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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Strong New State in Africa

New Era In Mozambique

MOZAMBIQUE — "Freedom by itself does not produce, does not solve our problems. We must not just sing unity; we must apply it through organization." The words of FRELIMO leader Joaquim Chissano reflect the view of the world's newest independent country, that its revolutionary struggles must continue. The People's Republic of Mozambique celebrated its independence from 500 years of colonial rule on June 25, also the anniversary of the founding of FRELIMO, Mozambique guiding party.

For two days, 9 million people in Mozambique celebrated their formal independence. The independence was won after 11 years of armed struggle against Portuguese colonialists.

Over 100,000 people gathered in the capital city shortly after midnight on June 25 to hear Samora Machel, the country's new president.

For several weeks, Machel and other FRELIMO leaders had toured villages explaining the policies which will govern the country.

Least any listeners were previously not informed, FRELIMO leaders made clear the politics which will guide Mozambique.

"Socialism," "anti-capitalism," "anti-racism," "Marxism," "De-tribalization," "equality of women," "people's initiative," "alphabetization" (literacy campaign), "production," "dynamization" (political education), and "real democracy," were some of the key terms sprinkled in FRELIMO speeches.

Imperialism will be fought at every turn.

U.S. NOT INVITED

Although observers from several western European countries were invited to

independence ceremonies, the U.S. government was not invited. Gerald Ford, however, meekly telegraphed official U.S. recognition of Mozambique.

In coming weeks, a 210-member Peoples Assembly will be convened and nationwide elections are scheduled. A constitutional conference is also slated for the near future.

FRELIMO EFFECTIVENESS

FRELIMO was founded on June 25, 1962, under the leadership of Eduardo Mondlane. Although Mondlane was assassinated in 1969, FRELIMO progressively developed into one of the most effective liberation movements in the world.

TREATMENT OF TRAITORS

FRELIMO has decided that captured traitors to the revolution will be used in an education process for young militants. Groups of traitors have been taken to many villages where their deeds were recounted. The traitors include agents for the Portuguese, murderers, assassins, splinter group leaders and people otherwise responsible for the details of thousands of people in Mozambique.

FRELIMO leader Jorge Rebelo explained one of the major lessons of the tour, "we want to show that Black people can be as reactionary or as revolutionary as anyone else. The same for white people. It is a difficult lesson for people who have been subjected to 500 years of white Portuguese colonialism."

Although the traitors are guilty of hideous crimes against the people, Machel stated, "We will never consider the possibility of killing them. We must always be convinced of our



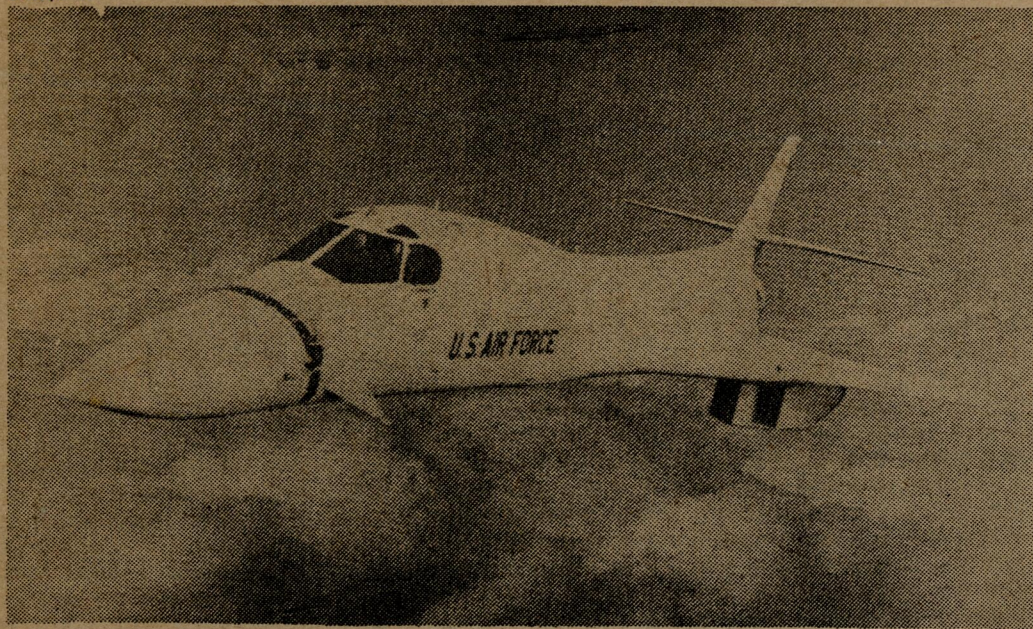
WAVING THE FLAG OF INDEPENDENT MOZAMBIQUE, 100,000 PEOPLE JOYOUSLY celebrated formal independence on June 25. Mozambique will become one of the most progressive and influential states in Africa.

ability to win over the enemy." The prisoners will be sent to work in villages along side peasant workers who will gauge their rehabilitation.

Mozambique has tremendous tasks ahead, including problems of food shortage, low financial reserves, high illiteracy, few basic industries, and the continued

threat of counter-revolution.

But the leadership of FRELIMO is strong, the people are creative and the future is bright.



THE LATEST WAR PLANS FROM THE PENTAGON INCLUDE THE USE OF THE WEATHER as a weapon of war. The plans also call for an expansion of the country's chemical warfare stockpile.

Weather & Chemical Warfare

U.S. Weapons of Terror

WASHINGTON—If the lighting don't get you a raging tornado will, at least that's the way the U. S. Pentagon plans it in what they describe as "defensive" weather modification.

U. S. war mongers leave no stones (or storms) unturned in their effort to find new ways to destroy people. Since 1967 the Pentagon has been developing weather modification techniques and have come up with a gruesome arsenal.

EARTHQUAKES

Pentagon scientists can trigger earthquakes by injecting fluids into faults in the earth's crusts.

TIDAL WAVES

They can launch giant tidal waves by either triggering earthquakes or melting the bottom of the Antarctic ice cap causing huge chunks of ice to slide into the ocean.

ULTRAVIOLET BOMBARDMENT

Full force ultraviolet rays are fatal. We are currently protected from the sun's rays by ozone in the upper atmosphere. The Pentagon can create temporary "holes" in the ozone layer and allow these rays to come through in full force in selected areas.

CROP DESTRUCTION

Another possible military tactic is to make it rain heavily during planting season in other countries causing crop failure and widespread starvation. Drought can be induced and have the same affect.

SOME TECHNIQUES TRIED IN VIETNAM

In 1963 the CIA took a break from giving each other LSD pills and made it rain on Buddhist monks who were protesting in Saigon. One agent gleefully noted, "They would stand around when the police threw tear gas at them, but we noticed that when the rains came they wouldn't stay on."

The U. S. also launched "Operation Popeye" in Vietnam where they tried to make it rain so heavily over the Ho Chi Minh Trail that the Vietnamese would find it too muddy to advance.

It didn't work.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General George S. Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has called for a modernization of the United States' stockpile of chemical weapons, in order to protect America's business interests around the world.

Chemical warfare was outlawed at the Geneva Convention of 1925, as a result of the seriousness of injuries inflicted upon soldiers in World War I.

Even though the United States signed the agreement which renounced the use of chemical weapons, it has taken upon itself the right to use such chemicals as herbicides and defensive riot control agents, such as tear gas and pepper gas, to settle domestic disruptions.

In order to get around the ban on the use of chemical weapons, the Defense Department is pushing for the development of a new line of chemical weapons, which are entitled "binary warfare."

"Binary weapons" employ two relatively safe chemicals which become deadly when mixed together.

In war, one shell containing gas "x" would be fired at the enemy from one gun at the same time gas "y" was being fired from another gun. When both the shells explode and the gases mix they become deadly.

The U. S. Army has been conducting tests on artillery shells loaded with binary gas since last year.

Both the Navy and the Air Force are in the process of developing a "binary bomb" which can be dropped on people from the air.

All three of the armed forces branches have submitted requests to the Congress for funds to begin the mass production of the "binary weapon systems."

In an attempt to justify the development of the new weapons system, Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger stated that the new programs of chemical-biological warfare are "directed exclusively to the defense mission."

In his request for funds for the chemical weapons program Gen. Brown said, "Our policy is to retain in chemical warfare capability designed to

deter use of these weapons against us or our allies and to permit us a reasonable degree of retaliation."

Brown continued, "a complete deterrent posture includes both a defensive and offensive aspect."

At present the federal government has thousands of containers of chemicals designed for use in chemical warfare, mostly gases, in storage on government installations around the country.

Chemicals, such as herbicides were used heavily by the United States against the National Liberation Forces in Southeast Asia.

Herbicides, which are usually dropped from aircraft, destroy the leaves on trees and other plants and also prevent new leaves from growing.

The U. S. began the use of herbicide forces in South eastern Asia.

In spite of the use of these and other chemicals the U. S. was driven out of Southeast Asia by the will and determination of the people.

Tests conducted in Southeast Asia have proved that the effects of the herbicides will affect not only the plants but the soil. Some types of the soil. Some types of herbicides when mixed with soil will affect the growth of any future plants or trees.

Humans who eat plants from the affected soil have been known to become sick and a number of cases of death have been reported.

Congress did provide funds which enabled the U. S. military to produce tons of the chemical burning agent "napalm" which was provided to the Portuguese military fighting against the freedom fighters of the liberation movements in Africa.

Many African men, women and children will carry scars for the rest of their lives as a result of the U. S.'s support for the illegal former government of Portugal and its attempt to crush the drive for self-determination on the African continent.

WORLD NEWS & ANALYSIS

RANGOON — After 5 days of unrest and demonstrations against President Ne Win's military government, Burmese troops arrested 213 students. This action led to the banning of all public assemblies and demonstrations by the city's military command. The defiance of the ban, meaning a continuance of the "anti-government" demonstrations, resulted in an ultimatum by the military command for all students involved in sit-ins and demonstrations at colleges and universities to vacate the premises by nightfall. Burmese spokesmen claim the demonstrations to have been communist-led, and he therefore appealed for aid and assistance from the United States.

HONDURAS — Recently, 10,000 peasants in this South American nation waged a land-seizing uprising in over 100 places. The peasants, arms in hand, militantly confronted the military forces of the big land owners in the country at 116 holdings they seized. Peasant uprisings are an increasing phenomena in South America as this class of working people struggles against oppressive life.

LIBERIA — Firestone Tire and Rubber, the major imperialist industry in Liberia, is facing unrest among its 15,000 workers. Currently, 2,000 workers at one facility are out on strike for decent wages. Earlier this year, Firestone laid off several hundred workers, but was forced to rehire them after the workers pressured the government to intercede.

GUYANA — Forbes Burnham, Prime Minister of this South American country, announced recently that he will double Guyana's annual grants to liberation movements in Southern Africa. He also announced a special grant to Mozambique.

These moves by Burnham, while positive as far as they go, often serve to blur the basically reactionary politics at home. Leaders like Burnham and Michael Manley of Jamaica, use a few open progressive actions and self proclamations of "socialism" to build images. But how long can they succeed in this masquerade? The sharpening political consciousness of the masses of workers and peasants in South America and the Caribbean, and the rising tide of organized political activism, indicate that soon neo-colonialist regimes will go the same way colonialist regimes are going each day.

CHINA — The recent visit of a contingent of American athletes to the People's Republic has brought forth questions among some U.S. sports enthusiasts as to whether China's socialist society, which emphasizes friendship, can compete successfully in athletic competition against more aggressive societies. One U.S. track coach who made the trip, made the observation that, "incentive is a commodity of the capitalist world - the desire to work hard to get that second cadillac, to outdo the Jones, be the best." The fact is capitalism may have a monopoly on cut-throat competition, but it has no monopoly over incentive and excellence. The U.S. is ahead of China in most athletics because until recently, China devoted all energies towards providing the basic needs of its people. It is excelling in that effort without the incentive of capitalist competition. Likewise, people of socialist countries will excel in track and other athletics when they devote attention to those activities. Socialism develops a greater desire for excellence rather than hindering it.

WHAT IS FFM?

The February First Movement is an anti-imperialist Black student organization which has come together in an effort to help build the anti-imperialist student movement in this country.

FFM activities will center on the following areas of work: students struggles to insure the right to quality education,

support for the struggles of workers, support for community struggles, struggles against racism and all forms of national oppression, support for the struggle of women and support for national liberation movements in Africa, Asia, Middle East, Caribbean and Latin America.

Demands That High Unemployment Become An Accepted Way of Life

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A major capitalist economist stated that the people of the United States should be prepared to live with a permanent rate of unemployment of at least 6 percent of the work force.

Irwin L. Zellner, an economist for the Manufacturers Hanover Trust, the fifth largest bank in the country stated that because of the declining economy of the nation and continuing inflation that the business community in the states should "no longer be fearful of high unemployment."

According to Zellner, even when politicians predict a rosy fall and say that the economy of the country is bottoming out, they are really accepting that the nation's unemployment population will reach 6 percent or greater.

Zellner bases his argument on the fact that because of the increase in the size of the work force the number of people out of work at a given time doesn't matter as much as it once did a few years ago.

What Zellner does not take into consideration is the very reason why the labor force has expanded. The number of persons holding and seeking fulltime employment has risen steadily due to the high rate of national inflation which has driven the prices of goods and services upwards to around 8 percent higher than last year. This combined with the decreasing buying power of the American dollar has forced most working class families to resort to a number of means of attempting to barely survive. These methods range from drastically cutting the family's budget to sending additional family members into the work force. Many women are now entering the workforce for the first time in their lives based on economic pressures.

When Zellner seeks a 6 percent bottom figure for unemployment he is really talking about a figure a lot higher due to the large number of people seeking jobs or holding part-time jobs and wishing to work full-time who are not even counted in the government's unemployment figures.

Early in June the government announced that the unemployment rate for the nation had risen to 9.2 percent, the highest level recorded since 1941. The figures also listed 5.6 percent of the heads of households in the country without work. This figure is also misleading because it does not include women who head their household and who

have never worked before and are now being pressured into seeking jobs. A number of the female heads of household were unable to take jobs in the past because of the lack of daycare facilities for the care of their children.

