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Masses of the People Suffer as

American Myths Exposed

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

In mid-November the Ford Administration officially announced that the country was in a recession - as if that hasn't been the case for a long time. But the federal government assures us that things are really not so bad - compared with what is still to come.

Apparently government rulers hope working people will suffer quietly, wear a button and blame each other for inflation.

After all, any junior high school textbook clearly explains that this is the land of opportunity where everybody who works hard, saves their money and has faith in the system and the government will enjoy a comfortable life.

Everybody knows that. Don't they?

In the last few years, the federal government has given the American public and the people of the world a lesson in civics they should never forget. It has been in these two and a half years since the announcement of an attempted burglary at the Democratic national headquarters that the government has been forced to expose much of its inner workings in a way that it never had before.

It is not just government corruption, but it is, in fact, the real essence of the governmental process that has been revealed. The events and activities in and around the nation's executive office were too systematic and interrelated to be thought of as simply some mistake, or the result of a few bad men. They instead, go to the very heart of the way we are governed in capitalist America.

Almost everybody in America is taught in school that we live in a free country. We hear the economy described as free enterprise much more often than as capitalism. As exploiters extend the tenacles of this economy abroad, we are taught about the free market economies of the free world with unrestricted free trade, not about imperialism.

Domestically, we are taught about the freedom of "our" democracy, where the masses of the free people freely select their government. And we are taught that this government is supported by taxes from everyone - agreed upon by "our" elected legislative bodies and collected progressively. The rich, we are told, pay a progressively larger share of the cost of government.

We are taught that in America, everyone is equal. We all have an equal right to jobs, to housing, to get rich, to have legal protection and we are equal before the law. But in the last two and a half years, more people have come to find these lessons are myths told by people who should know better.

The years of Watergate have exposed the myth of America.

Who is it that can still believe that the income tax is in fact progressive? Richard Nixon, who had been paid \$250,000 each year as President, only paid \$792.00 in taxes in 1970 and \$878.00 in 1971. A machinist claiming no dependents may pay \$2,000 to \$3,000 out of a gross income of only \$9,000. Recent Rockefeller tax returns show he is



UNEMPLOYMENT IS ON A RAPID RISE. IN THE LAST FEW YEARS, THE MYTHS OF opportunity in America have been further discredited.

Several million dollars behind what he should have paid while he claims to have done nothing wrong.

In addition, everyone knows about the tax breaks the giant corporations get to encourage investment. The net result is that the poor and working class people in this country - and not the rich - pay the bulk of the high cost of government.

On top of that, the money we pay out ultimately goes back into the pockets of the rich, either as lavish expense accounts and services to government officials, or as contracts to private capitalists, or as protection in the form of government defense appropriations used to protect American property - usually business property -

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Inside.....

SPECIAL 8-Page SECTION ON THE STUDENT MOVEMENT

INCLUDING -

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abroad.

Who is it that can still believe after the whole Watergate period that there is equal justice under the law? Spiro T. Agnew is a common criminal. Why isn't he in jail after having essentially admitted to being guilty of extortion and bribery both before and during his vice presidency? Is it not because he is now a man of money and connections high up in the government?

The minority and poor fill the jails in this country for lesser crimes, but members of the ruling class, like Agnew, go free with a slap on the wrist. The sentences given to other Watergate involved conspirators have been generally light. Many of them have received suspended sentences or early paroles.

Gerald Ford's pre-indictment, pre-conviction pardon of Nixon, is the highest form of this madness. This man, who committed crimes that would have been sufficient to have an ordinary citizen convicted of almost anything up to and including treason, is still free and never to be tried. Ford's argument that Nixon had already suffered enough is incredible considering the life long exploitation, and oppression suffered by those poor and minority people who are frequently imprisoned. Are they not the ones who should not have to go to jail since they have really suffered enough already?

But what about the laws? Nixon and Agnew both are strong defenders of law and order during their campaign. The law and order that they maintained must have only applied to the law required to maintain the capitalist and racist order and to keep themselves and their class

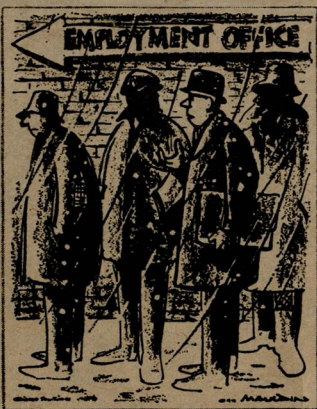
in power. They decried against the lawlessness of the demonstrations and rebellions of suffering people, but they felt no hesitation in breaking laws and ordering others to break laws whenever they wished. The laws are written for the ruling class so Nixon felt quite free to use them or abuse them.

The most important lesson that we have been taught, however, is the true value of democracy - in dollars and cents. The long parade of business and private interests of businessmen through the White House during this period, makes that clear. Illegal campaign contributions and the illicit campaign activities they supported almost certainly played a part in determining who was elected to office.

And since the election, these undercover investments in government have paid off in huge returns. The ITT investment yielded the dropping of an anti-trust suit that would have resulted in lower profits for ITT. The milk producers' investment yielded an increase in government price supports worth millions of dollars in cold cash to the milk producers. Other contributors bought themselves presidential appointments or ambassadorships, and who knows for sure the extent or the exact character of the favors done for organized crime through men like Eugene Vesco, Howard Hunt and Nixon's best friend, Bebe Rebozo, who contributed heavily to his campaign.

The pattern which emerges is that government policies and activities are controlled more by the large contributions of the rich than by the votes of the poor. And even those votes are manipulated through dirty tricks.

What can we look for in



"Sure, I knew the rich were getting richer and the poor were getting poorer—but I thought I was one of the rich ones."

the future? There is no doubt that certain cosmetic changes will be recommended and debated in government circles. Election reform laws, campaign contribution controls, tax reform laws, etc. But the lawmakers themselves are a part of this vicious system. This was clearly illustrated during the impeachment hearings when the impeachment committee was investigating the milk deal and it was revealed that all but a few of the members of the impeachment committee, itself had received campaign contributions from the same milk producers.

Gerald Ford, the new President, was once quoted in referring to a paid-for political favor, "Don't let it bother you...Money is the name of the game." There is little reason to expect any substantial improvement from him.

With the selection of Nelson Rockefeller for Vice President, we have the clearest connection of the economy and the government - of capitalism and the state in its highest form. Rockefeller is said to be a man who understands money, and he will

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WORLD NEWS & ANALYSIS

GUINEA-BISSAU - There are no more Portuguese troops on Guinea-Bissau soil. Carlo Fabiao, commander-in-chief of the Portuguese troops in Guinea-Bissau departed with the last group of homeward troops on Oct. 15, two weeks ahead of the deadline established in the agreement between PAIGC and Portugal.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - Several thousand peasants, complaining they had no land to feed their families waged a month long struggle of land seizure here. Government troops were called into several provinces to suppress the huge uprising as peasants seized land previously swallowed up by land lords.

BOLIVIA - Labor and student unrest continues to trouble the corrupt Bolivian government. Last month schools were closed down as authorities moved in to arrest teachers who were supporting the rights of unions. Later students, teachers, mine workers and industrial workers in the provinces of La paz and Cochabamba united in a series of strikes and demonstrations against government repression.

MADEIRA ISLANDS - Inflation and worsening economic conditions are affecting people the world over. Recently 7,000 workers in the Portuguese Madeira Islands in the Atlanta demonstrated in protest of inflation and increasing unemployment.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE ISLANDS - Negotiations have begun between the Portuguese and the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe. These two islands off the coast of West Africa have been a part of the Portuguese colonial system since the 16th century. Now they demand independence.

GUYANA - The government of Guyana has finally gotten around to demanding that the Reynolds Aluminum Company pay the country a part of the wealth it has been draining from that country in its bauxite mines. But Reynolds says no! In 10 years, Reynolds has taken \$159 million worth of bauxite from the country paying only a small revenue tax. Now Guyana has levied a tax of \$7 million for this year. Reynolds responded that it did intend to pay because the tax was "illegal" and "unconstitutional." By the end of October Reynolds was still holding firm.

SOMALIA - A few weeks ago the people of Somalia celebrated the fifth anniversary of the revolution which brought socialist progress to their country. Never prone to world headline grabbing theatrics like Uganda or Zaire, the Somalian people, under the leadership of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, have been quietly, but resolutely bringing progress to this country. As severe famine grips many of its neighbors, Somalia has been steadily increasing its agricultural production. Likewise, its small and medium sized industrial expansion program is not dominated by foreign investments. The Somalian people own and run these developing industries. They have asked Chinese people to help them train in some technical areas, but when the Somalians are trained the Chinese leave, taking no profits or ownership papers with them.

CHINA - Last month marked the 25th anniversary of the revolution establishing the People's Republic of China. Governments or progressive political organizations from virtually every country in the world, took time to pay tribute to the Chinese people. It does not take much to appreciate the progress made in just 25 years under correct socialist policies. While most of the world is racked with starvation, unemployment and deteriorating living conditions, the Chinese people - one-fourth of the world's population - face none of these ills.

NOTICE TO READERS

AFRICAN WORLD readers should note that this edition [VOL. IV., No. 6] is the first edition since July [VOL. IV, NO. 5]. Despite our long publication pause, all subscriptions will be adjusted to cover the normal 12-issue span.

We will soon resume regular monthly publication. We expect to publish again in December and then resume regular monthly publication in February. In January, we will not publish as we complete the final work of relocating our office.

