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Chrysler Corp. in Detroit

Black Workers "Hijack" Control of Factory for 13 Hours; Win Demand

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
DETROIT - On July 24, two young Black workers in Detroit literally "hijacked" control of an entire auto plant closing down the assembly line for 13 hours until company officials met their demands and fired an insensitive slave driving supervisor.

After their success, Isaac Shorter, 25, and Larry Carter, 24, were joyously carried from the factory on the shoulders of other workers who had steadfastly supported and protected the two brothers from being physically ejected from the Chrysler Corporation's plant power command center they had occupied.

Both men were back on their jobs the next day despite the fact that the rebellion had cost Chrysler Corp. nearly \$5 million in non-produced automobiles.

"It showed the power of the workers to control the company," Shorter said after the daring takeover.

The rebellion, as some company officials correctly termed it, sent shock waves throughout the entire auto industry and into the core of all employee-union management relations - a shakeup that is badly needed.

Company bosses are now afraid that other dissatisfied workers will adopt similar tactics to win their just grievances. Chrysler Vice-President, William O'Brien, said he hoped "no precedent has been set."

The United Auto Workers (UAW) union leaders who purport to represent the plant workers are also fearful of an erosion of their privileged position with management. A top UAW official said he also hoped that a new, effective form of rank-and-file action was not

emerging.

The rebellion evolved when workers at Chrysler's East Jefferson plant got no action on several complaints they had lodged concerning the unwarranted tactics of a newly acquired white supervisor, Thomas Woolsey.

Woolsey had shown only contempt for the workers; his only concern was to "keep the line going." He summarily fired workers who complained and once threatened to hit Carter with a lead pipe. He removed benches from the plant so workers could not sit down on break. He fired men for being as little as two minutes late on the job.

Eventually, the workers could take it no more, the union seemed to ignore their pleas and management was unconcerned. Carter and Shorter decided to take actions.

At 6:30 a.m., the two men scaled a 10-foot fence and climbed into the power control area for the plant. They cut off power to the assembly line and the rebellion began.

When other workers arrived, they supported the two courageous men. When company officials considered using force to evict the two men, the other workers gathered around the "power cage" in a protective barrier.

For thirteen hours the assembly line was halted preventing the production of 950 \$5,000 Chryslers and Imperials.

Finally the plant manager came forth with a signed statement saying that Woolsey was fired and that no reprisals would be taken against the workers.

Shorter and Carter, who live together in a one-room apartment, said they never doubted they would win.



CHRYSLER WORKERS SHORTER, LEFT, AND CARTER ARE CARRIED FROM THE PLANT by jubilant fellow workers after a daring take-over ended in the satisfaction of worker demands.

"When you cut the power, you've got the power," Shorter noted.

"Every minute we were in there was costing the company money - and we weren't going to leave." Reaction from other auto

companies was swift. General Motors Vice-President, George Morris, Jr., fumed, "It's not a precedent for us, I'll tell you."

The rebellion came at a time when the giant auto companies were engaged

in contract negotiations with UAW leaders.

The UAW is representing workers in all four of the nations auto companies.

But the rank-and-file workers are becoming (Cont'd on pg. 3)

District Meet of Postal Alliance Largest Black Union Votes Liberation Support

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
TEXAS - At a recent district meeting of the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees, two resolutions were passed concerning the condition of African and other oppressed people. The district meeting included locals from the states of Texas and Louisiana.

One resolution resolved that "this convention of the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees" goes on record to support a selective buying campaign against Portuguese products (Lancer's and Matus wine, etc.) also freeze-dried coffees (made from an Angolan bean grown with slave labor), and Gulf Oil products."

The resolution introduced by Brother Ray Londo, a Houston NAPFE local 107 representative, pointed out that "certain U.S. multi-national corporations are the primary exploiters of Africa and the labor of African people particularly in Southern Africa," and that "African people are fighting

for liberation from slave wages and white economic and political control over their lives and their land."

In pointing to the enemies of Africans fighting for freedom, the resolution singled out Gulf Oil Company as a prime example of companies which "contributes heavily to the government of Portugal in its war to continue to rule over its African colonies."

The convention also passed another resolution stating their position on the conditions of Black and oppressed people here in America. The resolution cited the Nixon Administration's economic policies as having resulted in gross exploitation of poor people, with a double affect on Black, Brown and other oppressed nationalities.

The resolution pointed to the dual thrust of the government as "consistently protecting the profits of white monopoly corporations at the expense of workers, and supplying military aid specifically to Portugal, Rhodesia, South Africa

and Israel, through NATO, and continues to operate its war of expansion against the people of Southeast Asia."

In conclusion, the resolution, recorded the convention as condemning the policies of the Nixon Administration as racist and inhuman activity against our people throughout Africa and this country and against Chicanos and other oppressed nationalities.

These resolutions adopted by the Alliance district convention, are reflected most concretely in the present struggle of the Alliance as a postal union having the rights to represent its members. Black postal workers have been grossly affected by layoffs and the movement of post offices from the central city to branch offices. In an open letter to the U.S. Congress, published in the June 1973 issue of NATIONAL ALLIANCE, the official magazine of NAPFE, NAPFE National President, Robert L. (Bob) White, described the

(Cont'd on pg. 4)



SOUTH AFRICA—Henry Isaacs, the newly elected leader of the non-white South African Students' Organization has been placed under house arrest, which is the same type of oppressive restrictions that were placed on the organization's previous president, Jerry Modisane. Isaacs is confined to the district in which he lives for the next five years and cannot leave his home at night or on weekends...**UNITED NATIONS**—The United States has once again used its veto power in the Security Council to defeat this time's resolution condemning Zionist occupation of Arab lands taken during the 1967 war and supporting the Palestinians just cause for self-determination.

Among those sponsoring and voting for the resolution were Guinea, Kenya, the Sudan, Panama, Peru, and India. China did not vote at all because the resolution failed to "strongly condemn the Israeli Zionists for their prolonged aggression against the Arabs and didn't call on all governments and people to give full support to the Arab peoples in their just struggle to recover their lost territories."...**NEW YORK-Expo Cuba**, a multi-media demonstration celebrating the July 26 anniversary of the Cuban revolution that was held at the Martin Luther King Labor Center for four days last week came under heavy attack by criminal right-wing Cuban exiles living in the U.S. The location for the exhibit was bombed and those who attended the gathering were at times hit by bricks and eggs...**HAVANA-Cuba's Premier, Fidel Castro**, at a gathering of 20,000 people in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the start of the revolution he led, explained how the United States uses reactionary and corrupt regimes in Latin America to isolate the continent's progressive governments. In reference to the Organization of American States he said, "The OAS will have a reason to exist only if it really protects the interests of the continent." Guests to the celebration included representatives from governments in Latin America, Africa, the Caribbean, Asia, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe. Miriam Makeba and Angela Davis also attended...**WASHINGTON**—The list of governments that now recognize Cuba continues to grow, thus frustrating U.S. attempts to isolate Cuba from the Latin American and world political arena. Argentina's new government swiftly moved to establish diplomatic ties with the Cuban peoples government. In the past two years Chile, Peru, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Guyana have set up diplomatic and trade relations...**MOSCOW**—Soviet Communist leader Brezhnev has flown to the Crimea for top level international discussions with Communist party leaders from Eastern Europe, Mongolia, and Vietnam.

Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia, Edward Gierek of Poland, Yumzhagin Tsedenbal of Mongolia and Le Duan of Vietnam, have arrived in the USSR for the talks. The meetings will review Soviet policy moves towards the western Capitalist powers and how this will affect relations within the Socialist camp and the various national liberation movements...**LIBYA**—Revolutionary committees have taken over most of Libya's schools, hospitals, and banks in the growing response to the call by the country's leader, Col. Muammer el-Quaddafi. The take-over also affected the Libyan News Agency which is now the Arab Revolutionary News Agency and the Libyan Broadcasting and TV Service. Peoples committees made up of workers, students, and peasants now run much of the business, communications, and social institutions in Libya...**PARIS**—Western capitalist oil concerns expect a new round of sharply competitive negotiations with the oil producing countries. Libya's nationalization of the Bunker Hunt Oil Company was added incentive for other countries to realistically evaluate their potential. U.S. support of Zionists is also a very big factor among Arab-African oil producing states...**HANOI**—Here's what the Vietnamese revolutionaries have said about Watergate: "As each kind of vegetable has its own insect, Nixon has his Watergate."



STORY IN THE NEWS. INMATES AT OKLAHOMA STATE PRISON CAUSED AN ESTIMATED \$20 million worth of damage during prison riot, which lasted several days. Several inmates were killed. A high prison official called the rebellious men "animals."



Md. Drug Deaths Reputed By 'Black October'

With two dead and another threatened with death in Baltimore, the name of "Black October" is now echoing across the nation with the same vibrations that accompanied the "De Mau Mau" scare several months ago. Does Black October really exist or is it another press created sensation? Is it a creation of the Mafia seeking to cover a drug war? Not enough information is available to say either way. For now we can only look at the events as they have unfolded.

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
BALTIMORE - Maryland Black delegate James (Turk) Scott, who was under indictment for conspiracy to bring \$10 million worth of heroin to the Baltimore area, was found slain early Friday morning, July 13th, in the garage of his luxurious apartment house residence. Rep. Scott's bullet-riddled body was found at 1:30 a.m. by another resident. A few minutes later, a mysterious phone call was placed to a local newspaper reporting the murder.

The caller stated that "Turk Scott was killed as a strategic move to prove to the Black community and the drug world, that Black October means it when it says 'Off the pusher.'" The caller later identified himself as a member of Black October.

Found scattered around Scott's body were hand-made leaflets which stated, "These persons are known Drug Dealers, Selling Drugs in an Act of Treason. The Penalty for Treason is 'Death' - Black October."

The police have been following two leads in the Scott murder case: (1) He was killed by members in organized crime, who were afraid Scott may reveal them during the upcoming trial of (2) Members of Black October - a group who claims responsibility for Scott's death.

Meanwhile, a second call was placed to the reporter late Friday night. The caller who "sounded like" the earlier caller, told the reporter that Scott gave the names of several large scale heroin dealers seconds before he was killed. The caller also accurately described two empty shotgun shell cartridges found at the scene. The information he provided as to the color and brandname on the cartridge had not been made public by the police.

Later, a phone call explaining the goals and objectives was received by the same reporter. A member of Black October explained their goals as the dedication to the "liberation of Black people in America from the present oppressive and racist white government." He went on to state the name of Black October was selected to show solidarity with the Palestinian freedom fighters...Black Sept.

The following information about Black October has recently emerged in unconfirmed reports:

Qualifications for membership into the group are that members must have served in Vietnam and that no member should at anytime, have been

arrested or convicted of narcotics use.

Federal Drug Administration agents and informants began inquiries on the group even before Scott was killed, when they had seen slogans written on various buildings reading, "Black October - Off the Pusher". Information gathered on the group, alleges that veterans had formed a dedicated clique in Vietnam to protect Black soldiers from heroin addiction and pledged a concerted effort to fight drug traffic in the Black community on their return to the U.S. The particular organizations in Baltimore, numbering 150 members, is broken down from eight to ten squads, each with a squad leader.

Through a democratic process, all decisions are approved or disapproved of and must draw the general consensus of all team leaders. There is no one distinguished leader but a collective of squad leaders who qualify as the directors of any undertaking.

For purposes of security, no main headquarters has been established. Meetings are arranged at different locations around Baltimore, simultaneously.

Accused Cop Slayer Acquitted in Detroit

DETROIT (LNS) - After two hours of jury deliberation, Haywood Brown was found innocent July 16 of intent to murder two Wayne State University policemen.

The trial was Brown's third in recent months, all of which stemmed from shoot-outs between Detroit STRESS cops (Stop Robberies, Enjoy Safe Streets) and Brown, Mark Bethune and John Boyd last December. STRESS is an undercover decoy squad of Detroit police which in one year murdered 16 people, 13 of them black.

Brown, Bethune and Boyd had been involved in fighting drug traffic in Detroit's black community. Though it was continually pointed out by the friends and family of the three, that it was an anti-dope activity they were involved in, the Detroit police attempted to paint a different picture. They claimed that the men were addicts raiding dope pads for their own benefit.

In the search for the three, Detroit police made midnight house-to-house searches in the black community, breaking down doors, harassing friends and family. In the process, one man was killed.

Boyd and Bethune were shot and killed in separate incidents by police in Atlanta in January. Brown was captured January 12 in the Wayne State University area when scores of Detroit and University police combed the community after a fire bombing of a Planned Parenthood office in which Brown was supposedly involved. The fire bombing charges were later dropped.

Shots were exchanged between Brown and university police and he was captured minutes later. Those shots

A few days later the body of another Black man, George Evans was found with Black October leaflets scattered nearby. The man was a reputed drug dealer in the Baltimore area.

Two days later Bro. Sherman Dobson, 26, was arrested and charged with the murder of Turk Scott. A gun, a .38; a typewriter and Black October leaflets were found in his home. So far the police have declined to comment on what information they had leading the arrest of Bro. Dobson. After his arrest Black October contacted a local newspaper reporter and informed him of the innocence of Bro. Dobson.

They (Black October) claims Bro. Dobson is not a member and could never be a member of Black October. They went on to state their members were motivated by "an undivine love for African people." The note sent to the reporter further stated that members of Black October still had the gun used in the two murders and would use the gun later on other pushers.

The police later announced the gun taken from Bro. Dobson's home does not match the gun used to kill Scott or Evans.

became the basis for his recent trial.

In late May, Brown was acquitted in two separate trials of four other charges of intent to commit murder. All the charges were the result of incidents related to the police manhunt.

Attorney Kenneth Cockrell based Brown's third case on self-defense, maintaining that Brown feared for his life and fired on police not to kill but to escape. Brown testified that he didn't think he would be arrested alive and that Detroit Police Commissioner Nichols' statement in which he called Brown, Boyd and Bethune, "mad dog killers" convinced him of this.

