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# THE AFRICAN WORLD\*

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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

New National Black Student Organization Formed

## February 1st Movement

On a cold winter weekend in December of last year, a group of nearly seventy Black students from colleges and universities across the country met to form a new national student organization.

What marked this formation from the establishment of other types of Black student organizations is the fact that the student joined together in a common effort directed toward the creation of a national Black anti-imperialist student organization. The February First Movement, as the new organization is called, is an anti-imperialist Black student organization composed of students formerly associated with the: National Save and Change Black Schools Project, the Youth Organization for Black Unity, the Black Student Collective from Harvard University, Harambe Organization of New Jersey, the Peoples College of Tennessee and other progressive students who joined together under the theme of "Now is the Time to Unite All Black Students in the Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism and National Oppression."

### BACKGROUND

The name February First Movement stems from the fact that on February 1st in 1960, four Black students from North Carolina A&T University began the heroic student sit-ins at a Woolworth's lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina.

The news of the demonstrations, which were tagged "sit-ins" traveled to college campuses throughout the entire country. Other students picking up the lead taken by students in Greensboro, decided to hold "sit-ins" of their own. The movement began to take on massive proportions.

A report issued by the



ACROSS THE COUNTRY AN INCREASING NUMBER OF students and youth are recognizing that imperialism is the root cause of the problems they face on a daily basis and are seeing the need to join in building the anti-imperialist movement in this country.

Southern Regional Council estimated that within eighteen months following the original "sit-in" in Greensboro, over 70,000 persons had taken part in student "sit-ins."

The tactic of the "sit-in," which spread across the country in a matter of weeks, marked the beginning of a nationwide movement attacking various forms of national oppression.

When summing up the historic role of the action begun by the four students in the Greensboro lunch counter, the members of the February First Movement

were clearly able to see the real meaning of the phrases "A single spark can start a prairie fire."

However, the members of FFM see that their present task is the summing up the history and the lessons learned from the struggles of the 1960's in order to build the anti-imperialist student movement and to move forward with greater clarity in the struggle against imperialism and national oppression today.

According to Steve Miller, a member of the FFM's Committee of correspondence, "We do not seek to

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# Cops Display New Weapons

**YOBUS NEWS SERVICE**  
WASHINGTON, D.C. — No one is more aware that the increasingly oppressive economic conditions in this country will create increased resistance than the people who guide the forces of state repression. And their continuous search for newer, better and bigger weapons and gadgets attests to that.

Recently the International Association of Chiefs of Police gathered in D. C. to plan new strategies, and view new equipment. These were some of the items on display:

## THE STAR-TRON

This gadget, invented during the Vietnam War, gives off no light but allows the user to see clearly in pitch darkness.

## VOICE SCRAMBLING SYSTEM

This device makes interception or reception of conversation virtually impossible. Police forces could communicate without detection by normal equipment and presumably they can intercept communications between other people.

## BIG BERTHA

A model of the type of tank used against Black Students at Southern University in 1972, the trade name of this vehicle is V-150 Emergency Vehicle. It sells for \$80,000, is plated with a quarter inch of steel and can travel on both land and water. The crew of Big Bertha are armed with M-16s (another adaptation from Vietnam).

## MODAT COMPUTER

This is a computer officers will carry in each squad car giving them quick access to information from the National Crime Information Center.

## MINUTEMAN MODAT

A small computer can be carried on the belts of each individual policeman. He would simply plug in to a nearby computer terminal (in street boxes) and within eight seconds could get a complete dossier read-out on any individual stopped on the street.



ACROSS THE COUNTRY POLICE ARE BEING ARMED WITH more lethal weapons. In Quincy, Mass. police announced that officers would be equipped with sub-machine guns to be used in a so-called drive against crime. Town Mayor W. J. Hannon said, "We are serving notice on anyone who decides to commit a crime whether it is running a red light or armed robbery, they will be dealt with severely."

## JOINT SERVICE INTERIOR INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM

This device with the long name has about one dozen detectors that sense air currents, room vibrations, noise levels, and all other signs of the presence of people in a particular area.

## HYBRID MULTI-SENSOR SYSTEM

This system can analyze voices, fingerprints and handwriting simultaneously. This device is particularly appealing to industry as well as the police. **HAND RADAR PISTOL.** Ten years ago police measured the speed of vehicles with stationary cord-across-the-road equipment. Later they developed "Vascar" which could be used in a moving police car. Now the Hand Radar Pistol can do just what its name implies—detect speed with a hand-held device.

## REALISTIC PRACTICE TARGETS

This latest police innovation may be the most revealing of all. Instead of the blackened silhouette figures used in past target practices, some departments are reportedly moving to color drawings resembling real people — "criminal types." Right now some cops may be pumping rounds and rounds of lead into a drawing which looks like your neighbor, or you.

It is significant to note that many of these devices and techniques were developed during the Indochina War, because that is one purpose of imperialism war — to test and sell new weapons.

But it is also significant that such devices did not prevent the U. S. from being defeated by a people determined to be free.

# Wage Withholdings Enrich Banks

**NEW YORK**—If you're like 90 percent of the wage earners in the U. S., your employer withholds income tax and social security payments from your paycheck each week. The money doesn't go directly to the government, however, but accumulates in your employer's bank account, until the government arranges its quarterly pick-up. In the meantime, the bank invests your paycheck withholdings and draw interest on it.

Commercial banks in the U. S. earned an estimated \$428 million last year by investing paycheck withholdings. It's a neat arrangement worked out by the Treasury Department which allows banks to make money off of money that's legally yours in the first place. Here's how the system works.

Money withheld from personal paycheck is normally deposited in government "tax

and loan accounts" which most banks keep as a "service to the government." The bank can do what it wants with the money as long as 8 percent of the "reserve" is kept in the accounts at all times and as long as the money is there when the government arranges to pick it up.

The amount of money kept in the government accounts varies from week to week, but in 1974 it averaged \$3.9 billion. By methodically arranging the cash flow, banks can earn a potential interest of 12 percent by investing the 92 percent of the money they are allowed.

According to calculations by the U. S. House Banking and Currency Committee, the potential interest on these government accounts was \$428 million in 1974, not a penny of which was paid in interest to either individuals or government.

More than one-third of this money was earned by the nation's fifty largest banks, with the Chase Manhattan Bank, a Rockefeller holding, leading the way by earning \$20 million last year off government tax accounts. Another Rockefeller bank, the First National City Bank of New York, is believed to have earned over \$15 million in 1974 by holding an average of \$139 million in government tax accounts.

The U. S. Treasury Department defends the practice of having banks investing Federal reserve money, by saying that it helps "stimulate the cash flow" and it provides "working money." What the Treasury Department doesn't add is the fact that many years have been financially linked to the banking institutions themselves.

# WORLD NEWS & ANALYSIS

## Cape Verde Islands Independence Set

**CAPE VERDE ISLAND**—An agreement has been reached between the Portuguese government and the PAIGC granting full independence to the Cape Verde Islands on July 5. Portuguese has guaranteed "to turn over the power to the future independence state of Cape Verde." The state will be governed by a six member commission. Three members of the Commission will be selected by the PAIGC.

## Massive Strikes Sweep India

**NEW DELHI\* INDIA**—Thousands of workers across India have gone out on strike to demand higher wages in the face of soaring price and a decline in the worker's real wages. 20,000 policemen were called to put down a strike in the capital city of New Delhi. Two-hundred thousand dock workers closed eight major ports, when they struck for increased pay, and Indian jute production was brought to a standstill when over 250,000 workers closed down all but one of the country's jute mills to press their demand for higher wages and food for the village poor.

## Greater Unity for Zimbabwe Forces

**ZIMBABWE**—The Liberation Movements in this country have once again sat down in discussion and reached an even higher level of unity. On January 8, 1975 leaders of ZANU, ZAPU, FROLIZI and ANC signed a declaration of unity, and agreed to unite in organizational unity into the African National Council (ANC).

## Black and Asians Share Problems

**BRITAIN**—The 1.6 million "colored" peoples in this country are seeking greater unity in the face of common and intensifying exploitation. Recently 100 representatives of some Black and Asian organizations met to discuss common problems in housing, education and employment. Although there are cultural and ethnic differences between the groups, progressive elements in both communities realize that they have a common struggle against class and racial oppression.

## Third World 'Safeguard' Resources

**THIRD WORLD**—Countries around the globe are moving to "safeguard" their natural resources from further exploitation by imperialist corporations. **MEXICO** recently announced plans to legislate an international policy to defend its interests from multi-national corporations. Mexico President Echeverria said of these corporations, "Their interests prevent them from conceiving any idea of cooperation. They want to dominate, not cooperate." **PANAMA** recently ended the US owned United Brands Company's monopoly over its banana production with the purchase of all property owned by the firm. United Brands once controlled 30,000 hectares of fertile land along the Panama coast. **ALGERIA** recently issued a decree nationalizing 22 foreign companies including the French Citroen auto factory. **EL SALVADOR** recently refused to permit U.S. to establish a naval base at one of its best seaports. President Molina said the naval base scheme was "an alienation of sovereignty" over their territorial waters. **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC** was tax upon the U.S.-owned Alcoa firm which annually takes one million tons of bauxite from the country. In protracted effort to nationalize the U.S.-owned Reynolds Aluminum Co. Reynolds had ripped off over \$160 million worth of bauxite from Guyana in the last 10 years. In January, Guyana sold its own bauxite to overseas countries for the first time.



# Black Workers Struggle Against Genesco

**Special To The AFRICAN WORLD**  
NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The working class in Nashville and all over the US is being attacked. Our wages and our standard of living are being cutback. The purpose of these attacks is to guarantee that the rich owners of large US corporations - in the middle of a crisis they caused - can continue to pocket the big super-profits they rip off by exploiting workers.

In Nashville, 250 workers - almost all Black - at the 56th Avenue plant of Genesco, the largest manufacturer and distributor of apparel in the world, recently got a letter telling us that "after long and careful consideration" Genesco had decided to close down that plant - starting the very next day!!! The main reason the plant was closed is that it will help Genesco make even bigger profits by ripping off the workers more.

Genesco has now laid off many workers and forced other workers to quit. They have also transferred the workers to a new plant where the production points and wage scale are rigged so that they force the workers to work harder and faster at lower wages. More shoes and lower pay means bigger profits for the rich owners of Genesco, but harder times for us workers.

The immediate response of the workers was one of surprise and anger. Many workers immediately saw through the lies in the company letter. Several workers said that the company was being racist and discriminating against Black people by concentrating Black workers in the most run-down plant, and then closing it down.

One worker said that the building where the plant was had been a barn for horses 23 years ago and that Genesco was being fined for refusing to fix the building up an remove dangerous health and safety hazards. These hazards included leaks, poor ventilation, exposed electrical wires and pipes all over the floor, and exposure to cancer-causing chemicals.

Other workers were angry because Genesco was taking their plant seniority and closing the plant with a 24-hour notice. What worried most workers was losing our jobs and income with the economy in crisis. Most of the major corporations in Nashville - AVCO, Ford Glass Plant,

Ferro Fiberglass, Werthan Industries, Alladin, Baird-Ward, DuPont - have put workers in the streets and on welfare rather than see their profits fall.

## WORKERS DECIDE TO STRUGGLE

Seeing the way Genesco was treating us and seeing that most workers were angry, several of us decided to call a meeting and discuss what could be done. Out of the meeting, we drew up a leaflet that we felt spoke to the interests of all the workers. Two main things were demanded to unite as many workers as possible: free medical exams and seniority rights.

Several workers saw a television special called "The Plastic Peril," which reported the deaths of 36 people from liver cancer caused by vinyl chloride (VC) and poly-vinyl chloride (PVC). We used PVC to make the rubber soles of gymshoes and work boots. We wondered why Genesco never mentioned this danger to the workers and demanded free medical examinations for all workers.

The most important issue was seniority rights and job security. The Genesco Employees Handbook says that "employees requested to transfer to another plant will retain both the company and plant seniority." Now the company said that closing down a plant did not mean that the company was responsible so the plant seniority provision did not apply. All of this was a trick to take away plant seniority. Workers with 19 and 23 years would be placed on the bottom of the list at other plants, meaning lower pay and the worst jobs.

The leaflet was welcomed by most of the workers in the plant. Many saw their grievances included and were glad that some workers were fighting back against these attacks by Genesco. Many discussions in the plant were held. A shut-down to back the demands and force management to answer our questions gained support. But workers who supported the shut-down were forced to keep working. The bosses spread a report that any work stoppage would result in the plant being closed immediately.

In spite of this threat, several machines were stopped and the plant manager was confronted with the leaflet and questions. He ran the official company



AFTER 23 YEARS IN OPERATION, THE GENESCO APPAREL PLANT IN NASHVILLE, TENN. closed giving its workers only 24 hour notice, causing 250 employees to lose their jobs.

line. He said that there was no danger from PVC and that PVC would not be included under the new federal regulations. Several workers had copies of the new law and a tape of the television program which they passed around to prove that he was lying. He said nothing could be done about the loss of plant seniority. Even though the plant manager was Black, most workers would see clearly that what he was saying was in the interest of Genesco, and not the interest of workers - Black and white.

Genesco, headquartered in Nashville, was forced to send top level management - all white - to try and cool the situation down. They realized what would happen if word got out into the Black community and throughout Nashville that Black workers at one of their plants had stopped production to protest this racist attack against us. They were forced to issue a special company newsletter late that afternoon. This newsletter repeated the same old lies and encouraged the workers to talk about our problems "individually" with management. The same old trick of "divide and conquer."

## WORKERS FACE HARDER TIMES

What has happened to the workers who were pushed out when the 56th Avenue plant closed? Many were unemployed. Because the company did not file certain forms, unemployment checks were delayed for several weeks and many workers did not receive their full benefits. Several workers with 10 years seniority have not been placed by Genesco.

Most of us who got relocated are very dissatisfied and angry. We were promised jobs at \$3 an hour, but were placed in jobs at \$2 an hour, even workers with 23 years seniority. We have not been given any word about when to expect wage raises. According to most workers, there are three main problems at Genesco's Johnston and Murphy (J&M) plant where most of the workers were transferred to: bad management, prejudice and discrimination.

Bad management is another way of saying that Genesco has increased its exploitation of the

workers - ripping us off even more. Production points are rigged so that it is almost impossible to make production.

On most days, not enough shoes are run so that production cannot be made no matter how fast and hard you work. The result is that the company makes bigger profits by getting the shoes it wants at only \$2 an hour in wages. The shoes being made sell for about \$60 a pair, and a few as high as \$600 a pair. So we all see how Frank and Maxey Jarman and Co. are getting rich off us. It also shows how workers are getting ripped off across the country and around the world because how else could someone afford to pay \$600 for a pair of shoes if workers are not being ripped off?

Many supervisors are also prejudiced toward Black workers. They refuse to call us by our names and ride our backs all the time. The Black workers are concentrated in the lowest paid jobs. There are no Black supervisors and only one or two Blacks on the clerical staff. There are a lot of other things wrong. The plant is always cold because of what the company calls "cutbacks." Several women workers have gotten painful muscle strains from lifting and others have been forced to do carpentry work in order to keep their jobs.

