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Southern University at Baton Rouge

2 Students Die In Effort To Change Black University

**YOBU NEWS SERVICE
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA**
—After several weeks of peaceful boycotting in a determined effort to bring needed changes on the campus of Southern University, two Black students were killed by policemen as students gathered at the administration building to talk with the school's president.

Brothers Leonard Douglas Brown and Denver Smith were slain as state troopers and sheriff's deputies closed in on a group of students Thursday morning, November 16, in Baton Rouge. Although at least five different "official" versions of how the students died have been released, there is little doubt that they were killed by shotgun blasts from the heavily armed troopers.

Although most press reports say that the students had "taken over" the administration building, the fact is they had not attempted a building takeover and never really gave anyone much reason to believe they had. The students went to the building to meet with the school's president, Dr. Leon Netterville, concerning the early morning arrest of five student leaders on campus. After requesting a meeting with Netterville, the students were led to believe he would come to meet with them as soon as he finished another meeting. Thus, the students were in and around the building under the assumption that Netterville expected them to wait for him.

But while students were awaiting the president, sheriffs and troopers, under the direction of East Baton Rouge Parish (County) Sheriff Al Amiss, gave the students a few minutes to get out of the building. When the students said they were waiting for the president, Amiss ordered his men to move in. The troopers were heavily armed, complete with bullet proof vests, riot helmets, batons, tear gas masks, handguns and shotguns. As the troopers closed in they started firing a flood of tear gas and finally shotgun shells. Sheriff Amiss claims his men were frightened by something thrown from the group of students they thought was a tear-gas canister. And even though they were wearing tear gas masks and

firing tear gas themselves they apparently opened fire.

Recently Gov. Edwin Edwards has laid the blame for the incident at the feet of Dr. Netterville who was the target of demands for his resignation. Now Gov. Edwards has also reportedly called for the 67-year-old Netterville's resignation.

Later that evening local papers in Baton Rouge carried the ridiculous report that the two dead students had been "apparently trampled by the large crowd fleeing the administration building." That night "official" reports said the students were killed by fragmentation bombs thrown by other students. By the next morning the officials were saying the students were killed by shotgun pellets from guns other than those used by police because "our men don't use that kind of shell." Finally, a day or so later, Louisiana Governor Edwin Edwards admitted that troopers "might" have fired the shots in panic.

The slaying followed nearly a month of student protest in Louisiana on the campuses of Southern at Baton Rouge, Southern at New Orleans, and Grambling College. The protests began on the campus at Baton Rouge which is the largest Black university in the country. The student grievances were extensive, touching problems in every aspect of the operation of the University. It was sparked when a young Black chairman of the psychology department resigned in protest of Netterville's blocks to necessary improvement he wanted to make in his department. But other long-smoldering student grievances soon were revealed and a boycott was launched after several efforts to negotiate with the administration failed.

Within a few days the New Orleans campus of Southern and Grambling College were the scene of similar protests. (See background information inside on page nine.) Students at the New Orleans campus did effectuate a building takeover which lasted for over a week and ended when students were promised some of their demands including the resignation

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SHOWN IN PHOTO WITH DR. NETTERVILLE ARE STUDENT LEADERS, HERGET HARRE, Charlene Hardnett and Ricky Hill. It was their unexplained arrest in the middle of the night on November 16 that prompted the gathering at the administration building. (Southern University Digest Photo)

Black Students Harassed: High Schools Explode

YOBU News Service

Public schools in most parts of this country have been in session for less than three months, yet years of abuse have already been heaped upon Black youth in school districts throughout the nation.

As the bitter confrontation in Canarsie, New York, came to an uneasy stalemate, national attention was drawn to hundreds of other situations in the country in which Black students battle an increasing wave of racist hostility in public schools.

In Chicago, some Black and white "leaders" bicker while Black and white students battle. In Detroit Black student resentment of racist treatments is boiling over. In Asheville, N.C. public schools are racked with student clashes. In Lumberton, N.C., as angry Indians vacate the school board grounds in protest of inadequate education, 124 Black students were marching in protest of the racist expulsion of Black students. And in Charlotte,

N.C., the focus at the famed "Charlotte - Mecklenburg busing decision," Black students are beaten and arrested by police for protesting school racism. And the list goes on, seemingly without end from one side of the country to the other respecting neither geography nor liberal tradition.

Why does this state of turmoil continue to grow 18 years after the 1954 Supreme Court decision, 12 years after the sit-in movement began, and a full 8 years after the massive March on Washington?

When trying to answer the question of why the quest for better educational opportunities for Black youth is still obscured under an avalanche of "busing" and "racial balance," hysteria, one may turn to the legacy of school integration for some revealing clues.

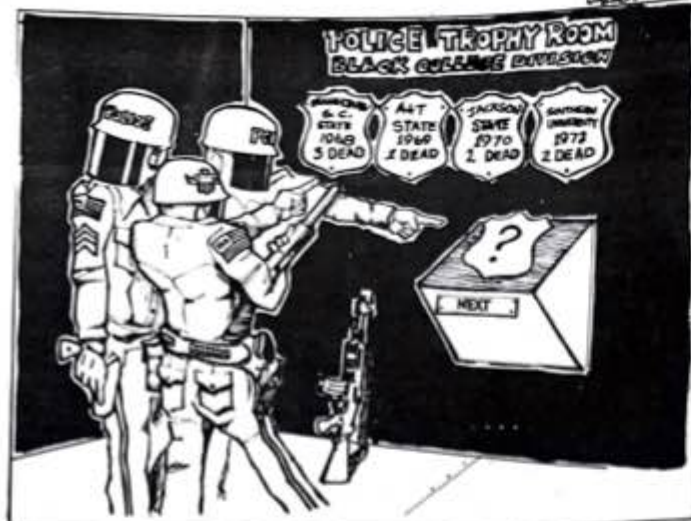
In the late fifties and early sixties when the impetus on the part of Kennedy-Humphrey-Lindsey liberals to make "civil rights" synonymous with integration, the stage was set.

Upward mobility-bound Black middle class leaders, riding the crest of civil rights momentum, quickly fell in step with this effort to consolidate Black energies behind the emerging white liberal power bloc. In maneuvers to strengthen power over the Nixon and Eastland's of the country, the liberal political-economic bloc drummed integration from every platform available.

The white masses reacted strongly as they pondered the threat of increasing Black inroads into their sacred domains - their institutions, skilled jobs, and social strata. But for a while they were subdued by the sedative charisma of J.F.K.

The Black masses, caught in the middle, never really came to identify civil rights totally with integration as opposed to more practical considerations like decent jobs, homes, education, yet they strongly resented the opposition of the

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Pvt. Billy Smith Found Innocent of "Fragging"

Flt. Ord, California — The Army's highly publicized attempt to convict 24-year-old Black G. I. Billy Dean Smith of killing two white officers with a fragment bomb, ended recently where a court martial jury returned a verdict of not guilty on three charges.

The court martial was the first "fraggings" case to be tried in the United States since the beginning of the Vietnam war. "Fragging" is a charge many Black soldiers face but most cases are tried on the spot in Vietnam and many Blacks are still buried in stockades as a result of them. Cases of fragging are reportedly widespread in Vietnam as Black soldiers are accused of using such bombs as a convenient method for getting rid of racist white soldiers.

Smith had been charged with setting off a fragmentation grenade that killed two Army lieutenants in an officer's

quarters in Vietnam on March 15, 1971. The explosion occurred at the Bien Hoa Air Base and killed First Lt. Thomas A. Dellwo and Second Lt. Richard Harlan. First Lt. Peter B. Higgins was wounded in the blast. Smith had been in confinement for 20 months before the trial.

Although there were no witnesses to the incident, the Army had based its case on two extremely weak points. First they say Smith had a grudge against the white officers and another captain who was not injured in the blast. Secondly, they found a grenade pin in Smith's possession shortly after the explosion.

Defense testimony, however, pointed out that it was a common practice for GI's to carry grenade pins with them as a precaution in case a pin is lost from a live grenade. Other witnesses testified that Smith was with them at the time of the

incident doing what frustrated GI's do very frequently in Vietnam — smoking dope.

In response to charges that he had a grudge against certain white officers, Smith calmly discussed his attitude about each officer involved. His testimony showed that while he had no love for the officers, he was not concerned with them enough to have a "fallout" with them.

At the conclusion of the lengthy trial, a court martial jury of two Black men and five white men deliberated for five hours before returning the verdict. Smith was judged not guilty of murder, attempted murder, and assault with intent to do bodily harm.

Still determined to make Smith an example and a scapegoat, the jury did convict him of assaulting a military policeman who arrested him for the act he did not commit. And, as if to say that the calm assuredness with which Smith faced the charges was not becoming of a soldier Smith was stripped of all his rank and given a bad conduct discharge from the military. Thus, ended another of the increasing trial farces that Black people throughout this country are facing.

De Mau Mau Members Plead Not Guilty

CHICAGO, ILL. (AANS) — Pleas of not guilty were entered by four Black men alleged to be members of an anti-white group — De Mau Mau — as they were arraigned here last week and charged with the murder of four suburban whites.

Nathaniel Burse, Michael Clark and Donald and Reuben Taylor told Criminal Court Judge Richard Fitzgerald they had not robbed and killed Paul Corbett, his wife, daughter and sister-in-law in the family's Barrington Hills home on Aug. 4.

The four Blacks, along with five others — two of whom have allegedly turned state's evidence — have been charged with the killing of nine whites in the state since last May.

A date has yet to be set for pre-trial motions in the cases.

Wherever we may be.

87 Cops Shot in 10 Months

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The FBI may not be able to find the guilty party when someone perpetuates crime upon Black people, but recently released statistics show they have little trouble apprehending suspects when a policeman is shot. A total of 87 policemen were slain during the first ten months of 1972 and the FBI has already "solved" 78 of the cases. This is an extremely high percentage when you consider the FBI record against dope pushers or those who slay Black people in the streets each day.

The figures also show that cop killing in general is lower this year than it was last year. During the first ten months of 1971, a total of 103 cops had been slain. No figures were released concerning how many of the killings were supposedly committed by Black people.

South Africa and California Vote to Retain Death Penalty

Ronald Reagan, Governor of California and John Vorster, Prime Minister of South Africa have a lot in common and last week that fact was revealed again. Both men are strong proponents of the death penalty as a means for dealing with dissident Blacks, and during the same week the white constituencies of both men acted to preserve the death penalty.

In California voters responded two to one to a measure to re-establish the death penalty in that state and in Capetown, Vorster ignored critics and announced that his government had decided to retain the penalty forever. In the past ten years well over 1,000 Blacks have been executed under the South African death penalty. Of course, thousands more have been executed with no pretense of legality. Reagan is reportedly smacking his lips at the prospect of doing a little more of the same in California.

Babies Born Addicted

NEW YORK, N. Y. (AANS) — At least 550 — and perhaps as many as 2000 — babies born in New York City last year were drug addicts at birth due to use by their mothers of heroine or methadone, a legislative committee reported here last week.

The study was prepared by the state Assembly Committee on Child Abuse.

The death rate among such babies, said the head of the Committee, Douglas J. Besharov, ran anywhere from 50 to 95 per cent.

Often times, he explained, the symptoms most common — prematurity, high pitched crying, inability to sleep, convulsions, muscle rigidity and poor eating habits — were not recognized or were improperly identified.

If a child's mother has taken any drug usage in the past month, added another committee member, there may not be any symptoms at all.

In still other cases, symptoms were recognized but simply not treated.

"Liberation Army" Soldier On Trial

NEW YORK, N. Y. (AANS) — Richard Daruba Moore, one of the New York Panther 13 acquitted of demolition conspiracy charges last year, and an alleged member of the Black Liberation Army — went on trial here last week, charged with shooting at two policemen in May of 1971.

Moore, who had jumped \$100,000 bail and gone to Algeria during the Panther trial, was arrested June 5, 1971 when he

and three others were said to have held up a Bronx social club.

Also involved in the attack, which took place in front of a Manhattan district attorney's home, was, according to police, Andrew Jackson. Jackson is also a suspected Black Liberation Army member who is currently being sought by the FBI on numerous additional charges.



PRIVATE BILLY DEAN SMITH SHOWN HERE AFTER ACQUITTAL ON CHARGES OF "FRAGGING."

Turmoil in U.S. High Schools

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Eastlands and Thurmonds to integrationists demands.

But the balance of power and influence has shifted. No longer is the Kennedy-Humphrey-Lindsay liberal the pace setter of American opinion if indeed they ever really were. No longer are the white masses curbed by the old liberal charm. Four years of Nixon-Agnew has ended all of that.

The liberals are no longer crusading around the country spreading "joy and integration." But during their reign they set in motion a grinding juggernaut of court cases and "liberal" legislation which seemingly perpetuates itself. Only recently has the grit of Nixon started getting into its wheels, but with an occasional push from a "responsible" Black leader, it still sputters on aimlessly chewing up Black youth along the way.

And the Black masses are still caught in the middle, seeing the despair and abuses our youth are suffering on the one hand, but still resisting any positions which would seem to put us in the camp of long time racist foes on the other hand. Black people are still playing the game of "staying opposites" on the school crises. It exemplifies a strong, positive will to resist being hoodwinked by manipulators like Nixon. But that will-to-resist must now be guided by realistic analysis because Nixon has started his juggernaut machine now.

We can no longer lay back in the middle of the road on the question of education for our children. Three basic prospects are now available to resolve the present turmoil. One prospect is that whites will simply clamp down completely on Black student problems. "Trouble makers" will be rooted out forcefully and those remaining will be offered peace or else.

Another prospect is that an understanding will be reached concerning the role of Black students, some acceptance of a distinct Black identity and acceptance by Blacks of a small niche in the American system.

The third prospect, and one which requires the most work and greatest Black organization is for Black people to move to retake control of those educational processes which touch

our youth the deepest. The third, prospect, while the most desirable in terms of quality education for our youth is also the most remote given the present height of confusion in our communities and the existing lack of clarity of direction.

We can be certain the present level of turmoil will not be allowed to continue. It is too costly and too disruptive to Nixon's "silent majority." But we must also be certain we do not lose ground in each new "confrontation" this system forces upon our youth.

Black youth in high schools, junior high and even elementary schools must realize that an outburst is not a movement, and winning a flat fight is not a victory over incorrect education.

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Black Students at Lumberton High School Suspended

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Lumberton, N.C. — On October 6, 1972 at Lumberton Senior High School, 124 Black students boycotted afternoon classes to protest the suspension of three brothers: Michael Peguise, Byron Floyd and Robert Marshall. Michael Peguise had objected to a white teacher, Robert Holloway pointing an object in his face.

Because of Michael's objections, Henry Meares, the white principal of Lumberton High sent the brother home. Principal Meares was said to have used his usual methods of dealing with Black students: "Shut up. Get out. Go Home." Meares has set himself up as judge and jury to deal with the problems of Black students.

Byron Floyd was suspended because he sat beside Michael Peguise in front of the school, while Michael was waiting for a ride home. Then Robert Marshall was suspended because he voiced his opposition to the suspension of his friends, Michael and Byron.

The other Black students boycotted in support of Michael, Robert and Byron, and against the injustice that had been done to them. The boycott did not take place on school property.