Please note that as of January 1, 1975, the new AFRICAN WORLD mailing address will be as listed below:

THE AFRICAN WORLD
P.O. Box 2405
Washington D.C. 20013

Effective January 1, 1975

Worker Unrest on the Duke Univ. "Plantation"

The Big House Seen From the Field

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

DURHAM, N.C. - "A look at the Big House From The Field." That is the title of a straight-talking column in the newsletter of a large group of struggling workers in Durham, N.C.

The "Big House" is the huge, ever-growing Duke University medical-industrial complex. Those looking "from the field" are the 9,000 workers who toil there and make the whole place function.

The workers at Duke are in a struggle for a decent wage, decent working conditions, better medical services for poor and working people, and they are struggling to build a powerful, militant union movement through which to fight for their interests at work and in the communities where they live.

Recently, the Duke "masters" announced plans for two new expansion projects. One is a multi-million dollar Research Institute which will tie Duke into the Technicon Corp., a highly profitable medical equipment manufacturer with branches in 18 countries and links to the Rockefeller Empire. (The Rockefellers financed the first Duke hospital).

Secondly, there are plans to build a new \$91 million hospital with 100 percent private beds whose projected rates will be whopping \$263 per day!

Since private rooms are not part of the workers insurance policies, the workers would not be able to afford care in a hospital they will build, service and pay for out of profits denied them in adequate wages!

But there is more.

Another \$20 million hospital is also being built in Durham, which would give the city 1,500 beds with 1,350 of them being over-priced private rooms.

While the Duke elite builds medical facilities for the wealthy jet-set who fly in and out of Durham, there are virtually no plans to build public clinics, expanded out-patient services, adequate community health programs, and no wage increases for the workers. Such things as these are not profitable enough for the capitalist overlords and insurance barons who run Duke.

SERVANTS DISCONTENT

While Duke's plantation owners attempt to plot a more profitable future for themselves and a few cohorts, they are resisting the rising tide of discontent among the "servants" at every turn.

Duke University's sophisticated, liberal image was certainly not gained from the way its workers are treated. While Duke expands facilities, it does not expand its work force accordingly - double work shifts are becoming routine. Duke does hire "temporary workers," but these are not entitled to any of the benefits of regular workers and some workers have been classified "temporary" for over 2 years. In another case, a worker was granted vacation leave and then fired for being absent from the job.

Harassment from supervisors is common and amidst the luxury provided the jet-set patients, working conditions for many of the workers is pitiful. The wages are among the lowest in the country.

In May, staff workers in the microbiology department had to picket to gain resolution to problems of quality control, harassment from administrators and work speed ups.

Later in the summer, members of union local 77 of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees-AFL-CIO had to stage a picket to force the administration to include a much needed cost of living clause in their contract. The effort was partly successful (all workers gained a modest increase as a result of the effort) despite the fact that most workers are not union members.

Local 77, one of two unions organizing among Duke workers, is 98 percent Black and includes 700 workers in the areas of food service, house keeping, laundry, stockroom, animal care, utility men, grounds keeping and others at Duke University, Duke Hospital and Duke Medical Center.

OWUSU SADAUKAI HIRED BY LOCAL 77

In May, Owusu Sadaukai was asked by Local 77 to help build their union into a fighting organization. Unlike most union organizers, Sadaukai was not hired by the union international, but rather was hired by the local and is responsible directly to them.

In his speech at the National ALSC Conference on Racism and Imperialism in May, Sadaukai had concluded his presentation saying "in the final analysis, all of this (working class ideology) will be validated by practice. And in the last 5 years, I have spent too much time in airplanes...so I promise you that for the next 12-18 months you can find me in Durham,



OWUSU SADAUKAI IS IN DURHAM "DEALING WITH THE problems of Black people. (YOBU Photo).

dealing with the problems of Black people, trying, in fact, to organize the Black working class and the Black community so that I can learn..."

Sadaukai has cut his speech making to a minimum and one can, in fact, find him in Durham studying, and spending long hours among working people on their jobs and in the community.

MANY HOURS, MANY DISCUSSIONS

This writer spent an entire day with Sadaukai and gained insight into both the emerging struggles at Duke and Sadaukai's links with the working people of Durham.

After a late night of meeting, writing and study Sadaukai's day often begins at 5 a.m. as he heads to his office to prepare material to give workers on the 7 a.m. shift. After a long walk around the sprawling Duke campus, in and out of buildings, Sadaukai has talked

with nearly a hundred workers in maids quarters, in janitor's rooms, in cafeterias and along hallways. Discussions cover topics from union business and problems at work to Ford's inflation strategy and a community meeting to discuss dangerous open drainage ditches.

At one point, there is a confrontation with an angry supervisor who claims Sadaukai is keeping workers from their jobs. In fact, the conversations usually occurred while workers were chopping onions or mopping the hall - not a violation of the rule which prohibits workers from stopping work to attend to union business.

Sadaukai makes the same rounds among workers on the 3 o'clock shift and again on the 11 o'clock shift. Virtually all the workers respond positively to Sadaukai efforts.

Many of the workers at Duke, however, are slow to join the union having not yet

overcome the apprehension gained in the decades of hardcore anti-union propaganda spread throughout the south. But it was clear, even in a one-day visit, that the ice was being broken as more and more of the workers gain confidence in the potential of collective struggle along side other working people who share the same conditions as they suffer.

Additionally, shop stewards of Local 77 have been meeting to build unity with shop stewards, operator, engineers of Local 465, the other union at Duke which includes most of the skilled craftsmen and mechanical operators at Duke. Local 465, once virtually all-white, now includes an increasing number of Black craftsmen.

LONG ROAD AHEAD

Though the workers are determined, the struggle at Duke promises to be long and difficult. Duke University president, Terry Sanford, a former N.C. Governor, has already launched his campaign to gain a slot on the 1976 Democratic Presidential ticket. He and his backers are well aware that he cannot afford to have open discontent on his home "plantation."

Already, the Duke workers have forced a group of N.C. Black politicians to delay plans to endorse Sanford. The workers learned of the endorsement move and threaten to picket the meeting which was to finalize the endorsement. The Black politicians cancelled the meeting and some gave lip service in support for the demands of Duke workers.

Sadaukai explained that most of the workers at Duke are quite clear that the struggle of the union is not the final solution to their problems, but as their first line of defense against the onslaught of this crisis-plagued society, it is a struggle they must wage mightily.

Myths Exposed

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probably use that money whenever and however he wishes to get whatever it is that he wants. Following the Watergate incident, however, he will probably be a bit more careful not to get caught.

The real Watergate lesson is simple: In a capitalist country like this, the capitalist class run the state for their own benefit. They make and enforce the laws to their own end. They practice their own democracy while exercising a dictatorship over the masses of the people who are only allowed to help decide which section of the ruling capitalist class will be in power.

The real end to this continuing conspiracy against the masses of the people can only come when we end the criminal rule of the capitalist class.



WORKERS ON PROTEST AT DUKE. RECENTLY THE DUKE ADMINISTRATION announced a change in pay schedule. During the changeover, the workers were to lose a week's pay which the bosses assured would be regained by 1976! The workers immediately protested this blatant scheme and eventually won back their hard earned paychecks.



THE GOVERNMENT IS PLANNING BUDGET CUTS IN already totally inadequate housing programs. But the government never hesitated when it spent nearly \$10 million on Nixon's private housing program at San Clemente and Key Biscayne. (LNS Photo)

Union Movement for Household Workers

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. - In an interview with a writer for the newsletter, entitled "Just Economics," Edith Sloan, executive director of the National Committee on Household Employment NCHE, gave her analysis of the problems facing household workers in this country.

NCHE, is a national organization, designed to better the conditions of household workers by struggling for better wages, improved benefits and better working conditions.

Edith Sloan discussed in this interview the necessity to organize locally and nationally household workers so that they (the household workers) can begin to move to alleviate the negative aspects of their servitude. She stated that the biggest triumph that the NCHE has recorded was to help in the passage of the bill including household workers in the minimum wage bill.

She further stated that the organization, which has a membership of about 25,000 in 41 local affiliates, has developed over a period of four years with one field officer Josephine Hullet. The workers covered the minimum wage law are those who work eight hours. Those who are live in household employees (about 2 percent) are not covered by the law.

Most employers are not complying to this wage law so therefore the local chapters are a tool to persuade the employers to change their minds or lose an employee.

Household workers do not have unemployment insurance, paid holiday off, vacations, sick leave, health insurance and no pension except social security.

Sloan believes that the organization of the union will be the impetus which will force the employers to move to wash their own undies or

not. She stated that most of the workers in local unions are organized through other organizations and other interested persons. Most of the workers are identified by the community. And when they hear about the organization through the media they contact NCHE.

When the newcomers come in first contact with the organization they are informed of the fact that their jobs would be put on the line. However, one of NCHE duties is to get jobs for fired workers since most would rather not go to the Bureaus of Employment Services which treat them as slaves.

Most workers should have contracts. But it is up to the workers to enforce this law of obtaining a contract because of the law enforcers failure to do so.

Nevertheless, if you are not a member of NCHE (and a household employee) you still supposed to benefit from the organization. A study indicated a daily increase in wages from 1969-'72, Sloan stated.

Basically, the benefits most important to workers are wages which presently average \$1.90 per hour, sick leave, paid vacation, and health insurance.

The mechanism which they used to obtain the wage law to include household workers was through lobbying with civil rights workers and radical women groups since 98 percent of the workers (still referred to as maids) are women.

Most of NCHE opposition has been from Congressman who feel that NCHE is a joke. Their rationalization is that, how can dumb bell housewives manage to discuss the grievances with dumb bell maids! So they insult employee and employer.