While most Black workers are getting messed over the most, white workers at Genesco are also being ripped off at the same low wages. All workers must realize that if we unite and struggle, we can bring an end to the terrible conditions and low wages we are working for. When all workers at Genesco - Black and white, young and old, men and women - see that we are all getting ripped off and start working together, we can deal with the Jarman, Genesco, and all their friends (like the police) who they will call out to help put us "back in our place."

## RULING CLASS VS. WORKING CLASS

What is happening to the workers at Genesco is no accident. The same thing is happening to workers all over the US as the economic crisis of

US capitalism gets worse. In order to understand this crisis, we have to look at the struggle that is going on between the US ruling class - the owners of the large corporations like Genesco - and the masses of working class people. The bigger the corporation is, the more workers it can exploit, the more products it can make, and the more it can raise prices and make more profits. The US economy is controlled by big monopoly corporations like in oil and auto.

Genesco is also very big. It is the world's largest manufacturer of apparel, employing over 68,000 people. Fortune magazine says that Genesco is the 99th largest corporation in the US with \$1.4 billion in total sales and ranks 38th in employment. It owns everything needed to make, distribute and sell clothes, shoes and accessories including companies that make chemicals, cardboard boxes, cloth, leather, trucking firms, retail stores, factories, overseas import companies and hundreds of others.

Anybody who wears clothes has dealt with Genesco. But few people probably ever stop to think of the thousands of workers who are being exploited and paid starvation wages to make the "bad rags" we pay so much for. Genesco brands include Formfit-Rogers, Kenform, Esquire, Camp Hosiery, d'Orsay, Danie, Jarman, Cedar Crest, Johnson and Murphy, I. Miller, Flagg, Mademoiselle and Christian Dior.

Genesco operates 217 manufacturing plants in the US and at least 20 foreign countries. It also owns and operates more than 2,000 retail outlets including S. H. Kress, Smit-Teller, Ross Atkins, Flagg Brothers and Bell Brothers. Many of the shoes in Sears, Penny's and large chain stores are made by Genesco, but sold under other labels.

Another way that Genesco has found to make more profits is to buy up plants overseas. It does this so that it can take advantage of the lower wages that workers overseas are paid. For example, Genesco



TEXTILE WORKERS IN NASHVILLE, TENN., LIKE THESE shown in Alabama, are waging a fight against the Genesco Corp., a giant in the apparel industry. Workers are faced with speedups, lay offs and a plant closing which will affect hundreds of workers.





A GROWING NUMBER OF CONSUMERS ARE PROTESTING THE HIGH PRICES OF SUGAR and clearly placing the blame for skyrocketing prices on the two giant firms which control over 80 percent of the sugar industry in this country.

## 90,000 Exploited Sugar Workers in U S

YOBU NEWS SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. — Corn-growers in their low wages in contrast to the sugar growers soaring profits, a migrant workers filed a class action suit recently which blocked \$50 million in subsidies to sugar beet growers.

The suit was filed by the workers against the Agriculture Department which administers the subsidies as well as decides upon the wage rates for sugar workers. The subsidies are allocated by the Department of Agriculture under the 1948 Sugar Act, which was allowed to expire by the last Congress in December. Nonetheless, some growers will continue to receive payments into 1976, due to the fact that in some states, the 1974 crop is defined to extend into 1975 and it takes several months for payment to be processed.

Last year sugar growers were allocated nearly \$90 million under this act. To receive a subsidy, a grower must comply with such conditions as not using child labor, abiding by limits on production that is set by the Secretary of Agriculture, and paying workers a "fair and reasonable wage."

But the 8 workers complained that they and their fellow workers were not receiving fair wages. As a result of inflation, the workers stated that their cost of living has risen from 20 to 45 percent.

Sugar cane and beet workers earned about \$4,400 last year, \$1.155 below the poverty level. There are 90,000 sugar workers in this country, mostly Black and Chicano. Most of the Chicanos are migrant workers who work the sugar beet fields of Oklahoma, Texas and Nebraska.

Their staple diet consists of beans, rice and potatoes, whose prices have risen along with gasoline as a result of inflation.

Armando Acosta, 46, a sugar worker from Muleshoe, Texas, explained in his affidavit that with the increased cost in gasoline, traveling was especially hard for his family. Acosta said he made \$1,200 last year, which was high compared to other years, for sugar beet workers only receive \$2.30 an hour.

However, this still was not enough to raise him above the poverty level or to cover the effect of inflation on prices.

"It seems wrong," Acosta said, "that people that harvest the crop to feed the nation and the world are the most deprived economically."

Most of the Blacks are sugar cane cutters and are located in Southwest Louisiana. There

are some 16,000 cane workers in these areas, with some 90,000 dependents. Blacks constitute 90-95 percent of this number.

The Blacks are direct descendants of slaves who were brought into this area to cut cane. The conditions under which Blacks live are reminiscent of slavery. The illiteracy rate is high, mental retardation, resulting from malnutrition and insufficient or no medical care, is widespread among the families of the workers. The workers are ignored both by the state Social Services, as well as Social Services Agencies and the Catholic Church, which is a powerful force in this part of Louisiana.

Sugar growers own most of the decrepit shacks in which the workers live. Along with the company stores where all food, clothing and other necessities are bought. Thus, the sugar growers control all the vital aspects of the workers' livelihood.

On the job, the workers are victims of speed-up. The harvest in Louisiana was increased up to 28 tons per acre, an increase of 20 to 30 percent. Due to the skyrocketing prices for sugar, the workers are being pushed to cut and deliver the cane before the winter freeze sets in. As a result, workers are forced to work in chill winds to the point of exhaustion for \$2.30 an hour.

The sugar workers find themselves making less and forced to work long hours, while the sugar growers are settling more and more.

For example, the retail price of sugar has more than tripled in the last year, causing the price of 5 pounds of share of retail prices jumped from about 42 percent to 55 percent, according to a recent study of the Council on Wage and Price Stability.

For the Great Western Sugar Company, the largest sugar beet grower in the country, this has meant a 1,200 percent increase in profits for the 4 months ending in September.

Similarly, the U.S. Sugar Corporation in Florida, is having one of its best years. Although it does not publish quarterly reports of earnings, S. K. Swaine, vice president for finance, said dividends this year would total \$2.80 a share compared with \$1.60 last year.

In addition to the above "rip off," the sugar growers were still expecting to receive from \$70 to \$90 million in government subsidies under the 1948 Sugar Act.

However, due to smaller crops, this year's allocation was only \$50 million.

It was only the actions of the sugar workers that blocked this double rip off by the sugar growers. Although the suit only affected sugar beet growers, cane growers will soon be facing the thrust of their worker's organizing efforts, as the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union has indicated that they will undertake organizing efforts in Southwest Louisiana.

This effort, along with the suit, is clear indication of the growing efforts of workers to unite against the capitalists who are ripping off the masses of the working people in the United States.



## Sugar Companies Invent Shortage For Profit

NEW YORK (LNS)—A quick run to the supermarket these days usually turns up dozens of complaints about the soaring price of food, and one of the greatest complaints heard across the country is about sugar prices.

Consumers now have to pay four times what they did last February for sugar and all the products made from sugar. With each person in the United States consuming an average of over 100 pounds of sugar a year, this is serious business.

"It's just crazy," said one angry shopper. "Sugar seems to be in everything my kids eat—in cereals, cookies, candy. Even fruit juices are full of it. The only thing that'll drop is the dental bills."

Candy bars are shaved down and sold at higher prices; small bakers are going out of business; and even sugarless soft drink producers have taken the opportunity to raise their prices as well. Health care groups are publicizing the effects of sugar on the body, as the price climbs higher and higher.

"When it first went up to \$1.10 (for five pounds) I thought I'd wait 'til the price came back down. Then it went up to \$1.49, then \$1.69...and I finally broke down and bought some for \$2.39. Now that it's reached \$3.69, I feel like I got a bargain. But how can you be happy with \$2.39 for 5 lousy pounds of sugar?"

### WHO'S TO BLAME?

Faced with irate consumers and the threat of national sugar boycotts, the sugar industry is doing its best to excuse itself for the skyrocketing prices. Recent full-page ads run by Amstar Corporation, the nation's giant sugar refining company, have pinned the blame complete on "natural" phenomena. They claim that crop failures in recent years have tightened sugar supplies, while world-wide demand for sugar has risen.

What they forget to mention, however, is how producers have profiteered through artificial shortages created by

federal policies, and speculation in the sugar market.

The sugar industry's argument that this year's sugar prices result completely from dwindling supply and increasing demand, just doesn't hold water, especially since this trend has gone on for the past four years. Besides, government policy-makers and the industry have made no attempt to reverse the trend by increasing plantings; for instance, in fact, just the opposite has happened: acreage in the U.S. has deliberately been cut back.

Of the 11.7 million tons the United States consumes each year, 60 percent is grown domestically (some cane sugar and all of the beet sugar consumed) and the other 40 percent is imported as raw sugar and refined in the United States. Last year, the Agriculture Department paid domestic growers \$90 million in subsidies, according to the Boston Globe, for not growing sugar crops. The money came from an excise tax paid by refiners, but eventually passed on to the consumer.

The effect of this subsidy was to cut further into an already declining supply. Last year's beet sugar crop, all of which the U.S. grows domestically, was down 9 percent from last year's already low output. And sugar cane production dropped 2 percent. In line with the "free market's" laws of supply and demand, the industry then took advantage of the short supply by raising prices, which have now quadrupled for consumers since the beginning of 1974.

The sugar industry is "causing shortages to provide capital for their own companies," concludes Hank Frundt, a member of the Union for Radical Political Economics (URPE).

### INDUSTRY PROFITS

Sugar companies have indeed sweetened their profits this year. The Michigan Sugar Company, the state's largest beet sugar producer, posted unprecedented profits this year

of 2,000 percent above last year's. Great Western Sugar, the largest beet sugar processor, saw its "earnings" climb 1,200 percent for the 1974 July to September period, compared with last year.

Over the same period of time, Amstar Corporation, which controls 25 percent of all sugar refining in the U.S., posted profits of 250 percent. And if not for a change in its accounting methods, a common corporate technique for hiding unsightly profits, it would have shown a yearly profit increase of 420 percent.

Amstar's 1974 fiscal report explains that "our cane division benefitted dramatically from the changed supply-demand relationship (in 1974)—a record year in all respect." Domino's sales were up 27 percent in the first half of 1974. Climbing raw sugar costs were simply passed on to the consumer on top of a refiner's markup of about 20 percent.

But beet sugar operations have accounted for the bulk of Amstar's profit. Its Spreckels (beet sugar) division has managed to reap all-time high profits, while selling less sugar than at any time in the last four years.

The sugar industry ties to justify its gargantuan gains by claiming, in the word of Amstar's president, Robert Quittmeyer, that "sugar has always been priced too low."

"Look at all those years when they were only marginally profitable," he says. "Why shouldn't they make up for it—even in one year, if they can?"

"The (sugar) industry wants its share of the new agricultural pie that some big companies have been benefiting from," notes URPE member Hank Frundt.

Amstar's Quittmeyer asks, "Why shouldn't farmers make a decent return?" But the term "farmers" is misleading. In the sugar industry, which is vertically integrated, farmers and refiners are often one and

[Cont'd on pg. 11]



# CIA Investigates CIA

**YOBU NEWS SERVICE**  
WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) maintained dossiers on more than 10,000 Americans from 1961 to 1973 whose only crime was to oppose U.S. aggressive action against the Vietnamese people and oppressive conditions in the poor and Black communities in this country.

William E. Colby, director of the CIA, was forced to admit reports that the CIA has maintained a gigantic domestic spy network aimed at the Black liberation movement, the anti-war movement, supporters of the Cuban revolution and assorted personalities such as Jane Fonda, Angela Davis, columnist Jack Anderson and several U.S. Congressmen.

Reports indicate that the targets of illegal surveillance included members of the Black Panthers, student leaders of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and Supreme Court Justice William Douglas, and U.S. Congressmen who opposed the Vietnam War.

Under the so-called Huston Plan, the CIA authorized its agents to follow and photograph participants in demonstrations, and to use informants to penetrate anti-war groups to inspect mail and to carry out break-ins and wiretappings.

Agents participating in this illegal domestic spy ring are performing the same function as outside of the U.S.

The CIA is credited with the coup against Mossadegh in Iran in 1953, overthrowing the Arbenz regime in Guatemala in 1954, the attempted invasion of Cuba in 1961, the coup against Nkrumah in 1966, the murder of Che Guevara, the counter-terror Phoenix program in Vietnam in the late 1960's, the trafficking of narcotics in Indo-China, and the coup against the Chilean people in 1973.

## NEW YORK CITY A TARGET

New York City became a target of CIA activities during the late 60s because the CIA considered it the training grounds for radical activities in the U.S. Over 25 agents were assigned to New York City at the height of the anti-war activities.

The CIA concentrated on students at Columbia University and SDS while continuing to build their files on dissident students.

By 1973, the CIA began working on anti-war professors and lawyers. The CIA harassed anybody who opposed the class

interests of the ruling class, or who they suspected.

CIA agents were at Cornell University when Black students took over university buildings. They used informants to infiltrate Black Student Unions.

The CIA in 1967-68 planted 10 agents in radical circles in Washington, D.C. area to gather intelligence about demonstrations, pickets protests, etc.

From 1970-73, CIA penetrated 12 agents into the U.S. radical circles periodically submitting reports on the radicals activities.

The CIA opened mail to ascertain who was receiving mail from China and Soviet Union. The CIA sought to identify individuals in active correspondence with either country.

Angleton was a headline cold warrior of the capitalist class and fanatically anti-communist, and anti-the interests of the American working people.

The CIA maintains a media operation in Washington known as Continental Press. E. Howard Hunt told the Watergate panel that the CIA funds the Frederic D. Praeger Publishing Corporation in New York City and Fodor's Travel Guides, distributed by David McKay Corporation.

Praeger publishes CIA propaganda under the guise of scholarly research and Fodor guides provide the necessary cover for CIA agents visiting foreign countries as travel writers.

With the hopes of continuing the agony of the masses of working people, President Gerald Ford appointed a panel to investigate (cover-up) charges of whether the CIA spied on American citizens. The panel would attempt to cover-up or prevent further shock waves from hitting the public.

Ford appointed Nelson A. Rockefeller to head the panel. Rockefeller, recently confirmed by Congress as the nation's vice president, heads the ruling class. It was Rockefeller who ordered one of the largest mass murders in the history of this country at Attica in 1972. The former New York governor signed drug laws which imprisoned the victims of drug addiction while traffickers continue to flood the poor communities of New York with drugs. The Rockefellers own large portions of real estate in Latin America. Nelson maintains a strong anti-communist and anti-working class posture. In other words, the perfect man to head the panel.

Other members of the panel are as follows:

## RONALD REAGAN

Ronald Reagan, the conservative from California, is hostile toward demonstrators and protestors. While governor he took positions that were hostile to the working class in California including Blacks, Chicanos and Asians.

## LYMAN LEMNITZER

Lyman L. Lemnitzer, a retired army general, was the chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff when the CIA planned the Cuba invasion in 1961. Lemnitzer approved of the invasion. Lemnitzer will continue protecting the interests of the ruling class.

## C. DOUGLAS DILLON

C. Douglas Dillon, former treasury secretary and under secretary of state from 1960-65, and former chairman of the 1968 Council of Foreign Relations where CIA secret operations and shortcomings were discussed.

