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Working People Incorrectly Blamed

Inflation Lies Exposed

YOBU NEWS FEATURE

One of the most pressing economic problems of our time is the problem of inflation. Constantly rising prices eat away at the income of working class people. This hits particularly hard at people on fixed incomes such as people receiving pensions, social security or welfare.

Therefore one of the most pressing real tasks facing people trying to do working class organizing is getting a clear understanding of what causes inflation and of spreading this understanding among the broad masses of workers. Only then can the working class develop a clear program as to how to deal with inflation.

The Capitalist and the politician and the Economist who work for them tell us that the major cause of inflation is what they call excessive wage increases. They are also happy to tell us what should be done about it. They say that workers should voluntarily limit their demands for wage increases or if workers refuse to do this then it should be forced down their throats in the form of wage-price freezes, wage guidelines, pay board and the like. This line is repeatedly pushed by all the so called authorities and by the news media.

Labor leaders and spokesmen—the so called “labor oriented” Democratic Politician—support this line. In fact they were pushing Nixon to institute wage-price controls before he decided to do so.

Having been fed this line from all sides it is only natural that many workers accept it. A survey in Atlantic Monthly Magazine recently reported that 61 percent of industrial workers believe that their wage increases are the primary cause of higher prices.

WE MUST FIGHT THE

LIE

This line is lie. It is a lie spread by the Capitalist and their flunkies in order to cover up and justify their increasing attacks upon the workers' standard of living. In combination with increasing Capitalist propaganda about the disruptive effect of big strikes and the need for increased productivity in the face of foreign competition etc., it is an attempt to get workers to stand idly by while the Capitalist conspire with the corrupt Trade Union leaders and Politicians to cut the heart out of the Trade Union Movement.

Trade Unions are the first and most basic defense workers have against Capitalist attacks.

The destruction of the Union would leave the Working Class helpless against the ever increasing Capitalist exploitation.

Therefore, the lie must be fought and defeated. In order to defeat it we must show scientifically why it isn't true. This is the task this article will try to accomplish.

We will also try to demonstrate what the real cause of inflation is and lay out some ideas as to what workers should do to combat it.

One of the good things people (especially Capitalist) say about Capitalism is the so called competition that exists in it. They say that competition between Capitalist insures the highest quality goods at the lowest possible prices. The same Capitalist who talks about wages driving up prices are also always running off about the beauty of our “Free Enterprise System.”

In the first part of this paper, we will take this free enterprise line which the Capitalist run and turn it against them. We will show that this very competition, if it existed, would keep prices down no matter what

happened to wages.

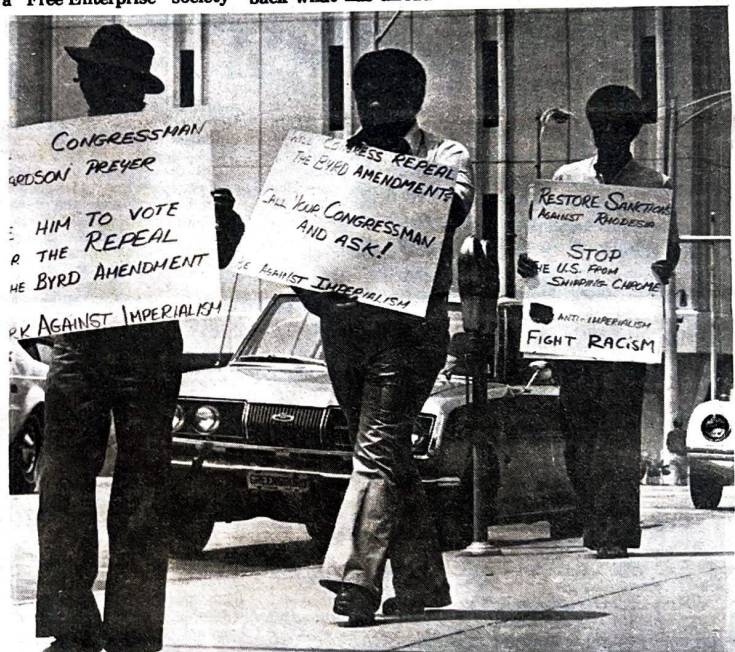
In the second part of the article we will show that the real problem is that competition does not really exist in any meaningful way. That this is no longer a “Free Enterprise” society

in the sense that most people use this term.

It is this lack of competition that forces prices up. Workers demands for wage increase are only an effort to get back what has already been

stolen from them at the market place.

In the last part we will suggest ways workers can deal with this. Let's start by looking more closely at (Cont'd on pg. 8)



STREET PROTEST WAS BUT ONE OF THE WIDESPREAD EFFORTS TO CALL ATTENTION to the oppressive effects of the Byrd amendment allowing chrome importation from Rhodesia. A vote on whether or not to repeal the measure is expected in Congress soon. (YOBU Photo)

Pressure on Congress To Repeal Byrd Amendment

YOBU NEWS SERVICE On Thursday of last week, Dawolu Gene Locke, National Chairman of the African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC) made a press statement announcing a nationwide demonstration to urge Congressional repeal of the 1971 Byrd amendment. The next

day, Friday, July 20, demonstrations led by local ALSC groups in over twenty locations were staged strategically in front of federal buildings and corporation headquarters that are involved in trade in Rhodesian chrome.

This action was the first in a series of ALSC-planned

activities to put pressure on the U. S. Congress to repeal the Byrd amendment. It was one of the first expressions of the ALSC's commitment to move as a united front to launch a programmatic thrust against racist-imperialist exploitation since the (Cont'd on pg. 9)

African Rail Line Ahead of Schedule

By Winston Berry
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.
(AANS) - By the end of next year, the Tanzania-Zambia Railway will be completed - two years ahead of schedule - according to Zambian Minister of State, Timothy Kangasa, political coordinator of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority.

The TanZam railroad, Africa's most ambitious development project, will connect the Zambian copper fields with the Tanzanian port city of Dar es Salaam.

In addition to being such a valuable outlet for Zambian goods, it will reduce Zambia's dependence on valuable independence commodities from its current primary source, via hostile rail and land avenues through the white minority ruled state of Rhodesia.

Since 1971, when work was first begun on the line by Chinese experts and a huge force of Chinese and African laborers, the drive has pushed from Dar es Salaam to well within the Rhodesia border.

By the end of next year, the road will have been laid 400 miles more to be the Southwest, reaching toward Kapiri Mposhi in the copper belt, said Kangasa.

He qualified that prediction,

however, saying "if everything goes according to plan."

The schedule could be upset if South Africa carries out its recent threat to sabotage the road and attack African freedom fighter bases inside Zambia.

The South Africans, claiming fears of "Communist infiltration" of the white ruled South, have advocated development of white guerrilla groups to strike out at Tanzania and Zambia.

Kangasa revealed that 200 members of the Zambia Youth Service have joined the labor force on the railroad to ensure that Zambians are trained to man it upon completion.

There are 5,000 Chinese and 10,000 Zambians presently at work on the railway project. More than 2,000 of the Zambians employed are on-the-job trainees in fields such as mechanical engineering, railway maintenance and electrical engineering.

Tanzanian and Zambian officials sought out - and received - assistance from the government of China and Communist Party leader Mao Tse-Tung after Western engineers had called the proposed rail link impractical, grandiose and unrealistic.



PHOTO SHOWS CREW OF GREEN BERETS AND STATE POLICE WHO FRUITLESSLY searched the Attica yards in 1971 for buried weapons in order to justify the police murders.

Attica Inmates Attacked at Trial

(Cont'd from pg. 2)

allowed to D-yard where the rebellion took place and were denied access to ballistics and autopsy reports. And so far the state has spent \$3 million on the case.

"There is no possible way to get a fair trial without getting everything the prosecution has as evidence," said the lawyer.

The defense also asked for more time, since the Wyoming County Grand Jury is still sitting and may issue more indictments at any time. A proper defense can't be prepared if all the indictments are not out.

On the second day of hearings, after Carl Jones-El, one of the defendants, was being returned to the prisoner's holding area, cries of "Don, Don" were heard back in the courtroom. Jelinek hurried out followed by three of the Erie County Sheriff's Deputies with their billyclubs drawn.

Outside, Carl Jones-El, was holding his stomach. The guards had attacked him on his way back to the holding cell. They claimed he had tried to hit one of them with his handcuffed hands.

Jelinek brought Carl back in and demanded Judge Ball immediately hold a hearing on the incident since another inmate, Bernard Stroble, had been a witness to the beating.

"This is the kind of threatening atmosphere we're talking about," said Jelinek, as more deputies were brought in and plainclothesmen revealed themselves. Ball immediately adjourned court and left, with everyone standing around the courtroom.

Deputies tried to clear the courthouse, pushing supporters of the defendants with their black jacks. One lawyer was arrested for obstruction of justice and two legal workers and one of the defendants - James "Rahaam" Moore - was arrested later outside of the courthouse on the same charges.

The next day, Jelinek told the judge he was going to request

the Court of Appeals to remove Ball from public office for "cowardice and irresponsibility" for leaving the courtroom while the beating was taking place. Jelinek also charged the judge with prejudice for nearly always denying defense motions while granting the prosecution's. After Jelinek made his speech, a number of people in the audience applauded. Ball cleared the courtroom.

During subsequent hearings on June 25, there was applause again after Herbie Scott X. Dean, one of the defendants, eloquently charged there was "no justice for the poor, black or ignorant." Immediately, four people - three of them defendants Richard X. Clark, William Bennett and James Moore - were arrested.

The state seems eager to keep the trials speedy. The defense is now attempting to appeal to a higher court for a change of venue to New York.

Meanwhile, the Wyoming County Grand Jury is still sitting. And Governor Nelson Rockefeller, who gave the orders for what has come to be known as the Attica Massacre, plans to submit a bill to the New York legislature, restoring the death penalty for the killing of policemen and prison guards.

"I am deeply concerned that the death penalty for the murder of peace officers including policemen and prison guards, has been undermined," he said, referring to the Supreme Court decision which threw out the death penalty on the grounds that it was inconsistently applied.

The Nixon court, though, left open the gaping loophole that states could make laws to restore the death penalty for a list of specific crimes rather than giving judges and juries discretion about whether or not to sentence a defendant to death.

Already at least 13 states have reinstituted death penalties for specific crimes.

At least one of the Attica

defendants has been charged with murder of a guard, and two others for the murder of an inmate.



PHOTO SHOWS CHINESE AND TANZANIAN WORKERS WHOSE EFFORTS WILL MEAN THAT the Tanzania-Zambia railroad will be completed two years ahead of schedule. Western engineers once called the project "grandiose and unrealistic."

Zambia In Good Shape Despite Closed Border

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AANS) - Despite the closure of its border with white-ruled Rhodesia six months ago, the Zambia appears in remarkably good economic shape.

Ironically, however, the country's present condition is due primarily to economic assistance from Rhodesia's two main allies and two of the Africa's greatest enemies of Southern and South Africa.

Cargo planes from South Africa continue to airlift in supplies which keep Zambian

copper mines in production; while Portugal is allowing Zambian copper to be shipped through ports she controls in the African lands of Mozambique and Angola.

Both nations are being paid for their services, however.

In addition, several foreign countries - top among them the Peoples Republic of China, Canada and the United States - are investing money to expand Zambian transport facilities.

When African freedom fighters, using Zambia as a base, stepped up their guerrilla activities against white ruled

Rhodesia, the white minority government decided to close her borders with the landlocked nation.

Until that time Zambian copper had been transported over Rhodesian territory.

Later, when Rhodesia decided to re-open the border, Zambia, in an act of defiance, decided to keep its side of the border closed.

The willingness of Portugal and South Africa to continue trade relations with Zambia has been attributed to the impoverished economic conditions in the two white nations.

Official Army-Navy Journal Reveals

U.S. Military Openly Supporting S. Africa

Special to the AFRICAN WORLD

NEW YORK - As the balance of power shifts against the U.S. in Indochina, U.S. economic, political and military involvement in southern Africa is destined to intensify.

According to the 1972 survey of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), "new dangers of international economic conflict over energy and of military conflict in southern Africa loom larger."

This should be of utmost concern to all progressive anti-imperialists forces, because this is no mere fantasy. Many people have passed off the idea of the U.S. directly intervening in the liberation struggles in southern Africa as being ridiculous. However, the June 1973 issue of the Armed Forces Journal (which is published by the U.S. Army and Naval Journal, Inc.) was dedicated to "our white brethren," (the military forces of South Africa). The front cover of this issue was entitled "South Africa: A Southern Gibraltar, Ignored By the West."

