides Means and Banks and the other 4 people charged with being "leaders" of the 71-day occupation, which began Feb. 27, 1973. Those cases are currently being tried in Sioux Falls, S.D.

The cases against the first 6 people were dismissed because of lack of evidence or illegal search or seizure. "They just didn't bring the indictments," said one member of the Defense-Offense Legal Committee. "They were so determined to get everybody, they were willy-nilly throwing out a huge net."

However, because the judge

hearing all of the non-leadership cases is from Lincoln, Nebraska, the rest of the Wounded Knee cases will be moved there in less than a month. Lincoln, which has 200,000 people and is larger than Sioux Falls, has a strong Indian community.

Meanwhile, the cases coming out of the protests in Custer, S.D. on Feb. 6, 1973, are to start soon, not only in Sioux Falls, but in Pierre, S.C. as well. The protests followed the killing of a young Indian man, Wesley Bad Heart Bull, by a white businessman. The murderer was convicted of second-degree manslaughter and given a two month suspended sentence.

The judge who will preside at the cases to be tried at Pierre, Jon Fosheim, achieved notoriety for attempting to revoke the bail on a number of the Custer defendants. Pierre, with a population of 10,000, has been so hostile to the defendants that defense committee members have been denied service in restaurants and harassed in the streets.

At pre-trial hearings in the first of the Custer cases, Vine Deloria, Jr. (author of *Custer Died for Your Sins*), testified April 16 about the 1868 Great Sioux Nation-U.S. Treaty. The defense has made a motion challenging the jurisdiction of any court to issue indictments in the case since, under the treaty, Custer is still part of Sioux territory. Deloria explained to the court that the western part of South Dakota was granted to the Sioux forever unless 3/4 of the tribe's adult males voted to change the treaty. Such a vote was never taken.

Among the first defendants to be tried for the Custer protests is Sarah Bad Heart Bull, mother of the murdered man. Barely a year after his death, her other son, Verlyn Dale Bad Heart Bull, was fatally shot in Allen, Nebraska, where he was a construction worker. The owner of the house where Verlyn was staying was held for questioning.



**THE AFRICAN  
WORLD\***

**TIM THOMAS**  
National Chairman

**Jerry Walker**  
Editor

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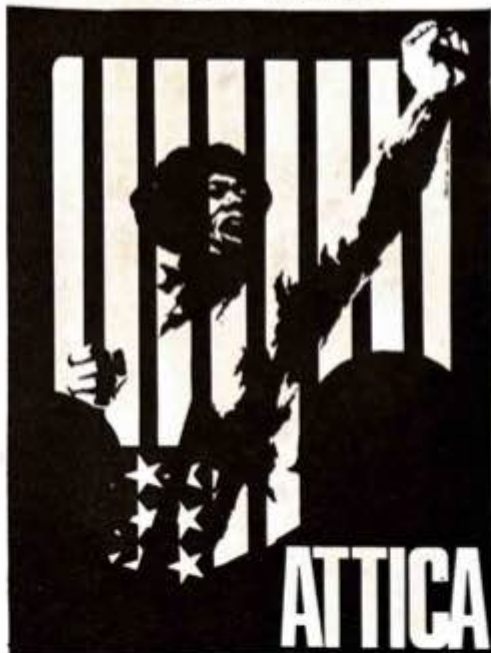
*The truly African revolutionary press must aid in the defeat of imperialism and neo-colonialism, hailing those who advance the revolution and exposing those who retard it. We do not believe there are necessarily two sides to every question: we see right and wrong, just and unjust, progressive and reactionary,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

— KWAME NERUMAH



*African Liberation Month Issue*

# End Police Repression



ATTICA INMATES AND FORMER INMATES STILL SUFFER PHYSICAL BRUTALITY AS THEY FACE CHARGES STEMMING FROM UPRISING OF 1971.

## Attica Goes On: Defendants Beaten

BUFFALO, N.Y. (LNS)—"This whole case is a constitutional junkyard, strewn with the rights of these people," observed Attica Brothers Legal Defense lawyer Haywood Burns, during the April 29 calendar call on the Attica cases. The court appearance was the latest stage in the legal cases of the 61 prisoners or former prisoners who have been indicted for their part in the Attica Prison Rebellion in September, 1971.

Forty-three people - 32 inmates and 11 hostages - died as a result of the armed attack on the prison by state troopers, prison guards, sheriff's deputies and national guardsmen.

The April 29 hearing was scheduled to determine whether the defense and the prosecution were ready to go to trial.

"In one sense, you could say that the Attica Brothers could never be ready to go to trial," said Burns. "The indictments were from their birth illegal and the only thing that should be done is they should be dismissed."

Even while Burns was talking, four of the Attica defendants were being beaten and they and two others maced in the Erie County Jail next door. Two of the defendants who were to be taken to court - Richard "Baba" Fisher and Bernard "Shango" Stroble - had refused to have their hands handcuffed behind them.

Inside, defendants and lawyers asked the court how they could possibly be ready to go to trial when as one defense lawyer put it, "the state has set up roadblocks."

They cited a number of examples including the failure of the government to turn over all of the discovery material - photos, video tapes, tape recordings, films of inside the prison during and after the rebellion, the names and addresses of potential witnesses and more. Also, there are a number of motions that the defense has made that other judges have yet to rule on.

"We've been playing this game for a long time," said defendant Richard X. Clark. "We're not stupid. We're all intelligent people. You know, I know, everybody in this courtroom knows you haven't turned over the discovery material."

Already the state has spent \$4 million in preparation of its case. The Attorney General is asking the New York state legislature for another \$1,550,000 and the State Department of Corrections and Erie County a combined total of nearly \$3.5 million for increased security and more courtrooms. Despite the fact that all the defendants are "indigent," the defense has so far been unsuccessful in getting the state to pay court costs.

Black people are the victims of excessive police violence in the U.S., as well as in Southern Africa and the occupied territory of the new Republic of Guinea-Bissau. This flows, in large part, out of the economic crisis of imperialism and its political defeats throughout the world. We must struggle to defend Black people wherever we are brutalized; we must unite against the rising tide of fascism.

In this society, the masses of people are organized into two types of warring groups, two types of teams, one based on race and one based on class. Black people are the victims of racial hatred, and class exploitation. Black people were ripped and raped from Africa to labor for the rising industrial giants of England and the United States. This was the basis for developing myths of racial superiority, manufacturing a culture based on racial hatred, as well as deep seated fear of the Black man's reaction to being oppressed.

We have been slaves, sharecroppers, factory workers, welfare recipients, and even middle class. But never have we escaped the vicious terror of that racist

policeman with the license to kill.