CONCERNED BLACK CITIZENS, PARENTS, AND STUDENTS OF THE LUMBERTON COMMUNITY marched from Fairmont Road on Black students

rather, the students were standing on the side of a public highway.

The Lumberton City Police force was called in and Police Chief Wilbur Lovelle pulled his gun and pointed it at the unarmed students. During the boycott one sister was shoved in a ditch, one brother had a gun pointed in his face, and another sister had a gun pointed in her side.

Michael Peguise was arrested, hit in the head from behind, handcuffed and charged with assault on an officer, although he was only trying to keep from being bodily harassed by the police. His bond was set at \$500.00. The 124 students who came to the aid of their fellow students were themselves suspended for two days.

On October 23, 1972 demonstrators walked carrying signs reading "We will not attend classes until justice is done." A group of parents, concerned citizens and students obtained a parade permit from the city and marched from Fairmont Road to Lumberton Senior High School.

Students felt there were many things that needed to be changed at Lumberton High. For instance, there are many Black teachers, who live in Lumberton and would like to teach in Lumberton, but have to drive 25 miles out of town to a county school. Instead of hiring them the school board imports white teachers who don't have interest in Black students.

Mr. Windley, the Black assistant principal was not even called to the office when the students were being sent home. When Black parents asked why Mr. Windley had not been consulted the only explanation given was that he could not be found. Parents and students feel Mr. Windley should be more than a "figurehead." He should have the full responsibilities and authorities of an assistant principal. Students said, "We want Mr. Windley to do more than pass out lunch tickets to students."

The 124 Black students that were suspended now have no chance of ever being on the Honor Roll no matter how good their academic grades are. All 124 students were given an "E" for boycotting for something they felt was unjust, unfair and unjust.

One month later the Black people of Lumberton are still holding out. Parents and students have sat down and begun to work on a way of

winning this battle. Students began by writing a list called "The Nine Lumberton High Black Student Rights."

1. Equality and fair treatment for all Black students.

2. More authority for the Black assistant principal, Mr. Windley.

3. The right to plan and select the materials (film, play, speakers) for the Black History week program. Full attendance of the entire student body.

4. The right to form a Black Student Union at Lumberton High School.

5. The right to have a special program to commemorate Martin Luther King and Malcolm X.

6. Acceptance of the first count of votes in all elections concerning school affairs.

7. The right of the students to have his parents or a peer present if any disciplinary action is taken.

8. The right to make the Honor Roll in spite of unfair conduct grades from individual teachers.

9. Black teachers who live in Lumberton have the first priority to teach in Lumberton instead of traveling out of town.

Racial Tension Continues in Charlotte, NC Schools

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Charlotte, N.C. — Five Black students were badly beaten by police and arrested while they were marching from East Mecklenburg High School to their homes, roughly six miles away.

The march came after 100 Black students left the campus following a fight with an equal number of white students. The fight was touched off when one of the whites threw a garbage can at a Black youth.

Police were called in to restore order and the principal, D.K. Pittman, instructed the students to return to class or leave the campus. During this time, a white man was seen getting out of his car with a shotgun under his arm. Despite the obvious danger to the brothers and sisters who were leaving the campus about that time, the police did not seem concerned and allowed the man to drive off.

Police were sent along "to form an escort for the students" according to a police spokesman, but instead began to harass the students shortly

after they began their march toward home. Several police officers then attacked the students and when the brothers attempted to defend themselves, five of them were arrested.

The students arrested were: Lindsay Coleman, Jr., 17, charged with resisting arrest, obstructing traffic and assault on an officer; Vincent Q. Davis, 16, Rosalyn G. Sullivan, 17, Earlene B. Huntley, 18, all charged with obstructing traffic, and Jonathan Belton, 16, charged with resisting arrest and obstructing traffic.

This was the second time during the week of October 23 that Black and white students had clashed in Charlotte. Early that week, fighting broke out at this high school which had previously been relatively free of racial incidents compared to other embattled Charlotte schools.

D. K. Pittman, the racist authoritarian who resigned as principal that week had blamed the trouble on "Black militants." The school was placed on a reduced schedule during the first two days of the next week. Both county police and sheriff's deputies are still present on the campus adding to the repressive atmosphere of the school.

At the request of county solicitor, Tom Moore, an injunction was issued by Frank W. Sepp, Judge of Superior Court, prohibiting any people other than "authorized persons" from the school grounds.

"Authorized persons" was interpreted to mean anyone that the police and school authorities felt should be there. Anyone whom the authorities felt should not be there are, of course, subject to an immediate thirty-day sentence without trial. The injunction is being challenged in Federal Court.

Sepp, incidentally, is the same racist cracker who sentenced the Charlotte Three (Jim Grant, L.J. Reddy, and Charlie Parker) to long prison terms back in July.

Attacks by police on brothers and sisters in the public school system is unfortunately not new. Last year in two separate incidents white police beat and arrested Black students. Several were badly injured. Trials are scheduled for early 1973. Racial incidents by Ku Klux Klan leaning white students have become routine since the schools were "integrated" in 1970.



ARIEL VIEW OF CONFRONTATION BETWEEN BLACK AND White Parents of Canaris is symbolic of nationwide turmoil in the school system.

ALD Film In Africa

YOSU NEWS SERVICE

Several months ago, Owusu Sadaukai of Malcolm X Liberation University and Kwadwo Akpan of the Pan-African Congress USA went to Tanzania and Nigeria as representatives of the African Liberation Day Coordinating Committee. On behalf of the ALDC Committee, the two brothers met with government officials, Liberation Movement representatives, established an office for ALDCC in Dar es Salaam and showed the ALD film to thousands of astonished African people.

When asked exactly how many people on the continent were shown the film, Brother Sadaukai answered, "We showed the film at least 25 times. We showed it to the Minister of Information of the Tanzania Government, the Foreign Minister and his entire staff, the TANU Youth League, the editor of the Swahili newspaper 'Uhuru,' some writers for the 'Daily News,' the English paper, representatives of all the liberation movements with representatives in Dar es Salaam, and several thousand other Tanzania citizens." They had with them a Swahili version of the film which really went over big.

The film, entitled "Breaking the Chains of Oppression thru African Unity" is a 40-minute color documentary of the massive May 27 African Liberation Day demonstrations held throughout the Western Hemisphere. "The response to the film and the demonstration on the whole bordered on amazement," explained Owusu, "because the people there really didn't think that kind of thing could happen in the U.S. The liberation groups viewed it as a very positive step toward support on the international level. The people Kwadwo and I talked to from Tanzania were, of course, people who are very active in the whole liberation struggle in Africa, and they viewed it as a very positive beginning step."

"They were pleased because it showed some amount of unity among the varied groups in the US - Pan-Africanists, Nationalists, socialist groups; those who are interested in mass action and the question of imperialism. They viewed the effort a little different from some of us who have had our fill of demonstrations." Although most of the trip was spent in Tanzania, Owusu and Kwadwo also visited Nigeria. "The film and ALD concept was also received very well in Nigeria," Owusu went on, "They even decided to show it on national television in Nigeria."

The trip involved much more than the showing of the film. "We met with members of the various liberation groups who have offices in Tanzania and made a lot of important contacts. We also established an office of the African Liberation Support Committee in Tanzania. Two brothers, Fred Brooks and Babatunde Foyemisi now head the office in Tanzania," Owusu explained. "See, what we are doing is establishing a relationship with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Liberation Committee right there in Dar es Salaam. So from now we have a post office box for African Liberation Support in Tanzania for people in local ALD Support Committees who want to send things to the different liberation groups or the OAU Liberation Committee."

"They are also sending us reports on what is happening with the liberation struggles so we can gain a better understanding of what each group is actually doing."

"We wanted to visit Zambia but we were unable to do so on that visit. We hope to visit both Zambia and Guinea sometime in the future. Another thing we did was present a check for a little over \$1,500 to FROLIZI (The Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe)."

Owusu concluded by explaining that the African Liberation Support Committee continues to meet and develop. "You see one demonstration obviously does not make a movement. I mean it's a beginning; we never saw it as the end, contrary to what some people think."

by Adisa Douglas
TABORA, TANZANIA — One step of going beyond Liberation Day, May 27, 1972 took place when the film "Breaking the Chains of Oppression," the record of that day and its relationship to the past and present struggle for liberation, was brought to Tanzania. The Swahili version of this film has been effectively used as a tool not only to further the support of the liberation movements but to further the understanding of the role African people outside of Africa can play in support of those movements.

On September 21-23, 1972, the film was shown in Tabora, a small railway town located in the center of the country about 500 miles west of Dar es Salaam, at the Tabora Girls' Secondary School, where I am presently teaching and the Tabora Boys' Secondary School, which has a military and political education orientation.

Most of the students were familiar with the concept, "we are an African people," because from the day I arrived, I explained to them the Pan-African context in which I and other Afro-Americans have come and will come to work for the Tanzanian Government as active participants in its nation-building. They were also familiar with the liberation movements in Southern Africa because of TANU and the other political education teachers at the schools. They know the struggles against the oppression of African people and they understand the supportive role Tanzania plays in those struggles.



TANZANIAN YOUTH HAVE HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO view film of May 27 African Liberation Day Demonstrations.

AFRICAN LIBERATION SUPPORT COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVES, LEFT, KWADWO OLU-
wale Akpan of the Pan-African Congress and right, Owusu Sadaukai, Mwalimu Mkwa of Mal-
colm X University, discuss the significance of their fact finding trip to the continent (PAC
Photo).



Tanzanian Youth View ALD Film

Lastly, THE AFRICAN WORLD is in the library and the students are reading it and becoming exposed to the struggle against oppression in other parts of the world. And what seemed to be the most moving thing to them was that Africans in America and the West Indies and Canada know about that struggle too and are joining in solidarity with that struggle. The film helped them to see that the struggle is the same throughout the African diaspora. For example, they responded with a strong emotional identity to the scenes of racial violence in America, especially the Birmingham scenes of 1963.

After the showing of the film, Brothers Malik Chaka and Clifford Darden led a discussion and answered questions about the struggle in America. We had divided the students into two groups so that the boys and girls could see it together and so that we could compare the reactions to the film. The students of the higher forms asked questions around what Afro-American: were doing in support of African liberation other than talk and a great "maandamano" (a big demonstration or march) and about what they were doing in their own struggle.

And then there was the response and question from a brother in form six: "I thank you brothers and sisters in liberation and revolution. So much the better for having shown us this film tonight which to me is showing what the other side of the world, Black America, feels and sees about the liberation of Africa and the

other struggles as far as the African revolution is concerned. ...there is a crucial question in Africa today and that is this question of disunity. There is no unity in Africa and by that I mean political, ideological and social unity. I just want to know your feelings as Afro-Americans on this problem of disunity...." And then we tried to explain that this film was an attempt to first bring about unity among black people there in America in support of the homeland Africa and the showing of the film right here in Tabora was an even further attempt to bring that sense of solidarity here and to further a unified support of the liberation struggle.

We also talked about the historical basis of disunity and the need to eradicate it—for it is the oppressor's oldest and most effective weapon. We said that we are going to be in deep trouble if we do not unify and that is why our participation in Africa and Africa's understanding of the struggle in America is so important.

We talked about the fact that it was just as important for us in that room to understand each other and to talk about how we could more effectively work together in our support of the liberation movements and the struggle of all oppressed African people.

The students from the lower forms seemed to have had a stronger identification with the film. They responded in enthusiastic support when they saw their brothers fighting the enemy and they reacted when they saw the Portuguese soldiers. The brothers in this group could identify better with this aspect of the film since they are more affected by the military training aspect of their school. The sisters had an enthusiastic response too and were active in the discussion.

Indeed, I felt the showing of the film here was an historical occasion and a tremendous step towards bridging the gap that exists between us. Our experiences may be different but our struggles are the same. All of us felt the very moving and powerful ending to the film as sisters in America proclaimed: "We are an African people!" We began chanting it too, as the film flashed from Washington, D. C. to Africa.

And it all didn't end there; the next day I walked into the classroom and on the board written in big bold letters were the words WE ARE AN AFRICAN PEOPLE.

Sierra Leone Sees Union With Guinea

Conakry (AWA) — During a "Friendship Visit" to Guinea, Sierra Leone president, Siaka Stevens, forecast an eventual unification of his country with Guinea. Speaking to members of Guinea's only political party, the Guinea Democratic Party, Stevens said, "There was a time when Guinea and Sierra Leone were one country, and I am sure that it will not be long before we become one country again."

Stevens toured the country for two days, Oct. 27 and 28, visiting various sites of development. Commenting on Guinea's development policies, Stevens said, "We in Sierra Leone are trying to practice your methods. You have worked very hard in the past and I am certain that it will not be long before you reap the full benefits of your labor and sacrifices."

Relations between the two countries have traditionally been very warm. The highlight of their relationships occurred last year when Guinea sent troops to aid Stevens' government during an attempted coup d'etat.

Antigua Hit By Protests

St. Johns, Antigua (AWA) — Demonstrations continue to disrupt government operations here in the capital of this tiny British colony. Riot police tear-gassed an anti-government demonstration of Oct. 31, staged outside Parliament building. The protest was directed against introduction of legislation designed to limit civil protest in the island colony. Massing around the Parliament, which has recently been the center of protests seeking the end of colonial rule in Antigua, 600 demonstrators stormed the building chanting, "NO PUBLIC ORDER ACT. WE WANT FREEDOM."



SHOWN HERE ARE SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF GUINEA. NOVEMBER 22ND WAS THE 2ND anniversary of the Portuguese invasion of that revolutionary African country. The invasion was repelled by the brave actions of the armed masses of Guinea.

Black Caucus Report Finds Racism In Military

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The "Congressional Black Caucus Report on Racism in the Military" published in the Congressional Record October 14, 1972 sounded the trumpet of the all-too-familiar tone of institutionalized racism within American society. The report made clear that the purpose of the caucus' visits to ten military bases and the three days of open hearings on which the report is based, is not to prove that oppression based on race existed in the military, but to determine the nature and extent of the discrimination and to propose specific action and programs necessary to eliminate the situation.

In its seventeen point recommendation to the Department of Defense and the House Armed Services Committee, the caucus called for reform of the racist nature of the military ignoring their all important duty to educate and organize Black men in the military to deal with their own oppressors and the criminal acts committed daily against them.

Throughout the report, it is made clear that racism is institutionalized throughout all levels of the military as exemplified in areas such as job assignments, promotions, command, and military law. The racial and cultural biases in the job placement and training test are reflected in the disproportionate amount of Black men and women in low skilled jobs.

"In 1971 when the Black servicemen represented 12.1 per cent of all enlisted personnel, they were vastly over represented in low skilled Combat Specialties, 16.3 per cent and in Service and Supply Specialties, 19.5 per cent, comprising only 7.9 per cent of the Communications and Intelligence Specialists and 4.9 per cent of the Electronic Equipment Specialists."

Those brothers who enter the armed services of the US under the assumption that they will get vocational training necessary for a "good job" in civilian life are in for a rude awakening when they discover that they

are in a worse position in the job market after leaving the military than before. For example, the civilian occupation equivalent to a Service and Supply Specialist in the military is a stock boy, shipping clerk or cashier.