REASONS FOR SUPPORT

A widely read and respected American military journal, the Armed Forces Journal (AFJ), gave the five following reasons why South Africa was profiled in the June 1973 issue of the AFJ: (1) in economic and military terms, S. Africa is the most powerful nation in sub-Saharan Africa, (2) it occupies a strategic location with links between the Atlantic and Indian Ocean, and has one of the best equipped naval bases in the southern hemisphere, (3) S. Africa produces 77 percent of the gold in the "free world" and produces more gem diamonds than any other country and is among the richest countries in the world in terms of minerals, (4) the contribution that the S. African armed forces made to the Allied efforts during the two world wars and (5) S. Africa's continued full support to the "free world" and its prepara-

tion to thwart the "communist threat."

The third point ignores the fact that the production of S. African mineral wealth is done at the expense of forcing Black miners to work for slave wages under the most repressive conditions.

South African staff officers indicated to AFJ journalists that S. Africa is defending against an "international communist conspiracy." Furthermore, the Boer nationalists accused Black liberation groups based in Tanzania of instigating agitation among S. African Blacks and illustrated the importance of S. Africa's military pacts with Rhodesia, Portugal and Israel.

In addition, they praised their western backers particularly Britain, the U.S., France, W. Germany and Japan for the NATO military equipment that they receive.

PRESERVE STATUS QUO

In an editorial, written by Robert Poos of the AFJ, changing the policy of apartheid was questioned. The editorial "Time For A Change?" defended the status quo of the S. African military and government. In part, the article stated "in any case, encouraging discussions between South Africa and other nations might lead to some kind of understanding or possible change, but more importantly, it would strengthen the "free world" military posture."

U.S. MILITARISM

AFJ listed the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force as having military attaches in Pretoria and Capetown, South Africa. South Africa also has a military attaché in Washington, D.C.

The U.S. military attaches in South Africa can't be separated from the military alliance that the U.S. has with Portugal. Portuguese soldiers and mercenaries are presently being trained by the U.S. army in West Germany and at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Likewise, one cannot play

down the impact that this wreckless posture is going to have on racial strife within the U.S. military and the U.S. as a whole in the near future. Already, many Black American soldiers have refused to train Portuguese marauders and many of them have been court martialled and discharged.

HISTORY DISTORTED

AFJ displayed racial arrogance by using misleading historical facts to support the Afrikaner's existence. They claimed that the white South Africans (Afrikaners) preceded the Hottentots, Bushmen and Bantus and overwhelmed them like we (western settlers) did the American Indians.

Ancestors of the white South Africans arrived in S. Africa during the 17th century, but according to anthropologists, the Khoi (Hottentots), and San (Bushmen) arrived in South Africa around 30,000 B.C. and diversified Bantu tribes lived in S. Africa 200 years prior to the invading white settlers.

THE REAL SOUTH AFRICA

Obviously ignored throughout the AFJ journal are the real oppressive conditions that exist in S. Africa. In the past ten years, over 1,000 people (90 percent of them Black), have been executed via capital punishment in S. Africa. This exceeds the number of people executed in the whole world. Between 1947 and 1966, more than 120 Blacks were killed by the government for allegedly raping white women.

But between 1957 and 1966, more than 860 whites raped Black women. Of these 860 rapists, only 288 (33 percent) were convicted. Of the 1,447 Blacks charged with raping white women, 844 (60 percent) were convicted. Other statistical S. African realities would be as follows:

	BLACK	WHITE
Population (millions)	13.3	3.7
Income per capita	\$116	\$1,790
Average wage		



THE U.S. MILITARY IS ONLY SUPPORTING SOUTH AFRICA openly because of the economic interests involved. World peace is not a U.S. military goal. (LNS Photo)

(mining)	\$300	\$4,980
Income exempt from tax	none	\$840
Education expenditure per pupil	\$19	\$300
Infant mortality per 1,000 births	200 plus	29
Life expectancy	37	72
Percent of land reserved	13	87
Persons registered in trade unions	none	344,752
Persons convicted for not having passbooks since 1948	5,000,000	none

Central National Bank in Chicago, City National Bank of Detroit and Wachovia Bank and Trust Company.

DIRECT IMPERIALISM

In a sense, the AFJ series supporting S. Africa might be a blessing because it's showing the true aspirations of the U.S. military in S. Africa. What's more, President Richard M. Nixon's 1972 state of the union message on Africa, exemplifies the neo-fascist and political objectives of the American right. In the speech, he stressed that the situation in southern Africa can't be solved by violence (armed struggle being initiated by the ANC and PAC of Azania (South Africa), ZANU and ZAPU of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), PAIGC of Guinea-Bissau, FRELIMO of Mozambique and UNITA and MPLA of Angola).

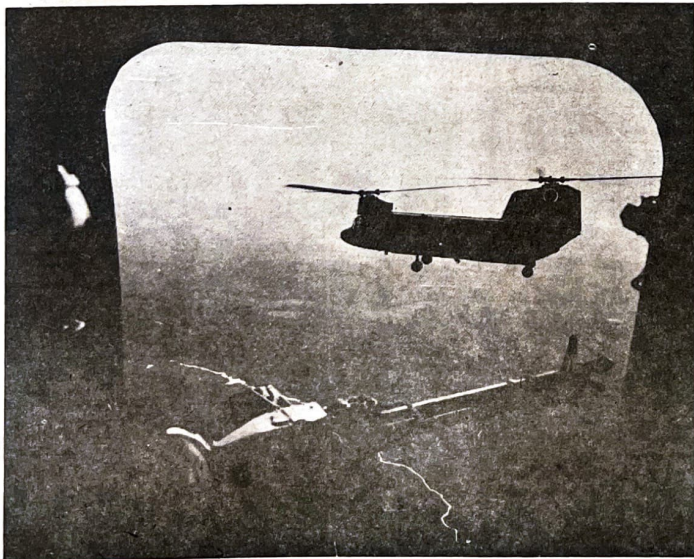
The AFJ piece of S. Africa is a clear cut example of direct U.S. imperialism in southern Africa and makes no bones that when the chips are down, the U.S. will support, without any second thoughts, the racist and fascist regime of B. J. Vorster.

FRELIMO Closer To Cabora Bassa Dam

HAVANA (TNS) - Radio Havana reported today that guerrillas of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) destroyed an access road three miles from the construction site of the Cabora Bassa Dam, which will be the biggest in Africa, if it is completed.

Guerrillas also reportedly destroyed a radio station and power plant during the dam site attack.

Other attacks by liberation forces were reported in Manica zone on the border with Malawi and against a concentration camp near Chinde, where many political prisoners were liberated.



THE U.S. MILITARY HAS QUIETLY BEEN SUPPORTING SOUTH AFRICA ALL ALONG. Increasingly there is little effort to hide that complicity.

Gold and Black Labor Key to S. African Wealth

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

SOUTH AFRICA - The racist South African apartheid regime, maintains its economic stability chiefly by its production and export of such highly valued minerals as gold, copper, and diamonds, and by the exploitation of African labor. The gold mining industry recently broke records in profits from its product.

A recently released special report, stated that the "free market" gold price hovered near \$120 dollars an ounce. This is the highest price for gold that South Africa, producer of 70 percent of the world's gold, has demanded in history.

The report pointed out that "the climb in the free market price of gold has pulled South Africa back from the brink of an economic recession. In the process, it is helping to restore the government's 'popularity' which had faded recently because of the serious inflation and other economic problems."

Yet Black mine workers still remain at the lowest level of the economic ladder, barely surviving, while economic benefits from the gold profit only make the white ruling class more affluent.

The report claimed that the increased profit has extended in its payoff from top executive levels of the vast mining organizations, to small white stockholders, down to wage increases for mine workers.

On the large scale, the predicted average of \$80 per ounce of gold for this year, will boost dividends to stockholders up \$50 million. This represents an increase of 75 percent over last year's \$294 million. At \$80 an ounce, the year's sales are

expected to total \$2.25 billion. Stock prices have risen as high as 10 times their previous value in some mines.

White mine workers wages have risen 20 percent to \$600; from \$800 to \$1,000 for white mine captains. By a sharp contrast, which reflects the racist-exploitative nature of this white settler regime, Black miners' wages increased from a low \$60 per month to \$75, a 25 percent increase, which supposedly includes rations, housing, and free medical services. The reason for these "special" services is clearly that the wages are too low for living, and an attempt to appease Black workers, who are forced to work as slave laborers in order to survive.

Following the pattern of industries, which widely expand their industry, is engaged in high level expansion.

The East Rand Proprietary mines, which have been in operation since 1896, has mines more than 2 miles deep, and they plan to go even deeper.

All areas with potential for gold mining are being explored by geologists and engineers, and their findings are being tabulated and fed into computers.

The president of the South African Chamber of Mines, Geoff Good, summed up the operations in an interview: "It's my personal hunch that the price of gold will continue to rise in real terms. By the end of the century, the present large number of gold mines... 41, will be replaced by a smaller number of super mines, and South Africa will still have a virile goldmining history. We have the gold and we mine it."

However, there was no indication as to whether there would be any change in the country's political leanings or economic direction.

Deposed president Gregorie Kayibanda had been generally friendly towards the United States and other Western governments.

There had also been conflict between northern Hutu and southern Hutu.

THE Struggle in PERSPECTIVE

by NELSON N. JOHNSON YOBU National Chairman

In Memoriam: Death of a Movement

The Civil Rights Movement is dead. Its final eulogy was given when Rev. Ralph Abernathy recently announced his intended resignation as head of SCLC. Abernathy left citing lack of support as a major reason, but in fact, the Civil Rights Movement has been dead for years.

We cannot be surprised by the passing away of this epoch of our history. Every historical period and every movement comes into being, develops and passes away.

The Civil Rights Movement was born as a Black mass struggle for democratic rights, centering around the right to integrated education, the right to equal access to public facilities and the right to vote.

The Civil Rights Movement developed under influence from four primary groups. 1) Black students and intellectuals-What we might call the Black petty bourgeoisie. 2) Northern white capitalists and foundations-What we might call the white liberal bourgeoisie. 3) White students and intellectuals-the white petty bourgeoisie and 4) Major businessmen-the Black national bourgeoisie. Of these groups the Black petty bourgeoisie and the white liberal bourgeoisie played the most significant roles.

The movement was a mass movement coming in on the heels of the Korean conflict during a period when national liberation struggles for democratic rights were developing all around the world, especially in

Africa.

The Black petty bourgeoisie had been forced to deal with the moral and intellectual indignation caused by the "Southern way of life" by the mass motion generated around civil rights issues. It was from this group that the civil rights leadership emerged.

The white liberal bourgeoisie was pulled into the Civil Rights Movement for a number of reasons. Northern industry was headed south because of the unorganized cheap labor, but a potentially revolutionary situation was emerging. The Ford Foundation and others felt they could give direction to this movement and subvert its revolutionary potential with large sums of money.

The Democratic and Republican parties were pulled into the struggle by the potential for strength by the registering of new Black voters. It was from these people that much of the financial support for the Civil Rights Movement came. As with any other movement the Civil Rights contained within itself the seed of its own destruction.

The liberal bourgeoisie has gotten about all it can get. A number of "leaders" who were paid off handsomely did in fact play their roles in the interest of the capitalist. Many have big

jobs which keep them out of the community where they might have caused trouble. Others are policy advisors on how to control Blacks for the government and private industry. Others do public relations work giving the Black community a guided view of the corporate power. But, they all do what the capitalists find is in the interest of capitalism.

The political arena continues to absorb the energies of thousands more Blacks. So the liberal bourgeoisie doesn't need the Civil Rights Movement anymore.

On the other hand there were the string of successes around the Civil Rights acts and voting rights act passed by the congress. These left only moping up operations to be done in terms of delivering what was demanded. To this day this moping up continues in the form of voter registrations; new school integration suits, discrimination suits for some "private" clubs etc., but the major victories are won.

To say, however, that the major Civil Rights victories are won and that the Black community doesn't need the Civil Rights Movement anymore, should not be interpreted to mean that our problems are solved.

(Cont'd on pg. 16)

Military Coup in Rwanda

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AANS) - The army in the small central African nation of Rwanda overthrew the government in a bloodless coupe d'etat last week.

The leader of the coup, Maj. Gen. Juvenal Habyarimana, has reportedly indicated that the purpose of the takeover was to "clean up the mess" and to solve the poor country's economic and tribal problems.

However, there was no indication as to whether there would be any change in the country's political leanings or economic direction.

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There had also been conflict between northern Hutu and southern Hutu.



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

— KWAME NKRUMAH



REV. RALPH ABERNATHY SAYS SCLC IS NOT RECEIVING enough financial support to continue operating as they did during the height of the Civil Rights Movement.