But who is it that benefits from this violence? Frantz Fanon, that great black psychiatrist, demonstrated in his study of the Algerian revolution that the police who engage in torture also end up torturing themselves. They have nightmares, beat their wives, and children, worry and end up leading miserable lives.

Fanon pointed to the ruling class as the benefactors, the profit seeking greedy capitalists are the ones who benefit. They sit calmly in offices high off the street, live in comfortable surroundings, and only have to deal with police brutality as statistics or when they go to church and discuss the ethical crisis facing the church. The cop on the block is a victim, just as we are the victims. Our enemy is the ruling class.

In what setting is increasing police brutality taking place? Atlanta, Ga. is an example. In September, 1973, the following conditions faced Black and working class communities in Atlanta:

Thirteen police killings of unarmed Blacks had occurred - a safe streets acts prevented Blacks from

congregating on Atlanta's streets - increased surveillance of groups - formation of SWAT, Decoy and Stake-out squads - LEAA makes grant of \$20 million to the city to try out new fascist techniques - finance capitalists make plans to turn Atlanta into an "International City" - workers struggles in the form of strikes intensify - prices are rising at break-neck speed - plants are running away to the rural areas to get cheaper labor - workers are forced to work overtime - production lines are running at break-neck speed - police repression rises.

Who profits most from our misery? The corporate elite, the barons of industry, the millionaires, bankers and factory workers. We must not fight just the representatives of the ruling class, we must identify and confront the ruling class directly.

No where else do Black people suffer more from the brutality of the servants of imperialism than in Guinea-Bissau and Southern Africa.

One case of police repression is as significant as any other - all are to be fought against.



Remember Sharpshville!  
Remember Attica!  
Rise Up and Fight!



## African Liberation Month Issue

## The People Must "DUMP THE CHUMP"

Two and one-half years ago, Richard Nixon was resoundingly re-elected. He interpreted the election, which he bought and stole, as a mandate to continue "four more years" of murder in Indochina and Portuguese colonies in Africa, assaults on programs affecting Black people, freezing of wages, and attempts to destroy radical organizations. But even then the cracks in his patriotic suit of armour were beginning to show.

Now, two and one-half years later, Richard Nixon and his gang have what Gil Scott-Heron has called "the H20-gate blues." Most of his old buddies and fellow criminals are either in jail or on their way in a minute. But Nixon's crimes against Black people did not begin with Watergate.

From the minute that Nixon took office it was clear that his policy toward the Black community was to be one of "benign neglect." Under his administration the Justice Department has pumped millions of dollars into the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA); much of that money has gone into the formation of special goon squads like STRESS in Detroit. The Justice Department has also greatly stepped up its infiltration, disruption, and repression of radical Black organizations.

Nixon's Black Capitalism program has been successful in creating a new set of parasites in the Black community who are faithfully trotted out every two years to sing the praises of "Free enterprise" and the Republican Party.

Nixon has frozen wages. He has frozen the construction of low-income housing. About the only things he hasn't frozen are profits, and prices. He has embarked on an effort to change the welfare system into a huge forced-labor pool. He has deliberately kept unemployment (mostly Black, of course) high to "control inflation," which hasn't been controlled.

He has ordered the purchase of new superplanes and super-missiles to insure the super-profits of his defense contractor buddies. He has dismantled what little of the poverty program remained.

The list is endless. There are some who tell us that we should support the efforts of politicians to impeach Nixon—that when they get this "bad" president out and a "good" one in, things will be alright again. There are others who tell us that Nixon is irrelevant—that we

should ignore the mass anger and disgust that our people have and concern ourselves with other things. We must address each of these views by first examining the role of the government in America (and any capitalist country) and then examining the reasons for a mass movement to DUMP THE CHUMP.

One of the recurring exposures of the Watergate scandal has been the intimate connection between big business and politics.

Almost every week for the last six months new tales of corruption and bribery have been revealed—the Milk fund, grain deal, ITT affair, etc. But the establishment media, while expressing shock and outrage, keep insisting that all this is something new or at least that Nixon himself is responsible for taking it too far. But these exposures are only confirmation of something that some of us have known for years: that the government of the United States is in the hip pocket of imperialist interests.

What this means is that in a class society like America, the government is not, and cannot be, the "impartial," "neutral," "objective," force which it claims to be. As long as there is a capitalist class, as long as there is a small group which controls the economic power and wealth in society, it will control a mechanism to repress and/or deceive those whom they exploit. That mechanism is the state. In other words, the state cannot stand above the class struggle in a class society; it must serve one class or another.

Who runs for major political office in America? Welfare recipients? Small farmers? Unemployed Black workers? Of course not.

Who holds appointed office in America? It doesn't take long to figure out that most judges, federal officials, state commissioners, and ambassadors are large political contributors, faithful political lackeys, or, as in the cases of Henry Kissinger and William "energy czar" Simon, experienced servants of the ruling class placed in a position to implement their master's wishes.

How are American elections funded? If anyone didn't know before Watergate, they sure know now. They are financed out of the pockets of rich candidates and their business patrons, and even (illegally) from corporation funds

themselves.

And the new proposals for the tax payers to finance the campaigns are no better. Under these proposals taxpayers would bear the financial burden of campaigns but will have no more control over the politicians and the government. It would simply save Rockefeller, Kennedy, Reagan etc. some money to invest in some other imperialist venture.

But, some say, hordes of politicians have called for Nixon's impeachment. Why should we get involved in their issue?

But what really are the interests of some of these indignant defenders of freedom.

Before Watergate Sam "country Lawyer" Ervin had devoted his life to defending racist laws and practices. He has also taken a personal interest in keeping North Carolina a non-union state with one of the lowest wage scales in the country. Sam has not changed these fundamental interests.

Daniel Inouye, the Hawaiian Democrat has recently been charged with accepting illegal campaign contributions. How far will he go in punishing Nixon for the same crime?

Hubie Humphrey was

involved in the milk scandal along with Nixon. He's keeping pretty quiet.

The Kennedy circle is not fighting Nixon because they are opposed to imperialism or to his policies. They are fighting him because they are trying to cash in on the mass sentiment against Nixon and because the financial interest they represent within the ruling class are struggling with the interest Nixon represents over who will "represent" the people of this country.

Would these "defenders of freedom" convict Nixon for murder in "Portuguese" Africa? in Vietnam? in Chile? at Jackson State? or for his murder of Black Panther leaders? or for his destruction of Black and radical organization? or for his criminal policies toward welfare mothers, hungry school children, public housing tenants, and prisoners? Of course not! But these crimes, and more, are the reason ALSC raises the call of DUMP THE CHUMP!