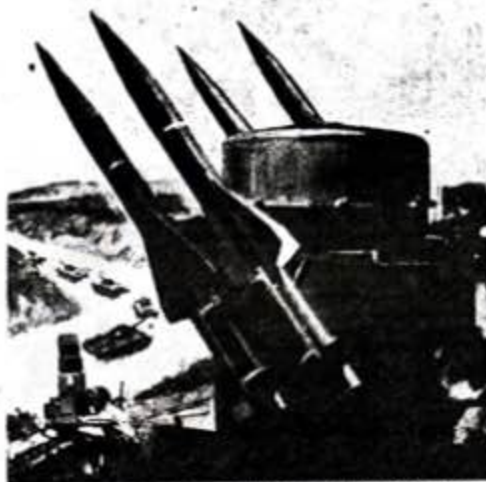
Brown said that he was beaten at the site of his arrest, in the patrol car, and in the police station by Detroit police. He was hospitalized for the cuts and bruises.

When the jury of four women - three black and one Japanese - and eight men - six black and two Puerto Rican - returned the innocent verdict, the courtroom burst into applause and a wild celebration.

When asked if he had faith in the judicial system because of the verdict, Brown said, "I have faith in the people."

Workers Seize Plant

(Cont'd from pg. 1)
increasingly disgruntled with UAW leadership which often seems to be a mere extension of the company bosses. Black workers are particularly dissatisfied and often complain that UAW really means "U Ain't White."



PRESSURE HAS FORCED THE U.S. TO CLOSE ONE OF ITS space-military outposts in South Africa. But U.S. technology has already helped South Africa make great strides towards developing an advanced missile delivery system.

U.S. Closes South African Post

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. - The National Aeronautic and Space Administration has announced that it plans to close its satellite tracking station, located inside the "illegal" republic of South Africa. The move on the part of NASA, is linked to increased pressure applied to the government agency by members of the Congressional Black Caucus.

The dismantling of the base is due to begin in the near future and is to be completed no later than 1974.

NASA had stated in the past that the base was of prime importance due to its geographic location in the tracking of United States space flights and the monitoring of the space flights of other countries.

This cutback marks the first major reduction in technical assistance, which the United States has been providing the racist nation in recent years.

In addition to its role as a tracking station, the NASA installation also served as a training vehicle for South African scientists and engineers, who will be working to establish South Africa's missile program, which will enable South Africa to strike at any point on the African continent at will, thus relieving itself from any external continental pressure to reform its policy of apartheid.

The United States has constantly shown its contempt for the struggle of South Africans to control their lives, by aiding in the technical and financial development of South Africa.

One outstanding example of this policy, is the training of white South African scientists and engineers in the United States, particularly at the United States Atomic Energy Commission's Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

The training that these South African scientists and engineers receive at Oak Ridge, will allow them to return to their

country and hasten the development of thermonuclear weapons, which undoubtedly will be used to suppress the forces of national liberation operating on the African continent.

In addition, South Africa would be in a military position to intimidate progressive countries on the African continent, which are supporting the efforts of the liberation movements.

Due to these examples and countless other forms of financial and technical assistance given by the United States, South Africa has become the most technically advanced country on the African continent, backed up by the strongest and best equipped military force in Africa.

As the struggle in Southern Africa and Guinea-Bissau increases, it becomes increasingly important for Africans in the west, to struggle to use every means at their disposal to cut the assistance given by this country to those countries which try to suppress the forces of national liberation anywhere around the world.

General Strike Ends in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO (TNS) - A clandestine meeting of the National Confederation of Workers (CNT) decided last week to call off the general strike that had paralyzed this country for 15 days.

The strike was called to protest the dissolution of the national congress and other dictatorial measures taken by President Juan Maria Bordaberry.

Many opposition and labor leaders and nearly 1,000 workers, arrested in the wake of the June 27 coup by Bordaberry, remain in jail.

The stone in the cool water knows nothing of the hill which lies perched in the hot sun.—African Proverb



PRISON LABOR HAS LONG CONTRIBUTED TO THE WEALTH OF OTHERS. INMATES NOW demand enough pay for their work to enable them to help support themselves and their families.

"We demand an end to exploitation of our labor!": Inmates seek union

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
HARTFORD, CONN.—Prison inmates throughout the country are making a new highly potent kind of demand upon the penal system in this land. They are demanding recognition of their rights as workers and their just share of the wealth their labor creates in this society. Prison unions are being formed in institutions in many states.

Institution, located 20 miles north of Hartford in Connecticut, inmates have been on a "hunger strike" since the 15th of July to focus attention on their demand for a prisoners union.

Last May, 100 of the inmates collectively filed writs of Habeas Corpus, charging the Commissioner of Connecticut's Dept. of Correction and the Warden at Somers Prison with violation of the 14th Amendment—the equal protection and due process clause.

On June 27, the petitioners were appointed attorneys to represent their case before the courts. No date for a court hearing has been set.

In the meantime the leaders of the inmates have suffered harassment and isolated confinement in an effort by the state to break the unity of the inmates.

But the brothers are determined and assured of the justness of their demands. They are also clear on the nature of what they are up against and the forces which perpetuate the dual oppression they suffer as inmates and wage slaves. Somers inmate Clarence Roberts writes:

"Every since the building of the first prison prisoners have been used to provide services for society for little or no wages at all. In some places convict labor is even rented out to private business men at great savings to the fortunate capitalist.

"These jobs are organized with the purpose of providing a useful service for the state or for providing a method of maintaining the upkeep of the institution, thus, dismissing the idea of REHABILITATION via the concept of training prisoners for jobs that will enable them to function as productive

citizens upon their release from prison. These jobs are performed for forty cents a day-saving, and making, for the state an abundance of wealth at the expense of the prisoner. We demand an end to this exploitation of our labor powers!"

Another inmate, Edward McZeal, states, "We are tired of being compelled to work two days in order to earn enough to go to the prison commissary and buy a box of sugar, for coffee, which sells for 50 cents per small box, and for writing paper at 8 cents a sheet to write mothers, wives, children, friends, etc."

"All of the men have families who are now in extreme peril because of the depression of this nation's economy and the loss of the primary bread winner of the family. We are still fathers, brothers, husbands and sons who have not forgotten our obligation to our loved ones and want to earn enough to help provide for

them.

"Contrary to what you (the public) have been led to believe, the majority of us are not vicious people - we only want jobs which will pay us enough to provide for our families and our needs."

The inmates go on to report that they can only earn an early "good time" release if they work seven days a week and there is not even enough jobs for those who would seek that alternative.

They also report that the dire need for funds is what prompts many inmates to offer themselves as guinea pigs for some of the outrageous experiments conducted behind prison walls.

Those who wish to offer support or aid to the Somers inmates, should write or call Atty. John Papa, 229 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.; or Bro. Kenneth McHargh, 770 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.; or (Inmate) Edward McZeal, J-1025, Box 100, Somers, Conn. 06071.

New Economic Interest In Haiti for France

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
HAITI - Oliver Guichard, French Cabinet minister, recently became the highest-ranking Frenchman to visit Haiti since 1894. What circumstances have brought about this sudden change in Haitian embassy spokesmen described he changing French attitude toward her former colony: "The French were always ready to talk about the beautiful language we share and French culture, but when it came to talking business, they disappeared and the Americans were there with dollars. Now, I think, in general, the French have realized that economics comes before politics or anything else. Their approach has evolved."

Western news sources report that France will give Haiti 1.25 million in aid this year and plans to increase that sum considerably in 1974.

The French aid is to come under the terms of a scientific cultural and economic agree-

ment which France signed, without publicity in June.

Thus far, a French road-building firm has been given a contract to try to improve Haiti's road system, the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas has announced that it will open up a branch in Port au Prince soon, and the French vacation conglomerate, the Black Mediterranean, has bought land to build one of its camps.

However, the most important aspect of the French push toward Haiti is a guarantee the government is offering to investors that would make up any eventual French losses in the event of nationalization or political upheaval.

Obviously, this type of guarantee is based on France's past experience with the revolutionary and progressive elements of Haiti. For Haiti is considered the world's first Black republic, as the result of successful slave revolts in the early 1800's.

Chicanos, Blacks Riot in Dallas After Youth Murdered By Police

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
DALLAS, Texas - Angered from the brutal murder of Santos Rodriguez, 11, over 500 marchers broke windows, looted, and attacked police Saturday, July 21, 1973 in Dallas.

Over 700 had attended a noon assembly sponsored by the Chicano community at JFK Memorial Plaza. As the rally ended, a march began as another 500 came from a rally at City Hall, entered the march.

The emotionalism of the rallies and the memory of six police shooting in Dallas last year, combined with other elements to disrupt the march. Shouts were heard "kill the pigs," etc., as Brown, Black and White rioted in the Dallas downtown area.

The police reported 38 arrests from the incident - 23 Mexican-American, 13 Blacks, and 2 whites. Six policemen were injured while protecting the city hall from the crowd.

The rallies, march and rioting was the highpoint for a week of unrest due to the shooting. The Dallas City Council met in emergency session to issue a ward statement giving full support to the police, but also stating that it "joins with all Dallas citizens in understanding the outrage and sorrow of the Mexican-American community."

Naturally, the Council blamed the violence on a "small group of opportunists."

The shooting of young Santos occurred at 3 a.m. July 24. Santos and his brother, David, 13, had been taken from their beds by two Dallas officers at 2:40. The officers handcuffed the boys and took them to a gas station for questioning concerning a robbery.

David said that Officer Darrell L. Cain, who was seated in the back with Santos, rolled his .357 magnum pistol's chamber around, opened it and saw two or three bullets in it.

"He snapped it closed and then rolled it again," David said. "Tell the truth," Cain

told Santos. David said the gun then clicked. He said the officer then told Santos, "This time it has a bullet in it."

That time the gun fired. The bullet went through Santos' head behind his left ear and blew his face off.

Cain was arraigned Wednesday, charged with murder and released on \$5,000 bond. Cain claimed that the shooting was an accident.

Later in the week, after much community protest, the bond was increased to \$50,000. The other officer, Roy Arnold, was not charged or suspended. Dallas Police Chief, Frank Dyson, said there was no indication that Arnold was involved in the shooting.

The two boys lived with a grandmother. Their mother, Bessie Garcia Rodriguez, arrived in Dallas Wednesday from a Texas prison unit. In a report released Thursday, investigating officer said fingerprints found at the scene of the burglarized service station do not match those of Santos or his brother. The officers reported they could find no evidence to link the Rodriguez brothers with the burglary.

A complete investigation of the internal affairs division of the police department and a probe into the practice of handcuffing suspects and returning them to the scene of alleged crimes for questioning, has been called for.

The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), asked the U.S. attorney general to investigate the death of the Rodriguez. LULAC, an organization based in Chicago, also voted to provide financial and legal support to the Chicano community of Dallas. The president of the 250,000 member league, Joe Benites, called for federal authorities to "aid us in bringing into focus the abuse of the Mexican-American in the Southwest, which will continue until it becomes a natural course of life and taken for granted."

Black Postal Alliance Votes Support

(Cont'd from pg. 2)
crisis of the union.

White charged that "the U.S. Postal Service, and the National Craft Unions, authorized by the Postal Reorganization Act, to negotiate a 'transitional' labor-management agreement, had taken extremely unfair advantage of the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees..."

He pointed out that the U.S. Postal Service had circumvented Congressional intent and negotiated provisions which resulted in the denial of the National Alliance the right to represent its members, or grievances and adverse actions.

White felt that the expressed intent of Congress was to maintain the status quo of all designated "transitional period."

The issue was taken to the

National Labor Relations Board. The NLRB in turn went to court in January 1973 to obtain injunctive relief, but was denied. Their appeal went to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. But the situation had reached such a stage that the appeal decision would not really aid NAPFE much because the transitional period ended July 20th.

NAPFE, therefore, hopes the H.R. 7183 would be the solution to its problem. It would guarantee employees the right to select a representative of their own choosing in grievances.

The present struggle of the National Alliance highlights the long history of the existence of the union. Beginning in October 1913, the Alliance has had to fight the remain as the strongest predominately Black union in the country.

The Rwanda Coup:

Class Warfare & Tribal Cleavages

By Horace Campbell

Rwanda, one of the smallest states in Africa, became a military state on the morning of July 5th, 1973 after a seemingly bloodless coup. Troops under Defence Minister General Juvénal Habyarimana seized control of the government. The President, George Kayibanda and his Cabinet were arrested.

While the new military regime is comprised of the same tribal group as that of the former government, there is speculation that the new regime will intensify the already tense situation, which exists between Rwanda, Burundi and her neighbors.

Rwanda has more than 3.5 million people and is a mere 10,166 sq. miles. Rwanda and Burundi were old developed feudal kingdoms in Africa when the Europeans arrived. The great majority of the population were cultivators known as the Bahutu, political power was in the hands of the Batutsi pastoralists, comprising about 10 percent of the population.

The Batutsi (sometimes called Watutsi) are one of the tallest human groups in the world. However, it was their political and military achievements which distinguished them historically.

The system of social relations which emerged in Rwanda (as far back as the 15th century), were a more completely hierarchical and feudal than in most other parts of Africa. The Batutsi pastoralists subsisted on a constantly rich diet of milk and meat. The Bahutu meanwhile, depended on agriculture, which was entirely dependent on the whims of nature. Consequently, the social and legal stratification in the state was measured by control over cattle.

The Batutsi, with their strength and military organization, maintained an exploitative relationship with the Bahutu. The Batutsi protected the state of Rwanda from external enemies but maintained their strict class differentiation with the Bahutu.

The Bahutu were more or less feudal serfs of the Batutsi aristocracy who lived a life of leisure and intrigue, exploiting the labour and profound empirical knowledge which common cattle herders possessed.

The German imperialists were the first to annex Rwanda when Europeans scrambled to underdeveloped Africa. However, after the first World War, Rwanda like Burundi, passed into Belgian control. At first the Belgians supported the Batutsi aristocracy, but with the advent of independence, the Belgians tried to manipulate both groups, supporting the group which would eventually enslave the neo-colonial hegemony. During the colonial era, the state of ferment led into bloody fighting by both sides. However, the present crisis escalated with the constitutional struggles just before independence in 1962.

In 1959, the Batutsi "Mwami" or King in Rwanda died mysteriously. Civil War broke out and thousands of Batutsi and Bahutu were killed.

The struggle was between members of the Bahutu petty bourgeois, who wanted to dislodge the feudal Batutsi aristocracy. In the process, thousands of poor peasants died in this power struggle.