The problem of day care will be even more complicated with the recent cuts in the federal budget for funds to support the operation of day care centers. Now a large number of children will stay with friends or relatives while their mothers go off to join the work force.

INFLATION HERE TO STAY

Zellner also commented that the talk of licking inflation is basically nonsense. "There is no such thing as licking inflation. No matter how long the current level, if this year's unemployment falls much below seven percent next year's inflation rate will be much higher," said Zellner.

However, Zellner stated that a high level of unemployment doesn't mean that some people will not be making gains. The

bank economist predicts that despite a bad year "the economy" will be growing at a rate of about 6 percent.

In the view of many other economists, as well as Zellner, a large number of American workers will find their jobs being permanently "traded off" as the nation starts its program of economic recovery.

While business policies keep unemployment high, it will keep corporate profits high. Some economists forecast that corporate profits will still be up at least 14 percent by the end of this year and that they are slated to rise by as much as thirty seven per cent in 1976.

One of the major schools for the training of capitalist economists, the Wharton School of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania, established an economic forecast team which reported that the current rate of unemployment is more than likely with us until 1976.

These are the things the "economists" say - econom-



OVER 60,000 PEOPLE GATHERED IN WASHINGTON, D. C., this spring, to protest increasing unemployment and inflation. The government recently admitted that unemployment will remain high for years to come.

ists, by the way, who make a comfortable living advising employers to trade off the livelihood of millions of workers. The real question is what do working people have to

say. Do we consent to be a nice victim of someone's economic

forecast or will we fight for the benefits of our labor? Workers are choosing to fight.

Flexitime : More Pacification For Workers

WASHINGTON — Whenever management comes up with a new work scheme and claims it is for the benefit of employees, the workers, knowledgeable of the devious ways of the bosses, invariably ask, "what's the catch?" That's what tens of thousands of government workers are asking as the federal government expands its experiments with the "flexitime" work schedule.

Flexitime, basically, is a system under which workers establish their own 8-hour work schedule within a 12-hour period. Instead of a routine 7 to 4 schedule workers can come between 6 and 9 and leave between 3 and 6. (9 to 3 is "core time" during which all workers must be present). There are several minor variations of this basic schedule.

Flexitime hours are being experimented with in federal agencies in Washington, Maryland, New Mexico, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Michigan and California.

Private industries trying the system include: Bell and Howell, Samsonite, Nestle, Berol, Montgomery Ward, Scott Paper and a host of utility companies and insurance companies.

The concept comes from the German system of "gliding time" which is currently used

by 2,000 German corporations.

Flexitime is but one of a number of schemes the federal government has been considering to counteract what it describes as "worker frustration." The other major plan, called 4-10 (four days, ten hours) has been ignored in recent recommendations by Gerald Ford in favor of increased flexitime experiments within federal agencies.

APPARENT ADVANTAGES Proponents of flexitime point to a number of benefits for workers: (1) it allows workers to establish their own "work rhythm;" (2) it reduces rush hour traffic congestion; (3) it allows workers to attend to personal business without missing work thereby allowing them to save up more vacation time; (4) it is an incentive for workers to gain more skills as they learn to "fill-in" for other workers thereby making promotions more frequent; and (5) it allows for more planned leisure and educational activities.

Sounds pretty good so far.

WHAT'S THE CATCH?

We get an idea of why management favors the plan when we read the U. S. Civil Service Commission's appraisal of the problems flexitime is designed to solve. "During the past several years, there has

been concern expressed over what is seen as the growing discontent of the worker. This discontent manifests itself in many ways—poor morale, high absenteeism, static or decreased productivity, tardiness, and high turnover rates." These are the benefits the bosses expect to gain:

MORE WORK, NO MORE PAY—German experience has shown that under this system companies achieve an extra five percent increase in productivity at no extra cost! It eliminates tardiness because each worker's time starts when he gets in - It eliminates the morning idle period when workers wait for everybody to get to his station. Workers are "more content" and work harder, thus, more profits for the company.

ELIMINATES OVERTIME PAY—Many workers make ends meet by putting in volunteer overtime. Since some workers are available around the clock, and since workers will have to learn to "fill-in" anyway, overtime pay will decrease.

ENCOURAGES WORKERS TO SPEND MORE—Capitalists figure that if workers have more time during "regular" hours they will do more shopping, get in more debt and apply for more credit and

generally increase profits for business. Also businesses in the immediate area of major companies can reduce their hours and lay off more of their workers.

MORE LAYOFFS—As more workers learn to "fill-in" for other workers more workers can be laid off without decreasing productivity.

DECREASES SOCIALIZATION—This is an important factor for management. The greater the variety of individual schedules the less chance workers will have to get together to discuss grievances and plan united action. The ability to find convenient after-work meeting hours is decreased, and opportunities to talk at lunch and during breaks is decreased.

WHAT WORKERS REALLY WANT

In Washington federal officials recently conducted a poll of 24,000 government employees to gauge their opinion of the 4-10 plan and they got a surprisingly unsolicited feedback.

The workers overwhelmingly favored the 4 day week over the current schedule but most of them scribbled notes on the questionnaire stating that they really wanted a reduction of the 40-hour week under any plan. They suggested 32 hours and 36 hours weeks for the same pay.

Flexitime will undoubtedly be expanded in many industries and some workers will take advantage of the few advantages it offers. But the novelty of the plan will wear off quickly and the major contradiction workers face will always come smashing back to the surface.

Not until working people receive the full profits of their labor and become their own bosses, ending the greedy exploitation by Capitalists—an alternative capitalism will never provide—will the "frustration" of workers be ended.





RECENT STRIKES BY DOCTORS HAVE SHOWN THAT THE UNDERLYING BASIS OF THE nation's health care program is profit as opposed to service for the people.

Drive For Profit Accents Issue of Malpractice Insurance

Another manifestation of the crisis in America's health care delivery system has been the recent controversy around malpractice insurance.

Throughout the country, doctors are involved in strikes and slowdowns of nonemergency services in protest of the rising cost of malpractice insurance.

The movement began in California with a four day walk out and spread to New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Florida, Ohio, and Alaska. The catalyst was the action taken by the Argonaut Insurance Company of Menlo Park, California of terminating its group coverage of doctors. This occurred after many doctors refused to pay the unprecedented premium increases. Argonaut is the nation's second largest malpractice insurance company.

In New York, doctors were demonstrating both against new medical malpractice legislation and the rising costs of insurance. Last December, an Argonaut proposed rate increase for malpractice insurance of almost 200 percent was denied by the State Insurance Commissioner. Argonaut then decided to terminate its insurance coverage as of June 30, 1975. Argonaut is the only insurance company that covers doctors in the New York Medical Society.

A similar situation of Argonaut demanding increases of 500 percent in malpractice premiums is occurring in about 20 other states.

WHAT HAS BEEN THE RESULT

The result has been (1) a decrease in inpatient and nonemergency services, (2) loss in incoming revenue to the hospitals, and (3) drastic cutbacks in the nonprofessional and paraprofessional staff of the hospitals. In some cases, hospital workers were more affected than patients.

Workers in New York were angered by job cutbacks and rollbacks of work weeks and salaries attributed to the strike and resultant decreased need for non professional personnel.

Hospitals resorting to four day work weeks included Brooklyn Hospital, Jamaica Hospital and Nassau County - Franklin General Hospital. The route of mass layoffs was used by Flushing Hospital and Brookdale.

Union officials of Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Union questioned why layoffs were needed so soon. Some union spokesmen noted that a few hospitals were trying to make a quick profit. Some hospital workers in New York withdrew the support once extended to doctors and threatened to withhold their services to patients of doctors leading the strikes. This was the case with six hospitals in Brooklyn, Brookdale Hospital Medical Center, Methodist Hospital and Maimonides Hospital. Local 1199 spokesman explained the rationale for such action. "We supported the doctors desire to get some kind of law for relief in malpractice, but now, just a few are holding out to get a law that doesn't hold them responsible for anything. They haven't even given the new law a chance."

A large percentage of persons who file for malpractice claims against doctors never receive any compensation. About \$500 million was collected in insurance premiums from doctors, dentists, and hospital in 1974. Money to pay insurance premiums comes from medical patients and yet a mere 16 percent of this money is ever awarded to patients in settlements against medical incompetence. The remainder of the money is kept by the lawyers and the insurance companies for investments.

For example, in New York, information on claim payments and premiums between 1966 and 1973 taken in the Employers of Wausau (the company that insured members of the N. Y. Med. Soc. for 25 years) show that only approximately one third of the total income of 159 million was paid in malpractice suits. In 1974, of the 2,000 claims filed, financial settlement were made in seventy percent of the cases.

Through the years, the number of malpractice claims has increased and the monetary value of the claims has increased. The number of malpractice claims has increased seventy percent from 1973-74 and the average size of the claim has increased 20 percent. This increase is a reflection of people's growing concern over the quality of the health care administered.

WHY IS MALPRACTICE AN ISSUE

Research has shown that very few doctors actually pay top premiums of \$15,000 for \$1 million malpractice insurance. This is the situation in New York, where of the 12,000 doctors practicing medicine only 384 top premiums of \$15,000 and a little over one half pay \$2,000 or less.

But doctors are concerned about protecting themselves from the public's growing awareness of the inadequacies of the health care delivery system. There has been an increasing pool of suits about medically incompetent doctors, neglect, and unnecessary surgery.

WHY ARE INSURANCE COMPANIES RAISING THEIR RATES

Insurance companies are raising their rates to increase the profitability of malpractice insurance. In the case of Employers of Wausau Insurance Co. (as mentioned earlier), only one third of the \$159 million was paid in malpractice suits, the other two-thirds was invested by the Insurance Company for its benefits. Therefore the profitability of an Insurance Company is tied to the success of its investments as well as the actual amounts paid on insurance claims. The withdrawal of insurance companies from malpractice claims is due in part to the drop in the value of their investments. Therefore they now seek insurance policies with less risks and that are more predictable—such as fire and life insurance and workmen's compensation.

THE REAL ISSUE

Amidst all the dissension around malpractice insurance — the real issue — i. e. the quality of the health care delivery system in America has been neglected. The system of health care has become a major industry, run for "profit-not people." Under the U. S. social and economic system, the interests and needs of the majority of people are invariably subordinated for the sake of profit accumulated by only a few.

That's why there is a controversy. Insurance companies are saying that some one has to pay for their decrease in profits and

(Cont'd on pg. 12)

D.C. Folk Say No To Rip-Off By Pepco

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tenants and workers have ignited a struggle against the Potomac Electric Power Company (PEPCO) which has gained thousands of supporters throughout the metropolitan area of D. C. against an 8.5 percent rate increase.

The tenants and workers have formed a group commonly called DC POWER (People Organized To Win Equitable Rights) which has launched a campaign against PEPCO throughout DC informing residents of their rights. The campaign includes petitioning for public hearings that have recently been granted, informing the utility company customers of their rights and how to check behind PEPCO.

DC POWER has called for the institution of a lifeline service which in essence calls on PEPCO to initiate the service that guarantees basic heating and electricity at low rates for the poor and the elderly. It calls for the basic minimum amount of electricity for all residents.

In its research, DC POWER found that government buildings, office buildings, large department stores, and Safeway and Giant food chains pay less per kilowatt hour than residents. DC POWER also found connections between PEPCO board of directors and some of the nations monopoly capitalists.

W. Reid Thompson, president and chairman of the board is also on the board at Riggs National Bank of Washington.

Joseph Danzansky is on the board of Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone (a subsidiary of AT&T), on the board of Pepsi Cola Bottling Co. (Washington) and president of Giant Foods Inc. Danzansky serves on the board at the National Bank of Washington and Perpetual Savings and Loan as well as serving on the board of PEPCO. About ten of the top financial institutions are represented on the board of directors.

DC POWER found that PEPCO's list of stockholders include the New York Stock Exchange, Merrill Lynch stockbrokers, American Security & Trust (DC's second largest bank), National Bank of Washington, Bessemer Security Corporation, National Savings and Trust, Riggs National Bank, Chase Manhattan Bank, Home Insurance Company, and the Bank of New York.

DC POWER has called for PEPCO to invert its present rates so that the less electricity consumed, the lower the rates.

PEPCO blames inflation, stock market problems and declines in sales as the major reasons for rates increase.

The problems of the crisis of this economic system is thrown on the backs of the workers of this society and it is no different in DC. PEPCO wants residents to pay for its problems. PEPCO knows who's gonna take the weight — the DC consumers.

During the recent African Liberation Day demonstrations the demonstrators carried banners and placards protesting PEPCO policy such as SAY NO TO PEPCO, PEOPLE BEFORE PROFIT, and WE WANT NO RATE HIKES! The struggle goes on.

Zaire's Mobutu Doesn't Want 'Lackey'

Image, But Doesn't Change The Reality

(AN) A strain in American relations with one of Africa's most powerful rulers surfaced recently, when a Zaire newspaper charged that a recent attempt to assassinate the country's president was U. S. backed — A report the State Department calls "totally absurd."

The daily ELIMA — which printed the story — carried a letter by President Mobutu Sese Seko, supporting the murder plot report. Mobutu blamed an unnamed foreign power for the attempt.

ABBC correspondent in Paris reports that Zairean sources there say the plot was actually attempted two weeks before Elima reported it. She says Mobutu kept it quiet for a time — then for unknown reasons decided to make an issue of it.

The charge of American involvement has surprised some observers, since Mobutu's military regime is generally friendly to U. S. interests. Victor Marchetti, a former CIA official, noted that the U. S. intelligence organization assisted Mobutu in his power take over in 1966 from Patrice Lumumba.

But U. S. - Zaire relations have been strained recently by several events. Two Africans and a Dutch citizen

remain in the captivity of Zaire-based guerrillas. And while the state Department says Zaire has cooperated fully in efforts to win the captives' release, there are persistent reports that Mobutu—who does not want to admit the existence of opposition groups within his country—has hampered attempts to make contact with the Liberation Movement.