NCHE sees the necessity of household workers on the national level to get some sort of pension and health insurance.

NCHE in the future will continue to work with other issues such as lead poison, the rise in prices and etc., issues, they say effecting poor people and women which makes up the basic composition of their organization.

Computers Tuned

WASHINGTON - A recent report out of Washington, says the U.S. government has computers monitoring all overseas calls. The computers are activated by the mere mention of certain words. The report listed "Marx" and "Mao" as two sample words. The computer hookup is ostensibly monitoring illegal political activity and drug traffic.

The government does not admit to using such computers domestically, but it's a good bet they do, and the list of activating words could include anything from "protest" to "better pay" since such things are considered unAmerican in many circles.

Housing: Low Government Priority

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. - Housing continues to be one of the major concerns of poor and working class people in this country. A decent place to live and grow is a basic democratic right of every human being, but with the limited supply of dwelling units and the high cost of rents the poor and working class people are finding it more and more difficult to obtain adequate housing. The federal government has designed and initiated several programs supposedly aimed at solving the problems which exist in the area of housing.

Let's examine four of the government's programs and see if they work.

TARGET PROJECT PROGRAM

The federal government has made over \$100 million dollars available to 36 cities to upgrade public housing. The grants may be spent for such things as a major "rehabilitation" and improved maintenance and security.

The federal government, through the Public Housing Authority, has in the past undertaken several public housing projects across the country. Nearly all of these projects, mostly located in major urban areas, have failed to provide poor and working class people with significant housing opportunities due to the lack of funding which resulted in improper maintenance and the needed services. Most of these sites are slum areas with countless housing code violations. It goes without saying that the federal government is one of the largest slum landlords in the country.

URBAN HOMESTEADING PROGRAM

The concept of the Urban Homesteading Program comes from the basic concept of Homesteading which got its start in the United States in 1862. Under this program vacant, undeveloped lands were made available to citizens for agricultural development.

The new Urban Homesteading Program makes vacant, deteriorated homes, most in tax default available to families for one dollar. The individual must then bring the house up to housing code standards within one to five years or the house will be repossessed.

Presently HUD (Department of Housing and Urban Development) owns 78,000 homes in 29 cities across the country which are to be made available for this purpose.

Figures show that it will cost from 7 to 20 thousand dollars to rehabilitate a single home (this figure does not include property taxes, utilities, etc.). At a time of increased inflation and the rising cost of living working class people can not afford loans from the banks because of high interest rates between 10 and 14 percent, and many communities can not get loans because of what is known as red lining (when banks systematically pick certain poor communities which they will not lend money because banks consider them high risk).

SECTION "23" RENT SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Section "23" of the 1965 Housing Act, being sponsored by the federal government, is the only supportive plans for public housing in the future. This program will allow the

federal government to subsidize rents.

The individual must find suitable housing on the current housing market but the rent can not exceed \$147 a month for one bedroom \$173 for two bedrooms of \$199 for three bedrooms. The family pays 25 percent of their income in rent and the additional amount is paid by the federal government. This program, like all social programs, face severe cutbacks from the Ford Administration.

URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAM

Various poor communities across the country have been declared Urban Renewal areas. The federal government goes into slums and blighted areas and purchase homes and other structures at the low market value or condemn properties which the people refuse to sell. Through this process the poor and working class population is completely relocated (forced to find other housing).

These areas are then rebuilt with new housing and other services. After these communities have been renovated the cost of the new housing provided is out of the income level of poor and working class people. The type of housing built only middle income families can afford.

These communities take on a totally new character. What were once communities where Black and other minorities lived become middle income communities equipped with many new services such as shopping malls, and increased bus service.

The poor families that once occupied these areas are left to find housing in other slum

communities which are already experiencing overcrowding and little or no services at all.

These types of programs clearly show how the federal government is moving away from the responsibility of assuring that every family has a clean, safe and sanitary place to live. They have cut the funding for various programs and have initiated only a few others that fall short of meeting the peoples needs.

Instead, they are leaving this responsibility to the private sector-businessmen who are only interested in making profits whether it be by providing housing or any other commodity. Everyday homes and apartments are rented not to meet the demand for housing but instead to make higher profits. At the present time of inflation the businessmen - contractors, developers, mortgagers, etc. are complaining about the unavailability of bank loans and the high interest rates.

Historically banks have discriminated against poor communities, refusing to lend them money. The banks contend that these communities are high risk although many times these same communities have very large amounts of their limited income deposited in the same banks.

Today, with the crisis of capitalism and the high cost of living, many people have less money to deposit in these institutions. At the same time banks are unable to invest large amount of money in the exploitation of productive labor thereby reducing their profit and the amount of funds available to make loans.



SOUTH AFRICA WAS BOOTED OUT OF THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY ALTHOUGH THE U.S., Britain and France vetoed complete ouster.

Thinking "Warlike" In South Africa

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
CAPE TOWN, South Africa - Since early August, South Africa's Defense Force has been placed on permanent alert.

This alert is based on the Portuguese plans to grant independence to Angola and Mozambique.

While South African Defense Force (SADF) Chief, Admiral H. H. Biermann gives lip service to a "true democratic solution for Angola and Mozambique," the French newspaper, "Le Monde" reported that South African military leaders see the independence of Angola and Mozambique as a serious threat to continued white supremacy in South Africa.

South African police on the Mozambique border have been replaced by the SFDF, and the head of the South African secret police has increased the number of his agents in Angola, Mozambique and Rhodesia.

South Africans have become progressively more anxious at the prospect of two large, independent, progressive African republics on their borders.

Admiral Biermann said "We know that these so-called liberation movements owe their sustained viability to communist support more than to any other single factor. The SADF is prepared to meet any challenge that could emerge on these fronts."

The leaders of South Africa, as well, have made it clear that they feel the defense of their country does not end with their own northern border.

Top South African officials stated on the day after the Lisbon coup that "it may be necessary, without a doubt, to occupy a part of Mozambique because with the finishing of Cabora Bassa dam - part of whose electricity is destined for South Africa - our front lines are in fact the Zambezi River."

The Cabora Bassa dam is a massive hydroelectric project on the Zamezi River in

Mozambique, largely financed and constructed by a South African consortium.

REUNION OF MERCENARIES

Since the coup in Portugal last April, the government of Prime Minister B. J. Vorster in South Africa has been encouraging white South Africans to "think warlike."

At the same time a mercenary force is being organized in southern Africa for possible combat against FRELIMO (Mozambique Freedom Fighters) especially around Cabora Bassa.

A British mercenary colonel, Mike Hoare, who fought in the conflict in the Congo in the early '60's has begun recruiting mercenaries to fight FRELIMO.

A report in the "Rand Daily Mail" was based on a mysterious little announcement in the daily "Rhodesia Herald" which invited "the No. 5 Commandos to get together for a reunion." The No. 5 Commandos were the group Hoare led into the Congo.

Apparently the reunion took place in Salisbury, Rhodesia, according to "Newsweek" - a reunion marked by a lot of drinking and the telling of quaint old stories.

"Why, there's old John Peters", cried one of the group. "Do you remember the time (in the Congo) when old John was chewing on a stick of jerky (dried beef) and the CIA man asked what he was eating and John - John told him it was a baby's arm and the CIA guy ran out and got sick?"

For many weeks now, "Newsweek" reports, many "soldiers of fortune" have been making their way to Johannesburg, South Africa and Salisbury, quietly putting out the word that professional guns are once again for hire.

"It's an incredible thing," said Hoare in an interview in South Africa, "but I've had a flood of telephone calls, from chaps including a lot of the old hands - asking if I was recruiting for Mozambique and

Angola."

He claims that if the pay were right - about \$1500 a month for starters - he and about 1,000 mercenaries could put the "mess straight" in six to eight months.

In Mozambique, however, that's something that 100,000 well-armed Portuguese soldiers couldn't do in decades of war against FRELIMO.

In the first place, South Africa will have to defend 1,200 mile border. At the same time, it seems probable that both Rhodesia and South Africa will soon have to face a serious upsurge of domestic racial violence.

White South Africans now speak nervously of deep labor problems. And that, too, is unprecedented.

All strikes are illegal. Yet, there have been 193 strikes in the last two and half years, in which over 100,000 Africans have registered their discontent.

South Africa has 5,250,000 African workers. It is a highly industrial capitalist society, where a white minority gets rich off the labor of black workers.

RHODESIA SHAKY

The internal economic state of Rhodesia, is even shakier than that of South Africa. Rhodesian businessmen are appalled by the imminent economic effects of the fall of Mozambique to African liberation.

The closing of the ports of Beira and Lourenco Marques to Rhodesian imports and exports could itself be catastrophic.

In the minds of the South African government, Rhodesia has been written off: it has already, in the opinion of Vorster's planners, "gone black."

Also, in Rhodesia, the patriotic element is largely missing. Most Rhodesian whites are post-war, urban British immigrants with an attachment of a kind of twenties-style way of life, the swimming pool, the two cars, and the houseboys. Old Rhodesian settlers and mining

South Africa Ousted From U.N. Assembly

NEW YORK - South Africa will remain in the United Nations for at least one more year, despite broad international opposition. The apartheid regime has the United States, Britain and France to thank for its reprieve. The three Western powers closed ranks at the last minute October 30 to veto a Security Council resolution that recommended to the General Assembly the "immediate expulsion" of South Africa.

The Security Council resolution to evict South Africa was passed 10 to 3 with two abstentions. The People Republic of China and the Soviet Union both supported the expulsion proposal, which had been introduced by the three African members of the Security Council, Kenya, Mauritania and Cameroon.