The report also points out that there is little or no chance for advancement for the enlisted Black man or officer. In a promotion system dominated by white NCO's and officers, Black men watch their white barracks-mates with the same work records advance with ease to higher grades. "In 1971 white Blacks made up 12.1 per cent of enlisted strength, they were concentrated most heavily in the second lowest pay grade (E-2) and they were represented in the smallest proportion at the top enlisted grade (E-9) 4.2 per cent at the E-9 level."

Not only are brothers affected by injustices in the military but the injustices are burdens to them after they are discharged. The type of discharge one gets is of major importance to his life. Black men are given less than honorable discharges immensely in disproportionate numbers than their white counterparts. For example, in 1970 Black men made up 11.7 per cent of the Air Force and received 28.9 per cent of the less than honorable discharges.

The following is an excerpt from the caucus reports on the administration of military justice and the use of article 15. Often brothers are stuck with less than honorable discharges because of this catch-all code.

No military procedure has brought forth a greater number of complaints and evidences of racial discrimination than has administration of non-judicial punishment (Article 15). Article 15 punishments, administered at the discretion of individual commanders for "minor" offense, has without doubt, resulted in irreparable damage to the service careers of Blacks vastly out of proportion to Black enrollment in the military.

"Testimony was received during the base visits from one

young man who had just received punishment that morning under Article 15. He was given 14 days restriction and 14 days of extra duty for wearing a black armband — a small armband that is worn around the wrist which to the Black soldier is symbolic to the history of slavery of Black people. We additionally talked with a young man there that was told that morning that if he did not pull a black ring off of his finger, which was his way of showing proudly his symbolic history, that he would be court martialed immediately. Both testimony and military statistics demonstrate that Blacks receive Article 15 punishments more often than their white counterparts for identical offenses.

"Nathaniel Jones, General Counsel for the NAACP, in discussing the arbitrary manner in which Article 15's are given, stated:

"So I looked at his file. In his file was a lengthy list of misconducts by White GI's Billy Jones was late to work four days out of the month of August. Tom Smith hit so and so on such and such a day. Nothing was done. One Black GI did the same thing. He was late. He got an Article 15. Another Black GI was involved in a fight. He got an Article 15 or a court martial. Here, gentlemen and ladies, is where I feel the greatest racism comes out. It is in the discretionary use of military justice. When the White soldier commits an offense, this offense is excused. When the Black soldier commits the same offense, he is dealt with harshly. It is these minor punishments, the Article 15, the summary courts martial that lead to the discharges."

"The severity of the punishment for the same offense is greater for the Black than for the White. Besides creating an imbalance against Black in terms of promotions, the accumulations of Article 15's is a common device used by insensitive NCO's and commanders to administratively discharge Black servicemen

Witch hunt for Welfare "frauds"

America's treatment of poor people has long been notoriously cynical and inhumane. One of the groups of America's population treated most contemptuously are those on welfare — many of them Black, Puerto Rican, and Chicano.

Richard Nixon has long put a priority on the reduction of the few services that are given to welfare recipients; as part of this effort, he has attempted to reinforce the stereotype that most welfare recipients are freeloaders, cheating the public out of money they use to buy Cadillacs, color TV sets, fancy furniture, and expensive clothes.

The attempt by the Federal Government to institute phony "welfare reform" legislation is another example of the cynical application of the "work ethic" to America's poor but not her

rich. And the attitudes of Middle Americans towards welfare recipients are, of course, closely tied to their racist attitudes about Black people in general.

Federal, state and local governments have instituted a campaign to cut the welfare rolls by prosecuting welfare "frauds" which are often cases where recipients have to lie in order to get enough money from the miserly welfare departments to support their families.

In the course of this witch hunt, prosecutors are having a wonderful time punishing poor Black people and others for "crimes" which are nothing more than attempts to survive in a society which is criminal in its treatment of people. Here are two of the more outrageous examples.

Atlanta and Charlotte

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Atlanta, Ga. — The mighty state of Georgia, in an effort to "make an example" of welfare "frauds," is suing county resident Mrs. Loma A. Hunt for \$6,200 in past welfare payments. Mrs. Hunt is 75 years old.

Richard Harden, head of the Georgia Department of Human Resources, says that the legal action was "not entered lightly." He claims that Mrs. Hunt collected the money in fraudulent welfare payments received over a period of 10 years. That would mean that Mrs. Hunt "cheated" the state of Georgia out of \$620 per year, or about \$12 a week.

Although state law permits the waiver of repayment of welfare funds collected by fraud if it works too great a hardship on the recipient, Harden says that an investigation carried out by the Department of Human Resources indicates that Mrs. Hunt has enough money to "make restitution to the state" for the entire \$6,200.

Mrs. Hunt disagrees. According to the Legal Aid Society representing her, the elderly woman is penniless. "She doesn't have a thing," they said, adding that Mrs. Hunt was cut off the welfare rolls years ago, has no income, and is living on the help of relatives and friends.

Presumably, if Mrs. Hunt is ordered by the court to repay the money and is unable to do so, she could be imprisoned. Harden and the state, however, are proceeding to court. When asked about the extreme age of the defendant and the questionable circumstances of the case, he replied that all "welfare fraud investigations were conducted with extreme caution and an intense awareness of the human factor involved."

with a resultant loss of veteran's benefits."

"A report by the equal opportunity officer, USARSO, revealed that in the period from June 1, 1970 to July 31, 1971, that 39 per cent of those receiving

Article 15 punishment were Blacks, whereas they comprised only 27.5 per cent of the men assigned to the 193rd Infantry Brigade."

As a result of low level jobs, fewer promotions, and unnecessary bad discharges brothers receive less pay and smaller benefits upon separation from the military.

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Charlotte, N. C. — Two Southern states have apparently decided to attempt to prove the myth that most welfare recipients are cheating the public. In doing so, they have exposed the cruel and inadequate provisions of the welfare system as their own motives for the heartless and unprecedented trials.

In Charlotte, North Carolina, eight mothers pleaded guilty on October 10 to welfare fraud. All eight had apparently told the Mecklenburg County Welfare Department that they were unemployed so that they could continue receiving checks, while in reality they were working jobs to supplement the pitiful welfare stipend. All eight said that they realized they were violating "the law," but that they needed the money to provide for themselves and their children.

The judge, intent on dragging out old welfare stereotypes, asked each of them a series of humiliating questions, including the identity and location of their children's fathers, the kind of furniture they had, whether they owned cars (one sister had bought a car costing \$175), and finished with a classic did they have color televisions? None did.

After the guilty plea, the eight women were allowed to call home to make arrangements for the care of their children, because the judge ordered them held over the weekend until their sentencing. He said that he wanted to "give them a taste of jail."

Blast NATO

Accra (AWA) — The All-African Students Union, headquartered here, has called on NATO countries to stop supplying arms to colonial and minority regimes in Africa. The call was part of a statement supporting President Nasser's appeal for international action to end terrorism. The students asked Nixon to demonstrate his sincerity by appealing to NATO powers to end arms shipments for use against Africans. They also called for the withdrawal of foreign firms from South Africa.

Black Ex-Democrats

Look around at some of your best known Black Democrats; you may be surprised to find that many of them have decided that they would rather switch than fight. Quite a few are now Black Republicans.

The Black Democrats-turned-Republicans trick is, of course, a result of the landslide victory won by Richard Nixon and, in many places, by statewide and local Republicans.

Many Black "leaders" shrewdly guessing a Nixon win, hopped on the bandwagon before the election, in time to claim some of the goodies when the ship came home. Charles Hurst, president of the so-called Malcolm X College, is among many of these political prostitutes who claim that they are not really for the Republicans, just supporting "the two-party system."

Aside from such nonsense, the new trend is significant for two reasons. First, it exposes the shallowness of the former Democrats who are now running behind the white folks in power, trying to get in on the New American Majority.

The second significant factor about the turnaround has more implications: many of the new converts are not politicians, as such, but businessmen, lawyers, doctors, bankers, and other Black "powerbrokers" who use politics to further their own economic interests or personal power.

The Democratic party has historically maintained an image of friendliness towards Black folks, and members of its liberal wing, like McGovern, make liberal noises on issues such as welfare reform, criminal justice, and reduced US aid to Southern African colonialists.

Nixon, on the other hand, presents a "Black" program almost exclusively designed to further certain interests of some Black bourgeois elements. He produced a record consisting of more Black in high federal jobs, more loans to Black businessmen, etc.; nowhere did he even pretend to be concerned with the interests of the masses of Black folk. He made it clear that he intended to develop a small, trustworthy Black elite, and when election time came around, McKissick, etc., were right there on cue.

So many Black "civic and business leaders" have abandoned the rhetoric of the liberals, who pretend to work for Black folks, in favor of the white party which has the power to reward them. They are beginning circulating in the Black community, able to rationalize even Nixon's law-and-order, work-ethic politics, because they have dropped the pretense and the game. They are going for themselves.



THE Struggle in PERSPECTIVE

by NELSON N. JOHNSON YOSU National Chairman

Black People and the Armed Forces

Often when the phrase "Black and Navy, too?" is heard it remains a statement unquestioned. That many Black people neither question nor condemn such blatant propaganda is a sad commentary on the level of consciousness of the race.

While certain segments of the Black community appear either supportive of such slogans or at least unconcerned, many of the Brothers and Sisters garbed in U. S. Navy uniforms are learning through hard experience that you cannot be Black and navy, too.

With racism continuing to emanate from this capitalist structure and being openly fanned by the Nixon-Agnew-Wallace forces, life for Black men and women in the United States war machine is growing increasingly worse. The open outbreak of combat between Black and white U. S. sailors on the navy ship "Kitty Hawk" is a glaring testimony to the state of things in the U. S. armed forces.

The "Kitty Hawk" incident, the protests of Black soldiers in Germany, the refusals to fight in Vietnam, compounded by an infinite list of similar although less publicized occurrences, should cause Black people to place a long series of question marks behind the absurd proclamation that "you can be Black and Navy, too."

The most disturbing aspect of "Black and Navy too," join the Marines and "become a man," and other such slogans is that when we fail to question them we actually come to believe them. What we must do is concretely look at what America is doing when it makes such statements and what we are doing when we fail to question them. For example, it has taken us years to realize that we really are Black. Our Blackness was born out of a rejection of the interests of white America in all its aspects and the affirmation and embracement of the interests of Black people,

not as individuals, but as a collective whole as a nation of people with our own interests to define, seek, and protect.

Although most of us recognize our ties to Black people and thus embrace the concept of us being a nation colonized, many of us do not realize that it is still a long road to liberation. Liberation demands more than a realization of who we are; we must programmatically pursue a course which will gain us liberation. Just to say we are Black is not enough. Black can be attached to almost anything. The U. S. Navy even says, we can be "Black."

Let us look at the phrase, "Black and Navy, too." We have an understanding of "Black," but what about the "and Navy too?" The first question we must pose is whose navy? Navies belong to nations and the reason they are maintained is to protect the nations' interests. If the answer to whose navy is that it is our navy, then there is no contradiction between being Black and navy too. Black denotes our nation, nation denotes our interests, and our interests would be served by our navy. The only problem we run into at this point is that we, meaning Black folk in the U. S., have no navy. The navy belongs to the racist white America.

How sensible is it to proclaim ourselves Black and struggling for self-determination and at the same time belong to the navy of the chief barrier to our total liberation. It is simply not logical to fight with the same army which kills us and others like us under the pretense of being Black.

So again we see a classic case of attempted cooption of the thrust for Black identity and self-determination. In this in-

stance, white folks try to serve a dual purpose. They weaken the meaning of Black and at the same time, they bolster the ranks of their international war machine.

Though we may say here that logically it is absurd to be Black and part of the American navy too, in the face of the economic depression which Black folks are facing, more of our people will probably give it a try. The move toward a high salaried all-volunteer army will obviously draw more Blacks from monitoring the unproductive agencies into the ranks of the U. S. armed forces.

So we see that the plan is already set to continue to force Blacks into the armed services "voluntarily." Then Uncle Sam, the Godfather of the world, will have Black men and women at his disposal to continue his imperialist adventures against oppressed people. Here again the capitalist structure will be served a double helping. As more Blacks join the armed services, then America will have a "legitimate" and less conspicuous method of reducing the population of Blacks in this country since they are no longer essential to the economy.

It is the responsibility of those of us both inside and outside of the American armed forces to expose this trap of "Black and navy too." We must not continue to allow the American propaganda network to mislead and deceive our people. The Brothers on board U. S. S. Constellation made their attempt to alert us. The left will be: whether Black people understand what really happened, in the face of all the negative propaganda now being spread, and move to put an end to these efforts to defuse our struggle.

Words From Our Readers:

Letter from Ben Chavis

A MESSAGE TO AFRICAN PEOPLE ON BLACK SOLIDARITY DAY — NOVEMBER 6, 1972

Habari gani, Brothers and Sisters:

I hope this message will find you all in the best of Blackness on Black Solidarity Day.

First, I must say asante to all of you who have continued to support our struggle for survival in the Black community and from behind the prison walls.

We of African blood here in Central Prison stand firmly in rigid solidarity with you today because together our struggle is one. National and international solidarity among all African people is a must if we are to survive in the world as a people totally free and liberated.

Our struggle in Wilmington, North Carolina, across the South, and all over America for

social and racial justice is only but a part of our total struggle for the complete liberation and total freedom of all our people wherever we might be throughout the African World. In that contest, the factor of time is surely on our side. Consequently, our faith is still very strong even from behind the prison walls. We realize that soon we all will share in the righteous victory over our worldwide oppressors.

In the meantime Brothers and Sisters, efforts in the Black community must continue to awaken the masses of our people. We must continue to awaken them in the manner of Fredrick Douglass, Nat Turner, Marcus Garvey, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Stokely Carmichael, Kwame Nkrumah, Ousou Sadaukai, Nelson Johnson, and Imamu Baraka.

(cont'd on pg. 10)



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The truly African revolutionary press must aid in the defeat of imperialism and neo-colonialism, halting 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 NKURUMAH

UNITED NATIONS REPORT

by Winston Berry (AWA)

U.N. Assembly Approves Decolonization

United Nations (AWA) — The United States has adopted an attitude of arrogance bordering on contempt towards Africa, if not indeed towards the United Nations itself.

In the recent debate on colonialism and apartheid, with which Africa and the United Nations were most intensely involved, the US representative had not one word to say. But when the resolutions were put to the vote in the Special Political Committee and the General Assembly, the US answered, "No." There was no further explanation.

Let us first take the resolution on apartheid. It would urgently request the Security Council to consider the situation in South Africa with a view to adopting measures against apartheid, including a total boycott and isolation of South Africa.

It would further recognize the right of the oppressed people of South Africa to use "all available means" to attain their freedom; and call for greater assistance directly or through the Organization of African Unity to the national movements of the Africans.

The vote on this resolution was 96 for and three against, with 21 abstentions. The three negative votes were cast by Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States. South Africa was absent, or there would have been four negative votes.

P. C. Petrie, speaking for the United Kingdom, said that Britain objected to the implicit endorsement of violence which he said was contained in the

draft. He said Britain could not agree to the total isolation of South Africa. Nor could he approve of the specialized agencies of the UN becoming involved with the liberation movements.

None of this was new, and it probably represented the thinking of the US on the subject. But the US remained mum, except for the "No" vote.