It is clear that if Nixon is removed he would be succeeded by another imperialist politician. But that is no ordinary once-every-four-years type of succession, the rulers of this country have never

before been FORCED to throw out its top representative. Such a move would weaken their prestige, authority, and power both here and abroad. It would strengthen the confidence of the people and awaken the "invulnerability" view of the ruling class and its representatives.

DUMP THE CHUMP!!!

## King Cotton in the Caribbean

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

"King Cotton," the scourge of the slave system in the South, is reemerging as an important cash crop for the ruling elites of the Caribbean islands.

The important Caribbean sugar industry is on the decline and now large landowners in Barbados, St. Vincent, Antigua and Jamaica, are returning to the cultivation of cotton. Island-grown cotton is considered of the best quality in the world.

In the past, cotton field labor has been characterized by back-breaking toil, low wages for workers, and high profits for the marketers and textile manufacturers.

Present Caribbean producers are talking of mechanization of the process, new ways to handle cotton pests, and new markets in Japan and Italy.

There is little or no talk of benefitting the majority of the impoverished peoples in the Caribbean.





Dr. Walter Rodney

# "Push African Rulers Forward or Expose Them"

In April, Dr. Walter Rodney, a sponsor for the upcoming Sixth Pan-African Congress, a well known revolutionary scholar, released a 48-page document entitled "TOWARDS THE SIXTH PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS: Aspects of the international class struggle in Africa, the Caribbean and America."

Below we reprint excerpts from that position paper which we feel is a significant contribution to the discussions to be held in Tanzania. We only regret that we do not have the space to publish the entire document.

BY DR. WALTER RODNEY

The Sixth Pan-African Congress scheduled for June 1974 continuously aims at being heir to a tradition of conferences which grew out of the response of Africans to their oppression in the first half of this century. Therefore, its rationale must be sought through a careful determination of the co-ordinates of the contemporary endeavors of African people everywhere.

Since the Fifth Pan-African Congress held in Manchester in 1945, the political geography of Africa has been transformed by the rise of some 40 constitutionally independent political units presided over by Africans. This is to state the obvious.

Yet, following in the wake of the great pagant of the regaining of political independence, there has come the recognition on the part of many that the struggle of the African people has intensified rather than abated, and that it is being expressed not merely as a contradiction between African producers and European capitalists, but also as a conflict between the majority of the Black working masses and a small African possessing class. This, admittedly, is to state the contentious; but the Sixth Pan-African Congress will surely have to walk the tight rope of this point of contention.

Pan-Africanism in the post-independence era is internationalist in so far as it seeks the unity of peoples living in a large number of juridically independent states. But it is simultaneously a brand of nationalism; and one must penetrate its nationalist form to appreciate its class content.

This exercise is made easier by the fact the nationalist movements in Africa, which led to the regaining of independence in more than 30 dozen states constitute a phenomenon which has already received considerable attention. These movements were essentially political fronts or class alliances in which the grievances of all social groups were expressed as "national" grievances against the colonisers.

However, while the workers and peasants formed the overwhelming numerical majority, the leadership was almost exclusively petty bourgeois. Understandably, this leadership placed to the fore those "national" aims which contributed most directly to the promotion of their own class interests; but they voiced sentiments which were historically progressive, partly because of their own confrontation with the colonialists and partly because of pressure from the masses.

Pan-Africanism was one of these progressive sentiments, which served as a platform for that sector of the African or Black petty bourgeois leadership which was most uncompromising in its struggle against colonialism at any given time during the colonial period.

It would be unhistorical to deny the progressive character of the African petty bourgeoisie at a particular moment in time. Owing to the low level of development of the productive forces in colonized Africa, it fell to the lot of the small privileged educated group to give expression to a mass of grievances against racial discrimination, low wages, low prices for cash crops, colonial bureaucratic commandism, and the indignity of alien rule as such. But the petty bourgeoisie were reformers and not revolutionaries. Their class limitations were stamped upon the character of the independence which they negotiated with the colonial masters.

The petty bourgeoisie of Asia, Africa and Latin America cannot be described as "entrepreneurs," "pioneers," "captains of industry," "robber barons," or in any of the other swash buckling terms coined to glorify the primary accumulation of capital. Their role in the international capitalist system has always been that of compradors. Most of the African petty bourgeoisie is not directly involved in economic enterprises - their real sphere being the professions, the administration and the military-police hierarchy.

Most African mini-states are engaged in consolidating their territorial frontiers, in preserving the social relations prevailing inside these frontiers, and in protecting imperialism in the form of the monopolies and their respective states. The capitalist superpowers, directly and indirectly, guarantee the existence of the African petty bourgeoisie as a ruling class and use them to penetrate and manipulate African society.

The dominant mode of thinking in Africa today is inherited from the colonial masters and is given currency by the state apparatus. Not surprisingly, therefore, the very concept of class is ignored or mystified. The petty bourgeoisie get very upset at being called "petty bourgeois," and strenuously deny that there are any class differences between themselves on the one hand, and the workers and peasants on the other hand. It is not surprising that socialism has been enemy number one for so many African states. African leaders fight the bogey of communism threat rather than the reality of capitalist, imperialist oppression.

The transformation of the African environment, the transformation of social and production relations, the break with imperialism, and the forging of African political and economic unity are all dialectically interrelated. This complex of historical tasks can be carried out only under the banner of socialism and through the leadership of the working classes. The African petty bourgeoisie as a ruling

class, use their state power against socialist ideology, against the material interests of the working class, and against the political unity of the African masses.

The questions posed at the outset of this analysis, in relation to the class content of nationalism, suggested that one identifies the leading class, assess its revolutionary capacity and evaluates the manner in which the subordinate classes are handled. Our conclusions at this point are that the African petty bourgeois leadership since independence has been an obstacle to the further development of the African revolution.

Although "New World" Black representation predominated at all Pan-African Congresses and conferences in the past, the agendas were usually devoted almost exclusively to the affairs of the African continent. It can be assumed that the Sixth Pan-African Congress will not be substantially different, but the creation of independent Caribbean nation states does introduce a new dimension. Having sketched the main outlines of the petty bourgeois position in Africa, it is un-

(Cont'd on pg. 12)



INDEPENDENCE OF MOST AFRICAN COUNTRIES HAS NOT brought an end to the imperialist plunder of Africa

## Interview - Sixth P.A.C.

(Cont'd from pg. 5)

them, Mzee James. At this point, I'd just like to remind you that the Secretariat has the task of preparing for the Congress, but is by no means the totality of the Congress. You understand that I get a little off balance, when you ask if "the Secretariat assumes this or that." However, to get to what I think is the intent of your question, a realistic political understanding of Africa has to note that most African States are not following the kind of political-economic policies followed by Guinea or Tanzania or Congo.