## ERWIN GRISWOLD

Erwin Griswold, solicitor general from 1967-72, defended the U.S. government position against publishing of the Pentagon Papers and the Army right to spy on U.S. citizens protesting the war in Vietnam.

## JOHN T. CONNOR

John T. Connor, secretary of Commerce from 1965-67, during the Second World War. Connor worked with Vannemar Bush, the builder of the atom bomb, and while Connor was in the Marines, he served as an intelligence officer in 1944. Connor now works with Allied Chemical.

## EDGAR SHANNON

Edgar Shannon, while president of the University of Virginia, employed James Schlesinger as a professor from 1953-63. Schlesinger presently serves as the secretary of Defense and is the former CIA boss.

## JOSEPH KIRKLAND

Joseph Lane Kirkland, the secretary treasurer for AFL-CIO, his labor organization's aristocracy, has repeatedly received money from the CIA. The ties between members of the Rockefeller's panel and the CIA is great and all panel members support bigger and more expensive intelligence systems.

The panel is expected to offer a few mild revelations then conclude that all is well.



**VICE-PRESIDENT NELSON ROCKEFELLER, WHO WAS responsible for the Attica murders, was chosen by President Ford to head a panel of right-wing conservatives and former CIA operatives to conduct an investigation into charges of domestic spying by the agency.**

# CIA OPERATIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The following is a partial chronology of a few Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) covert operations carried out around the globe in support of imperialism.

1949-mid '60s - Sponsors guerrilla raids into the People's Republic of China.

1961 - Sets up the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which served as the prototype for other CIA sponsored "think-tanks."

1964-63 - Backs the government of Diem in South Vietnam, launches guerrilla raids on North Vietnam and supports the pacification program in the South.

1968 - Secretly intervenes in Chile to prevent the election of Salvador Allende and is successful.

1960 - Uses Cuban exiles-in-training to put down a rebellion against the Guatemalan government.

1961 - Fails to overthrow the government of Fidel Castro through the use of Cuban exiles and mercenaries in the infamous Bay of Pigs invasion.

1961 - Intervenes in the Congo on behalf of Adoula and Mobutu, supplying mercenaries and an "instant" air force of B-26 bombers, flown by Bay

of Pigs veterans. Engineered the death of Lumumba.

1961 - Sponsors regular armed incursions from Miami into Cuban, carried out by Cuban exiles residing in the U.S.

1964 - Secretly intervenes in Chile, spending \$20 million, to prevent the election of Salvador Allende, once more successfully.

1965 - Starts counter-terror program in Vietnam using terror techniques against the National Liberation Front.

1967 - Organizes and lead the capture of Che Guevara in Bolivia.

1967 - Organizes propaganda campaign to exacerbate the Cultural Revolution on China, with disinformation carried to the mainland by CIA supplied balloons and radio-transmitters.

1967 - Begins Phoenix program to coordinate the attack on the National Liberation Front in Vietnam infrastructure, leading to 20,587 "suspected" members being killed in the two and one half years.

1967 - Funding of scores of ostensibly private organization revealed; list of recipients included the National Student Association, the Asia Foundation, numerous AFL-CIO-sponsored foreign labor programs, and Encounter magazine.

1970 - Secretly intervenes once more in Chile to prevent the election of Salvador Allende and the Popular Unity government, this time without success.

1973 - Successfully carries out its part of an intricate covert operation to overthrow the Allende government in Chile. CIA actions include coordination of terrorist activities and the training and funding of right-wing paramilitary groups; dissemination of lies distorting the Chilean reality to the right-wing media; and distributing over \$8 million to "destabilize" the legally elected government through funding of strikes, right-wing opposition candidates, terrorist actions, and the spreading of lies about the current situation in Chile.



**HEADQUARTERS OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE Agency, located in Langley, Va., has served as the center for governmental domestic spying operations.**



# Ford Wants Poor To Pay More

**YOHU NEWS SERVICE**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Food only for those who can afford to pay the high cost is what President Ford is saying with his recent cut in the Food Stamp Program.

This period of inflation has forced the government to cut spending of the federal budget. The first programs to be eliminated were those providing services to the poor and working class people in the United States. Social programs, educational related program as well as the Food Stamp Program have been victims of the government actions. They are either being eliminated totally or the budgets are being cut and therefore they can not help the individuals who once benefited from them most.

The elderly poor would bear the brunt of the \$235 million cutback in federal food stamps an analysis by the Agriculture Department officials revealed. The cost of buying food stamps would go up most sharply for single recipients and couples at least half of whom are 60 and older.

The proposal hits hardest those least capable of coping with inflation—the elderly, the poor and working people in this country. At his news conference concerning the cut in the food stamp program the President said that "certain individuals" would be required to pay "slightly more" for food stamps. The key element in the President's proposal is to increase the proportion of net income a recipient would have to pay for food stamps.

The average recipient now puts up 23 percent of his disposable income to buy food stamps. Mr. Ford proposes to raise that to 30 percent for all recipients, the highest permitted under current law. It is estimated that three-fourths of the current recipients would feel some impact from the change. In light of the impact of the new program many poor and working families are expected to abandon the program.

His executive order cover the last four months of this fiscal year, and during that period food stamps users would pay \$215 million more than under the existing law. Over the course of a full fiscal year, it

would mean paying \$645 million more for food stamps.

Food stamps are sold eligible poor families who may convert them into food purchases worth more than they paid for the stamps.

The effect of raising the purchase requirements is illustrated by the case of a single person receiving an income of \$150 a month. At present, that person could receive food stamps worth 146 dollars at the supermarket by paying \$33 or 22 percent of his income. The proposed new regulation would require him to pay 30 percent of his income or \$45 for stamps worth same \$46 in food.

For an elderly couple receiving \$200 a month in income, the effect would be a one-third reduction in the value of their food stamps. Instead of paying \$50 for \$82 worth of food stamps, they would have to pay \$60 for \$82 in food stamps. The loss in food stamp value would be most sharply felt among the aged couples and persons living alone.

The Community Nutrition Institute, a major advocate of the program, said that at least 10 percent of the 15 million current beneficiaries would drop out of the program "because they will be unable to afford the higher price of food after paying even higher prices for rent, heat and other bills during this period of inflation."

Ford proposes to raise the purchase price by executive order, which does not require congressional approval.

Cuts in the Food Stamp Program is no surprise because as inflation get worse during the crisis of imperialism more budgets cuts, less services and less jobs are evident. Cutting the Food Stamp Program in an effort to "whip inflation now" show that those who run this country are not concerned about feeding the poor, elderly and working people, especially during this period when the price of food is very high.

Instead the government allows the big food companies to raise the price of food to guarantee their profits while at the same time forcing those in need of food stamps to pay more for the stamps.



THE NEW ETHIOPIA MILITARY REGIME, FORCED TO SEIZE POWER BECAUSE OF THE demands of the people, is nevertheless a ruling elite.

## Ethiopia's New Military Ruling Elite

**YOHU NEWS SERVICE**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.— In recent years, the stranglehold of the world's imperialists on the masses of the people is weakening as national liberation movements struggle to gain control of their natural resources and their lives. The forces of imperialism are finding a rising level of consciousness among the masses of people.

The situation is no different in Ethiopia. The population of Ethiopia, of which over 90 percent are peasants, staged a nationwide uprising to overthrow the existing feudal autocrats, who had ruled Ethiopia for over 40 years. As a result, the CIA-backed imperialists moved in immediately to establish a military junta which now rules Ethiopia with highly fascist measures.

Although much information has been spread by the bourgeois press on Ethiopia's so-called transformation to socialism, the Ethiopian Student Union of North America states that this is being done to

confuse the people of the world. This anti-imperialist, anti-feudalist, student organization has been conducting seminars and press briefings around the country to let people really know what is going on in Ethiopia. In an interview with African World, a member and spokesman for that organization set the record straight.

"The fundamental causes of the February upsurge was U.S. imperialism, which caused the hunger, drought and unemployment," said the ESUNA spokesman.

The spokesman was careful to point out that the majority of the military are from the peasantry, but that the military is run by a few elite.

"The military elite that has taken power is the extreme right wing section of the petty-bourgeois class," reported Combat, a journal published by ESUNA. "The petty-bourgeois military attempts to revitalize the system from within. They do not want to destroy the old order."

These few elite have been transformed into a new ruling class. They represent the interests of imperialism and will kill any person who poses a threat to the existing order. The junta is, in ESUNA's terms, an enemy of the people.

"The ruling classes are practically the same. There exists a definite relationship between the old and new. All members of the junta are mere instruments of the old ruling class. In fact, Selassie can be seen riding in the streets in a limousine and his family gets money from the rulers," he added.

"Although the fall of Selassie did not lead to any real change in the system," the spokesman pointed out, "it showed the masses that a monarch is not a divine creature sent by God. They saw that he was no more than human."

### U.S. IMPERIALISM STRANGLES ETHIOPIAN MASSES

When U.S. imperialists saw that feudalism and imperial-

ism might be threatened in Ethiopia, they were quick to go in and protect their interests. The U.S. is Ethiopia's biggest trading partner, and it (U.S.) also occupies a strategically large base in Ethiopia which has satellites monitoring actions of many nations of the world. When it became evident that the old ruling class could not manage and that the masses of people would no longer allow them to rule, the U.S. colluded with the military to overthrow Selassie.

According to the spokesman, the junta was set up by the CIA and is being maintained in Ethiopia to protect the interests of worldwide imperialism. The CIA has 100-150 of its operatives for Africa stationed in Ethiopia. U.S. military aid to Ethiopia has increased by 33 percent since Selassie was deposed, and some of Ethiopia's officers are sent to the U.S. for military training. The U.S. is involved in Ethiopia to such an extent that the whole Ethiopian military is a direct product of U.S. control.

The nation of Ethiopia remains a neo-colonial state. It is dominated by U.S. imperialism and serves its interests through the local ruling class. The ESUNA spokesman explain that coffee is the main crop in Ethiopia, accounting for 60 percent of the exports of the country (most of which goes to the U.S.). Some 75 percent of the industrial and manufacturing sector of the economy is foreign owned. The imperialist penetration is so deep that 80 percent of Ethiopia's debt is owed to the U.S.

"Ethiopia has become a fascist state. All democratic, civil and human rights have been taken away and all schools have been closed down. Ethiopia's rulers are not interested in serving the needs of the people. There is rampant unemployment and large numbers of people still go hungry. The Orthodox church, which owns one-third of the land in

(Cont'd on pg. 11)



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

—KWAME NINSINAH



# POINT OF PRODUCTION

## THE IMPACT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

As we have often repeated in this column, the point of production in this country is geared towards making profit for the capitalists, not meeting the needs of the masses of working people here. And nowhere is this more apparent than in the present unemployment situation.

At the end of December, the Labor Department announced that the jobless rate had risen to 7.1 percent, the highest unemployment rate in 13 years. Moreover, government economists were predicting an eight percent jobless rate by the summer of 1975.

However, the employment figures are even more staggering when we taken in account that these figures only count those persons who are actually looking for work and have reported to governmental sources. But in many of the country's ghettos and barrios, many people have stopped looking for work.

The basis for this high unemployment rate is the crisis of overproduction inherent in capitalist production. Although the United States is characterized by the concentration of production and finance capital in the hands of a few capitalists, production is still without plan or order. It is still "anarchic." Each capitalist still decide what and how much is to be produced by his company. His decisions are guided only by his ability to sell his product for a profit.

And within the U. S. for the past several years profits have been soaring for the capitalists due to inflation. Consumer prices rose over 12 percent last year. On the other hand, the pay of workers have not kept pace with inflation. For example, the average weekly earnings factory workers is \$184.14, up nearly 7 percent from 1974. Yet, workers still have 5 percent less buying power because of inflation.

For Black workers, this effect of inflation is even more staggering. Black workers are paid less than whites even in times when there is no inflation. So Blacks whose incomes have always been used for basic needs rather than luxury items are having a 12 percent inflation rate added to goods that for them were already inflationary. Secondly, Black workers are further hurt by inflation in that they are less likely to have savings to dip into in a financial pinch.

Thus with their pay eaten away by inflated prices for food, rent, and other consumer goods, American workers are buying less.

Companies, which at one time were working their employees nine and ten hours a day, seven times a week to stockpile their commodities to reap high profits, are now finding their warehouses loaded with unsold goods. An indication of this overproduction is the fact that the Commerce Department reported in December that total business inventories rose in October by \$5.6 billion.

In order to recoup some of their dwindling profits, U. S. capitalists began cutting back on production and laying off workers. As a result over 6.5 American workers are out of work. And even those workers who work are not fully employed as before. The number of those employed part time because they couldn't find full time jobs shot up by 290,000 in November to 3.2 million.

Due to national oppression, Blacks and other oppressed nationalities are the hardest hit by unemployment. For example, the Black jobless rate is 12.8, nearly double that of whites. In the Southwest the Chicano jobless rate is also soaring. In Phoenix the unemployment rate is over 6.1 percent. The hardest hit are Chicanos, Blacks and women.

Nationally, the hardest hit workers are auto workers where over 300,000 workers have been laid off. As one



AFTER BEING FORCED TO DEFEND THE INTERESTS OF IMPERIALISM ABROAD, thousands of Black veterans are confronted with lack of employment upon their return home.

## Over 470,000 Black Veterans Unemployed

YOBU NEWS SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Over 1.8 million Black Vietnam veterans are still involved in battle. This time the fight is for decent jobs, medical care and educational opportunity as well as for unconditional amnesty for all veterans.

The Black veteran was snatched from his community during the formative years to fight a war for U. S. imperialist expansion in Southeast Asia.

Veterans have returned home to find a depressing job market which forces them into the ever-growing ranks of the unemployed. Veterans rate of unemployment ranks higher than all other groups. For example, if the rate of unemployment is 6.5 percent then veterans unemployment is 13 percent. Now the Black veteran because of racism, suffers an even greater rate of unemployment. Approximately 26 percent of Black veterans are unemployed.

Over 330,000 veterans returned from Vietnam with some form of disability and over 500,000 veterans have suffered from serious and prolonged readjustment problems. Over 150,000 veterans are or have been drug users or addicts. These figures illustrate the need for adequate medical care for veterans.

The Veterans Administration hospitals runs the largest, yet one of the worst health care programs in the U. S., with 170 hospitals and a medical care budget of over \$3 billion a year. Many VA hospitals are understaffed and indifferent to the needs of its patients.

Veterans are increasingly unable to gain college education due to the rising college tuition costs. The recent education stipend increase from \$220 per month to \$270 per month does not meet the rising

cost of living or high tuitions. Therefore, many veterans can't take advantage of these inadequate educational benefits.

Less than 10 percent of veterans registered in correspondence schools completed course requirements.

Approximately 134,000 veterans registered in correspondence schools incurred bills upwards to \$24 million (about \$200 per veteran) which the VA refused to compensate for.

Only 6 percent of those completing correspondence courses felt they had fulfilled the vocational objective of the correspondence course.

Many veterans are forced to seek jobs in a depressing job market because the benefits do not correspond with the rising cost of living.

### SHAM AMNESTY PLAN

Once again, the federal administration has ignored the rights of the masses of people and created "rights" for a privilege few.

Ford's proposal for amnesty for Vietnam war resisters is conditional, yet his pardon of Chump Nixon was unconditional.