A. A. Mohammed of Nigeria, reflecting the views of other African delegates, said the United States, "the international policeman," had spoken only one word in the debate — "No." Moreover, Mr. Mohammed added, the US had not "had the courtesy to explain its position."

On Nov. 2, five days before the national elections, the vote was taken in the General Assembly on the comprehensive decolonization resolution. The resolution recognized the right of the colonial peoples to self-determination and independence, saying colonialism was incompatible with the UN Charter, the Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on Decolonization.

It further recognized the right to use "all necessary means at their disposal" in their struggle, condemned arbitrary minority regimes and opposed the strengthening of foreign economic interests and the encouraging of the influx of foreign emigrants, while transferring indigenous inhabitants to other areas.

It urged all states, specialized agencies and other UN bodies to aid the national liberation

movements. States were also requested to withhold assistance from Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) until they renounced their present policies.

The vote on the resolution was 99 in favor, five against (France, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States) and 23 abstentions.

The only explanation of a negative vote came from South Africa, whose V.W. Steward called the provisions "unrealistic," and said the resolutions as a whole "tended to condone" the use of violence. Words like "liberation" and "necessary means at their disposal," according to the South African, were "immoral and objectionable."

Since the days of the late Adlai Stevenson, the word "realistic" had been the mainstay of US policy arguments. Now it is being used by the South Africans. By not saying a word, the US delegation left to our imagination whether or not the South Africans speak for their allies.

Three other resolutions, each with Portugal and South Africa opposing, were approved by the Assembly.

They would improve the dissemination of information "on the evils of colonialism," organize a conference of experts to support the victims of colonialism (to be held in Oslo, Norway next year) and institute an annual "Week of Solidarity" with the people of Southern Africa, to begin on May 25, African Liberation Day.



VICE ADM. DAVID H. BAGLEY DISCUSSES RACIAL OUT-break between Black and White seamen.

Racial Tensions Continue To Plague Navy

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

San Diego, Calif. — Despite all the Navy's efforts to squash public information about Black sailors' mounting protests against naval racism, reports of the problems continue to gain widespread media attention.

On November 9, 124 Black sailors refused to board the huge carrier U. S. S. Constellation until a series of grievances were settled. The basic grievances were unequal punishment for Blacks and whites involved in confrontations, biased job assignments for Black sailors, and racist discharge procedures in which Blacks are discharged for things for which whites would not be so harshly punished.

The men refused to respond to an order by the 80,000 ton carrier's captain J. D. Ward to return aboard ship because they feared for their safety if the ship left port without the grievances being settled. When it was clear the men would not be goaded aboard, the navy charged them with being "absent from their stations" and started scheduling "disciplinary hearings" for the brothers. By November 12 over half of the men had met hearings and been meted out punishment.

The situation, however, had started long before November 9. It started while the ship was still at sea when 19 Black sailors were given general discharges within a 3-day period.

When the ship arrived at port in San Diego, Captain Ward ordered the "group of dissidents" ashore because, in Ward's words, "they had threatened to tear the ship up." It was when Ward ordered them back aboard that the brothers and a handful of whites staged the sit-down protest.

The U. S. S. Constellation carries a crew of over 5,000 of which 542 are Black. The Black sailors complained of countless examples of overt racism by the whites aboard ship, especially white officers.

Meanwhile, the top navy officials in the country were in turmoil, trying to affix blame for that incident and the many others currently receiving press attention away from themselves. At times it seemed as if the navy was in a verbal war with itself, as conflicting opinions flooded the media.

Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr. put on his "liberal" hat and blasted navy brass for not following his new procedures "to defuse racial tensions." Virtually all other navy officials, however, let their racism shine brightly in their statements. Adm. U. S. Grant Sharp, said, "Personnel problems in the present Navy can be attributed to the fact that the Navy is now taking in men of lower mental capacity." He was, of course, referring to the new intensive effort to attract Blacks via the slogan, "You can be Black and Navy, too." Sharp went on to add, "Men of lower intellectual capacity can handle only lower type jobs."

John W. Warner, Nixon's Secretary of the Navy, has a slightly different twist to his racist views. He said that the dissenting sailors were a discipline problem. He promised, "We are going to get tougher with those who violate military discipline. We are not going to tolerate such things as sitdown strikes."

Adm. Charles Duncan added his two cents worth, saying the protesters "suffered from mental aberrations."

Of course, lower ranking whites also joined the deluge. A young Airman Apprentice said, "I think the Blacks bring it all on themselves." Another sailor offered the observation that, "As far as I'm concerned, it's the Petty Officers that are responsible for almost all the problems."

Adm. Duncan added a new dimension to the situation when he seemed to tie the rash of "sabotage" acts in the navy to the Black protests. Vice-Adm. David M. Bagley, Chief of Navy Personnel, admitted, however, that "almost all sabotage appeared to have been committed by whites."

But no matter who is doing it, sabotage is on the increase. Reported sabotage cases include:

- a fire which killed three men aboard the aircraft carrier "Saratoga";

- an explosion aboard the cruiser "Newport News," which killed 30 men;

- a fire aboard the carrier "Forrestal";

- extensive machine damage aboard the carrier "Ranger";

- and a recent widespread rash of slashed fire hoses, disconnected valves, damaged gauges, fouling of fresh water, bomb threats, improperly fused bombs, faulty repairs to jets, and oil drainages.

Brothers may not be committing acts of sabotage, but many of the 33,000 Brothers now in the navy are determined to fight against the institutionalized racism.

Opponent Of Nyerere

Washington, D.C. (AANS) — Official African spokesmen have questioned the existence of an organized group of dissident Tanzanians, based in Mozambique, threatening to violently overthrow the government of Pres. Julius K. Nyerere.

Instead, they said, there is a plan, — backed by Western countries and perhaps spearheaded by Portugal, — to use a former Tanzanian government official, Oscar Kambona, as a cover for their own designs of opposing Pres. Nyerere's administration and denying the strength of the African freedom fighters in Mozambique.

A British radio report last week claimed that Tanzanians loyal to Kambona, a past foreign affairs minister, were amassed in a camp in Northern Mozambique's Cabo Delgado province, just to the south of the Tanzanian border.

With the unofficial help of the Portuguese — who claim Mozambique as one of their "overseas territories" but have lost many areas to African freedom fighters over the last 10 years — the group was said to be planning future operations against Nyerere's socialist regime.

Marcelino dos Santos, vice president of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), who is visiting New York this week, denied the possibility of such a camp's existence in the Northern part of Mozambique firstly, he said, because Cabo Delgado is one of five provinces

under control of his freedom fighters.

Such a charge, he added, attempted to deny the existence of liberated areas in Mozambique and thereby discredit the efforts of the FRELIMO guerrillas.

He also asserted that such reports were the products of Portuguese attempts to move against the Tanzanian government, which has consistently supported FRELIMO, and thus blame the action on disgruntled Tanzanians loyal to Kambona.

"The maneuver is a Portuguese one," he declared, "using Kambona to create an atmosphere wherein the world will think anything that comes against Tanzania is not the Portuguese, but Kambona."

ANTI-UJAMAA

Kambona resigned his high ranking governmental position shortly after Pres. Nyerere announced in the Arusha Declaration of 1967 that the country, under his leadership, would pursue a course of development along the lines of socialism (or Ujamaa). He had been considered Nyerere's heir apparent.

Afterwards, Kambona took up residence in Europe, from where he has claimed credit for numerous recent incursions into Tanzania. All, he charged, have been carried out by his supporters, all of them Anti-Nyerere Tanzanian nationals.

Along with this, he has maintained close contact with

many former and current colonial governments, among them Portugal, England, the US and South Africa. Such actions, said a Tanzanian government official here, call into question his financial backing.

Faustin S. Chale, first secretary at the Tanzanian embassy, acknowledged that several incursions into Tanzania had taken place in recent months. He also felt that Kambona — who has consistently voiced staunch opposition to socialism — would be a logical person to advocate them.

But he felt there was good reason to suspect coordinated efforts between Kambona and Britain, Portugal, South Africa and others.

Dos Santos pointed the finger directly at Portugal as Kambona's principal backer.

Any such camp, he said, would have to have set up in a Portuguese — controlled urban zone rather than one of the rural areas, most of which have been liberated by the guerrillas. Moreover, he added, it would have to have been done by the Portuguese, who unable to find anyone in Tanzania to oppose Nyerere's policies, turned to Kambona as a cloak.

"This is not Kambona," he emphasized, "Kambona is nothing. The Portuguese are just using him to try and get a cover."

British Economy Failing; Effects of Colonialism

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

News reports from around the world last week carried the story of the British treasury's decision to freeze wages and profits.

As soon as the dramatic task of providing shelter and subsistence for thousands of British Asians from Uganda had been basically organized enough to consider the problem solvable, the economic climate of Britain grew worse.

In October, workers throughout that nation, especially on the docks, staged a strike to protest the imprisonment of fellow workers who were arrested for refusing to submit to a new labor law that would require laborers to return to their jobs while negotiations were taking place between union and management. This is equivalent to the Taft-Hartly law in the United States.

In Northern Ireland, one of Britain's Vietnams, the cost of maintaining more than 20,000 troops there represents a mounting economic pressure. Only two years ago there were less than 100 troops in Northern Ireland and Britain still had financial difficulties.

Also there is the present and still to come economic pinch which Britain feels and will continue to feel for some time in the future from the large influx of Asians who were deported from Uganda as undesirable aliens.

Gen. Idi Amin felt that many of the 55,000 Asians living in Uganda should leave because they were dominating the retail, small wholesale, and privately owned transportation facilities of the nation.

These present day pressures which have caused the wage-price freeze, floating of the pound, and reforms of the British tax structure, all relate to that nation's past history of colonial domination and empire building.

Britain learned the technique of colonizing another people when it began to exploit the Irish 500 years ago.

Britain went on to perfect its methods of colonial exploitation in Africa and Asia. Gold, diamonds, uranium, and other valuable minerals were stolen from Africa and used to build the industries of Britain. The capital from these resources enabled Britain to dominate world economy for decades.

In Asia, the same process took place. The Indian and Chinese people were exploited for their labor and resources. Nearly a century ago Britain transported thousands of Asians from India into East Africa, where they began to dominate the local retail trade. Now these Asians will be crowding into the already over-populated island of Britain.

The question now is what does Britain plan on doing and how does this relate to African people.

In order to understand the answer to this question we should know something about Britain's internal financial structure and some fundamental factors guiding African-British economic relations.

As many of us know Britain has a market economy that is controlled by a capitalist class. Most of the factories and farms that produce the goods that people need to live on are owned by the capitalists. The British Treasury controls the amount of money produced, the level of interest rates, and the state's

financing mechanism (the tax system). The British Treasury has historically been a very conservative institution. For instance, during the 1960's, when the British economy was very sluggish, the Treasury convinced the existing labor government not to devalue the pound. By clinging to an overvalued pound, trade was prevented from improving. Goods imported from Britain would cost more than goods of the same quantity and type imported from France, for example. Thus, the Treasury frustrated efforts to revive Britain's economy.

Much of the conservatism of the Treasury is a hold-over from Britain's colonial past when the monetary and sterling reserves were bolstered by the constantly growing deposits made by the colonial-held areas.

Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, and the other colonies such as these were forced to deposit their reserve currency in the Bank of England. The Bank could use this money to lend out in the same manner that any commercial bank will take money from your savings account and lend it out or invest it at profitable interest rates.

With the independence of many African nations, Britain was forced to return or at least allow these states to draw freely from their reserves. This caused an outflow of reserves from the Bank of England.

The large debt which Britain incurred because of World War II also caused economic problems.

The British Treasury has been unable to keep up with these changes. Recently it has begun to make a modest attempt to break away from its turn of the century approach to the British economic reality.

The Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, Anthony Barber, announced in June that he was cutting the pound loose from a fixed exchange rate and would let its international price rise and (mostly) fall with supply and demand.

This means that the government can spend what it needs to spend and doesn't have to have a fixed rate of reserves in the Bank of England.

Thus, the 270 year old weekly ritual of announcing an interest rate of price at which the Bank of England would lend funds to the big banks was ended. The minimum lending rate is now automatically fixed at a level somewhat above the rate at which the Treasury auctions off its bills or 91 day notes.

Although the fall in the price of the pound may not be welcomed, because it signals a serious phase in Britain's capitalist development, it will enable British exporters to realistically compete with other nations in the sale of their manufactured products in the Common Market and on the world market.

The freeze on wages and prices is not anything new in Britain. Harold Wilson, the Labor Prime Minister, imposed one in 1966. It is important to note that a Conservative regime has also imposed the wage-price freeze. The point being that whether it is Labor or Conservative, it only matters to a limited degree. If it is necessary in order to maintain the private ownership of the means of production by capitalists then it will be done. President Nixon used the same

reasoning in his wage-price freeze. Barber, the head of the Treasury, also wants to initiate two new reforms. One of which, the new method of determining the minimum lending rate, has already been mentioned.

Barber wants to combine the basic tax on incomes and several major welfare benefits in a single, simple package. The present cumbersome arrangement works something like that in the United States. Employers subtract a sum for income taxes that varies with the dependents each employee supports. Workers here who are entitled to welfare benefits must then apply to a separate department to collect them.

The new system would deduct a flat 30 per cent from all salaries. It would then add on fixed amount, depending on family size — four pounds (about \$9.60) for each wage earner and two pounds more (about \$4.80) for each dependent. If these additions exceeded the tax, the worker would get the difference added to his pay; if the add-ons were less than the tax, his take home pay would be reduced. The whole thing would be done in one transaction, one paycheck. Two of the most important welfare benefits here, the family allowance and family income supplement, would be terminated.

The average married worker in Britain with two children makes about 30 pounds, or about \$72. Under the new system, his take home pay would rise to \$74.40. The take home is only \$67.44 in the past.

This represents an economic method of further securing the support of the laborers for the present economic system — capitalism.

The plan leaves out entirely those making under eight pounds or \$19.20 a week, the very poorest. It does not lift those below the poverty line, perhaps 20 pounds a week or \$48, to a guaranteed level. The tax also lacks any type of progression. All incomes, regardless of size, will pay the same 30 per cent. These are just two examples of the way in which these changes are only superficial.

From this type of movement within Britain it can only be expected that her trading habits with South Africa and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) will grow and strengthen, unless the African members of the Commonwealth and all African nations trading with Britain realize that they can take full advantage of Britain's poor economic situation. Nigerian oil along with petroleum products from North Africa are the life blood of Britain's industries. The British are losing no time or money in developing their own supply of this much needed commodity.

Although a movement such as this is a long way from being implemented, the facts show that a move such as this would have a real effect on the failing British economy.

Forward ever,
Backward never!
— CPR

DOCK WORKERS IN ENGLAND VOTE TO STAY ON STRIKE. Sagging British economy is still run as if her former colonial "empire" were intact.

Ruwa Chiri Still Fights Deportation

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Chicago, Illinois — The U. S. Immigration authorities are apparently carrying out their decision to make Ruwa Chiri an example for African-born activists.