The Call was meant to outline a political framework and direction which the Temporary International Steering Committee and Sponsors, calling people to the Congress, advocate. Between a statement of intent or even revolutionary pronouncements and their accomplishment is a long road.

Q. We sometimes forget our brothers and sisters dwelling on the islands off the African coasts. Will the islands of Africa both free, e.g. Malagasy, Mauritius, and colonized, e.g. Comoro Islands, Seychelles Islands, Sao Tome and Principe be represented at the Congress?

A. I think that forgetting about the African Islands is more a problem with bloods in the states because people here are in physical proximity with these islands. Malagasy and Mauritius, will be represented in the same way as other politically independent African states.

The liberation movements of the Seychelles (S.P.U.P.), Sao Tome and Principe (N.L.S.T.P.), and the Comoro Islands (MOLINACO) are be-

ing invited to participate in the Congress in the same way as other liberation movements.

Q. Reading through the Congress literature, I was struck by lack of any reference to the various classes and strata that Africans are divided into. Does this mean that Africans are seen as an amorphous glob without antagonistic contradictions, e.g., bureaucratic bourgeoisie or comprador capitalists on one hand, and workers and peasants on the other; or that certain classes and strata have a leading role, e.g., Cabral's revolutionary petty bourgeoisie or subsidiary peasants as the main physical force in revolutionary struggles?

A. Perhaps one can have that interpretation of Congress literature if one only perceives reference to issues of exploitation within African communities and states when the traditional Marxist-Leninist terms are used. The Call makes reference to these issues, a recent historical article in "Black World" makes references to the role of class differences at the time of the Fifth Congress. And I think the content of the discussions at the Congress, will reflect analysis of classes within the African World, because some delegates are sure to make a class analysis.

Any discussion of economic independence and an end to exploitation, or of liberation movements, would have to take into account class differences. We just shouldn't lose sight of the fact that there are many ways to say the same thing to vocalize the same analysis. For example, some people have explained that the liberation of Africa, which is not yet complete in any place, has to mean liberation of each individual from economic mi-

very, political repression, etc. This is expressing the point completely in positive terms. Another way to say this might be to say the situation calls for an anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, anti-fascist struggle, because these are things that stand in the way of liberation.

It would hope that the Congress discussions will, in the end, be assessed on what they positively and concretely contribute to the objective of a totally liberated Africa. That includes an end to any exploitation of one class or strata of Africans by another. My own view is that the more pressing problem is exploitation and oppression of Africa by those who control and direct imperialism, and therefore, make possible the role of their agents among us.

Q. By what means has the organizing of the Congress been financed up to this point - by governments or by volunteer contributions from various organizations? What are some of these organizations, if any?

A. The Secretariat's funds have come primarily from 3 major sources. First, 2 Caribbean governments, Jamaica and Guyana; the Congress hosts, TANU; and the World Council of Churches. From this first category, have come the largest lump-sum contributions, primarily from North America, as a result of fund-raising appeals. There have been a lot of these, mostly below \$100. The individuals themselves, have usually been members of local

(Cont'd on pg. 10)





CLOSE TO 300 STUDENTS BOYCOTTED SCHOOL TO PROTEST THE FIRING OF A DALLAS Black Studies student teacher.

## "Teaching Too Much of the Truth," Black Teacher Fired in Dallas

**DALLAS ALSO**  
DALLAS - Hundreds of Black students launched a protest at L. G. Pinkston High School in Dallas, Texas, after a Black studies student teacher, Lloyd Gite, was fired. The school's Black principal told the North Texas State University senior that he was "teaching too much of the truth."

Four weeks before the actual firing, Gite's class lectures had come under severe criticism by his white supervising professor. In one class lecture, Gite noted documents where slave women killed their babies on occasion so they would not grow up in slavery. His professor said that he didn't believe the statement, but when Gite gave him documented evidence, the professor responded, "well you can't believe everything you read."

Later the professor claimed Gite was staying on slavery for too long and was teaching in a one-sided manner (only from the Black viewpoint.)

Further pressure came from other white teachers at Pinkston who comprise 75 percent of the teaching staff. Black teachers comprise 24 percent of the staff, mostly as vocational instructors and coaches. Chicanos comprise 1 percent of the staff. There are 1,700 students at Pinkston and 1,450 are Black. Another 200 students are Chicano and 50 are white.

Students who had gained insight in Gite's African and Afro-American history classes began to question their white history instructors who had never presented any such information. Several of the "challenged" white faculty members protested to the Black principal that something had to be done with the "trouble maker." Herbie Johnson, the principal, took immediate action.

A week later, students presented some demands to the faculty and administration. Among the things demanded was that Black and Mexican American studies be required courses like other subjects.

They are called for a supervisory board to check into the high expulsion rate of

Black students. And they demanded that the school newspaper be made more relevant to Black students and the Black community.

When he received the demands, the principal burst into Gite's class and accused him of being "the militant" behind the demands. Gite explained, to no avail, that he had nothing to do with the actions which the students themselves had initiated. A week later, Herbie and racist school superintendent, Nolon Estes, fired Gite.

Two days after the firing, students staged a massive protest. Over 600 boycotted school entirely and another 200 walked out soon after school

opened that day. The principal, in violation of city fire ordinances, locked the school doors to keep other students inside. Other determined students climbed barb wire fences and climbed out of windows. One student jumped from a second floor window. Twenty students set up a picket line and another 200 gathered across the street, chanting freedom songs.

This incident was one of many which have occurred at Dallas high schools in recent weeks. Currently a suit is being filed on behalf of Gite and others claiming suppression of ideas and materials by the Dallas School District.

## Sixth P.A.C. Interview Cont.

(Cont'd from pg. 9)

and national black organizations.

Third, organizational contributions both in cash and material, mainly from local black organizations in the U.S. and Canada. For a list itemized by names of organization, I have to refer you to Sylvia Hill, the regional secretary-general, or James Turner, the executive committee chairman. I am speaking only from memory when I cite some examples: the Institute of African Education in Minnesota, MACE in Mississippi and various black studies programs at colleges where Congress representatives have spoken. Q. What has been the posture of the Soviet Union, the Peoples Democracies in Eastern Europe, Cuba and China to the proposed Congress?

A. About the Eastern Europeans, his hard for me to divorce the interest they've expressed in the Congress from that of the Soviet Union, which has been very interested indeed. We have had many journalists from these places visiting the secretariat for information. When we had our first press conference here, almost the entire eastern European press establishment came. We have also been given to understand by various

African states, organizations and individuals that the Soviet Union is concerned about whether the Congress will be "racist." We've been told they are concerned about whether the Congress is an extension of the political concerns of African people in the States, about the participation of North African states, and of well-known black members of the U.S. Communist Party, among other things. I'm sorry I'm not in a position to elaborate more at this time, but I have found their attitude to be politically very interesting indeed.

