



AFRICAN WORLD

Published by Youth Organization for Black Unity • Post Office Box 20826 • Greensboro, N.C. 27420

VOL. IV NO.1

FEBRUARY 9, 1974

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

16 Blacks Sentenced to Die in N.C. in 9 Months

Death Row-For Black& Poor

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
Raleigh, N. C. — In nine months the state of North Carolina has sentenced 15 Black men and 1 Black woman to death in the gas chambers. There are 22 people on death row in N. C. Five are white, one is an Indian, and the rest are Black including several not yet 21 years old.

In an unprecedented Sunday court session in December three young Black men were sentenced to death in Tarboro, N. C. on a charge of raping a white woman.

The sentencing stunned the entire Black community of that eastern North Carolina town. A mass meeting brought out nearly 2,000 angry Black residents and the next day a work boycott shut-down the plants, mills, and businesses in the county. A shopping boycott was 95 percent effective even during the Christmas season.

Since that time Black residents of the community have launched a series of actions on behalf of Vernon Brown, Bobby Hines and Jesse Lee Walston — all in their early twenties.

In the meantime, the three men sit on death row with the others who have been sentenced in North Carolina. Nationally 33 Black people are on death row out of a total of 48. The North Carolina death row is as large as all other states combined.

One Black man was sentenced to die in North Carolina for "first degree burglary" — a crime usually known as "midnight burglary" — a charge almost exclusively reserved for Blacks. The man, Samuel Poole, was charged with breaking into a home at night and fleeing when he was discovered. Nothing was stolen! Nobody was injured! Yet Poole has been sentenced to death!



PART OF THE DELEGATION WHICH FLOODED THE OFFICE of Virginia's outgoing Gov. Holton to demand the freedom of Thomas Wansley. Wansley's mother, flanked by representatives

of national and local groups made the appeal which was later denied by Holton.

Va. Governor Refuses Freedom For Wansley

RICHMOND, Va. — Early in January, outgoing Virginia Governor Linwood Holton, refused to order freedom for Thomas Wansley. In making his decision, Holton ignored the demands of thousands of people throughout the country who have petitioned and visited his office.

About 100 people from 10 states, jammed the office of Gov. Linwood Holton on Dec. 21, to demand freedom for Thomas Wansley.

Wansley is a 27-year-old Black man who spent 10 years in prison on a charge of raping a white woman in Lynchburg, Va., in 1962. He was freed on bond last January, when a federal judge overturned his conviction; he was returned to prison in mid-November after a U.S. Court of Appeals reversed the January ruling.

The delegation to the governor, included represent-

atives of 20 national human rights organizations and 12 Virginia organizations, along with a number of black elected officials in Virginia.

The group brought petitions signed by 8,000 persons across the country. They said these had been collected in the last few weeks, and that thousands of signatures had been sent to the governor previously.

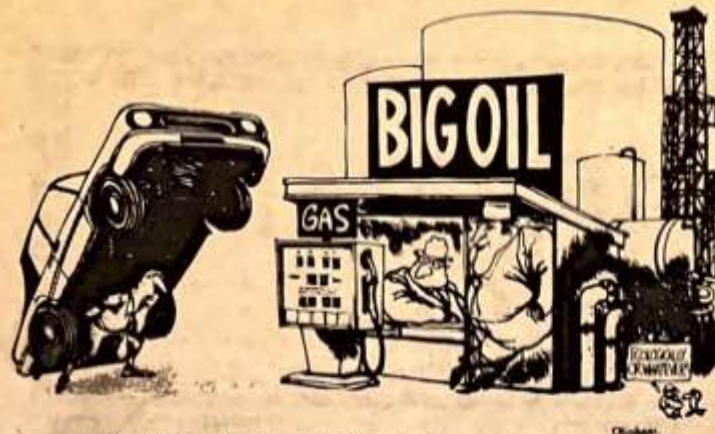
Walter Collins, executive director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), read a joint statement from the group, which said: "We are here in behalf of all the Black men who have been falsely accused of raping white women. Thomas Wansley is representative of all these victims of terror and repression. The Governor of Virginia, can help to erase this stain from our country, by pardoning Wansley or commuting his sentence to time served."

A delegation from Lynchburg, representing several groups, which have worked 11 years for Wansley's freedom, presented a detailed position paper. Wansley's mother, Ms. Willie Mae Thornton, made a personal appeal that her son be freed before Christmas.

Among the Lynchburg delegation, was Fletcher Hubbard, a popular disc jockey and manager of a black radio station, who set out on the previous day walking the 150 miles from Lynchburg to Richmond.

The group demanded to see Governor Holton in person, but was told he was out of town. They met instead, with David Bradley, a special assistant to the governor in charge of pardons. Finally, Bradley agreed to set up an appointment to see Wansley's mother to see the governor. (Cont'd on pg. 5)

WORLD NEWS & ANALYSIS



"I Think We've Got Him to the Point Where He'll Pay Anything We Ask!"

ALSC Statement: Oil & The Crisis of Imperialism

In an Executive Committee meeting of the African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC), held January 4th in Nashville, Tenn., the following ALSC position on OIL AND THE CRISIS OF IMPERIALISM was adopted:

The African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC) firmly supports the heroic struggles of the Palestinian peoples, and staunchly opposes the oil monopolies in their attempt to continue the super exploitation of oil-producing third world countries, and the masses of people inside of the oil importing capitalist countries. ALSC supports the nationalization of oil companies, and urges more boycotts by the oil-producing countries against the major imperialist countries: Israel, Portugal, Rhodesia, South Africa, Japan, Western Europe, Canada, and the USA.