THE POINT OF PRODUCTION

What Manner of Madness is This?

The president of the Ford Motor Company is Henry Ford III. What do you think Mr. Ford wants the Ford Motor Company to do make-cars? No-PROFIT. MacDonald's is in business first and foremost to make profits, not hamburgers. Strange, but true.

In a capitalist society, the point of production, the objective of production, is not the satisfaction of human needs, not the rational or orderly development of society, but the ruthless pursuit of profit for those who have made the society's productive machinery their own 'private' property.

There is an old story which may help illustrate this fact:

The wife and son of an unemployed coal miner sat shivering around a cold stove. The son asked his mother, "Why don't we light the stove?" "Because we have no coal," she replied. "Why not?" "Because we have no money to buy coal." "Why don't we have any money?" "Because your father got laid off." "Why?" "Because the price of coal fell-he had dug too much coal."

The situation described above actually happens every day. The most tragic and dramatic proof of poverty in the midst of plenty was the Great Depression of 1929, when millions of people found themselves in the same situation as the coal miner's family; they were cold NOT because there was not enough coal, but because there was too much.

The same situation prevails today. While babies in the U. S. and around the world go hungry, dairy farmers every year pour milk down the drain to send prices up. While people in the United States and around the world starve, the U. S. government pays large landowners millions of dollars each year NOT to grow food; why? To keep prices and profits high.

It should be obvious to us these crimes against humanity, which bourgeois (pro-capitalist) economists call "accidents" or "malfunctions" of capitalism are really no accident at all. They are the inherent, logical extension of a system of production which is controlled by, and operated in the interests of a few wealthy men.

Because the means of production in American factories, mines, large farms, etc.—are privately owned, and because the commodities produced are also patented, owned and sold, the capitalist can do whatever he wants with society's production.

If Mr. Ford can make a profit by selling cars, he will sell them. If he can make a higher profit by not selling them, then he won't. The same thing is true for food, for clothing, for housing, for all the necessities of life in a modern society.

Those who are the producers of wealth can be—and are—deprived of the wealth they have produced by those who control the productive process and, indeed, the entire society-monopoly capitalists. And they direct production and government for one sole and continuing aim; their own enrichment. That is the 'point' of production, under capitalism.

Black Workers Organization Matures Through Struggle

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON - Unequal employment in the government is a problem of massive proportions in Washington, D.C. Statistics of the Civil Service Commission and reports of the Civil Rights Commission, make abundantly clear the failures of the federal services to guarantee the job rights of the Black citizens of this city.

Not only are Black workers regularly confined to the lowest wage levels, but with virtually no exceptions, they have been denied access to positions where meaningful measures to correct this situation might be introduced. For these reasons and many more, Black employees at the National Institute of Health (NIH) came together.

In June of 1970, a small group of Black employees, calling themselves "All Concerned Employees (ACE)", came together to discuss goals that could be achieved in the coming year, which would be presented to all Black employees at NIH. By July, 1970, ACE had grown into a larger more heterogeneous group. Considering their goals and objectives, the group renamed itself in a more precise manner - the NIH Task Force Against Racism and Discrimination. A steering committee was elected from the persons attending mass meetings held outside of NIH on weekends.

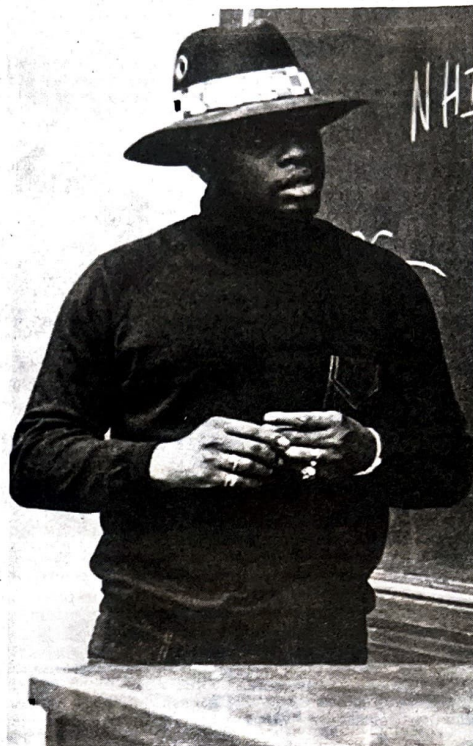
Employees attending those meetings had many things in common:

1. They were fed up with the Equal Employment Opportunity Programs - having seen very little progress for Blacks stemming from EEO efforts.
2. They wanted to see Blacks initiate their own action; become their own leaders, representatives and spokesmen. (The EEO Officer was at that time, white).
3. They wanted an organization with membership from every level of employment.
4. They wanted to focus in on Blacks in the lowest grade levels and in the "dirtiest" positions.

Most employees at that time, were not aware of employee organizations at other Federal agencies, which dealt with racial discrimination and unfair employment practices. One of ACE's initial goals, however, dealt with the need for government-wide alliances, and was stated as an objective in an early document:

"To develop close ties with similar groups at other government agencies. If conditions warrant it, work jointly with such groups to obtain common goals. Lend support to them and seek their support and advice."

Initial contacts with other Black employee organizations were informal efforts to seek support and advice. The contacts became more structured after being appraised of the GUARD organization, and after attending their workshops. The workshops offered new technical skills (organizational, strategic, negotiations, Political Education) and a broader perspective. Most important, the workshops meant exposure to a wide variety of Black federal workers, all experiencing the same basic problems wherever



ARTHUR PARKS, CHAIRMAN OF THE NIH TASK FORCE HAS worked effectively in helping guide the organization's development. (YOBU Photo)

they were employed.

Thus, it became clear to the NIH Task Force that, at some level, the organization should be working closely with groups from other agencies to contribute to one umbrella organization which would have an impact on the entire Federal structure.

Therefore, in July 1971, the NIH Task Force Against Racism and Discrimination became officially allied with GUARD.

The Task Force's earliest efforts were directed toward changing the working conditions and overall status of the most oppressed group of employees at NIH - the laundry workers. An account of the efforts were so stated by Arthur Parks, Chairman of the NIH Task Force.

"We felt it was essential for workers to first recognize their particular problems and become united with others in their area around those recognized problems. Then they would be prepared to effectuate meaningful and lasting changes in their working situation. Hence, the laundry workers did that. The role of the Task Force was to help document the charges, gather supportive data, do the

necessary writing, inform the larger working community and to accumulate as much support from other Blacks as possible."

The laundry workers succeeded in bringing extensive changes in their working environment - including the removal of two racist supervisors, and made it clear to every person employed at NIH that the Black workers were on the move. Similar efforts have been made in a number of what the Task Force terms as "black pocket" (meaning low-level, dead-end jobs), work areas in NIH with varying degrees of success.

Many employees from "black pockets" in other areas, participated in hearings last summer on "Discrimination in the Federal Government."

An important element in destroying racism and eliminating those who practice it is exposure. The Task Force publishes a monthly newsletter entitled, "ACE", which directly attacks every aspect of racism, subtle and overt. This also lends support to Blacks who suffer in silence, while stimulating some to speak out in their behalf and in the behalf of others.

"Official" Southern U. Report

(Cont'd from pg. 3)

The State Commission made a few general recommendations: a greater say in campus affairs for students, a better relationship with the university's administration and a student Bill of Rights, along with the development of student responsibilities.

Guste announced that the

feelings of the committee would be turned over to a grand jury investigating the incident for possible indictments.

The early investigation of the incident by the Black panel uncovered a tremendous volume of evidence, which no doubt affected the depth of the "official" commission's findings.

MOVING?

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The Staff

Despite Misleading Economic Theories

Wage Increases Not Inflationary

(Cont'd from pg. 1)

what Capitalist say about inflation.

COST-PUSH INFLATION

Capitalist economists divide inflation into two types: Cost-Push Inflation and Demand-Pull Inflation. Let's look at each one separately. Cost-Push Inflation is the one that the Capitalist say is the most directly caused by wage increases. It is supposed to work like this: The Capitalist in setting his prices calculates what his costs are including the wages he pays to his workers and sets his prices just enough higher than his cost in order to make a profit. When he is forced to raise his worker's pay this increases his cost and therefore cut his profit. The Capitalist then raises his prices enough to make up for the wage increase and therefore makes the same profit as before.

This sounds good until you ask why doesn't the Capitalist raise his prices even more than the amount needed to make up the wage increase? Then he would be making even more money than before. In fact why does he wait for a wage increase at all? Why doesn't he raise prices anyway since the higher the prices the more money he makes?

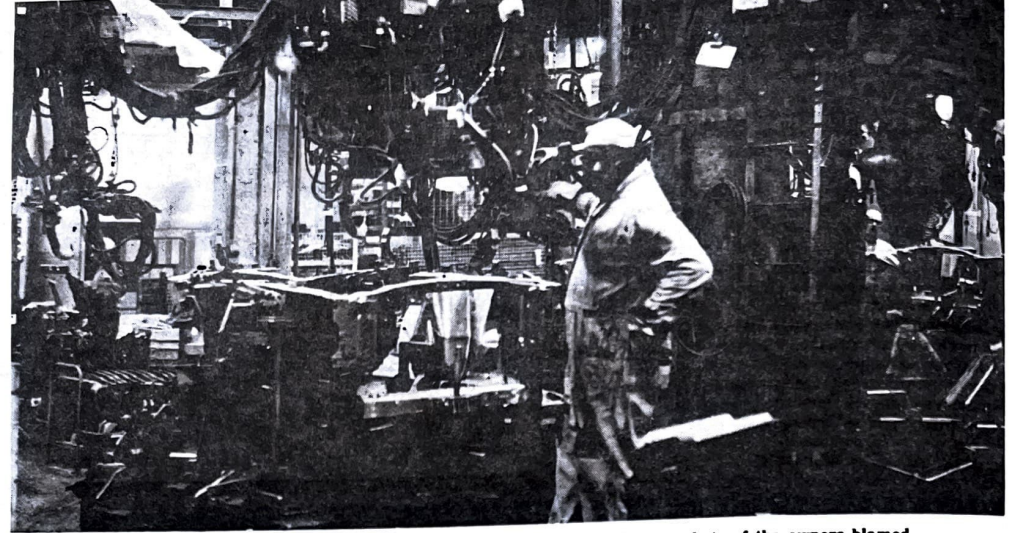
If you ask this question to any capitalist he will tell you it's the competition. If he raises his prices excessively his competition would under sell him and take his market.

COMPETITION NOT WAGES

Thus it is the competition between individual Capitalist that keeps prices in line. If this is true then why is it any less true after a wage increase? It isn't. The individual Capitalist still faces the same competition after he has been forced to grant a wage increase as he did before. His competitors stand just as ready to under cut him and drive him out of the market as they always did. Therefore he is forced to absorb the wage increase by taking a cut in his profits in order to maintain his market.

But the Capitalist would say suppose my competitors and I all had the same union and are all forced to agree to the same wage increase, then our costs would all increase and we all would be forced to raise prices.

But would they all be forced to raise prices? Suppose all the auto companies have been making \$1,000 profit per car. Their workers would strike and win a wage increase that cuts their profits to \$500 per car. Would not at least one of the companies think that if they keep their



WORKERS HAVE LONG BEEN FED THE MYTH THAT IF higher wages are granted inflation will result. Seldom is super

prices at the same level and accepted the loss, while his competitors raised prices, then this companies' cars would be \$500 cheaper and people would flock to buy his cars instead of the more expensive ones sold by his competitor. The company with lowest unit prices would make less money per car but more money overall because they would sell more cars.

TACTIC OF CUTTING PROFITS TO THE BONE

This is the old tactic of cutting the profit to the bone in order to drive out the competition. It's a tactic that such old line Capitalists as John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie and Henry Ford used so effectively to build their corporations into some of the biggest in the world.

Since this strategy is especially effective when a big company uses it against a smaller one, one would think that General Motors, for example, would jump at the chance to use it against Chrysler. One would also think that all the American Auto companies would have to consider the effect of competition from foreign companies like Volkswagen and Toyota before deciding to raise prices.

The point to all this is, that no matter what happens to wages the ability to raise prices is restricted by the force of competition between individual Capitalists. If this were not true, then why would any Capitalist endure a costly strike in order to fight a wage increase. When he could just give in and recoup his loss by raising prices. It follow from this, that if there is no competition then the Capitalist can raise prices whether or not wages are increased.

Given the factor of competition the only thing that can allow a price increase is an increase in demand. In other words if demand for cars increases so much that all the auto companies combined could not produce enough to meet demand, then there would be no need for competition. All of them would be selling as many cars as they could produce. In that case everybody would be free to raise prices. This gets us to the other type of inflation the Capitalist talk about, so called Demand-Pull Inflation.