General elections, held under the United Nations supervision in 1962, led to the accession of power by the Bahutu petty bourgeois. Rwanda became nominally independent in 1962. Meanwhile, in Burundi, the Batutsi were able to continue their rule despite the fact that they comprise less than 15 percent of the population.

After independence, the former Rwandi Urundi was divided into two separate political entities - a Bahutu dominated Rwanda and a Batutsi controlled Burundi.

In 1963, Batutsi royalists tried to dislodge the Bahutu regime in Rwanda. The move failed and about 14,000 Batutsi were slaughtered. Thousands fled to Uganda. However, in spite of the failure, the few Batutsi who live in Rwanda live in perpetual fear. In spite of the fact that the Bahutu hold political power, they feel threatened by the Batutsi - about 250,000 who are mainly members of the professional and commercial class. The interclass rivalry between the Bahutu and the Batutsi has led to massive slaughter of Batutsi in Rwanda and Bahutu in Burundi.

The probable reason for the recent coup is the serious situation in Burundi. Last year, there was an abortive Bahutu revolt in Burundi, which was crushed and resulted in the slaughter of more than 100,000 Bahutu.

In May of this year, there was another abortive coup resulting in widespread massacres. In their reprisals, the Burundi regime even raided Tanzania, where thousands of refugees had settled in the border village of Kigoma. Tens of thousands of Bahutu have fled to Zaire, Tanzania and Rwanda.

While the 1962 elections had guaranteed a Bahutu majority in Burundi, between 1962 and

1966, there were seven governments - most of them hostile to the Bahutu majority in Parliament. The two Bahutu Prime Ministers were assassinated. Since 1966, Prime Minister Micombero has ruled Burundi.

The constant repression of Bahutu by Micombero in Burundi has been a source of irritation to the Bahutu government in Rwanda. In recent months, there has been growing bitterness by the Bahutu regime.

The recent coup in Rwanda could be the rise of the militant group of Bahutu petty bourgeois who want to avenge the death of the Bahutu in Burundi. However, it is very hard for one to sympathize with the Bahutu or Batutsi. The massacres have been the result of serious class warfare with tribal overtones. While the European press point to the massacres as evidence of African tribalism, it should be clear to serious Africans that the struggle is a class struggle which has resulted in the death of hundreds of thousands of people.

While one could sympathize with the Bahutu peasants of Burundi who are being decimated, it is difficult to sympathize with the Bahutu as a whole. (There are 300,000 Batutsi in Burundi and 3.5 million Bahutu). The Bahutu petty bourgeois in Rwanda is heavily backed by Israel. It seems that on top of the tribal and class cleavages which afflict Rwanda and Burundi, the problems of Middle East politics is becoming involved in Rwanda. Micombero has been playing with Gaddafi of oil rich Libya. Plane loads of Libyan arms are said to be flying into Burundi. This was soon after Burundi severed diplomatic relations with Israel.

The recent coup in Rwanda was an inter Hutu affair. Although the Batutsi in Rwanda are opposed, the Bahutu in Rwanda has been complaining about the government. The coup saw the creation of the National



BURUNDI AND RWANDA WERE ONCE ONE POLITICAL unit. Both are now racked with upheaval as oppressed majorities suffer under elite rulers.

Committee for Peace and Unity. In spite of this high sounding name, there is grave doubt that this military government can bring peace and unity. It is probably that the military group will only bring about an escalation of the conflict.

The problems of Rwanda and Burundi should serve as a serious lesson to Africans everywhere. The small clique of neo-colonial leaders will use every means possible to maintain their brutal rule - whether they be Bahutu or Batutsi.

The hard reality is that peace will only come when the masses of African people are in

control of their destiny. The Bahutu-Batutsi conflict can only be solved by a socialist government which removes exploitation of man by man. When this first contradiction is dealt with, then all secondary contradictions like tribal cleavages cannot be exploited by the petty bourgeois.

The National Committee for Peace and Unity in Rwanda must remain suspect as long as they are in the pockets of the Israeli and American imperialists. The day will come when the masses of people of Rwanda and Burundi will bury the petty bourgeois leadership and their tribal conflicts where they belong - in the archives of history.

World Ethiopian Students Unite

Recently Ethiopian student organizations from throughout the world met in Europe to form a new umbrella organization - the World Wide Federation of Ethiopian Students (WWFES). Following is the position statement released by that organization.

The era we live in is one of great struggles and revolutions. The fate of world imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and all forces of repression is bleak.

It is an inviolate law of history and the era that freedom will prevail over cruelty, social justice over exploitation, resistance over oppression, national liberation over imperialism, the universal man over the atomized individual and revolution over counter-revolution.

Ethiopia is faced with a choice it has to make. The choice is either a destiny of progress or some variety of

reaction.

There is just about every good reason for the Ethiopians not to remain mesmerized in backwardness. Especially with the full force of the era and history favoring the Ethiopian peoples numerous struggles, it is a matter of fact thesis that the exploited millions will seek liberation and not subjugation and progress and not reaction.

In Ethiopia, the struggles of the peasantry, the working class and other working peoples as well as the struggle of oppressed nationalities has generated a deep contradiction within the ruling coalition of feudalists, dependent bourgeois and imperialists. Breaking "Labor Relations schemes" and other anti-working class laws and statutes - hence in direct defiance of the barbaric tyranny, Ethiopia's fast rising working class is tempering itself in struggle.

The presence of the Ethiopian Student Unions, with a

clear anti-imperialist and anti-feudal stand, has enriched the history of struggle in Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian Student Unions' struggles against remorseless feudal tyranny and imperialist domination on the propaganda, publication, political and theoretical front has reached wavehigh levels.

The Student Unions have developed a clear strategic and tactical concept of the evolution of the law of the Ethiopian National Democratic Revolution. With a clear line regarding the overall strategy and tactics of the people's struggle to oppose feudalism and uphold democracy, to fight imperialism and win back independence and with a correct estimation of the relations of forces between the people and their enemies, and with a scientific understanding of the role of students within the framework of the National Democratic Revolution; Ethi-

opian students everywhere are determined more than ever to unite closely, to solidify strengthen their existing unity, consolidate their ranks, march in steps and intensify their struggles as vanguards in the propaganda front against the internal and external forces of subjugation and retrogression.

The task of reconstituting an effective organization, which will correlate, coordinate and lead on a higher level the politicization, agitation, propaganda, mobilization, publication, communication and other activities of the Student Unions in Ethiopia and the various continents has become an imperative and an urgent practical question conforming to the high level of development reached by the various unions.

With this lofty task in mind, delegates from the Ethiopian Student Unions in Algeria, Europe, Lebanon, North A-

(Cont'd on pg. 14)

Statistics Show Black Financial Misery Rises

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON - Although historically "official" government statistics have often lied about the so-called improving economic conditions of Black people, and the credibility of statistics by government agencies like the U.S. Census Bureau are questionable, a recent U.S. Census survey revealed that the income gap between whites and Blacks is the same in 1973 as it was in 1967.

may have shocked some who have been duped into believing that large numbers of the Black population are making economic gains, the U.S. Census Bureau is finally admitting what the majority of Black people already realize. Only a small number, who have joined the petty-bourgeoisie, have moved up economically.

The report, the sixth in a series entitled "Social and Economic Status of the Black Population, 1972," pointed out that the median family income for Blacks are only 59 percent of that for whites - \$6,864 compared with \$11,549. This is the same disparity as in 1967, only the figures are lower because of a lower level of inflation.

However, the report tried to show that the young more "educated" Blacks are lessening the gap and are making more money, especially Black women. Young Black women aged 25 to 34, with at least 1 year of college education, are supposedly earning 97 percent of what similarly trained white women that age earn. Black men of that age and training make 84 percent of what their white counterparts do.

The so-called progress is seen in contrast to the percentage difference in salaries of the older age bracket, men in particular. Black men from 35 to 54 only make 70 percent of what white men of the same age earn. The report states that Black women make 96 percent of what similarly educated white women make. All women, Black and white, only make 59 percent as much as all men, (according to the report).

Also indicated is that since 1969, the number of Blacks below the poverty level has

increased from 7.1 million to 7.4 million. According to these sources, this means that 32 percent of the total Black population, 23.4 million fall below the poverty line. This percentage is a drop from 39 percent in 1969. Two thirds of these families below the poverty level, were headed by women. The number of whites below the poverty line dropped from 19 million in 1967 to 16.2 million in 1972. The percentage of poverty level whites also dropped from 11 to 9 percent of the total population.

During the last 5 years, Black families headed by women, increased from 27.7 to 34.6 percent.

Employment for Blacks increased only by a marginal 2 percent from 1971 to 1972, and the Black jobless rate is twice as high as for whites. Employment increased 3 percent for whites and only 5 percent of the white population is jobless.

Black owner-occupied housing increased from 38 to 42 percent between 1960 and 1970. Yet blacks must spend much more money on housing than whites; 30 percent of Black mortgage holders spend at least one-fourth of their income for housing while whites pay only 18 percent. Forty-three percent of Black renters pay that percentage compared to 35 percent of whites.

With the living conditions which Blacks are confronted with and inadequate health care, Black infant mortality rate, twice that of whites, was 30.2 deaths per 1,000 live births. Yet with supposedly more developed medical and health care, this rate was higher in 1971 than the white infant mortality rate in 1950.

PAIGC Successor To Cabral Elected

CONAKRY, Guinea - PAIGC officials announced that Aristides Pereira had been elected to the position of secretary-general of the party, succeeding Amilcar Cabral, who was assassinated by Portuguese agents in Conakry, Guinea, last January.



THE Struggle in PERSPECTIVE

by NELSON N. JOHNSON YOBU National Chairman

Economic Contradictions Mount

An apparent economic contradiction exists in the United States today. While we constantly hear about the decline of the U.S. dollar abroad and we feel the pinch of inflation in our weekly pay checks here at home, U.S. corporations are reporting record profits. Now the line that the big corporations have run for years is "what's good for big business is good for the nation." But we fail to see how that could possibly be true.

How is it, for example, that in the midst of a fuel shortage that is obviously bad for the nation, Exxon oil company is able to increase its profits after taxes from \$355,000,000 for the first three months of 1972 to \$508,000,000 for the first three months of 1973 - an increase of 43 percent. It almost seems as though Exxon makes super profits off of their consumer's misery.

If those kinds of profit increases are what you get from the country's fuel crisis, it is hard to imagine Exxon ever being interested in finding more oil.

Another thing that becomes clear is that Nixon's economic guidelines have not, overall, been bad for big business. In the middle of wage and price controls, we have seen worker's wage increases held back, at the same time that prices have soared to record breaking high levels. The corporations profit and the working people suffer the loss.

One thing that becomes increasingly clear is the

opposition of interest between the capitalist who controls big business and the government, and the masses of working people in this country. Rather than what is good for the one being good for the other, we see just the opposite - what's good for the capitalist can starve a worker to death. Why is this so?

The answer is simple. Every dollar that is spent on an item is divided into two parts. One portion goes to pay the worker's wages for producing the item. The other goes to the capitalist as profit for owning the business. It is easy to see that if you increase one, the other has to be less.

One of the leading big business magazines, Fortune, in its May 1973 issue, admitted that if you graph real wages and benefits to

employees and corporate profit on the same graph over the last ten years, they will be the exact opposites. When one goes up the other goes down. In their own words "...an increase in labor's share represents an unmoderated bite out of returns to capital." (P.187). The converse is equally true. An increase in profit must mean a loss in the worker's ability to buy what he needs.

So the contradiction we see - the masses of American working people being able to buy less and less of what they need, while the capitalist make more and more money for themselves is not an accident but a natural result of the way this system is set up.

Those of us who suffer from it, must first understand it then develop whatever means we can to struggle against it.

American Trend: Black Bodies for Science

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON - In a country obsessed with technology and immediate advancement at all costs, it is strange to find so many people surprised by the disclosure that humans have been and are being used as guinea pigs in the scientific laboratories of this country. What is so upsetting about it is that these experiments definitely are racial in nature in that the majority of the guinea pigs used are Blacks.

This is in direct contradiction to the definition of health as defined by the World Health Organization, which anyone pursuing a health career must know and adhere to. Health is "...A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." It goes on to say that health is "...one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social conditions."

Medical scientists have become so wrapped up in the "need to know" everything concept, that all oaths, pledges, definitions, etc., have been thrown out the window.

We are not against scientific advancement, of course, but we must become outraged when it is being used against the interest of our people.

Black people must especially be concerned. None of us are exempt from this exploitative experimentation. We first heard of the syphilis study where Black men in Alabama

were experimented on without being given full details. One man interviewed said he needed the money which was pretty scarce at that time. Many incentives, attractive incentives, will be given to induce our people to encourage them to contribute their bodies in the name of science.

More alarming is the recent wave of studies that have leaked out. The lobotomy experiments, the cancer research experiments, the forced sterilizations, and surely many others that have not reached the public eye.

It has been revealed that 150 inmates in an Ohio Penitentiary were treated with a cancer serum which would cause a tumor growth and they were then treated with another serum which, if their experiments proved correct, would heal the cancer.

If the healing process did not occur, the cancer would continue to grow and there would be 150 prisoners with tumors growing on their bodies deliberately put there for the sake of experimentation. It was said that these inmates volunteered, but who knows the true story.

Prisoners are at the mercy of the wardens and guards, and many have said, after getting out, they were given drugs while confined. The purpose of the drugs is clear.

Lobotomy (brain) experiments that are becoming prevalent, are being used on hyperactive, extremely intelligent children. Some research-

(Cont'd on pg. 14)



THE AFRICAN WORLD

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

— KWAME NKUMAH

Black Man Protecting Home Kills Prowling Policeman: Gets 10 Years

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON - The police and judicial system which work hand in hand to oppress Black people, has again demonstrated injustice, this time in the case of James Law, of Chillum, Maryland. Law was tried and convicted on June 22, 1973, of killing a white policeman at his home on Feb. 20, 1973, while trying to protect his family.

Law, a government worker at NIH (National Institute of Health), outside D.C., in Bethesda, Md., had only been married a month, and had moved from D.C. to his Maryland home only weeks before becoming a victim of both burglary and police attack.