Their draft resolution stated that South Africa's policy of apartheid is "contrary to the spirit and aims of the U. N. Charter and incompatible with the universal Declaration of Rights."

The U. S. State Department maintains that the U. S. veto had "nothing to do with our supporting South Africa." One spokesperson said, "We have expressed our opposition to apartheid many times in the U. N., but we think South Africa should be in the United Nations where it will feel the pressure of other governments who want Johannesburg to change its racial policies."

But the State Department

says privately that expelling South Africa from the United Nations would have set a dangerous precedent for other unpopular members, like Israel and the Lon Nol regime in Cambodia.

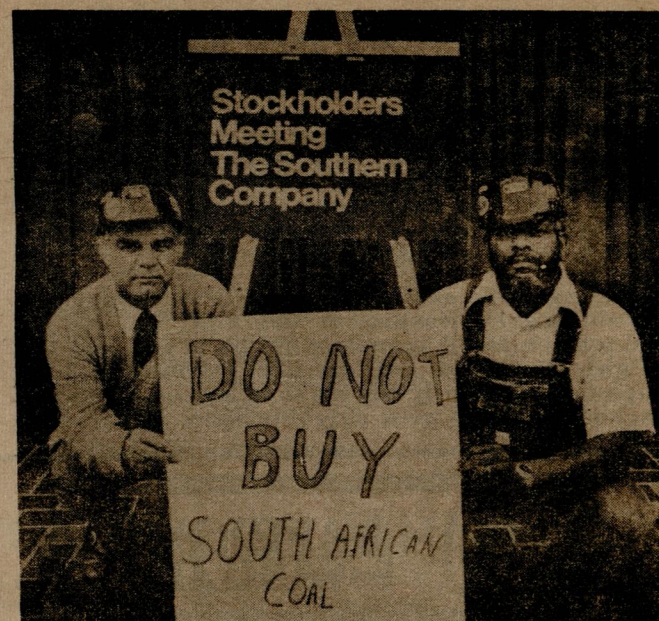
A vote on who should hold the Cambodian seat in the U. N. - Lon Nol or Prince Sihanouk's government in exile - is likely to take place next month. U. S. officials fear Lon Nol might be thrown out.

The U. S. rationale for its veto did not carry much weight among the nations of the world. Speaking before the Security Council, Duma Nokwe, a director of the anti-apartheid African National Congress of South Africa said that "one day it may be necessary to challenge directly," the Western powers that continue to back "the racist, criminal regime" in Johannesburg.

Nokwe was one of a long list of speakers who denounced South Africa and advocated its expulsion.

Even Australia, a traditional U. S. ally, announced before hand that it would vote against South Africa, after concluding that "moral considerations were paramount."

But the nations of the world were not stopped by the Security Council veto. Early in November, the U.N. General Assembly, in an unprecedented move, voted to deny South Africa from General Assembly participation for the duration of this session.



COAL MINERS IN ALABAMA PROTESTING THE IMPORTATION of South African coal at a meeting of Southern Co. stockholders.

engineers think that, if guerrilla bombs continue to go off, those glossy Rhodesian suburbs will empty quickly.

And, because of a shortage of white manpower, half the Rhodesian army will soon be Black.

It is clear South Africa wishes to avoid this type of situation by hiring mercenaries. And it has been confirmed by Portuguese military authorities that backing for the mercenaries is coming from Jorge Jardim, a former confidant of the last Portuguese fascist dictator Antonio

Salazar. Jardim once maintained a private army which he used to attack FRELIMO bases.

Plans are being made for a "Grand Mercenary Ball" to be held in Johannesburg in November. It will be a black-tie affair with speeches and toasts to "absent friends" (those killed in other missions). Invitations have already been sent out.

If they decide again to take arms against the forces of African liberation their next gathering will also be a black tie affair-funeral style.

Boston Busing Battle

According to the history books, the first public school integration occurred in Boston way back in the 1850's. But after well over a century, it just ain't so in large sections of Boston.

Some of the hysteria and violence of past weeks has died down, but most hostilities and determination on both sides of the bus have not.

Twenty years ago, Black people started a militant movement for the right to an education. The state, which controlled educational funds, had long denied most Black people that right. The struggle, channelled by NAACP lawyers, took the form of a movement for integration into schools where the public funds were concentrated.

Most Black people were only sure they wanted quality education and felt they had a right to it. More recently, the courts and the NAACP decreed busing as the means to achieve those goals. And the white working class community of South Boston, where racism has been carefully cultivated and fanned for years, responded with violent racist attacks upon Black children.

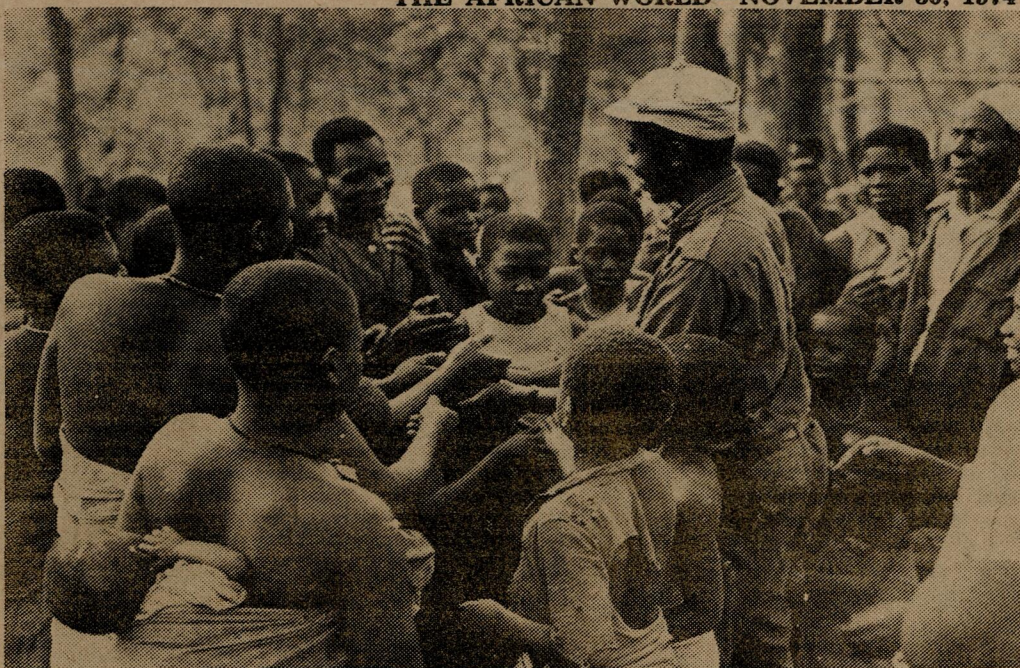
Most Black people in this country, do not believe that being in schools with white children means an automatic quality education and they are not anxious to send their children across town on buses, racist mobs or not. They know that schools in their community can be quality schools if they have some significant measure of financial and political control over them and would welcome that alternative.

But the courts have decided busing, not quality education everywhere children go to school. And Black people know they have a right to go to public schools where they feel their children will get a good education.

The schools in the white ghetto of South Boston are not quality schools. Only one percent of their graduates finish college. Thus, both sides are being had by Hicks, the capitalists and the other demagogues.

Mrs. Hicks has an interest in fanning the racist flames. She is a slumlord in South Boston and does not want the people of "Southie" to seek real solutions to their plight. Other owners, financiers and mobsters join her in leading the scenario.

Busing and racist violence will not solve the problems in Boston. A demand for quality education in all schools must be made and the right to attend any quality school must be upheld, especially the right to attend a quality school in one's own neighborhood.



ALTHOUGH FACED WITH OBSTACLES, FRELIMO IS RAPIDLY DEVELOPING A mass-based people's government.

Provisional Govt. Faces Obstacles in Mozambique

MOZAMBIQUE - The new provisional government in Mozambique is busy making the basic political and economic decisions which will determine how rapidly the revolution continues.

For the most part, armed struggle has ceased, but the revolution to bring socialist progress and mold a new society of people has only begun.

And as the Mozambique government, under the firm guidance of FRELIMO, makes its decisions, those who would initiate a counter-revolution are hard at work. The forces of imperialism are still at work in Mozambique; they don't all carry guns, but they are still working against the interest of progress.

The provisional government, comprised of Portuguese and FRELIMO officials was established in September and will rule until full independence on September 25, 1974.

High FRELIMO official, Joaquim Chissano, has been appointed Prime Minister. Chissano, FRELIMO President Samora Machel, and top

government leaders must come to grips with a myriad of problems.

VIOLENT COUNTER REVOLUTION

One of the main dangers is violent counter revolution from within and without the country. Thousands of whites have apparently accepted FRELIMO invitations to stay and help build Mozambique. But at least some of those elements have shown themselves capable of continuing violence.

Likewise, there are some reactionary African forces in the country who would violently subvert the revolutionary process.

And the threat of invading forces from South Africa and or Rhodesia is still very real.

THE CABORRA BASSA DAM

Imperialists have invested millions of dollars into the Caborra Bassa Dam Project and many vow to seize that part of Mozambique before allowing that money to go down the drain.

RELATIONS WITH RHODESIA

A huge chunk of the Rhodesian economy is based in its rail routes through Mozambique to shipping ports. And in the past, these rail routes accounted for as much as 40 percent of the Mozambique budget. When and how Mozambique will shut off Rhodesia from the sea is to be decided.