Brother Chiri, born in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), underwent on November 13 the latest of a series of harassments and threats from the Immigration Department. On this occasion he was given three days notice of a 2 1/2 hour inquisition session. Chiri, who is fighting the attempt to deport him back to Zimbabwe, has been active in political organizations and events since he came to this country. Several of these activities were the subject of questions from the officials; one thing they seemed to be especially concerned about was the statement which Brother Chiri read before the Rhodesian Information Bureau on African Liberation Day, May 27, 1972. In addition, Brother Chiri was asked about other political speeches or statements he has made about his membership in various organizations, about why he couldn't return to Zimbabwe — he was even asked why, since he is an "English" citizen, he gave his son an African name and not an English one!

When Chiri pointed out that his deportation to Zimbabwe would mean his certain arrest and disenfranchisement, he was asked if he knew of any cases of

such action being taken against politically active Africans. "Bishop Abel Muzorewa, head of the African National Congress, is now under house arrest in Zimbabwe for remarks he made in this country," said Chiri. In addition, he pointed out his own cousin Farai Maitama, a former student at Cornell, was victimized for his political beliefs.

All of these questions, of course, were a charade, because the U. S. Immigration knows what Ruwa Chiri has been doing in this country and knows what will happen to him if he is returned to Zimbabwe.

After being fingerprinted and photographed, and after refusing to answer questions about friends, associates, etc., Brother Chiri signed a statement saying that he would, if necessary, voluntarily depart the United States — what he means is the Government will not pay for his leaving. This is important to Ruwa Chiri right now for one reason: if they pay the fare, they also determine the destination.

Even with the threat of deportation over his head, Brother Chiri continues to struggle, for he maintains that "this entire wave of deportation against political conscious Africans is an attempt to silence us and keep us inactive. They're trying to make an example of me and several other brothers and sisters; and we have a responsibility to the struggle we must resist."

New York White Mob Beats Brother to Death

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

New York — One Black youth is dead and another is seriously wounded as a result of brutal beatings from white teenagers in a station section of New York City.

Fifteen year old Derrick Johnson was beaten to death on October 23 near a playground in the South Village, a predominantly white neighborhood in Manhattan, where he and another brother, William Sanders, were playing. In the middle of the neighborhood is a public trade school which a number of Black high school students now attend. All fall white Nazi-youth-like hoodlums have attacked Black students coming to and from school. And this violence, unchecked by police or school authorities, has now culminated in the death of a fifteen year old youth.

According to a New York post reporter, at least 20 whites, residents of the neighborhood, watched as 20 to 30 white youth viciously attacked the two young Black men with clubs, chains, sticks, and baseball bats. Men in a social club nearby reportedly yelled "Kill the bastard" and "Get the

nigger." All of the neighborhood's residents have now told police that they saw, heard, and know nothing.

And so America has another Emmett Till; this time, though, the scene is not the back woods of Mississippi, but the cold concrete of "Fun City" streets. In all likelihood, this latest lynch mob will go untouched, hidden in the silence of the witnesses, free to attack innocent and unarmed Black youth again.

Rap Brown
Trial Starts
NOV 27
SUPPORT
HIM !!!

Events Preceding Murder of 2 Students

Background to Baton Rouge

Recently a wave of demonstrations and protests swept Black college campuses in Texas and Louisiana. Southern Universities in Baton Rouge and New Orleans, Grambling in northern Louisiana, and Texas Southern University in Houston were the sites of Black student and faculty unrest.

At Texas Southern University, the dean of the Law School led a boycott which included faculty and all 282 law students in protest of inadequate facilities and the failure of the administration to "meaningfully respond" to the needs of the law school. TSU operates one of few law schools at predominantly Black universities in the country and it, like most of the rest, is the victim of "non-support."

Protests at the three Louisiana campuses, however, have received much wider media attention because of their magnitude and intensity. The protests were sparked on the campus of Southern University in Baton Rouge, which, with an enrollment of 8,000 is the largest Black university in the country. The situation was touched off when 28-year-old Dr. Charles Wydel resigned as head of the Psychology Department charging that the administration of Dr. G. Leon Netterville was tying his hands in his efforts to develop a first-rate department of Psychology.

The resignation of Dr. Wydel sparked the students to act on an extremely widespread list of long-standing grievances at the university — a list of demands which eventually included a call for the resignation of 67-year-old Dr. Netterville as head of the Southern University System which also includes the New Orleans campus.

A coalition of 41 campus organizations came together, formed "Students United" and drew up a 3,890 word list of demands which included problems in every facet of the university's operation from calls for proper equipment and competent staff to medical and sanitation problems.

A day later students at Southern University at New Orleans (SUNO) seized the administration building and presented a similar list of long-standing grievances including a demand for the resignation of Dr. Emmitt Bashful, dean of SUNO campus.

Also on that day 500 students at Grambling College in the northern part of the state, marched on the school's administration building with grievances of their own. That night 25 persons were arrested at Grambling after fires were set in the dormitories and gymnasium on campus. For the next 10 days, activities at the campuses were fast and varied as the students sought every means possible to resolve their just demands.

New Orleans campus students at SUNO (New Orleans) exhibited a high degree of organization and political maturity. They clearly outlined in their literature that the building take-over was not a spontaneous action but arose from an analysis of the conditions which surround the establishment and perpetuation of inadequately funded and operated Black institutions like SUNO. When Dr. Bashful resigned, thus meeting one of their demands, they quickly pointed out that his resignation was not the primary issue at stake. Other matters such as curriculum restructuring, better handling of scholarship funds; health care; better wages for campus employees; and reevaluation of the uses of campus symbols (flags, etc.) were equally as important.

The SUNO students showed they had an understanding of economic-political relationships. When making a demand for exploitative caterer's contracts to be terminated and vending machine operation to be placed under student control they stated, "The people's needs are to be placed ahead of the profit objective."

A special issue of the campus newspaper went on to sum up the demands stating, "There must be an end to the educational exploitation of

Black students...it is not the Southern University education system that is under siege, but the educational system as a whole that exists within this country and maintains its oppression."

BATON ROUGE CAMPUS

Students at the Baton Rouge campus readily took their demands to the newly elected governor Edwin Edwards when it appeared that campus administration would not respond. First, however, they presented their demands to Dr. Netterville and asked him for a response. One of the student leaders, Ricky Hill stated to him, "We are serious about our education and we are serious about what we are doing."

When Netterville casually dismissed the demands, the students marched six miles to the State Board of Education and then to the office of Governor Edwards. Edwards met with a small delegation for ten minutes and established a larger meeting for two days later. When the larger meeting with the all-white State Board of Education came about, the students were promised an "investigation" to cover a 30-day span. The students rejected this put-off.

The next day the governor proposed a different type of committee, this one to include students and Black legislators — a committee called the Black Blue Ribbon Committee. The students accepted the principal of the committee but had some problems with the composition and long time period attached to the committee's report.

BACK AT NEW ORLEANS

Meanwhile, back at SUNO students were entering their ninth day of occupation of the administration building, the governor was becoming uneasy and the National Guard who had been sent to each campus were getting anxious. Governor Edwards gave them until 1 p.m. Thursday (November 9) to vacate the building or face his armed troops. The confrontation never materialized, how-



DEAN BASHFUL OF SOUTHERN AT NEW ORLEANS RESIGNED as a result of student protest. (Photo courtesy SUNO Observer)

ever, as Dr. Bashful resigned, the students were promised amnesty and the students left the building leaving it cleaner than it was when they took it over.

Not to be overlooked in the situation was the usual attempt by the white power structure to use Black lackeys to quell the movement. On two occasions, representatives from the Governor's office came to SUNO to try to persuade students to give up their struggle. On November 12, another special assistant,

Jim Wayne, was sent. "Brother" Wayne, a lawyer and former Southern student, was appropriately arrayed in a denim suit complete with a liberation patch. But when students rejected him in his petty role, he conceded to giving the false impression of having any genuine influence.

Later that day Governor Edwards met with students in an hour-long meeting in which he promised that the Black Blue Ribbon Committee would be effective.



TIM THOMAS, YORU COORDINATOR OF YOUTH AFFAIRS WAS IN Louisiana from November 10-15, speaking to the student bodies on both the Baton Rouge and New Orleans campuses of Southern University.



WOUNDED STUDENTS ARE EVACUATED FROM SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY AFTER "LAW enforcement officers" opened fire on the unarmed group.

10,000 Migrant Workers In Up state New York



BRO. GARY LAWTON WAS EVICTED FROM THE COURT room during his trial.

Black Defendant is Barred From Courtroom

INDIO, Cal. (ANNS) — The first highpoint in the trial of three Blacks accused of killing two white police officers came last week when the principal defendant — Gary Lawton — was expelled from the courtroom by Judge Warren Slaughter.

Lawton's eviction came moments after he rose and referred to a key prosecution witness, Riverside patrolman Ronald S. Lund, as a liar.

Lawton was led from the courtroom and placed in an adjoining room where he has since had to listen to his own trial over a loud speaker.

Judge Slaughter has said the defendant would be allowed in the courtroom if he promised no more such actions would occur. So long as such witnesses are on the stand, said Lawton, he could make no such guarantee, and he thus remained in the next room through the close of last week's testimony.

Lawton and two others — Nehemiah Jackson and Larrin Gardner — are on trial here for the April, 1971 ambush slaying of two patrolmen in a park in Riverside, about 70 miles from Indio.

Lawton's statements to Lund came when the policeman identified Lawton as the person he had allegedly seen running from the scene of the killing as he (Lund) arrived to answer a call for help from the ambushed patrolmen.

Lund's appearance on the witness stand was somewhat unexpected because he had not taken part in the May, 1971 preliminary hearing, even though he is now considered the prosecution's principal eyewitness.

It was pointed out in later cross examination by Atty. David Epstein, that Lund had not filed out a report on seeing anyone at the scene of the incident until six weeks after it had occurred and Lawton had been taken into custody.

His identification of Lawton is said to have been made while under hypnosis from looking at some 80-100 police file photos.

RACIALLY BIASED
In cross-examining the witness, Epstein dwelled heavily on these kinds of circumstances and solicited other testimony

which, he said afterwards, clearly showed that the policeman was racially biased in all his perceptions.

Among the things pointed to by Epstein were the following: Lund admitted on the stand that he had told fellow officers he came to the scene to "kill a nigger," something he wanted to do more than anything else in life. Had he seen someone Black at the time, he said, he probably would have killed him.

The clothes worn by the man seen by Lund did not match those of Lawton, and though Lund said he saw the defendant being yelled at by other officers in the area, none of the other policemen has signed statements to substantiate such claims.

One of the major contentions of the defense is that the persons seen by officers did not match Lawton's description in either dress or physical appearance. According to some reports, the fleeing suspects were white.

Epstein said at the end of the week's proceedings that having his client in another room would definitely hinder the possibility of providing an adequate defense, since it limited their ability to confer. But he was not angered with Lawton about the move and even felt it could be advantageous.

"He did it in a very dignified way," said Epstein. "I think that if the jury has any decency at all, they will understand why

he did it and I really hope the jury is going to support him on it."

Lawton's wife, Chukia, also supported her husband's moves by posing the question, "What man — or anybody righteous — would sit up there and let somebody lie on them like that and not say something about it?"

The next two weeks of the trial are expected to be consumed with further presentations by the prosecution, under the direction of deputy district attorney Terry Boren.

Nothing is
Permanent
But Change

WAYNE COUNTY, New York (LNS) — Drive down any road and you will see them haunting the narrow band of fruit farms that line the shores of Lake Ontario from Niagara to Oswego. Sometimes they may be camouflaged by the rows of apple, pear or cherry trees; or other times they will be taken for the chicken coops, barns and tool sheds they once were. But then you will see a line of weathered garbages or a cinder-block row of cells. Next to it, a privy or an open sewer. A door that flaps open with the wind reveals a common shower room.

You are seeing a migrant camp. And if you are willing to risk your tires on the rutted, rocky road, drive in and inhale the depravity.

Don't be surprised if a handful of curious or hostile faces appear at every window and door. Strangers are uncommon in the migrant camps and generally not welcome.

Wretched as the scene is, it means home for the nearly 10,000 seasonal farm workers who migrate north from the citrus belt of central Florida each summer to the upper rim of New York State for its fruit harvest.

Yet home is a cruel word to describe a single room that might house up to eight people, that has no inside plumbing and maybe not even running water, that is often unheated and uninsulated, whose roof might leak and whose windows stay broken all summer.

But for the migrant farm workers who are economically and socially isolated from the predominantly white, middle-class communities that surround them, there are few alternatives.

In the Wayne County towns of Sodus, Williamson, Huron, On-

tario and Rose, located midway between Syracuse and Rochester, where the upstate migrant population peaked at more than 2,000 this year, only a handful of farm laborers can be said to be living in conditions approaching decency. Utter squalor is the rule in migrant housing.

Substantiating statistics are difficult to dredge up. Housing codes are non-existent in the county; health codes are honored in the breach. Growers and public officials are generally tight-lipped when pushed for information.

Many migrant laborers are willing to detail their plight. From them is being drawn a portrait of determination and despair. Determination to remain free, despite overwhelming odds, from the economic and psychological shackles of poverty.

Robert Turner says that instead of coming north each season, he would rather stay in Florida and be a truck driver. But he is unskilled and Black — two major handicaps back in Haines City — and he has not been able to find work outside of migrant stream. At age 23, newly married and with only a ninth-grade education, he must deal with survival before personal aspirations.

Survival means working from 7 a.m. to sunset picking apples for 20 cents a bushel. Survival means enduring the indignity of having wages eroded by debts to the camp store, where he must shop or be fired. Survival means maintaining a sense of self-worth each night when he comes "home" to a hovel carved out of the corner of a barn, where the nearest water is a half-mile away and where not even the simplest kind of privy exists.

George Ballard has been migrating almost 30 years. His

story is not much different, only its rough edges are somewhat smoothed from the years of trying. He optimistically describes his sheet-rocked cabin as "better than what most folks have to put up with." He says he doesn't want to answer the survey questions "because it might stir things up."

The interviewer points out he has a right to better plumbing facilities than an enamel pot in the corner. "No, no," says George quietly. "Things could be a lot worse. Believe me, I've seen them a whole lot worse."

National organizations have identified Wayne County as having some of the worst housing in the country. The Housing Assistance Council, a non-profit, private funding group, has extended an interest-free loan to WHO Inc. The Rural Housing Alliance, a similar group, has provided technical assistance and funding sources for CASH.

But this is just a drop in the bucket. At least 220 camps remain across the county. The farming and business communities which could benefit as much from the improved environment of decent shelter for their work forces the migrants themselves remain — with few exceptions — stubborn in their ignorance and resistance of change.

The migrant problem does in fact "go away." By mid-November, when the apple harvest is completed, farm workers will for the most part leave. The immediacy of their troubles will appear to pass; but just as sure as winter turns to spring, the migrants will be back. And with them will return the horrors of another season in migrant camps, made all the more intense by a year of inaction.

More Oil

In Africa

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA (AANS) — Significant stores of oil and natural gas have been discovered in the East African nation of Ethiopia, according to a statement by its emperor, Haile Selassie.

Emp. Selassie made the announcement while addressing the Ethiopian Parliament during his traditional address from the throne, which occurs each year at the beginning of the fall session.

The emperor said that the mineral deposits had been located in one of the country's Southern provinces, Bale, where a subsidiary of the Tenneco Corp. of Houston, Tex. has been exploring on a 50 million acre tract.

Chavis letter

con't from pg. 6

We must awaken the masses to hear the thousands of loud cries of our people in the prisons today.