On Feb. 13, Law's house was broken into from his screened-in back porch and property worth \$1,200 was stolen while he and his wife were not at home. The incident was reported to the police in the predominantly white neighborhood, where he lived, with no real action taken. Law then realized the need to protect himself, his wife, Cynthia, and their home, so he bought a gun.

He expected the burglar to return because they had only taken small items and had moved his TV around, as though they would have to come back for such a large item, later on.

On Feb. 20, after Law and his wife had gone to bed, Law heard strange noises and noticed lights shining outside. Law, under the impression that his home was again being burglarized, fired a shotgun blast from inside his darkened home.

This shot fatally wounded a Prince Georges County policeman who, in fact, was investigating a neighbor's report that a burglary might be in progress at the Law's home.

Almost 12 hours after the shooting, police said "evidence at the rear of the house indicated tampering to attempt to gain entry" to the Law's house. Police officials confirmed that a burglary report had been filed by Law, and sources close to the investigation said that the burglars stole clothing, stereo components and a number of wedding gifts along with presents Mr. Law received two days prior to the break in.

Officials also confirmed that there had been "quite a few holdups in the area," and that several years ago, a restaurant near the home was held up and the manager was shot to death.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

1. February 13, 1973, daylight burglary of the Law's home.
2. Feb. 20, 1973, the Law's retired to bed early in their upstairs bedroom.

3. A neighbor, who knew of the previous burglary, and thought the Law's were not at home had seen a flashlight moving in the house and called the police and told them a burglar might be taking place.

4. Law heard noises outside his home and told his wife to summon the police. He went downstairs to further investigate the noises. Law said he heard someone poking around near a rear door of his house.

According to Law, in an effort to drive off the person, whom he assumed was a



JAMES LAW WAS SENTENCED FOR PROTECTING HIS home from prowlers.

burglar, he fired a shot in the direction of the door. Officers Edward Adams and Leslie Potts, who with Garrison, (the fatally injured policeman), were the first to arrive after the neighbors report of a prowler, testified they did not have sirens or flashing red lights turned on when they arrived at the Law's home. Both policemen, under cross examination, testified that they did not identify themselves as policemen before the shooting nor did they use their car loud speakers until later to demand that the shooting stop.

"We were talking in a tone a little lower than normal," Adams said, adding that Garrison reached inside the broken pane to see if the lock had been tampered with.

5. Another policeman, who arrived moments later, put in a "policeman in trouble call" which was answered by massive reinforcements. A second shot was fired from the house.

6. Police began blasting the house.

7. The police dispatcher received a call from Mrs. Law who said there was shooting going on at their home.

8. The telephone connection was broken.

9. A few minutes later, Mrs. Law again called the police. She learned at that time that the shooting outside came from police.

10. She informed her husband of this and he surrendered.

11. Law testified that he was beaten and kicked by Jones and that a blow from a nightstick required seven stitches on his head.

12. Mr. Law was indicted by the Prince Georges County Grand Jury on four counts of murder and the trial started

June 18, 1973, in Charles County, Maryland.

13. The jury was composed of five men and seven women. Only two of the jurors were Black. Both were women.

14. On June 22, Law was found guilty of second degree murder and assault with intent to murder. (These convictions carry a maximum sentence of 40 years imprisonment.)

15. The court was thrown into confusion an hour after the verdict in La Plata after one Black juror, reportedly in favor of acquittal, told acquaintances she was informed incorrectly during the deliberation on what constituted a deadlocked jury. The jury reportedly was split six to six at one point, and the juror described the verdict as a "compromise."

On July 31, the judge sentenced Law to ten years in prison for the so-called second degree murder of the white policeman, Garrison, and ten years for "assault with intent to kill." Garrison's partner, another white cop, who attempted to enter the Law home on Feb. 20. These two sentences are to be served concurrently. The judge claimed that "it would have been different if it hadn't been a law enforcement officer" Law killed in his attempt to defend his home.

The reality is that Law did not know it was a cop at the time, and this was confirmed by evidence at the trial. Yet the judge tried to legitimize his sentencing by the fact that a cop was shot.

Law's attorney, was able to get appeal granted. Law had to pay \$3,500, which is 10 per cent of a \$35,000 cash bond, in order to stay out of prison. The appeal is to come up in 90 days.

Volunteer Army - Blacker and Blacker

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AANS) - America's all-volunteer armed forces are becoming increasingly Black, just as many observers had predicted.

Some opponents of the all-volunteer army had charged that higher pay than they could get in many inner cities and small towns would lure increasing numbers of low-income Blacks into the armed services.

And apparently they were right.

Figures released by the

Pentagon last week, showed that while Blacks are about 11.7 percent of the nation's population, their enlistment in the armed services has grown from 11.8 percent in fiscal 1970 to 16.4 percent in fiscal year 1973.

Last month alone, 18.3 percent of the people signing up for the services were Black.

The heaviest influx of Blacks was in the ground fighting services - 18.8 percent of the Army recruits and 29.5 percent of the Marine recruits last year were Black.

The POINT OF PRODUCTION

For much too long those who have worked, those who have toiled in the fields, the mills, and the factories that have built this world have not been those who have benefited.

The truth is sometimes slow in coming, but more and more the men and women who find themselves at the cutting edge, at the point of the production of the food, the clothes, the automobiles, the steel of the world are standing up and asking themselves "What is the point?!!!"

Throughout this country poor and working class people (particularly of color) constantly suffer from the problems inherent in the Capitalist system. High rent for deteriorating houses, high prices for low quality food, little health care for massive health problems, high educational cost for low quality education, part time pay for full-time work, and we can go on and on. And everytime the masses of Black poor and working people raise demands to change these conditions the answer always seems to be, "there is no money" or "we need a new administration."

It is time for us to stop being gofers for the agents of the small group of multi-billionaires that run this country. It is time for poor and working class people in general and Black working class people, in particular, to get hip to the real reasons why things are the way they are and our demands for social change and better conditions within the present system are not met.

First, we must understand that these problems are a result of the system itself, not inadequate bookkeeping, miscalculations, or unqualified management and supervision. We must understand that this system is first and foremost a system based on the exploitation of the masses of working people for the purpose of generating profit, and had bookkeeping, miscalculations, and unqualified management only hinder its ability to get maximum profits or its ability to exploit the masses of workers the best way possible.

We must also understand that this country is controlled by a small group of industrialists and bankers, who control the major industries and banks and use the Government as an instrument to insure and increase their profits. They like all businessmen put their money where there is a profit. They always try to make a good investment and the Government is used to insure just that.

If building high quality low-rent housing for poor and working class Blacks is not profitable, then it's not done. If developing a system to produce good quality food to be sold at low cost will not bring in a profit, then it won't be done. If building more schools and health facilities to serve the poor and working class is not profitable, then it is not done. It's as simple as that.

How else can we explain why billions and billions of dollars went into the Vietnam War while thousands of poor and working class Blacks and other oppressed people here suffered. Because the bankers and industrialist were protecting profits.

How else do we explain why ten privately owned companies were able to pocket profits totaling \$1,806,668,000 dollars, and the answer to our cries for special aid and assistance is, "no money." And these were not even the largest corporations. Again it's the thirst for profit.

If we understand this to be true and, wouldn't it only be logical for poor and working class Blacks to at least begin thinking about how we can go about developing a system that makes it impossible for an individual or group of individuals to own and control the wealth of this country by their ownership of the major means by which other people make a living and by their controlling and owning the major industries and banks. Wouldn't it only be logical for us to begin thinking about how to develop a system whereby, those who produce the wealth, workers, get the fruits of their labor?

Think about \$1,806,668,000 dollars of wealth produced by workers in industries that are owned and controlled by workers, and this wealth, directed into building hospitals, schools, and homes, of the highest possible quality and the lowest possible price.

The History of U.S. Narcotics Addiction



The history of narcotics addiction in America is a history that you won't find in any textbooks. It is a history of the pain, greed, brutality, and corruption that has gone hand in hand with the making of the United States into the largest and most powerful military and economic empire the world has ever known.

It all started back in 1803, when morphine was first isolated from the opium poppy. Morphine is a potent painkiller and was widely sold in patent medicines and elixirs before the Civil War. The first class of consumers to get hooked in the United States were white, middle-aged houseworkers (wives). These women found that morphine not only eased their numerous aches and pains, but also provided an easy way for them to forget the drudgery of housework: drugged and calm, they could sail through the endless round of daily chores.

During the Civil War, morphine was freely dispensed as a battlefield pain killer. But after the fighting was over, 45,000 soldiers discovered they were still suffering from "soldier's sickness" - morphine addiction.

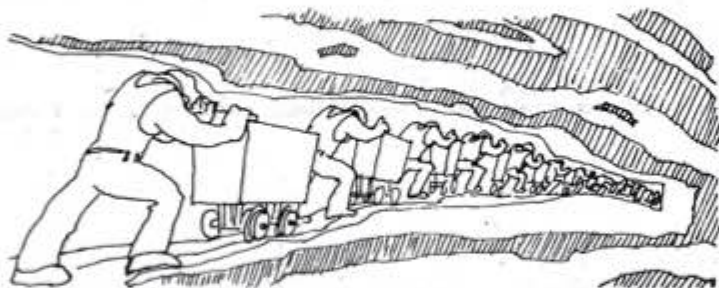
By the end of the nineteenth century, the capitalists had discovered the virtues of having a drugged work force. Big Bill Haywood relates in his autobiography, how the New Mexico mining companies sold opiates in cough syrup in the company store. The workers became addicted, and since they had no place else to purchase their goods, turned to the company store for more opium, thus increasing the store's profits and the workers' docile "loyalty" to their bosses.

As the problem of morphine addiction became more widespread, and widely publicized, scientists began to search for a cure. Bayer Drug Company, the future producers of aspirin (still the most widely used pain killer in

America), came up with a cure in 1898. The company advertised their drug as effective cure for ending the addiction to morphine. In addition, the drug cured coughs and helped people to sleep; and for the next 15 years, Bayer Cough Syrup was a best seller on the market. The active ingredient in the cough syrup was a drug called **HEROIN**.

ORGANIZED CRIME TAKES OVER THE! DRUG TRADE

With the criminal approach to drug addiction in full force, the Mafia replaced the medical profession as the dispensers of heroin. The change of dealers was reflected in the change of customers. Before the passage of the Harrison Act, the ratio of



THE GOVERNMENT STEPS IN TO SOLVE THE DRUG PROBLEM

Around 1910, some scientists began to point out that the heroin in Bayer Cough Syrup was as harmful and addictive as the morphine it was intended to replace. The U.S. government decided that the medical approach to drug addiction (substituting one drug for another) was a failure. So they tried a new approach, the criminal one. They reasoned that the best way to stop drug addiction was to make it illegal.

In 1914, the U.S. Congress passed the Harrison Narcotics Act, which made the use and sale of opiates illegal except under strict government control. With its usual foresight, Congress dropped all provisions from the bill for treatment of the thousands of heroin and morphine addicts. Local doctors set up clinics to maintain the addicts or help them withdraw gradually. The Federal Government responded by arresting 30 thousand doctors and jailing 3,300 of them.

white addicts to black was 2 to 1; the ratio of women to men was 3 to 2. After the Mafia got into the business, the ratio changed: blacks to whites, 3 to 1; men to women, 2 to 1. But the total number of addicts was still relatively small.

During the Depression of the 1930's, the heroin business began to grow. The havoc of unemployment, poverty and social unrest produced thousands of new customers seeking a way out of their pain. In response to the increased demand, the International Mafia perfected its drug network to ensure that smack was readily available on the streets of America's ghettos. The opium poppies were grown by farmers in Turkey, the raw opium was transported by the Mafia across the Mediterranean to Sicily, and from there to Marseilles, France, where the Corsican gangsters transformed it into heroin in hidden laboratories. The heroin was then smuggled to Mafia families in New York City.

The illegal drug trade was carefully protected by government and law enforcement officials in Italy

France and the United States. The profit from the heroin was so great that the Mafia was easily able to buy off any attempts to disrupt its international enterprise.

However, the heroin trade suffered a severe setback during World War II. Opium-laden ships found it difficult to navigate safely through the war-torn waters of the Mediterranean. And the gangster organizations, themselves, suffered the ravages of war. In Italy, the Mafia sided with Mussolini; in France, the Corsicans supported the Vichy regime (the puppet French government set up by the Nazi occupation forces). Consequently, both organizations were almost destroyed, politically and militarily, when the Allied forces defeated the Nazis.

THE COLD WAR: MAKING THE WORLD SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY AND DOPE PEDDLERS

The United States emerged from World War II as the

so many years, and had no desire to replace fascist-controlled regimes under the control of American imperialism.

In response to this threat to its plans, the U.S. government developed a two-fold strategy. At home, it convinced the American people that the biggest threat to democracy was the "Red Menace". In Italy and France it quietly set about destroying those troublesome labor unions.

The foreign operation was carried out by the CIA. The Intelligence Agency quickly noted that the bitterest ideological enemies of the left-wing forces in Italy and France were the former fascist supporters: the Mafia and the Corsicans. So, the CIA struck a bargain with the gangsters: the U.S. would supply economic and technical aid, plus political cover, if the gangsters would use their muscle to smash the labor unions.

The arrangement worked effectively; strikes were broken up by attacks of armed goon squads. The left-wing forces lost their power bases in Italy and France. The Mafia and Corsican organizations prospered and grew strong again. And thanks to America's generosity, they had enough money and equipment to re-establish their international heroin network.

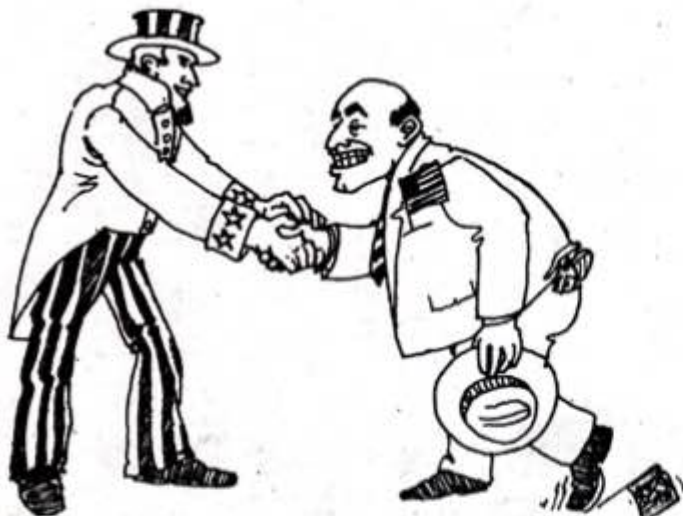
DOPE AND DOLLARS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

The CIA's strategy of using the international dope peddlers to suppress local liberation forces had been so successful in Europe, that they decided to do it again in Southeast Asia.