Another issue at stake is the thousands of Mozambique people who commute to Rhodesia and South Africa for slave wages. Should FRELIMO immediately stop this traffic they must quickly find other means of survival for these thousands who were forced away from the land. It will be done, but when is the question.

Still another question is the use of Mozambique territory for military bases for ZANU and ZAPU liberation forces. Some Portuguese elements of the provisional government have reportedly promised Rhodesia they will oust the bases. FRELIMO, of course, strongly backs the Zimbabwe liberation forces.

SOUTH AFRICA

The matters to be decided with South Africa are similar to those with Rhodesia including use of sea ports and immigrating workers. The Caborra Bassa Dam is the biggest hurdle.

REVOLUTION CERTAIN

There is little doubt that FRELIMO and the heroic people of Mozambique will overcome these problems and resist counter revolution. But the Mozambique revolution needs and deserves the continued support of progressive forces throughout the world who provide support during the decades of armed struggle in the countryside.

The determination of the Mozambique people was reflected in a speech made by Samora Machel in September. He said:

"...We want to say that neither FRELIMO nor the African and non-African allies, nor the international community will tolerate what will necessarily be considered imperialist aggression. It is not our desire to start a new war when we are just ending one of 10 years. But we say that we will not hesitate to start again to defend the independence and integrity of Mozambique.

"...That fight is not, never was, nor will be a fight against a race of people. Colonialism has no race. Capitalism has no color. Imperialism does not acknowledge nations. Our fight is the fight of the oppressed against oppressors, of the exploited against the exploiters. Our fight is to build a democratic popular power in independent Mozambique..."

The Problem is...

"The problem in America is not that the top 100 corporate men violate the law: the problem is they write the laws."

—Nicholas Johnson, former Federal Communications Commission (FCC) head.



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

—KWAME NKRUMAH



THE BELL PHONE SYSTEM HAS A DIRECT LINE INTO THE EXPLOITATION system. But the workers point out that old Ma Bell is suffering labour pains. (YOBU Photo).

Detroit Telephone Operators in Wildcat Strike

Special to THE AFRICAN WORLD
BY STEVE REDD
DETROIT - Hundreds of dissatisfied telephone operators in Detroit recently "unplugged" and walked off their jobs, despite the objections of their union leadership. The strikers, mostly Black women, are members of Local 4000, Communications Workers of America.

The wildcat began after the union failed to make a temporary peace between the workers, whose contract expired this summer, and the Michigan Bell Telephone Company. The three year old contract was quite inadequate according to one operator, and when the union leadership extended this contract indefinitely, "We had to come out," she said. Other workers admitted that they are disturbed by their union's attitude towards the situation. The contract extension was never discussed or voted on by the rank and file membership.

The issues raised by the wildcat are very basic - higher wages, more benefits, and better working conditions. Telephone operators are classified as unskilled workers, and the top pay after 4 years is only \$158 weekly. They have absolutely no paid sick days, and workers who miss any number of days are subject to warnings. Bathroom facilities are poor (4 toilets for 150 women), and generally workers feel that the company could do more for its "unskilled" employees.

Members of CWA Locals 4050 and 4001 honored the strikers' picket line and refused to work. Others supporting the wildcat included members of the Congress of Afrikan Peoples, two local newspapers and several unemployed workers.

Local 4000 did hold a membership meeting during the wildcat, where the union leadership made it clear that the walk-out should end immediately. A strike vote was taken in an effort to take the initiative back to the union officials. But the militant rank and file held firm, and demanded to know why the union they pay dues to and the stewards they elect refuse to represent them. As their picket signs made clear, the position of the wildcat strikers remained: No Contract, No Work.

After 5 days of struggle, the wildcat ended, with most of the strikers returning to work. The threats of management coupled with the non-support of union leadership, had demoralized many of the younger workers, and the striking operators finally decided to return to work en masse.

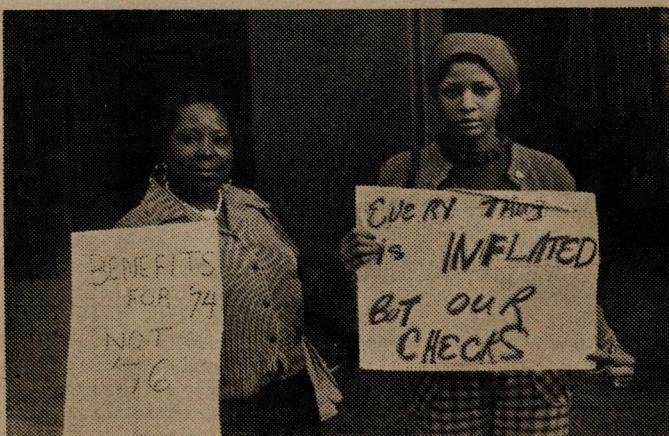
Although there is a great deal of struggle ahead of them, these workers are determined to overcome the passiveness of their union leadership and generally fight Michigan Bell for the wages

and benefits they need. The younger workers will learn as most of the experienced operators have, that Ma Bell will remain a "cheap mother" until the workers unite and fight back.

Welfare Cheating?

ERIE, New York - Mildred Prim, a woman with 17 children, living on state welfare payments, was given a one-year sentence in the Erie County Correctional Facility, for cheating on her claims for welfare payments to obtain more money to help feed and take care of her family.

When the lawyer for Mrs. Prim asked the judge for leniency, so that she would be able to take care of her children, the Judge replied, "I'm afraid that if I were to give probation, I would be merely encouraging welfare cheating."



BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY ANSWERS EVERYTHING but the needs of its workers. (YOBU Photo).

Looking At Books...

GOOD MORNING REVOLUTION

By Langston Hughes

Langston Hughes, one of the Black literary giants, is probably most noted for his poetry, and his humorous working-man oriented series, "Tales of Simple." Another dimension of Hughes is revealed in the recently released book, edited by Faith Berry, called "GOOD MORNING REVOLUTION" (New York: Lawrence Hill and Co., 145 pages).

Most of the poems and essays in the book were written during the same period that his most popular works appeared-1932-1950. Most of these writings were not widely published, however, because of the hysterical anti-communism of the McCarthy Era.

Through poems, essays and short stories Hughes reflected on the conditions Black people face in America. This is clearly reflected in poems such as "Air Raid Over Harlem," "Goodbye-Christ, White Man," and of course, "Good Morning Revolution."

Many of the sentiments

expressed in some of these writings were a result of his travels to Russia, China and Spain. He had toured Russia a few years after the death of Lenin and was impressed with the genuine efforts to build socialism that were occurring in Russia at that point in history.

In an essay entitled "Towards From The College," he speaks to the role of educational institutions in society drawing from observations made during a tour of Black colleges in 1932. He speaks of these schools as "producing spineless Uncle Toms," obviously realizing the role of these institutions in producing a Black petty bourgeoisie who would serve in the interest of capitalism and against the interest of the masses of Black people.

"GOOD MORNING REVOLUTION" is good reading. The short poem "White Man" is an example of the message Hughes was conveying.

WHITE MAN

SURE, I know you!
You're a White Man
I'm a Negro
You take all the best jobs
And leave us the garbage cans to empty and
The halls to clean.
You have a good time in a big house at
Palm Beach
And rent us the back alleys
And the dirty slums.
You enjoy Rome-
And take Ethiopia.
White Man! White Man!
Let Louis Armstrong play it-
And you copyright it
And make the money.
You're the smart guy, White Man!
You got everything!
But now,
I hear your name ain't really White Man.
I hear it's something
Marx wrote down
Fifty years ago-
That rich people don't like to read.
Is that true, White Man?
Is your name in a book
Called The Communist Manifesto?
Is your name speeled
C-A-P-I-T-A-L-I-S-T?
Are you always a White Man?
Huh?

Chile Buys U.S. Exploitation

CHILE - Under the administration of Salvador Allende, the Chilean government had nationalized huge U.S. corporations operating in the country pointing out the companies had already ripped off much, much more than they had invested.

privilege of being ripped off. Three weeks ago they finalized a deal with Kennecott Copper Corp. to pay them \$68 million. They also had previously agreed to pay \$253 million to Anaconda, and \$42 million to Cero Copper Corp.

But the new military regime, installed into power by the CIA has agreed to repay those companies for the

These corporations, in turn, have agreed to continue taking profits from the country paying the workers of Chile as little as they can.

Huge U.S. Bank Collapses

NEW YORK - The seriousness of the economic crisis in the U.S. was reflected last month with the largest bank failure in U.S. history.

Franklin National Bank of New York, once the 20th largest commercial bank in

the U.S., declared bankruptcy in October and was purchased by six European banks. They reopened the bank right away.

Franklin National once had 104 branches with assets of \$3,920 million.

Rebellion and Repression In Newark Community

Although the police riot against the Newark Puerto Rican community this past September is now history, the continuing struggle of the Puerto Rican and Black masses in that city is a part of history to come.

The following article, written right after the rebellion by the editors of Unity and Struggle newspaper in Newark, is still timely. It gives a dramatic account of one series of events in the ongoing movement against oppression in that city.

NEWARK, N. J. - Just seven years after the 1967 New Ark rebellion which left 26 black people dead, and thousands more arrested or injured, and four years after the election of a black mayor, Newark's Puerto Rican community recently became the victims of a vicious and brutal attack by Mayor Gibson's uncontrolled police department.

The attack on the Puerto Rican community is not an isolated incident of police brutality however. Fascist police attacks are a common occurrence, remembering the brutal attacks during the 1973 demonstration by Central Ward residents demanding that the city administration clean up the garbage throughout the ward, and this past summer, where the police attacked Neighborhood Youth Corps students with their horses when the students were protesting the fact that 11,000 students had been fired a month early.