So my central message on Black Solidarity Day is: CONTINUE TO AWAKEN THE MASSES OF OUR PEOPLE BECAUSE IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS IT IS THE MASSES OF AFRICAN PEOPLE WHO WILL DETERMINE AND MAKE OUR ULTIMATE HISTORY.

Be strong brothers and sisters and struggle on to free Mother Africa and all her scattered children.

With undying love,
Brother Ben Chavis
North Carolina Central Prison



SOUTH VIETNAMESE TROOPS RIDE ON TO BATTLE AS the war continues to bring suffering upon Vietnamese people.

Insect Warfare in Vietnam?

NEW YORK (LNS) — A recent report from Liberation Press Agency of South Vietnam charges the United States has been using "insect warfare" in Vietnam.

The report claims that on July 27, 1972 two U. S. aircraft dropped thousands of plastic containers over the Song Ha district of Quang Ngai Province in South Vietnam. When the containers opened five days later each one released hundreds of insects which attacked

the rice crops and destroyed up to two-thirds of it in some villages.

Quang Ngai Province is a well known center of National Liberation Front sympathizers and has been under heavy attack for several years. The village of My Lai, site of the 1968 massacre, is located in this province.

A spokesman for the Pentagon denied the charges and claimed that "there is no such thing going on" in Vietnam.

The Real Jamaica: Exposing the Myths

The following is the third, and final part of a series, written by Brother Horace Campbell, a native of Jamaica now residing on the continent.

The Tourist industry, which is second to bauxite as a dollar earner, demonstrates clearly the colonial position of Jamaica. Like mining, the tourist industry is a sacred cow of the Jamaican government. For instance, part of its rationale for expelling the African patriot Walter Rodney was that the ideas of Black power adversely affected the tourist trade.

The Tourist industry is a service, the demand for which is largely external and this is determined by both domestic and foreign factors. In spite of this fact the Government is investing in the building of hotels and handing them over to foreign capitalists instead of building houses for the poor of Jamaica. Tourism brings most of the benefits to the white expatriates. In 1971 more than 302,000 tourists visited Jamaica.

Jamaica's physical beauty gives it tremendous potential as a tourist center but the physical beauty and pleasant climate is not enjoyed by the majority of Jamaicans. The North Coast between Negril and Port Antonio is virtually a foreign country to most Jamaicans. The only Jamaicans to be seen are maids, waiters, golf caddies and taxi drivers. The current film by the Jamaica Tourist Board has two Black people in it whereas there are many whites. The ads in North America, a resort cottage, rent a car, rent a beach and rent a nanny. The historic continuum of slavery is enacted by the government policy to suggest that white visitors can rent Black women to work. The sad fact is that many of these women in the rural areas and the North Coast have no other means of employment, other than that of prostitution when the American sailors come from Guantanamo Bay on the week-end.

The average tourist hardly comes in contact with a Jamaican worker or peasant. The Tourist industry builds an artificial world of Miami-style hotels. The entire diet, down to garden produce, is imported from the United States. Even the furniture is imported from the United States. Consequently, the Jamaica government has to subsidize the industry unknowingly. Estimates are that more than 70 cents out of every dollar which is spent by tourists in Jamaica goes back out in the form of profits or to pay for imported foodstuff which could be grown in Jamaica, given a more rational agricultural policy. Concomitant to this is the fact that there are beaches which are private, only used by the expatriates. The fact that most of the tourists are white and North American intensifies the class color tension in Jamaica. The expatriates have also bought real estate and have built homes with the most modern facilities, thus driving home to the unemployed their relative deprivation.

The banks, supermarkets, modern housing, traffic jams, department stores and Kentucky Fried Chicken create the outward appearance of prosperity, but the masses never see this affluence.

The penetration of North American capital plus the

closing down of some of the sugar estates has led to the ruin of the poor peasantry. This is turning Jamaica into a virtual powder keg. Historically, the sugar industry played a major role in the economy of Jamaica. Many Black workers labored under conditions which approximated slavery for large plantations which are operated by expatriates and white Jamaicans, the descendants of slave owners. Low profits and Britain's impending entry into the Common Market led to the withdrawal of major foreign capital from the ownership of cane lands and cane farming. (From, Monymusk and Bernard Lodge). The large foreign capitalists dominated the marketing of sugar in the United States, Britain and Canada. WISCO (the West Indian Sugar Company) at Pimento and Monymusk were responsible for one-third of the annual production of sugar. The government has paid the companies more than \$20 million for the land after more than 100 years of operation in Jamaica. Many sources in Jamaica suggest that the companies needed the money to help their enterprises in other parts of the world, for example, South America, where production of sugar is more profitable and they can get Black slave labor.

While the militancy of the small farmers and workers has led the government to buy lands given up by foreign capitalists, the government has pinned its hopes of continued sugar production on local estate owners and cane farmers. The fact is that Jamaica's sugar cannot withstand the competition of beet sugar from Europe and cheaper priced sugar from Australia and South Africa.

Jamaica still provides employment for white workers in the metropolitan countries by exporting her employment opportunities in the shape of raw materials, a and importing higher priced products. At the present time Jamaica imports most of its food; this includes eggs, meat, dairy products and even vegetables and fish - all of which could be produced in Jamaica under different agricultural organization.

The stagnation of the rural areas has resulted in a state of crisis. When the marginal sugar estates go out of production the jobless workers join the urban unemployed. This situation has led to serious social unrest. This unrest is expressed in different ways - sometime fratricidal struggles and at other times attacks on the imperialists or their local agents. The official response to the social unrest has been serious repression by the police. In 1963 the Jamaican government signed a mutual defense treaty with the United States. Since then the U.S. has been actively participating in the training of Jamaican police. The Government has sanctioned the use of social repression to maintain the present system.

In 1972 ten years after independence, the local agents of the metropolitan bourgeoisie will go through the 'British' process of election while many of the people are disenfranchised. The use of ganja (marijuana) by a great number of the people has created a virtual sub-culture. Most of these people would not go through the process of being photographed, fingerprinted and enumerated

in order to be able to vote.

The reactionary trade unions, which are the most important social basis of the political parties, continue to fail the masses of the working people. They are being duped by the phoney Jamaicanization of industry, which is nothing more than a front for foreign imperialists. The farcical two party system encourages fratricide among the unemployed; this is especially true in West Kingston where young people shoot each other down for political bandits.

The groups who now try to work among the masses do so under the most adverse circumstances, and it behooves progressive Black people everywhere to send educational material and money to the groups working in Jamaica. In spite of the fact that the government stifled extra-constitutional opposition, there are groups working actively to harness the seeds of discontent being sown by the imperialists and their local lackeys.

The Government has banned all marches and demonstrations since 1968. They have crushed the only paper, A-BENG, which spoke to, and for, the masses of the people. In spite of this repression there are spontaneous uprisings of the people like the Coral Gardens uprising of 1963, riots against Chinese merchants in 1966 and in 1968 violent demonstrations against the banning of the freedom fighter and scholar Walter Rodney.

It is time that Black people in North America begin to understand the nature of the struggle in the Caribbean. The recent upsurge of intellectual interest in Pan Africanism has permitted many of our brothers to forget that African people inhabit the territories of the Caribbean and Latin America. The struggle in the Caribbean should also demonstrate that the Black bourgeoisie can be just as brutal and repressive as his white master. Many Black Americans ignore that fact and take pride in the 'Black' leaders of the Caribbean. Their ignorance of the duplicity of Guyana's Forbes Burnham is proof of this.

The determination of oppressed people to win their liberation has proved that total emancipation can come about in the face of automatic weapons or atomic intimidation. Black people all over the world face a historical responsibility to support serious liberation struggles. As Franz Fanon said, "Every generation out of relative obscurity will come to discover its destiny - this destiny can either be fulfilled or destroyed."

Some members of the previous generation sold us down the drain for crumbs from the imperialists. Blackness must be qualitatively different from whiteness. We must not replace white control by Black puppets, as in the case of Jamaica. There are Black people in Jamaica working for genuine liberation under the most adverse conditions. Serious Africans everywhere must seek to expose this myth of racial tranquility and economic progress as propped up by the Jamaican petit-bourgeoisie.

The seeds of revolution are being sown in Jamaica and serious revolutionaries everywhere must see to it that these seeds bear fruit.



GUARD WORKERS SHOWN IN ONE OF THEIR MANY STRUGGLES WITH racism in the different Federal agencies.

Agriculture Workers Hold Racism Hearing

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Agriculture Task Force Against Racial Discrimination, ATFARD, held a series of hearings against the government for their racist practices. These Black workers heard testimonies from employees in the Agriculture Building in Washington, D. C. on Monday and Wednesday, November 13 and 15.

The hearings arose from a letter written to D. C. Delegate Walter Fauntroy from Assistant Secretary of Administration Frank Elliott this past September. In the letter Elliott told Fauntroy there was no need to question Black agriculture employees about racism within that department. Elliott claimed that there was no racism within the department of Agriculture. Fauntroy read the letter at the hearings he held for government employees. At this time Black workers from many of the government agencies testified to the racist practices in the various government agencies. As a follow-up to these hearings the ATFARD hearings came about.

ATFARD is hearing com-

plaints from Blacks from 17 of the 30 agencies that make up the Department of Agriculture. Those brothers and sisters employed at the other 13 agencies will be called upon to testify later.

One spokesman at the hearings said that what existed in the Agriculture Department was "institutional racism." The worker went on to say that the Department of Agriculture first of all does not want to hire Blacks. After Blacks are finally hired they are the objects of many racist acts by their white bosses and co-workers. Most people pointed out what is so well known — racism does exist in these agencies. An ATFARD member said, "We are here to fight racism. ATFARD and GUARD (Government Employees United Against Racial Discrimination) are against racism. That is one reason we have organized."

ATFARD members say they will continue to do all they can to expose the Agriculture Department's racist practices to the community. The group is chaired by recently re-elected chairman Jerome Butler. Co-chairmen are Carol Claggett and Bob Clemons.

U.S. in Philippines

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
Recent actions by dictator Ferdinand E. Marcos reveal that pressure from internal revolutionary forces have been a key factor in causing him to make at least a token gesture at curtailing the rights of U. S. businessmen in the Philippines.

A year from this July 3, 1974, the special business rights granted to Americans in the Philippines will be terminated if the final draft of the Philippines' new constitution is approved.

In 1946, just after the second World War, the United States arranged for the Philippines to have an American-styled constitution. This made it possible for white American businessmen to ruthlessly exploit the people and natural resources of the Philippines with the same 'privileges' of local businessmen. These 'privileges' were called parity rights. Thus, for 28 years American businessmen dominated the economic and political life of Filipinos.

The new constitutional draft provision states, that "the interim National Assembly shall provide for the disposition of all rights, interests or property" acquired under the parity arrangement.

Uncertainty about how this disposition will be made is what worries American businessmen here now.

American investment in the Philippines is estimated between \$500 million and \$1 billion. One reliable source believes that about one-fifth of the American investment could still be affected by the eventual disposition of parity rights.

In the case of American companies owing land from which they have exploited the natural resources, for example, it is uncertain whether they will be compensated for their assets or if they will be allowed to enter a new lease agreement after Filipinos acquire ownership.

The new clause, in effect, repeats a Philippine Supreme Court ruling of last August, now being appealed, which said that American parity rights would end as of July.

American businessmen, however, are fearful that the constitutional reference is hardly compatible with President Ferdinand E. Marcos' declared plan to create a more favorable climate for foreign investment. Marcos, during the early fall, established a marshal law in the Philippines. He has jailed many of his liberal and left wing opponents in addition to launching an aggressive campaign against the revolutionary forces entrenched throughout the countryside.

Smoke Screen Surrounds

Amin, Asians and Tanzania

by Malik Chaka

DAR ES SALAAM - Since his rise to power via a reactionary military coup, General Idi Amin Dada has occupied a prominent place in the world press on four different occasions. The headlines resulted from the coup, two major military confrontations with Tanzania, and the recent expulsion of Asians.

Much has been obscured by focusing on the events receiving extensive press coverage. The fundamental questions of the relationship of the Ugandan economy to international finance capital and the classes and strata supporting the military dictatorship provide the key to understanding the chaos prevailing in Uganda.

Uganda unlike Tanzania and Kenya, its partners in the East African Community, did not have large agricultural estates or European settlers. It developed this way as a result of British colonial policy of encouraging the production of raw materials for the empire's industries. This policy was reinforced by the failure of experimental European owned plantations in the early 1900's.

The contradiction between the African majority and Asians introduced by Britain was sharpened by Asian prominence in sugar and the commercial sector and the development of a new class of African capitalist cotton and coffee farmers in Buganda. Two capitalist classes now faced each other. A stronger Asian commercial, agricultural, and later manufacturing class was opposed by an African agricultural capitalist class supported and backed by an overwhelming majority of African workers and peasants.

The development of this African capitalist class in Buganda, site of the political and commercial centre of Kampala, was decisive in the country's future development. Buganda was one of three African feudal kingdoms in Uganda ruled by indirect rule. The hereditary leader, the Kabaka, was generally allied with the capitalist class.

The conflict between Asians and Africans took the form of campaigns demanding participation in the industries

processing coffee and cotton in the mid 1940's. It exploded into riots in 1948 and 1949. The period prior to independence was marked by an African boycott of all Asian shops. At independence the objectives of the campaigns and boycott were not realized. The Asians still firmly held the reins of power of the middle level of the economy.

The formation of nationalist political parties in the 1950's and 1960's in Uganda followed the familiar path to independence under the leadership of Dr. Milton Obote and the Uganda Peoples Party (UPP) in 1962. The UPP paid a high price to defeat the rival Democratic Party (DP). It formed an alliance with the new Kabaka Yekka (Kabaka Only Party), a group with the backing of the Buganda establishment. This tribal grouping marked the re-entry of Buganda into politics after a five year semi-boycott to support its claims to federal status in an independent Uganda.

The alliance resulted in the election of the Kabaka to the presidency in 1963, but it didn't survive. Almost immediately conflict developed because of different interpretations of the status of the Buganda Kingdom and heated controversy over the lost counties detached from the Kingdom of Bunyoro by the British and given to Buganda for its help against Bunyoro.

Buganda lost parliamentary strength as a result of defections from the Kabaka Yekka Party. At the same time it refused to honor the constitutional clause for a referendum to be held in the lost counties not less than two years after independence.

The action of the KY Party and the increased parliamentary strength of the UPP allowed Obote to break the alliance in late 1964. He followed with the referendum in November 1964 against Buganda's opposition. Two of the three counties opted for transfer to Bunyoro by a landslide vote and the President, the Kabaka, refused to sign the necessary legislation. Obote using his constitutional powers signed the legislation and the counties were transferred.

The opponents entry into UPP

immediately presented problems for Obote. By February 1966, an anti-Obote and pro-Buganda group seized control of the Buganda section of the UPP. These forces attempted to oust Obote from leadership under the pretext of ministerial involvement in gold smuggling.

The pro-Buganda UPP demanded an inquiry into the allegations. Obote called for the investigation, but immediately arrested five ministers for intriguing with Buganda. It was followed by suspension of the constitution for six weeks followed by a new constitution. The new constitution changed the powers of the kingdoms and created a new executive presidency filled by Obote.