The widespread belief that there is an "energy crisis" is the sham result of imperialist propaganda generated by the oil monopolies. This view holds that, in the long run, the crisis is the result of a world shortage in oil reserves due to an increase in demand for oil, and in the short run, is the result of the Arab countries boycotting the pro-Israel oil-importing countries in order to get an unreasonably high price for oil. However, the problem is not with natural resources nor with the countries being exploited by the monopolies.

The so-called energy crisis is a general crisis of the imperialist system. This general crisis is manifested in the oil-energy industry as well as in most other areas of world trade, in the Middle East, as well as Southern Africa, and Guinea Bissau, the Caribbean, Latin America, Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands in the Watergates of the capitalist capitals as well as in the fascist feudalism of kings and military dictators.

ALSC holds the following position on the world crisis of imperialism and the so-called energy crisis.

1. The oil monopolies in the USA must be smashed. As immediate measures towards that end, ALSC calls for the

following:

A. No tax subsidies for the oil monopolies (elimination of the depletion allowance and tax rebates for exploration and research).

B. Repeal of recent ruling to cut back gasoline allocations to the people and instead to cut back on the fuel allocations to the U.S. military establishment.

C. Reinstatement of conservation and ecology legislation concerning strip-mining, offshore drilling and water and air pollution controls.

D. Price controls on all gasoline and heating fuel at a pre-1973 level.

2. Black people throughout the world must rally in support of the heroic peoples of Mozambique and Angola to smash the South Africa-inspired projects for hydro-electric power - the Cabora Bassa Dam and the Cune River Dam Scheme. The imperialists plan to settle one million armed

colonists in each area to serve as a buffer force to protect South Africa, while the energy is used to power the industrial base for apartheid expansion into "independent Africa". This hydro-electric energy must be kept from the apartheid imperialism at all costs.

3. The continued presence of Gulf Oil Company (controlled by the Mellon interest group in Pittsburgh, Pa.) in Angola-Cabinda Province must be challenged by the masses of the USA. Gulf has over \$250 million invested and pays taxes to finance one-third of the Portuguese military budget for Angola. Gulf helps kill African people in Angola, so we must help kill Gulf in the USA.

US monopoly control of the petroleum industry in Canada and the Caribbean must be ended. No longer can Black people tolerate the anarchy of

(Cont'd from pg. 16)



MAP SHOWS THE NEW AIRFIELD IN TANZANIA

ROME - Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, recently explained that the bombing attack and hijacking at Rome's Fiumicino airport during the third week in December was "the work of hands that do not belong to the Palestinian people." Arafat went on to describe the attack as a "sabotage and crime aimed against the Palestinian revolution even more than against the Italian people." The government of Kuwait is holding the five hijackers who landed there on the Lufthansa plane they seized. Informed sources have pointed out that the recent rash of hijackings attributed to Arabs might well have been organized by the Zionist secret police in association with the U. S. CIA in order to fan the fires of racism towards Arab people and the Palestinian revolution. Kuwait has turned over the hijackers to the Palestinian Liberation Organization which will carry on the investigation of the actual forces behind the hijackings.

PHNOM PENH - The national liberation forces of Cambodia, known as the Khmer Rouge, are currently putting heavy pressure on the already weakened army of Lon Nol. Attacks in the capital city, Phnom Penh, have increased. For the Communist lead forces, successes have been widespread, including the destruction of an American military attaches quarters, serious damage to an air field, and the continued isolation of the capital from the countryside. Dozens of nations have withdrawn their diplomatic personnel.

CAIRO - Arab oil states agreed at last month's Arab summit meeting to extend their boycott to Africa's other enemies - Portugal, Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), and South Africa (Azania). Also they agreed to increase their material support for African liberation movements. It was also suggested by Saudi Arabia that prices for oil to developing nations such as themselves and friendly neighbors be considerably lower than those paid by the industrial and aggressive states. This proposal is being studied, but a key stumbling block is the multi-national oil concerns which control the oil once it leaves the producing nations. These companies, which are owned by the white ruling classes of the industrial states in western Europe and the United States, are determined to pass on to the developing nations the soaring costs of petroleum goods, in much the same way that higher petroleum costs are being passed on to the U. S. consumers, with Black people being hardest hit. For many African states, both progressive and neo-colonialist, the energy crisis will be very real and once again its source will be the imperialist corporations and governments that have dominated Africa for centuries.

DAR ES SALAAM - The Tanzanian people and government have recently completed a much needed military airfield with help from the Peoples Republic of China. The field, which is located about 100 miles west of Tanzania's present capital, Dar es Salaam, already has been supplied with Soviet-type MIG fighters manufactured in Communist China. The air field is close to the city of Morogoro and the newly built Tanzam railway.