Their intelligence sources quickly found out how the local dope trade operated. The opium poppies were grown by the Meo tribesmen in the hills of Burma, Laos, and Thailand. The poppies were transported by mule caravans controlled by roving remnants of the Chinese Nationalist Army that had



Uncle Sam is the Biggest Pusher Man



been driven out of China after the victory of the Communist-led revolution in 1949.

The opium was processed into heroin in laboratories in Bangkok, Thailand; Vientiane, Laos; Phnom Penh, Cambodia; and Saigon, South Vietnam. Local government officials from each of these cities arranged for the heroin to be transported either to Hong Kong or Marseilles, and from there to the United States. The immense profits from the heroin trade enabled the reactionary governments of Southeast Asia to support their corrupt regimes and to build armies to fight the growing liberation forces in each of their countries.

By the mid 1960's, the Southeast Asian liberation forces were beginning to seriously disrupt the local heroin routes. The fighting had gotten too heavy for the Nationalist Chinese mule caravans to travel safely from the hilly homelands of the Meo tribesmen to the heroin laboratories in the capital cities. So the CIA took over to lend a helping hand.

In the name of "fighting Communism," the CIA began to train the Meo tribesmen as mercenaries to fight the liberation forces in the hills. But the Meo tribesmen were more concerned about earning their living by growing poppies than they were in fighting wars, so the CIA arranged, not only to pay the tribesmen for their time in the Army, but also to provide safe transport for their poppies. The opium was loaded on the CIA's private airlines, Air America and World Airways. The planes, carrying military supplies and personnel, as well as opium, made their way unscathed to the local heroin laboratories.

The official U.S. government policy in Southeast

Asia was to pretend ignorance of the heroin trade. But the lid blew off the U.S. cover when Vietnam vets started coming home with \$200-a-day heroin habits.

G.I. JUNKIES: CASUALTIES OF THE SOUTHEAST ASIA WAR

The war in Southeast Asia was not very popular among American enlisted men. Many of them sought to escape its horrors by any way they could. One of the cheapest means of escape was - junk. As a result of the nearby sources of supply, and the efficiency of CIA transportation, one-quarter gram of pure heroin sold on the streets of Saigon for between \$2.50 and \$10. The smack was so potent that G.I.'s could smoke it or sniff it and get as high, and as hooked, as they would if they injected ten times as much into their veins on the streets of New York, where the same size bag of smack contained only 5 percent pure heroin.

The phenomena of the G.I. junkie created a national

scandal on the homefront. A legislative investigating committee went to Vietnam and reported that in some units, heroin addiction among G.I.'s might be as high as 25 percent of the men. One serviceman told the committee: "It is ironic indeed that in the last two years of the war, our biggest casualty figures will come from heroin addiction, not from combat."

HEROIN ON THE HOMEFRONT

The heroin casualties had been increasing domestically as well as overseas ever since the end of World War II. The rise in heroin use had accompanied the rise in unemployment, as thousands of Southern blacks who had migrated North during World War II to work in war industries were laid off when the peace treaties were signed. But since most of the heroin victims were in black communities, nobody paid much attention to them (except the people in those communities).

The addicted population grew significantly after the Korean War. Heroin was readily available from South Korean drug peddlers, and thousands of G.I.'s responded to being thrust into a senseless war by turning to smack. But, because the Korean War took place at a time when most American people still believed that their government was making the world safe for democracy, no one knew about the G.I. junkies, except perhaps their friends and families at home.

Many soldiers elected to remain in Korea after the war, in order to have easy access to cheap smack. Those who came home were the nucleus of the new generation of American addicts.

But the heroin problem did not begin to reach epidemic proportions until the mid 1960's, when the situation in urban ghettos reached a boiling point, and rebellions spread through America's inner cities. In the wake of the rebellions came a deluge of poverty programs - and of smack.

By 1970, the estimated heroin-addicted population was around 600,000 people. In comparison to the ten million Americans addicted to alcohol, the number of junkies is inconsequential, but the effects of their addiction have become more of a concern to the media and the U.S. government.

The reason for this lies in the economics of the heroin market. A kilo of raw opium brings only \$50 to the Meo tribesmen, but the mark-up is so high that a kilo of heroin, cut with quinine and sugar, sold in retail baggies, is worth about \$200,000 on the streets of San Francisco.

A heroin addict has to buy about \$50 worth of smack a day to support his or her habit, and the vast majority of heroin users are much too poor to be able to support their habits from

"gainful employment". In fact, most heroin users are black, brown and poor white people who have turned to smack for the exact same reasons that Americans have used narcotics ever since Civil War, to escape conditions in their daily lives that are too oppressive to face without some kind of support.

Heroin addicts have to steal or engage in prostitution in order to support their habits, and it is their illegal activities, rather than their personal misery, which has brought them national attention.

The junkie has become the national scapegoat. His her hustling activities have been used to stir up panic about "crime in the streets," and to win support for law and order policies, and to justify enormous budgets for local and national law enforcement agencies.

But neither narcs nor helicopters have been able to stem the heroin epidemic. Everytime a junkie gets arrested, it's the same thing: kick cold turkey, do time in jail or prison (where drugs are often easier to come by than on the streets), get released without a job or a skill, and go back to the street corner. Nothing stops the flow of heroin onto America's shores; it even comes in the caskets of dead soldiers. And nothing in the heroin user's life make him or her believe that their life is worth facing without getting high.

Conclusion Next Issue

South Vietnam Govt. Directs Dope Racket

YOBU NEWS SERVICE WASHINGTON, D.C. - Certain intelligence reports have implicated Nguyen Cao Ky, former Vice President of the South Vietnamese puppet regime, as a major trafficker in drugs. The report, dated July 19, 1971, is stamped "Secret Sensitive" and relates to the sell of narcotics as a means by which Ky's presidential campaign in 1971 would be funded.

A direct quote from the report went this way: "It is said that Ky has to raise 500 million Vietnamese piastres (\$25 million U.S. dollars) for his campaign and intends to do it through the narcotics traffic." The report had been addressed to the assistant customs commissioner in charge of investigations, Harold F. Smith, who discounted it as a mere rumor.

The report attains credibility from its accounts of several meetings that Ky had had with two pilots from Air Vietnam. "These meetings are not considered coincidental," states the report, "as they follow the same pattern as the Air Vietnam opium traffic pattern in 1963 from Vientiane, Laos. (Vientiane is the capital of Laos.)"





THE BODY OF MILTON SCOTT AFTER HE WAS SHOT BY FBI AGENTS WHO SOUGHT TO arrest him for Army desertion. Scott, a Muslim, had never been in the military.

Changed Coerced Guilty Plea

Texas Activist Indicted For Being Innocent!

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD

DALLAS Texas - The cases of police repression against Black people often cover the pages of THE AFRICAN WORLD and many other publications which deal with the plight of oppressed people. We have come to expect the worst from the racist capitalist government and all its extensions. But the case of political prisoner Fred Bell of Dallas, has to be recorded as one example of the lowest depths of corruption for this system.

On May 24, 1973, a secret indictment was handed down against Brother Fred Bell. He was one of the Dallas SNCC organizers railroaded to prison twice on the same charge, and is former chairman of the Angela Davis Liberation Party. The indictment charged Fred with "False Declaration." Fred is at this time, not only on parole from a framed up charge, but now faces a new 5-year sentence on a totally new charge.

In the indictment, the government alleges a violation of a federal law because Fred had pleaded guilty to the false bank robbery charge in 1968, then after a reversal of the conviction (because the guilty plea was coerced), Fred went to trial for the second time and pleaded innocent - which had been his contention all along.

Now the federal government found a law passed in 1970 that provides for imprisonment of a person who makes two "inconsistent" sworn statements. (Note that the guilty plea was forced on Fred in 1968, but the law was not passed until 1970, two years after!)

Brother Fred Bell has already been to prison twice on the same false charges and sentenced, a near record, four times on the same false charges. The federal govern-

ment is concerned with Fred Bell because of his contributions to the struggle for the liberation of all oppressed people. It is not just Brother Fred; but a typical example of how the Dallas power structure mounts repression on any effective leader who dares to struggle, and who refuses to be bought off. Fred had demonstrated that he is an effective organizer.

Fred's activity began in college at the University of Texas at Arlington as founding president of Collegiate for Afro-American Progress (CAP). In 1968, he joined Brother Ernie McMillan and Charles Beasley in developing a SNCC chapter in Dallas. In June of 1968, Fred and Ernie were arrested on a false peace bond. Their bail was set at \$20,000.

While Fred was working for the city, SNCC organized an effective boycott against O.K. Supermarket for its high price and low quality goods, sold in the South Dallas Black community. He refused an offer by the city manager for a better job if he would end the boycott. The city charged him with violation of a city code for organizing the boycott. He received indefinite suspension from his job for the action.

In August of 1968, a nearly clean sweep of SNCC leadership in Texas, was carried out by the state and local law enforcement officers. Arrest warrants were issued for Fred and Brother Charles Beasley on bank robbery charges. The same day, Ernest McMillan and another SNCC member were sentenced to 10 years on a trumped up "destruction of private property" charge. A few weeks later, Lee Otis Johnson of Houston, was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

In December of 1968, Fred

was sentenced to 6 years in federal prison. Fred's attorney conspired to destroy Fred's case. They told his family that they could get him free. The attorneys who misled the family and won their confidence, were Ney Wade and John Nelms. Ney Wade and Nelms also had tried to get Fred to run for state representative, and leave SNCC. Ney Wade is the brother of Henry Wade, D.A. of Dallas County. Nelms, a former D.A. assistant, gave Fred a choice of pleading guilty, signing a fake plea, and get "not more than 5 years or probation," or going to trial before an all-white East Texas jury and getting 99 years.

The indictment charged Fred with 5 counts: (1) aiding and abetting, (2) accessory, (3) bank robbery, (4) having knowledge of the commission of a crime but failing to report it, namely the bank robbery he was accused of taking part in, and (5) conspiracy to aid and abet in a bank robbery.

All of those counts arose out of the alleged robbery of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Ladonia, Texas. Fred became ill in jail, his bond was too high, and he did not have effective legal counsel. He entered the guilty plea for the lighter sentence since he saw he was going to prison anyway.

October 23, 1970, Fred was released from prison after the district judge reversed the guilty plea conviction. In the judge's opinion, there had not existed any probable cause for Fred's arrest, and his attorneys had handled the case in such a manner as to prejudice Fred's case. Fred was released on \$7,000 bond, pending the retrial.

Fred immediately returned to Dallas and continued his efforts to struggle. Within two

(Cont'd on pg. 16)

Another FBI "Mistake" Wrong Man Murdered

By Bobby Gilliard
BATON ROUGE, La. (AANS) - Two FBI agents last month shot and killed a Black Muslim in Baton Rouge during an arrest attempt, but later acknowledged that he was the wrong man.

The incident represents the latest in a series of violent clashes over the past few months between Black Muslims and police authorities across the nation.

In June alone, three persons were killed and seven others wounded as a result of confrontations between the followers of Elijah Muhammad and police in Atlanta and Oklahoma City.

In the latest incident, two white FBI agents identified as Bill Woods and Delbert Hahn went to the home of Milton Leon Scott, 31, and attempted to arrest him for Army desertion.

Scott told the agents that he had never been in the Army, that he would not go with them and then tried to close the door to his house.

A struggle ensued when the agents entered the house and, according to Scott's wife, Beverly, they dragged Scott

out of his home. The 19-year-old widow says she later heard two shots and saw the FBI agents trying to kick her husband after he had been shot.

Initial reports alleged that Scott had drawn a gun on the agents. The official FBI story later in the week, however, was that the young Muslim had assaulted the officers with a blackjack and attempted to get their guns.

The man the FBI was actually looking for was identified as Calvin Henry - currently serving a seven year jail sentence in California.

Henry had reportedly entered the army in 1972 using identification belonging to Scott. Scott's family told a local television station that he had reported his wallet and identification stolen in 1970.

As is the usual Black Muslim policy, Muslims in Baton Rouge have made no immediate response to the incident.

However, Emmett Douglas, head of the Louisiana NAACP, has asked U.S. Attorney General Elliot Richardson to investigate the incident saying it appears that excessive force was used.

Congress Refuses to Combat T.V. Racism

By John Templeton
WASHINGTON, D.C. (AANS) - Two measures designed to end discriminatory practices against Blacks in public television went down to a defeat in their first go-around before the House last week, despite the efforts of their sponsor, Black Rep. William Clay (D-Mo.).

The pivotal proposal, prohibiting the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) from making grants to stations with discriminatory hiring practices, was squelched 88 to 32 with a following item requiring public stations to adhere to the employment provisions of the Civil Rights Act and other anti-discrimination laws also defeated, 190 to 189.

A third amendment, sponsored by Rep. Parren Mitchell (D-Md.), sought to trim the CPB's financial authorization from the proposed two years to one, but was withdrawn without a vote.

Rep. Clay pushed for the amendments during a three-hour debate over their addition to the two-year, \$130 million CPB appropriations bill, which later passed its first reading.

CPB, which funds public television programming, has been charged with being insensitive to the needs of Black public TV viewers, notably by Black producers, Ellis Haizlip and Tony Brown, whose shows, Soul! and Black Journal, have received reduced funding.

Brown and Haizlip warned that Black public TV programming was in imminent danger of being eliminated.

Rep. Clay took note of these and other complaints in a report distributed to House members earlier in the week.

The Missouri Democrat noted that along with four

specials, Soul! and Black Journal, had constituted the total of 37 hours of minority programming time of CPB's total 850-hour offering, a figure he called "the most crass example of tokenism displayed in broadcasting."

NOBODY WATCHING

He also cited a survey of the boards of 31 of the largest public TV outlets, showing that only 46 out of 644 directors were members of minority groups and displayed statistics detailing a drop in minority employment at PTV stations from 12.1 percent in 1970 to 9.2 percent in 1972.