Nixon committed many crimes against the people and was granted a full pardon, while the war resisters and deserters and exiles who refused to commit crimes against the Vietnamese people have to prove themselves innocent or serve penance.

Ford's sham amnesty proposal gives war resisters and exiles conditional amnesty provided that they serve three years alternative service. His proposal also calls for a clemency board (case by case review) often resulting in bad discharges for deserters.

Ford's proposal does not grant the majority of the 360,000 war resisters, exiles, deserters and recipients of less

than honorable discharges full amnesty.

Significantly, Black and other minority veterans received the bulk of the less than honorable discharges.

There are approximately 1.8 million Black Vietnam era veterans, about 900,000 of whom fought in Viet Nam. These veterans come mostly from the working class families or lower middle class families.

These 1.8 million veterans entered the armed forces with illusions of defending democracy, searching for better job training, looking for alternatives to racial oppression or looking for the milk and honey in the American dream (nightmare).

"After returning to the U. S., these former servicemen were greeted with general discharges, undesirable discharges, bad conduct discharges, and dishonorable discharges from the military brass. All dishonorable discharges affect a veteran's ability to get a job.

Why would a veteran receive a bad discharge? The Black veteran has consistently struggled against racism in the military service during the Viet Nam war. Whether he was in Viet Nam or at Fort Hood or a Camp Lejeune or on a ship in the Pacific.

The Black veteran saw the contradiction between the classes in the military such as the contradictions between the officers and the enlisted men. Officers received special privileges and the higher pay while enlisted men endured the drudgeries of the service for less pay.

The Black servicemen struggled against both racism and the class contradiction. Many of the servicemen chose to leave in protest. In 1968, the Pentagon reported that more

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## Issue A Declaration Against Imperialism

## Black Intellectuals Vow Activism

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A group of Black intellectuals — teachers, students, workers, journalists, professionals, movement activists from across the U.S. — have declared themselves firmly against US imperialism. They met at the National Planning Conference of the Year to Pull The Covers Off Imperialism Project at Fisk University, Jan. 10-12.

The group, while constantly stressing the central and leading role of the Black working masses, dedicated themselves to using their skills and resources in the struggle against imperialism.

They also dedicated themselves to task of reaching and gaining the same commitment from as many as possible of the 15 million Black people generally conceded to be in the social strata of Black intellectuals.

The conference unanimously adopted "A DECLARATION AGAINST IMPERIALISM" which stated: "The exposure and defeat of the revolting and shameless hypocrisy of US imperialism in all its forms must be adopted as a main objective of the historical task of Black intellectuals." The Declaration emphasized this task "to prevent distortions, lies and deception by exposing US imperialism" in view of the upcoming USA Bicentennial celebration.

Participants in the conference came from California, Georgia, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas and Tennessee. Among the colleges and universities represented were Atlanta University, Cornell, Fisk, Meharry, North Carolina Central, North Carolina A&T, Northern Illinois University, Spelman, Stanford, State University of New York (Albany and Old Westbury), Tennessee State, and Wayne State University.

Conference participants were members of many organizations: February First Movement, Black Economic Research Center, African Information Service, Association of Black Psychologists, African Heritage Studies Association, National Conference of Black Political Scientists, African Liberation Support Committee, A. Phillip Randolph Institute, African Association for Black Studies, and the Association for the Study of Behavioral Sciences.

Journalists from THE AFRICAN WORLD, THE BLACK SCHOLAR, THE REVIEW OF BLACK POLITICAL ECONOMY, National Black Network and the ST. PETERSBURG TIMES also attended the conference.

The National Planning Conference for the Year to Pull the Covers Off Imperialism opened with a session on "Black Intellectuals and the Black Liberation Movement: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives." Talks were given by St. Clair Drake of Stanford

University and Abdul Alkalimat of Peoples College and Fisk University.

The workshop speakers were Robert Allen of the Black Scholar on "National Liberation Movements," Ebon Dole of Atlanta on "Socialism," and Ernie Mkalimoto of the University of Massachusetts on

"Imperialism and Black People."

Responding to the workshop presentations were S. E. Anderson of S.U.N.Y. (old Westbury), Ron Bailey of Peoples College and Alex Willingham of Atlanta University. Workshop moderators included Ayanna of Local 19-A, DWA, Dorothy Stewart of Tennessee State University, and Lucius Outlaw of Fisk University.

Participants on the panel during the general discussion on the Declaration Against Imperialism dealing with how it could be strengthened and how it could become a general call to Black intellectuals to become active in study and struggle against imperialism were: James Turner of Cornell University and the African Heritage Studies Association, Shelby Smith and Malcolm

(Cont'd on pg. 9)



SHOWN IS ONE OF SEVERAL PANELS HELD TO ASSESS THE ROLE OF BLACK intellectual during the planning conference of the Year to Pull The Covers Off Imperialism Project.

## A Declaration Against Imperialism

Adopted at the National Planning Conference  
PULL THE COVERS OFF IMPERIALISM PROJECT  
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

January 11, 1975

Today, the world is plunging head long into crisis. The prosperity and world domination of the USA is being challenged and exposed as to center of an exploiting imperialist system. Capitalist exploitation shaped the historical experience of Black people during European colonization and chattel slavery.

Today, capitalism is in the imperialist stage of monopoly control by international financial institutions and multinational corporations. Consideration of both of these stages of capitalist exploitation pinpoints the underlying target of the Black liberation movement over the last century of struggle.

Once again, it is time for Black intellectuals to speak out — to raise our voices in a rising chorus that lays bare the true character of US imperialism, and unite our work with the movement for Black liberation.

Imperialism is a system that is based on intense economic exploitation, national and racial oppression, and political repression. One of the tools for maintaining imperialism is cultural domination through control of educational institutions and the mass media.

The development of the world imperialist system has led to a general crisis affecting all aspects of society, leaving no nation, country, or people free of its destructive impact. However, imperialism, though dangerous, is a dying system, for where there is exploitation and oppression there is resistance and struggle. People are fighting for economic security, overall improvement of their living standards, freedom, justice and equality which ultimately requires a new social order. This is the trend of world history, and Black people in the USA are no exception. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution.

As the USA moves toward

the Bicentennial celebration of its existence, it is the historical responsibility of Black intellectuals to prevent distortions, lies and deception by exposing US imperialism. Over 100 years ago (on July 4, 1852 in Rochester, N. Y.), Frederick Douglass set the pace when he clearly exposed "the great sin and shame of America":

"What to the American slave is your Fourth of July? I answer, a day that reveals to him more than all other days of the year, the gross injustice and cruelty to which he is the constant victim. To him your celebration is a sham; your boasted liberty an unholy license; your denunciation of tyrants, brass-fronted impudence; your shouts of liberty and equality, hollow mockery; your prayers and hymns; your sermons and thanksgivings, with all your religious parade and solemnity, are to him mere bombast, fraud, deception, impiety, and hypocrisy — a thin veil to cover up crimes which would disgrace a nation of savages. There is not a nation of the earth guilty of practices more shocking and bloody than are the people of these United States at this very hour."

The exposure and defeat of the "revolting barbarity and shameless hypocrisy" of U.S. imperialism in all its forms, must be adopted today as the main objective of the historical task of Black intellectuals.

The economic crisis of the world capitalist system is intensifying, and adds up to an all-sided attack on the living standards of the people in the USA, especially the working class and oppressed peoples — Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Chicanos, Asians and Native Americans. Our task is to expose the essence of this crisis by demonstrating who benefits from imperialism and who is exploited by imperialism — how and why, and how all the reforms now under discussion have historically failed to be more than short term measures that deal with symptoms of the economic crisis and not its fundamental cause. The current ineffectiveness of the reforms, such as during the Great Depression, characterized this problem.

One of the main manifesta-

tions of the world character of imperialism is the striving of the US ruling class for hegemony in every region of the world. The US government and corporations, aided by the foundations, universities and mass media, have extended to all corners of the globe so that the sun never sets on US imperialism. But just as when that description was applied to the British empire and was ended by the forces of national liberation after WWII, so the forces of liberation and revolution are bringing down US imperialism as demonstrated by the victorious war won by the heroic Vietnamese people and the defeat of US-backed Portuguese Colonialism in Africa.

Our struggles in the USA have also been blows against imperialism, like the struggle at Attica, the Oneita Textile strike and the struggle at Wounded Knee. A key role of Black intellectuals, literally located within the belly of US monopoly capitalism, is to turn the character of US imperialism inside out, pulling off the covers that conceal it, and attacking it on its ideological front.

As the Black liberation movement spreads and reflects the revolutionary aspirations of the masses of Black people, there also develops a great need for black intellectuals to become politically relevant. This is a crucial mandate for all students, teachers, journalists, profes-

sionals, artists and writers. But a Black intellectual cannot be defined simply by an occupational role or by formal education.

But intellectuals who will make meaningful contributions to the fight against imperialism are people who have developed adequate theoretical skill grounded in a critical social analysis of the oppression of Black people and of US imperialism: are able to sum up the concrete conditions of a problem by discovering the logical pattern and main aspects of the problem; integrate this summation with established revolutionary theoretical principles, and creatively apply — lessons learned

to contribute to solving the problems that Black people face and which exist for the entire society. Examples of this commitment include WEB DuBois, Langston Hughes, Paul Robeson, Malcolm X, and Oliver Cox.

Moreover, our theory must not only be rooted in a scientific approach to understanding the complex nature of US society, and the historical development of US imperialism, but also in a commitment to use such theory as a weapon in the struggle against imperialism. This includes refuting the theories of racial inferiority being put forward by professors in major US universities, the intellectual justifications for anti-people programs constituting "benign neglect," and the educational programs that slow down the intellectual advancements of the masses of people.

Therefore, we Black intellectuals must organize ourselves and forge unity around the historical condition of the people, and around the intellectual, moral and political imperatives for our work.

WE DECLARE that a primary task of Black intellectuals today is to study the character and historical development of US imperialism, especially its impact on Black people, and to promote this study throughout schools, publications, conferences and organizations.

WE DECLARE that the main objective of our study must be to expose the essence of imperialism and provide the intellectual tools necessary for combating every imperialist assault on the people.

WE DECLARE that our immediate goal is to establish a new unity between Black intellectuals and the Black liberation movement in which intellectuals function to serve the interests of the people with humility based on compassion, strength, based on science, and a revolutionary optimism that the people will triumph over all enemies and prosper.

FURTHER THE ANALYSIS THROUGH STUDY AND HEIGHTEN THE CONTRADICTION THROUGH STRUGGLE!!





PARTICIPANTS FROM REGIONS THROUGHOUT THE country came together for serious discussion about anti-imperialist work of intellectuals to expose and help defeat imperialism.

## Decision Due in Jim Grant Case

**YOBU NEWS SERVICE**  
**CHARLOTTE, N.C.** — In a hearing of motions to grant a new trial to the Charlotte Three — Jim Grant, T. J. Reddy and Charles Parker — the defense attorneys proved conclusively that trial testimony against the three men had been bought by state and federal authorities.

During the course of the December hearing before a U.S. Superior Court, two of the original prosecutors admitted that two so-called "witnesses" had been paid off.

The three men had been convicted in 1972 of burning the "Lazy B" horse stable following a successful integration effort in 1968. They were eventually given sentences of 10, 20 and 25 years for the barn burning. The men, particularly Grant, had long histories of political activism on behalf of Black people in the state.

The December hearing was granted after defense attorneys produced evidence the government paid the "witnesses" for their testimony. Not one shred of supportive evidence was ever produced by the state.

At the conclusion of the hearing, Judge Sam Ervin, III, said he would study the



T. J. REDDY AND CHARLES PARKER ENROUTE TO COURT in the latest hearing for the Charlotte Three defendants.

evidence and report his findings in a few weeks. A public revelation of his decision is expected in mid-February if not before.

Although evidence of the pay-offs and a number of other trial irregularities were proved beyond doubt, Ervin stated he could only rule on whether the actions resulted in a denial of a fair trial. If he rules according to the evidence, he will have to order the trial invalid. Then the state would have to decide whether to prosecute again or not.

The hearing brought to the front a number of other facts which combine to further prove the total unreliability of the two "witnesses" and the massive, near hysterical efforts of the state to imprison the three activists.

It was pointed out that prior to the trial, one of the "witnesses" said to the police he had not actually seen any firebombs thrown. At the trial, he testified he watched Reddy and Parker throw firebombs.

Alfred Hood, one of the witnesses, originally demanded \$50,000 for his testimony so he could go to Barbados to get into politics.

The state, in addition to payoffs of \$15,000 (according to one official), sent the two men on a month long vacation in Mexico prior to the trial.

Prosecutors consistently failed to turn over to the defense, information they were legally entitled to have. For example, the prosecution failed to notify the defense that David Washington (the other "witness") was suspected of 5 murders at the time of the trial.

The list of trial discrepancies and facts of government frame-up activities is very long. Any way you look at it, the convictions were frame-ups.

If this conviction is set aside Jim Grant still is serving time on two other convictions. In the other cases, the only evidence against him was the testimony of Hood and Washington.

## 'Tarbaby' Plan Guides US Policy in Africa

**YOBU NEWS SERVICE**  
**WASHINGTON, D.C.** — Shortly before the Presidential elections of 1972, Richard M. Nixon called for a special report to be prepared on the options available to the United States in Southern Africa.

Nixon was attempting to examine whether or not there was a need for a change in the nation's policy towards oppressions in Southern Africa.

As a result of the study, Nixon instructed the State Department shortly after the elections of that year to develop a program which would enable the United States to aid in the stabilization of Southern Africa.

In short, this meant that the United States would cast aside its hands off policy and begin the process of openly aiding the white minority governments in Southern Africa, in order to protect the vast interests of the U.S. corporations doing business in the region.

The first public manifestation of this new change in policy broke when the U.S. announced that it planned to break the United Nations-imposed embargo of the illegal settler nation of Rhodesia by buying shiploads of chrome ore.

On Feb. 9, 1973 during his state of the world message shortly following the government's announcement that it would begin to conduct trade with Rhodesia, Nixon managed to avoid the issue of the U.S. violation of the sanctions.

The State Department sought to "soft-peddle" the issue by stating that the government decision was based on the fact that the sanctions had been placed upon Rhodesia to end the rebellion against Great Britain.

However, both the President and the State Department

found themselves hard pressed to provide answers for the basis of the policy following the African "No" vote on the question of gradual independence in Rhodesia.

The latest manifestation of the government's policy of stabilization in Southern Africa could be found in the uncovering of the "Tarbaby" plan on U.S. involvement in Southern Africa.

The "Tarbaby" plan was developed by government officials to prevent the United States from becoming stuck in another situation similar to Vietnam in Southern Africa.

The name "Tarbaby" comes from the Black folk story in which a belligerent Brer Rabbit assaults a tarbaby and gets trapped as a result, before that Afro-American version was developed the story was an Anansi folk tale.

In the December issue of Black Scholar magazine, the editors have developed an analysis of the "Tarbaby" plan in light of some recent international developments which have taken place since the plan was first put together.

Among the new factors which the government has to take into consideration in formulating its new international policy are: (1) the fact that the U.S. was defeated in Vietnam and forced to withdraw, (2) the liberation of the people of Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique as a result of the war of national liberation waged by the freedom fighters of those countries, (3) the collapse of the reactionary regime in Portugal, (4) the Arab's recent military, political and diplomatic victories in North Africa which have served to weaken Israel's position, (5) the fall of the Nixon administration as a result of the crimes associated with Watergate,

and (6) the general deterioration of the capitalist economic system.