DEMAND-PULL INFLATION

Demand-Pull Inflation is what the Capitalist also say happens when wages increase. The fact that the workers get more money and therefore spend more money supposedly increases

the demand for goods and services. Demand then exceeds supply and prices rise. The first thing wrong with this idea is that the fact that wage increases does not mean that there is more money in circulation and therefore more demand. All it means is that the money has changed hands.

For example suppose a Capitalist is producing and selling radios at \$25.00, he pays \$20.00 per radio in wages and other cost and pockets \$5.00 profit per radio. If his workers get a wage increase of \$2.00 per radio this means that they are getting \$2.00 more to spend for every radio they produce.

But the other side of that coin is that the Capitalist will have \$2.00 less to spend per radio. His profit will be cut from \$5.00 to

profits in the pockets of the owners blamed.

\$3.00. We have already said that the Capitalist cannot get his \$2.00 back by immediately raising prices because his competitors would seize this opportunity to under cut his price and steal his market. Although the worker has \$2.00 more to spend and the Capitalist had \$2.00 less, there is no new money on the market and therefore no increase in demand overall.

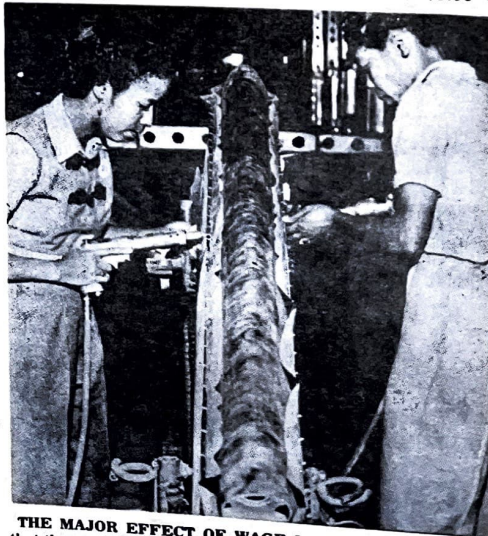
ALL MONEY MADE GETS SPENT

Somebody might say that the Capitalist might not spend the \$2.00 if he had it. He might invest it on the Stock Market or put it in the Bank. That's true he might. The workers might also invest it or put it in the bank but in any case it doesn't matter. If either the Capitalist or the worker buys stock with the \$2.00 then whoever sells them the stock will have the \$2.00 and they will spend it.

If either the Capitalist or the worker puts the \$2.00 in the bank, the bank will loan it out to somebody and whoever borrows it will spend it. The fact is that all the money that gets made gets spent. The only question is what the fight is all about anyway.

It is true that increased wages may cause the demand for some goods to go up and as a result prices of these goods may rise temporarily. At the same time the prices of other goods may fall. This is because the Capitalist and the worker spends money for different things. When workers get a raise they buy more consumer goods where the Capitalist would tend to spend increased profit on capital goods (i.e. machinery, new factories etc.)

Therefore if workers get a general wage increase the



THE MAJOR EFFECT OF WAGE INCREASES WOULD BE that the workers would take home more and the capitalist would take home less.

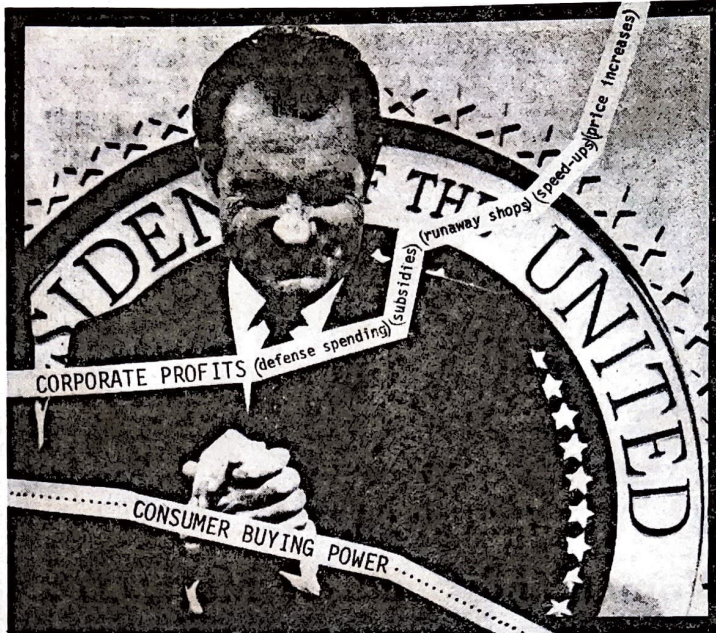
Truth About Inflation

demand for and price of cars, for example, might rise while the demand for and price of trucks might fall because the Capitalist who buys trucks have had their profits cut by the same amount that the workers wages increased. This change would be only temporary however, because the people who make cars would increase production to meet the increased demand.

Every Capitalist wants to increase production because every additional product sold means additional profit in the Capitalist's pocket. The truck producer on the other hand, would be forced to lower production because the demand for their product has fallen. The increased production of cars would continue until it reached or exceeded demand. At that point the force of competition would take hold and force prices back down to their former

level. The same thing would happen in the opposite direction in the case of trucks. Production would decrease until it had fallen to the lower level of demand. At that point with the surplus of trucks done away with, truck prices would rise to their former level. Thus after fluctuating somewhat, prices would return to the level they had before the wage increase. The only lasting effect of wage increase would be that the worker would be taking home more money and the Capitalist would be taking home less. That is why Capitalist fight so hard against wage increases and why workers should fight just as hard to get them.

One of the ways Capitalist fight against wage increases is to spread lies about what effect they will have. One of the ways workers should fight for wage increases is by knowing and spreading the truth.



WATERGATE IS NOT THE ONLY COVER-UP NIXON HAS ATTEMPTED.

Wealthy Air Force Brass Feign Injuries for Tax-Free Compensation

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) - Until he retired last August, Alonzo Townner, Surgeon-General of the Air Force, was in peak physical condition. He had to be, to draw \$2,000 a year in hazardous duty pay, supposedly available only to those who pass the Air Force rigorous flight physical.

Strangely enough, Townner failed his retirement physical miserably. He was declared 100 percent disabled. The Surgeon-General, his subordinate medics discovered, was afflicted with skin cancer and circulatory problems. However, because of his disability, the general's \$26,000 retirement salary comes taxfree.

Townner's is not an isolated case. A check of notable Air Force retirees of recent years turns up case after case where seemingly healthy generals were suddenly found to be seriously disabled when they took their retirement physicals.

For example, Major General John D. Lavelle, who retired last summer after his unauthorized bombing of North Vietnamese targets became public, pays taxes on less than \$3,000 of his \$27,000 retirement salary. The reason is that military doctors discovered during Lavelle's retirement physical that he had a heart murmur, emphysema and a slipped disc. He was declared 70 percent disabled. Several months earlier, however, Lavelle had passed his physical and qualified for flight pay.

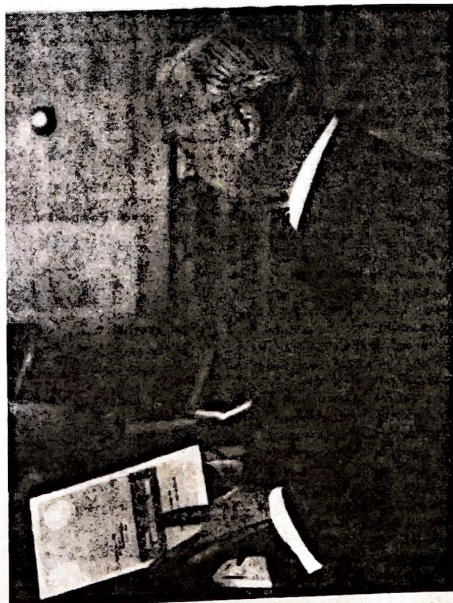
Recent figures show that a majority of Air Force generals who have retired since 1968 left the service with at least some disability, and most of them are judged to be 30 percent disabled or more.

Air Force generals are flown specially to Washington for their physicals, which are conducted at Andrews Air Force Base's Malcolm Grow Hospital - the Walter Reed of the Air Force. They arrive every Sunday and are booked

into red-carpeted sections where each one has his own suite, complete with color TV. Although the hospital is seriously understaffed, there are always plenty of nurses and orderlies for the brass.

When a general goes in for his physical, he finds himself in front of a group of sympathetic fellow commissioned officers who are no doubt dreaming themselves of one day retiring with a generous disability compensation.

On the other hand, fewer than 20 percent of Air Force retirees of all ranks were found disabled in their retirement physicals.



SENATOR HARRY BYRD OF VIRGINIA - THE CHIEF sponsor of the bill which allowed Rhodesian chrome importation.

(Cont'd from Pg. 1)
recent conference of the ALSC steering committee last month.

BACKGROUND TO BYRD AMENDMENT
The so-called Byrd amendment is a piece of legislation passed in 1971 which, in actuality allows the U. S. government to override the 1966 United Nations embargo against chrome exports from Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), a country in Southern Africa where the illegitimate white regime of Ian Smith's government has imposed a system of virtual apartheid. Senator Byrd (Virginia) in a sly and calculated legislative maneuver, used

his position as chairperson of the Armed Services Committee to push through an amendment allowing U. S. importation of chrome from Rhodesia. Included as section 503 of the Military Procurement Act the amendment states that the President cannot prohibit or regulate the importation of any strategic material (meaning chrome) from a non-communist country (meaning Africa) if the United States is importing the same material from a Communist - dominated country (meaning the Soviet Union).

In 1971 60 percent of the chromium imports of the U. S. came from the Soviet Union. The U. S. continues to import chrome from both the Soviet Union and Rhodesia as well as from South Africa, and there is now already a surplus inside this country.

Rhodesian chrome is clearly an issue also directly related to Black workers inside the United States. Two multinational companies control 78 percent of Rhodesian mining, Foote Mineral Co., and Union Carbide, (the latter having an investment of \$50 million). Average yearly wages in mining for Africans in 1963 was \$344 and for whites was \$4,300. So plants are closing in Ohio (785 people will lose jobs in Steubenville and South Carolina (215 workers in Charleston). Plants are threatened in Kentucky, New York, Alabama, West Virginia, Washington, and Oregon.

THE ALSC THRUST
The ALSC, an anti-racist, anti-imperialist united front is dedicated to an on-going struggle. One of the realities guiding this struggle is the fact that exploitation is not some abstract or amorphous force; rather it is conscious and deliberate action plan-

ned and executed from day to day by imperialist governments and the capitalist class within those countries.

Likewise the struggle of ALSC towards eliminating imperialist exploitation must be planned and deliberate action on a day to day basis on the part of progressive Black people.

The Byrd amendment, which represents one of the ways that the U.S. is going about supporting racist regimes in Southern Africa, is one example of deliberate action to exploit African people.

But even more importantly from the vantage point of our struggle, it represents a controversial decision over which the capitalists themselves are now quarrelling. Both the Senate and House projected votes on the bill to repeal the amendment seem to be very close.

In addition to the demonstration last Friday, other action around this issue includes writing letters to Congressmen pressing them to vote for the repeal. To date the North Carolina ALSC has received several replies from Congressmen, their responses ranging from support to no previous knowledge of the bill to opposition.

FURTHER ACTION
The bill for repeal of the Byrd amendment has not yet come up for vote in either the Senate or the House. There is a possibility that it will come up in the Senate this month, but House action on the bill still would not come until late August.

Until Congress acts on the bill, Black people are urged to seize this particular opportunity to actively oppose U.S. government support of illegitimate white rule in Southern Africa.



IT WAS WOMEN AND CHILDREN LIKE THESE IN MOZAMBIQUE WHO WERE slaughtered one by one by sadistic Portuguese troops. (YOBU Photo)

Women and Children Massacred

(Cont'd from pg. 3)

you are a brave man.' It was the beginning of a macabre football match. His companions followed his example.

"Other soldiers, wandering about, forced people into their huts which they then set alight and the people were burnt to death inside them. Sometimes, before setting fire to the huts, they threw hand grenades inside, which exploded over the victims."

There followed a list of the names of 34 people, among others, who died in this manner.

"Wandering about the village, the soldiers found a woman named Zostina who was pregnant. They asked her the sex of the child inside her. 'I don't know,' she replied. 'You soon will,' they said. Immediately they opened her stomach with knives violently extracting her entrails. Showing her the fetus, which throbbed convulsively, they said, 'Look, now you know.' Afterwards, the woman and the child were consumed in the flames."

"Other soldiers amused themselves by grasping children by their feet and striking them on the ground."

Ten children, all under five years of age, were named among others as having been killed in this manner.