Rep. Clay's research included polls showing that more than half of the minority population does not watch public TV, concluding, "Programming to educate, uplift, and entertain minorities - largely ignored by commercial broadcasters except for the coverage of Black criminals and extremists - does not exist in any meaningful way on public television."

Despite Rep. Clay's oratory and research and an unexpected endorsement from a CPB spokesman, the amendments went down to defeat, mostly because of Rep. Torbert McDonald (R-Mass.), sponsor of the CPB appropriations bill.

McDonald had apparently agreed earlier to support the amendments, feeling they would pass anyway, but finding more support than he had reckoned, he led the opposition against them.

Dick Tynes, an aide to Rep. Clay, explained that the amendments were designed to decrease discrimination by placing more Blacks in policy making positions, acknowledging that the defeat "leaves us where we started."

Rosie Douglas Writes Message from his Cell

Recently Rosie Douglas, Canada's most widely known Black activist was sentenced to two years in jail on frivolous charges dating back to 1969. After the jail term it is expected that he will be deported back to his home in the Caribbean. Sister Ann Cools was sentenced with Douglas.

Following are excerpts from a letter Douglas wrote from his jail cell to friends and supporters.

Centre Regionale de Reception
Roosevelt Douglas - 5231
C.P. 5558
St. Anne des Plaines, Quebec

Brothers and Sisters,

Finally the four year wait from February 11th, 1969 to the present has come to the inevitable terminal for Ann and myself. To say that we were not expecting this reality would be extremely naive. Yet when the time arrives, natural human feelings tend to predominate until a new equilibrium has been arrived at within confines of our new barbaric environment.

For whatever reason, the authorities have decided to incarcerate me in a solitary dungeon indefinitely. This period, I have been advised, could last from 12 to 20 months and followed by prompt deportation.

Conditions here like the Don Jail in Toronto, are extremely inhumane to say the least, but I have conditioned myself in a manner which enables me to successfully challenge politically the arbitrariness of this bourgeois institution as a necessary step in my determination to overcome physically, whatever level of punishment is being hurled by the lackeys of the cowardly, bankrupt ruling imperialist class.

Should we allow the injustice to even scratch the impervious epidermis of our drive towards national liberation through self-reliance, the generations to come after us will perform have to start all over again.

Consequently, the body might quiver under pressure but the spirit must be firm - particularly when our objective is rooted and grows out of a scientific analysis of the race-class oppression being imposed upon our people and the oppressed peoples of the world.

The present crisis owes its microscopic beginning to the practice and a subsequent charge of racism against a professor at an institution of so called higher learning. As the cancer grew out of what seemed to be an insignificant beginning, it nourished itself from the fertile malignant society around it sweeping into its orbit all those bureaucrats, politicians and agents of fascist oppression who worship at the altar of finance capital.

The historical facts of the last four years clearly illustrate, as the contradictions were heightened, the issue spilled out of the campus into the real life of capitalist society - a clash between the masses of Black people in the country and particularly the Caribbean and the ruling class with their disintegrating allies.

It is within this framework that politics of the black community began to evolve as the political impact vibrated the foundation of the institutions which previously spoke for black people.

The real issues - the question of economic self-sufficiency, anti-imperialist Canadian activity in Africa and the Caribbean etc. are only now beginning to unfold. But they are unfolding at a time when the question of Vietnam is being decided on the battle field with disastrous consequences to U.S. omnipotence, the question of Palestine has emerged to the fore, the question of Southern Africa can no longer be postponed by ideologies of the ruling class and their media. The Caribbean and Latin America are in turmoil, locally some sections among N. American workers led by the Quebec workers are attempting at last a serious reassessment of their corrupt, bureaucratic, alienated leadership, who has historically bound them consciously or unconsciously to participate in imperialist activity and to round out the political kaleidoscope, the struggle to liberate women has attained new heights.

Yes, this is the tempo of the contemporary world. Claiming immunity on the side lines is no longer possible. We can either identify with the forces of reaction or depending upon our various capabilities, chart a course of organized participation consistent with national liberation.

Viewing the Sir George Williams University incident from this broader perspective, explains the obvious difference in treatment of the participants who were all initially on the same charge with no previous conviction.

Those who dared to challenge the very basis of their society and carry the struggle out to the masses are being punished - but this emasculation rather than dampen our courage injects new blood - blood for a new humanism - into our system with the knowledge that we are scientifically correct.

That the issue is no longer one of those of us in jail as individuals or the Sir George as a racist training ground for the imperialist ruling class sitting on the moribund Board of Directors, but it is a question of black and oppressed people confronting race-class oppression and the inevitability of victory. That is what we are fighting for, the right to have our children grow up in a society where they will not be condemned even before going to school because they are black and they are from a family at a low income level.

We shall not desist from proclaiming aloud and propounding vociferously our right to a new humanism, and no iron bars in the world will be strong enough to stifle that drive among African people to build an egalitarian dynamic civilization.

Struggling for our people,
Rosie Douglas



LONG LINE OF BLACK MARCHERS IN TORONTO, CANADA SHOW SUPPORT FOR IMPRISONED ROSIE DOUGLAS (Contrast Photo).

Massacre: Only Tip of Iceberg

By Winston Berry
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.
(AANS) - Father Adrian Hastings, the Catholic priest who recently broke news of last year's Portuguese massacres of African villagers in Mozambique, brought his story before the United Nations last week.

The events he chronicled to the U.N. Committee on Decolonization were a tale of atrocities that rivals those of Adolf Hitler's Third German Reich.

In his own words, the killings were "the most terrible atrocities in all of colonial history. And they were just the tip of an iceberg."

A youngish man, about 40-years-old, who has spent ten years in Uganda and Tanzania, the cleric was himself not a witness to the Dec. 16 slayings in the Mozambique village of Wiriyamu, 24 miles southeast of Tete, where 400 Africans were killed.

The atrocities were first brought to light by two Portuguese priests stationed in the area, who were later arrested by colonial authorities. Two Spanish priests later confirmed the story, and authorized Fr. Hastings to speak on their behalf.

Last week, the clergyman told of two separate massacres on the same day. In addition to the 400 at Wiriyamu, another 42

Africans were shot one by one by the Portuguese soldiers.

As he had done in earlier articles in the London Times newspaper, Fr. Hastings told of one pregnant woman having her unborn baby cut out of her womb and also related how, in the smaller massacre, the men, women and children were made to dig their own graves and get into the holes before being shot.

The information given him by the priests had been painstakingly gathered from statements of massacre survivors.

INVESTIGATION SOUGHT

Ambassador Salim A. Salim of Tanzania, chairman of the decolonization committee, subsequently requested all governments having any financial contacts with Portugal to consider severing them in light of these latest revelations.

He also called for a full investigation by "competent U.N. bodies" at a press conference following Fr. Hastings' testimony.

But Marcelo Caetano, the Portuguese prime minister, has said that he would not allow such a probe, favoring instead one by his own agencies and even going so far as to deny that the African village in which the massacre took place even exists.

Authorities point out that

Wiriyamu may in fact not be on the Portuguese map of Africa because of differences in spelling, but the event does seem to have taken place.

Caetano was in England last week to observe the 600th anniversary of friendly relations between the two countries, but was greeted by a storm of street protests and Parliamentary denunciations.

In Washington, members of the African Liberation Support Committee picketed the U.S. Capitol building, calling for an end to U.S. aid to Portugal. In one of their signs, they proclaimed that Caetano and President Nixon were "blood brothers."

Just last year, the United States gave Portugal \$436 million for use of military facilities in the Azores Islands, facilities for which critics say America has no practical need.

They see the deal instead as indirect bolstering of Portugal's colonialist actions through devious means.

Portugal claims areas in Africa 35 times its size as "overseas provinces" of "Metropolitan Portugal," but Black Africa terms the areas simply colonies.

African freedom fighters control sizable tracts of land in Mozambique, and the Africans massacred were accused of being supporters of the guerrillas.



AFRICAN VILLAGERS IN MOZAMBIQUE OFTEN MOVE WHEN PORTUGUESE TROOPS approach to avoid more massacres.

Conclusion of Series

Burnhamism In Guyana

The current government of Forbes Burnham once thought to be truly progressive is now recognized as being anything but that. Progressive groups in Guyana view the election, struggle between Forbes' party and the "opposition" party led by Dr. Cheddi Jagan as a struggle between two groups of obsolete "old line" politics.

In the following three part article, Eusi Kwayana of the Association of Cultural Relations with an Independent Africa (ASCRIA) looks into the politics of this unique and somewhat strategic South American country.

PART III

The ties between the Guyana Government and the feudal-capitalists run deep. That is why the government did not seize the chance of amending the Guyana Constitution with the aid of the opposition to repeal the provision that "compensation must be prompt and adequate."

The question now arises: What precisely is Burnhamism? We are justified in using the term since the party has a Forbes Burnham Ideological Institute and one of the earliest lectures given there was by the Minister of Public Affairs, Mr. Hamilton Greene, General Secretary of the party, on "The Foundations of Burnhamism."

In theory, Burnhamism is cooperative socialism and non-alignment. In practice, Burnhamism is the bridge between imperialism and the people's mass movements. It is the role of Burnhamism to infiltrate Black Power, African Liberation Movements, Socialist Movements, Workers Organizations, the non-aligned movement and to impress them with the need for the pragmatism and collaboration with imperialism, the need for fair play for the imperialists and the tactic of uniting with the strong enemy against the weak one, but in such a way as to win favours from both.

Other countries in the non-aligned movement are also direct agents of U.S. imperialism. The foreign diplomats in Guyana understand quite well, what makes Burnhamism tick.

Mr. Robert Hamer, USAID Chief in Guyana, said publicly that Guyana was a model country. For this reason, he had successfully recommended U.S. specialists to hold a seminar on agricultural development in Guyana rather than elsewhere. He often hosts parties at which Government ministers are present. He and the U.S. Ambassador, Spencer King, were honored guests when the PNC held a thanksgiving on the occasion of Mr. Burnham's 50th birthday and were photographed at the tomb of the Prime Minister's parents.

The danger is that the relations between the U.S. officials and the PNC hierarchy are not merely diplomatic, but social and personal. Ministers were present at Robert Hamer's special Christmas party for 1972 which was held late owing to President Johnson's death. At the very time when the Christmas atrocities against Hanoi were in full swing, Sir Shridat Ramphal, Guyana's shamefaced knight and foreign minister, entertained, among others, Mr. Spencer King, U.S. Ambassador at home. This was

one of the few occasions - the bombing of Hanoi at Christmas when Mr. Burnham dared "attack" the U.S.A. A statement from the Prime Minister's office said that the P.M. was "disappointed" at the bombing "coming as it did during a season of goodwill." Why "disappointed?"

"The Nixon [re-election] victory brought expressions of delight from the political establishment in Guyana."

The Nixon victory brought scarcely disguised expressions of delight from the political establishment in Guyana. The wholly Government owned Daily Chronicle wrote in an editorial under the caption, "Nixon Again":

"For Third World countries striving for peaceful progress, this development meant that they could breathe easier since peaceful progress, difficult in any circumstance, is well-nigh impossible in a world rent by tensions and suspicions and the lingering fear that some nervous hand might 'press the button' at any time."

"Nixon deserves his victory. While he strikes a curiously ambivalent posture on race problems at home in the last year he has shown remarkable statesmanship on world issues. And he is on the verge of ending the protracted embarrassing war in Vietnam."

(Daily Chronicle 9th November 1972)

So "ambivalence" at home can be excused by a theatrical foreign policy and by playing well to the front of the stage in international affairs.

The other occasion on which the Guyana P.M. "attacked" his chief aid donor was on African Solidarity Day, 1972 when he said "so we must not bother with Britain and the U.S.A. when they talk to us about objectivity" and objected to the U.S.A.'s breach of the U.N. Sanctions against Rhodesia. But we go on to accept U.S. aid for "pragmatic" reasons.

"We nationalized Demba, hosted the non-aligned conference and hosted Carifesta... We are the only Cooperative Republic in the world." With these magic charms, the PNC leadership hopes to lull the people of Guyana into a deep sleep, so that the political elite can go on with the job of constituting itself a bourgeoisie of a special type, using public resources as its means of production.

The nationalization of Demba, hailed at the time by us as a progressive move, and so it is at the merely national level, has not altered the capitalist type relations between the workers and the enterprise. We have always been prepared to

Burnham Re-elected In Guyana Elections

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AANS) - The leadership of the South American nation of Guyana remained the same last week as Prime Minister Forbes Burnham won a decisive re-election in the country's general elections.

Burnham and his Peoples National Congress party captured nearly 71 percent of the vote while winning 37 of the 53 seats in the national assembly,

mobilize the people in support of the government in case of international pressures following nationalization. We did so at the time of nationalization and at the time of the pre-nationalization workers' strike.

However, there have been no significant pressures. Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank came to the rescue of the government soon after nationalization, by lending Guyana Bauxite Company (Guybau) \$9 million to see it through a difficult period. What then is the economic role of Burnhamism in this period?

The role of Burnhamism is to make sure, by control of the government and by manipulation of the mass movement, that when nationalization comes, the international bourgeoisie are over compensated.

Burnhamism makes sure that when nationalization comes, the international bourgeoisie are over compensated.

This happened in the case of Alcan's Demba. For that reason, the government of Canada is still one of Guyana's keenest friends. Canadian aid personnel (CIDA) are here at the moment, and will be here for some months to look into Guyana's needs, while the donations of U.S.A.I.D. have been very frequent and widespread. Our rice expansion programme, our pure water development, the bulk of our infrastructure (roads), Guyana's purchases of new machinery and equipment, all of these are financed by the government of the U.S.A. or on its guarantee. Even the Guyana Police force is officially on the USAID aid programme for Latin America.

It is not surprising, therefore, that those organizations and individuals which consistently explain to the people the racist-imperialist nature of the USA government and ruling class are harassed by the Guyana government.

In this context must be seen the deportation of Shango Umoja and Mamadou Lumumba from Guyana. They were here as teachers in government schools and as officials of the Pan African Secretariat. Their public utterances have always exposed the oppression of the black people and the Indians of North America.