On the basis of the before mentioned problems facing the U.S., Africa and U.S. investments in Africa have taken on a greater level of importance to foreign policy planners.

The U.S. is now undertaking plans to expand greatly the level of U.S. political and economic exploitation in Africa.

Also, within the covers of the same issue of Black Scholar issue Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich., listed a number examples of growing U.S. support for the illegal regime in South Africa.

For example, Conyers points to the fact that the U.S. vetoed a resolution in the U.N. Security Council which would have expelled South Africa from the U.N.

Conyers states that the National Security Council, headed by Henry Kissinger, recommended a policy of "selective relaxation of our stance towards white regimes."

The Congressman goes on to lay out the manner in which the government of the U.S. is moving to support the continued existence of the white minority governments in Southern Africa based on the fact that the ruling class in this country has a number of large scale investments in the Southern portion of the African continent, which would be threatened if the present governments fell.

In spite of the attempts on the part of the U.S. government to back up the existence of the illegal governments in Southern Africa, it is clear that when the people move to liberate themselves, no force on this earth can stop the movement.

(Cont'd on pg. 12)

## Black Intellectuals Plan Activities

(Cont'd from Page 8)

Suber of Atlanta University and Robert Newby of Wayne State University.

Robert Browne of the Review of Black Political Economy, Jerry Walker of the African World, and Robert Allen of Black Scholar spoke on the role of their publications in the Black liberation movement and how they could support the conference in their on-going work.

The final talk was given by Bill Epton of New York, who spoke on "The Role of the Black Intellectual in Struggle: An Activist's View." Epton summed up the lessons of 25 years of practical experience in the struggles, discussed the major political errors made by Black intellectuals, and how Black intellectuals should integrate with the masses to better serve the people in today's struggle against US imperialism.

The lively and informative conference was an important

and progressive step in the Black Liberation Movement which has had far too little support and participation from progressive Black intellectuals in recent years.

The character of the conference was one of serious discussion, summation and projection. The body as a whole, sharply criticized any statements or attitudes which seemed to suggest an elitist role for Black intellectuals. "From the masses - to the masses" was a slogan heard among times as participants characterized the nature and style of work they should adopt.

Regional conferences are already planned for New York, Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Detroit, Northern California, and North Carolina. Conferences in other areas will be scheduled in coming months.

For more information about the project write: Pull The Covers Off Imperialism Project, P.O. Box 5747, Nashville, Tenn. 37208.



## Independence Drive Mounts

## Puerto Rico: Centuries of Domination

**YOBU NEWS SERVICE**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Puerto Rico is located about a thousand miles south east of Florida. This island has been colonized by Spain for 400 years and by the U. S. for the past 75 years. The island not only serves as a military base to watch over the Caribbean and Latin America, but U. S. capitalists have over 9 billion dollars invested in Puerto Rico. This investment represents half of the total U. S. investment in Latin America.

Puerto Rico is considered a classic example of colonialism. The recent move of the Puerto Rican people to intensify struggle at home and gain support in the United Nation establishes the fact that U. S. imperialism will find another defeat in Puerto Rico.

## SPANISH DOMINATION

Spanish domination began in Puerto Rico with the landing of Christopher Columbus in 1492, at the time the island was inhabited by 60,000 Tainos, who were the indigenous Indian population. The Spaniards attempted to pass themselves off as "Gods," and use military to force the Tainos to mine the abundant gold resources of Puerto Rico.

The Tainos did not passively submit to Spanish domination and launched armed revolts against the Spanish, under the leadership of Chief Gueyba and Gurayon. The superior military of the Spanish reduced the Tainos from 60,000 to 1,000 in 1503.

## SLAVERY

Slavery was introduced in 1501 with the steady decline of the Indian population, African slaves represented a crucial labor force. After the gold resources were diminished, the

slave labor became the backbone of the new sugar plantations. The sugar plantations were owned by the king of Spain. Puerto Rico developed into a very important port in the "Triangular Slave Trade." It was at this juncture where slaves were traded for sugar and molasses, the slaves were then dispersed through out the western hemisphere.

With a determination similar to the Tainos, the slaves also resisted their deplorable conditions under the Spanish oppressors. The first slave revolt occurred in 1527. This struggle on the part of the slaves continued until the abolition of slavery in 1873. The people of Puerto Rico today are a mixture of Taino, African and Spanish.

## DEVELOPMENT HALTED

The development of Puerto Rico was stagnated for approximately 100 years beginning around 1580. During this period the Industrial Revolution was taking place in England and spreading throughout Europe. England was beginning to challenge Spain's control of the sea. During this time Puerto Rico was not viewed for its sugar

production but as a Spanish military base. This economic neglect by Spain, led to the rise of small indigenous merchants in Puerto Rico, who illegally traded with the colonies of North America, and the rest of the Caribbean.

## MERCHANT CLASS RISES

During the 18th century the most notable events to occur in Puerto Rico were the laying of the foundation for the Puerto Rican nation and its class structure. This was reflected by Spanish land being made available for agricultural production the increased production of sugar and the opening of refineries, and the advent of



THE PUERTO RICAN PEOPLES ARE STRUGGLING AGAINST EXPLOITATION, BOTH IN this country and on the island of Puerto Rico.

Spain as the main nation trading with Puerto Rico, by 1776.

The class character of Puerto Rico at that point in

history consisted of a large merchant class of Spanish descent, who owed their allegiance to Spain. This group's domination was aided by Spanish military leaders, civilian administrators, and members of the clergy.

To a lesser degree a small class of merchants were also developing who had strong ties with the U. S. colonies. Their relationship with the U. S. was based on legal and illegal trade. This small group included merchants from Haiti and other wealthy refugees

who fled from other South American revolutions. A majority of them were indigenous Puerto Ricans.

This class of merchants were not Spanish, and their class interest being the nationalist bourgeoisie was objectively opposed to Spanish domination. It was this class of merchants, the petty bourgeoisie, who formed the political parties of the 1870's and debated the legal status of Puerto Rico.

Due to economic reforms over a period of time the system of slave labor began to hinder the development of Puerto Rico. This resulted in the 30,000 to 50,000 slaves being "freed." This system of production was replaced by the peasant, where the people worked on large coffee plantations. This system closely paralleled the sharecropping system of the U. S., although Puerto Rican peasants were restricted in their travel, and were forced to carry pass-books.

## AUTONOMY IN 1897

On October 6, 1897 Spain granted Puerto Rico "autonomy," due to the struggles of the Puerto Rican people for independence and the abolition of slavery. This "autonomy" gave Spain even more control over the internal policies of Puerto Rico. This autonomy was soon ended, for on July 25, 1898, U. S. marines invaded the island.

## U. S. CONTROL IN 1898

This expansion by the U. S. had been on the drawing board for some time. In 1876 Secretary of State Blaine said, "I believe there are three non-continental places of enough value to be taken by the United States. One is Hawaii; the others are Cuba and Puerto Rico."

By 1900 a civilian government was established on the island with the passing of the Foraker Act. This act subjected Puerto Rico to all the laws of the U. S., and the Puerto Rican House of Delegates was the only elected body, but had no power to legislate.

With the passing of the Jones Act of 1917, the U. S. imposed citizenship on the Puerto Rican

people. This citizenship made Puerto Ricans eligible for the U. S. army and opened the door to U. S. investment. It did not and still does not allow Puerto Ricans the right to vote in U. S. presidential elections.

From then to the present, Puerto Rico has served as an appendage of the U. S. in a second class status. The island is used for economic exploitation, and a military post to watch over the Caribbean. U. S. imperialist have plans to increase the petro chemical investment in the island with the building of oil refineries. There are also plans to exploit the vast copper deposits of the island.

In August 1972 the United Nations finally passed a resolution for the development of a report to be presented to the Committee on Decolonization in August 1973. In August of 1973, Cuba urged the Committee to declare Puerto Rico a U. S. colony which would require the U. S. to relinquish its hold on Puerto Rico. The U. S., of course, claims that Puerto Rico has Commonwealth Status and can be independent any time it wants to be.

In spite of U. S. objections, on Dec. 15th, 1973 the assembly approved a report by the UN Committee on Decolonization affirming Puerto Rico's right to independence and asking the U. S. to prevent U. S. firms from violating the economic, social and other rights of Puerto Ricans. This resolution passed 104 to 5 with 10 abstentions. The 5 countries against the resolution were the United States, the United Kingdom, Portugal, South Africa and France.

With the resolution and the militant struggle of the Puerto Rican people, Puerto Rico will soon join the ranks of the other free people around the world. This loss of Puerto Rico will serve a severe blow to U. S. imperialism and will benefit oppressed people the world over.

All progressive people must support the right of Puerto Rico to self determination and build the movement against imperialism and national oppression.

## Support For Puerto Rican Strikers

Approximately seventy demonstrators assembled in New York City, On December 2nd, outside the Sperry Rand Building, in mid-town Manhattan, which houses the New York branch of the Office of Economic Development of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Assembled by the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), the multinational picketers—predominantly Puerto Rican, with some Black and White supporters, demonstrated to support the striking workers of the Aqueduct and Sewage Authority, (AAA) of Puerto Rico, and to denounce the mobilization of 1,400 National Guardsmen on the island.

The chants and signs of the militant demonstrators called for "Self-Determination for the Puerto Rican Nation" and "U. S. Out Of Puerto Rico," "Workers United Will Never Be Defeated," and "National Guard Attack, Puerto Rican Workers Fight Back."

As PSP spokesman informed the demonstrators that the New York action was co-ordinated with similar demonstrations in Hartford, Conn., Boston, Mass., Camden, N. J., and Chicago, Ill., all cities with Offices of the Commonwealth.

He pointed out that these offices are the meeting places for U. S. corporate and financial interests and Commonwealth government officials exploitation.

In reference to the current strike, he cited the First National City Bank of Boston as the actual financial backers of the Aqueduct and Sewage Authority in Puerto Rico.

The spokesman said that more and bigger demonstrations would follow as the situation in Puerto Rico developed. And the PSP hoped to gain support for the struggle of the Puerto Rican workers from the U. S. Anti-imperialist and Workers' Movement in the future, particularly international affiliates of unions organizing on the island.

## AAA STRIKE CRUCIAL

The 3,000 AAA workers went out near the end of October for better working conditions, wage increases, and to protest the high cost of living and suffocating economic conditions affecting the country. The Commonwealth government attacked the strikers, jailing the union's eleven top leaders, and declared the action illegal

by a colonial law, which prohibits public employees from striking.

Supporting the union leaders and threatening a general strike, the rest of the worker's movement forced the release of the imprisoned union officials. This defeat of the repressive law marked a recognized partial victory for the strikers and the worker's movement generally, for previously, the government was characterized by a thoroughly uncompromising attitude.

But the broadening militant support for the AAA workers, points out the far-reaching significance of their strike. At stake are not only badly needed wage increases and improved working conditions, but also the right of public employees to unionize and strike, to use their

weapon.

For workers in Puerto Rico, seizing from the government and protecting this right is particularly important. According to Claridad, "the public sector ends up being the principal employer in the country, having 28 percent of the wage earning masses on its

[Cont'd on pg. 11]



# US Domination in UN Eroding

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Finding itself no longer able to manipulate the internal and external politics of the United Nations as it once did, the United States has announced for the first time in the world body's history, that the U.S. has decided not to participate in a major U.N. program aimed at aiding the developing countries of the world.

Chief U.S. Representative to the U.N., John A. Scali, stated that the United States will not allow itself to be dictated to by the majority of countries in the United Nations in a manner which he labeled as a "tyranny of the majority."

The move to boycott the Emergency Relief and Development Aid Fund, which is designed to help development inside countries which have been hardest hit by imperialism's drive for massive profits, is viewed by progressives as the U.N. as a direct act of retaliation on the part of the United States against developing countries as a result of their siding with the coalition of Arab, African, Asian and Socialist countries on a number of important votes taken recently in the U.N.

One such vote allowed the entry of the People's Republic of China into the United Nations as the legitimate representative of the people of China. The U.S. voted against seating the delegation from the People's Republic of China as the official delegation. However, the motion was carried on the strength of the combined votes of Third World and Socialist nations.

Another source of embarrassment for the U.S. within the halls of the U.N. was the

vote to recognize the Palestinian Liberation Organization (P.L.O.) as the representative of the Palestinian people.

The shifting balance of power at the United Nations has caused several ruling class commentators such as William F. Buckley, to call for the United States to withdraw from the U.N.

U.S. government officials have been issuing strong warnings to the U.N. for over a year on the issue of direction of the votes in the General Assembly.

As more votes went against the United States, American representatives at the U.N. began to inform officials of the world body that the U.S. government had decided to cut back on the amount of funds it would donate to the general support of U.N. programs.

In May of last year, the U.S. issued its first formal warning stating that it would cut the funds slated for donation to U.N. relief programs for Third World countries.

As a result of the U.N.'s decision to admit the P.L.O. as the official representative of the Palestinian people, the U.S. announced that it would boycott the special emergency relief program for Third World countries.

Once in a dominating position in the United Nations, as well as in the rest of the world, the U.S. is being clearly shown that the "main trend in the world today is revolution," and the old relations of the past are doomed, as the world's people lift high the banner of struggle and move to regain the control over their lives and resources.

## Kissinger Builds A Case For War

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. — In the long established tradition of the U.S. of shocking, but seldom surprising.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger recently voiced the possibility of U.S. aggression in the Middle East in public statements.

During an interview with Business Week magazine, Kissinger was quoted as saying, "I am not saying there is no circumstance when we would not use force." He went on to say, "But it is one thing to use it in the case of a dispute over price. It's another when there's some actual strangulation of the industrialized world."

In Mr. Kissinger's view, if the Arab world, through their control of the oil resources made it difficult to obtain oil by the imperialists powers, this would constitute an act that would justify the introduction of U.S. troops. This situation would be grave enough to enter the U.S. into a Mid-East war.

Mr. Kissinger does not stand alone in his view as attested by Prof. Robert W. Tucker, of Johns Hopkins University. Prof. Tucker states, "An extraordinary means for resolving the crisis" might require the takeover of the coastal strip from Kuwait to Qatar, where nearly half of OPEC's (Organization of Pe-

troleum Exporting Countries) present production and reserves are located.

Another proposal the Secretary of State alluded to, though saying it was too risky, would be a "massive political warfare" against countries like Saudi Arabia. This massive political warfare would result in the toppling of the present leadership and image of these two countries. It was considered too risky because an even more radical regime may gain control, and this approach would probably be opposed by "Europe, Japan and the Soviet Union."

Mr. Kissinger also stressed the need for oil consuming nations (imperialists powers), to build an even stronger bond between themselves. This bloc would hopefully give them (imperialists) a point of strength when negotiating or confronting the oil producers (OPEC).

We must pay particular attention to the posture the U.S. takes in relation to the Middle East. Even though Kissinger's statements shock many, they should surprise few many. The crisis of oil, as the crisis of imperialism worsens it will become increasingly vicious both at home and abroad. We both at home and abroad. This should also remember that this is not the first indication of a warlike posture on the behalf of the U.S. in relation to the Middle East.