The Puerto Rican rebellion was instigated by police, who claim to have been trying to break up an illegal crap game at the "Festival Boricua," a cultural festival being held in Branch Brook Park and sponsored by a local Puerto Rican community organization. The police, mounted on their horses, knocked over a picnic table, and trampled a 4 year old girl, then attacked the girl's parents who had come to her assistance.

The thousands of people gathered at the festival witnessed this attack and reacted by throwing bottles and stones at the police, and burning a police car and some other vehicles. The police demonstrated their usual fascism and racism by calling in reserves and attacking the crowd, shooting some, beating more, and arresting others.

Mayor Gibson appeared, not in the park, but at the police command center nearby, and attempted to get control of the situation caused by his police. There he was faced with the fascist racist Imperiale who exhorted the cops to invade the park at full strength and "rout and Puerto Ricans before this thing goes any further."

The cops, following their natural leader's commands started to do this, and would not stop even when told to do so by Gibson. Only when PBA President Ronald "Mad-dog" Gasparinetti ordered them to stop did they proceed to do so. They were obviously ready for a beating.

Gibson then took control and went into the park and lead

the Puerto Ricans down to City Hall to discuss the nights events. At City Hall, the masses assembled formed a committee of fifteen members, called the People's Committee against Repression and Police Brutality. Among those elected by the people were representatives of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), Congress of Afrikan People Chairman Amiri Baraka, and representatives of several community organizations.

A meeting was set for 1 p.m. the following day at City Hall with Mayor Gibson.

After the City Hall rally on Sunday night, most of the crowd walked back along Broad St. toward the North Ward, when, as they walked past dark and deserted Washington Park, the fascist Gasparinetti-Imperiale police department pounced on the people beating anyone in their path. The viciousness of the police demonstrates exactly how capitalism rules, using violence to control the people.

The People's Committee against Repression and Police Brutality formulated seven demands to discuss with the Mayor. These were 1) Freedom and amnesty and free medical care for those arrested and charge September 1, 1974;

2) A community Police Review Board selected by the community;

3) That PCARP be recognized as an investigative committee to look into the police riots. Also that they be given full information on the police riots;

4) That City, County and State Police stay away from Puerto Rican and other community activities;

5) The firing of Hubert Williams as Police Director as well as those police with a history of brutalizing the people;

6) Elimination of the Tactical Squad and the Mounted Police;

and 7) That PCARP be given names and the power to investigate the LEEA steering committee and the power to make recommendations and to appoint and approve new members.

On Labor Day, September 2, the People's Committee met with Gibson while over 2,000 Puerto Rican and black demonstrators rallied outside. First Gibson tried to undermine the committee by asking why the committee was not all-Puerto Rican and included people like Baraka. But Gibson was told that the issue was the community vs. the police and his neo-colonialism, not just Puerto Ricans.

Thereafter Gibson refused to deal with the demands made by the people. When this was reported to the mass of people waiting outside, their frustration grew from trying to deal with a totally unresponsive and repressive system. Many began throwing rocks and bottles against City Hall windows and the crowd moved down Broad St., with the windows of some stores being broken.

This was the cue for the police, who converged on Broad Street from their staging areas, swinging at and beating anyone near, carrying rifles and guns out.

The police rioters even removed their badges so they could not be identified by their victim!

The police rioters killed two Puerto Ricans during the rebellion. Fernando Cordova was killed by a shotgun blast from a police rifle and dumped in a vacant lot near the scene of the rebellion. Another brother, David Perez, died from head wounds suffered when the police rioted after the Monday demonstration.

Police unDirector Hubert Williams, who doesn't really control the police, commented when asked if the police killed Cordova and Perez, "You could flip a coin on that one," showing just how far removed he and the rest of the city hall petty bourgeois bureaucracy is removed from the people they supposedly serve.

Gibson quickly imposed a curfew in the Puerto Rican areas, and in a display of true fascism, he declared that any group of three or more people on the street would be arrested!

Dialectically Gibson is doing the same thing to Puerto Ricans, in his official capacity as an agent and collaborator with racism, capitalism and imperialism, that the Addonizio regime did to blacks in 1967. This clearly shows that it is the system that oppresses the people.

Both Addonizio and Gibson, even though one was white

and one is black, they are functionaries of the state, their key role is to suppress a class of people, the broad masses of poor and oppressed people.

This police attack also shows that neo-colonialism or black faces or Puerto Rican faces in high places does not often benefit the people but oppresses them, actually creating a class of oppressors. And in the case of Black people, it can be clearly seen how neo-colonialism has passified the Black masses and made them apathetic. Because of bourgeois nationalism it is difficult to get the masses to struggle against the Black oppressors, who have objectively just taken the places of our former white oppressors.

A new clear thrust of neo-colonialism in the Puerto Rican community is Gibson's Hispanic Emergency Council, a group of "spokesmen," just like our 1967 spokesmen, who will receive some jobs and



MARCH AGAINST REPRESSION AND POLICE BRUTALITY in Newark sparked by police attacks in the Puerto Rican community. (CAP Photo).

some more money, but no change for the masses!

Another lesson to be learned from this rebellion is the difference between reform and revolution. Many groups, either misguided or opportunistic, have accused PCARPS of being reformist for its and particularly CAP's, support for the Community Police Review Board demand. However, the committee feels that you can't take the position that you "can't accept reform or compromise." This is absurd and unrealistic. Reforms are by-products of revolutionary struggles, and should be used to move the

struggle to higher levels. But to the reformist, the reform is everything!

The committee intends to use the review board to move the community to the point where it sees the need to control the police, even though finally, the reform will become the target; we have to deal with reality as it presents itself.

The people will not allow black face fascism and police brutality to continue. The struggle will continue. The people united, will never be defeated!!

Victory to All Oppressed People!!

U.S. Plagued With Worker Strikes

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. - This year the U. S. has experienced more labor strikes than any period since the years directly following World War II.

During the month of July there were 588 strikes involving workers from a broad sector of the U. S. Work Force.

The common denominator of all the strikes is the matter of wages. How much money a worker receives in relation to the amount of work he performs and the ever rising prices of everything from bread to gasoline is at issue.

One aspect of the sudden rash of strikes can be attributed to the lifting of the "wage and price" control (the only thing controlled was wages). Prices were allowed to soar and this created a wide gap between what workers earned and what they spent. During this time it was opportune for unions to bargain for one year contracts instead of 3 year contracts or more. A one year pact wouldn't lock workers into a set wage that would be

inadequate against the rising rate of inflation. This year was the end of many contracts and the lifting of the controls removed the ceiling on wages, therefore allowing unions to try to narrow the gap between wages and prices.

It is important to note that lifting the "Wage and Price Controls" was only one aspect to the emergence of wide spread strikes at this time. The primary reason for workers to strike against the companies they work for are reflective of the contradiction between the people who must work to live and the small group of people who live off the labor of these workers.

In a capitalist society like the U. S. which has reached the decline of its imperialist stage, strikes are inevitable. Strikes will occur with union sanction or they will be "wild cat," but they will occur.

In the future the U. S. can expect an increase in the amount of strikes by workers. The refusal to work is an important means by which exploited workers can demand adequate wages.



GIBSON, THE BLACK MAYOR OF NEWARK, FIRMLY SUPPORTED THESE MEN DURING the police riot against the community. (CAP Photo).

How General Motors Killed Mass Transit

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The General Motors auto company with the help of tire and oil interests, over the past 50 years have destroyed mass transit in this country.

A report by Bradford Shell entitled "American Ground Transport" presented to the Senate Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly, stated that this was due to G. M. monopolizing the transportation industry.

The report shows that G. M. through its efforts to sell cars and trucks, consciously displaced the rail and bus system. "The economics are obvious," Shell says. "One bus can eliminate 35 auto-

mobiles; one streetcar, subway or rail transit vehicle can supplant 50 passenger cars; one train can displace 1,000 cars or a fleet of 150 cargo-laden trucks."

G.M., the world's largest producer of cars and trucks, also has monopoly control of buses and locomotives, which normally would compete with motor vehicles for passengers and freight. G.M. accounts for 75 percent of current bus production, but its competitors rely so heavily on G. M. for parts, technical assistance and financing that they are distributors rather than competitors.

G. M.'s monopolization of the mass transit system started back in 1925 when it entered bus production by acquiring Yellow Motors which was at that time the nation's largest manufacturer of buses. One year later, G. M. joined with the Greyhound Corporation for the purpose of replacing rail passenger service with a G. M. equipped and Greyhound operated nationwide system of intercity bus transportation.

After capturing the intercity bus transportation system G. M. moved into city bus transportation. The company started first by acquiring and scrapping local electric transit systems, creating a greater market from G. M. buses. Secondly, a holding company called United Cities Motor Transit (UCMT) was set up in 1932 as a subsidiary of G. M.'s bus division with the sole purpose of buying electric street car companies, converting them to buses and then reselling them to local interests which agreed to buy G. M. bus replacements.

Censured by the American Transit Association for its actions, G. M. dissolved UCMT and simply accomplished the same goals in directly. G. M. combined with Omnibus Corporation to convert New York City's electric streetcar system to G. M. buses. This took only 18 months to accomplish.

In the next 14 years, G. M. along with Standard Oil of California and Firestone Tire and other suppliers of bus-related products, contributed more than \$9 million to a new holding company, National City Lines, to convert electric system to buses in 16 states. To prevent a return to electric system G.M. extracted contracts from local transit companies which prohibited them from purchasing "any new equipment using any fuel or means of propulsion other than gas."