"Several officers of the Directorate-General of Security (DGS) accompanied the soldiers and were also involved in the killings. One of them, before killing, began sometimes by attacking the victims with his fists until they were exhausted. Then he gave them the finishing shot."

"Many of the people were taken outside the village and killed. On the following day, many corpses of adolescents and children from 11 to 15 years were found at the Nyantawatawa River. They could be counted by tens. The bodies were totally mutilated."

"A voice with authority had kept on shouting: 'Kill them all that no one be left.' One witness said that an Army officer had suggested a policy of clemency, with the idea of taking these people to fortified village, but the voice was heard to say: 'These are the orders of our chief, kill them all. Those who

remain alive will denounce us.'

"Two children found by accident after the end of the massacre were burnt inside a hut by the same officer of the DGS. These scenes continued until nightfall. Taking advantage of the darkness, which fell rapidly, some victims managed to escape death by flight."

An official Portuguese spokesman denied the report. He said that Wiriya village and the Nyantawatawa River mentioned in Father Hastings report, could not be found on Mozambique maps. And General Kaulza de Arriaga, commander in chief of the Portuguese armed forces in Mozambique, refused to comment. A spokesman said that General de Arriaga was tired of "fantastic allegations by the friends" of the Mozambique Liberation Front.

The London Times, in an editorial comment on July 11 said: "Periodically the Portuguese have made statements that imply that FRELIMO is collapsing for want of local support. But massacres of the scale of Wiriya suggest it has support, at least in large areas, and that the Portuguese are resorting in desperation to methods of frightfulness which in the past have usually strengthened the local resistance."

Responding from the United Nations, Salim Ahmed Salim, chairman of the Special Committee on Decolonization from Tanzania, said that the Hastings report "confirms indifference with which the fascist regime in Lisbon responds to the pleas for reason and sanity addressed to it by the world community during the past several years."

In London, the report of the massacre ruined the carefully prepared celebrations of the 600th anniversary of a friendship treaty between Britain and Portugal.

Two other newspapers have called for a withdrawal of Portuguese Premier Marcelo Gaetano's imminent visit to Britain. The Daily Mirror, the biggest selling tabloid, ran a big headline, "This Man is Not Welcome" alongside a grim photo of Gaetano, and another popular tabloid, The Sun, called him a "Massacre Premier" and said, "Don't Let This Dictator into Britain."

For centuries, Britain has controlled, and still does, huge interests in mining, trading, transport and production fields in Angola and Mozambique. Britain today remains Portugal's most important customer for Portuguese exports, and after West Germany, its second largest supplier of imports.

FRELIMO began guerrilla warfare against the Portuguese in September 1964. After almost ten years of fighting, guerrilla warfare covers one third of territory of Mozambique. The Northern provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassa have been entirely liberated from Portuguese colonial rule, as has part of Tete province. Guerrilla warfare has recently spread into a fourth province, Manica e Sofala in central Mozambique. Over one million people now live free from Portuguese colonialism, under the effective authority of FRELIMO.

Portugal has stationed nearly 100,000 troops in Mozambique: the total troops in Portugal's three African colonies - Mozambique, Angola, and Guinea-Bissau - comes to almost 250,000.

And massacres are not a new element in the history of the Portuguese armed forces in Africa. The struggle for independence in Angola began after the Portuguese killed over 3,000 people in the capital city of Luanda in 1961. In 1958, Portuguese troops fired on striking dockworkers in Bissau, killing 80. By 1963, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) had begun its fight against Portuguese colonialism in West Africa.

In Mozambique, over 500 Africans were killed on June 6, 1960, in a peaceful gathering outside a government official's office in the town of Mueda.

The Portuguese dictatorship is facing mounting opposition at home as well as in Africa. Over 100,000 people leave illegally from Europe annually, many to escape the draft. Thousands of draft resisters are in prison, and army deserters appear both in Europe and in Africa regularly.

Amazing Scheme to Dupe Black Workers

The Cabora Bassa Dam Project in Mozambique is a mammoth effort on the part of Portuguese oppressors in Southern Africa to further solidify their economic and physical hold over Mozambique. The project is, of course, opposed by the majority of African people in Mozambique.

But the project is widely supported by imperialist force around the world because it will benefit their interest. The following letter reveals an amazing plan by a US based group to support the project.

The letter is written to Dr. Walter D. Jacobs, co-chairman of the reactionary American-African Affairs Association (in N. Y.) from a member of that organization. A copy of the letter was obtained and circulated by the Washington Task Force on African Affairs.

Memo to: Dr. Jacobs

From: F. X. Maier

Re: Cabora Bassa

As you requested, I've been going through the whole Cabora Bassa project, and have hit on an idea that may be a little crazy, but I think it would be a terrific follow-up to the ad, and switch us from the defense (our usual position!) to the offense. Here it is:

The terrorists trying to blow up Cabora Bassa wouldn't dare, if it meant irreparable damage to their own image. We might make the price tag on Cabora Bassa's destruction too high with American volunteers: not soldiers, but workers, learning their skills on the job in Mozambique, and simultaneously, by their very presence, helping to guarantee the security of the project. FRELIMO claims the Cabora Bassa scheme is racist. But what if our volunteers included many black workers? Black Americans say that unions often exclude them - so they should welcome the chance to develop on the job expertise, and thus lift their level of earnings by qualifying for better jobs.

Who'd do the training? There's a large pool of skilled manpower presently either out of work or retired. These men want to work. They represent an extremely valuable reservoir of "labor cadres" that could be enlisted as instructors, managers and foremen, passing on their skills through personal supervision.

Who'd benefit? Just about everyone - except the terrorists. That's the beauty of it. When Cabora Bassa is finished nearly 80 million Africans, black, white, and yellow, will capitalize - either directly or indirectly - on Cabora Bassa's effects. Cabora Bassa needs people, not money or guns - engineers, surveyors, power and construction specialists. With modern jet transportation, workers could be ferried to and from their "tours of duty" with ease - tours which could run for, say, six-months, perhaps even less. And everybody but the terrorists would benefit from the attention and security these volunteers would draw from the world community. Meanwhile, many black Americans might be learning skills they need to have; unions would have at their disposal workers whose experience and reliability would be already proven. Politically, the presence of a "Cabora Bassa Peace Brigade" would emphasize the humanitarian significance of the whole project.

Finally, being a purely voluntary and wholly positive effort, Americans could reap an increased political stature among "Third World" nations - since many of those same countries would be prime beneficiaries of the dam, and thus the Brigade.

Problems? Many, no doubt, but I'm sure that black labor leaders could be found to coordinate and endorse this sort of project. Private sources might subsidize wages to put them at an average American level. The cooperation of the governments here and in Mozambique would be necessary, of course, and we can't guarantee that - but considering the political opportunity, we'd be offering, there seems to be no reason why they wouldn't want to help out. Anyway, I think it's damn well worth a try!

On the way home the other night, I tagged over to a showing of a FRELIMO propaganda film, with a "rap session" later by FRELIMO representatives. I was digging for ideas, but the film was so well done and effective that just one impression came through: we've got to match them with some equally imaginative stuff! Please let me know if we have your O.K. to investigate this?

Best regards,
FXM

"This is not the time," said Salim at the U.N., "to fraternize with and give comfort to those who consider the wholesale massacre of innocent people, including women and children, as an integral part of their arsenal in order to maintain their anachronistic colonial presence in Africa. The Portuguese government must, to all

intents and purposes, be treated for what it is - an international outcast."

My bulwark of strength in the conflict for freedom in Africa, will be the three hundred years of persecution and hardship left behind...

—Marcus Garvey

Nations No Longer Dancing to U.S. Music

U.S. Policy Dead in Latin America

NEW YORK (TNS) - Last month U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers attended the inauguration of Argentine president, Hector Campora in Buenos Aires. Although the U.S. media covered the story with a minimum of detail, a close look shows that the occasion marked a turning point in the relations between the United States and Latin America.

The new head of Argentina, South America's second largest and economically most advanced country, took the occasion to announce that he was re-establishing diplomatic relations with socialist Cuba. Then he gave top honors in the inaugural ceremony to Cuba's President Osvaldo Dorticos and the president of Chile, Salvador Allende.

And the U.S. Secretary of State? He watched the ceremony with the rest of the guests, made a brief statement about "positive nationalism" and headed for his hotel, where he was forced to enter by a side door due to the thousands of demonstrators welcoming Allende and Dorticos and denouncing the United States. Rogers got the message and left Argentina a day earlier than scheduled.

IT COULDN'T HAVE HAPPENED 20 YEARS AGO

Less than 20 years ago another U.S. Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, told a meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS) in Caracas that "the iron curtain is falling over Guatemala" when the government of Jacobo Arbenz expropriated, with compensation, the unused lands of the United Fruit Company.

The OAS promptly passed a resolution designed "to head off communist penetration of Latin America." Armed with their approval, the CIA, a few weeks later, launched an invasion that toppled the Arbenz government.

When the same tactic failed in 1961 against the Cuban Revolution at the Bay of Pigs, the U.S. attempted to isolate it economically and politically from the rest of the hemisphere. In 1962, at the urging of the U.S., the OAS expelled Cuba from the organization on the grounds that Marxism-Leninism was "incompatible" with the inter-American system.

Perhaps the peak of U.S. power over the affairs of Latin American countries was reached in 1964 when - under U.S. pressure - every Latin American country except Mexico, broke diplomatic relations with Cuba.

THE RISE AND FALL OF U.S. POLICIES

Ever since the great industrial monopolies were consolidated in the late 19th century, the ruling class of the U.S. has pushed relentlessly for control over the raw materials, markets and militarily strategic areas of Latin America. They have shifted their tactics often, but never have they lost sight of the long-range objective of domination.

The era of the "Big Stick" and "Gunboat Diplomacy" lasted through the 1920's. The rapidly expanding monopolies need to impose themselves on these subject nations with



SECY. OF STATE WILLIAM RODGERS (RIGHT) LAST MONTH COMPLETED A 17-DAY TOUR of Latin American countries assessing the atmosphere before a later trip by Nixon. Rodgers found that U.S. influence is deteriorating.

unchallenged military superiority to ward off any European rivals.

The "Good Neighbor Policy", created by FDR in 1933, was not a sudden humanitarian change of heart. World capitalism was crippled by the Great Depression, foreign investment at a virtual halt. The primary strategic aim of the U.S. was to line up the American republics on its side in the coming world struggle against fascism.

Came the Cold War and the creation of the OAS and various military conferences for "Hemispheric Defense," of the oppressed nations of Latin America from the rapidly developing socialist world, which could now lend significant support to the national liberation movements in the Western Hemisphere.

During this time the United States promoted and protected some of the most sinister tyrants in the history of Latin America. From Stroessner in Paraguay and Perez Jimenez in Venezuela to faithful servants like Trujillo in the Dominican Republic and Somoza in Nicaragua.

One of the first acts of the OAS was to recognize the Cuban government of Fulgencio Batista, who had seized power in 1952 through a military coup d'etat.

Some U.S. liberals found these associations distasteful and warned that these dictators would hurt US interests in the long run. The total suppression of all reformist efforts, they pointed out, allowed revolutionary pressures to build up, and popular hatred of these tyrants

included hatred of their North American friends.

The liberal arguments gained force when Vice President Richard Nixon was attacked by an angry crowd in the streets of Caracas in 1958. But it wasn't until Fidel Castro's 26th of July movement descended from the Sierra Maestra mountains in January 1, 1959, and took power in Cuba, that the guardians of the U.S. empire had to re-examine their Latin American policy.

THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS IS BORN

The situation was serious. As the liberal historian Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. explains it in his book on the Kennedy Administration, *A Thousand Days*: "Here was half of the Western Hemisphere, which, if it turned against the United States, would mock our leadership before the world and create a hard and lasting threat to our national security if the United States were not ready to offer an affirmative program for democratic modernization, new Castros would undoubtedly rise across the continent. This was the nature of the crisis."

On March 13, 1961, John F. Kennedy invited the Latin American diplomatic corps to the White House to make a dramatic announcement.

"I have called on all people of the hemisphere to join in a new Alliance for Progress - a vast, cooperative effort, unparalleled in magnitude and nobility of purpose, to satisfy the basic needs of the American people for homes, work and land, health and schools...Let us once again transform the American continent into a vast crucible of revolutionary ideas and efforts - a tribute to the power of the creative energies of free men and women - an example to all the world that liberty and progress walk hand in hand."

One month after these idealistic and hollow words, on April 17, the CIA with Kennedy's support launched its invasion against revolutionary Cuba. The Alliance for Progress and the Bay of Pigs

together symbolized U.S. policy toward Latin America well: liberal rhetoric, a decreasing amount of reform, and counter-revolutionary force wherever possible.