NEW YORK - Both domestically and internationally those who will be hardest hit by the "energy crisis" will be Africans, Asians, and Latin Americans struggling to develop. Within the U. S. unemployment will probably double in the 2nd half of 1974 for millions of Black, Spanish-speaking, and Chicano. For the whites in the U. S. working class the rate will go up also, to 6 or 7 percent, from its current 5 percent. But, it will undoubtedly be worse in the Black community where unemployment was already between 8 and 10 percent. It will now reach an official 16-20 percent. Although U. S. monopoly capitalists would like to place the blame for such economic chaos on the Arab struggles for national liberation of occupied territories and self-determination in Palestine the real essential cause of the "layoffs" now taking place and to come is the profit motive. The desire to make ever increasing profits means that corporations and individual capitalists must create situations where the demand for goods and services exceeds the supply.

Black Women Steel Workers In Ala.

"Just Like When We Was Picking Cotton"

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (LNS) — "Ask anybody in Birmingham - they'll know about Stove and Range," said a young Black man who works at the plant. The cast iron foundry is well known in the city for its low pay, tough working conditions, and high turnover, and "Just about everybody has a relative or a friend who works there - or they once worked there themselves."

Last November 20, workers at Stove and Range went out on strike rather than accept the new contract that their International - the United Steelworkers of America - had pressured them to take.

Virtually the entire plant - except the foremen and supervisors - is Black. And surprisingly, a majority of Stove and Range workers - about 60 percent - are women, who perform the heavy, industrial work almost always associated with men, including the handling of hot molten iron.

The foundry makes cast iron cookware, barbecue grills, cast iron furniture and most importantly, cast iron coal, wood and gas heaters. The threatened lack of heating fuel this winter, has greatly increased the orders for these heaters and the strikers see that as added pressure on the company to give in to their demands.

The company did do all that it could to intimidate union members into not striking. "They said, 'We ain't gonna give you all the money we got. And we ain't talkin' to you all til February. Christmas is comin' up and you ain't gonna have any toys.'" Many union members were intimidated into voting against the strike for fear that they would lose.

Furthermore, only about half of Stove and Range is unionized to begin with, making organizing for the strike even more difficult. (Alabama's "right to work" law, states that a closed union shop is illegal - that is a person does not have to join the union in order to work at a plant where a union is present.)

But nevertheless, the union members did vote to go out and since that time, the strike has been 100 percent effective in stopping production.

When asked what led up to the strike, one woman said: "Well, number one was the wages. Number two, no benefits. Well, small benefits, but they're not equal to the cost of living. Women aren't able to support their families - and basically at Stove and Range women are the head of the household."

"Then you have language in your contract that's utterly ridiculous, slavery - the company has the sole right to work you any 7 days a week, 24 hours a day and we have no say so as to our working conditions."

First on the list of clauses in the old contract the strikers would like to get rid of is the "Merit Increase" system. As the contract reads: "The Company may in its sole discretion, grant increases to individual employees based upon merit, experience and ability."

"It's just like when we was picking cotton; well that's the merit increase," said one woman. "You know, they say 'well we know the wages is small (starting rate is \$2.10 a hour. No women, no matter how long they've worked, make more than \$2.30), but if you go in and work, you'll get a merit increase and your pay check will get bigger.' Well, I been there four years and it hasn't gotten bigger."

The merit increase system also works hand and hand with race and sex discrimination at Stove and Range. The few whites who are hired, are usually moved to supervisory roles very quickly and as one woman explained, "Mostly when a man is hired, he's hired at \$2 and in a matter of two or three weeks, he's gonna get more. His increase may go up 50 cents - it ain't much, but it's still a big jump over the women."

"I've been working here 11 years and a man is coming in there and working a month and getting up to \$2.50 and I'm not making but \$2.25 - at the same job. They always say that a man merited the increase, whereas the women don't merit the increase. And they don't give increases on how you do the job. You just got to walk right and talk right."



THIS PHOTO AND THE ONE BELOW SHOWS STRIKING BLACK WORKERS AT THE Birmingham Stove and Range Iron Foundry. Most of the workers are women.

"Another thing about the merit increases too, is it keeps us at odds with each other. You know somebody gets a merit increase for doing the same thing as you and you get mad. We can't get together to come down on the company, because we're too busy fighting each other."

Birmingham Stove and Range is owned by a wealthy Alabama family named Jones. There are no stockholders. The Jones' maintain that their is but a small company compared to the big industry in Birmingham like U.S. Steel, and that they cannot afford to increase wages. But that argument holds little weight with the strikers.

In addition to Stove and Range, two men in the family, Gordon Jones and Bolling Jones, Jr., own the Atlanta Stoveworks - a warehouse and assembly plant directly related to Stove and Range. They are also directors of Atlanta's Fulton National Bank, Atlanta Gas and Light and the Haverly Furniture Co. They live on West Paces Ferry Rd. - Atlanta's plush residential

district. "We went out on strike at 12:01 Friday night and they (the company negotiators) were there Saturday morning in front of our picket line saying 'You all can come back to work Monday with a 35 cent wage increase. And that's how much respect they had for us - 35 cents. That's how much respect they had for our strike - it didn't mean nothin'. They're just a bunch of old niggers out there just walking up and down, wasting their time'."

The strikers are demanding an immediate \$1.00 per hour raise in 1974, a 20 percent increase in 1975, and another 20 percent in 1976.

"You know, they even went along with a lot of our proposals," said one woman. "Then they stuck conditions on them. Like we asked for a cost of living increase. 'Good idea. We believe in the cost of living,' they said, 'but only if you work 95 percent of the time. If you don't work 95 percent of the time, you don't get a dime. And the company wants to use its own cost of living scale in the calculations.'"