...About Cuba, I would characterize their attitude as one of study and reservation; because they have been asked to send delegates as part of the Caribbean Region. I don't think a decision has been made yet by them as to whether they will participate.

...About China, they have shown what I would call quiet interest, sending representatives to the press conference, etc. I emphasize this as my personal opinion; the Chinese do not seem to have the same apprehensions and attitude about political forums, which are all-African as the Soviet Union. As you know, there are also diversions in the two nations' policies, regarding African and African people.

## Rebellion Still Grows in Grenada

**GRENADA** - Despite assurances from the Caribbean Island government of Prime Minister Eric Gairy that things are returning to normal, the indications are that Grenada will remain in a state of turmoil until the government of Gairy is brought down.

"Whatever happens in Grenada," says Maurice Bishop, "the people will win in the end." Bishop is co-chairman of the new Jewel Movement (NJM) which is the most powerful resistance group in Grenada.

Gairy assumed formal government control on the island in February 1974, when the country was granted independence by Britain. Gairy has long sought to crush resistance to his elite government by use of his 3,000-man secret police force called the "Mongoose Squad."

But resistance to Gairy has remained strong. During independence celebrations workers and resistance organizations brought normal functions to a halt in protest. "The unions, together with a number of other groups, showed their dissatisfaction by literally closing down the island," said Bishop. "The dock workers especially, they were beautiful. They refused to handle all cargo coming into the country."

He noted that dock workers of other islands also gain

support by refusing to handle cargo bound for Grenada.

Gairy has met the resistance often with brutal violence. Bishop's father was killed by the Mongoose Squad last January. Many others have been killed or badly beaten.

But the resistance continues and it has recently taken on an addition character. Within a month after independence, 7 members of the secret police had been killed, many of them poisoned by harassed shopkeepers.

The New Jewel Movement, from its inception two years ago, has tried to maintain a policy of non-violence. "But now," Bishop explains, "I can't say exactly that we will continue in this way."

"He (Gairy) has all the military force on his side. But we will support whatever action the people are willing to take," Bishop added.

Early in April, the Gairy government made a radio broadcast that the Mongoose Squad was to be disbanded in efforts to restore peace on the island.

"That is just propaganda," said one Grenadian now living in Canada. "Gairy will not do this, because that will mean the end of his power."

Other reports indicate that Gairy is actually doubling the size of the regular national army.

## Two More Liberation Leaders Murdered in Southern Africa

The murder by letter-bomb of two exiled Black South African leaders within two weeks, has raised fears of a terror offensive by the South African government against those who oppose it.

Onkgopotse Tiro, former Permanent Secretary of the South African Students Organization (SASO) was killed Feb. 1 in Botswana, to which he had fled from South Africa in 1973 and was seeking political asylum.

A similar mail-bomb blast killed John Dube, an official of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa at the Liberation Center in Lusaka, capital city of Zambia.

The government of Botswana immediately issued a statement saying that Tiro had been an "outspoken critic of the so-called South African way of life, under which Black South Africans are subjected to racial discriminations and many other indignities... The Botswana Government wishes to state unequivocally that this kind of terrorism will not make it change its attitude towards those who seek refuge in Botswana from oppression in their own country."

"That these parcel bombs are being sent by South African murder squads, there is no doubt at all," charged the Zambia Daily Mail, a few days after Dube's murder. "Independent African countries will

not stop looking after their brothers from South Africa just because the racists are sending parcel bombs to their countries."

The Daily Graphic of Ghana, raised the entire question of South Africa's present and future activities in Africa in commenting on the two killings.

"The warning is clear," the paper said, "the South African racist minority regime had given a new dimension to its terrorist activities against the African nationalist fighters. Henceforth, it is not to be a mere persecution of the Africans inside South Africa, but a policy of murdering the nationalists wherever they are."

"Just as Israel is the spring-board for the western colonialist domination of the Arab world, so are the Southern African minority regimes the means by which the forces of western capitalist exploitation seek ultimately to regain the whole of Africa," the Chanain paper said.

"South Africa has declared that it is prepared to 'face the Israeli experience' in Africa, and the South African regime has now begun to do exactly what Israel did to draw the Arabs into war; to provoke African countries into violence for which she herself is fully prepared."



# Prisoner "Behavior Modification" Spreading

NEW YORK (LNS)—Seventeen months after it was initiated, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, announced, in the middle of February, that it was closing down its behavior modification program at the U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners in Springfield, Missouri.

The Special Treatment and Rehabilitative Training (START) program was perhaps the most advanced example of the numerous behavior modification programs which have been planned or instituted in both state and federal prisons in response to rising prisoner militancy.

The START program was based on a system of punishments and rewards. Prisoners were put into a 6x10 foot tile-walled cell, behind a steel door with a small window. If the prisoner participated in the program, he was allowed out of the cell after 20 days without infractions, for progressively longer periods of time.

Those who wouldn't go along with what they called a "mind-control" program, received such "adverse" therapy as being chained down to the metal slab where they slept for several days and made to lie in their own excrement or being beaten or being shot with a tranquilizer gun used on animals.

To demonstrate their non-participation, a group of prisoners in the program, went on a 40-day hunger strike and filed a law suit to stop the program.

"The decision by the Bureau of Prisons to dismantle START is a partial victory, but also a play by the government," wrote Eddie Sanchez, one of the prisoners who filed the suit and participated in the fast. "This was done because they know we are bound to win in court. And they hope by dismantling it, they will not get a bad decision against behavior modification and similar mind control programs so they will be free to give it another try later. But we are continuing our legal struggle against START to get the decision so other prisoners can use this to legally attack their similar type programs and to attack Butner, N.C., when it is finally put in effect."

By 1980 there will be over 400 behavior modification programs in U. S. prisons.

For, in fact, while START is being phased out, a larger, perhaps more ominous federal prison is soon to open, relying on the use of behavior modification techniques. Butner or the Federal Center for Correctional Research at Butner, N.C., won't have a warden. Instead, the director will be Dr. Martin Groder, a psychiatrist. "We are mounting an effective correctional program model," says Groder. They will be developing "correctional techniques" for use in other prisons. He estimates that by 1980, there will be 400 similar programs in prisons all over the country.

Butner, N.C. is an extremely small town located in what is known as the "research triangle" between Durham, Raleigh and Chapel Hill. It is close to a number of universi-



BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION PROGRAMS ARE SLATED FOR PRISONS THROUGHOUT THE country as means to subdue politically active inmates.

ties with medical schools. Quite a few corporations, like IBM and some pharmaceutical laboratories are doing research in the area.