AFTER THE ASSASSINATION

The landowning and military groups in Latin America, out of favor with Kennedy, who preferred to "prevent another Cuba" by putting reformers in power, came back in the good graces of the U.S. government after the Kennedy assassination.

Within three weeks after the shooting, Washington recognized the military regimes in Honduras and the Dominican Republic, who had overthrown Kennedy-supported reformists. There followed military coups against nationalist-oriented governments in Brazil and Bolivia in 1964 and Argentina in 1966, all with U.S. support, and of course, the 1965 invasion by U.S. Marines of the Dominican Republic.

By 1967, the Alliance for Progress was little more than a PR campaign. A few hundred schools, clinics and highways were scattered over the continent, ostentatiously decorated with the clasped-hand symbol of the Alliance, but none of the grand goals had been even approached. Literacy and food production per capita were the same or lower than they had been a decade before.

Total U.S. 'aid' to Latin America during the 60's averaged about \$1 billion a year, half the amount originally promised by the Alliance. Most of it was in the form of loans tied to the purchase of U.S. exports, loans to make up the trade deficit that Latin American countries had with the United States, or credits covering private investment in local industries.

In fact, the most visible effect of the Alliance for Progress was that Latin America's foreign debt tripled to more than \$17 billion during the 60's and \$11.6 billion was taken out of the continent by foreign investors in the form of profit and interest, beating the previous decade by 250 percent!

A SORT OF POLICY FROM NIXON

When Richard Nixon took over the Presidency in 1968, he found it necessary to send Nelson Rockefeller on a trip to Latin America to find out why, in Schlesinger's words, "the rise of Fidel Castro in Cuba was transforming a failure of policy into a threat to security." When Rockefeller returned from his disastrous trip, which left 17 dead and hundreds injured in half a dozen countries, he reported that the "threat" had become "the gravest kind of threat."

His practical suggestion was the development of a more efficient repressive apparatus. Shaken by its historic defeat in Indochina, pressed hard by rival European and Japanese capitalists and checked militarily by the growing strength of the socialist world, U.S. imperialism is now on the defensive in what it used to call its "backyard."

In the past year, seven Latin American countries have mov-



CUBA UNDER CASTRO WAS ONCE ISOLATED IN LATIN America because of U.S. influence. Now the tables are turning. (TNS Photo)

(Cont'd on pg. 12)



SCENE AT THE OPENING OF A BANK IN GUYANA SEVERAL YEARS AGO WHEN HOPES were high that "co-operative" would actual become a government principle.

Part Two

Guyana Politics: Jaganism, Burnhamism and the People

On July 26 the small, predominantly Black South American nation of Guyana will hold its general elections. 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.

As ASCRIA pointed out on Redemption Day - a day of struggle for the Redemption of Sugar Lands from British feudal-capitalists:

"Whereas a sizeable number of mainly Indian families were settled in Black Bush during the PPP regime, no Black Bush has been created by the present government as a base for African agriculture..." (The Declaration of Bachelor's Adventure, February 13, 1973.)

And what is PNC integration like? Since East Indians remember with nostalgia, the many benefits in agriculture, Commerce and Education, they enjoyed in the 7 years of Jagan's rule, the PNC is trying to outdo Jagan in regard to Indian progress in order to win East Indian political support. This has brought about much dismay among Africans who see themselves as taking second place, whoever is in power. Inter-racial rivalry is therefore, not at an end. Many East Indians seem to realize that expressions of support for the ruler will bring benefits and they have joined the PNC in significant numbers.

The Indian bourgeoisie is making big financial contributions to the PNC's budget. But the Africans of Guyana are

expected to be satisfied because they have a Black Prime Minister and a Black elite in power and are expected to watch on with satisfaction and empty-handed as the leaders use national resources to win nominal support from the PPP.

ASCRIA'S APPROACH DIFFERS SHARPELY

ASCRIA's approach to the racial question, differs sharply from these approaches, but ASCRIA is not a political party and is not a candidate for political office. The organization works for the liberation of Black people everywhere in the world and in fact spearheaded present day African liberation consciousness in Guyana, and to some extent, in parts of the Caribbean. It convened, for example, the Seminar of Pan Africanists and Black Revolutionary Nationalists in Georgetown in 1970 which gave Mr. Burnham his first opportunity of carving out the image of a supporter of African liberation. This Seminar led to the establishment of the Pan African Secretariat, which in 1971, founded African Solidarity Day, May 25th, under the slogan, "Let us turn from words of support to deeds of support."

In January, 1973, ASCRIA, after protesting deals for sales of land by Sugar companies, called upon African and East Indian workers and peasants to rebel against feudal-capitalism, the system by which Foreign Sugar Companies, notably Bookers, control the best lands of the coast, 200,000 acres, almost exactly as they did during African slavery and Indian indenture.

ASCRIA pointed out that racial competition between Africans and Indians was the deliberate design of the Sugar Plantations and demanded that to begin solving this contradiction, the African and Indian workers and farmers must take a joint assault on imperialist property, beginning with unused sugar lands. The campaign aimed at

using the historical dialectic to achieve two things: a destruction of feudal capitalism and an honorable basis for unity among the exploited masses. The response to the campaign was very positive. What shocked the ruling classes was that landless people of both the African and Indian races responded to the campaign and accepted to the letter the "guidelines" put out by the organization. Most political organizations except the Government and its party saw the revolutionary significance of the campaign.

The Working People's Vanguard Party gave positive and sincere support to the people, whereas the People's Progressive Party, with a view to elections in 1973, came in favour of the campaign. Although the PPP's support was opportunistic in many ways, it made a patriotic contribution when it offered the Prime Minister its 23 votes in the National Assembly so that the Government could obtain a two-thirds majority to amend the constitution and take over the sugar lands without compensation to the Sugar Barons.

The Prime Minister ignored this offer and the PPP never pressed it or made it the subject of a campaign.

The PNC has said that the campaign was unnecessary and "designed to start racial violence" and was "a plot of the PPP and ASCRIA to overthrow the government." The PNC maintained its hostility to the campaign although ASCRIA insisted that it was a campaign against feudal capitalism and not against the government as such.

Burnham's PNC also tried to claim that it had intended to take over the sugar lands and was having orderly discussions with the sugar companies. What it had been doing was buying out portions of unused sugar lands with precious funds and in secret deals with

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Vietnam Bound Weapons May Be Diverted to Support African Cause

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Portuguese officials in the capital city of Lisbon, expressed alarm and disbelief as additional reports of the downing of Portuguese aircraft reached their desks at Portuguese military headquarters.

Reports from news correspondents in Lisbon, state that in recent months, a number of Portuguese aircraft have fallen victim to the deadly aim of the forces of national liberation inside Guinea-Bissau, who are reported to be using ground to air missiles to wrench total control of the skies from the hands of the Portuguese.

In the most recent downing, that of a Harvard T-6 reconnaissance plane, Portugal's most experienced combat pilot was killed, as he searched for another Portuguese military aircraft which crashed due to "unknown causes" in Guinea-Bissau earlier.

The accuracy of the missile attacks has taken the military planners in Portugal completely by surprise. The Portuguese cannot believe that members of the PAIGC are responsible for the downings, even though they happen to be the only ones shooting at the Portuguese in the areas where the downings took place. The Portuguese are claiming that the anti-aircraft batteries are being operated by "foreign infiltrators."

In their first success, the forces of PAIGC shot down a Fiat G-91 fighter-bomber and killed the commander of Portuguese air operations in Guinea-Bissau.

Reports indicate that PAIGC has been able to receive missiles, provided by socialist countries, due to their victory of the Vietnamese people over

the forces of imperialism. Equipment which was being sent to the battlefield in Southeast Asia, can now be transferred to the ever increasing struggle against colonial domination on the African continent.

One of the underlying fears of the Portuguese military planners is that the use of the ground-to-air missiles on the part of the liberation movements will spread from Guinea-Bissau into Mozambique and Angola, and even into Rhodesia.

The weapon is ideal for use in guerrilla warfare. It has often been called "just about the answer to a guerrilla's prayer." In shape and operation, it is very similar to that of a bazooka and weighs no more than 50 pounds. It can be fired by one man and has a range of a quarter of a mile. The missile itself, is equipped with an infra-red heat-seeking homing device, which locks in on the jet stream from the engine of the aircraft and then homes into the aircraft with its warhead.

The introduction of the use of ground-to-air missiles marks an important turning point for the revolutionary struggle inside Guinea-Bissau.

A senior Portuguese official described the situation as "highly dangerous and critical in that unless we deal with this right now, we will lose the 'enormous' gains we have made in recent years."

To quote from General Antonio de Spínola, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Portuguese Armed Forces in Guinea, "...we are facing in 'Portuguese Guinea' an enemy possessing the most modern means of combat and determined in pursuing their objectives."

Latin America Policy

(Cont'd from pg. 11)

ed to re-establish diplomatic relations with Cuba. Even such staunch U.S. allies as Venezuela and Colombia clearly want to normalize their relations with Cuba.

The last few years has seen the rise of what is being called the "Little Entente": Cuba, Chile, Peru, and Panama, perhaps to be joined by Argentina, all sharing an antagonistic approach to U.S. imperialism, all concerned with reclaiming national resources historically controlled by U.S. corporations. These countries are leading a broad assault on North American power that has driven the U.S. largely on the defensive.

So insecure is the U.S. on the continent today that it is even losing its grip on the OAS, which now bears the just nickname of "The Ministry of Colonies." The OAS is presently debating the issue of "ideological pluralism," which in practice boils down to asking Cuba to rejoin the hemispheric body.

This very issue shows how dramatically the tables have turned against the United States in 12 years. Cuba is no longer interested in belonging; Fidel Castro recently declared, "One day the OAS said that Marxism-Leninism was in-

compatible with the OAS; now we say that the OAS is incompatible with Marxism-Leninism, with the dignity of our peoples, with the interests of our peoples, with the future of Latin America."

Floundering in the wastelands of no real policy at all, the United States government has found no real response to the recent anti-imperialist upsurge in Latin America. Clinging to the most reactionary elements in the ruling classes of each country, it is condemned to suffer their fate, pouring money, training and its ability to corrupt into the activities of the reactionary military cliques, the landowners and right-wing industrialists who are fighting to maintain their control over a continent-wide volcano.

Like Secretary Rogers in Buenos Aires, the U.S. is covering its retreat with conciliatory phrases while it searches for new weapons appropriate to this new period of struggle.

The oppressed people know today that national liberation is a part of the process of historic development but they also know that this liberation must be the work of the oppressed people.

—Fanon

The "Commonwealth" Shaky In African Relationships

Wherever we look at the economics and politics of African states, we quickly come to the fact that many states are economically bound to the British Commonwealth. The AFRICAN WORLD's newest West Africa correspondent, Bro. Ade Adetona here offers us a brief account of the origin of those Commonwealth ties.

By Ade Adetona
LAGOS, Nigeria - In his June 1973 visit to England, General Yakubu Gowon, the Head of State of Nigeria and the current chairman of the 41 member state Organisation of African Unity, said at Guildhall, London that:

"We resolved to emancipate our entire continent from foreign occupation and racial discrimination and oppression in order to safeguard human worth everywhere. We also resolved to erect a structure of peace and stability in Africa, by adhering more strictly to our Charter principles. Through realizable intra-Africa cooperation; through peace and concord between our states; through more manifest consolidation of our national independence and sovereignty and through a more assertive exercise of our sovereignty over our natural resources, we hope to be able to put the independence and the economic and cultural development of our states on a more solid footing."

With this opening speech, Gen. Gowon began his role as voice of OAU nations in Africa. But many OAU nations including Nigeria are also a part of the Commonwealth nations. Let us delve in the history of that grouping.

THE UNITED STATES ONCE A BRITISH COLONY

The United States of America was once a British Colony. After the American War of Independence of 1771, America broke away from the British Empire. It is just because of proximity that riot broke out in Canada that a majority of its people wanted to follow the United States by having full independence. Britain wanted to retain all her colonies politically, economically and to have common defence agreement.

The British government studied critically Lord Durham's report of 1839 on the causes of discontent in the Canadian colonies. Among the propositions was that the Governor who is a nominal servant of the King or Queen of England, should appoint the ministers who will administer each department. So by 1847, that system had been adopted in Canada, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. These are the countries which formed the nucleus of the Commonwealth.

So South Africa had been with the European Community for a long time.

SOUTH AFRICA.
The setting up of white Aristocracy in South Africa was the collective opinions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, USA and Britain. Since then, all the whites settling in South Africa - irrespective of origin, religion, or accomplishment are entitled to share fully and from which all non-whites irrespective of their accom-

plishments or qualifications are virtually excluded.