UPSET AT THE STANCE TAKEN BY THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES AT THE UNITED NATIONS in support of the struggle against imperialism, the U. S. announced, through its U. N. Ambassador John Scali, shown addressing a nearly empty session of the U.N., that it would not donate funds to a U. N. program to aid developing countries.

## Invented Sugar Shortage

(Cont'd from pg. 4, the same outfit.

Refining companies, for instance, either own the sugar land and growing operations directly, or they contract with growers, often maintaining control through pricing and sales, says Mike Locker of the North American Congress on Latin American (NACLA).

Since the 1920's, U. S. corporations have maintained influence in sugar-producing countries through direct ownership of lands and mills. As recently as 1967, for instance, the giant conglomerate Gulf & Western Industries, Inc. acquired about 300,000 acres of the best plantation land in the Dominican Republic, along with a mill, a private railroad and private shipping facilities.

Cane-cutters in the Dominican Republic get 75c a day for 12 hours of back-breaking work. "The set-up is run virtually like a feudal estate," explains Locker, with the company controlling every aspect of life.

But direct land holdings by the United States are now the exception to the rule. Nationalist movements, like one in Peru in 1969, have forced U. S. sugar concerns, like the W. R. Grace Company, to leave.

To get around this, notes, Locker, the U. S. now assumes less obvious forms of control in foreign countries, including contracting with foreign growers who are obligated to sell back to the United States in order to repay loans.

In the past the 1934 Sugar Act has kept the price of raw sugar which the U. S. pays three cents higher than the world market price, inducing sugar-exporting countries to sell to the U. S. and fill the quota allotted them. But this year, traditional world trade agreements have been disrupted, as the world market price shot above the price the U. S. could offer under settled agreements.

The bulk of the world's sugar trade has been handled through such negotiated trade agreements. Only 12 percent of the global sugar trade is actually sold on the "open market," subject to price fluctuations and speculation. The price of this 12 percent has soared in 1974, leading to changes in export patterns.

Sugar-producing countries that normally supplied the U. S. with a certain amount at a

set price quickly shifted their sales to the Middle East, where nations were able to offer higher prices than the U. S. could under its quota agreements.

It started in late 1973, when rumors spurred on by speculators spread throughout the market, that oil-rich nations would be in a position to buy up all the sugar, leaving countries like the U. S. with a shortage. While Middle Eastern countries did buy up a year's supply of sugar within three month's time, they bought only what they needed for consumption — two million tons, according to one specialist at a multi-national sugar firm.

In the United States, meanwhile, investors capitalized on the climate of fear they had helped create, making raw sugar a big commodity for speculation on the international or "futures" market. Speculators signed "futures contracts," agreeing to buy raw sugar with the intent of selling it at a later date, when

the contract expired.

They bought the sugar — really a piece of paper — in the beginning of this year, when raw sugar prices were only about 12c a pound. By November, when the price had climbed to 62c a pound, speculators sold the sugar, making a killing.

The 40-year-old Sugar Act was due to expire on December 31, leaving domestic sugar producers in fear of unrestricted imports.

Bu Ford has already taken stop-gap measures, setting a

new quota of seven million tons of 1975, which sugar-producing countries can fill on a first-come-first-serve basis. When the world market price once again drops below the price offered by the United States, these countries will again be induced to fill the U. S. quota.

The measure will continue to protect U. S. sugar producers, who have helped create our present "shortage."

## Puerto Rican Strike

(Cont'd from pg. 10)

salary roll." These 149,000 government and public-agency workers move the infrastructure of the island (water, electricity, transportation, etc.) Thus as a key industry,

for production and for its strategic concentration of workers, the future power of the boarder workers movement in Puerto Rico unfolds around the success of the AAA strike.

## Ethiopia's Regime

(cont'd from pg. 6)

Ethiopia, refused to give aid to the people during the famine. These are only a few examples of the repressive nature of the government," he pointed out.

The Ethiopian Student Union, which was one of the few organized political movements in Ethiopia before February, has been victim of many of the assassinations committed by the military. These students, who exposed the contradictions of Selassie, posed a threat to the government since they played a major role in raising the level of the people's consciousness.

THE PEOPLE ORGANIZE FOR STRUGGLE

The people understand the nature of the government and they know that the ruling class does not represent their (masses) interests. Although they were glad to see the removal of Selassie, they understand that removal of the

top monarch does not remove the monarchy.

"Since last February, the masses of people have been organizing themselves to demand reforms in the government. The people reject the military dictatorship. They are in favor of the popular upsurge continuing until the contradictions of the system explode, and the demands of workers, peasants and oppressed nationalities, etc., are met," said the spokesman.

The Ethiopian Student Union clearly understands that students cannot lead the people in struggle. So they have called for the formation of a Proletarian Party to be the vanguard of the revolution.

He concluded, "It was the proletariat at the forefront of the February upsurge and they should continue to lead the people. Only when imperialism and feudalism are destroyed will there truly be a people's democratic republic."





LIVING CONDITIONS LIKE THESE SHOWN ABOVE ARE part of the reason for the increasing number of strikes by African workers in the White ruled country of South Africa.

## Workers Murdered In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (LNS)—Twelve thousand miners at South Africa's Vaal Reefs Gold Mining complex went on strike January 5, apparently over a pay dispute. In clashes that followed, eight people were killed and 37 injured.

Early reports from South Africa are not specific as to the cause of the violence and no reporters were able to speak to strikers to get their side of the story.

Spokespeople for the Anglo-American Corporation, owner of the mine, attributed the deaths not to pay conflicts but to conflicts among workers of the different tribes. Although no dispatches from South Africa say that police used firearms at the mine, reports did say that police fired tear gas into a crowded dormitory.

Officials say that the strike grew out of a mandatory program by the government of Lesotho of deferring 60 percent of Lesotho workers' (Basothos) pay to banks in Lesotho. Lesotho is a small enclave within South Africa. With a population of little more than one million, more than 100,000 Basothos work in South Africa, most of them in the mines.

Currently more than half of all South African gold miners are recruited from outside the country. At Vaal Reefs, Basothos comprise 28 percent of the 21,500 black Africans who work there. Half of the miners, however, joined the strike.

Although the ruling by the Lesotho government, which would require Basotho workers to deposit 60 percent of their pay in Lesotho banks until they return home, has generally been cited as the reason for the strike, news reports have failed to mention that currently about 50 percent of all miners' earnings are put into savings accounts by the mining company itself.

The new Lesotho law provides that the interest be paid directly to the miners. The Basotho mine workers were not consulted when the government decided to issue the ruling, and many who were already on their way home from the mines expressed a

lack of confidence in the country's leaders.

"I came here to work for my family," said one miner quoted in a South African business magazine, "not for the Lesotho government."

Other gold mines affected by the strike were Western Deep Levels and Saaipiaas Gold Mines, as well as British-American coal mines at Blesbok and New Largo. Over the last eighteen months, strikes and riots at South African gold mines have led to nearly sixty deaths and scores of injuries.

South Africa currently produces 80 percent of the western world's gold. Anglo-American, owner of Vaal Reefs, is one of South Africa's largest mining consortiums and closely tied to some American businesses, notably Englehardt Miners of New Jersey.

Total U.S. ownership of Vaal Reefs is estimated at 20.4 percent.

## Tarbaby

(Cont'd from pg. 9)

The U.S. learned this lesson in the rice fields of Vietnam, where, in spite of U.S. possession of the most modern

equipment the world has to offer for the making of war, the giant of imperialism was defeated by the combined will and strength of a people determined to be free.

Events may show that the U.S. and the rest of the imperialists are very slow learners and that they will have to be taught that lesson again and again.

The next classroom will be the countryside and city streets of Southern Africa.

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

Kawame Nkrumah

## YOBU NEWS SERVICE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — For over 9 months, hospital workers in the city of Birmingham, Ala., have been out on strike for the right to establish a union for the 15,000 service workers (70 percent are black, 80 percent women) in the city's hospitals.

Since the beginning of the strike, some 400 workers have been fired from their jobs for union organization activities.

In 1973, hospital workers throughout the city began an intensified organizing drive and were able to get about 5,000 union cards signed, including the majorities at several of the large hospitals in the city.

The organizing drive was carried out by a group called "The Public Employees Organizing Committee."

The organizing move was given a boost when 330 out of 500 workers at the Baptist Medical Center-Princeton walked off the job and went out on strike, to protest working conditions at the hospital.

Since its beginning the organizing drive has suffered from incredibly poor coverage by the media in the city, which resulted in the word of the organizing activities not spreading among other workers in the city.

When the first hospital workers in the city went out on strike, their side of the story was only given a few lines, while the hospital administrators were given columns of newsprint to downplay the charges made by the striking workers.

As community support for the strikers began to build, the hospital administrators began to push the line that the strike was not in the public's interest and the job action by the workers was putting the lives of patients in danger, while covering up the real demands of the workers for adequate pay and an improvement in the working conditions in the hospitals.

As support for the actions of the striking workers continued to grow, the city government decided to move in and arrest three striking workers on the trumped-up charges of assault with intent to murder on a policeman and with setting fire to a van, which was carrying some scab workers into a hospital.

As of yet, no evidence has been produced to support the charges.

Inside the hospitals, administrators held film showings for non-striking workers which demonstrated to the workers the supposedly violent nature of the strikers and reasons that the non-striking workers should avoid them.

On July 14, Princeton Hospital fired all 400 of its striking workers to prevent a slated election to determine if the city hospital workers wanted a union.

In a decision handed down by the National Labor Relations Board, it stated that there was no longer a need for a recognition strike in the hospitals, that an elect should be held in all the hospitals to determine the representation of the workers.

Following the mass firings of the striking workers, supporters have been mounting a

major publicity campaign to inform people about the reasons that the workers decided to go out on strike.

The decision to go out on strike was not easy matter, most of the workers have families to support and the fear of losing their source of income was very high, but they found they could no longer put up with the inhuman conditions on the job and that the only way they could bring meaningful change at the workplace.

At the workplace, the employees are faced with a white male hierarchy which begins with the physicians and ends with the lowest position on the scale being occupied by the black female environmental (janitorial) worker.

Most of the workers were being paid a disgraceful \$2.25 an hour, during one of the greatest periods of inflation ever to hit this country.

The low rate of pay for the workers was supported by a separate pay scale for Black and white workers, which was designed to keep the workers fighting each other, instead of the owners of the hospitals.

As the strike developed and pressure was brought against the striking workers by the "city fathers," the workers began to see, some for the first time, how far the tentacles of the ruling class extended.

For example, Richard Pizitz, the man who inherited Birmingham's largest department store, is also chairman of the board of the Baptist Hospital Foundations, which supports the major hospitals in the city, not only refused to meet with representatives of the striking workers to talk about the problems in the hospitals, but also issued an order to the employees of the department store he owns, not to hire any of the workers who used to work at any of the Baptist hospitals.

At present the workers are attempting to build a boarder base for their struggle. They have recognized that their struggle is not separated from the other community struggles taking place in the community of Birmingham.

The workers are speaking out against police brutality, against discriminatory hiring policies, against bad housing and the list goes on and on.

At their public meetings which are being held twice a week, the striking workers have been attracting more than 100 people and the support of the community is growing.

While the workers suffered a temporary defeat when they were fired from their jobs, they are now more determined to win the fight for all of their fellow workers.

## Support the ALSC National Newsletter

The publication of Finally got the News, national newsletters of the African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC), marks a continuous high tide of development for ALSC and other anti-imperialist and anti-racist forces in the Black Liberation Movement.

The newsletter which has published its third national edition is directly linked with the other activities of ALSC. Those activities are varied a wide-ranging on a local level, and on the national level they have included the African Liberation Day demonstrations of May 1972, '73 and '74; the development of the ALSC "Statement of Principles," and the 1974 conference on Racism and Imperialism.

These developments and others have contributed greatly toward adding more clarity and direction to the Black Liberation Movement.

But even though the struggles and degree of unity inside ALSC have reached a progressively high level, many pressing questions face the organization on both the local and national levels.

Many of those questions were raised at the third ALSC International Steering Committee meeting in Houston in August 1974.

The development of Finally Got The News was once method agreed upon at this conference to stimulate debate and discussion around many of the practical and theoretical issues ALSC must deal with as it moves forward.

Some of those questions, as outlined at the ALSC Steering Committee meeting are:

What does "Black workers take the lead" mean?

What should be the correct policy in developing relationships, alliances or coalitions with other oppressed nationalities and whites?

Is there a single working class within the U.S., or are there two distinct working classes (whites and oppressed nationalities)?

Is a two stage revolution necessary in the U.S. from national liberation to socialist revolution or are they merged into a single stage?

What is the United Front? What is its basis? Is there any validity for a Black United Front in the U.S.?

What is male chauvinism? How has it manifested itself in ALSC and The Black Liberation Movement?

Are white workers as counter-revolutionary as the bourgeoisie? What is the revolutionary potential of white workers (historically and presently)? What is the nature of the contradiction between white workers and monopoly capitalists?

What exactly is anti-imperialist and anti-racist work in the U.S.?

The editors of Finally Got The News are asking all ALSC locals and participants in the Black Liberation Movement to sum up their local struggles and contribute those summations to the newsletter to help clarify these questions and others facing ALSC and the BLM.

For more information write:  
Finally Got The News  
P. O. Box 2462  
Washington, D. C. 20013



# Tenant Organizations One Line of Resistance

**YOBU NEWS SERVICE**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tenant organizations have served as a viable mechanism through which organized tenants can demand their needs as tenants. Tenant organizations have developed in response to bad, overcrowded dwellings with poor maintenance, little or no-existent services. At the same time wealthy landlords continue to gain larger profits through continuous rent hikes.

At the base of tenant's struggles is the right of every human being to a decent place to live.

A strong tenant organization is a definite way to assure that this right is met.

For many years tenants have suffered unjust treatment based on leases which invest all powers in the landlord. These types of leases permit the landlord to evict tenants without providing him cause for the eviction, they do not allow tenants any form of grievance procedure; the landlord is not held responsible for providing adequate maintenance and other services and the landlord can enter a household for inspection without prior notice to the tenant, all of which violate the basic rights of tenants.

Landlords through their obvious disregard for tenant rights and by providing less services and charging higher rents have created conditions so inhuman that tenants all over the country are beginning to organize themselves to struggle for their right to a decent place to live and to struggle against landlords whose only interest is profit.

Major areas of concern for tenant organizations have been rent control, and lease and grievance procedure.

Rent control has been a means where tenants were able to force the administration to put a ceiling on rents all over the country. At present there is no national rent control policy but there have been several state control laws passed (in such places as Washington, D. C.) where it is currently being challenged by landlords, Maryland New Jersey and Virginia.

HUD Model Lease and Grievance Procedure represents the first national attempt to protect the rights of tenants in public and private housing. These policies which came about as a result of the tenant movement have been helpful in determining the rights of tenants and the obligations of the landlord.

Due to the crisis of capitalism in this country many landlords are finding it hard to continue to read high profits from the housing market. To continue to produce a high level profit landlords must hike rents and cut back on the amount of money they spend on maintenance and services for tenants.

## VICTORIES THROUGH STRUGGLE

Tenant organizations across the country are winning victories against these landlords. In New Jersey for example United Tenant Organization was successful in getting a new landlord to rescind all eviction notices. The Bromley-Heath Tenants

are the first public housing tenants in the country who have gained control of the management of the thirty buildings in the housing project where they live.