"And if you're gonna get a paid holiday they want you to work 30 days before the holiday and one day after or else you don't get paid."

"Your family means nothing to the plant. Job comes before your family. Sickness is no excuse. People get sent home for being late - 1 minute late - sent home. After 3 times, fired."

"Me and another girl ride together and my father brings us to work. Well, a train was there and my father would not go around that track. So we was sitting there. We was a minute late and they called us into the office and told us about attendance and how important it is in order to get a raise and what was our excuse?"

"So we said a train, and he said, 'yes, you must leave earlier, and where was the track located, and yes, you could have gone around.' But still we would have been late. So I said, 'what do you want us to do? Next time at train's there, don't stop? Just go through? Well, then it'll kill me

and I won't be here at all.'"

"If you refuse to do what they tell you to do, that's grounds for firing," said one woman about health and safety in the plant - another issue that the strikers feel strongly about.

"One time I came in, the machine wasn't right. I said I'm not going to run this. The supervisor said 'They've been running it all night; but still I wouldn't do it. I've been there a while and I'm not going to run that machine so that a skillet is gonna fly off and smash my head open. You could get killed.'"

"They take their time sending you to a doctor too. Alcohol for everything; alcohol and liniment. The handle on my machine fell off and hit me on the hand and it took them 2 weeks - and I had to go there (the office) everyday complaining - before they sent me to the doctor."

"But in the end, they're gonna say oh, it's an injury that must have happened in childhood," added another woman. "Like when I went to the doctor and he x-rayed my back and said, 'Oh yes, you're just having muscles spasms now and I can see from the x-rays that this is an old injury.' And I said to him, yes, it may be because I've been out there for 10 years. I wouldn't doubt it may be an old injury."

Many strikers aren't too happy about the role the Steelworkers International has played. Prior to the strike, the international representative tried very hard to convince the rank and file that the new contract was a good one. And since the strike began, many workers have complained that the union has not helped them - in fact, has impeded their efforts to get food stamps.

Strike benefits - \$10 a week - have been slow in getting to the strikers and some people were not told that they had to sign up for the benefits before a certain deadline so it's up in the air as to whether they will even get the \$10 a week.

"The union's been out there - how many years? Some 40 years, but this is like the beginning. It's always been a

(Cont'd on pg. 7)





DORSIE WILLIS, THE LAST SURVIVOR OF THE 25TH division, had to spend 50 years as a shoe shine man after the government illegally discharged his regiment.

Too Little, Too Late For The 25th Regiment

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. - Congress recently passed legislation in an attempt to compensate for a long uncorrected injustice involving the dismissal without honor of members of the all-Black Twenty-fifth Regiment for participating in the alleged "Brownsville Raid," in August of 1906.

This legislation, proposed by Rep. Augustus Hawkins, will give Dorsie Willis, 86, the only living survivor of the regiment, 25 thousand dollars and 10,000 dollars to 40 widows.

President Theodore Roosevelt, who gave the dismissal order, did so without a formal investigation in which the guilt of the troops was proven. He had assumed their guilt on initial reports of the incident from the white citizenry of Brownsville.

The Brownsville, Texas townspeople claimed that the black troops, with no provocation, conspired and carried out a violent attack on the town, which left one man dead and one wounded. One witness reported seeing a group of 16 "raiders" she was certain were Black troops. She told of them shooting in the air as they moved through an alley. The witness was very precise about their identity despite the fact that they were over 35 feet away in the dark.

The hostile people of Brownsville, had protested the stationing of Black troops in their town, which had a history of abusing Blacks. The atmosphere there was typical of that throughout the country, which was characterized by numerous lynchings and race riots.

Contrary to reports that the townspeople gave and more consistent with the evidence produced, the soldiers told of being fired upon while in their beds and having to hurriedly assemble themselves in self defense. And, after an investigation of their rifles it was shown that they had not been fired.

Yet, following an informal investigation, it was concluded that a few members of the Twenty-fifth division, had banded together to terrorize the town and that the others were involved in a "conspiracy of silence" to protect the guilty ones. And even though not one soldier had been proven guilty, Roosevelt maintained that "the only means of riding the military service of a band of would-be murderers of women and children... is the discharge of the entire battalion." He took that action on Nov. 5, 1906 ending the military life of 167 Black soldiers who had fought honorably in Cuba, the Great Plains and the Philippines.

After their dismissal, the troops experienced many hardships, some having spent half their lives in the army. By receiving a dishonorable discharge, many rights of citizenship and veteran benefits were denied them.

The long uncorrected injustice suffered by these men, was recognized by Rep. Hawkins, who pushed for monetary compensation for the survivors, widows, and heirs of men involved in the incident.

Hawkins' original proposal granted funds to survivors, their widows, children, and grandchildren. But, the final bill only provided \$25 thousand for the one living survivor and \$10,000 for unmarried widows, and no money for heirs.

Dorsie Willis, the living sole survivor of the regiment, after his discharge, spent over 50 years as a shoe shine man. He commented that they should have granted at least 1,000 dollars for each year since that discharge.