DOMINIONS:

These self governing dominions, as they came to be known, dropped away gradually. When the First World War was declared in 1914, Britain did not consult the rest of the Empire. As the War progressed, the Dominions were only consulted on equal basis. The Commonwealth spoke with one voice. It was the voice from the Westminster.

In 1926, an Imperial Conference was set up which gave birth to an acceptable definition of which the Dominions were described as 'Autonomous Communities within the British Empire,' equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Except South Africa, none among the colonies in Africa and Asia was yet "qualified" as the member of the Commonwealth. The King reigned through his Governor

and ruled through the ministers appointed by the Governor.

The permanent headquarters was in London. Both Canada and Australia were adopting Federal constitution and some restrictions had to be removed by the Statute of Parliament of 1931 that the government of each Dominion should not abide by any decision until it had been passed and accepted by the Government concerned.

The countries concerned were Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland. It must be noted that the Newfoundland became the tenth province of Canada in 1949 and also Eire left the Commonwealth to become the Republic of Ireland in 1949.

In May 1961, South Africa became a Republic outside the Commonwealth because its members were reluctant to allow South Africa to retain membership while upholding apartheid. Dr. Verwoerd, the Prime Minister, resigned because of pressure from the Afro-Asian member nations.

AFRO-ASIAN MEMBERS:

India and Pakistan got independence in 1947 and became members of the Commonwealth. Others were Ceylon, 1948; Ghana, 1957; Nigeria, 1960; Malaysia, 1963; Cyprus, Sierra-Leone, Tanzania, 1961; Mauritius, Swaziland, 1968; Tonga, Western Samoa, Fiji, 1970.

People shall ask the position of Rhodesia. Rhodesia was never a member of the Commonwealth.

DEFENCE RELATIONSHIPS

Although there is no common defence agreement officers from the Commonwealth countries attend Staff Colleges in Britain, Canada, Australia, India and Pakistan. The stated foreign policies of most of the Commonwealth countries is non-alignment in the confrontation between the Communist countries and the West.

For example, Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra-Leone, Gambia,

Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Tanzania are members of Organisation for African Unity, OAU. Canada is a partner in North

Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan in the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and Pakistan in the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), while Britain is a member of all three organizations. Australia and New Zealand are signatories of the tripartite Pacific Security Treaty ANZUS, the other is USA.

In studying the above organizations critically, the Commonwealth defence is still controlled by the British with exception of the OAU, which is more or less a divided organization. Nigeria looked to Britain for assistance during the civil war, but was turned down at the beginning.

New Zealand provides staff officers' instructors and army equipment to Fiji and Tonga.

The developing countries are not free militarily in as much as we still rely on buying weapons and training our personnels with the colonial overlords.

COOPERATIVE AID:

There are many Commonwealth Agencies which unite the member countries economically. There are the Colombo plan, the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan and the International Consortia Set up to co-ordinate assistance among donor countries. How sincere are these development aids:

All these technical assistances are mostly the British personnels working in the Commonwealth institutions. Some of this assistance is used to pay the pensions and compensations of expatriate officers for their "services" to the colonies.

These expatriate officers did not pay their taxes to the colony except the home government. The Commonwealth financial aid is chicken feed in comparison with their derivations from the colonies.

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN THE COMMONWEALTH:

The educational planning of the Commonwealth member countries is just suitable for Britain. It is not planned for the needs of the developing countries.

There are many associations and organizations which link the Commonwealth educationally set up together. One of them is the Association of Commonwealth Universities based in London. It was founded in 1913. It links all universities in the Commonwealth together such as organizing regular conferences.

Before 1946, any British subject was "recognized" in any Commonwealth country. In 1947, after India and Pakistan had become independent, five principles were agreed upon. They were:

1. Each Commonwealth country would have its own land defining whom it acknowledges as a citizen. The United Kingdom and its colonies would form a unit for citizenship purposes.



GEN. YOKUBU GOWAN (RIGHT) NEW OAU CHAIRMAN AND Nigerian head of State is aware of the massive problems to be overcome in Africa. Nigeria and other states must evaluate the role of the Commonwealth. (UN Photo)

2. Each Commonwealth country would recognize, as British subjects, or Commonwealth citizens, where this term was preferred, its own citizens and those of other Commonwealth countries.

3. Naturalization of aliens and British protected persons according to the law of the Commonwealth country would be recognized by all as conferring automatically the status of the British subjects (or Commonwealth citizens).

4. Women would not necessarily have the national status of their husbands and should be granted their choice of status so far as practical.

5. Citizenship of a Commonwealth country would be more easily obtainable by citizens of other Commonwealth countries of Eire, than by an alien. But in 1952, Britain sought to control the immigration of the Commonwealth citizens by introducing an employment voucher. This system is still in operation till today.

The Commonwealth population is about 900 million and their total area is over 10.5 million square miles. There are also 19 British dependent territories with a total population of over 6 million people ranging from Hong Kong with 4 million population, to the island of Pitcairn (population less than 100). The Commonwealth countries are rich in mineral resources and agricultural potentialities. It leads in the metallic area, notably in tin (one half of the world output), nickel almost one half from Canada, bauxite from Jamaica, Australia and Guyana; diamonds from Sierra-Leone and Ghana. There is crude

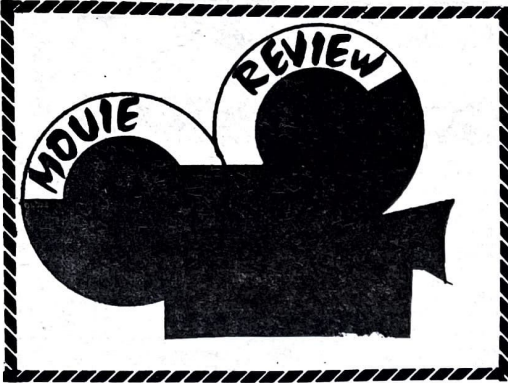
petroleum resources from Nigeria. It also leads in production of rice, wheat, cane sugar, cocoa, jute and wheat. Britain and Canada are both manufacturing countries.

FUTURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH:

The future of the Commonwealth seems to be very bleak because if there were justice, equality and the rule of law in the Commonwealth, Britain would not stand idly by to see Rhodesia declaring independence unilaterally. Rhodesia is technically a British colony. The continuation of Rhodesia's illegal regime may be one of the factors to break the Commonwealth soon.

Secondly, Britain is an advanced capitalist country. Nearly all other Commonwealth countries, excluding Canada, Australia and New Zealand, are developing countries. The aid enumerated by the British government is just chicken feed to the needs of millions of the Commonwealth countries. There is still poverty, want, diseases, and ignorance in most of the Afro-Asian countries and in the islands of the West Indies, which are members of the Commonwealth. This gap of rich white and poor Black or yellow, continues to widen.

These countries became poor because of the exploitation of their resources by the NATO countries including Britain, France, USA, Portugal, Spain, Italy and Belgium. We need not to deceive ourselves. The developing countries have been cheated by the colonial overlords who must now pay back their great debts to the colonies.



NEW MOVIE TREND: KUNG PHONY

In recent months, there has been a steady influx of Kung Fu or martial arts films pushed on the market as a result of the success of the "Kung Fu" TV series. The majority of the big box office martial arts flicks that are sweeping the country, were made in Hong Kong or Taiwan.

Taiwan and Hong Kong film makers have been making Kung Fu movies for Asian audiences for years. The films are produced at the minimum of costs, but yield enormous profit. The only thing new is the new American market for low-budget films with weak plots, but loaded with action to compensate for the weak storyline.

At the forefront of the purchasing and distribution of such movies is the American film company, Warner Bros., with its supplier being two Chinese brothers who have cornered the market - Run Run and Runme Shaw. The Shaw brothers are the makers of "Fist of Fury", the American version of "The Big Boss", "Iron Hand", "Deep Thrust", "Five Fingers of Death", "Chinese Connection," etc. The films usually cost \$100,000 or \$200,000 to make but gross up in the millions in Taiwan and Indonesia before they reach the U.S.

MISTRESS OF THE DEATH-BLOW!



For American audiences, the original Chinese sound tracks are substituted for one of dubbed-English. No effort is made to synchronize lip movement with the sound, the character continues moving his lips long after the sound has ended.

The plot, what little there is, is encompassed in a fairytale-like odyssey of the battle between the iron-fisted righteous hero and the omni-present forces of evil, caught up in a life and death struggle to see who will walk off into the sunset. All of this has the ingredients of an American

Western with an Asian flavored show-down minus guns.

The Kung Fu movies are currently the hottest box office attractions in the nation leaving the wave of Super Black Stud movies second in the running. And the films are proving to be a real get-rich-quick scheme for Taiwanese and American capitalists.

MARTIAL ARTS CAME FROM THE LABORING CLASSES

The film makers are using an art of defense and a perverted form of a philosophy of life developed by the laboring classes of feudal Asian societies. Martial arts arose from the need of feudal peasants to use whatever was at their disposal for self protection from feudal warlords and marauding armies of bandits. In the film Chinese Connection for example, the hero fights with two sticks connected by a chain, which is called a nunchaku. Originally this device was used by farmers to thrash grains and as the situations of that time dictated, it also substituted as a weapon of survival when none other was available.

As soon as a particular self-defense style or tool-weapon was refined, the feudal ruling classes would often ban its use and make it the sole domain of the exploiter classes. Peasants then develop other forms. Some of the arts were also refined by the intellectual classes of monks and others, also for self-defense.

But mostly the martial arts weapons had a laboring class origin and a practical usage, they had little of the mysticism or fantasy the movies today attempt to portray. They were developed out of the same type of material need and innovation which characterized the many effective weapons developed by the struggling Vietnamese people.

With the new movies paving the way, the martial arts are now being super commercialized and over glorified. Kung Fu clubs are springing up by the hundreds, many of them fundamentally sound but others offer a student just enough skills to win a point in a sterile tournament and enough mysticism to get himself killed on the block.

People seriously studying martial arts for its obvious practical usages, have an obligation to demystify it to those made starry-eyed by recent films.

Nixon Men Moved to Destroy Black Unions

washington (Ins) - Charles W. Colson, former special counsel to the president and one of his close White House aides, repeatedly put pressure on the Labor Department in an effort to push the 1972 Nixon re-election drive.

According to a New York Times report, Colson intervened with the Labor Department for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the New York Building and Construction Trades Council, two unions which strongly supported Nixon in the 1972 election.

The Times, whose sources include officials in government agencies, Congress and the White House, revealed that Colson and his deputy, Donald F. Rodgers - acting on behalf of the New York Trades Council - vigorously attempted to stop the nomination of a black labor expert to serve as the Labor Department's regional Director for New York. The official, Clayton J. Cotrell, was approved for the job only after Under Secretary of Labor, Laurence H. Silberman, threatened to resign.

Cotrell was later removed and reassigned to a veterans job program when Peter J. Brennan - former president of the New York Trades Council - was named Secretary of Labor.

In addition to opposing Cotrell, Colson and Rodgers intervened with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) to settle a pending Teamsters matter. The report also stated that Colson and Rodgers sought to influence a pending decision before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court on a construction union matter and urged the Labor Department to start "harassing" black construction union locals to prevent them from being able to compete effectively with the white union locals.

Colson left the White House earlier this year to go into private law practice in the law firm of Colson and Shapiro. The firm has since been hired as counsel by the Teamsters for a reported fee of \$100,000 a year. Though Colson's name has continually been linked with the Watergate scandal, both Colson and his partner, David I. Shapiro, have denied that Colson was involved.

Last summer, Rodgers suggested to the Labor Department that they begin harassing black construction unions. "He

wanted the department to bring enough action against them so that they could put the unions out of business," the Washington sources revealed. Another source reported Rodgers as saying to a Labor Department official, "You've harassed unions all over the country - why can't you do something about this one?"

Asked why they would be pressured to harass black construction unions, a Labor Department spokesman replied, "They were competing with white unions for construction jobs." A number of sources also confirmed that Rodgers had told some construction union locals that the Nixon Administration would continue to tone down its

demands to integrate the construction unions after the 1972 election.

Told that Colson had disavowed any control over Rodgers' actions, one Labor Department official laughed. "Everybody in town knew that Colson was all over the Labor Department last summer trying to get things done," replied another.

The official explained that during the Republican election drive last year, Rodgers generally would initiate requests and if these first attempts failed they were invariably followed with a personal phone call from Colson.

FILMS AVAILABLE

The YOBU Film Project has the following films available to groups and organizations for a reasonable fee on a first request basis.

...Films of and for the struggle for Black Liberation...