The most crucial area of tension for Zaire involves economic matters. Despite vast mineral wealth, Zaire has recently been unable to meet international financial obligations. The World Bank and international monetary fund have reportedly refused to loan Zaire money because they believe the country's problems stem from mismanagement. Observers say Mobutu may blame the United States for the refusals.

Zaire remains a major recipient of U. S. aid funds, a popular investment outlet for U. S. Corporations. But there are some who think Mobutu prefers a "Public Image" of conflict with Washington.

He is said to resent charges that he is a spokesman for U. S. interests in the Third World. Reports of a U. S. - Inspired Coup attempt could help him throw off that image or so he hopes.



THROUGHOUT THE U. S. PEOPLE ARE DEMANDING THAT THE GOVERNMENT END ITS attacks on day programs. Funding cuts have lead to the closing of many centers.

U.S. Day Care Still At The Mercy of Profits

Government funded day care centers like Head Start are being forced into extinction due to the crisis of imperialism. In New York City alone, 50 day care centers out of the 400 which operated in 1973 were closed by the end of that year. An estimated 20 to 25 percent of those centers will be closed by the end of 1975.

This situation is not one which is unique to New York, nor is this a result of the alleged financial bankruptcy of that city. Instead the situation is part of the ruling class' trend of cutting back social services in a desperate attempt to revitalize the dying American economy.

DAY CARE TOO EXPENSIVE
Today the majority of working class families are forced to pay for day care by themselves, although most of these centers are too expensive for them to afford. A \$50 minimum per week is the average cost in most cities.

The workers in the centers are underpaid with 75 percent of the budget going to their wages. Besides, this leaves only \$12 per child each week for the use of improving the equipment and supplies necessary for quality day care.

FRANCHISED DAY CARE
The few new centers coming into existence are a part of growing franchises of day care chains. These privately owned centers are a prime example of how the capitalists put profits over the needs of the people.

These centers are established solely for profits. The price is sky high, but the wages and working conditions are poor. Most of the income goes to expand the chain and to advertising.

These profit making facilities are overcrowded, of poor educational quality and basically a rip off of the parents' money.

DAY CARE IN CHINA
In many socialist countries, however, much time and energy goes into planning day care centers. Mothers are then able to work and the care and education of children are a high priority.

China, for example, is steadily resolving the problem of day care. After liberation, when large numbers of women went to work to help build

socialism, there weren't enough state run nurseries for the young.

Soon afterwards, the government allotted housing and equipment. Hence the cost for parents was very low.

The factory where the parents worked also paid half the cost. Also, nursing mothers were allowed to leave work twice a day to feed their children.

FIGHT FOR DAY CARE

This helps us to see what day care should be like for all working mothers. Only 12 corporations in the U. S. provide on-the-job day care facilities and the government provides virtually none.

We must see the struggle for day care as a part of the larger struggle against imperialism. Day care is a basic necessity and working parents should be assured of this right.

Black Rebellion in Hamlet, N.C.

HAMLET, N. C.—A five day curfew was placed on this border town of 5,000 in June as Black people took to the streets in protest of the shooting of a Black woman in the back.

Four buildings and a vacant lot were burned as the Black community displayed its anger at the wanton shooting of 21 year old Rhoda Scott by a white police sergeant, James Bryant.

Bryant and several other officers had attempted to drag Ms. Scott out of her taxi and beat her with clubs and flashlights. When she resisted this "man handling," Bryant shot her twice in the back, fortunately not fatally.

Soon afterwards a crowd of 300 Black people were in the

streets demanding Bryant's arrest. Later fires were set and city officials responded with a curfew on Hamlet and nearby Marks Creek Township.

The next day Bryant was arrested, charged with assault and released on recognizance. Ms. Scott, who had already been charged with resisting arrest and disorderly conduct, was scheduled to appear in court the same day as Bryant.

Sporadic fires were started for several days but city officials soon lifted the curfew and appointed a Black school administrator to head a Human Relations Council.

The violence has ended for now, but racism and other forms of national oppression against Black people in the town continues.

Black Population Run Out of Taft, Calif.

TAFT, CALIF.—Recently the entire Black population of 13 college students was forced to flee this small California town of 3,000 people.

An outburst of racist violence started in early June when a group of white youths, drunk on beer, decided that a white girl was pregnant by a Black man and "something must be done." The only Blacks in town were 13 students at Taft Junior College, most athletes.

Two car loads of whites cornered four Black students who had gotten into a car attempting to flee.

One of the white youths, Doug Henry, cut Joe Rhone on the hand. Rhone uncased a shotgun he had in a pool cue case and in the melee the white youth with the knife was

wounded in the neck. A court later ruled that Rhone had acted in self-defense and no charges were placed against him.

Later, roving bands of white youths attacked college dormitories looking for Black students. One student, Craig Tinson, was beaten before a white friend came to his aid. The gangs also attacked other white students who befriended Blacks.

A police escort soon evacuated all Blacks out the town to Bakersfield, 40 miles away some other non-local white students and foreign students were moved off the campus into private homes.

US Savior of Vietnamese Refugees?

WASHINGTON, D. C.—America historically has been viewed as the nation that ripped valuable land away from the Native Americans.

Now the U. S. is attempting to present itself as the great savior of the Vietnamese people while not compensating the Native Americans for hundreds of years of aggression.

The U. S. has kidnapped Vietnamese babies, safeguarded traitors to the Vietnamese revolution and snatched from the soil of Vietnam well-trained sectors of the Vietnamese working class and called these people refugees. The kidnapped babies were not seeking refuge, the peasants and workers tricked onto U. S. ships were not seeking refuge, but the traitors to the Vietnamese people who profited off of U. S. aggression against the Vietnamese people were seeking refuge from the Vietnamese masses.

Some facts concerning the refugees show that the majority of the refugees were in fact part of the corruption gang from Saigon. Former Thieu aide, General Dang Van Quang was refused permanent residence in Canada based upon his corruption activities, such as selling exist visas and army promotions and involvement in the drug trade.

Even the U. S. refused to accept Quang back into the U. S. Officials from the State Department remarked to Canadian authorities that Quang was not the Canadian problem and not a U. S. problem.

Canadian officials are attempting to deport Quang because he is considered to be the most corrupt of all former Saigon officials. (He was also the CIA's top Vietnamese operative.)

The CIA even pushed Quang through the Fort Chaffee, Arkansas Refugee Camp because he feared for his life from other refugees. Like many refugees Quang is not a victim of poverty but left Vietnam with large quantities

of money, valuables and even drugs (i. e. heroin). The actions of Quang have been cited in the book, "The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia."

Nguyen Cao Ky, former Thieu Vice-president and one of the top Vietnamese traitors has established residence in the Washington, D. C. area. He was known to have stolen from the Vietnamese people large quantities of gold bullion and also was reported to have been involved in drug trafficking in S. E. Asia.

Rev. Carl McIntyre, an arch-supporter of the vicious U. S. war policy towards Indochina, has suggested the establishment of a real-life Vietnamese village to be built off the grounds of his university complex now under construction. He stated that the refugees could make the pottery that status-seekers love and enjoy.

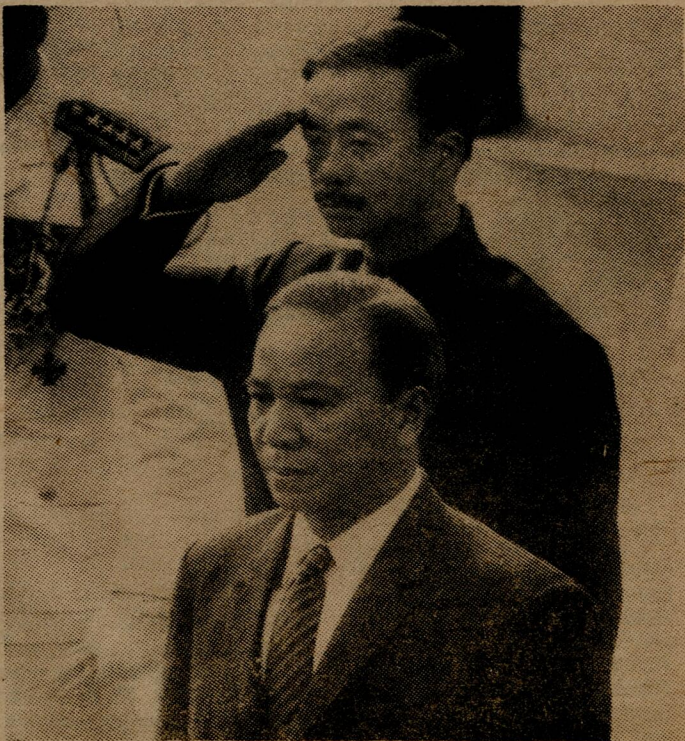
Various service organizations have attempted to find jobs and homes for refugees in an effort to "integrate the refugees with the American people."

These same service organizations have nothing but disregard for Native Americans. The remaining Native Americans can be found put away by Americans on uninhabitable reservations set upon the parchest of land and the most barren land that America has to offer.

Like the Black community, the Native Americans on reservations and in domiciles in cities suffer from high unemployment and discrimination. They have inadequate medical care and suffer all the other ills of capitalist exploitation.

Refugee supporters of U. S. imperialism held counter-demonstrations screaming about how they love U. S. imperialism and down with communism.

Some vietnamese workers and peasants forced to come to this country have repeatedly demanded their return to their home land.



THIEU AND KY ARE THE TWO TOP CROOKS TO FLEE Vietnam. Major drug dealers also left bringing their "merchandise" along.

Wave of Activism Closed Out U.S. School Year



ETHIOPIAN STUDENTS ARE INCREASINGLY ACTIVE throughout the country.

Student Activists in Ethiopia

Since the February upsurge of 1974, the students of Ethiopia have played an important role in the struggle against feudalism and imperialism.

Struggling in opposition to the Ethiopian military junta which usurped power from the Emperor Haile Selassie and flaunts the slogan, "Ethiopian Socialism," the students have sought to expose the reactionary and fascist nature of the military junta. That is, student have also pointed out the military's barbaric and aggressive acts against the peoples of Eritrea, as well as its failure to allow a provisional popular government, and its jailing and executing of political prisoners.

Hence, taking advantage of this new situation in the interest of the proletariat (and the laboring masses) both in its immediate aim, peoples democracy, and in its final aim, Socialism, constitute the main essence of the tactics of the Ethiopian Student Movement at this stage of the struggle.

In the countryside, where the majority of the country's people live, "Zemecha" or the national work campaign is being carried out by at least

35,000 students. This program of the military junta is designed to teach literacy, build roads, explain land reform and organize the new peasant associations. Hence, the bourgeois rule and true colors of the military junta becomes evident when in the May Day demonstration, police smashed signs calling for a Peoples Government.

In the countryside, the students are educating the peasants towards the formation of collectives as opposed to the military's distribution of land into individual plots.

REPRESSION

JIMMA, Kaffa province, a former Italian garrison site and the coffee capital of Ethiopia, has been the scene of bitter strife between the students and police. The students have set up People's Tribunals and sought to organize the peasants against local landlords and the state apparatus, the police. Working hand in glove, the big coffee growers and police have resorted to all forms of violence in order to suppress the peasant movement and to block the land reform. And as the contradiction between the

peasants and students on one hand and the landlords and police on the other hand begins to heighten, hand-to-hand combat breaks out and is extinguished when the military orders a crack down which once resulted in the killing of 24 students and dozens being imprisoned.

Manifestations of the unrest took on varying forms ranging from sit-ins, building takeovers, marches and strikes. Some of these struggles proved to be successful in their impact

on the decisions made by the campus bureaucracy in reference to aforementioned issues. With mobilization of students, a well-disciplined and clear leadership, as well as different segments of the campus community forming ad-hoc coalitions to be the organ of struggle—many students put their immediate struggle in the context of an overall anti-imperialist struggle.

But such problems as shortness of time, especially at the end of the school year, when many boards strategically meet to make decisions knowing that in a few weeks school will out, and cooptation of students by administration through compromise, poor organization—resulted in a failure of certain struggles to cause any effect on decisions by administration.

At Brown University, in Providence, Rhode Island, the character and events of student activities last semester focused on attempts by the administration to reduce the number of Black students.

The purpose of mentioning Brown is not to idealize, to isolate, to relegate as typical the particular student struggles there, but to point out some general trends which would help in analysis.

The following account was written based on a report submitted to The AFRICAN WORLD by Mark Matthews, a Black student at Brown University who participated in the takeover there.

At Brown, which is a predominantly white, ivy-league type, conservative school, the movement began in March to address proposed tuition increases and cuts in student services. The proposed budget placed greater financial burden on students in general, and Black students in particular. In essence, it was an attempt to prevent the matriculation of students from working-class backgrounds.

Because the Organization of United African Peoples (OUAP)—the Black student union—did not have the mass support among Black students to carry out a direct confrontation with the university singlehandedly, the leadership of that body decided to join in a coalition with white students who were also dissatisfied and who moved to form the coalition.

Black students realized that the principle contradiction was not between themselves and white students, but between themselves and the bureaucracy, and the interests in which that administration serves.

However, OUAP made it clear that it intended to present its demands independent of the coalition if necessary.

On March 14, a rally was held at the time Brown University Corporation was meeting, and students were allowed to present an alternative budget as well as to have access to all budgetary information.

The corporation attempted to pacify students by allowing student committee to formu-

late a budget for the university with priorities rearranged.

But ironically at the next budget meeting of the Corporation in March, President Horning refused to release the material deemed necessary to formulate a budget.

This action precipitated plans to carry out a strike by the student body. The coalition was negotiating and compromising while black students outside the coalition refused to compromise.

While students saw the main function of the coalition as being to educate students, it failed to do that and provide conscious leadership.

The strike lasted four days, from April 15-18, but in the process leading up to it, the enthusiasm of the students was dampened. The strike was unsuccessful, even though workshops were held to educate students.

Soon the President's budget, which called for cuts in students' financial aid, was approved.

The approval of the budget negated the purpose of the committee set up by students to propose a budget, and co-opted the demands which concerned faculty, Afro-American Studies, etc. The corporation again tried to subvert students by calling for a new advisory committee on "Minority Affairs."