Earlier at hearings before the House Subcommittee on Compensation and Pension, Willis spoke of the hardships he endured. He explained, "Well, my discharge barred me from enlisting in the Army and Navy of the United States and the Government. And it prohibited (Cont'd on pg. 13)

Statement From The People of Guinea-Bissau

The State of Guinea-Bissau is a sovereign, republican, democratic, anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist State whose primary objectives are the complete liberation of the people of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and the forging of a union between those two territories for the purpose of building a strong African homeland dedicated to progress. The arrangements for this union will be determined, after these two territories are liberated, in accordance with the will of the people.

The State of Guinea-Bissau, assumes the sacred duty of taking action to expedite, by every means, the expulsion of the forces of aggression of Portuguese colonialism from that part of the territory of Guinea-Bissau, which they still occupy and to intensify the struggle in the Cape Verde Islands, which form an integral and inalienable part of the national territory of the people of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.

In due course, the People's Assembly of Cape Verde will be established in the Cape Verde Islands, with a view to the creation of the supreme body having full sovereignty over the people of Guinea and Cape Verde; the People's National Assembly of Guinea and Cape Verde.

The State of Guinea-Bissau regards the strengthening of the links of solidarity and brotherhood between our people and all peoples of the Portuguese colonies as one of the fundamental principles of its foreign policy. It stands in solidarity with the peoples struggling for their freedom and independence in Africa, Asia and Latin America and with all Arab peoples fighting against Zionism.

The State of Guinea-Bissau is an integral part of Africa and strives for the unity of the African peoples, respecting the freedom of those peoples, their dignity and their right to political, economic, social and cultural progress.

As regards international relations, the State of Guinea-Bissau wishes to maintain and develop ties of friendship, co-operation and solidarity with its neighbours - the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Senegal - with all independent African States and with all States throughout the world which recognize its sovereignty and support the national liberation struggle of our people. These relations shall be based on the principles of peaceful co-existence, mutual respect for national sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

The State of Guinea-Bissau assumes responsibility for promoting the economic advancement of the country, thereby creating the material basis for the development of culture, science and technology, with a view to the continuing improvement of the social and economic living standards of our population and with the ultimate aim of achieving a life of peace, well-being and progress for all our country's children.

Having as a foundation our

heroic People's National Liberation Army, the State of Guinea-Bissau will provide our national armed forces with all necessary means to accomplish the task of bringing about the complete liberation of our country, and defending the achievements of our people and the integrity of our national territory.

From the historic moment of the proclamation of the State of Guinea-Bissau, authorities and organs of the Portuguese colonial State, which exercise any political, military or administrative authority in our territory are illegal, and their acts are null and void. Consequently, from that moment on, the Portuguese State has no right to assume any obligations or commitments in relation to our country.

All treaties, conventions, agreements, alliances and concessions involving our country, which were entered into in the past by the Portuguese colonialists, will be submitted to the People's National Assembly, the supreme embodiment of State power, which will proceed to review them in accordance with the interests of our peoples.

The State of Guinea-Bissau affirms the principle that it is fighting against Portuguese colonialism and not against the Portuguese people, with which our people wishes to maintain a friendly and co-operative relationship.

The State of Guinea-Bissau adheres to the principles of non-alignment. It supports the settlement of international disputes by negotiation and, to

that effect and in accordance with the resolutions of the highest international organs, it declares its willingness to negotiate a solution which will put an end to the aggression of the Portuguese colonial government that is illegally occupying part of our national territory and committing acts of genocide against our population.

The frontiers of the State of Guinea-Bissau, delimit the territory situated between latitudes 12° 20' and 10° 30' north and between longitudes 16° 43' and 13° 30' west, that is to say bounded by the Republic of Senegal to the north, the Republic of Guinea to the south and east and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. The territory consists of a mainland part, a string of coastal islands and all the islands comprising the Bijagos archipelago and covers a land area of 36,125 square kilometres, plus the respective territorial waters and corresponds to the area of the region formerly designated as the colony of Portuguese Guinea.

The State of Guinea-Bissau appeals to all the independent States of the world, to accord it de jure recognition as a sovereign State in accordance with international law and practice. It expresses its determination to participate in international life, particularly the United Nations, where our people will be able to make its contribution to solving the fundamental problems of our times, both in Africa and in the world.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
Boe region



IN DETROIT—EDWARD VAUGHN PRESENTS GEORGE Sangamba, Foreign Secretary of UNITA, with a \$500 check from PAC at a recent gathering. Sangamba is on a tour to thank the African Liberation Support Committee and its supporters for the nation-wide support given UNITA in 1973.



HOUSING CONDITIONS LIKE THIS THE DROVE TENANTS IN Newark to a rent strike which has lasted nearly four years. The tenants are determined to win out.

80% Rent Reduction For Newark Tenants

NEWARK, N.J. (LNS) — At the beginning of December, Essex County District Chief Judge Joseph P. Walsh, ruled that the residents of the Stella Wright Public Housing Project in Newark, would have an 80 percent reduction in rent until the unlivable conditions in the project are improved.

It was a partial victory for the tenants (who, along with tenants in four other public housing projects in Newark, have formed the Newark Tenants Organization (NTO) and have been on rent strike for 3½ years).

In that time, the city has used a variety of tactics to try to break the strike, including the jailing of two of the most active tenants. They were arrested for returning to tenants some of the rent being held in escrow after the city ordered them to hand over back rent.

Last spring the Newark Housing Authority (NHA), began eviction proceedings against families participating in the rent strike. Raucous were held at each project and 200 tenants demonstrated at NHA Director Robert Nott's home in Short Hills, Newark's

plushiest suburb.