The tension in Buganda over the new constitution took the form of an ultimatum by the Lukiiko, the Buganda traditional legislature, for the Obote government to withdraw from Buganda. The Uganda army stormed the Kabaka's palace and he fled the country to London.

Obote extended the constitutional reforms of 1966 after the flight of the Kabaka. They abolished the kingdoms and created a strong unitary state. The unitary state and strong executive powers allowed Obote to move the country to the left. These changes were contained in the Common Man's Charter. A MOVE TO THE LEFT. It provided for sixty percent government ownership in all larger industrial and commercial concerns.

These changes brought Uganda clear to its progressive neighbor Tanzania and earned it the wrath of Britain and other imperialist nations. The imperialists feared a strong East African Community linked to mineral rich Zambia by a Chinese built railroad.

In January of 1971, Obote went to an important Commonwealth meeting in Singapore to push the case of the African majority in minority ruled Zimbabwe. The imperialists struck in his absence in the person of British and Israeli trained General Idi Amin Dada.

Amin's seizure of power coincided with rumors he would be dismissed. His imminent dismissal stemmed from Obote's



UGANDA'S PRESIDENT IDI AMIN AT PRAYER SERVICE in Mosque with Ugandan chief Sheikh Abdurrazzaq Matovu.

le's suspicion that he was responsible for the death of General Oboya, his chief rival in the army and the disappearance of two and a half

million pounds of public money allocated to the army. The unpopular nature of the coup was evident in the fighting going on within the army and the large number of soldiers going to the bush to wage guerrilla struggle.

The attitude of the imperialists was clear. Britain offered immediate diplomatic recognition and was echoed by the puppet regime of Russia in Ghana. The international agencies, the IMF and World Bank, of the imperialists followed Britain's lead by increasing the standard drawing rights of Uganda after the coup and extending IMF standby credit in July of 1971.

The progressive African States led by Tanzania, Zambia, Somalia and Guinea condemned the coup. They also led the diplomatic offensive at the OAU which initially led to the council of ministers not taking a position on the Amin government. The progressive states prevented the neo-colonial puppets from immediately recognizing the dictatorship.

Amin's bases of power were the capitalist, both Asian and African, the Buganda feudalist, and sections of the army whose allegiance was based on rapid promotions and increased pay. The World Bank paper of May 1972 reported military spending in May 1972 was at least four times that of May of 1970.

Amin's recent actions against Israel, Asians and the recall of the High Commissioner from London must not be confused with anti-imperialism or moves to Africanize the economy. They are the desperate moves of a man trying to control an explosive situation.

The expulsion of the Israelis who assisted in the 1971 coup was based on Amin's inability to pay debts owed to the Zionist State. The Zionists refused to continue certain projects unless the debts were repaid.

Amin's call for the expulsion of non-Ugandan Asians was an attempt to placate the African capitalist class by removing the stronger Asian capitalists. It

was backed by large sections of the population who resent the economic position and arrogance of the Asian minority.

This is in marked contrast to the Asian policy of Obote. He developed legislation to Africanize the economy by 1977 and to compensate the Asians for state take overs. The Asians were leaving Uganda at the rate of two thousand a month after the passage of Obote's legislation, but it slowed to a trickle after Amin came to power.

The rift between Amin and Britain rests on two factors, the Asians and the economic instability of Uganda. The Asians presented a problem, because Britain with over a million unemployed and a rapidly growing race problem was ill-prepared to accept the expelled Asians. A mass exodus of Asians would also have endangered Britain investments, because Asians make up a large percentage of the accountants and management personnel.

The British also feared the instability caused by Amin's failure to curb the guerrillas in the countryside. They were a direct threat to British holdings, and a change in government via armed struggle would probably result in massive nationalization.

The recent Ugandan bombing attacks on Tanzania civilian targets is an indication of Amin's dilemma. It was allegedly in response to guerrilla attacks launched from Tanzania soil. The imperialist media called it Nyerere's Bay of Pigs in an effort to discredit the progressive Tanzanian government. Amin has accused Tanzania, Sudan and tiny Rwanda of harboring guerrillas in the past. This was an effort to account for the wholesale slaughter of military and civilians personnel resisting his rule. Only the restraint of the Tanzania government and the mediation efforts of the Somalia government saved East African from a blood bath.

Amin is treading water in Uganda. He is being pressured by the imperialist and local capitalists from the right and the guerrillas, peasants and workers on the left. The ability of the guerrillas to operate almost two years after the coup shown the support of the peasants in the countryside.



MILTON OBOTE, FORMER PRESIDENT OF UGANDA, WAS DEVELOPING LEGISLATION TO Africanize the economy of Uganda before the military coup by General Amin.

AFRICAN WISDOM

by Dr. Kamuti Kiteme & Associates

South Africa

History of Government Racism and Terror

SOUTH AFRICAN (PART 1): HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The African nationalist name is Azania. The European settlers call it the Republic of South Africa. Its story is briefly this: European minority's domination over the African majority, a highly profitable exploitation of human (Black) and rich natural (African) resources resulting into a huge economic boom; racism - alias apartheid (pronounced apartate) - in the sanctimonious names of European supremacy, western civilization, democracy and Christianity; and a perpetuation of this police state by the financial support and trading cooperation from the European kith and kin mainly in western Europe, North America, and European-settler dominated colonies in Africa.

It all started in 1482 when the Portuguese sailor Diaz landed at the Cape of Good Hope - the "good hope" for reaching India by sea to trade in spices. In 1498, DaGama, also a Portuguese, successfully sailed around the Cape and reached India thus opening a sea route to Asia for Europeans. For almost 150 years, the Cape was used by Europeans mostly for resting and for refueling purposes while en route to India.

However, in 1652, a few hundred Europeans from Holland settled on the Cape at Table Bay. They were later joined by settlers from Germany and Sweden. Sir Winston Churchill (famous for nearly everything including his policy of European domination and paramountcy in Africa - *First Africa in particular states*) in his *History of the English Speaking Peoples* that the new European community was "served and sustained by a local population of Negro (Black) slaves."

With the decline of the Dutch sea power, the Colony was ceded to Britain in 1814. Thereafter British settlers emigrated to South Africa to begin a new life side by side with the Dutch (also known as the Boers or Afrikaners whose language became Afrikaans).

According to Churchill, attempts to Anglicize all institutions in the British Cape Colony failed because "no race has ever clung more tenaciously to its own institutions than the Dutch."

The unhappy British-Dutch political marriage was only sustained by lucrative farming, cheap African slave labor and by an abundance of precious minerals.

Britain abolished slavery in her Empire in 1833. The settlers fiercely opposed the ban on slave labor because, as Churchill writes, they "regarded the natives primarily as farmhands and wanted to control them as strictly as possible." They were "indignant" because abolition meant "a weakening of their authority and prestige."

To date, slavery in different forms has never really ended in South Africa. Nevertheless, friction between the Dutch and the English continued. In the early 1850's the Dutch undertook the "Great Trek" or mass movement to the North to start "free" Republics outside British control. They encountered strong African resistance from all directions - notably

the Hereros, Damaras, Ngunis and the powerful Zulus led by Chaka and his successor, Dingaan. The confrontation resulted in the so-called "Kaffir Wars." (Kaffir is a derogation like "nigger." It means heathen, savage, uncivilized and without a religion). After a long and bitter struggle the Africans were defeated. The Boers settled on the best African land. By 1857, they had established five "free" white Republics in the North. The English had three colonies in the South.

Britain's attempts to annex the Dutch Republics led to the Boer War at the turn of the century. The Boers were defeated; and the Republics came under the British crown with the Boers still insisting that they were free from British rule.

Nevertheless, the shaky British-Boer coalition (with the Africans at the bottom) resumed the political and economic control of the new British Colony.

In 1910, Britain granted the Colony full independence with all institutions in the new nation firmly controlled by European settlers, the eight provinces were consolidated into the Union of South Africa consisting of four provinces - the Cape, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and Natal.

The Union was at first dominated by the English. But in the 1920's, the Boers' Nationalist Party, the architect of apartheid, gained full political power in the country, which they still have to the present day.

One of the most outstanding masterminds of apartheid was the late Premier Verwoerd. He came to prominence in the 1930's when he founded an Afrikaans-language newspaper *Die Transvaler*, and joined the Boer "ultranationalist secret society, the Broederbond (brotherhood)". As editor, he made the paper the mouth organ for propagandizing the racist doctrines of apartheid. "So anti-British was the paper that it cheered Hitler..." during World War II. As a leader of the ruling Nationalist Party, he dismissed the mainly English Opposition's United Party as "nothingness - both topless and bottomless." This comment bears much truth because the so-called opposition parties "firmly believe in racial segregation." (Time, August 26, 1966)

Speaking in South Africa itself, former British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan predicted inevitable political "winds of change" among subject and colonial peoples of African descent during the 1960's. The idea of free and independent Blacks (non-white) as they contemptuously call us went counter to the racist doctrines of the European-settler controlled government of South Africa. In early 1960, for example, unarmed and peaceful African demonstrators were indiscriminately gunned down by the police. In the end, 62 Africans lay dead, with many more wounded. This became known as the Sharpeville Massacre.

At the end of 1960, the annual Prime Ministers' Conference of the Commonwealth (composed of former British Colonies) had a handful of Black faces at the Conference table. Both the

Asian and African leaders denounced South Africa's racist regime. The prospect of facing such close-range attacks in later years from Blacks in Africa and the West Indies was too bitter a pill for South Africa to swallow. Accordingly, Premier Verwoerd withdrew from the multiracial Commonwealth, and promptly declared South Africa a Republic severing all allegiance to the British Crown. His successor, the present Premier Vorster, is equally "a devout (Boer) Nationalist whose background includes two years in a South African internment camp for pro-Nazi activities." (Time, August 26, 1966)

(cont. NEXT ISSUE)

RNA President's Trial Postponed Other Citizens Are Harassed

JACKSON, MISS. (AANS) - Repressive moves against citizens of the Republic of New Africa (RNA) have been stepped up across the country, its spokesmen disclosed last week, at the same time that the trial of the organization's president, Imari Obadele, has been postponed indefinitely.

Bro. Imari, as the RNA executive is known, was due to be tried beginning Nov. 6 on murder charges in conjunction with an assault by Jackson police and FBI officers on a New African residence in August, 1971.

One Jackson police officer was killed in that assault, and 11 New Africans were arrested in two different locations and charged with the killing and other offenses.

Three of those charged have already been convicted and Bro. Imari, who was not in the house where the killing took place, was scheduled to be brought before a jury next.

For undisclosed reasons, however, it was announced last week that the trial has been put off with no new trial date being announced.

Meanwhile, in New Orleans, four top new New African officials - including the acting chief executive, Alajo Adegbaola and minister of information Fulani Obafemi - were arrested by local police and detained for several hours before being released, after their car had allegedly undergone an illegal search which turned up a .38 caliber pistol.

All were released on misdemeanor "parole," following intervention by two Louisiana state representatives.

Here in Jackson, Chokwe Lumumba, RNA minister of justice and deputy defense minister Kamau Kambui were stopped, searched and detained for several hours after police saw them putting something "suspicious" in the trunk of their car - two flattened cardboard boxes.

They too were soon released. Both incidents were condemned by the New Africans, who felt that it was not coincidental that the actions had taken place at the same time in two different cities.

POLITICAL COOK BOOK MATERIALISTS

In the last Political Cookbook, we gave the popular interpretation of the materialist and suggested that Pan-Africanists needed a broader, clearer and more in-depth understanding of what a materialist actually is, or should be.

This understanding begins with the fact that a materialist is one who believes in Materialism, the philosophical system that seeks to define the causes of things and processes in their actual, real and concrete conditions as opposed to defining the causes of things or processes on the basis of proof, theory, ideas or non-material things.

For example, a materialist would seek to explain lightning and thunder on the basis of investigation of electrical currents and the interaction of hot and cold masses, as opposed to defining it as the work of the "angry god" or the "devil beating his wife."

In society, a materialist would look for the material causes of the second World War and find that it was based on the conflict between material economic realities of the capitalists' fight to divide up the world amongst themselves as opposed to conflict of ideas and the propaganda that the war was fought "to make the world safe for democracy."

Our grasp of Materialism arms us with the practical and indispensable tools with which to examine our history and problems, not with irrelevant philosophical gibberish.

Because of the limitations of the Cookbook, every Pan-Africanist should begin independent or group study of Materialism if we are to equip ourselves with the scientific tools to wage a correct struggle.

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Crafts & Black Experience

One of the factors that enabled Black people to survive in the New World was a set of skills based on survival tactics - a body of knowledge - which had been developed over a period of five thousand years beginning with the early Egyptians. The crafts, so-called "arts," are the visible, concrete products of those survival tactics and include medicine making, basketry, carpentry, sewing, cooking, hunting, farming, textile weaving and printing, iron and metal-working, pottery making, and distilling. These craft objects created by Black people are products of need; they do not simply exist (as something to display on a wall as in European culture), but perform for some purpose and their value is dependent upon their usefulness.

Although the Black man was never able to use his skills in the crafts on an industrial level in the New World for his own benefit, those skills did play an important role in his everyday life and since they do involve controlling natural resources such as wood, fiber, clay, metal to obtain basic human needs, it is probable that these skills will be important for sometime to come.

Recalling days when Black people felt forever destined to perform manual tasks, a significant attitude developed, especially within the ranks of the middle class Black person. Somehow, craft skills came to be classified as skills that would only develop eye-hand coordination. The consequence was that people began to take pride in not being able to perform a task as sewing or farming or cooking. Educators repeatedly point to the fact that Black children fail because they lack skills in the language arts and the sciences. But such skills are culturally evolved, that is, grown out of the needs of a group of people and are often centuries in the making. Certainly the skills required to survive were vastly different on the African continent than they were on the European continent.

Through the crafts curriculum the Black child can develop a myriad of skills including verbal and scientific, mediating and sensory. The craft notion can permeate all phases of the pre-school curriculum - math, science, geometry, physical education, language arts. Crafts would be the visible, concrete products of activity. One consequence would be that few if any occasions would be designated as "art period" or "craft time." CRAFT TIME IS ALL THE TIME. Such a view is possible only if the teacher of Black children broaden their notion of the "arts" or the "crafts" to include products which are not always something to display - to hang on the wall, to enter into a collection.

Black people seem to be bound through history to the notion of crafts as "tactics for survival."

"Charlotte 3" Charge Judge Denies Bail

Raleigh, N.C. (AANS) — Jim Grant, T.J. Reddy and Charles Parker, three Black men sentenced to 55 years in jail recently, have been granted bail but denied it, according to a petition filed before the state appellate court here last week.

In an oral argument presented last week, Atty. Jim Fuller, representing the three, asked the three judge panel of Earl Vaughn, William Graham and Howard Hedrick to overrule the decision of Judge Frank Snapp, who, he said, had used subtle means to get around allowing the men their right to bail.

Grant, Parker and Reddy were convicted on July 15 of allegedly burning the Lax B riding stable in Charlotte during September of 1968. Grant was given 25 years, Reddy, 20 and Parker, 10. Bail was set at \$50,000 for Grant and Reddy and \$25,000 for Parker.

According to Fuller, however, Judge Snapp has failed to reflect consideration of the men's financial conditions. All three he said, were shown to have little or no money on hand or at their disposal.