The peak of the struggle came when students from OUAP, dissatisfied with the leadership of the coalition, united with Latin American Student Organization, and Asian-American Student Organization and formed a new coalition, the Third World Coalition.

They mobilized at least 250 students and staged a successful A-building takeover on April 24; they were organized and disciplined. Not only was the takeover successful, but 38 hours after the University conceded to most of their demands.

It recognized Latinos and Asian Americans as distinct minority groups; it promised to increase both black and Latin students matriculating by 25 percent over the next three years; students are to have some input into the admission process, in the recruitment of Third World students, and in the hiring and recruitment of faculty and administrators. Moreover, there would be no cut-backs in financial aid, black or women faculty, or the Afro-American Studies Program. Thus, they did receive some concrete positive results from their intensified struggle.

The original coalition, due to opportunist and petty-bourgeois leadership, failed to be the vanguard of the struggle at Brown.

Also, students were educated through the organic process of working in the day-to-day struggles building up to the takeover.

In coming issues of the AFRICAN WORLD we hope to look at other examples of student activism this spring.



**THE AFRICAN
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Editor

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

— KWAME NKRUMAH



The POINT OF PRODUCTION

PRISON LABOR

In the last issue of the AFRICAN WORLD, we carried several articles on the conditions inside U.S. prisons and summed up the present state of various political prisoners' struggles. U.S. prisons are built to hold members of the working class, not to hold the rich fat cats of this society. William Z. Foster, in his book, *Pages From A Workers Life*, had this to say about U.S. prisons and capitalism: "The capitalist system, based upon the robbery of the workers and poor farmers, is the greatest stickup game in the world's history, and the capitalists who profit from it are the biggest criminals. But this mass robbery is justified by law, sanctified by religion and enforced by the state power. It is only those capitalists and mass scale crooks who go beyond the rules of the capitalist robbery system - and then only when their crimes are especially stupid and flagrant - who are occasionally put into jail."

Often workers refer to their job as their slave. Through such a description, workers are expressing their feelings about a job that they dislike, but have to maintain in order to live. But at least when a job become so oppressive that workers can no longer take the conditions under which they work, they often quit or begin waging struggle to alleviate their oppressive working conditions.

However, for the thousands of individuals in prison, their ability to quit a job is virtually non-existence, for to quit a job in prison guarantees suspension of what few privileges a prisoner has, as well as solitary confinement. Struggles to improve prison conditions runs a strong risk of violent repression by the prison administration.

But every year, millions of dollars worth of goods and services are produced by prison labor. Yet, only a tiny fraction of the money from these products and services are returned to the prisoner in wages. For example, in Virginia, an inmate working a full month rarely makes more than \$4. Prisoners at the State Prison of Southern Michigan in Jackson, Michigan, have to work a day and a half to get a pack of cigarettes. Cigarettes cost 35 cents a pack, but the inmates at Jackson only get 25 cents a day. And in California, where prisoners make over 900 items in the prison system, they are only paid 35 cents a day.

Most of those 900 items produced in the prison system in California are for the state government use - uniforms, license plates, etc. - saving the state thousands of dollars a year. As a matter of fact, the California prison system is one of the largest employers in the state as a result of using prison labor. But the ruling class in California could care less about the amount of money paid to prisoners inside the state prisons as long as their profits keep coming in. And Ronald Reagan, their chief administrator, in the last year of his administration, came up with a way to make his benefactors even happier.

Reagan proposed that private corporations be allowed to install factories inside California prisons. Thus, these corporations would be able to take advantage of the slave labor in the state prisons and make super profits. And what would the prisoners get - nothing, for they would have to use their salary to pay restitution to the victims of the crime that sent them to prison. While this proposal was never adopted by the state government, it is a clear example of how the ruling class views the use of prison labor - for the benefit of the ruling class, not the inmates.

But the prisoners in Georgia are worse off than those in Virginia, Michigan and California. For there, prisoners receive no income from their labor in prisons. What money they get comes from their families or from the sale of handicrafts.

Women Prisoners Rebel Over Work, Medical Conditions

RALEIGH—A rebellion occurred at Women's Prison in Raleigh, N. C. when 200 inmates staged a sit down strike in the prison yard.

The strike was the culmination of futile attempts on the part of prison leaders to peacefully negotiate for changes in the deplorable conditions at the prison. Prisoners had long complained of the lack of medical care and facilities and forced labor in the laundry. Women inmates had to handle filthy, lice infested sheets from other institutions with no protection, and lift bundles weighing as much as 150 lbs. This under

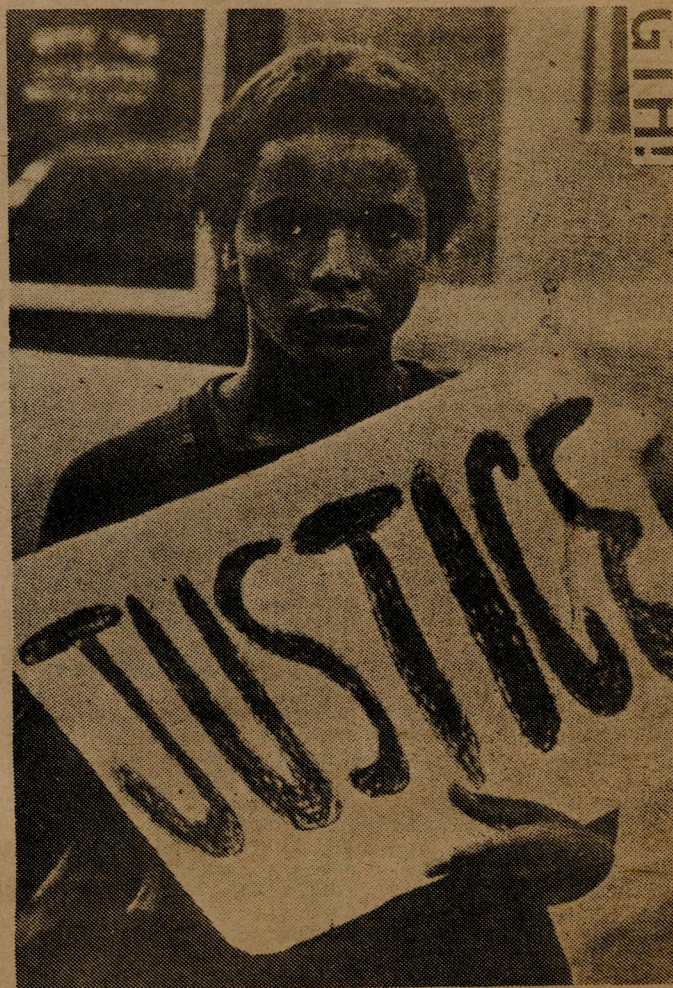
temperatures which go as high as 120 degrees.

Prison authorities had promised to close the laundry, but until the day of the strike the facility was still functioning.

All during the strike prisoners had the support of 20 members of the Action for Forgotten Women - a Durham based group. During the negotiation session Celine Chenier, chairwoman of the group took part and assisted the inmates, but during the protest, she was "escorted" off the grounds by prison guards.

About 1:30 a.m., after the protest had been going on for several hours, deputy commissioner Morris Kea arrived at the prison. Kea, who is Black, had been temporarily in charge of the prison since the firing of Juanita Baker, and he has generally been respected by the inmates.

Kea asked the women to return to the cell blocks and wait there until he could "iron out some of the differences here." Realizing that this would be tantamount to surrender without



JUSTICE WAS ALSO THE BASIC DEMAND OF INMATES AT the Women's Prison in Raleigh, N. C. staged a strike to protest a lack of medical attention and forced labor.

accomplishing their goals, the prisoners refused. They also refused his plea for them to move in the prison auditorium for the night.

At 5 a.m., about 40 prison

guards, wearing riot helmets moved into the yard. W. Z. Kautzky, deputy director of state prisons ordered the women to the auditorium. Again they refused. The guards moved in with clubs and dragged the women into the auditorium, seriously beating 18 women.

Inside the auditorium the women responded with garden tools, pieces of concrete, and croquet mallets. The guards were forced to withdraw behind a fence.

Ms. Chenier and Rev. Leon White of the N. C. - Va. Commission for Racial Justice entered the prison with a bull horn asking the women to drop their weapons. Many did. Soon afterwards, prisoner representatives and officials began meeting.

During the negotiations most of the inmates stayed in the prison yard and guards stood outside the fence.

Negotiations resulted in an agreement by officials to close the laundry in 90 days and "review" the other demands.

At last report about half of 435 women at the prison favor continuing the protest and have refused to report for work assignments.

WEALTHY OKLAHOMANS SAY WOMEN PRISONERS SHOULD BE DOMESTICS

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok. (LNS) —Corrections Board Chairman Irvine Ungerman suggested on May 30 that prisoners in the Oklahoma City women's prison be trained and employed as domestics.

"In talking with my friends at several recent social gatherings," the wealthy Tulsa attorney said, "they have mentioned there is a great lack of good domestic help."

As a result of such low wages inside state prisons, many inmates are forced to become guinea pigs for so-called scientific experiments conducted by capitalist drug corporations. In such experiments, inmates usually receive \$6 a visit, which amounts to what he would get usually for a month and a half of labor. However, inmates must sign a waiver releasing the state from any injury received as a result of the experiment.

Even if a prisoner doesn't participate in such experiments, he or she is subject to be injured because the equipment in most prisons is so antiquated that inmates are often injured trying to use it. Because prisoners don't receive any workers compensation when they are injured, they must sign a release freeing the state from any legal responsibility before they will be treated or released.

Moreover, the jobs that prisoners do perform have little utility outside of prison. An inmate in the Virginia prison system had this to say about dead end jobs in prisons. "Inmates are forced daily to go and do unskill labor that in most cases can be done by machines. This creates for the inmate, by the administration, a poor outlook and little hope of bettering himself. How many men do you know with no job skills who will dig ditches and cut down trees by hand in prison and then want the same type of job once he's released to society?"

From the above examples it should be clear that prison labor, like all labor under capitalism, is for the benefit of the ruling class and all their lackies. Therefore, as the revolutionary workers movement wins greater victories for its class and its allies, it is very important that this movement take up the struggle of their allies in the prison systems throughout this country whose labor is also being exploited and whose other democratic rights are being denied. Specifically all revolutionaries, as well as all defenders of democratic rights, must join in the fight to protect prisoners civil rights and their right to a fair wage for the work they do.

Interview with Mariyo Nzuwah

The Road to Independence in Zimbabwe

"The fundamental issue at hand today in Zimbabwe is the question of capitalism. If we replace Ian Smith's white people with Black people, would this mean freedom for the villagers?"

These remarks were made by Dr. Mariyo Nzuwah, a member of the former Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in a recent interview with the African World. Dr. Nzuwah, who now heads the Department of Afro-American Studies at the University of Maryland, College Park campus, was shedding some light on the current developments in his native country—developments the significance of which might be easily overlooked against a background of unity declarations, ceasefire declarations, arbitrary arrests, detentions, assassinations, etc. "Thus," Dr. Nzuwah continues, "the handing over of government to a majority African rule is only one step towards the eradication of the main problem."

This statement refers to the talks which have been agreed to by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and political leaders of the Zimbabwean people, among which leaders are Joseph Nkomo, President of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), Ndabaningi Sithole, President of Zanu and Bishop Muzorewa, of the African National Council (ANC). Also included is Charles Chikerema, of the Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe (FROLIZI).

In early December of last year, talks were held in Lusaka, Zambia in which the ANC, ZAPU and FROLIZI agreed to accept independence within five years' time. This plan was the result of an agreement reached between Zambian President Kaunda and apartheid South Africa's leader, John Vorster. However, Dr. Nzuwah explained that this position was not agreed on by ZANU, who, since its emergence in 1963, has been firm on its policy of "freedom through confrontation."

When ZANU, ZAPU, ANC and FROLIZI, decided to form a United Front with Nkomo of ZAPU as its President; Muzorewa, as Vice President; and Sithole, as Secretary-General, ZANU rejected this decision on the ground that Nkomo's declaration that both ZANU and ZAPU were then dissolved and that Nkomo was then the leader of the Zimbabwean people, was contrary to the principle of a United Front in which each group maintained its identity.

These talks broke down but at a later meeting on December 7, attended only by Zimbabweans, the Zimbabwe Declaration of Unity was drawn up. This agreement made way for the creation of the current ANC umbrella organization with an enlarged executive of members of each organization. The Executive would prepare for a conference for the transfer of power to the majority and for the holding of a Congress at which would be decided "inter alia," a statement of policy and a revised constitution for the new ANC. The Declaration also stated that ZAPU, ZANU and FROLIZI were to merge their

respective groups and military structures into the new ANC. Thus, while today these organizations may not exist structurally, their members, by virtue of the professional camaraderie developed among themselves are still attached to one another.

Nzuwah confirmed that this United Front is the only body representative of the Zimbabweans that is recognized and supported by the Organization of African Unity (OAU). "It has observer status at OAU meetings and is consulted before any decisions concerning Zimbabwe is made."