In March, Judge Walsh was taken on a tour of Stella Wright by some of its tenants and when the trials of the first 70 tenants who were to be evicted began, he adjourned to the NHA and the NTO to begin negotiations.

The judge then ordered a 60-day halt in the strike during which time, the NHA would have to begin repairs on apartments, the appointment of a public housing tenant to the Board of Commissioners (which oversees the NHA), and that plans for alternate housing be developed by the tenants and the NHA.

After 60 days, no repairs had been started nor had anything been done about getting tenants on the Board of Commissioners. The tenants went back on strike.

By the fall, they were still striking when hearings continued in front of Judge Walsh. Tenants testified for three weeks about conditions in the projects. At the beginning of December, he ordered the reduction in rent in a ruling in which he compared the role of the federal Housing and Urban Development department to that of a "slumlord." He also recommended the demolition of the projects.

Newark is a city of 300,000 people and is at least 60 percent black, with 12 percent Latin and 28 percent white. It has one of the highest unemployment rates in the country.

In a recently-released study by the Council on Municipal Performance, Newark had the worst housing in any of the 30 largest urban areas investigated.

"During the cold winter months, tenants frequently do not enjoy the luxury of heat and hot water," said an article explaining the strike written by the Stella Wright Tenants

Association.

"Broken windows are strong whenever there are strong winds that force windows to open and slam against the side of the brick building. Many tenants who complain about broken windows in their apartments due to the faulty construction plan, have to wait 2 years to get them fixed, and some of the windows are still not repaired."

Many people have to walk the 13 stories up to the top floor when the elevator is broken (which is most of the time). "One black senior citizen lady hasn't been out of her house on the 8th floor for 2 years," said one woman active in the tenants struggle.

"The basement of each of the buildings, which by law, is supposed to be kept clean, has become a haven for rats, mice, roaches, ants, bed bugs, etc.," said the Stella Wright Tenants Association. "We have witnessed large rats chasing little children down hallways. There are more rats in the community than humans and many of them occupy space within the projects and why not, they go where the filth is."

Incinerators fill the hallways with heavy dark smoke and water from leaky pipes fill apartments especially those on the lower floors. "We've been sweeping water out all night long until 2 a.m.," said one woman during the tour of the projects that the NTO ran during the summer so that tenants in one project could know what the other projects were like.

"A few years ago," said Toby Henry, president of the NTO. "There was the Gibson (the black mayor of Newark) campaign slogan which said, 'Wherever the nation is going, Newark will get there first.'"

"Well, the way things are going, in this country, we're already there."

Nixon and Co. Still Part of the Problem For Black Colleges

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Court order issued to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to desegregate state systems of public higher education, is being used as the impetus to reduce the number of Black students and eventually eliminate the majority of Black colleges.

From the beginning, the overwhelming majority of the Black community disapproved of this tactic of pushing Black youth out of schools. The last two years have witnessed a growing resistance to the attempted take over of Black colleges.

In response to this opposition and also in an attempt to regain credibility, the Nixon Administration has designed a more subtle approach to eliminate Black colleges. This new approach and its dangers can be seen by two of the most recent moves on the part of Mr. Nixon himself and the civil rights office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The initial move was made on the part of Mr. Nixon, himself, who met with 13 Black college presidents concerning the financial plight of Black schools. Historically, one of the ways that the development of Black schools have been hampered, is due to inadequate funding. This year, of 4 billion dollars appropriated for higher education, the 112 Black colleges only received around 220 million dollars of this total. Ten colleges received more than one third of this total amount, which means that not only are Black schools underfunded, but there is a great discrepancy in the distribution of these funds within Black

colleges themselves.

At this meeting, the Black college presidents were told by Mr. Nixon, that the importance of Black colleges to this country was recognized and should continue, and that funding to Black colleges would increase in the future.

Dr. Roy Hudson, president of Hampton Institute and spokesman for the group, said that the college presidents were pleased with Nixon's attitude and received absolute assurances that the funding to Black schools would increase.

Almost, at the same time Peter E. Holmes, director of HEW's office for Civil Rights, was making statements that by no means was the desegregation of state systems to result in the downgrading or elimination of Black colleges. Holmes went further to state, "In fact, just the opposite is contemplated, that the predominately Black institution will be upgraded and made a full partner in the state's higher educational system." This was the sentiment of the letters sent from his office to a state systems, commenting on their desegregation plans and setting-up the guidelines for future actions. All states must comply to the desegregation regulations by April 8.

It is important that the Black community be clear on the meaning of these events and be able to see the truth behind the headlines. First of all, Nixon represents the interest of the clique of multimillionaires who rule America and they have decided to reduce, drastically, the numbers of Black students and schools. This is clearly seen in that those capitalist who have historically controlled Black schools, through

funding them (Rockerfeller, Mellon, Peabody, etc.), have now become much more reluctant and selective concerning what schools they fund.

America seeks to use integration as an argument to eliminate Black universities. This trend has developed in response to the domestic turmoil and had propaganda effects that has resulted from a segregated racist society. The integration of Black schools would place the primary responsibility for educating Black students in the hands of white universities, a role that white colleges are neither prepared or designed to discharge. Also, the 1970-73 integration of primary and secondary schools, which resulted in the displacement of sensitive Black teachers, counselors and administrators, points to the pillar of this so-called integration. It is our position that Black schools should continue to serve Black students and receive the adequate funding to do so in the future.

