Death can no longer alter our path
to freedom. For our people, death has
been the only known exit from slavery
and oppression. We must open others.
Our will to live must no longer super-
sede our will to fight for our fighting
will determine if our race shall live.
To desire freedom is not enough. We
must move from resistance to aggres-
sion, from revolt to revolution. For
every black death, there must be ten
death of racist cops. For every Max Stan-
ford and Huey Newton, there must be
ten Detroit. And for every Orange-
burb, there must be a Dien Bien Phu.

Brothers and sisters, and all op-
pressed people, we must prepare our-
ourselves both mentally and physically,
for the major confrontation is yet to
come. We must fight! It is the people
who in the final analysis make and
determine history, not leaders or sys-
tems. The laws to govern us must be
made by us.

May the deaths of 68 signal the be-
inning of the end of this country. I
do what I must out of the love for
my people. My will is to fight; resis-
tance is not enough. Aggression is the
order of the day.

NOTE TO AMERICA!

AMERICA: If it takes my death to
organize my people to revolt against
you and to organize your jails to revolt
against you, and to organize your troops
to revolt against you, and to organize
your children, your god, your poor, your
country, and to organize mankind to
rejoice in your destruction and ruin,
then here is my life.

BUT MY SOUL BELONGS TO MY
PEOPLE!

LASIME TUSHINDE MBIAASHA
WE SHALL CONQUER WITHOUT A
DOUBT!

Rap Brown

PROBLEMS WITHIN THE OAU

The Organization for African Unity
has many Committees established to
facilitate the implementation of one
resolution or another. The concept of
working for African unity and African
liberation is an ideal highly esteemed
by all genuine freedom-fighters and
independent African States. But there
are some disturbing events that frus-
trate the realization of the noble ideals
and objectives set out in the Charter
of the OAU.

The freedom-fighters and their or-
ganizations are sometimes very careless-
ly referred to as “refugees.” Needless
to say that in the African context,
every inch of the continent is their
motherland. In terms of the various
international conventions of such bodies
as the United Nations and the Inter-
national Red Cross, the definition of a
refugee is such that a freedom-fighter
cannot readily be classified under it.

Freedom-fighters, of course, are de-
dicated to the struggle to liberate their
countries of origin, and cannot find
the time and resources to enter into
litigation to establish the meaning of
“refugee” and whether they fall under
it. Insofar as freedom-fighters have
to seek asylum in brother African
countries thus gaining the opportunity
to prepare for the overthrow of white
minority racist regimes, to that extent
freedom-fighters could be regarded as
“refugees.” But these are “refugees”
of a different type from those who
have no plans to return to their home
countries to liquidate racist regimes.
Any such connotation that might attach
to the use of the term “refugee”
must not be extended to encompass
freedom-fighters.

Liberation Committee

Freedom-fighters have to face many
problems which are better dealt with
through channels established by the
OAU and Member States. One of the
watchdog committees of the OAU set
up to grapple with the problems that arise
in the struggle to liberate the unlibe-
rated African states is the OAU Li-
beration Committee. This is a co-ordi-
nating body. As the struggle for libe-
ration develops, some of the weak-
nesses of the Liberation Committee
become more apparent. This is not
surprising, as no living organization,
particularly a political one, can claim
to be perfect. But that is no ground
for ignoring obvious defects.

One of the main dangers facing the
OAU is the creation of many Commit-
tees which in turn establish formidable
bureaucratic machinery which is quite
remote from the day-to-day difficulties
confronting freedom movements.
The personnel who man such OAU
machinery assume a status that some-
times appears even higher than that
of a Head of State. In such circum-
stances, it is not difficult for the OAU
personnel to treat urgent matters of
life-and-death with a relaxed attitude
of laissez-faire.

Careless and undedicated

It is be hoped that when the Council
of Ministers convenes and when the
Heads of State and Government meet
that the staff employed by the OAU
Committees will come up for some at-
tention, especially with regard to the
issue of funds and the disappearance
of memoranda and other documentary
material which the liberation move-
ments are required to submit from
time to time.

The question of the loss of freedom-
fighters’ memoranda after presenta-
tion to various Committees of the OAU
has long been a festering sore. Now
and again the imperialist propaganda
agencies and their parliaments reveal
hair-raising intimate knowledge of the
position of the liberation organizations
in terms of arms, equipment, training
camps, logistic requirements, etc.

And now the liberation movements
are faced with a new problem — the
defection of channels established by the
OAU and offical members of the
OAU Liberation Committee. Freedom-
fighters have nothing to do
with the internal political problems of
independent African States. But we do
look forward to some form of protec-
tion against the arbitrary actions of
those OAU officials entrusted with
the task of helping in the struggle to liberate the rest of Africa.

We are constrained to illustrate our point here by referring to one incident—a defection—which causes us great anxiety. A senior executive officer of the OAU Liberation Committee is now a diplomat representing his country in Lisbon. Yes, he has been accredited to Portugal, that bloodthirsty colonial anachronism condemned everywhere men cherish freedom, democracy and human dignity. Only traitors to Africa's destiny could stoop so low as to enter into state relations with Portugal. To beaolour the point is not necessary; we only trust that the senior organs of the OAU will tackle these issues when next they assemble.

Meanwhile, we reproduce here a verbatim report taken from the South African press.

**Portugal gains by defection**

"Lisbon — Friday. Portugal is poised for an important breakthrough in her African war campaigns as a result of the defection of a top official of the Organization for African Unity's Liberation Committee. The official is Mr. H.I.A. Ugwu, a former Nigerian civil servant recently stationed in Tanzania as assistant executive secretary of the Committee, which is charged with planning the "wars of liberation" in African territories still under White control — among them Portuguese Angola, Mozambique and Guinea.

Some weeks ago Mr. Ugwu told friends he was going to work for the Olokwe regime in Biafra. Since then he has been seen at the Biafra mission in Lisbon. A spokesman for the Portuguese Foreign Ministry denied that officials here have any contact with Mr. Ugwu.

There can be no doubt however that Mr. Ugwu's intimate knowledge of topsecret planning in relation to the three Portuguese territories could prove vital in the Salazar Government's campaign, which is about to drag into its seventh year with no end in sight."

This report must surely give food for thought to all people interested in the emancipation of oppressed people in Africa. Perhaps the OAU will consider what appropriate measures are to be taken to guard against such dangers caused by defection or by any other reason, grievously prejudicial to the liberation movements.

But this whole episode is a lesson to the freedom fighters to be vigilant and circumspect, especially in the giving of detailed information so often requested by standing committees.

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**A WAR FOR NATIONAL SALVATION**

By Professor Nguyen ngo Thuong
Chairman
South Viet Nam Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee

Professor Le van Huan
Chairman
South Viet Nam Committee of Solidarity with the Latin American Peoples

Dear friends,

As you are well aware, 18 years ago over 300,000 people, carrying banners and signs, mobilized in Saigon-Cholon and carried out overwhelming marches and demonstrations in repudiation of the brazen intervention that the U.S. imperialists were trying to perpetrate in Indochina in an attempt to supplant the French colonialists in their war of aggression against Viet Nam.

On Sunday, March 19, 1959—like an irressible torrent—wide sectors of the population of Saigon-Cholon staged an uprising in all parts of the city against the U.S. interventionists. March 19, 1959, thus marked the first outcry of the population of Saigon Cholon and the first outcry of the entire Vietnamese people who for the first time fought openly and defiantly against the U.S. imperialists.

This was the first shot fired by the people of Viet Nam in their courageous