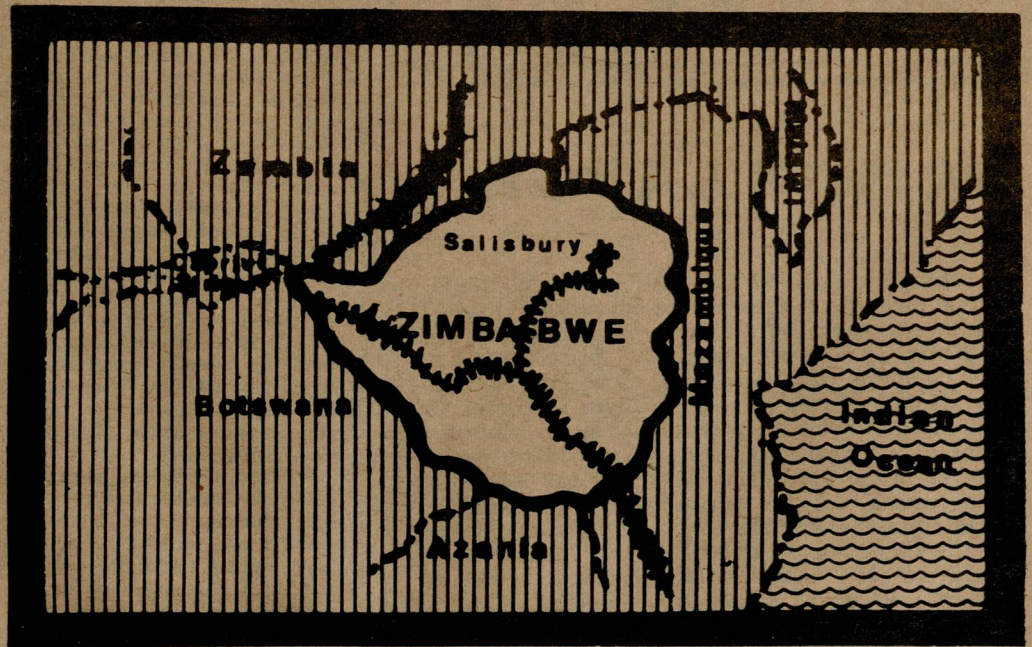
At the request of ZANU, the declaration concluded by recognizing the inevitability of continued armed struggle until total liberation was achieved. Smith and Vorster were displeased at this unity and stated that a ceasefire will have to be a pre-condition for talks. Consequently, ZANU insisted on Smith's fulfillment of eight tasks before any ceasefire could be agreed to. Among these obligations were the release of all political prisoners, detainees, restrictees; the release of all people in protected villages; and the lifting of the ban on ZAPU and ZANU.

Smith only released a few detained politicians, including Sithole and Nkomo, and met none of the other conditions. Yet, he declared a unilateral ceasefire after which, those guerrillas who did not surrender, would be sentenced to heavy jail terms.

During January and February, while the ANC was preparing for its Congress, many Zimbabweans, including some members of the ANC Executive, were more receptive to the ZANU position of "Pamberri ne Chimurenga!" (Forward with the revolution!) and when the Executive Committee met on May 2, it is reported that some members even supported the ZANU line. Infuriated by these and other developments, Smith re-arrested Sithole on March 4 on false charges of plotting to assassinate Nkomo, Muzorewa and some other members of the ANC, which charges were later subordinated to those implicating him in violating the ceasefire.

Adding to the troubles of the revolutionary struggle in Zimbabwe was the assassination of ZANU Chairman Herbert Chitepo in Zambia on March 18 when his car drove over a land mine!

With the date of the April 11 OAU conference in Tanzania quickly approaching, Smith, at the demands of the Zimbab-



wean people and at the insistence of South Africa, whose Foreign Minister Muller personally contacted him, reluctantly released Sithole to participate.

Clearly, one sees Vorster's growing influence over Smith. However, in spite of this reality and, notwithstanding reports in the "Financial Times" of London that Pretoria is preparing plans to launch economic sanctions against Rhodesia, Nzuwah advised that South Africa fears the spread of Rhodesia's guerrilla war into its own racially-tense territory.

During last month, Vorster informed Rhodesia that South African railroads will not handle any additional Rhodesian freight. Observers claim that this move was designed to pressure Smith into breaking the current deadlock with African leaders over a mutually agreeable site for their talks later this year. Vorster understand only too well that should these talks not materialize or should they fail to yield a peaceful settlement, then intense guerrilla warfare heavily supported by Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique will take place.

This provision was not ruled out in the OAU Dar es Salaam Declaration and was emphasized by Bishop Muzorewa, ANC President, in his address to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference in Kingston, Jamaica in April, 1975, when he said "...the African readiness to cooperate with South Africa is seeking a peaceful solution to transfer power...to a majority rule...involves enormous dangers which must be faced up to..."

The current initiatives by Africa must be understood as the sole alternative to a prolonged armed struggle..."

At the heart of Rhodesia's problems lies the situation in Mozambique's ports, which handle four-fifths of Rhodesia's exports and imports and which Mozambique has vowed to close after independence on June 25. More economic problems facing the Salisbury regime include the fact that the second-lowest balance-of-payment deficit since UDI in 1965 was recorded last year.

WHO ARE THE ZIMBABWEAN PEOPLE?

The young professor explained that two-thirds of the Zimbabweans are Mashona people, who, prior to the introduction of colonialism in 1890, practiced agriculture on a communal basis. Shortly before the advent of colonialism, some Zulus moved across from South Africa. These people, who are now called the Ndebeles, were cattle farmers. These two societies account for most of the Zimbabweans today.

Following the introduction of capitalism, there emerged new urban, mining centers and also an indigenous petty-bourgeois class which Dr. Nzuwah declares "is more intent on gaining the right to sip tea alongside the European rather than on gaining control of the land whence the tea came; they support capitalism."

Thus, 85 percent of the Africans are villagers—rural peasants who till the land owned by the government but leased to them. Being mainly agriculturally-oriented and knowing that the land belongs to them, these peasants know

that the Europeans will not return this land to them freely; they are all aware of the importance and necessity of some form of struggle to retrieve what is justly theirs. "They will not sit with their sons and daughters in Parliament while the same oppression continues as usual."

To illustrate this point, Mariyo Nzuwah pointed out that statistics show that 75 percent of those killed in Rhodesia today are villagers who support the struggle by providing shelter, food and information to the guerrillas. "It is they whom so much depends" asserted Nzuwah. "The village is the basic unit of society in Zimbabwe."

On the question of future development in Zimbabwe, the professor, himself a villager from the Northeastern region, thinks that the talks between African leaders and Smith will be held. However, he says that they will probably not result in a constitutional settlement that will allow for the immediate handover of the reins of government to the Zimbabwe majority. But, in the unlikely event that this occurs, then he foresees a split in the ANC with one faction supporting an indulging in armed resistance while the other moderate faction cooperating in a government of African and Europeans. "This situation will even further delay the liberation of Zimbabwe."

Another possibility Dr. Nzuwah envisages emerging from dialogue with Smith is a settlement which does not result in immediate majority rule. "In this case, it seems to me that the only recourse here will be for the entire ANC to reject the negotiations and opt for the intensification of armed struggle."

Therefore, according to Dr. Nzuwah, armed struggle will result whatever the decisions of the talks are. "If a constitutional settlement had been suggested in 1972, all parties may have opted for it. But this is not likely today when those who were involved militarily know what results can be achieved. They will not go back."

Nzuwah quotes Sithole who, after a visit earlier this year with some villagers, remarked



WHITE U. S. MERCENARIES ARE BEING RECRUITED BY THE ILLEGAL IAN SMITH government to fight national liberation fighters in Zimbabwe.

[Cont'd on pg. 9]



RHODESIAN POLICE ATTEMPTING TO BREAK UP A NATIONALIST DEMONSTRATION fired into the crowd, killing 13 people.

Zimbabweans Brutalized At Home, And in U.S.

Things are becoming increasingly difficult for Zimbabweans both in and out of Rhodesia. At home they are faced with the unrestricted brutality of the illegal Smith regime; abroad, the police forces of the U. S. are continuing to bring physical pressure to bear upon them.

When he deplaned at Salisbury Airport in late May, Rev. Canaan Banana, former Vice President of the African National Council, was confronted by several policemen and served a warrant for his arrest.

Banana had spent the last years living in exile in Britain and the United States in which countries he conducted activi-

ties as an industrious ambassador of his people and as a foe of the settler regime of breakaway Ian Smith. He returned home with the intention of participating in the final drive for majority rule. Banana was charged for leaving Rhodesia without a proper passport and was later sentenced to three months in jail.

This move by the Smith regime has angered the coalition ANC which now encompasses all of the country's nationalist groups and which has stated that reprisals may be necessary, even at the expense of endangering talks with Smith!

One observer from Zimba-

bwe noted that "the actions of detaining Zimbabweans on their return home is a routine."

On June 1, in Rhodesia, thirteen persons were shot and killed and many others wounded by the police force of Rhodesia. It is reported that crowded of members of the differing political groups had gathered in the streets and were shouting and throwing stones at one another. In an effort to calm them down and to restore peace, the Rhodesian police, with their dogs, arrived and started firing into the crowd. Peace was, of course, restored. One sure way to achieve peace is to annihilate your opposition like Nixon and Kissinger tried to do in Indo-China!

ZANU MEMBERS BRUTALIZED IN U.S.

On June 7, ZANU representatives in the U. S. Tapson Mawere and Synos Mangazva were going by bus from New York to Norfolk, Virginia. The bus broke down in Harrington, Delaware and Mawere and Mangazva went into a nearby restaurant for coffee and food. Mawere was served coffee but Mangazva was refused a menu. The only action preceding the ordering was the request made by these men of a waitress to dispose of a paper bag with two beer cans in it. She had done this.

Without provocation and to the surprise of both men, two plainclothes policemen and four uniformed ones stormed into the restaurant, seized Mangazva, pushed him through a glass plate door, as a result of which he sustained severe lacerations to his shoulder, and forcefully stuffed him into a car. Before they could take off however, Mawere had also jumped into the car.

After being detained for a while at the police station where charges including intoxication, disorderly conduct, and obstructing the police were placed against them, Mangazva and Mawere were taken to (Cont'd on pg. 14)

Students Protest Repression

(AN) — In Nairobi, Kenya, over 100 university students, arrested for rioting, have been freed by a special presidential order. But Nairobi University, which was closed down following the demonstrations, is not scheduled for re-opening.

The students were detained during a 5-hour battle with police last week, that was set off when police went on campus to break up a student meeting. But students later told reporters they were protesting against the government and against several government sponsored rallies in support of Kenya's leadership.

President Kenyatta said he was releasing the demonstrators on "humanitarian grounds." The charge of rioting carries a maximum sentence of life imprisonment.

Observers called Kenyatta's action an attempt to "defuse an awkward situation." They said a number of bystanders, including several government

officials, had been arrested along with the students.

The pardon may also have been aimed at a larger conciliation. Kenya has been wracked by internal discussion since the March murder of a popular anti-government politician, J. M. Kariuki. Government involvement in that killing is widely suspected, and students have staged several demonstrations against the government.

A number of Kenyans - including some students - have been arrested on charges of spreading anti-government rumors.

But suspicious about the Kariuki murder may prove hard to quell. A member of the parliamentary commission investigating the assassination, recently told ABBC reporter his committee had evidence that high government officials were involved.

But he added that he feared members of the commission would be in personal danger, if they released their full report.

US Mercenaries

Join Rhodesian Military

DENVER, Colorado — American mercenaries, recruited through a private U.S. company are fighting side by side with units of the Rhodesian army against members of the national liberation movements inside the East African country, according to reports from both nationalist representatives from Zimbabwe and the U.S. State Department.

Reports from Washington, D.C., stated about "60 Americans are already fighting and many more are being recruited."

An official of the U.S. State Department, commented that there are indications that the description of mercenary recruiting is accurate.

The recruiter for the mercenaries is a man by the name of Robert K. Brown of an organization known as "Phoenix Associates" which operates out of Denver, Colo. When contacted by phone, Brown informed a reporter that his firm had been recruiting "white mercenaries" since September of last year, but denied that any Americans recruited by his firm have actually joined the Rhodesian army.

Brown stated that his organization is the business of "merchandising information on mercenary opportunities abroad."

He said that his advertisements which have appeared in U.S. magazines such as "Shooting Times" have drawn more than 300 responses. Brown stated, "I have no official or unofficial contact with any country."

Brown continued, "I am not an agent for a foreign power."

According to Tapson Mawere, chief U.S. representative for the Zimbabwe African National Union, the American mercenaries who are bound for Rhodesia are being trained at the U.S. Marine Corp Base at Quantico, Va.

This report was disputed by U.S. State Department spokesperson Temple Cole, who stated that the State Department was aware of Brown's activities and that the department had begun an investiga-

tion to determine if Brown was operating in violation of U.S. law.

Under the law, Brown would have to be registered with the U.S. government before he could conduct a recruiting drive for the Rhodesian army.

Also, according to U.S. law, any American citizen who serves in a foreign army without the permission of the U.S. government, may be liable to lose their U.S. citizenship.

However, in spite of the standing U.S. laws, the State Department has done nothing to stop the recruiting effort in the U.S.

Cole stated, "We naturally discourage people from going there, but we cannot legally prohibit people from going."

SAFARI ESCORTS

NEW YORK CITY It was recently discovered that the Rhodesian government is recruiting mercenary soldiers to fight against African movements.

Edgar Thelen, the individual held responsible for recruiting, confessed to the "illegal procedure" and said that he received approximately 700 replies to newspaper advertisements in the United States and in Switzerland for so-called "safari escorts."

Interview

(Cont'd from pg. 8)

"'Everywhere I went, they spoke to me about fighting... We must fight like men, die like men, but we will not be treated like cowards.'" "Sithole also vowed, 'I will not go back to Rhodesia, but I will return to Zimbabwe.'"

Amid the uncertainties about what actions should be taken and in what sequence, there is one common ground for the Zimbabwean people—they are united on the question of immediate majority rule. However insufficient this unity may be, this is a basic and fundamental meeting-point upon which all other plans may be constructed.



ZIMBABWEAN ACTIVIST ESSIAH ZHUWARAKA ADDRESSES thousands on problems in Zimbabwe at the first African Liberation Day rally in 1972.



A POLITICAL RALLY HELD IN THE MOUNTAINS OF DHOFAR, PART OF THE DRIVE TO free the province which is claimed by the Persian Gulf state of Oman.

Dhofar Struggle Rages

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The wave of revolution is the main trend in the world today, and although there are struggles being waged in all parts of the world against imperialism, they are not always given sufficient coverage in the bourgeois press.

One such significant struggle, which has been going on for ten years and which has received relatively no mention is the one being waged in Dhofar, a province of Oman in the Persian Gulf. It has recently been called to national attention by the Iranian Students Association in the U. S. because they feel that the American people should know they are directly supporting an aggressive plot by the Shah of Iran to crush the peoples' just liberation struggles in Dhofar.

Dhofar is a province in Oman, on the lower edge of the Persian Gulf and the Southern part of the Arabian Peninsula with a population of about 200,000. This area is known for its strategic importance throughout the world because of its huge oil deposits.