Finally in 1945, a Chicago Federal jury convicted General Motors of conspiring with others to replace electric systems with buses and to monopolize the sale of buses. However, despite its criminal conviction,

G. M. still controls the city and intercity mass transit system in this country.

Puerto Rican Independence

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

NEW YORK - On Sunday, Oct. 27, 15,000 Puerto Ricans and other Latinos, Blacks, Asians, white and native Americans rallied at Madison Square Garden, in New York City, in support of independence for Puerto Rico. The crowd enthusiastically received the 4-hour program of speakers and entertainers, presented by the Puerto Rican Solidarity Day Committee.

The speakers, from all sectors of the North American population, brought messages of solidarity with the Puerto Rican people in their struggle for independence from United States imperialism and colonialism, and for their national right of self-determination.

Some of the speakers were Jerry Tung of the Asian Coalition, Juan Mari Bras, Secretary General of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Owusu Sadaukai, from the African Liberation Support Committee; Irwin Silber of the Guardian, Corky Gonzalez from the Crusade for Justice, Helen Sobell, Jane Fonda; Russell Means and Phillip Deer, from the American Indian Movement; and Angela Davis.

Entertainers included Lucecita Benitez; Black actor, Arthur Banks; Phil Ochs, Pete Seeger, Mabel Hillary, Ray Barreto, Danny Rivera, El Grupo, the Wounded Knee Traditional Drum and Song Group and El Grupo Taone. They presented dramatic characterizations, contemporary and traditional Latin American music, and songs of struggle from the Black Liberation Movement, the Anti-War Movement, the American Indian Movement and the Latin American Left.

Also, messages of solidarity from the 5 Puerto Rican nationalist political prisoners, the Attica Brothers, and the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America were read. Overall, a high level of anti-imperialist spirit and solidarity marked the day.

THE CAMPAIGN

The call for Oct. 27 as a day for demonstration of solidarity

with the Puerto Rican People was put forth in May by the National Board of the Puerto Rican Solidarity Day Committee. A network of state solidarity committees and local support committees was established in over 15 cities around the country. Several national and hundreds of local progressive organizations and concerned individuals developed the campaign nationally over the summer months and into the fall.

The purposes of the ongoing campaign are to raise the curtain of silence in this country that surrounds the colonial situation of Puerto Rico, and to build support in North America for the Puerto Rican Independence Movement.

U.S. IMPERIALISM IN PUERTO RICO

For 76 years, Puerto Rico has been a direct colony of the United States. Generally, this means its territory, its resources and its internal and external affairs are administered by and in the interest of U.S. business and not in the interests of the Puerto Rican people.

Today, U.S. colonial rule over all aspects of Puerto Rican life is absolute. The U.S. government has exclusive jurisdiction over all questions of citizenship, foreign affairs, defense, immigration and emigration, foreign trade, currency, postal services, communications and transportations. The Puerto Rican economy is overwhelmingly dominated by U.S. big business, with 85 percent of the money invested in Puerto Rico coming from foreign sources; 85 percent of the industries belonging to American companies, 50 percent of the shops and 40 percent of the agriculture controlled by U.S. corporations.

Generally, the economy of Puerto Rico and industrial development in particular, are

manipulated by the U.S. government and U.S. corporations to serve the needs of North American industry. Governmental restrictions on foreign trade maintains Puerto Rico as a captive market for U.S. corporations, with the island as the fourth largest market for U.S. produced goods in the world.

Free from corporate and personal taxes for 12 to 17 years, and able to exploit cheap labor, American corporations gain yearly 30 percent profit on investments in Puerto Rico, over twice the normal amount obtainable in the U.S. While the cost of living in Puerto Rico is 25 percent higher in the United States, these corporations pay the average Puerto Rican industrial worker one-third to one-half of what U.S. workers make.

Further, U.S. military bases occupy 13 percent of the best fertile land in Puerto Rico, including bases with nuclear weapons. Transforming the island into an enormous military arsenal, these bases constitute a permanent threat to the peace and security of its population, while using military occupation to strengthen colonial control over the territory.

The occupation of needed land on a crowded island and the military presence of a colonial power in the face of mounting resistance, forms a double-barrelled obstacle to Puerto Rican progress.

Briefly, U.S. imperialism in Puerto Rico, the system of political control, economic domination and military occupation has resulted in underdevelopment, exploitation and oppression of the Puerto Rican society and the Puerto Rican people. While U.S. capitalists accumulate fortunes, the Puerto Rican masses suffer a life of hunger, misery and social destruction. Unemployment is near 30 percent. Forty percent of the housing is classified as "unsuitable for habitation" while luxury hotels for the wealthy abound. Puerto Rico

has of the world's highest drug addiction rates, one person of every 50.

These oppressive social conditions have forced the migration of nearly one-third of the island's people to the ghettos and migrant labor camps of this country. Forced migration, massive sterilizations, and inhuman social conditions threaten the very existence of the Puerto Rican nation.

The Oct. 27th campaign also drew support from students throughout the Eastern seaboard. The mobilization of hundreds of Black students to the event has a direct connection to the developing anti-imperialist student movement. The political education which developed around the campaign gave many of the students a firmer grasp on the relationship of imperialism to national oppression, the scope of anti-imperialist solidarity, and the need to build a broad united front movement to defeat U.S. imperialism throughout the world.

The struggle for independence in Puerto Rico has taken a great step forward with the Puerto Rican Solidarity Day, but in the final analysis, the struggle rests with the developing struggle of the masses of Puerto Rican people and their allies throughout the world.

The development of the movement in Puerto Rico and the rising tide of national liberation movement across the globe, are best expressed in the slogan put forward by the Chinese, "Countries want Independence, Nations want Liberation, and the People want Revolution." This slogan quoted by Owusu Sadaukai of the African Liberation Support Committee was clearly evident at Madison Square Garden on Oct. 27.

INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO.

BUILD THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST STUDENT MOVEMENT.

The Fight in Zaire: Profits for all Except...

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
ZAIRE - In a brilliant display of boxing skill Muhammad Ali officially regained the heavy-weight boxing championship.

The fight was billed as the "Sports Spectacular of the Century" and yes it was that. Ali and Forman collected \$5 million each and promoters and investors pocketed another \$20 million.

The government of Zaire invested \$12 million to stage the fight in order to attract more foreign investments already estimated at \$3.5 billion.

The current situation in Zaire has been described as a "CIA success story" by Roger Morris, a former member of the National Security Council, the body which oversees CIA operations. Morris was referring to CIA activities which help murder Patrice Lumumba and eventually install President Mobutu Sese Seko in power.

Business Week magazine summarized the situation when it recently wrote, "Zaire's mineral wealth makes foreign mouths water." Currently 80 percent of the investments in Zaire come from U. S. corporations like Ford, GM, Gulf, Union Carbide and Chase Manhattan Bank.

When the fight was first scheduled in Zaire Mobutu's government took out a two page ad in the New York Times announcing, "Zaire is calling, calling all American investors, industrialists, merchants to link up with the Zairean forces that have made their country the fastest growing in Africa; offering unprecedented opportunities to extract and process its fantastic mineral resources." Yes, they did. Foreign investors and the growing Zairean elite saw \$\$\$\$ in the Ali-Forman fight.

The Zairean masses? Well they mostly worked during the "spectacle" hoping to pick up a few extra dollars to supplement the \$100 per year average income in Zaire.

But Mobutu has not neglected the masses entirely. In order to instill heritage pride he launched an "authenticity" campaign designed to revive traditional Africa names, customs and culture. Yes, he did. These things are encouraged in Zaire as long as they don't interfere with the capitalist economic relations which is keeping the people poor.

"National pride" was one of the reasons the fight was promoted said the government. We want to "establish this nation in the eyes of its people and also in the eyes of the world," they said.

Thus, this fight is really for the benefit of the people of Zaire, government officials beamed.

And James Brown was there. Yes, he was. He came early to sing before the fight in the massive 100,000 seat stadium. But ticket prices ranged up to \$25 so most of the poor agricultural workers of Zaire could not attend.

But the "God Father of

Soul" was undaunted. He sang his latest hit, "We've got to get some land like the man," he sang, "We've got to save our money like the mob," he

sang, which obviously the people did since only 5,000 showed up for the concert. "I need to be the mayor, I need to be the Governor," Brown sang. Yes, he did. Then he

went to his jet and flew away.

But the fight was indeed a spectacle and plenty of money was made by all except the working masses of Zaire. But if, while working in the fields, they watched the skies closely, they might have caught a glimpse of the jet bearing the God Father of Soul. "We've got to get some land. I need to be the Governor....."

Prison Medical Experiments Challenged

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
JESSUP, MARYLAND - The Coalition to End Medical Experimentation at Jessup has taken the lead in the struggle to terminate the shocking medical experimentation program on prisoners at the Maryland House of Corrections in Jessup, Maryland. The program, carried on by the University of Maryland College of Medicine, injects prisoners with such infectious diseases as malaria, typhoid, cholera, and chiggalia. For 15 years, the program has been in operation and shielded from public view.

The program first came to light after an inmate at the predominantly Black prison, wrote to the Baltimore Afro-American newspaper, explaining the practices in the prison. Anthony Gregory, of the University of Maryland Black Student Union responded to the exposure by calling a press conference in March, denouncing the program and calling on the University to terminate it and to make recompense to the prisoners exploited in the program. It was from this point that community support mounted, including an investigation initiated by the Urban Information Interpreters--an agency in College Park, Md. which interviewed prisoners to confirm the character of the program.