Their deportation came soon after they had written in the Sunday Graphic a lengthy assault on the USA. They were also close to ASCRIA and its radical lower class membership rather than close to the new elite with its empty social existence.

The claim of Guyana's government that these men broke the conditions of their stay was never stated in Guyana because of evident falsity.

The break between ASCRIA and the PNC was precipitated because ASCRIA, after private complaints to Mr. Burnham, felt compelled in the interest of the people to accuse "people in high places including ministers of the government" of corruption and of playing games with the idea of the cooperative revolution.

That it was left to this organization first of all to demand a political position



FORBES BURNHAM RECENTLY WON RE-ELECTION AS Prime Minister in Guyana. He and his party won over an equally bankrupt opposition party.

against the cancer of corruption and then to accuse formally two ministers before the Ombudsman, shows the attitude of the PPP as a member of the establishment.

Because of pressure from ASCRIA, the Prime Minister, Mr. Burnham called a special meeting of Parliament and the Public Service on January 4, 1971. He denounced corruption and empowered the Ombudsman to investigate complaints of corruption against Ministers and others in the public sector.

On the same January 4, 1971, Prime Minister Burnham again as a concession to ASCRIA, at the time an ally of the government, said in the National Assembly:

"I have in draft a code of conduct and behavior for Government Ministers and my party Parliamentarians which I shall be presenting to the Cabinet and the party executive shortly. After this has been considered and if necessary amended it will be promulgated publicly for the information of the people."

On September 16, 1971, on the programme Nightride on Guyana Broadcasting Services, Mr. Burnham in reply to a question promised the code of conduct by "year end." The country, after two full years, has heard nothing more about it.

Two points need to be mentioned in regard to Guyana's role on foreign affairs. The PNC's role was and is to keep the African Liberation struggle to which the country through the P.M. subscribes G\$50,000 a year, separated from other liberation struggles. At Lusaka, he spoke up very directly for African Liberation but when he came to Vietnam demanded "the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South East Asia."

In declaring the non-aligned conference in Georgetown open and giving the key-note address, Mr. Burnham did not condemn U.S. colonialism in the Western Hemisphere in which Guyana finds itself, or condemn it at all. At the recent meeting of the Security Council in Panama, when Latin

American nations challenged the U.S.A.'s continued sovereignty of the Canal Zone, the Foreign Minister of Guyana cleverly diverted the attack by raising the question of Belize (British Honduras) and pointing out the readiness of the U.K. to give independence to the territory but for the Guatemala claims. This was certainly a relevant issue, but the report of Mr. Ramphal's speech in the government media did not include any comment on the Canal Zone issue.

It was important for Guyana to raise the Belize question, but not correct for us to relieve the USA on the Canal Zone issue.

The people of Guyana who stand for a profound social revolution are attached to neither the leadership of the PNC nor that of the PPP, but recognize these parties as instruments of the Old Politics.

First French Somali Liberation Office

PARIS (TNS) - An office of the Liberation Front of French Somaliland will be set up in Algiers, according to a report in today's Le Monde.

This French colony, officially known as the French Territory of Afars and Issas, is an arid land situated around the strategic port of Djibouti on the Gulf of Aden. More than half the colony's estimated population of 175,000 live in Djibouti, which is linked to Addis Ababa by rail and serves as Ethiopia's principle port.

The colony's economy is totally dependent on ship traffic and has been seriously hurt by the closing of the Suez Canal.

The General Secretary of the French Somaliland Liberation Front, Aden Roble Awale, declared that armed struggle would soon be launched in Djibouti and appealed to the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity and to progressive countries for aid.

The Catholic Church Historically

The Church & Portuguese 'Colonies'

The recent exposure of a series of massacres, committed upon the people of Mozambique by the Portuguese, by Catholic priests mark a radical departure from the role played by members of the Catholic church in Portuguese policy of colonial domination on the African continent.

In the past, the Portuguese have considered the spreading of the Catholic doctrine as part and parcel of their colonial mission in Africa. The Catholic church has played the role of a silent partner to the Portuguese oppression of African people, from the early days of colonial exploration until the present day period of armed struggle for national liberation in so-called Portuguese territories in Africa.

The following article is designed to give the reader an understanding of the role that the Catholic church has played in helping the Portuguese subjugate the peoples of Africa.

The primary emphasis of this paper will be on East Africa. However, the policy which will be illustrated was applied by Portugal across the continent.

Portugal was the first European country to begin major exploration of the yet uncharted regions of the earth's surface. Portugal knew of the tales of the great riches which lay south of Gibraltar, through its contact with the Africans who ruled the Iberian peninsula for many centuries. (These Africans have been called by many names, the Portuguese called them Moors, however, the fact remains that they for the most part, were found to be Islamic West Africans).

Christendom had suffered a great defeat at the hands of "Moors" when she lost the Iberian peninsula. After the Moors were driven from Europe, the church began to feel the hunger for new lands and new converts to the Christian Church.

Following the example set during the Crusades, where the church blessed and supported ventures by the nobles to take land in the name of Christ, Portugal began its voyages.

They were supported by the Pope, for in addition to his royal rank, Prince Henry the Navigator (1395-1460), (Henry never went on any voyages himself, instead he gathered astronomers and men of science around him at his monastery at Tomar to plan the voyages), held the title of Prior of the Order of Christ, a knightly order developed to continue the tradition of relentless hostility to the Moors. Due to the position held

by Henry as Prior of the Order of Christ, he was responsible directly to the Pope and to no other episcopal intermediary.

Several Papal Bulls (edicts) were issued to lay the ground work for operation in the newly developing areas on the map.

These Papal Bulls gave Portugal the right to act as the official representative of the Pope in regards to the establishment of churches in areas which were to be colonized by the Portuguese. This included the right to erect churches, monasteries and other pious foundations, and the power to select members of the secular clergy and of the religious orders who were to be sent to the various areas.

Also, the Kings would have the right to appoint bishops, to determine and change the boundaries of bishoprics, to nominate spiritual persons to churches, to appoint and support missionaries and to arrange for their transport from place to place.

The church was present with the colonizing country from the beginning of the European invasion of the uncharted world. Each expedition that was sent out by a king, would include in its number a group of priests.

As soon as the first settlement was established, the various missionaries would begin a battle for the favor of the colonizing nation, so that they would be chosen as the religious order, whose job it would be to civilize the natives

and as a by product try to find ways of increasing the wealth of their particular order, by purchasing land, trading with the natives or simply trading the natives (engaging in the slave trade).

Portugal was never able to put together a sound colonial administration to direct its drive to settle and to populate the area that it claimed on the African continent. This is in fact one of the major reasons that the other European nations used to disavow Portuguese claims to large sections of land in Africa. A number of Portuguese-claimed areas were divided up among the other "Western European" powers, ending the hope of Portugal for construction of a "Portuguese blanket" which would cover southern Africa from east west, from Angola to Mozambique.

It is important to note that the first recorded crossing of the African continent was accomplished between the years 1482 and 1483 by two Portuguese traders, called Baptista and Jose. However, the only systematic institution that the Portuguese established in the areas they claimed on the African continent, was the slave trade.

For the most part, the Portuguese presence was restricted to a few major fortified urban centers (the same position in which they now find themselves). "Towns on the African seaboard were inhabited as late as the 19th

century, mainly by two classes - officials and deported criminals, that in some degree overlapped. One of the most notable of these fortifications was called "Fort Jesus", located in the city of Mombasa. The Portuguese were held captive for 33 months by the Omani Arabs in 1698-1700.

Since Portugal was not able to mount a campaign to totally subdue the interior, the job was handed to the church. The church received the task of socializing and civilizing the "natives" with open arms. The major work of civilizing began in the Congo in the year 1481, when missionaries baptized the King of the Congo. However, the missionaries, who were from a number of different religious orders, began to fight among themselves for the right of claiming the territory for their order.

The fighting grew so intense that the King of the Congo had all of the missionaries rounded up, placed in irons and sent back to the King of Portugal. The Jesuits became a center of controversy over their involvement in the slave trade in Angola.

The Portuguese government claimed the Jesuits, who were mainly a teaching order, were more trouble than they were worth. Through their involvement in the slave trade, the Jesuits established a principle that was to later become a Portuguese rule of law, concerning the idea of labor. The Jesuits believed that the best way to convert the "Negro" was to introduce him to Christianity through the dignity of work or labor on an American plantation.

This policy was to become the backbone of the Portuguese educational system in the 20th century.

Another important factor of the educational policy in the Portuguese claimed territory was the plan to develop a "colonial elite" to serve as a buffer between the masses of colonized people and the colonizers. This elite was to be composed of the assimilated Africans. They would become the "junior partners of imperialism."

The goal of the educational system, aimed at producing assimilated, was to remove any concept that the African had of himself that was not based on reference to Portugal. The emphasis of the education was Portuguese and things Portuguese and their relation to Europe.

The job of bringing the light

of civilization to the natives was handed to the Roman Catholic Church, because of its connection with the Portuguese government since the ousting of the "Moors" from the Iberian peninsula. An example of the spirit and the sense of the Portuguese and Roman Catholic mission can be found in the writings of a Minister for Overseas, Dr. Adriano Moreira; "As for Portugal, it has always been understood that missionary work could not be dissociated from the higher interest of the state nor could the latter do without the faithful co-operation of missionization. It is only natural that our traditional structure should particularly cherish Catholic missionary activity, which we cannot do without and which we need to activate."

In 1962, the Roman Catholic bishops supported the policy and theory of the Portuguese government with regards to the Catholic Church. The following is a statement issued by the bishops in one of the plenary sessions of the Assembly: "For many centuries, the providential line of our history has made us an instrument of the Lord in the evangelization of a considerable part of the world...The church, as always, confirmed this mission...At this time, when the West appears to have lost its self-awareness...Portugal is conscious of her evangelizing and civilizing mission. And she suffers from seeing that this mission is not understood or appreciated and that attempts are even made to challenge it."

The Protestant missions found themselves in direct conflict with the ideals set down by the Portuguese. Instead of concentrating on the development of "Black Portuguese", the Protestant mission set out to translate the words of the Bible. To do this, the Protestants opened schools, which gave instruction in local language instead of Portuguese.

This different interpretation of their role led the Protestant missions down the road of conflict with the Portuguese. The Portuguese did not look favorably upon the activities of the Protestant missions in Africa, yet were not able to remove the Protestants because of a clause in the 1824 General Act of the Berlin Conference, which stated it was the duty of the signatories to "protect and favor" mis-

(Cont'd on pg. 16)

From YOB

International Affairs

Pamphlet Series



PORTUGAL CLINGS DOGGEDLY TO AFRICAN LANDS ONLY WITH THE INTERNATIONAL support of others. The Catholic church has historically aided Portuguese domination.



PHOTO SHOWS PEOPLE IN NASHVILLE, TENN. DURING RECENT NATIONWIDE demonstrations of the Repeal the Byrd Amendment campaign. Demonstrations were organized by the African Liberation Support Committee as one method to dramatize the importance of the Rhodesian Chrome importation bill to be reconsidered by Congress in August. (NALC Photo)

Fed. of Ethiopian Students

(Cont'd from pg. 5)

merica, Sudan and the World Wide Ethiopian Women Study Group met in West Berlin and made intensive deliberations from April 21 to April 28.

The National Union of Ethiopian Students, a founding member of the W.W.F.E.S., has not been directly represented at the Congress because of the gross feudal repression in Ethiopia.

The Congress appraised and summed up the shortcomings, achievements, trends and tendencies within the Ethiopian Student Movement. Since 1968, the Ethiopian Student Movement has made effective contributions in fighting autocracy, and upholding political liberty, in exposing feudal anachronism and popularizing democracy, in negating imperialism, and agitating for national independence, and in ruthlessly criticizing the presence of exploitation and indignity and posing the future of progress and social justice.

In spite of sacrifice, errors, setbacks, twists and turns, the Ethiopian Student Movement has, throughout the years, developed step by step in depth, breadth and vision. This is one aspect.

On the other hand, the growth and maturity of the Ethiopian Student Movement has been paralleled by a

tremendous escalation of the forces of repression lined up against its development. Both these aspects have urgently posed the firm programmed unity and synchronization of tasks of the various student unions and hence the need to reorganize, revitalize and restructure the former W.W.F.E.S.

Consequently, the delegates revised the constitution of the former World Wide Union, established the World Wide Federation of Ethiopian Students (W.W.F.E.S.), and elected a provisional leadership.

The World Wide Federation of Ethiopian Students has the following major goals and objectives.

Aware that the abysmal material and cultural poverty of the broad masses in Ethiopia cannot be eliminated without the establishment of the democratic state based on the peasants and workers, the W.W.F.E.S. will persistently strive for the creation of such a state by closely integrating the Ethiopian Student Movement with the struggles of the popular masses and by coordinating the tasks of student organizations with the organization of the broad masses.

The W.W.F.E.S. will work persistently on the basis of anti-feudal and anti-imperial-

ism to coordinate the activities and strengthen the unity of the various Ethiopian Student Unions.

It will fight for the sectional interests as well as democratic and human rights of students.

In conjunction with African Student movements and liberation organizations, the W.W.F.E.S. will work for a genuine unity of the peoples of Africa. Lastly, the W.W.F.E.S. will promote unity with all organizations, governments and liberation movements which are struggling for democracy, independence, liberation, social justice and peace.

Henceforth, the central organs of W.W.F.E.S. have been authorized to establish and manage principled relations with all outside organizations in Ethiopia and elsewhere on matters relating to the overall student movement.

Communications regarding the W.W.F.E.S. should be conducted with:
President of W.W.F.E.S.
215 W. 101 Street No. 4E
New York, N.Y. 10025
U.S.A.

Mississippi 1973: Little Has Changed

Special to The AFRICAN WORLD

Yazoo, Miss. - During the last few years, it appears that the visible efforts of the liberation struggle in Mississippi have slowed down. One almost never hears about open confrontation or brutality, horrid conditions, or mass movements in Miss. From this observation one might conclude that Black folks have become complacent.

Only three years ago, most of the state was on the move. It was a common occurrence for Blacks to have their demands met by organizing economic boycotts. Black students were frequently organizing themselves to present grievances and make demands. And usually, if Blacks placed enough pressure on the local system, they were not ignored.

But this was also a time when the brothers and sisters were being bombed, scared, shot at and threatened. Despite open brutality, Black folks showed their determination to struggle and overcome their dreadful conditions.