A group of tenants in New York City have filed a suit against the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), charging that FHA programs and policies that result in abandonment of homes creates health, sanitation, fire, and other problems such as crime and narcotics.

Just last year Milwaukee tenants organized a campaign to force the landlords to comply with housing codes.

Newark tenants councils have been successful in gaining major victories for tenants including:

(1) The right of tenants to have major repairs to apartments. (2) The tenant council can oversee the major repairs and maintenance. (3) Tenants will be notified of job opening at the authority. (4) The housing authority will recognize the tenants council as the sole bargaining agent for tenants in public housing in Newark. And (5) The housing authority will provide funds to the council based on the rate of \$3 per unit. The rights of the Newark public housing tenants was gain through the longest public housing rent strike ever.

## LANDLORDS FIGHT

All of the efforts of tenants have not gone unchallenged by the landlords. Landlords are also forming different local and national associations to coordinate the suppression of the rights of tenants. Landlords are also beginning to deny tenant organizations new leases and are trying to divide the tenant organization by negotiating with individual tenants instead of the organization. They clearly understand the strength and potential of the tenants organizations. As stated by one landlord "the tenant movement is here to stay, and will become more aggressive unless management responds properly."

## FORMING TENANTS ORGANIZATIONS

Code enforcement, rent increase, and eviction are the most common issues that affect tenants and are good issues to organize tenants around. Usually when these things are problems tenants are ready to recognize the common interest as tenants and will organize and struggle to change these conditions. In attempting to organize a tenant organization the major areas to consider are information, community support, legal help and research.

Information must be gotten out to tenants about the conditions that exist and how they can begin to organize and struggle to change these conditions. Through a general leaflet tenants have been able to get other tenants out to a meeting. As the result of many tenants coming together they have been able to form viable tenant organizations. Through the establishment of a regular leaflet, poster and newsletter tenant organizations can inform tenants of their rights and what actions are going to be taken, for example strikes,

picketing, negotiations, etc. to force the landlords to respect the rights of tenants.

Information disseminated to tenants should reflect any research on the landlord exposing any other business interest that exploit the masses of working people and other properties they may own where bad conditions exist. Information may also include how the tenant organizations intend to use this information to get their problems resolved. It should also include points from any code enforcement regulations, rent control and other regulations pertaining to the rights of tenants and the obligations of the landlord.

Information concerning tenants rights can be obtained from local consumer groups, other tenants organizations and the local housing authority.

## COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Tenants should seek outside support in their efforts. Support from workers organizations, consumer groups, students and other community organizations can help publicize the problems. Through speaking at different meetings tenant groups have been successful in gaining support in terms of donations and volunteer help with the organizing efforts.

## LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND RESEARCH

The tenant organization may need legal help to determine the possible affects of strategies adopted by the organization. A rent strike is a particular example of a situation when tenants may need the assistance of a lawyer. They can advise tenants concerning the legal factors involved and also how to collect and handle funds during the strike. Lawyers or law students can also help in any research or legal suits the tenants may need.

But the major force will be the masses of tenants who must live in the housing. They must press for the protection of rights now on the law books and they must demand necessary rights not on the books. The struggle of tenants then merges with the rising tide of struggle among working people in all sectors of society.

## Black Vets

(Cont'd from pg. 7)

than 200,000 servicemen were absent without official leave (AWOL).

But fewer and fewer people are being fooled by this whole scenario. First of all, the only people to accept the amnesty plan have been men who were incarcerated. Most other resisters have rejected the proposal.

And vets who have come home from Vietnam to find no jobs, poor health care, and inadequate educational opportunities are increasingly and militantly registering protest.

On the battle fields of Vietnam veterans faced a daily struggle for survival. Back in imperialist, crisis-ridden U. S. A. the battle is still on.



FACED WITH UNSAFE HOUSING CONDITIONS A LARGE number of tenants are organizing tenant's organizations to protect their rights and improve their living conditions.

# Independence Accord Reached in Angola

ALVOR, PORTUGAL—Portugal renounced all claims to the last of its three African colonies when it signed an agreement with Angolan representatives on January 16. The accord provides a basis of setting up a transitional government which will lead to the formal granting of independence on November 11, 1975.

Represented in the negotiations were the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the Nation Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The transitional government will give equal representation to the three groups. Instead of a single prime minister, a presidential council will consist of a representative from each of the three liberation movements.

Portuguese troops will constitute half of total armed forces, with the other half made up of an equal number of troops from the three liberation groups. The rights of Angola's white minority—less than 400,000 out of a total of five and one half million, will be recognized by the transitional government. But although independent Angola will offer citizenship to white residents, it is expected that most will leave rather than submit to political and economic control by the black majority.

The United States, South Africa and European countries that have investments in Angola's natural wealth could hinder the country's prospects for political and economic independence.

In a confidential 1970 report, Kissinger stated that "Am-

erica's largest interests in central Africa are to be found in Angola." Gulf Oil, for instance, extracts 150,000 barrels of crude oil daily from Cabinda, a small enclave near Angola's northern borders, and proposes to double that amount.

Foreign investors have also benefitted from Angola's rich resources of diamonds, copper, iron, uranium and gold as well as coffee and timber.

"International imperialism will intensify its attempts in this period of transition," said one liberation leader in a recent interview. "The struggle for the true independence of our country will be difficult."

## Kissinger's Man For African Affairs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Henry Kissinger's next head of African Affairs within the state department is expected to be Nathaniel P. Davis.

Davis has no prior experience in African Affairs, but he does have important qualifications which are obviously the most decisive as far as the Rockefeller, Kissinger-Ford administration is concerned.

Davis was U. S. Ambassador to Chile when the Allende government was overthrown. He was reportedly a part of the CIA "destabilization" team in Chile. Davis was also Ambassador to Guatemala from 1968-71 at the height of the U. S. "pacification" campaign in that country. In the fifties Davis was a top anti-communism expert in the State Department.

These are the experiences he will bring to the U. S. Department as head of African Affairs.



# AFRICAN WORLD RESOURCE CENTER

## "Information for Liberation"

The AFRICAN WORLD Resource Center has been initiated as an effort to circulate more and more, "Information for Liberation." In each issue of the paper we will add new items to the list of material offering facts and analysis about all aspects of the struggle against imperialism and national oppression.

Many of the items will be produced and published by us, others will be distributed because we feel they offer significant information and are not readily available to many of our readers. Be sure to look for new additions in each issue of the paper.

## FILMS

**WEST AFRICA, ANOTHER VIETNAM** - A documentary on the work of Amílcar Cabral and the PAIGC to liberate the people of Guinea-Bissau from the grip of Portuguese colonialism and to rebuild a stable society. 30 min. Black and White. \$35.

**DUMPING GROUNDS** - An inside look at the day to day reality of life for Blacks in the "illegal" white minority ruled nation of South Africa. This film, was shot without the permission of the South African government, deals with the forced movement of thousands of Africans from the urban areas back to the "bush" in order to make the areas around the cities "lily white." 30 min. Black and White. \$35.

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

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

**PEOPLE'S WAR IN ANGOLA** - A film strip presenting the struggle of the people of Angola to control their lives. Also, presents the social reconstruction, which is taking place in the liberated areas of Angola. 82 frames. Black and white. \$10.

**TEACH OUR CHILDREN** (The Attica Film) - A powerful film study of the Sept. 1971 Attica prison rebellion. A detailed probe into the rebellion and the vicious assault that left 29 dead and hundreds wounded, hostages and inmates alike. 35 min. Black and White. \$45.

**A LUTA CONTINUA** (The Struggle Continues) - A photo exhibition on the Liberation struggles in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola. All photos and maps are mounted and ready for display. 35 photos and maps. Black and White. \$10.

**REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY** - Traces the history and development of Zionism and shows its role in producing the present crisis in the Middle East. Explains the Israeli policy of removal of the Palestinian people from their homes and using the land to

build parking lots for Zionist tourists coming to Israel. A clear definition of the problems of the Palestinian people. 45 min. Black and White. \$45.

**ON STRIKE** - (The story of the San Francisco State College Student Strike) - Black students at San Francisco State College decided that it was past time for the university to be relevant to the community which surrounded it. The students issued a set of 12 which surrounded it. The students issued a set of 12 demands, which were refused by the administration, setting off the longest student strike in the history of this country. At the high point of the strike, students, faculty and community took a united position against a reactionary administration which refused to open the school up to serve the community. 30 min. Black and White. \$35.

**RANK AND FILE** - Deals with the struggle of Black transit workers in New York City to bring democracy to their union. Filmed by the Black Journal Television show camera crew. 20 min. Black and White. \$30.

## Pamphlets

**STATEMENT OF UNITY** The February First Movement.

Outlines the history of FFM, an anti-imperialist Black student organization. Gives a brief, yet factual analysis of the present crisis of imperialism and presents the organization's program for struggle against it. Must reading for all progressive students. 75c.

**"A FEW REMARKS IN RESPONSE TO CRITICISM OF ALSC"** By Dawolu Gene Locke.

A response to the various charges which have been made against ALSC during the past two years. Presents a analysis of the general aspects of the criticism and also presents three detail specific responses. Important Reading...75 cents.

**"A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO BLACK LIBERATION"** by Peoples College Press.

An updated, full text version of the speech made by Abdul Alkalimat at the May, 1974, ALSC conference on Racism and Imperialism. Complete with footnotes and bibliography...50c.

**INTERNATIONAL RUN-AWAY SHOP: Why U. S. Companies are moving plants abroad by United-Front Press.**

This pamphlet examines the reasons why so many American companies are having their products made in other countries and the effect of this action on the workers in this country. It gives examples of successful (and unsuccessful) attempts to stop runaway shops. ....50c.

**DETROIT TO DURBAN: Black Workers' Common Struggle by the Black Workers Organizing Committee.**

This pamphlet describes the conditions of virtual slavery which South African workers must face on a daily basis and which in recent years have given rise to a wave of massive strikes which have shocked the white minority government. It also describes the role of the over 400 U. S. corporations which exploit workers both in South Africa and the United States. ....25c.

**THE ENERGY CRISIS AND THE REAL CRISIS BEHIND IT by the United Front Press.**

Is the so-called "energy crisis" over? Why did the big oil companies show record profits during the crisis? Did the Arabs cause the "energy crisis"? These and other questions about the so-called "energy crisis" are answered in this pamphlet. It also gives a description of the worldwide resistance movement developing against the oil monopolies. ....75c.

**FOOD PRICE BLACKMAIL: Who's Behind the High Cost of Eating.**

Using both written text and comic type illustration this pamphlet examines the role of agri-business corporations in keeping the price of food out of the reach of most people. Destroys the myth that the increase wages of workers are the blame for the high price of food. ....75c.

**food.** Shows that a few large corporations control 80 percent of the U. S. food production. ....50c.

**THE OPIUM TRAIL: Heroin and Imperialism by Com. of Concerned Asian Scholars.**

Covers this history of heroin in the U. S. and the "new slavery" of the poor in the urban centers. Shows how U. S. imperialist and their local puppet generals have developed the opium and heroin trade in Southeast Asia. ....50c.

**CASE OF THE PEOPLE VS STANDARD OIL by the Pacific Counseling Service.**

Examines Standard Oil's empire in the U. S. as well as Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Shows Standard's role in the Indochina War, union busting and the destruction of the environment. ....75c.

**FROM WALL STREET TO WATERGATE: The Money Behind Nixon, by NACLA.**

Documented expose of Nixon, Mitchell, Stans, Colson and Co.'s dirty trick and the big money interests whom they represented. ....75c.

**THE INCREDIBLE ROCKY by NACLA.**

Short history of the Rockefeller family in comic but factual form. Describes the ruthless tactics the Rockefellers have used in establishing their economic wealth and power, the corporate, financial and governmental networks they control and how the Rockefellers use their power to expand their empire at the expense of people around the world. ....75c.

## POSTER

**BUILD THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST STUDENT MOVEMENT**  
A handsomely done poster which illustrates the current crisis of imperialism and shows students in action against it. ....\$1.

## BUTTON

**AINT GONA LET NOBODY TURN US AROUND**  
FFM button in red, black and green. Carries the motto of the organization. ....50c.

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# Genesco Workers Fight

(Cont'd from pg. 3)

owns a plant in Portugal where the workers are paid about \$15 per week (the lowest in Europe). The clothes from the US-owned "runaway shops" are brought back to the US and sold for the same high prices as if they were made here. We should understand this because it is not foreign workers who are to blame for the jobs of American workers that are "going overseas." These workers are exploited worse than we. We should blame profit-hungry corporations like Genesco, who exploit workers anywhere and everywhere they can make the biggest profits. This worldwide exploitation of workers by US corporations is what is meant by US imperialism.

Being the largest corporation in Tennessee (and second only to Coca-Cola in the deep South), Genesco uses its power to make sure the state (the government) has the kind of laws that will increase its profits. Tennessee is one of 19 states with so-called "right to work" laws. These laws prevent unions from being organized and help employers keep wages low. Tennessee also has special tax loopholes, loans and even special electric rates for corporations. We expect that the state of Tennessee will continue to help corporations like Genesco just like the US government helped Rockefeller and the oil monopolies rip the people off during the so-called energy shortage. **GENESCO WORKERS NEED UNIONS**

One of the main reasons that Genesco can continue to make big profits and attack its workers is because we are not organized into unions. Unions are very important because they represent the unity of the workers and can fight for better wages and better

working conditions. For example, the United Mine Workers recently got the wages of coal miners up to an average of \$53.00 per day, a cost living clause, an increase in the monthly retirement pension from \$150 to \$400 and better protection from health and safety hazards on the job. But this is because they stuck together and fought the rich oil companies and others who won the coal companies.

Most Genesco workers know we need unions. Some of us have family and friends in unions and they get a better deal than we do, even though they get messed with too. Workers in the clothing and shoe industry, because most are not in unions, get some of the lowest wages in the US. But when it comes to unions - or anything that will help the workers - we see just how low down and dirty Genesco can be.

The Jarmans, who own Genesco and got filthy rich by paying us starvation wages, have threatened to close a plant down rather than see a union come in. But we also know that the Jarmans make their money by keeping their plants going and hiring us to make shoes. So they cannot afford to close too many of their plants - especially important ones like the big J&M plant. This is why if all workers unite and struggle, we can make them recognize unions and the power of the workers in the long run.

One worker recalled struggles for a union at the 56th Avenue Genesco plant. Both were unsuccessful because the workers were not united, and because Genesco threatened to close down, the credit union and repossess the cars and other things it had financed. They also threatened to fire workers. This was all illegal, but many workers did not know this or were not told the many

ways that they could fight these threats by the company. But not all the workers have been intimidated by Genesco's union-busting tactics. Some have voted in unions. Workers at Genesco plants in Chapel Hill, Tenn., Waco, Tex., and in Canada have voted in unions.

More and more workers are waging unsuccessful struggles against the exploitation and union-busting ways of companies like Genesco. A good example was the 1972 strike of 3,000 workers (mainly Chicana women) against Farah Manufacturing Company in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, production points that were negotiated between management and workers, maternity leave with wages paid, rehiring of workers fired for union activity and an 80 cents per hour pay increase.