The type and amount of funding assistance to Black schools by the Federal government has trapped the schools, therefore, hindering their ability to attract top quality faculty and students or expand and develop their physical plant. Adequate funding must be a major concern for the movement to save Black schools. However, the struggle to obtain funding for Black colleges, cannot be led by college presidents for their analysis of the essential problems of Black colleges will not allow them to struggle to change Black schools. But, (Cont'd on pg. 13)

Wansley Denied

(Cont'd from Pg. 1)

Holton had met Dec. 15 with representatives of several Virginia organizations who presented petitions signed by 7,000 persons within the state, in recent weeks. He told this group that he was considering a pardon for Wansley, but could not take into account three things: the fact that Wansley is black, the possibility of his innocence, or the many petitions for his freedom.

This statement was challenged during Bradley's session with the national delegation by the Rev. Milton Reid, pastor of New Calvary Baptist Church in Norfolk and a representative of the Interdenominational Foundation for Community Organizing.

"I hope I heard wrong what the governor is reported to have said yesterday," Reid said. "During the past 4 years, Governor Holton's administration has provided hope to black people in Virginia. If he fails to act now on the Wansley case, these hopes will be destroyed." Holton left office Jan. 12.

A young black woman from

Virginia, spoke up and said: "How can the governor say he won't consider the fact that Wansley is black, when that's why he was sent to prison?"

Ms. Sallye Davis, of Birmingham, Ala., brought a message from her daughter, Angela Davis.

Tom Gardner of the Center for United Labor Action, brought a message from black and white workers of Local 26 of the Distributive Workers of America.

Queen Mother Moore, founder and president of the Universal Association of Ethiopian Women, spoke for that group. The Rev. Ben Chavis, spoke for the Commission on Racial Justice of the United Church of Christ. Bernard Lee, a native Virginian, spoke for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Maurice Barbosa, aide to Rep. John Conyers of Michigan, brought appeals from Conyers and other members of Congress. A group from New York, brought a statement signed by prominent people in that area.

FBI OR GESTAPO?

Last week FBI Chief Clarence Kelley announced that the bureau is seeking passage of legislation to allow the FBI to use presently illegal "counterintelligence tactics in the event of a sudden national emergency."

The legislation would allow the FBI to decide when such an emergency situation existed and, according to Kelley, would give the bureau unrestrained power "to bring into effect actions to prevent the continuation of the objectionable activity."

Kelley refused to give example of the counterintelligence tactics the FBI would use saying that such information was protected by law from public disclosure.

In effect the FBI is asking for the same powers the Nazi Gestapo used to exercise. We don't have to guess when and against whom such powers would be utilized. The government has already used such tactics illegally throughout the country, the move now is simply to legalize such actions.

Such tactics would be continued to attempt to destroy Black organizations, crush community activism, thwart the "New Left," and most importantly to sabotage the increasing struggles among workers in key sectors of the industries of this country.

MANY ALREADY VICTIMIZED

For thousands of Black people in this country such legislation will mean little because they have already been victimized to the greatest extent possible.

We are in an era where virtually the whole membership of several Black organizations are suffering incarceration for crimes they did not commit and each week we hear of more cases of Black men being jailed with little or no pretense of justice.

Alleged members of the Black Liberation Army are being framed throughout the country. Gary Lawton is to be tried a third time in California despite overwhelming evidence of his innocence. Jim Grant is told he must languish in prison despite flagrant violation of his rights in court because, says the judge, "you cannot expect a perfect trial." Thomas Wansley is denied parole after serving ten years on flimsy rape charges and three young Black men are sentenced to death in N. C. because they rejected a prosecution effort to get them to plead guilty and serve 15 years for a crime they did not commit.

And we are aware that the cases we hear about are only the tip of the iceberg. Each month this newspaper receives hundreds of letters from inmates seeking some measure of justice for crimes perpetrated against them and they describe the worst kind of oppression any society could inflict.

Kelley will no doubt get the power he seeks to protect the interest of the ruling class of this country. But there is also no doubt that in the long run it will not be enough to stem the tide of struggles against oppression, racism, and economic exploitation in this country.

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. - U.S. imperialists and capitalists, have long used racism as a mechanism to oppress the working class. One facet of racism is I.Q. and other "standardized" tests to keep the working class divided and to maintain a reserve labor pool.

I.Q. tests and their derivatives, college boards, employment aptitude tests, etc., play an important part in the lives of Blacks from the moment they start school at age 5, go in the military, or apply for a half-way decent paying job.

These "tests" are used to lend legitimacy to Blacks being the largest number of people in the public school's social adjustment sections, in the Army's Infantry or cleanup companies, or in the lowest-paying, menial type job in industry.

Recently, a new wave of pseudo-scientists have sprung up, espousing racism from some of this nation's most hallowed halls of academia. These racists, now called "eugenicists," include Dr. William Shockley at Stanford University, inventor of the transistor; Arthur Jensen at Berkeley campus, UCLA; Richard Herrnstein at Harvard; and H. S. Eysenck of London. These eugenicists have been

speaking, recently, on a number of college campuses across the nation and drawing increasing resistance from enlightened youth and faculty members against their racist harangues.