"Butner, itself, appears to be a town devoted to the containment and treatment of society's outcasts," said a report prepared by Meredith Wellington, associated with the National Prison Project of the ACLU. "Inside the city's limits, are a mental hospital, a center for the retarded, a school for juvenile delinquents, separate rehabilitation centers for the blind and alcoholic and a state minimum security camp for youthful offenders."

According to a Program Master Plan that Groder put together last summer, the center will have extensive grounds "creating the illusion of a free environment," says Wellington. A double fence will surround the 42 acres. What the Master Plan described as "underground perimeter security sensing devices" will replace traditional guard towers. No windows will have bars; instead, the windows will be constructed of a special laminated plastic and glass with a built-in alarm. Security men in mobile units will patrol Butner.

Despite the fact that Butner is due to open at the end of 1974, Groder in all his statements and interviews, has repeatedly changed his description of what exactly will take place there. Some people say it's because he hasn't decided yet; others say it's because he knows what's going to happen there, but wants to be evasive.

Butner will consist mainly of two parts - the mental health section (holding 150 people) and the research program (holding 200). The mental health program is for the treatment of mentally ill prisoners. Those in the research section, will include prisoners with what the prison system has defined as "major character disorders" who have engaged in "deviant and or violent behavior." Read that

incorrigibles, troublemakers and radicals. "Correctional" techniques will be tried out to train psychiatrists to send them to other institutions.

Butner will only hold prisoners from institutions on the east coast (in a 600 mile radius of N.C.), which certainly suggests the establishment of other institutions like Butner in other parts of the country.

"Well there's coercion both inside and outside in society," says Butner's director.

It will however, have a "control" group of 800-1,000 people selected by computer in different prisons to compare with the people placed in the research unit. When Groder was asked if this was really "volunteer" since the names were chosen without even the inmates knowledge, Groder's answer was "Well, there's coercion both inside and outside in society."

Groder comes to his job with some experience. In 1969, he established what he called the Asklepion Society at the U.S. Penitentiary at Marion, Ill.

The Asklepion Society consists of a program of "group therapy." It uses the psychological techniques of transactional analysis and attack therapy in an attempt to produce, as one prisoner said, "colorless, drab men stripped of any individuality."

The prisoner, who was in Marion when Groder was there and observed what was going on, continued, "The treatments or therapy consisted of group 'attacks' on one individual. This was where a whole group of inmates (10-20) would gang up on a person, and verbally abuse him by questions and statements generally starting out on a man's crime and progressing to his personal life and sex habits. The 'victim' would be humiliated and his life pointed out to him and stressed to him as being a failure."

"His personality would be stripped away and he would be made to believe he was nothing, that all he had learned and taught in life was of little or no value and that he had to start new. This was accomplished by screaming and shouting which on the occasion

of these sessions could be heard throughout the institution."

A prisoner from the National Federal Prisoners Rights Project, in an article attacking Butner, wrote: "Programs Groder has operated and is operating now, make heavy use of 'drug therapy' as a control cumstultification cum resistance reduction device - and a great deal more. When some of his systems were still in the development stages, I observed some of the 'experiments' that produce suicide attempts or assaultive behavior on demand. I saw and heard a couple of guards 'break' from this and go into counter-counseling."

"One spent four hours one night, sitting on a tier near my cell, talking to a guy - telling him to wake up and realize what was being done to him...to throw those pills in that toilet and clear up his head...this included many expressions like 'Don't you realize these people are trying to kill you? They have nearly got you three times now. For Christ's sake, come out of it Alex. You can't take those pills and stay alive and you can't stay alive if you don't look at what's being done

to you'."

The Asklepion Society was supposed to be voluntary. How voluntary it was, was illustrated by the fact that in January 1973, for example, five prisoners reported that the parole examiner indicated that if they expected favorable action on future parole applications, they had best join a group within the institution that would help them learn about themselves. There is only one such group at Marion Asklepion.

Groder was fairly slippery about how voluntary transfer to Butner would be, in a recent interview with a legal worker from the Center for Constitutional Rights and a Community News Service reporter. He insisted that there would be no involuntary transfers, but admitted that by 1980, when presumably the psychiatrists trained at Butner would be installed in other institutions, that the transfers would probably be involuntary. When asked if it would be possible that some prisoners' paroles would be contingent on them participating in the program, he said that "Parole boards' inadequacy may tend to corrupt the program."

"If one of my staff psychiatrists wants to use electroshock, I can't deny him the use."

Groder admits that electroshock will be used "as in any civilian hospital" in the mental health program. When asked if it will be used in the research part, he replied, "If one of my staff psychiatrists says, 'I want to use electroshock,' I can't deny him the use."

Groder also claimed that the research section of Butner would be drug-free. However, when the two visitors pointed out in the blue-prints of the layout of Butner a room (the largest in the unit), labeled "Psychopharmaceutical Laboratory," Groder acted surprised. "You found another room for us...this will come back to haunt us."

Groder, as well as Norman Carlson, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, has denied that there are any plans to use psychosurgery. However, Groder has been given the post of associate professor of psychology at Duke University.

## San Quentin Grows More Oppressive

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

SAN QUENTIN, Calif. - One of the most notorious and oppressive prisons in the world will not be closed as expected - in fact, San Quentin prison, is now being overcrowded at the rate of 400 inmates a month.

Two years ago, in order to pacify critics of the ageing institution, California Governor Ronald Reagan, announced that the prison would be phased out of usage by 1974. He then proceeded to launch a series of racist policies designed to drastically increase the prison population.

Now Prison Information Officer, Robert Nyberg, says San Quentin is being restored to usage. From a low of 1,400, the inmate population has risen to 3,000 with 100 new inmates coping each week.

"Other places were getting overcrowded," said Nyberg, "and here was a prison with a lot of empty beds."

Nyberg admitted that one reason the inmate roll is growing is because the Reagan-led State parole board has adopted "a more rigorous policy in refusing paroles."

## Tanzanians Aid

## Liberation Forces

DAR ES SALAAM - It has been recently announced that all members of Tanzania's armed forces will begin to donate 5 percent of their pay to African liberation movements as another concrete act of support.





STUDENTS TURNED OUT IN LARGE NUMBER TO PROTEST NORTH CAROLINA'S vicious death penalty.

## Abolish Capital Punishment

[Cont'd from pg. 2]

Attica, it was used to kill villagers in Mozambique and peasants in Vietnam, and it is constantly being used in the interests of those who carry out the robbery and rape of the wealth and labor of people throughout the world."

Noting the three focus issues for African Liberation Month, Walker concluded, "It is the corrupt reign of the Nixon regime, repression in the Black community, and economic rip-offs like so-called 'energy crisis,' which must be executed, not inmates of Central Prison."