**UNITE AND STRUGGLE**  
As workers fight our legitimate struggle for unions, better wages and health conditions, we must also broaden our scope to struggle against the entire system that exploits us, not only on the job, but in every aspect of our lives (e.g., quality education, police repression, housing, etc.).

The entire community must also support workers struggles because there are many other ways that the problems of workers are connected to the problems of other parts of the community. Take students, for example. Many students work for Genesco while they attend school, mainly Tennessee State University. Some workers at Genesco also have sons and daughters going to Tennessee State, Fisk and other schools. So when Genesco and other companies begin to lay off workers and cut wages, students will feel the pinch as workers themselves and as students being supported by workers. This is why students should support the struggles of the working class.

Last year in Nashville, Alladin Industries sent buses to schools like Tennessee State to hire scabs to break a workers' strike. Students must organize themselves and educate other students not to "scab" on workers. Only when the problems of the working class are solved in the U.S. will students and the rest of the community be able to get a better education and live a better life.

In summary, we see that Genesco is closing plants, laying off workers, raising prices and cutting back wages, and speeding up workers. Yet Genesco made \$9.3 million in the first 9 months of 1974, up 48 percent over 1973. The rich are getting richer and the working class is facing more and more misery. There is something wrong with a system that more and more everyday starves those who work, but enables a few rich people to enjoy more and more wealth and luxuries.

We have learned a lot in the struggle against Genesco at the 56th Avenue plant. Our conditions are getting worse, but we are determined to continue to struggle. Besides unity and struggle, we also see that we must begin to study to better understand our fight against Genesco and against the entire system which continues to exploit the masses of people so that a few can profit. We know that we can change the system that refuses us the fruits of our hard work and denies us our hard earned right to a decent life.

## POLITICAL

## COOK BOOK

### CONTRADICTIONS IN OUR ORGANIZATIONS

In the last issue, we talked about contradictions which arise within our organizations. Study teaches us that contradiction is universal and exist in all things. It is through struggling to resolve these contradictions that progress is made. Therefore, contradictions among us do not surprise us. The important thing is to handle non-antagonistic contradictions among us in the correct manner.

We listed several incorrect methods which must be corrected and avoided if we are to build strong, united organizations. They are: (1) unprincipled criticism arising from an incorrect basis, (2) subjective criticism aimed at attacking and undermining an individual, (3) criticism raised over and over, refusing to recognize bad tendencies are being struggled against and (4) criticism raised not for resolution but just to talk-leading to gossip.

This issue we will discuss the correct ways to handle contradictions within our organizations.

#### ANALYZE THE BASIS OF OUR CRITICISM

Criticism should always be based on a desire to strengthen not destroy the individual, and, therefore, the entire organization. Carefully examine the reasons for raising criticisms, and fight subjective criticisms aimed at attacking individuals. Remember "Cure the sickness to save the patient."

#### RAISE CRITICISM IN A MANNER TO UNITE

**NOT DIVIDE THE ORGANIZATION**  
Criticism should be raised to build the strengths of each of the members. Even the most correct criticism, if offered incorrectly, can be useless. Don't raise criticism in a manner to alienate the individual. Such tactics causes him to question your motives and focus on you rather than the criticisms. Too often, such criticism gets over looked and pushed aside. In addition, another contradiction could arise—this time between you and the individual.

#### DON'T HARP ON PAST MISTAKES

Every member of our organizations has old tendencies such as arrogance, emotionalism and laxity which we are struggling to overcome. But, it is important to remember that the individual can not overcome these tendencies by himself, but, needs the encouragement of the organization.

Therefore, when a criticism is raised, and accepted, the organization assumes the responsibility to help an individual struggle with the bad tendency not just point out old mistake. This is not to say criticism should not be given when necessary, but we should also look for signs of improvement and point those out as well.

#### SEEK COMPLETE RESOLUTION OF A CONTRADICTION

Don't be satisfied with just talking with others for sympathy. Generally the best way to solve a contradiction with another individual is to take it to its source. Of course, the basis of the discussion must be the desire for unity, otherwise, the conversation is sure to get out of hand. Talking out a contradiction is usually the first step to resolving it. On the other hand, letting it lie, allows it to grow and create other, perhaps more serious contradictions.

To be complete, we must look at the other end of this dialectic, what is the correct way to receive criticism?

**1. LISTEN CAREFULLY AND COMPLETELY TO ALL CRITICISM RAISED\*** regardless of whether you believe it is valid.

**2. ASSUME THE CRITICISM IS RAISED TO BE HELPFUL, NOT DESTRUCTIVE.**

**3. IF YOU BELIEVE THE CRITICISM IS INVALID STRUGGLE WITH THE CRITICISM IN AN OBJECTIVE MANNER.** A person criticized has the right, in fact, the responsibility to respond to criticism he disagrees with, without being labelled defensive or evading criticism.

**4. DON'T BLAME THE SPEAKER, BUT TAKE HIS WORDS AS A WARNING.** Completely analyse the criticism and don't get an attitude with the speaker.

In conclusion, conscientious following of the correct ways to handle contradictions and diligent struggle against incorrect ways to handle contradictions which arise will result in stronger, more disciplined organizations.

## Point of Production

(Cont'd from pg. 7)

Out of every six jobs in the United States is auto related, there is also increasing unemployment in rubber, glass plastic, textile and steel.

As usual, the capitalists have figured another way to rip off the masses of working people in this country.

Those workers still employed are forced to work shorter hours, and days as the capitalists continue to reap high profits.

Although, the government is trying to damper the anger of the workers as they are laid off the promising them public service jobs. This program is a sham. Theoretically, the program calls for the creation of 500,000 jobs by June of this year. However, with the jobless now total 6.5 million, this program would reach only one of ever 12 unemployed worker. Consequently, instead of uniting to fight the capitalist workers are being forced to compete for non-existent jobs.

For example in Atlanta some 3,000 people literally broke the doors down in a rush to fill the demand for only 225 public service jobs.

It should be clear that the only immediate route for the masses of unemployed workers is the formation of unemployed workers organizations supported by both employed and unemployed workers.

These organizations should be fighting organizations, demonstrating for jobs or income maintenance allowances that provide a decent living for workers and their families.

Secondly, these organizations should fight to correct all inequities in the unemployment compensation program and to raise unemployment benefits above the poverty index. Now, 35 states pay unemployment benefits which fall below the poverty level.

But, in the final analysis, the only real solution to unemployment is the destruction of the anarchic capitalist system of production and its replacement by the planned system of socialist production.



# February First Movement Announced

(Cont'd from Pg. 1)  
return to the sixties and relive the struggles of that period.

"We seek to renew the spirit of militancy, of courage, of sacrifice which characterized the struggles of the 1960's, in the present day to day struggle against imperialism confronting us."

## PRESENT TASKS

In summing up the history of the Black student movement of the last decade, the members of FFM hold that the principal task facing Black students today is to unite in the struggle against U. S. imperialism.

FFM recognizes the inseparable link between the increase in tuition rate, the low quality of education, the high rate of unemployment and the fact of U. S. Imperialist aggression around the world.

According to the members of FFM the roots of the problems facing the people of this country can be found in imperialism.

Steve Miller stated, "Due to the private appropriation of the wealth, which characterizes the economic system in this country, and due to the fact that even though one may work hard, it does not mean that he will have enough to meet his needs and the needs of his or her family. This is due primarily to the fact that the wealth which is produced by the workers in this country is not given back to them in goods and or services."

"Rather, this wealth is stolen and hoarded by the member of the ruling class, who own and control the factories, banks, large farms and financial institutions."

"How does this affect Black students?" asked Miller, "It becomes clear when we realize that although their parents work very hard, two-thirds of Blacks attending schools of higher education cannot do so without substantial financial aid. Most of this aid comes through special state and federal programs."

Miller continued, "Thus, without these special programs, which help meet the college expenses of a large number of Black students, higher education to them would be nothing more than a dream."

"But because the special programs are dependent on the government for their funds, they are victims to the whims of the people who control the government and the economy of this country. So now as the ruling class talks about the economic crisis and the need for the federal and state governments to cut back on spending to help 'whip inflation now' the first programs cut under such economic reduction drives are the social and special programs, which include educational programs."

"Consequently, Black students are currently finding that money for higher education is becoming harder and harder to locate," concluded Miller.

Following the analysis put forth by Miller, the FFM takes a stand that Black students

throughout this country stand in contradiction with imperialism and national oppression for it is these evils which give rise to the problems mention by Miller.

Even though the members of FFM state that the majority of Black students in this country stand in direct contradiction with imperialism and the crisis in education funding is deepening daily, the student movement of recent years has been hampered by two major obstacles.

First, the struggle that the masses of students have been engaged in have been spontaneous and have failed to link the campus struggle to the struggle against imperialism and national oppression.

Second, the conscious anti-imperialist forces have been disunited and fragmented and have been unable to influence other students to any great degree.

In an attempt to overcome the obstacles listed FFM has developed a strategy for placing the Black student movement upon a firm anti-imperialist foundation and uniting several existing anti-imperialist Black student organizations into one organization.

FFM see this as the initial step in the building of unity among the Black students on the campuses of the colleges and universities around the country.

FFM plans to concentrate its organizational efforts particularly on Black students at community college and Land grant colleges with large numbers of students from working class families.

In addition, FFM will do organization work at private Black colleges in the south and large predominantly white universities throughout the United States.

Through the building of concrete relations around the organizations areas of work, the FFM hopes to build unity among the masses of black students.

## BUILDING THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST STUDENT MOVEMENT

FFM hold that it is a prime responsibility of progressive students to provide direction in the establishment of the student movement and to struggle to keep it on the correct path of development.

"Students must see the need and commit themselves to struggle. For it was only through struggle that gains were made by the Black liberation movement in this country," commented Donald Isaac, a member of FFM's committee of correspondence.

Isaac continued, "whenever we raise our hands in struggle against the oppression facing up here in the U. S. we are striking a blow against the worldwide system of imperialism."

## AREAS OF WORK

As a result of the organization conference held at Princeton University in December, FFM has decided to conduct work in the following areas.

## BUILDING SUPPORT FOR THE RIGHT TO AN EDUCATION

Because of the development of the revolutionary forces in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America and because of the developing revolutionary movement in

this country, U. S. imperialism is in a crisis. America is beset by trade deficits, high unemployment and inflation.

As a result, Nixon, the former chief agent for the ruling class, and Ford have cut back on social welfare programs and one of the hardest hit areas is that of education.

Due to national oppression, Black and other Third World youth's right to education is threatened. This is illustrated by (1) underfunding of private Black colleges in the south and relegation of Black public schools to junior partner status in the merger of Black and white colleges in the south, (2) the reduction of grants, scholarships, loans, and special programs for Black students attending predominantly white colleges, (3) the cutback of open admissions programs, financial aid, and grants for Black students at community colleges, and (4) the tremendous number of Black youth harassed, suspended and pushed out junior and senior high schools in this country.



Therefore, FFM holds that a concrete area of struggle for all Black students is against educational cut back. Although the form of struggle may be around different issues in some areas, our programs should clearly lay out the role of education in this country and in whose interest it has worked.

Thus students must fight to save and change Black schools, fight educational cutbacks at private schools and fight for open admissions at community colleges to prevent these institutions from operating in the interest of the imperialist and racists in this country.

## BUILDING SUPPORT FOR THE STRUGGLE OF WORKERS

FFM feels that it should be clear that it is workers who produce the necessary goods and services in this society and within the class it is Black workers who are the most exploited and oppressed.

Black students come into contact with Black workers everyday on their campuses—janitors, housekeepers, cafeteria workers, hospital workers, groundskeepers and secretaries.

Black students must struggle against a disdain for manual labor, and support, as well as join, in with the struggle of workers for the right to unionize.

FFM calls upon students to support the struggles of workers by helping to pass out leaflets, manning strike kitchens, office work, walking the picket line and raising funds

for the workers strike fund.

## BUILDING SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY STRUGGLES

Some people say that Blacks are oppressed because we are Black, others state that it is because we are workers.

FFM states that Black people are oppressed because of the capitalists' drive for ever-increasing profits from the working class and the existence of national oppression and racism which allows for a super exploitation of Black working people.

Therefore, students cannot ignore some "non-economic" aspects of the oppression of Black people.

Students must build support for the increasing struggles of Blacks in prisons, against police brutality, against slum housing and all the other forms of oppression manifested in our communities.

FFM considers all of these concrete manifestation of national oppression and that the source of the problem is imperialism.

## BUILDING SUPPORT FOR THE STRUGGLES OF OPPRESSED NATIONALITIES

FFM calls for the support of the struggle of oppressed nationalities for an end to oppression on and off the job, that is the struggle against national and class exploitation.

## FIGHT THE OPPRESSION OF WOMEN

Black women in this country are triply oppressed. They are oppressed as women, as a nationality and as members of the working class. They, like all women, suffer from sexual discrimination and have to deal with being given less pay than men.

In addition all women suffer from male chauvinism. Male chauvinism is the ideology that justifies the oppression of women. It makes both men and women that women are inherently inferior, weaker, and less capable than men.

The second aspect of the oppression of Black women is national oppression. This is manifested in one form by the fact that the pay scale in this country goes something like this: White men make the most followed by Black men, then white women and finally Black and other Third World women.

Another way is that black women suffer from the ideology of white chauvinism, which hold that Black and Third world people are inferior.

The third aspect of the oppression of Black women is that of class oppression. This is the fundamental aspect of the oppression of working class women. And it is this contradiction that is primary, and this antagonistic contradiction must be resolved before male chauvinism and national oppression can be fundamentally eradicated.

Thus the oppression of women is rooted in imperialism and cannot be eliminated except through the destruction of imperialism. So as the FFM builds the student movement against imperialism, an important part of its work will be the conduct of educational and practical projects around the discrimination and oppression of Black women, both those who work and those who attend school.

ADRIENNE WEEK, a member of the Steering Committee of FFM stated, "Although our long range objective is the building of the general anti-imperialist student movement as one of the components of the struggle to transform the U. S. the principal task facing the Black students movement at this point is the placing of the Black student movement upon a firm anti-imperialist foundation, from which further struggles can be launched."

"We must make every effort to build on the positive advance of the struggles of the sixties and at the same time repudiate the many incorrect tendencies and deviations which we inherited from the sixties."

The members of FFM invite all progressive Black students and student organizations to join us in a united effort to build the student movement.

## BUILDING SUPPORT FOR ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRUGGLES IN AFRICA, ASIA, THE MIDDLE EAST, LATIN AMERICA

Imperialism has to expand in order to survive. It needs new markets to deposit produced goods and must find places to export capital.

To quote from Malcolm X, "It is impossible for capitalism to survive, primary because the system of capitalism needs some blood to suck. Capitalism used to be like an eagle, but now it's more like a vulture. It used to be strong enough to go and suck anybody's blood whether they were strong or not. But, now it has become more cowardly, like the vulture, and it can only suck the blood of the helpless."

"As the nations of the world free themselves, then capitalism has less victims, less blood to suck and it becomes weaker and weaker. It's only a matter of time before it will collapse completely."

While in Africa, U. S. corporations have one billion dollars invested in Nigeria alone. U. S. imperialism is set against not only the masses of people here but also people of the other countries.

In addition, Afro-Americans, because of their historic and cultural affinity to the people of Africa have a special role to play in the building support for the liberation and anti-neo-colonial struggles in Africa.