WEST AFRICA, ANOTHER VIETNAM - A 30 min. documentary on the work of Amilcar Cabral and the PAIGC to liberate the people of Guinea-Bissau from the grip of Portuguese colonialism.

DUMPING GROUNDS - a 30 min. inside look at the day to day reality of life in the "illegal" nation of South Africa. This film deals with the forced movement of thousands of Africans from the urban areas back to the 'bush' to make the areas around the cities lilly white.

FINALLY GOT THE NEWS - 45 min. story of the development of the league of Revolutionary Black Workers inside the Detroit Auto plants. Gives a first hand analysis of the system which oppresses Black workers.

AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY '72 - the 35 min. film records one of the largest mass demonstrations by Black people held in the western hemisphere since the time of Marcus Garvey.

PEOPLE'S WAR IN ANGOLA - 82-frame film strip on the struggle of the people in Angola to control their lives. Also, presents the social reconstruction which has been taking place within the liberated areas of Angola.

For further information contact:

YOBU
Film Project
473 Florida Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
202-387-3556



SCENE AT RECENT BOMAA (BAZAAR) HELD ON THE LAWN OF THE YOBU CENTRAL office in Greensboro. The day-long affair was a fund-raising effort for the Greensboro Association of Poor People (GAPP). YOBU Photo)

Massive Work Strikes Crippling Puerto Rico

POLITICAL COOK BOOK

THE PROLETARIAT (Breaking It Down)

SAN JUAN (TNS) - Thousands of workers marched recently to La Fortaleza - headquarters of Puerto Rico's colonial government - to demand the withdrawal of 3,100 National Guard troops now occupying fire stations, power plants and water works throughout the island.

As the demonstration reached its destination, colonial governor Raphael Hernandez Colon was lifted out of La Fortaleza by helicopter and military reinforcements were sent into the area.

Hernandez Colon declared a State of Emergency in the face of strikes by sanitary workers, firemen, electric power and water service employees, and had ordered the National Guard to break through the picket lines and maintain the service.

The last time the colonial administration found it necessary to declare a State of Emergency was in 1950, when it called out troops to suppress a nationalist insurrection which left scores dead and wounded and hundreds jailed.

The intervention of the National Guard has failed to break the strike. The sanitary workers settled on Sunday and went back to work the next day, but resistance among the firemen and the power and water workers seems to have hardened and they are gaining support from other workers.

More than 60 different unions and workers organizations

were represented in the march on La Fortaleza, and according to one reliable estimate there are now a total of 20,000 workers in diverse industries who have gone out on strike. The main theme of the march was that if the troops were not withdrawn, the island would be faced with a general strike.

Puerto Rico is already close to paralysis. More than 100 factories have been forced to close down, major cities are without electricity, telephone communications have been disrupted across the island and the water supply is precarious everywhere. An effective sabotage campaign against the occupied utilities has contributed to the disruption.

SHOTS AND TEAR GAS

From the moment the heavily armed troops broke through the firemen's picket lines last Friday afternoon, they have been taunted, harassed and extorted by workers and the population in general. "It is my brothers that you're going to kill," shouted one man as troops with fixed bayonets and bullet-proof vests marched into the main fire station in downtown Santurce.

Two firemen received bayonet wounds during this first encounter; the strikers and a large crowd of sympathizers retaliated by pelting the nervous troops with empty cans and bottles. Two shots and teargas grenades dispersed the crowd. "The area around the station resembled a war zone

as bullets flew and fires raged," reported the English-language San Juan Star.

Stores owned by Cuban counter-revolutionaries and U. S. corporations have been damaged or destroyed by firebombs.

There were false reports that the utilities workers strike had been settled after union president Juan G. Marrero, reached a secret agreement with the management and the Governor. When the terms of the agreement became known later in the day, however, a meeting of the union's membership unanimously rejected the agreement, which made such "concessions" as a one percent increase in the yearly Christmas bonus.

Newspapers reflecting U.S. business interests on the island are solidly behind the repressive measures taken by the campaign as a representative of the more liberal of the two parties that favor maintaining Puerto Rico's colonial status.

The workers' movement has interpreted the action as a fundamental challenge to their right to strike and there is evidence of growing militancy and unity within the ranks.

If the government does not yield soon, the situation could deteriorate. The national guard has received orders to shoot "in self-defense," and Guard commander General Fernando Chardon said he would consider asking for reinforcements from the "federal Government."

Continuing our discussion of classes, and dealing specifically with the proletariat, let's look at a brief description of the proletariat in order that we can better identify those sectors into which the proletariat is divided. This is necessary because a great deal of confused theory has filtered down into movement literature. Probably the most commonly confused analysis has been to narrowly define the proletariat as those only involved in industrial production.

In fact, the proletariat is defined as all of those, who owning no means of production, sell their labor power to the capitalist for a wage, and assist the capitalist in the extraction of surplus value either directly by producing surplus value themselves, or indirectly by clerical or commercial work, as capitalism could not function without distribution and circulation.

The whole class should not be confused with its decisive core, and the decisive core of the proletariat should not be confused with the whole class.

What are the main sectors into which the proletariat is divided? Industrial proletariat: Obviously this strategic sector is engaged in light and heavy industry. Workers in this sector are associated with manufacturing or factory work.

Steel-workers, textile-workers, coal-workers, chemical-workers, auto-workers, etc., would make up the industrial proletariat.

Also, those areas that have become a continuation of production and definitely have an industrial character, such as storage, weighing, and packaging, make up this sector of the proletariat.

Trades: Carpenters, bricklayers, boilermakers, plumbers, construction workers, etc., are the types of workers that make up this sector of the proletariat, those involved in a particular trade.

Service workers: Government workers, garbage workers, municipal employees, hospital workers, etc., are the kinds of workers engaged in providing services, who make up this sector of the proletariat.

Commercial workers: Usually referred to as "white-collar" workers, this sector comprises wage earning engineering and technical personnel, office-workers, shop-assistants, clerks, administrative workers, etc., many of whom were in former periods privately employed, but are now subject to capitalist exploitation, as huge firms employ thousands of them for a wage. This sector is often the main pipeline for the infiltration of petty bourgeois ideas into the working class.

Agricultural workers: Those laborers that work for a wage (often-time seasonal) in agriculture commonly called farm-workers. Lettuce pickers, grape pickers, orange pickers, etc., are the types of gigs that make up the agricultural proletariat.

The Unemployed: Workers who are unemployed but would work if there was work made available for them, (but are victims of the internal contradictions of capitalism) comprise a sector of the proletariat, but become a part of capitalism's deliberate policy of creating an industrial reserve army to weaken the struggle of the working class. This comprises many persons who survive on welfare and unemployment compensation. Many of the unemployed who become permanently unemployed over a period of time, are driven down into the ranks of the lumpen-proletariat.

So, we can see that the factor that determines to which class a person or a group belongs is not the existence of calluses on a person's hands, or the absence of them, but the relationship of the individual, or group, to the means of production.

Next issue: Some notes and more analysis of the Proletariat.

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Politics In Guyana

(Cont'd from pg. 12)
the sugar companies. The PNC officials had come down heavily in favour of compensating the sugar companies for "God's earth" while continuing to flaunt the banner of revolution. **GOVERNMENT DECLARATIONS**

The upshot of the campaign was that on Republic Anniversary Night, February 23rd, 1973, the Prime Minister made the following announcement in his address to the nation:

"...Government has been in discussion with the principles of such owners and made it clear to them that **PRICES HAVE TO BE REDUCED TO WHAT IS REASONABLE IN ALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES. IF THEY DO NOT ACCEPT THIS POSITION** your Government will have no alternative to legislation, for it cannot sit idly by and see the little man priced out of the opportunity of building and owning the shelter over his head. It cannot permit wanton and unjustifiable inflation."

"...These discussions, which were very detailed and intricate, and which ultimately embraced questions related to the expansion of the production of sugar, had already reached an advanced stage by December, 1972 - in fact they were almost completed - when some, whose vaulting political ambition is the only qualification they possess, sought to disrupt these discussions by playing on the real needs of some of our citizens."

"It is my duty to announce that this morning Bookers signed a Deed of Gift transferring to Government free-of-cost, all surplus sugar lands not beneficially occupied."

Yet the Development Programme for 1972-76, just released in April 1973, makes this declaration of policy in regard to land for housing, which was the immediate issue in the January campaign:

"The Housing Development Act, 1970, provides for the operation of a Revolving Fund, in the Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction, from which land could be purchased, developed and sold." (Second Development Plan 1972-76, p. 319).

Anyone living in Guyana knows that the only land on the coast which can be made available for housing belongs to the foreign Sugar companies represented by Bookers.

But on Republic Night, Mr Burnham went on to promise: "...For our part, we will ensure that sugar is allowed, encouraged - indeed spurred -

to expand its production and make a definitive contribution to the employment and feeding of our people and to the growth of our economy."

"We are prepared to give leases to Bookers for expanded cane cultivation in the normal way as is done for agricultural development - while insisting that such lands as come under such leases are promptly used for sugar cultivation. We will enter into consortia in which we have the majority holding in new and large scale development, and we will ensure that at all times sufficient land is reserved and available for the expansion of peasant cane-farming." (Mr. Burnham, February 23, 1973).

DIRECT ACTION BY THE PEOPLE

The people's direct action forced the Government to make certain limited changes in feudal capitalism so as to give feudal capitalism an acceptable image and justify Bookers' claim to being a good "corporate" citizen. However, feudal capitalism is far from dead, or even wounded. A concession to the revolutionary principle that Sugar lands are the people's property, to be transferred without money and without price has been cancelled out by deliberate counter-concessions to feudal capitalism.

Again, the deed of gift deals only with "surplus" lands without listing them or saying what is their quantity. The lands, in the context of the deal, will have to be "surplus" to Bookers' requirements.

The foreign bourgeoisie who operate in Guyana are happy, in some cases enthusiastic, over Mr. Burnham's "socialism". This is because the Cooperative Republic, an idea born with ASCRIA, has been coopted and sabotaged by the PNC.

Thus, a financial exploiter, Jessel, head of Sandbach Parker declared in 1970, "The Cooperative Republic is a stroke of genius."

Early in February, 1973, on the occasion of the opening of Skeldon Airport, a joint effort of the Government and Bookers, Chairman Ellis of Bookers boasted, "We have no problem with the Guyana Government. This is much unlike the case in other Third World Countries."

The Prime Minister, when he took the rostrum on the same occasion, said, "The cooperation from Bookers is heartening."

Part III Next Issue.

Struggle in Perspective

(cont'd from pg. 6)
They have only been clarified. Jobs, housing, social services, quality education-things which the Civil Rights Movement was not primarily addressed to still loom in front of Blacks. A certain level of personal racism that once existed has subsided, but the institutional racism so closely connected with the growth and development of capitalism in this country has only been exposed-and is yet to be dealt with.

Yes, Rev. Abernathy, the Civil Rights Movement is dead. People don't support it like they used to. The

liberal capitalists have ripped off what they could and the rest of us have sold out or moved on to a new level of struggle. We have seen the struggle go from national democratic rights to a struggle against our real enemy, capitalism. But, in struggle against capitalism, clarity of analysis is of extreme importance.

The capitalists certainly won't support that new struggle and the masses need more ideological clarity than the Civil Rights Movement was ever able to provide.

WORLD VIEW

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

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

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

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

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



Located in south central Asia, India has a population of 532,893,000. With an extremely complex ethnic history, India's population is composed of racial characteristics, of which distinct divisions sometimes cannot be drawn on the basis on which many commonly define race.

India's GNP is a little over 40 billion. Forty-nine percent of the GNP comes from agriculture (rice, maize, wheat, sugar cane, cotton, jute, tea), fishing and forestry; fourteen percent from manufacturing (steel, machine building, cement, chemical and fertilizers, and textiles); thirteen percent from trade and finances; 1 percent from mining.

India is well endowed with mineral resources. Reserves of high grade iron ore are believed to be the largest in the world. The oil industry has developed considerably since independence, reducing the country's dependence on crude imports.

India's exports consist mainly of iron ore, jute, tea, tobacco, iron and steel products, while imports consists mainly of food grains, machinery, base metals, fertilizer, petroleum, cotton and chemicals. The principal trade partners are Britain, United States, USSR, Japan, and West Germany.

When India, long a colonial possession of Great Britain, achieved independence, it meant more of an advancement for the native bourgeoisie than for her suffering masses. The tremendous poverty class, and national antagonisms that engulf India, is the material basis for a great deal of unrest within Indian borders. India's private and state capitalism is constantly being shrouded by Socialist rhetoric that attempts to hide the reality of exploitation by the Indian bourgeoisie, and its collusion with Imperialist powers.