Since they were granted a few concessions by the "City Fathers", actions have usually stopped short of real liberation. White folks began to call them Mr. and Mrs., they paved a few streets in the Black community, they put a Black face in a few stores, they appointed a Black to the school board, and a few Blacks got some brick homes. Now those "leaders" are satisfied with the progress of their movement. When in actual fact, the same ones who controlled the town still maintain control.

Things are still being run the same way, only now it is being carried out covertly. Blacks are still being illegally fined and jailed. They are slowly being eased out of jobs, they are working for less now on plantations, and they are catching hell at welfare and food stamp offices. In most local courts, 90 percent of people being tried, are still Black.

Four years ago, a local Jackson, Mississippi television station was sued by Blacks for discrimination. The FCC awarded Blacks control over the station. One or two were placed in top positions and today they

have been replaced.

In most towns throughout Mississippi, Black votes outnumber white votes. And yet through some coincidence, Blacks lose most of the elections. Only in rare occasions, when they are approved by the "City Fathers", are Blacks allowed to win.

In Bolden, Mississippi, Benny Thomas, a Black man, recently ran for mayor and obtained a majority vote. His opponent, a white, challenged the election and took office. Brother Thomas, who was thought to represent the poor Black population, was not thought a good candidate for mayor.

One of the most visible effects of complacency is the amount of dope now in the young Black community. The total atmosphere is all too often one of partying and getting high. The system is responsible for the large influx of drugs into the community and they reap double profits when they bust Blacks constantly.

There is a definite need for greater organization among Black Mississippians. They are still being oppressed and exploited on the plantations, in the schools, in the factories and plants, and in the white folks' kitchens. A great deal of the responsibility of raising the consciousness of these masses will be ours.

General Strike in Puerto Rico Ends

SAN JUAN (TNS) - The Puerto Rican colonial government has begun to withdraw the nearly 5,000 national guardsmen called in to break strikes by 9,000 public service workers here.

Striking firemen and electrical power and water workers returned to the job last week. Their 9 day strike coincided with dozens of other labor conflicts that nearly paralyzed the island's economy and required the government to call in the National Guard for the first time since 1950.

Scores of Guard officers, non-coms and soldiers will be tried for failure to take their posts during the recent mobilization.

Black Bodies for Science

(Cont'd from pg. 6)

ers say there has been a recent increase in the number of children born who prove to be too quick mentally for their parents and their peers. They are uncontrollable. Hence, they too, must be controlled.

Within the mental institutions, lobotomy experiments are being used. It is questionable what percentage of those confined in those institutions are mentally ill. No one can be altogether sane anyway in an insane society. But here again, people must be controlled for the salvation of the state.

Political prisoners who have been confined, face double jeopardy because the Estab-

lishment believe them to have a destructive, anti-rational mentality which can easily be adjusted by a simple brain operation.

Medical Science is outdoing itself in this society. This is another sphere, we as a people, must move to control. We cannot wait and hope that Establishment lawyers, health professionals, teachers, etc. will move in our interests. History has proven this not to be the case.

"The welfare of one people cannot be given in trust indefinitely to another people, no matter how benevolent the governing power might be."

—Kwame Nkrumah



DEMONSTRATION IN DURHAM, N.C. AGAINST BYRD AMENDMENT.

Black GI Acquitted: Denied Pay

By Reggie Major
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (AANS) - Troubles are still not over for Pvt. Billy Dean Smith, the 25-year-old Black GI acquitted eight months ago of trying to murder one of his superior officers.

Since he was acquitted of the charge, Smith contends he has a right to 20 months of back pay. But up to now, he has not gotten it.

Smith spent those 20 months, the last of a total of 34 he served on active duty, in jail awaiting trial. That included eight months in a metal supply box converted into a cell in the infamous Lon Binh jail in Vietnam.

He was eventually tried at Fort Ord, near Monterey, Calif. There, after eight months of legal maneuvering, Smith was acquitted of the murder charge. At the same time, however, he was convicted of an assault count stemming from the arrest for murder.

A soldier is taken off pay status when accused of a crime, but eligible for back pay if and when he is acquitted, according to normal Armed Forces procedures. But the fact that Billy Dean Smith was convicted of resisting arrest for a crime he was subsequently proven innocent of has been enough to prevent him from being paid for his 20 months in jail.

"The Army is still punishing me for my political work," he charged last week in an exclusive interview with the All-African News Service.

FREAKOUT

Smith agrees that he was not cooperative with the arresting officers, but insists that his resistance was limited to struggling while in the grasp of several military policemen.

"If someone walked up to you and charged you with murder, you'd freak out too," said the black soldier, accused of spitting at the MP who tried to arrest him and of attempting to knee the law officer in the groin.

Technically, Billy Dean Smith is still in the Army, given an indefinite leave without pay. An appeal of his conviction is pending, but Smith does not know the status of the appeal.

"I think it's still sitting on someone's desk at Fort Ord," he speculated.

Smith has become politically active since his acquittal, and is one of the officers in the Committee for a United Defense Organization, founded in Chicago in May. His general feeling is that insufficient attention has been paid to the plight of political prisoners within the military.

"There are a lot of GI's who have been persecuted for opposing imperialism in the Armed Forces," he explained.

The current move toward an all-volunteer army is viewed by the black soldier as an attempt to eliminate radicals from the Armed Services, while at the same time keeping the door open and attractive to impoverished black young men of color. He does not think the effort will succeed.

Smith soon plans to reduce

his outside activity in favor of studying political education in college.

"When I was in jail in the Army, I learned that I had to beat racists and imperialists with my mind," said Smith. "My decision to go to college and improve my mind is just one more step in getting my politics together."

Portuguese Troops

Repelled From Excursion in Zaire

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

KINSHASA, Zaire - As the invasion of the republic of Guinea in 1970 proved beyond doubt, the Portuguese have no respect for the national boundaries of any African countries.

Once again in the Portuguese have crossed another country's border illegally. On July 19, Portuguese army units invaded the central African country of Zaire (formerly the Congo Kinshasa), according to the official Agence Zaire Presse.

Reports indicate the Portuguese unit was trying to follow the trail of a column of freedom fighters from Angola, when it crossed the Zairian border and met head on units of the Zairian army, who repulsed the excursion into Zairian territory.

The Portuguese were said to have tried to cross into Zaire from the Portuguese enclave of Cabinda, Angola.

POLITICAL COOK BOOK

BLACK CAPITALISTS

Earlier in the Political Cookbook, we discussed the Bourgeois Democratic Movement and classes. Let us now look at the Bourgeois Democratic movement and see how it gave added momentum to the developing Black Capitalist class in the United States.

The Civil Rights movement was a struggle for Bourgeois democracy, its objective being democracy under capitalism. Never really being critical of Capitalism, the movement was not against the American capitalists system, but a thrust to become a part of it.

The Civil Rights movement was simply a movement "to get a piece of the American pie"; and because this was its objective, only a small segment of the Black community benefitted, mainly Black intellectuals and professionals. The conditions of the masses, the Black working and poor people have worsened.

The riots of the 1968 were the highpoint of the frustrations over the failure of the civil rights movement. The masses of Black poor and working people took to the streets fed up with subhuman living conditions, of housing, police brutality, inferior education, and economic exploitation. This created the pressures to loosen up the small business administration, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and a number of private funding sources for aspiring Black capitalist. These openings gave the impetus to the majority of privately Black owned and operated enterprises that range from retail stores to manufacturing and service industries, some independent and some attached to major corporations. These businesses boast of thousands of dollars of profit.

This grouping of prospering Black businessmen represent the flowering and developing Black capitalist class in the United States.

First, let us explain what a capitalist is, in order to deal with the argument: "there is no Black capitalist." A capitalist is one who owns and controls a means of production, a means by which to produce a commodity (goods or services), but this in and of itself is not enough to be a capitalist, he also is one who has accumulated enough finance capital (money) to buy and exploit the labor power of others, workers.

A study of the top 100 Black businesses in this country, will show that these businesses' gross income for last year was \$473.4 million, ranging from \$1 million to \$40 million, and that they were able to buy and exploit the labor power of hundreds of workers. Statistics show that there are some Black capitalists and this class is increasing.

We must be careful not to confuse the Monopoly Capitalist (Big Capitalist) with the individual (little) Capitalist, for the Monopoly Capitalist is the small group of capitalist who own and control the major means of production, the Rockefellers, Morgans, Gettys, Hughes, DePonts, Kennedys, etc. They own and control the major industries, Banks, and services (the owners of GM alone made \$666,000,000 profit last year).

We stated earlier that the majority of these Black businesses came into being after the 1968 riots. There are also some old established Black businesses that took advantage of the new 'Black awakening' to strengthen its hold on particular areas and markets and expand into new ones in the Black community and in some cases, outside the Black community. Two of these Black businesses are Johnson Publications of Chicago and Motown Industries, formerly based in Detroit.

Johnson Publications publish Jet and Ebony magazines. It is also now publishing Black World, Black Stars and Ebony Jr. It has 245 employees and had an income of \$23.1 million last year. Because of its increase in production and sales, it has been able to publish new material and to move into its new super-flashy 11 story office on Chicago's lake front. It was second to Motown in sales last year.

Motown Industries manufactures records, disc and tape recordings. It has 325 employees and had an income of \$40 million last year. Because of an increase in production and sales, it has been able to enjoy rapid growth in music publishing and the productions of films (Lady Sings the Blues) and television shows. It also was able to move its office quarters on the (Cont'd on pg. 16)

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Catholics in Africa

(Cont'd from pg. 13)

sions of all denominations."

This did not mean that the Protestant missions operated on equal footing with the Roman Catholic missions. The opposite was the case. As time went on, the Portuguese came up with a number of measures to undercut the style of education being conducted in the Protestant missions.

For example, in 1921, a decree was issued which made it illegal to teach African languages in the schools. In 1921, the African Education Commission issued a report stating that the future of education in Angola and Mozambique was generally dismal and that the Portuguese were openly negative towards the Protestant missions.

This report brought about considerable discussion on the question of African education.

People asked "Why should the African even be educated if he is going to be a worker?" The Governor-General stated that the only education to give an African was "one which will make him a worker."

The government began to push a campaign of education for the "colonies." In 1930, Vieira Machado, who was then a colonial minister, stated,

"It is necessary to inspire in the black the idea of work and of abandoning his laziness and his depravity, if we want to exercise a colonizing action to protect him. If we want to civilize the native, we must make him adopt as an elementary moral precept, the notion that he has no right to live without working."

A productive society is based on painful hard work, obligatory, even for vagrants and we cannot permit any exception."

Indicted for Innocence

Cont'd from pg. 10.
weeks, he had founded the Angela Davis Liberation Party. The organization's membership grew to 60 people in a short time. The programs it organized were effective. The party organized 105 tenants into a tenants' activist arm called The Tenants' Action Union.

Fred was ordered back to trial on the same charge on June of 1971. Chief Judge Joe Fisher had given the case to a new Nixon appointee, William Steger. Fred was railroaded back to prison, bail revoked, appeal bond denied, and this time, with a ten year sentence.

March 1972, the appeals court vacated the 10 year sentence and ordered Fred resentenced to "not more than the original six year sentence." With the time accumulated, that would have gotten Fred out of prison, as he had served that minus the allotted "time off."

In July, Judge Steger called the sentencing session about 400 miles from Dallas in Beaumont, Texas (to hamper

community attendance) and defied the order. He resentenced

Fred to the same ten years! Fred returned to Leavenworth, waiting for the reappearance of the judge's action.

The parole board received thousands of petitions supportive of Fred's release, and he was released on parole in December of 1972.

Since his last release, Fred has become Co-General Coordinator of the Community Voice, a Dallas community newspaper, and minister of Information for the United Defense for Political Prisoners.

His attempt to enter North Texas State University was refused due to "fear that he will be a 'revolutionary model' to the student body."

Fred's new trial date has been set for September in Paris, Texas, an East Texas town. Members of the Community Voice, UDPP, and other North and East Texas organizations are busily mobilizing support for the trial.

Black Capitalists

(Cont'd from pg. 15)

status-filled Hollywood Sunset Boulevard, and open an office in London. Its \$40 million in sales was top for Black businesses last year.

These are only two of the hundreds of developing privately owned Black Capitalist enterprises. The relationship between the owners of these businesses and the workers in these businesses is the same as the general relationship of the owners of the major means of production (Monopoly Capitalist) and the American working class. For production in any capitalist venture, Black or white is primarily carried on for profit instead of need.

An examination of what these two businesses produce shows that surely they don't produce the kinds of records, films, magazines, we need to advance our struggle against capitalism, racism, and imperialism. Surely they do not produce that which is needed by the masses of Black poor and working class people to rid themselves of exploitation and oppression.

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 Moscow to the Soviet Union. Pan-Africanists must have a WORLD VIEW.



Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe, also known as Southern Rhodesia, occupies a land area of 150,952 square miles, (slightly more than the state of Montana.) Zimbabwe is located between the Zambezi and Limpopo Rivers and borders on Zambia, Mozambique, Namibia and Southwest Botswana.

Zimbabwe's population totals around 4,260,000, of which only 226,000, less than 6 per cent are Europeans. Most of them live in the capital city, Salisbury.

The colonial subjugation and European domination of Zimbabwe, which extends to this day, began in the late 19th century, when Cecil Rhodes, a notorious European colonialist, financed expeditions into the area, seeking only to increase his economic advantage and that of his fellow Europeans. With the aid of the tightly knit and well organized European colonial and neo-colonial super-structure, Zimbabwe remains to Europeans a successful settler colony, a testimony to illegal European domination in Africa.

Having capitalized on a mainly agricultural economy by developing large and productive European owned settler farms that operate on slave labor, they produce for export crops of tobacco, peanuts, corn, wheat and cotton. The illegal European power structure has sought to diversify the economy by developing manufacturing and industry through the exploitation of Zimbabwe's rich mineral wealth, particularly in the areas of asbestos, gold, chrome, coal and copper.

The people of Zimbabwe, like their brothers elsewhere throughout the Pan-African world, are determined to be liberated from the shackles of colonial oppression that bind them, and have taken up an active and unfaltering resistance struggle against their illegal captors.

➡ MOVING? ➡

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