Nelson Johnson, director of the Greensboro Association of Poor People, pointed out, "In addition to the moral, legal and statistical arguments against capital punishment, we must also identify the historical development of this murderous trait of capitalism, point out the objective interests which it serves, and explain the material basis on which it is all predicated."

Johnson then offered such an analysis to the unusually attentive audience. He briefly traced the penetration of capitalism into Africa, its material foundations, its brutal manifestations and racist justification.

"America grew up on a diet of racial and class exploitation," he continued, "it enslaved and brutalized Black people in a thousand ways and right up to this day, the ruling class has sought to confuse both Black and white people and pit the victims of exploitation in both races against each other, under the cruel assumption that each was the other's fundamental enemy."

"Capital punishment and similar barbaric laws," John-

son went on, "serve the interests of the creators of the welfare system, those who launch imperialist wars, the international drug dealers, the redevelopment schemers, the oil companies and other capitalist monopolies, and those cheerleaders who occupy elected office and offer apologies for a corrupt system. Those on death row are essentially the result of criminal rule!"

"Rise up students, welfare recipients, unemployed workers, prison inmates, maids and factory workers. Rise up to

wage a united struggle not only to abolish capital punishment, but to abolish the rule of the capitalist class," Johnson concluded.

The final speaker for the fast-paced, hard hitting rally, was Rev. Leon White of the N.C.-Va. Commission for Racial Justice. Rev. White further expanded on many of the important themes of the anti-capital punishment movement. It is his organization which has been at the forefront of such activities in other parts of the state.

## African Leaders

[Cont'd from pg. 9]

cessary to elaborate on the Caribbean scene, because of the numerous and basic similarities.

Without falling into the trap of imagining that the present states of Africa and the Caribbean will liberate the African masses from the tyranny of man and nature, it still remains an open political question as to how far they can be pressured to take steps which lessen the immediate impact of imperialism.

Clearly, the system of neo-colonialism is not closed to elementary progressive steps by the present leadership. Strictly speaking, such steps derive from the restlessness of the workers and peasants and not merely from the perceived class interests of the petty bourgeoisie.

For this reason, it is crucial that within a Pan-African forum, a principled and analytical position should be advanced for the adoption of increasingly revolutionary strategies for African economic and political liberation. The

petty bourgeoisie must either be pushed forward or further exposed.

Whatever may emerge from the Sixth Pan-African Congress, it is necessary that some participants be identified with a platform which include among its elements the following:

That the principal enemies of the African people are the capitalist class in the U.S.A., Western Europe and Japan.

That African liberation and unity will be realized only through struggle against the African allies of international capital.

That African freedom and development requires disengagement from international monopoly capital.

That exploitation of Africans can be terminated only through the construction of a socialist society, and technology must be related to this goal.

That the Liberation Movements of Southern Africa are revolutionary and anti-imperialist and must therefore, be defended against petty bourgeois state hegemony.

## FILMS AVAILABLE

SAME STRUGGLE - MANY FRONTS

"THROUGHOUT THE WORLD\* THE ESCALATION OF IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION IS MAKING THE ISSUES CLEAR, AND EXPLOITATION CAN NO LONGER BE DISGUISED."

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:  
YOBU Film Project  
473 Florida Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20001  
(202) 387-3556

# Support The Liberation MOVEMENTS





**May 27, 1972 -50,000 People**  
**"They Said it Couldn't Be Done"**

New York City Indianapolis New Haven Los Angeles Washington D.C. at Sahas



St. Vincent Philadelphia Wilmington Winnipeg Galtersville Columbus

**May 26, 1973 100,000 People**  
**Mobilized in Over 30 Locations.**

**MAY 1974**  
**African Liberation Month**

**Support the Struggles in: Guinea-Bissau,**  
*Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Azania*

**End Energy Economic Exploitation**  
**End Police Repression**  
**Dump the Chump- Impeach Nixon**

## 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.



# New Evidence in Jim Grant Case

YOBU NEWS SERVICE  
CHARLOTTE, N.C. - New evidence continues to pile upon the old proving that North Carolina political activists Jim Grant, T. J. Reddy and Charles Parker were the victims of blatant police frame-ups. But despite the revelations, the three men continue to sit in prison serving sentences of 10, 20 and 25 years for allegedly burning a riding stable in 1968.

Recently, the "Charlotte Observer" newspaper released investigative findings that secret \$1,000 pay offs were made to the Walter Washington and Theodore Hood, whose testimony was the basis for the convictions of the three men.

According to law enforcement officers in North Carolina, who provided information to the newspaper, but refused to be identified, the two men also bragged of receiving additional funds ranging from \$5,000 to \$6,000 for their testimony.

An attorney who negotiated funds to the men for the government, told newspaper investigators, "They wouldn't have done it (testify) without the money."

The pay-off money was approved directly by Robert Murdian, then head of the U.S. Justice Department Internal Security Division. Murdian has since been indicted, along with John Mitchell and Maurice Stans, for conspiring to obstruct justice in the Watergate cover-up.

The payoff funds came from the U.S. Treasury, under the 1970 Organized Crime Control Act.

The government concentrated its most intensive frame-up activities for Jim Grant. Grant, a reporter for the AFRICAN WORLD and "Southern Patriot," was involved in political organizing for many years. It was Grant who was sentenced 25 years in the stable burning.

He was sentenced to 10 years for allegedly "aiding fugitives to escape prosecution." The "fugitives" who testified that Grant helped them escape were none other than Hood and Washington. The government flew them in from their "hideout" in Canada to testify in that trial. In addition to the huge sums of payoff money, Hood and Washington had a long list of criminal convictions and charges against them, dropped for their testimony. Hood was once arrested for killing a man.

In addition to the "bought" testimony of Hood and Washington, the 1972 trial of the Charlotte Three was also marked by a variety of other blatant "irregularities." Alleged "evidence" was lost by the police before the defense could examine it. Obviously prejudiced jurors was seated over defense objections. And the presiding Judge reportedly made no pretense of impartiality in the trial. During the trial, he continually referred to the defendants in derogatory slurs. At one point, he told the defendants that the stable burning, which killed several horses, was "one of the most inhuman crimes I have ever heard of...I have concluded that you are dangerous to society."

In light of all the evidence of "misjustice," which has received national and international attention, efforts are underway to petition the Governor of North Carolina to commute the sentences and avoid the necessity for yet another long, expensive appeal case.

The Governor is reportedly taking the issue of commutation under consideration, but he has been considering for quite some time and made no progressive move yet. Maybe he is awaiting the opinion of more citizens.

Use the petition form on this page, get others to sign it, and mail your opinion in to the Governor of North Carolina.