Since the 15th Century, the Oman people have lived in slavery under the brutal rule of Sultan Said bin Taimur. In the 18th Century the British colonialists were able to come in and monopolize the oil industry and reap enormous profits off the slave labor there. The conditions in Oman were conducive for these British imperialists to come in and rip-off everything they could take. There were no schools, no doctors, nor was there electricity and water. The colonialists and the native puppets deliberately kept the people's conditions as backward as possible while they grew rich at the expense of the native people.

In 1965, after almost 200 years of British colonial rule, armed struggle broke out against the Sultan and his British masters in the mountains of Dhofar. Although the guerrillas had old weapons and little ammunition, they scored enormous victories as they gained rapid support among the peasants and ex-slaves. By 1968, they had adopted Marxism as their ideology and began to spread the anti-imper-

ialist armed struggle throughout the entire region, giving birth to the PFLO, The Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman. They liberated the Western section of Dhofar and by 1971 over 90 percent of rural Dhofar and a few major cities had been liberated. The guerrilla action was so successful that Shell Oil Company, who owned most of the oil contracts in Oman and Dhofar, was forced to leave the region.

As the momentum of struggle increased, the PFLO was also waging social and political struggle in the liberated areas to break down tribalism to collectivize property, to eradicate illiteracy and to liberate women.

As the situation developed and the people were about to launch their final offensive, the Shah of Iran, protector of U. S. Imperialism in the Gulf, invaded Oman with 30,000 troops backed by planes, hovercraft and tanks to help the Sultan Qaboos in keeping the peoples' forces down. This action, similar to that taken in

Vietnam, has involved everything from the use of napalm to poisoning of water wells. This vicious U. S. backed aggression has aimed to massacre and destroy the peoples' move for independence. There have been reports that mercenaries are being trained in this country to be sent to Oman. The imperialists are desperate enough to use any and every tactic imaginable to protect their profits in the Gulf.

The Omani people are noted for their rejection of any foreign intervention and have sacrificed greatly to insure defeat of the imperialists and preserve their sovereignty. They have called for the formation of a national united front from among all nation classes and individuals in the country to defeat the enemy and save their country. They are struggling for true democracy which serves the overwhelming majority of the Omani people are opposed to the false democracy of Qaboos and the British which represses the people.



MANY YOUTHS FROM AROUND THE PROVINCE OF DHOFAR HAVE JOINED THE ARMED struggle to liberate their country from the state of Oman.

Kenya University Students Wage Protest

The following letter was published on May 29, 1975 by struggling university students in Nairobi, Kenya. The militant student movement, which has suffered sharp repression in recent months, is reflective of a base of opposition which is struggling against oppressive ruling class forces in Kenya.

The letter makes several references to GEMA, which is a reactionary tribalist organization, "Gikuyu, Embu and Meru Association." The letter also refers to GSU, which is the repressive police unit called "General Service Unit."

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PLEDGE

We, the university students have militantly and successfully refused to be used in "LOYALTY" games by the corrupt ruling interests led by GEMA and their masters. We stood on basic principles. Because of this stand, government forces invaded us on several occasions since early May, unleashing murderous and indiscriminate violence.

We have always resisted interference in university affairs by reactionary organizations. GEMA is an organization created for and by the rich landed and propertied interests now ruling Kenya. These same "barons and lords" used to declare their loyalty to her majesty the Britannic Queen before 1973. They have a criminal history of siding with anti-Kenyan forces in order to safeguard their wealth and power. These are the same terrorist bandits who have been carrying on an assassination spree over the last decade to eliminate patriots. J. M. was their latest victim. All the blood shed, the maiming and if proven, killing and raping of innocent people, passers-by and public at large on May 26, 1975, can be attributed to this class. GEMA and others are simply their propaganda organs and mouthpieces.

This latest example by this ruling class shows clearly that every time students or any

group in Kenya take a firm stand on basic national issues the answer is a barbaric rain of wanton violence. Does this not show their desperation as they drown?

The entire Kenyan people have firmly and loudly declared their desire for change. Because of this, they are FORCED to parade LIKE school children and threatened by DCs, PCs and local chiefs to send "LOYALTY" delegations where the chieftains abuses them and mocks their sufferings and poverty.

Our stand has been REFUSAL to be used to mouth sham loyalty to this rotten class. We therefore, have stood with all other Kenyan people united for change.

We pledge to maintain Kenya's fighting traditions. To this end, we held back government forces missile for missile and on two occasions, beat them victoriously back. Finally, they had to admit defeat on Monday and call their GSU killer battalions. That shows our strength - UNITED, MILITANT AND ARMED.

They had planned for this a long time: (1) PREPARE A CLOSURE STATEMENT; (2) PROVOKE A RIOT; (3) CALL GSU; (4) GSU BREAK-UP EQUIPMENT; (5) USE THIS AS A PRETEXT FOR CLOSURE (REPAIRS, ETC., IN ONE FLOOR OF A BUILDING); and (7) MAKE SURE NO STUDENTS ARE IN TOWN ON MADARAKA DAY. WE SHALL BE THERE AND ELSEWHERE!

We wish to state that these arrested and illegally jailed in custody, those maimed and sexually molested, those gassed in closets are the innocent passers-by, members of the public and those few who could not run. They are NOT the answerable party. The answerable party is the RULING CLASS AND ESPECIALLY GEMA CLIQUE!! Otherwise, the entire student body should be held in custody. We state also that the so-called "Proclamation," if there was one, came AFTER peaceful disposal of our rally as such who heard it except the policeman?

Kenya University College students, despite much provocation, have agreed to remain in vigilance and solidarity to ensure continuity. They stand firmly with us and are helping. This is good strategy.

In view of all above, WE STUDENTS DEMAND:

1. Immediate reopening of the university in time for exams as scheduled to avoid another gross wastage of Kenyans' money.
2. Those illegally arrested be released unconditionally since the guilty party are "LORDS AND BARONS" of wealth.
3. GEMA INTERESTS LEAVE UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS ALONE!

WE PLEDGE EVER MORE UNSWERVINGLY OUR LOYALTY TO THE KENYAN PEOPLE, THEIR FIGHTING HISTORY AND THEIR BRIGHT FUTURE!!

University Students
NAIROBI
May 29, 1975

Workers Resist Exploitation in Hawaii

HAWAII—Exploiters are being backed up against the wall by struggling people in every corner of the world. Nowhere is there a safe haven for imperialists—no, not even the "vacation wonderland" of Hawaii.

Hawaii, once dominated by huge sugar and pineapple plantations, is increasingly dominated by tourism, urban overdevelopment, military installations, multinational corporate offices and capitalist contention between the U. S. and Japan.

And, in Hawaii laboring people mostly of Asian ethnic background, are waging valiant, militant struggles against overdevelopment of the land, run-away shops, low wages, unemployment, racism and sexism. Let us look briefly at some of the struggles that have been waged over the last year as recorded by HOE HANA—a publication of struggling Hawaiian people.

WORKERS FIGHT BACK

At one point last summer 15,000 workers in three industries were out on strike simultaneously. Workers throughout the islands consistently come to the aid of each other in strike and protest activity.

In April of this year 150 workers from the University of Hawaii marched on the state capitol protesting understaffing and overwork. Earlier in their struggle they gathered 6,000 signatures on a petition among workers, students and faculty members at the university.

Workers at the Paulau Van Camp Seafood Company struck for two weeks and forced Van Camp to dump 60 tons of tuna back into the sea before the strike demands were won.

A year ago Glazier and Glass Workers staged a two-month long strike before winning wage increases and health and safety provisions.

Several months ago 3,300 phone company workers went out for 38 days before their demands were met.

Workers in a Philco-Ford plant staged a month-long strike for their demands.

Last month workers at Mail-Well paper company, mostly women, staged a walk out protesting racism and sexism.

Workers for Sultan jewelry wholesalers have been on strike since mid-1974 pressing wage demands.

A small but determined group of workers for the Hawaii Air Tour Service entered their 18th month of strike in April over contract negotiations. Their struggle has received widespread support.

Earlier this year 130 welfare recipients stormed into the state capitol to state opposition to "flat grant" welfare in no uncertain terms.

LAND STRUGGLES

Rural people are battling against profit hungry developers who are rapidly destroying the agricultural way of life for thousands of Hawaii people. Since 1964 over 155,673 acres of land have been rezoned from agriculture to urban usage.

In April, 2,500 people converged on the state capitol to protest a superhighway which would totally disrupt life in Windward Oahu and Kaneohe Bay. The crowd chanted "The People United Can Never Be Defeated."

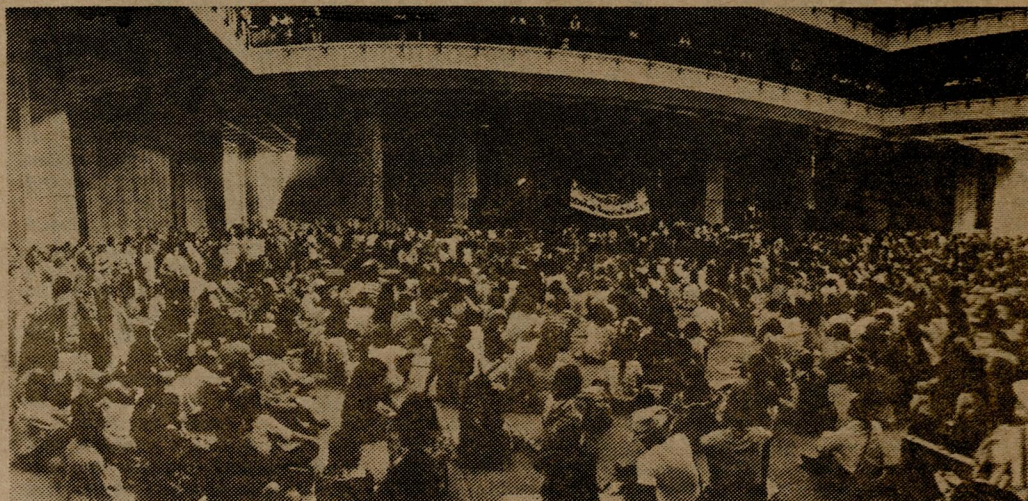
Residents of the Waiahole-Waikane valleys successfully forced the state to deny rezoning of 3,000 acres of agriculture lands they have historically worked.

Rural people on Molokai are battling against an abrupt "run away" move by Dole and Del Monte Pineapple growers which would open up 17,000 acres of rural land to tourist development.

The residents of Ewa are waging struggle against moves to wipe out 10,250 acres of cane land and force 2,000 farm workers to seek jobs in crowded urban centers.

On Kauai, the Niumalu-Nawiliwili Tenants Association is moving to halt the eviction of rural people designed to pave the way for the island to become another Waikiki resort.

The leader of the tenant association, Elen Waalani stated, "Our Association was organized almost two years ago because many of us received eviction notices from our landlord, the Kanoa Estate. Our landlord wanted to cleared all of us off the land, get the land rezoned, and develop a resort. We organized ourselves to fight eviction and



ABOUT 2,500 PEOPLE RALLIED AT THE STATE CAPITOL OF HAWAII TO PROTEST PLANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A HIGHWAY WHICH WOULD CUT THROUGH RURAL LAND.

development." She concluded, "The problem is that working people get the short end of almost any deal around, whether its with housing, education, employment or anything else."

RACISM AND SEXISM

Just as everywhere else capitalists employ racism and sexism in an effort to keep Hawaiian workers at odds with each other.

In many cases employers pay workers from different ethnic backgrounds different wages for the same work. Capitalists are happy when Philipinos blame Chinese, and Japanese blame Philipinos for their oppression.

Hawaii has the largest percentage of women workers in the US and they are paid low wages, often working long hours in hotels for less than \$5,000 per year.

HISTORY OF HAWAII

The original settlers of Hawaii were Polynesians who reached the islands between the years 300 and 700. For centuries the islands were ruled under a subsistence feudal economy.

In 1778 European voyagers reached the islands bringing a new economic system, new religions and diseases which had wiped out half the population by 1819.

The children of missionaries went into business eventually forming the Big Five corporations which persist to the day. In 1850 the white businessmen prodded the local ruler into introducing the system of private property. He thought it would divide the land among his people, but soon the businessmen owned most of the land and had made the native people tenants.

During the Civil War, which disrupted the previous major industry of whaling, the sugar industry began to dominate on a large scale.

When the Hawaiians proved unsuitable farm labourers the planters brought in thousands of Chinese workers. And, beginning in the 1880's over 100,000 Japanese workers were also brought in.

Soon the plants had no need for the local ruling monarch and in 1893, with the aid of US Marines, the planters overthrew the local Queen and declared a republic. In 1898 the U. S. annexed the island during the early stages of US imperialism.

When the planters faced another labor shortage, they brought in thousands of Philipino workers in the early 1930's.

When labor struggles swept the sugar and pineapple plantations in the 1930's, the planters carefully cultivated racial antagonisms among the native Hawaiian, Chinese, Japanese and Philipino workers. Historical accounts say strike organizations rarely crossed ethnic lines during most of this period. Finally, The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union was able to organize large sectors of the workforce across ethnic lines by 1947.

Soon after World War II a coalition led by forces in the Democratic Party and including Japanese war veterans (ie. Senator Daniel Inoye) gained political hegemony from the Republican Big Five planters. The Big Five quickly established close ties to the new political grouping, and together they run things today.

In 1959, despite anti-Japanese sentiment in Congress, Hawaii became the 50th US state.

PACIFIC BASE FOR US MILITARISM AND MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Although tourism is the state's fastest growing industry (\$890 million in 1973), the islands are also a major base of US multinational companies, and a major area of military installations ready to launch war in the eastern half of the world.

U. S. — JAPANESE CONTENTION

Hawaii is one major area where the interests of U. S. and Japanese capitalists clash. Presently Japanese capitalists

(now U. S. citizens) control \$450 million in assets in the state, own 20 percent of the hotel space and are putting in new capital at a faster rate than US investors. The Japanese capitalists have such vast holdings that tourists from Japan can fly to Hawaii in Japanese planes, stay in Japanese hotels, eat in Japanese restaurants, shop in Japanese stores, party at Japanese clubs and return home without spending a penny with an American owned enterprise. They have even established a number of "Japanese only" clubs and luxury hotel units.