Since then, support on the issue has spread to the legislative level in Maryland by the Black Caucus of the Maryland General Assembly.

It was revealed that prisoners were being paid \$2.00 a day, to "volunteer" their bodies for the experimentation. But in reality it is a form of coercion which forced prisoners to submit themselves to meet the dire living and economic conditions in the prison.

Actually the funding of the program was to pay prisoners \$10.00 per day but officials claim that because of overhead expenses, \$2.00 was all

that could be allowed. The prisoners were also lured by color TV's and air conditioned facilities and the fact that no other prison programs pay as much.

The Coalition charges HEW (Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare) along with its subordinate NIH (National Institute of Health) with funding and sanctioning the program. Such medical experimentation and research falls under the U.S. Public Health Service, as did the infamous Tuskegee Syphilis Study.

The Coalition maintains that Black and oppressed people must resultingly be very distrustful of federally funded medical research. The idea that prisoners are ever in the position to freely "volunteer" themselves is at best a contradiction given that the nature of being in prison is one of confinement, captivity, and of economic and personal oppression.

Mobilization has developed on several fronts around this issue. On the federal legislative level, Parren Mitchell,



PRESIDENT MOBUTU OF ZAIRE.

a Black congressman from Maryland, is backing a bill that would ban the use of prisoners for medical experimentation and research nationally. At this point, individual states have the power to decide on such programs.

Support and endorsement to end the program has come from numerous national and local progressive organizations including efforts from ex-convicts, Black People United for Prison Reform, RAP Inc., Wash., D. C.; National Conference of Black Lawyers, CAP (Baltimore

chapter), ACLU National Prison Project; Delegate Walter Fauntroy, Congressman Parren Mitchell; members of the Black Caucus of the Maryland General Assembly and the Maryland University Black Student Union.

Since the hearing, the Coalition has outlined a 4 point program of organizing and mobilizing in Md.-D. C. area in the near future. They are:

(2) to close down the IDA (Infectious Disease Area of the prison where the experimentation takes place).

[Cont'd on pg. 19]

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POLITICAL COOK BOOK

Handling Contradictions Within Organizations

If we are to bring about needed changes in the community, at the work place, on campus, and in the overall society, we must have effective organizations. And if we are to be effective, we cannot afford to be bogged down in internal conflicts - contradictions. We must seek clarity on the correct handling of contradictions within our organizations.

Study teaches us that contradiction is universal and exists in all things. Thus, it is no surprise to us that contradictions of many forms exist within organizations - contradictions between individuals, between the membership and the leadership, within the membership and within the leadership.

But while this does not surprise us, neither should it dismay us, for we know that progress will be made through struggle. And, struggle within the organization, when handled properly, increases its consciousness and understanding, and raise the members to a higher political level.

Mao points out that two kinds of contradictions exist: (1) antagonistic and (2) non Antagonistic. How we handle or move to resolve contradictions is based on the nature of the contradiction.

The contradiction between the ruling class and working people is antagonistic and will be resolved only in an antagonistic manner. On the other hand, contradictions within political organizations are non antagonistic and therefore, can be resolved in a non antagonistic manner, that is, through education and persuasion.

However, if not handled correctly, a non antagonistic contradiction can, according to the laws of dialectics, turn into its opposite - an antagonistic contradiction. Let us look for a moment at a few of the incorrect tendencies that have plagued progressive and potential progressive organizations in the past.

UNPRINCIPLED CRITICISM

Political organizations should encourage, in fact, beg for criticism and self-criticism in order for its members to grow individually and collectively.

But, the conditions exist for criticism to rise from an incorrect basis. Many members may be struggling with petty bourgeois tendencies such as "you got me, so I'll get you" criticism, or "I'll build me up by tearing you down" - all manifestations of "self first, the group later."

Since one becomes a part of a political organization out of a desire for unity toward a goal, we must constantly analyze the basis or reason for our criticism, regardless of whether the criticism itself is correct, to make sure it comes from a desire to build and not cripple or destroy the organization.

CRITICISM AIMED AT THE INDIVIDUAL OR ORGANIZATION SHIELDED BY A CLOAK OF FALSE OBJECTIVITY

Such criticism is used for personal revenge or gratification and is not given in the spirit of improving the individual or the group, but rather to attack, embarrass and undermine the individual and the group.

When we point out the mistakes of another member, we should do so with a desire to build that person, not to say, "look at me, I'm more politically developed than you, because I can see your mistakes."

CRITICISM RAISED AGAIN AND AGAIN EVEN THOUGH IT HAS BEEN ACCEPTED AND IS BEING STRUGGLED WITH

Such criticism is raised from a refusal to let the matter die, and a desire to harp on old mistakes. Such criticism has the effect of harassing rather than helping. Such criticism of an organizational error, when the mistake has been recognized and

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. - Government officials are attempting to find a solution for the current problem of increasing oil prices imposed on the major imperialist countries of the world by the member countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. (OPEC).

For imperialists, who for years have had a free hand in the exploitation of the national resources of countries around the world, it is the first time they have been faced with the problem of oil producing countries controlling their own natural resources.

The effects of the increasing Arab takeover of their own resources has primarily changed the price of oil, and influence of the oil producing countries. In 1973, U. S. companies paid \$1.65 per barrel of oil, now the Arabs charge \$10.00 per barrel. Last month OPEC also voted to raise oil prices 14 percent annually to counter inflation. The Arab's control of oil has also led to them being courted by high government officials both at home and abroad. This has included visits government officials both at home and abroad.

These visits by high U. S. government officials is really another tactic by the U. S. to maintain access to middle east oil. One tactic was discovered two weeks before Libya announced the nationalizations. This tactic saw the U. S. Marines in its most extensive desert warfare

training to date. During this training the "aggressor" forces were dressed to resemble Libyan soldiers.

Although the military strategy has not been used as of yet the attempt on the diplomatic front is still in operation. This tactic is based on U. S. government officials opening the door of Saudi Arabia to U. S. investors. The investors would absorb some of the enormous wealth being accumulated by the rulers of that country. Presently 40-50 of the U. S. largest corporations have 300 proposals before the Saudi government with a total investment of between 10 to 15 billion dollars.

The third tactic emerging may include a combination of the two prior tactics. The U. S. maintains the Arabs are endangering the world reflected by various sectors, as the American Security Council urging President Ford to tighten U.S. policy on the Arabs. Following suit Ford has threatened to end U. S. aid and raise the price of foodstuffs. The charge of endangering the world economy could be used to justify U. S. military intervention.

The U.S. seems to be paying a great deal of attention to raising food prices to the Arabs to counter oil prices. The Arabs have a low level of agricultural productivity and must import a great deal of food. So the U. S. in essence, is saying if we can't have oil to make profits, you can't have food to live.

In spite of U. S. threats and courtship the Arabs and OPEC have maintained their staunch position on oil prices. The oil producers attribute the higher oil costs as reparations for years of exploitation at the hands of the imperialists.

Ironically the Arabs were not the initiators of the rise in oil prices. Prior to the Arab boycott the oil monopolies raised oil prices to maximize profits. The oil monopolies created a coalition called ARAMCO, which consisted of the world's major oil companies. These companies were fearful of the Arabs nationalizing the oil fields. The oil companies had absolutely no concern over the hardship endured by the people, only their profit margin.

Now that the Arab states dictate their own oil policy the imperialist class and their supporters are the first to call "foul", and lie about the effects of the Arab actions.

Recently President Ford visited Mexico's President Echevarria to discuss the recent Mexico oil find. This oil is supposed to larger than the U. S. Alaskan reserve. As a result of her oil Mexico now meets her domestic needs and is expanding to export oil. Echevarria stated that Mexican oil would be competitive with current oil prices.

While we recognize the Arabs actions as serving another blow to the world imperialist system, it still does not remove the contradictions between the rulers and exploited people in the Arab states themselves.

The wealth accumulated from the sale of oil rest in hands of Kings, sheiks and other elites of the Arab states. Very little of this wealth has found its way to the masses of Arabs.

The various nationalizations represent the national bourgeoisie taking control of the natural resources and not a socialist redistribution of the wealth.

Experiments

(Cont'd from pg. 18)

(2) to support federal legislation by Parren Mitchell to stop experimentation and biomedical research on prisoners.

(3) to go to Casper Weinburger at HEW, the federal body which sets the guidelines for human experimentation. The Coalition maintains that the programs are "immoral, unethical, if not illegal."

(4) to intensify the struggle in the larger black community, to hold talk shows, seminars on college campuses and other areas of mass strength.

The Coalition to End Medical Experimentation at Jessup is also urging concerned people nationally to express support for this struggle.

The Coalition can be contacted at:

The Coalition to End Medical Experimentation at the Maryland House OF Corrections
c-o Urban Information Interpreters, Inc.
P. O. Box AH
College, Park, Maryland 20740
Phone: (301) 864-7628

A Few Remarks In Response To Criticisms Of ALSC.."

By Dawolu Gene Locke

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corrected, has the effect of dwelling on the past, projecting them to dominant tendency at the present, and giving a one-sided, superficial view of the state of a progressing organization.

CRITICISM RAISED NOT FOR RESOLUTION, BUT JUST "TO TALK"

Some members may have criticism of another, but fail to raise them openly and frankly for resolution, preferring instead to seeth silently or grumble to sympathetic segments. Such are the seeds of divisive gossip and loose talk which is never carried, as it should be, directly to the source.

These are but a few of the tendencies political organizations face and must struggle against resolutely.

Next time, the "Cookbook" will examine some aspects of the other end of this dialectic - correct handling of contradictions.



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