In addition, the clerk of court's office in Charlotte's Mecklenburg county does not allow the posting of property bonds through the combined efforts of two or three people.

Thus, said Fuller, the combination of high bails and procedural red tape has resulted in what amounts to a denial of bail.

"Not only did he abuse his discretion," said Fuller in commenting on Snapp's operation outside of the latitude allowed a judge in setting bail,

"but actually it was set so high that he in effect denied bail."

Snapp's handling of the case has drawn a great deal of criticism throughout the state and prompted numerous charges of political persecution by supporters of the imprisoned trio, all with histories of Black activism.

They point, for example, to the judge's sentencing of Grant, which was preceded by labeling the former newsman and holder of a graduate degree in chemistry a "menace to society."

They also point to his ordering the re-arrest of Grant, out on bond, during the trial because his supporters demonstrated on his behalf outside the courtroom one day.

CONTROVERSIAL WITNESSES

But most consistently they point to Alford Hood and Walter Washington, the two whose testimony has so far been used against Grant twice, in two different cases, occurring two years apart.

In both cases, the two were also co-defendants but had charges against them dropped. In both cases, their testimony was self-contradictory.

And both of them have long prison terms hanging over their heads - Hood faces 40 years in a jail on larceny and possession of LSD charges, while Washington awaits 70 years behind bars on drug counts.

On Aug. 30, Hood and two others killed Earl Mackey in Charlotte in a death said by police to be linked to a heroin

war in the city. Charged with second degree murder, they were freed after bond was set at \$4000 each.

Washington, meanwhile, is being sought on a parole violation warrant which was not issued until after the July trial which convicted Grant, Reddy and Parker was completed.

Before that time, the two had been held in "protective custody" in a Carolina Beach resort residence after allegedly returning from Canada to testify against Grant and Rev. Ben Chavis in another incident related to the racial disturbances in Oxford, N.C. in May, 1970.

There seems to be no end to the strange, unchecked wanderings of Hood and Washington, who are now becoming the stock witnesses against Grant, say defense supporters. Both are due to testify against Grant again in a further Oxford trial.

Meanwhile, Grant, Reddy and Parker remain in jail awaiting appeal proceedings which are expected to begin early next year.

Bail for them is not forthcoming, unless the appellate court decides to overrule Judge Snapp's actions, according to informed sources and corroborated by Atty. Fuller.

Even property bonds, which have often been used here in lieu of money, are impossible to come by.

"Not that many folks run around loose with \$50,000 worth of land," said Atty. Fuller, disappointedly.

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Nkrumah Conference Held in Durham, N.C.

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Durham, N.C. — This weekend will mark a new effort to bring about unity among African students, particularly those from the Continent. The Kwame Nkrumah Conference on African students, youth, and development, is planning for four months, is to be held November 23-25 in the Student Union of North Carolina Central University in Durham.

The primary purpose of the gathering according to conference organizers, is to be the first of two such meetings to bring together followers of the late Dr. Kwame Nkrumah to mold a "concrete instrument" to move his program forward. The second conference, now scheduled for early 1973, is planned for Axim, Ghana and is to be hosted by the National Union of Ghanaian students and the Ghanaian government.

The emphasis of the conference is on program and structure, rather than tribute to Nkrumah's life. In the words of Ruwa Chiri of UPOMI, one of the conference's sponsors, "we want to give ourselves some work to do. This is why we have less speeches and more workshop and planning sessions."

The conference, sponsored by six African youth groups, promises to produce fresh thoughts and a new vehicle for struggle. Trimmed to coincide with the 2nd Anniversary of the Invasion of Guinea (November 22), the gathering seeks to lay the foundation for later work to be done on the continent itself. Said Chiri, "We're not very strong right now, but we have the will and determination to build a youth vehicle that can make a significant contribution to the struggle for the freedom of Africa."

Brazil Increases "Power" Aided by Imperialists

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Rio de Janeiro — The huge resource-filled nation of Brazil is embarking upon an ambitious effort to establish itself as a world power. Progressive people throughout the world are becoming leary of these efforts because Brazil is aligning itself with some of the most reactionary forces in the world in the process. The Latin American nation has already established ties with Portugal and South Africa and is increasingly linking up with profit-hungry companies in the United States.

Ford Motor Company, for example, is building a mammoth automotive plant near Rio de Janeiro, one of Brazil's most populous cities. Ford will make its small car, the Pinto, in the plant and sell the car to Brazilians for \$5,000 — almost double the price the vehicle will sell for in the U. S. Because of the increasing clamor in the U. S. about air-pollution and because of the high wages U. S. workers demand, the Brazil plant is a dream for Ford capitalists. The Brazilian government has given its blessing to Ford to choke its people with as much smog as necessary as long as some of the profits come to the government. The fact that the plant will exploit local people for low wages seems also to be of little concern to the government.

U.S. companies are given a free hand to treat the masses of Brazilian peoples as they wish. The government has been actively trying to play down news of the war going on in its interior as native Indians are fighting with everything at their

disposal to keep from being pushed off their land by huge companies seeking to exploit the vast resources of the interior. The native people are losing the battle because the wealthy planters and industrial concerns are too powerful.

Brazil, despite its dealing with Portugal and South Africa, is now making overtures to nations on the African continent. Foreign Minister Mario Gibson Barbosa left this month for an eight nation tour in Africa looking for friends and customers for its products. They hope that nations like Senegal, Togo, and Ivory Coast will overlook its dealings with racist European nations. A trip to other African nations is planned for the coming months.

The government of Gen. Emílio Garrastazu Médici is pursuing a dangerous course in its rush to be a world power. At a time when oppressed and exploited people of color throughout the world are joining hands to free themselves of western exploitation, those who siding with oppres-

sors are signaling their doom. Brazil is strong and growing powerful but there are revolutionaries among its people, working in the interest of the majority of the masses, who intend to see that Brazilian imperialists are humbled.

Brazil & Ivory Coast

Abidjan (AWA) — Brazil and the Ivory Coast signed several agreements here on Oct. 27 establishing commercial, educational, technical and cultural cooperation between the two states.

Brazilian foreign minister, Mario Barbosa, said the main intent of the agreements was "to defend agricultural products which are common to the two countries, such as coffee and cocoa."

The two nations have something else in common: they both have commercial relationships with "the most retrograde colonialist country on the planet" — Portugal.

Prison "Experts" Suggest Reforms

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Cambridge, Mass. — The question of prisoners and prison reform is one of the most talked about problems in this country today. Each day 8,000 people go to jails and prisons in this country and 70-80 per cent of them are Black. Of course, Black people have always been the largest portion of the prison population in this country, but not until those inmates started rebelling and escaping on a massive scale did the general society become concerned about prisoners.

Last week a group of "penal reform experts" met in Cambridge to consider reforms which may help "curb the national crime rate." The group reportedly included some Attica inmates, lawyers, judges, journalists, prison administrators and students. The group came out with recommendations which will be forwarded to every legislator and corrections commissioner in the country. Herbert H. Bennett, a spokesman for the group said that many of the proposals can be implemented by prison administrators without any additional legislation. The proposals include:

- Increased rights for prisoners including the right to organize
- Reducing negative sanctions and humanizing prison programs
- Increasing community resources in medicine, public health, vocational training, welfare and family counseling, and education, all available to inmates.
- Retraining prison personnel and taking racial and ethnic composition of prisoners into account when hiring.
- Shortening sentences substantially
- Remove the vagueness of indeterminate sentences
- Impose "strict limitations on judicial and quasi-judicial exercise of discretion in the fixing of terms of imprisonment."
- Eliminate parole board and bail procedures, with no pre-

trial detention unless absolutely needed for public safety.

Some of the ideas would indeed be a welcome relief for Black inmates who are suffering under one of the most covertly unjust systems in operations. But none of the ideas are new, they have been proposed time and time again and we see little interest on the part of those in power to implement any of them. As one newspaper account of the meeting put it, "though the issued report calls the proposals 'revolutionary' most of them are hardly new. Implementation of the ideas, however, would be revolutionary."

Justice Dept. To Charge Both Parties

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Washington, D. C. — Government sources revealed that the Justice Department would indict the finance committees of both major presidential campaigns for violations of the law on reporting campaign funds.

The committees will be charged with "non-willful" reporting of violations, which are misdemeanors punishable by one year in prison or \$1,000 fines or both.

There seems to be quite an effort by both parties to keep their financial supporters' identities as secretive as possible. The actions of the Democratic and Republican parties and their ability to willfully break the law with ease is another illustration of the depth of corruption of the American system.

Here, we have the major political parties of the country claiming to "represent the people," who will not reveal their financial supporters or resources. In view of the Watergate incidents and all the other political dirty work implemented by both parties it will not be surprising to see what low they will reach.

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Southern University

(Cont'd from Pg. 1)

tion of Dean Bushford, the head of the New Orleans campus. Even after leaving the building, students in New Orleans continued to boycott classes because their most important problems had not been resolved.

Students in Baton Rouge never did attempt a building takeover but they met with the governor and members of the State Board of Education on several occasions. Students in New Orleans also had a meeting with Gov. Edwin Edwards.

During the weeks of peaceful class boycotting the students had discussions, conferences, and rallies at which they dealt with a wide range of matters affecting Black youth and African people throughout the world. On November 9, 1971 YOBUS Coordinator of Youth Affairs, Tim Thomas, was the featured speaker at such rallies on both the Baton Rouge and New Orleans campuses. Bro. Thomas stressed the importance of students seeing beyond campus problems and realizing the interconnection of the affairs of African people no

matter where we are in the world. Bro. Thomas Blanton, head of the YOBUS chapter in Houston, Tex. and Bro. Carl Thomas, SGA President at Texas Southern University were among the many Black people who added to the positive discussions. Louisiana students were engaging in.

As the students were engaging in relevant discussions, campus leaders were constantly meeting with campus and state officials in an effort to resolve grievances and end the boycott. They saw some hope in a commission the Gov. promised to convene but refused to be misled by empty promises.

Such was the state on the morning of November 16. A group of student leaders were meeting in the wee hours of the morning in Baton Rouge when the police burst in and arrested four of them. A fifth was arrested not long afterwards. The five, including at least one sister were put under heavy bonds on rebellious charges. A few hours later, other students requested the meeting with Dr. Netterville.

Kenyatta

YOBUS NEWS SERVICE

Nairobi, Kenya—Ancient Jomo Kenyatta recently lashed out at critics of his regime in Kenya. Kenyatta, who has been in politics for over half century, took time during a speech commemorating the 20th anniversary of his arrest by British colonial rulers, to say that everything is going fine in Kenya.

The eighty-one year old ruler still enjoys large popularity with the Kenyan masses because of the role they think he played in guiding Kenya to independence. A lot of people, however, question whether Kenyatta ever deserved the credit he has been given and so carefully cultivates with celebrities like the one at which he spoke.

Kenyatta, speaking before a huge crowd which included his crack Kenyan African Rifles troops, said his rule has brought benefits to the people. He pointed to the fact that capitalist businesses once run

Blasts Critics

by Europeans and Asians are now run by Kenyans. He went on to say "I have always warned the masses never to expect manna from heaven."

The man who Spiro Agnew said should be a model for Black people in the U.S. has initiated a crack down on dissent elements in Kenya. Over sixty students at the University of Nairobi have been arrested for political activities recently. One of the victimized students, Philomena Chelagat was expelled for writing against the government in a school newspaper.

Student unrest, sister Chelagat pointed out stems from "their utter contempt for the capitalist system existing in Kenya, wherein a ruling elite continues to maintain itself in power by oppressing the masses, conspiring with the imperialists and neo-colonialists, and promoting the interests of a few at the expense of the majority."

Peace On Yemen Border

YOBUS NEWS SERVICE

Cairo — On October 28, the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Arab Republic of Yemen announced that the governments of the two Arab states had reached an agreement to end border conflicts between the two nations.

The two countries, located a short distance across the Red Sea from Ethiopia experienced border flareups in September of this year. The agreement worked out between the two includes: withdrawal of troops and opening of common borders; the repatriation of all

refugees who wish to return to their native land; a ban on all sabotage operations and harmful activities on both sides; and the close-down of training camps and an end to all hostile acts.

In the agreement, both parties expressed a desire to preserve revolutionary gains and to save their resources for development purposes and to reserve their potential for the battle of the Arab nation against imperialism and Zionism.

The agreement was signed at Arab League Headquarters.

High School Turmoil

(Cont'd from Pg. 3)

tion. Too much is at stake to be sidetracked there.

Black youth must take each school issue back to the community to involve the parents and neighbors and help organize them to help develop a better Black educational system based on the power of a united Black community.

Black youth in public schools must be strong enough to shed off petty issues and force

everyone involved to deal with the essence, the heart of every problem encountered.

Black youth must be aware enough to resist the pressure to submit to "reputable" leaders sent by whites to pacify them and force them to bury legitimate unresolved issues.

And finally Black youth must resist the temptation of engaging only in dramatic flashy actions while neglecting the gritty gritty work it always takes to effectively deal with a problem.

WORLD VIEW

As workers and students of African liberation our understanding of those factors that shape, influence, and determine the development of the Pan-African liberation struggle must constantly broaden in scope and move to higher levels.

The world struggle between capitalism and socialism has reached such a level that it has become necessary to understand not only the conditions that influence our struggle in Chicago and Gainesville, Mozambique and Angola, Tanzania and the Ivory Coast, Trinidad and Tobago, but also those in China and Vietnam, Argentina and Brazil, Britain and France.

The development of technology and communications, coupled with the development of an exploitative economic system that has reached international proportions has brought about a situation in which events in one country have an effect on events in another, thousands of miles and oceans apart.

If we are to wage a correct struggle our information and analysis must be correct.

The interconnections between the United States and other countries and their relationships to African Liberation must be understood. We must understand the world in all of its interconnections from Los Angeles to Namibia from London to Palestine and from Morocco to the Soviet Union. Pan-Africanists must have a WORLD VIEW.



The land and water area of Canada is 3,851,113 or about nine percent larger than the United States.

Like the U.S., Canada is ruled by European settlers who committed genocide against the original inhabitants of the Ind, "Indians," and "Eskimos." In the case of Canada, however, there were two large groups of European settlers, English and French. The contradiction between them still causes internal conflict in the Canadian society.

Canada has considerable natural resources, including petroleum, coal, copper, lead, iron, nickel, uranium, and some gold. These minerals are another strong enticement to U.S. corporations.

The primary agricultural product of the country is grain (mainly wheat), some of which is exported to other countries, including the People's Republic of China.

The informal border restrictions between Canada and the U.S., interlocking telephone and postal systems, etc., are some indication of the close relationship of this junior imperialist to her big brother. Even this closest of relationships, however, has been disrupted by U.S. corporations' steamroller approach. As a result, the friendship has cooled in recent years, due in part to increasing Canadian resentment of being an undeclared 51st U.S. state.

Of additional significance to us is the small but increasingly active community of African people in Canada, living in such diverse places as Toronto, Montreal, and Nova Scotia. Mainly of West Indian background, they have been struggling to support the struggle for the freedom of the Caribbean from U.S. and Canadian domination and struggling against the racism present in Canada itself — the end of the Underground Railroad. To Black people in Canada, the last stop is much like the first.