US capitalists have been infuriated by these inroads into the American market. The Justice Department has launched an anti-trust investigation of Japanese holdings and HUD has investigated for violations of US civil rights and housing codes.

Back in 1972 a Japanese spokesman had made a dramatic plea for the two countries to avoid a trade war in order to disprove the Marxist assertion that capitalist countries are bound to collide over economic interests. Kazushige Hirasna concluded his plea saying, "In the the interest of free society and capitalism the U. S. and Japan must prove the fallacy of this Marxist prediction."

The situation in Hawaii has only proved that wherever capitalism goes, all it contraditions, including worker uprising and contention among competing capitalist forces, will be sure to follow.



BAN SALESMEN OF OUR LAND—RURAL HAWAIIANS ARE fighting attempts by land speculators to open resorts on rural land.



STRIKES ARE BECOMING COMMON PLACE IN HAWAII AS workers fight exploitation by profit greedy corporations.

Indian Doesn't Want Pay-Off, He Wants His Land Back

KLAMATH FALLS, (PNS-LNS)—The last hereditary chief of the Klamath Indians is waging a solitary battle to regain the site of his grandfather's village.

Edison Chiloquin, 51, is the only Klamath to turn down a small fortune from the federal government for his share of the tribe's reservation, which was taken over by the U. S. Forest Service.

For six months now, his check for \$103,594 has been sitting in a local bank. Meanwhile, Chiloquin is demanding the return of a logged-out, 800 acre parcel of land worth much less, in dollars, than the government wants to pay him.

"They can keep the money," says Chiloquin. "To me this land is sacred, and I want it back."

TERMINATION

Chiloquin's struggle highlights the plight of the Klamaths, the only major tribe still officially disbanded under a federal policy called termination. Passed by Congress as Public Law 587 in 1954, termination stripped away the Klamaths' tribal status native rights and land in return for a lump-sum payment.

About a dozen tribes, most of them small, were terminated before Congress abandoned the policy in the early sixties. The only large tribe terminated besides the Klamaths were the Menominees of Wisconsin—but

the Menominees forced Congress to restore their tribal status in 1973.

The Klamaths agreed to termination because they thought it would mean the end of white control of their land. "The idea of termination," remembers tribal leader El-nathan Davis, "was to get the government out of the Indian business and let us run our own affairs. But it didn't work out that way."

Instead, each Klamath on the tribal rolls was given two choices—to sell the land to the U. S. Forest Service, or submit to a trusteeship arrangement with the U. S. National Bank of Oregon, which had applied and was appointed by the government to take over the financial responsibilities formerly held by the federal government's Bureau of Indian Affairs.

BANK ROLLS

Three quarters of the approximately 2,000 Klamaths opted for the land sale, and in 1961 they received \$43,000 each for their share of the 800,000 acres reservation. The rest of the tribe, including Chiloquin and Davis, remained under the bank's feudal-style control.

"Nobody liked the bank," recalls one Klamath. "It wouldn't even let us use our own money!"

After 15 years, the members of the tribe who remained under the bank's control voted by a bare majority to end the

trusteeship arrangement in 1969. Many apparently believed that they would either have more control over the tribe's lands themselves, or get a more satisfactory trustee than the bank, which had lost some of the tribe's money.

Davis and Chiloquin opposed the decision to end trusteeship because a clause in the bank's contract allowed the bank to dispose of the tribe's land—which still amounted to 135,000 acres of prime timberland. The bank invited the government to appraise the land and sell it to the U. S. Forest Service at a low price. The Forest Service duly incorporated it into nearby national forests and leased out portions to lumber companies.

In December, 1974, when the government paid the final \$49 million lump-sum payment to the Klamaths, all 620 remaining members of the tribe came in for their checks except Chiloquin. Instead, he demanded the return of a triangular patch of land which was the site of his grandfather's village.

INDIAN LAND

A little more than a century ago, the Klamaths controlled 15 million acres of land which they had inhabited for many centuries. The U. S. Army invaded in 1864, and concluded a treaty with the Klamaths giving the government all but 1.9 million acres, which were set aside for a reservation.

By 1954, when termination was passed by Congress, white encroachment had reduced this area by more than half. Today, virtually all of the land is owned by whites and the government, and the Klamaths are for the most part landless and unemployed.

An investigation by the Federal Trade Commission found that most of the \$65 million distributed in 1961 was gone within a few years, as Indians shared the money with less fortunate friends and relatives, and lost much to dishonest white merchants, who came to profiteer after the lump-sum payments of 1961 and 1974.

INDUSTRY'S ROLE

"The way I see it now, the government wanted to get ahold of our timber, because that's what happened," tribal leader Davis said. Davis pointed out that the other big tribe terminated, the Menominees also had valuable landholdings, and "our two tribes were probably the richest in America at that time."

The one group which consistently profited from the Klamath lands is the lumber industry. Most of the big multinational lumber companies are here. The largest one is the Weyerhaeuser Corporation.

Weyerhaeuser's influence in the region is unquestionable—it shares an interlocking directorate with the Klamaths' former trustee, the U. S. National Bank of Oregon, and is the largest employer in the region.

"The Forest Service is nothing but a holding company for the lumber firms," charges Sun Bear, a Chippewa who publishes the Indian quarterly "Many Smokes" in Klamath Falls. "It watches over the land and takes care of it until the companies want to log it out, and then it leases the land over to them."



THE POSITION OF "STRONG MAN" ON THE ISLAND republic of Madagascar, formally occupied by Gen. Ramanantsoa (shown waving) has been assumed by Dider Ratsiraka, who announced plans for nationalizations.

New Government Promises

Reform in Malagasy

(AN) In the Island Republic of Malagasy the country's new president has taken strong measures to try to strengthen the island's economy. On his first day in office, president Didier Ratsiraka, announced the Nationalization of Malagasy's Banks, insurance companies, and film industry.

The new president was appointed last month by the military council that has ruled the country since the February assassination of the last head of state. President Ratsiraka is a former Foreign Minister in the Government of President Ramanantsoa, who resigned in January, during a rightist police rebellion. Ramanantsoa's successor, was killed six days after taking office.

As foreign minister, the new president was responsible for a radical change in Malagasy's Foreign policy. He severed most of the former Colony's ties to France, and began

establishing relations with China and Soviet Bloc countries.

Just this month, the last French ship left a former military base on the island's coast.

On the domestic front, the president has pledged to continue a rural development plan of the former administration, that involves setting up communal villages in the Islands' lowland areas.

Ratsiraka's appointment follows hard upon the conclusion of the presidential assassination trial, which ended last week in the acquittal of over three hundred defendants, and light prison sentences for three policemen involved in the actual assault. The light sentencing was widely regarded as a conciliatory move in a country torn by political and ethnic tensions, and the new president will have his hands full trying to continue the process.

Malpractice Insurance

(Cont'd from pg. 4)

malpractice insurance only increases the risk. Doctors are frightened and angered because their incomes and reputations are being threatened by rising costs of malpractice insurance. And yet no one stops to ask: Why is there such a need for malpractice insurance? Why have the number and the size of malpractice suits been increasing?

The increased need for malpractice insurance is based in the growing disparity in the

quality of health care administered and the quality of facilities and resources available to the masses of people.

Regardless of whether doctors and insurance companies view the solution as (a) more state control, (b) increase in defensive medicine (increase in diagnostic testing) or (c) increase in insurance premiums - everyday working class people will pay the price, monetary or otherwise, for the incompetent health care delivery system, which seeks profits from their misery.

WORDS FROM OUR READERS?

The Words From Our Readers section has been absent from the AFRICAN WORLD for several months, but it is coming back soon. Readers are encouraged to submit your views for publication. We will consider letters of comment or criticism of articles published in the AFRICAN WORLD or letters dealing with other matters of general interest. Please keep letters short. Long letters are subject to editing for space.

Also, readers are encouraged to send us news and photos of struggles taking place in your area. Let us hear from you.

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"They made us many promises, but they never kept but one; they promised to take our land, and they took it."

Sioux Chief Red Cloud

CIA Report— Nothing New

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a move which surprised only a few people, the Rockefeller Commission investigating the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency issued its report stating that the CIA was not guilty of any major crimes against either the people of the United States or any foreign nation.

The report also concludes that the majority of the actions undertaken by the CIA were in the interest of the United States and thereby could be supported.

While the report recommends some minor changes in the policy of the agency, it does not focus on the major problem which has been brought out in recent disclosures on the CIA spying activities.

The central fact which is usually ignored by most of the liberal critics of the agency is that the CIA, as well as the FBI are in operation to protect the interests of the ruling class in this country and its allies abroad. As the continued existence of the capitalist economic system becomes more and more threatened by advances scored by the anti-imperialist movements developing within the U. S. and other countries around the world, the U. S. government, as one of the chief leaders of the imperialist camp, will find itself in a position where it will have to justify more and more crimes committed by its agents in the protection of its interests.

ASSASSINATIONS

One of the major disclosures which the was almost completely ignored by the Rockefeller Commission's findings was the fact that the CIA set into motion several plots to assassinate political figures in other countries who had either fallen out of favor with the U. S. government or were threatening the interests of the Western imperialist camp in their respective countries.

The United States has been labeled as the "leading figure in the anti-revolutionary movements in the world." That is true.

Since it came into being 28 years ago, the main function of the CIA has been to undermine the developing anti-imperialist struggles taking place around the world, using "any and every means" which included political assassination, pay offs to government officials, "buying" trade union officials and involvement in the internal political affairs of other countries, just to name a few.

The CIA has left bloody footprints in almost every country where it has set foot, from Guatemala to the Congo.

Among the political assassinations carried out by the CIA were the killing of Dominican Republic dictator Gen. Rafael Trujillo, South Vietnamese government head, Deim; Congo political leader Patrice Lumumba and Salvador Allende, elected president of Chile.

In addition to the successful assassination, a list of CIA failures headed by the attempted assassination of the entire political leadership of the Cuban government, was also uncovered in the recent investigations.

President Ford announced that the investigation of assassination plots was "incomplete and involves extremely sensitive matters," but the appointed president stated that he planned to deliver all of the commission's evidence, including materials on assassinations to the congressional investigation committees.

CIA AT HOME

According to its governmental charter the CIA is supposed to engage in spying only in the international arena and leave the domestic operations to the FBI.

However, the investigation into the activities of the agency proved that the CIA for nearly ten years had been involved in a secret organized program to destroy various political organizations inside of the U. S.

Known as operation "CHAOS" the CIA's program included the following: The use of wiretaps, burglaries, buggings and the illegal checking of tax records to gain information on citizens.

-the screening and opening of personal and organizational mail of U. S. citizens being sent to socialist countries. In 1973 in the city of New York alone, CIA operatives examined over 2.3 million pieces of mail and photographed the contents of about 33,000 items with the full knowledge of the U. S. Postal Service.

-the use 52 full-time and about 30 part-time employees to set up a file on 13,000 persons and organizations labeled by the CIA as dissidents.

-based on the files the CIA created a computer listing of 300,000 names of citizens who should be watched because of their political activities.

-the creation of a ring of 800 informers for the CIA who were paid up to \$100 per month for simply supplying information on the activities of certain political groups and individuals to the CIA.

-infiltration of various political organizations for the purpose of gaining information on leaders, membership and disrupting the activities of the organizations.

Even with these detailed disclosures, Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) called the finding of the commission "only the tip of the iceberg."

Church stated that the panel's investigation only uncovered about 5 to 6 percent of the CIA's activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the investigation conducted into the CIA's operation the Rockefeller panel developed a list of 30 recommendations to "correct the abuses of the past."

The recommendations deal mainly with the methods used by the CIA and not with the intent of the operations. We must bear in mind that the job of the CIA is to protect the interests of the ruling class in this country and the recommendations are designed to enable the agency to perform its job better.

The thrust of the recommendations developed by the Congress is that they had no major problems for the most part with the type of operations carried out by the CIA, but the fact which bothered a number of congressmen was that



'That's one you owe me, Fella!'

ACTUALLY THE CIA DOES NOT OWE ROCKEFELLER. THE CIA WORKS TO PROTECT HIS interest and the interests of other capitalists each day it functions.

Congress was not consulted or involved in the process of making the decisions.

For example, one of the recommendations calls for the integration of the CIA and the FBI to better coordinate the domestic operations of the CIA and allow them to continue as long as the FBI knows about the operations.

When it was discovered that former FBI head J. Edgar Hoover had maintained files on private citizens, the only uproar was around the files which had been developed on members of Congress.

If the recommendation to integrate the CIA and the FBI was carried out it would mean that programs such as "Operation CHAOS" would be legal if it was with the cooperation of the FBI.

Also, the panel agreed on the need to stop security leaks in the government and developed a recommendation that would put the CIA in control of efforts to provide guidance and technical assistance in the

tracing of leaks.

In President Ford's new federal crime bill, he has introduced a passage making it a federal crime to release information on governmental operations.

The government hopes that new laws like these will eliminate the possibilities of new Watergate or Pentagon Papers disclosures becoming public in the future.

NOBODY GOES TO JAIL

The wide range of crimes committed by the CIA in the past year, include giving LSD to innocent individuals to test their reaction to the drug. One employee of the Army Department who was given the drug suffered serious side effects and was sent to a New York hospital for treatment, where he jumped to his death from a ten story window. CIA Director William Colby has said "no prosecutions."

Colby stated that in spite of the commission finding which labeled some of the CIA's activities as "plainly unlawful" that he doesn't believe

any of our employees would be subject to criminal prosecution and conviction, even through technically they may have done something which was legally improper at the time."

He continued that CIA employees would not be prosecuted for crimes "if they were doing it in the belief that it was in the course of their duties."

"There are a lot of technical crimes around the country which are not actually prosecuted for these reasons, because the prosecutor thinks the jury wouldn't convict and so forth," stated Colby.

In short, the Rockefeller Commission has provided little information into the operation of the CIA. It has also provided little information on the internal connection between the CIA and other governmental agencies.