## PETITION FOR JUSTICE

We, the undersigned, hereby petition James Holshouser, Governor of North Carolina, to commute the prison sentences of James Grant, T. J. Reddy and Charles Parker.

We believe the men were victims of a concerted effort to incarcerate them, not for any crimes they were accused of, but because of their activism and political beliefs.

We further believe that there is ample evidence to show that they were sentenced in an injustice trial, given unduly harsh sentences, and convicted on the testimony of men who were paid to take the stand.

NAME

ADDRESS

Mail to:

Governor James Holshouser  
Office of the Governor  
Raleigh, N.C. 27601





# Brazil Seeks Imperialist Role

## YOBU NEWS SERVICE

The Brazilian military regime recently defined its African policy when it voted against a United Nations resolution which applauded the independence of Guinea-Bissau and the creation of a new African republic.

The motion, passed by 93 countries with 30 abstentions and 7 votes against, condemned Portugal's illegal military occupation of certain sectors of Guinea-Bissau and its acts of aggression against the Guinean people. Along with Brazil, voting against the resolution were Portugal, the United States, Greece, Spain, Paraguay and Bolivia.

Brazil alleged that the African combatants "have a government in exile, but exercise no territorial control in the country." The same opinion was expressed last Nov. 27, by U.S. delegate Paul Barnes, when the FAO recognized the government of Guinea-Bissau by a wide majority.

Of the 36,125 sq. km. comprising the area of the country, 26,100 sq. km. are under the effective control of the political and military chiefs of the young state.

Brazil's conduct in the U.N. was a triumph of the technocrats of the Treasury Ministry who favor the penetration in

Africa through the Portuguese colonies and the racist regime of South Africa. The other thesis, maintained by the Brazilian Foreign Relations Ministry, is that Brazil's entry should be clothed in economic dress and take place through the formally independent African countries.

Brazil's offensive in Africa took on new strength in 1972 and constituted the event of the year. Both these of penetration in Africa clashed head on and the noise was heard by the general public.

While the Foreign Relations Minister, Mario Gibson Barbosa, traveled to 8 coffee and cocoa producing African nations last year, the adviser for international affairs of the Treasury Ministry, Villar de Queiroz, affirmed that Brazil would penetrate the continent through its "natural points," the Portuguese colonies.

The chief of the African division of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, Jose Ferreira Lopez said last October that Brazil "should change its attitude from mere spectator of Portuguese conflicts in its African colonies, to one of obtaining the political support of the African continent, which

represents many votes in the U.N."

Meanwhile, Brazilian industrialist Thomas Pompeu, who participated that same month in a meeting of Portuguese-Brazilian industrialists in Luanda, Africa, affirmed that the Portuguese government is extremely interested in uniting with Brazil for the exploration and exploitation of petroleum in the African colonies. Pompeu said that this "work should begin as soon as possible because of the interest shown by the Portuguese."

Brazil and Portugal have tightened diplomatic, trade and political relations and in 1972-73, bilateral trade increased by 800 percent in relation to the 1964-66 period. Gagrastazu Medici and Marcelo Caetano had established a close cooperation, which ranged from the creation of bi-national enterprises to dual citizenship for the inhabitants of both countries.

With the racist regime of South Africa, Brazil has also increased its ties and both countries, united with Portugal, formed an alliance of a naval hegemony in the South Atlantic, directed by the U.S. through NATO.



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## POLITICAL COOK BOOK

### CRISIS OF IMPERIALISM

Each month in "Political Cookbook" we take some term, phrase, or slogan which is currently in use in the "movement" and attempt to add some definition to it and put it in perspective. Let us briefly look at what is meant by "The Crisis of Imperialism."

Imperialism emerged as a developmental characteristic of capitalism in general. It is a stage in which the classical, textbook view of "free competition" capitalism has developed and changed into its opposite - monopoly capitalism.

Some of the basic features of imperialism are:  
(1) The concentration of production and capital has developed to such a high stage that it has created monopolies which play a decisive role in economic life;  
(2) The merging of bank capital with industrial capital, and the creation, on the basis of this "finance capital" of a financial oligarchy (discussed in last "Political Cookbook");

(3) The export of capital as distinguished from the export of commodities acquires exceptional importance;

(4) The formation of international monopolist capitalist associations which share the world among themselves, and

(5) The territorial division of the whole world among the biggest capitalist powers is completed.

A number of factors come together - to present tremendous problems, clashes, contradictions - for the imperialist system of crisis and decisive proportions.

### CONTRADICTIONS AMONG IMPERIALIST CAMPS

Imperialist often clash among themselves. World War I represented such a clash as advanced capitalist countries struggled over the division of the world - who would control what areas.

They shuffle for greater flexibility to exploit other capitalist countries. The U.S., for example, controls 35 percent of Canada's industrial property.

The rivalries among capitalist countries are increasing. Japan, for example, the fastest growing capitalist country in the world, is moving to dominate markets the U.S. and other capitalist countries held as their exclusive domains. Brazil has served notice that it intends to emerge as a full partner of imperialism and somebody is going to have to yield territory to it. Such increasing contradictions serve to weaken the imperialist camp.

### CONTRADICTION BETWEEN OPPRESSED NATIONS AND IMPERIALISM

We are well aware that throughout the world, the forces of national liberation are challenging and winning against imperialist domination. Vietnam was a blow. The struggle in Cambodia intensifies. Armed struggle goes on in Thailand and the Philippines. Riots and strikes are crippling.

In Latin America, Chile was the latest battleground. It is only a matter of time before the people of that country rise up again. Venezuela is causing problems for capitalist oil producers. Panama has gained control over the Canal Zone.

In the Caribbean, upheavals are increasing and intensifying. You name a Caribbean country - Grenada, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bermuda, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Guyana, Surinam, Haiti, etc., and some type of struggle is evident and they are growing stronger.

Africa - the richest of all continents, is the key to the struggles of oppressed nations. The exploitation of Africa and its resources is immeasurably important to imperialism. The success of national liberation struggles in Africa is well documented.

At each turn, imperialism is being setback in its struggle to retain domination over the world.

### CONTRADICTIONS WITHIN IMPERIALIST COUNTRIES

As if the contradictions with other imperialist countries and oppressed countries were not enough of a crisis, all is not well at home for the capitalist ruling class of any country. In fact, it is precisely these setbacks abroad which intensify the contradictions at home.

Inflation, production speed-ups, unemployment, greater repression, all increase as capitalists attempt to recoup profit losses. We have but to listen to the news on any given day to see that Black people, working people, the exploited and oppressed, are fighting back.

All these factors, and many, many others, combine to force the "Crisis of Imperialism."



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

# It ain't funny



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