What it did show was the extent to which the ruling class would go in order to maintain its power and position in society.

Ford Wants Street Crime Ended

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Under the guise of abandoning the "hard line" law, and order rhetoric of the Nixon Administration, Gerald Ford has announced a "new" strategy which will give great power and influence to the Justice Department.

Under the Ford plan, the prime responsibility will be placed on the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Justice Department which will serve in an "overseer's" role in the government's drive against crime. The LEAA will be responsible for the upgrading of both state and local police, courts and prisons.

The main function of the LEAA has been to parcel out large grants to police departments to purchase new high powered weapons and other forms of para-military equipment. LEAA has also provided the funding to most local police units to establish the highly controversial Special Weapons and Tactics Teams (SWAT).

In his crime message sent to Capitol Hill, President Ford introduced a bill which would call for a 5-year extension of the LEAA.

Since its creation in 1970, the LEAA has given out more than \$4 billion to police departments and other law enforcement agencies. In 1972, former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst credited LEAA and the Nixon's administration's hard line on crime, for causing a two percent drop in the national crime rate.

Critics of the LEAA note that almost all of the efforts of the agency activities have been directed at what were termed "street crimes," while the crimes committed by the white collar officials and government officials went unchecked.

One administration official who disagrees with the government's line on crime stated, "The law and order rhetoric overpromised and diverted people from issues that should have been addressed."

He continued that the unfulfilled promises in the end leave those whose hopes were fostered bitterly disillusioned.

Another part of Ford's crime bill which draws opposition from the Congress was his plan to "federalize all crimes involving a gun." The major basis of opposition was not the

"loss of rights" and the expanding powers of the federal government, but the fact that if the bill was passed through Congress, it would mean that government would be required to begin an all-out federal prison construction program.

COLLECTING INFORMATION

In addition to providing direct funding to police departments, LEAA has also worked its way into a number of social service programs and is in the process of using them as a means of collecting information of persons involved.

For example, in Washington, D.C., the LEAA has funded a 24-hour youth service center. The center offers such services as medical care, drug treatment, recreation, arts and crafts instruction, and family counseling.

However, before a youth is allowed to partake of the services offered at the center he or she must fill out an information form in triplicate, with only one copy of the form going to government agency which sponsors the program

(Cont'd on pg. 14)

★★★★★

AFRICAN WORLD RESOURCE CENTER

★★★★★

— films —

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

WEST AFRICA, ANOTHER VIETNAM—A documentary on the work of Amilcar Cabral and the PAIGC to liberate the people of Guinea-Bissau from the grip of Portuguese colonialism and to rebuild a stable society. 30 min. Black and White. \$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 from the urban areas back to the "bush" in order to make the areas around the cities "lilly white." 30 min. Black and White. \$35.

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 world that imperialism, capitalism, and racism would be given no rest or shelter in the Black community. \$35. 35 min. Color.

— pamphlets —

INTERNATIONAL RUN-AWAY SHOPS—United Front Press explains why U. S. companies are moving abroad. This pamphlet examines the reasons why so many Americans companies are having their products made in other countries and the effect of this action on the workers in this country. It give examples of successful (and unsuccessful) attempts to stop runaway shops.....50c

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.....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 increased wages of workers are the blame for the high price of food. Shows that a few large corporations control 80 percent of the U. S. food production50c.

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

Covers the history of heroin in the U. S. and the "new slavery" of the poor in the Urban centers. Shows how U. S. imperialists 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 tricks and the big money interests whom they represented.....75c

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 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 —

AIN'T GONA LET NOBODY TURN US AROUND—FFM button in red, black and green. Carries the motto of the organization.....50c

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Crime Bill

(Cont'd from pg. 13)

and the other two copies going to the funding sources for the program which happens to be the LEAA.

The form asks for such unrelated information to the services offered at the center as: how many times have your parents been arrested?; how many beds are there in your house?; have any of your brothers and sisters ever been to jail?; how much crime takes place in your neighborhood?; and do you like the police?

It was also uncovered that the LEAA has asked the school board in Washington to allow them to conduct a study on the habits of teenagers in the city focusing in on juvenile delinquency problems.

In recent months of LEAA has become interested in security programs in the nation's schools. An LEAA funded pilot program in Alexandria, Virginia installed several thousand dollars worth of monitoring equipment in schools, including public address systems in each school were adapted for use as audio monitoring systems; a closed-circuit TV monitor and recorder system; a hot line to police and a flood lighting system.

"our demonstration system is so successful," says L. W.

Burton, Alexandria schools security director, "it has become a security showcase for other school systems."

Even though officials told students that the system was for their own protection, many students still voiced fears of "big brother" and stated their opposition to the security project.

Among recently funded LEAA projects were a \$238,087 grant to Mississippi to train state and local public safety officers in bomb disposal

Zimbabweans Brutalized in Delaware

(Cont'd from pg. 9)

nearby Dover where they spent the night in jail under normal inhumane conditions such as the refusal of medical aid to the bleeding Mangazva. The next day, friends raised the \$1,000 necessary for their release.

Calling these atrocities "an example of American racism and police brutality," Mawere issued a plea to U. S. citizens to struggle towards putting an end to these injustices.

The case has been scheduled for Friday, June 27 in Dover, Delaware. If found guilty, the two men face sentences ranging from six months in jail or a \$500 fine to two years in jail or a \$1000 fine. They are

techniques; \$454,545 grant to the Mississippi Department of Correction to expand its corrections program; \$145,293 to the Mississippi Division of Law Enforcement Assistance to serve as a grant administrator for the LEAA-funded civil disturbance control program conducted by the U.S. Army Military School at Fort Gordon, Ga.; and \$222,479 to the Boston University Center for the Criminal Justice to determine the effectiveness of police in "sensitive areas."

being represented by Louis Redding, a well-known civil rights lawyer of Wilmington, Delaware.

Bullet-proof Vest

NEW YORK—"Top executives are increasingly popular marks for terrorists, kidnappers and revolutionaries." Business Week stated recently. "If you travel to high risk areas or are frequently exposed to large crowds," it advised, "you just might want to don a bullet-proof suit or other garment."

J. Capps & Sons make a bullet wardrobe out of Kevlar, a synthetic fibre used in tires, according to Dollars and Sense magazine. The most popular item is a \$155 evening vest for under a tux.

political cookbook

THE IMPORTANCE OF THEORY

In a previous Political Cookbook, we have explained the slogan "Practice is Primary" in order to emphasize the importance and necessity of revolutionary theory.

Even though the things put forward in that article concerning practice are very true, if we are to have a real appreciation for revolutionary practice, we must grasp its relationship to the correct theory.

Most of us are familiar with the quote "Without revolutionary theory, there can be no revolutionary movement." This quote defines theory as being able to give clarity to the class nature and material conditions of society, being able to determine the stages and central task of the movement, and the ability to define the correct strategy and tactics for revolution.

Theory is a revolutionary's guide to action. Without it, we are bound to operate in the interest of the enemy. In a class society, all ideas, theories, etc., reflect the outlook and interest of one class or another. In order for the oppressed and exploited class to fight for its interest, it must be guided by its own theory.

In this epoch, the only revolutionary theory is the theory of the proletariat. This raises the question of how does theory develop and what is its relationship to practice?

Theory develops out of practice and is enriched by it, and serves it. This means that theory is based on actual experiences through which we develop ideas about what needs to be done and how we should do it. These ideas are then validated, rejected, or revised based on our practice. Therefore, we see that theory and practice are inseparable.

Even though most of us accept the need for theory, most of us still neglect it. In general, the movement in the U.S. has been guilty of belittling the importance of theory. The Black Liberation Movement in particular, has been heavy on action and light in theory.

Inadequate or incorrect theory has allowed once revolutionary organizations to degenerate into reformist ones and has fostered cynicism and defeatism. Many serious people have "dropped out" of the movement because the theories guiding their practice left too many questions unanswered.

On the other hand, there are a number of groups and individuals that uphold theories that have a revolutionary form, but the content lags behind reality. This represents a breach between the subjective (man's ideas), and the objective (real conditions) factors. In essence, this is a separation of theory from practice.

This trend manifests itself in left and right opportunism. Right opportunism fails to realize that conditions have moved forward while their knowledge has stopped at the old stage. This leads to reformist acts. Left opportunism is represented in ideas to go beyond the given stage of development and in essence, regard fantasy as truth which leads to adventurist actions.

In order to guard against the many different theoretical distortions, theory must be based in social practice. And just as social practice is continuously coming into being, developing, and passing away into higher stage, human knowledge is in an infinite state of coming into being, developing and passing away into a higher stage.

It is important to understand that scientific theory is the sum total of man's knowledge and experience and therefore, is universal in its application. This is particularly important for those who argue that Marxist-Leninist theory is only applicable in China, but not in the U.S. and fail to recognize that true scientific theory is one that is tested in practice and validated by practice.



WORRIED ABOUT ITS CONTINUED EXISTENCE THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH KOREA, IN the face of growing internal opposition, has embarked on a campaign to crush opposition to the government, using "any and all means."

South Korean Workers Not Humbled By Repression

SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA—Workers in South Korea are engaged in a fierce struggle for the right to live and democratic freedom. They are demanding wage increases, shorter working days, better working conditions and guaranteed payments of wages.

Textile workers raised the demand for more wages, and their demands ignited a spark among 49,000 metal workers, workers of Kuro Industrial area in Seoul, workers in the clothing factories, towel factories and Anam Industrial Company and the list goes on and on.

The South Korean workers struggles are the result of pent-up indignation, resentment and general inadequacies in the South Korean society, as well as the result of being trampled and bled by the blood-thirsty dictatorship of the Park Jung Hi regime.

Where there is oppression there is resistance. South Korean workers have been subjected to the sufferings of the brutal dictatorship of Park for fourteen long miserable years and have been deprived of basic democratic rights i. e. political rights, right to life. Workers are continually subjected to hunger and poverty. Workers are currently being subjected to unmerciful and harsher treatment than before. Over seven thousand workers at the Ulsan Shipyard revolted last September against the Park regime's brutal exploitation and suppression.

The struggle for democratic rights is spreading like prairie fire among the workers engulfing all sectors of the

working class. A struggle that started in one factory now engulfs industrial branches of the same trade. The textile workers in Pusan have launched a boycott of all products of Kukdong Towel Factory to support the struggle of the workers in that factory.

Textile workers, auto-transport workers and chemical workers demonstrated for a wage raise on February 24 and by March 2 workers in 17 other industries initiated struggles demanding wage increases. These struggles have been in defiance of the ruthless and inhuman laws of the Park

regime and this tendency is on the rise.

In various sections of South Korea, the workers have engaged in struggle for the freedom of formation of trade unions, the right to collective bargaining and the right to strike.

Many workers of South Korea recognize that they are the leading class and have engaged in an unflinching struggle in close unity with all the patriotic forces of Korea against the lackeys of U. S. imperialism—the Park Jung Hi reactionary regime.

Korean Students Fight Repression

SEOUL, Korea — Over 8,000 students, protesting the repressive U.S.-supported government of President Park Chung Hee, battled with South Korean police at the country's two major universities, recently.

Police resorted to the use of tear gas to end a student protest at Seoul National University, which lasted for nearly 5 hours.

At least 127 students were injured by charging police attempting to clear the campuses.

Students carried signs which read "Park regime out," and confronted several hundred police.

The students were demanding that the Park government release 150 recently jailed political prisoners, mostly students. Most of the student leaders had been charged with involvement in an alleged plot to overthrow the government of President Park Chung Hee.

At Yonsei University, students used rocks and water hoses for several hours, to hold off 500 police attempting to retake the campus.

West African Economic Union Formed

LAGOS, NIGERIA—West African nations recently announced the formation of the largest economic co-operation organization among African

nations. The union will be known as the Economic Community of the West African States (ECOWAS).

There are fifteen member states in ECOWAS, namely, Dahomey, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, and Upper Volta.

ECOWAS will establish and maintain a liberal policy in trade and customs in an effort to harmonize their policies in industry, agriculture finance and other matter.

The formation of ECOWAS illustrates the growing desire among the people of member states to stand in opposition to foreign control, plunder and exploitation by the forces of colonialism and imperialism.

Enriching our theory is done by, on the one hand, studying and internalizing the experience of other revolutionaries, and on the other hand, by summing up our own experiences, comparing them to the experiences of others and extracting general lessons and guides from them. Without doing these simultaneously, our theory will not develop and therefore, our practice will continue to be narrow and fragmented.

This history of man's knowledge, particularly in realm of transforming society and social revolution, is rich with valuable lessons and insights for today's revolutionaries. It is up to the true revolutionary to tap these valuable resources so that the collapse of imperialism is speeded up and the exploitation of man by man is finally eliminated. Remember those who deprecate theory in fact, deprecate revolution.

NEWS IN PHOTOS



VIETNAMESE DRESSED IN OUTFITS REPRESENTING THE DECADENCE OF U. S. culture recently conducted a mock funeral signifying the death of such influences in Vietnam.



**INDIRA GANDHI RECENTLY ABANDONED THE APPEAR-
ance of Liberal democracy and jailed 4,000 of her political
opponents in a massive round-up.**



OVER 200 CUBAN AMERICANS WERE ARRESTED IN Elizabeth, N. J. recently after a large segment of the 30,000 Cuban Americans in the city launched protests against police brutality.



**HEAVILY ARMED FBI A-
gents swept the Oglala Sioux
reservation looking for Indians
who returned FBI gunfire
killing two agents.**



**WORKERS IN NEW YORK CITY DEMONSTRATE
opposition to shift the burden of the city's financial woes upon the
backs of working people.**



**ON JULY 6, 1964 WATTS BECAME THE FIRST MAJOR URBAN REBELLION. THE PROBLEMS
of unemployment, police brutality, racism and bad housing which sparked those rebellions were
worse on July 6, 1975.**

JULY 4TH

"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 national greatness, your sound of rejoicing are empty and heartless; your denunciation of tyrants, brass fronted imprudence; 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."

**FREDERICK DOUGLAS
JULY 5, 1852**