Stanford Univ., Palo Alto, California, refused to give William Shockley a professorship "due to his lack of credentials to teach a course on genetics." Students at Harvard and other colleges, have booed Shockley and his colleagues off the stage.

The science community reports both the old (early 1900's) and new racists eugenicists, receive support from government and business leaders. The old eugenics movement got its start at the founding of the Carnegie station for Experimental Evolution at Cold Springs Harbor, New York, with generous financing from Andrew Carnegie. It took its next leap forward with the founding of the Eugenics Record Office at Cold Springs Harbor, with huge donations from Mrs. E. H. Harriman and John D. Rockefeller.

The dominant "scientific" rationale for genetic racism, has been that Blacks are inferior to whites - that is to say, less intelligent than whites. Intelligence is generally equated with I.Q. scores, according to some psychologists. This is the foundation of the eugenics movement which is pro forced-sterilization, lobotomy and cut-back of social service programs in Black communities. Shockley's article in the Jan. 1972 issue of Phi Delta Kappan, points this out clearly.

"Nature has color-coded groups of individuals so that statistically reliable predictions of their adaptability to intellectually rewarding and effective lives can easily be made and profitably used by the pragmatic man in the street."

Shockley and his co-conspirators blame Blacks for their present condition, according to a report from Harvard's University Action Group.

Articles by the Shockley board, have appeared in Atlantic Magazine, and the Rockefeller group's New York Times, attempting to justify legislation on schools, welfare, employment practices, housing, etc., which either explicitly or implicitly, takes race into

consideration.

Atlantic's favorable introduction to an article by Richard Herrnstein, refers readers to other, literature that is currently in vogue and supports the racist-eugenics platform. Noting that I.Q. tests, have become controversial recently, Atlantic's editors write, "Three landmark social documents of the past 5 years - by Daniel P. Moynihan, James S. Coleman and Arthur Jensen - mark the critical states as the concept of I.Q., has moved to its present embattled position." All three documents blame the victim for his plight.

"Both the Moynihan and Coleman reports, grappled with the idea that something within the Black community itself, was holding back its economic and educational advance - Jensen's article faced head-on the possibility that Blacks' and whites differ in inherited intelligence. This difference, which shows up at the average difference in their I.Q.'s, may be the extra factor which gives whites a statistical advantage in economic and educational competition in certain settings."

The Atlantic believes that it is not only possible, but necessary, to have public discussion of important, albeit painful, social issues. The subject of intelligence is such an issue - important because social legislation must come in terms with actual human potentialities, painful because the actualities are sometimes not what we vainly hope."

A Federal City College psychologist recently noted, "testing only measures learned experiences." He further stated, that with the quality of our public schools "being at the level that they are, it is unrealistic to expect to measure whether a person will succeed or fail in a given area on the basis of a test. Testing has long ago been proven an invalid yard stick for measuring the growth of black folk," he explained.

Other psychologists point out that tests are not culture free. The history of testing shows that anytime a standard is needed for the intelligent group or successful group, the test writers generally look to the class that has the dominant position in society. This class's values and interests are usually indirect opposition to those of the class the tests are designed for.

PROTESTING STUDENTS OFTEN PREVENT SHOCKLEY AND OTHERS FROM GIVING their racist ramblings academic legitimacy.

Eugenicists and Racism

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. - U.S. imperialists and capitalists, have long used racism as a mechanism to oppress the working class. One facet of racism is I.Q. and other "standardized" tests to keep the working class divided and to maintain a reserve labor pool.

I.Q. tests and their derivatives, college boards, employment aptitude tests, etc., play an important part in the lives of Blacks from the moment they start school at age 5, go in the military, or apply for a half-way decent paying job.

These "tests" are used to lend legitimacy to Blacks being the largest number of people in the public school's social adjustment sections, in the Army's Infantry or cleanup companies, or in the lowest-paying, menial type job in industry.

Recently, a new wave of pseudo-scientists have sprung up, espousing racism from some of this nation's most hallowed halls of academia. These racists, now called "eugenicists," include Dr. William Shockley at Stanford University, inventor of the transistor; Arthur Jensen at Berkeley campus, UCLA; Richard Herrnstein at Harvard; and H. S. Eysenck of London. These eugenicists have been

speaking, recently, on a number of college campuses across the nation and drawing increasing resistance from enlightened youth and faculty members against their racist harangues.

Stanford Univ., Palo Alto, California, refused to give William Shockley a professorship "due to his lack of credentials to teach a course on genetics." Students at Harvard and other colleges, have booed Shockley and his colleagues off the stage.

The science community reports both the old (early 1900's) and new racists eugenicists, receive support from government and business leaders. The old eugenics movement got its start at the founding of the Carnegie station for Experimental Evolution at Cold Springs Harbor, New York, with generous financing from Andrew Carnegie. It took its next leap forward with the founding of the Eugenics Record Office at Cold Springs Harbor, with huge donations from Mrs. E. H. Harriman and John D. Rockefeller.

The dominant "scientific" rationale for genetic racism, has been that Blacks are inferior to whites - that is to say, less intelligent than whites. Intelligence is generally equated with I.Q. scores, according to some psychologists. This is the foundation of the eugenics movement which is pro forced-sterilization, lobotomy and cut-back of social service programs in Black communities. Shockley's article in the Jan. 1972 issue of Phi Delta Kappan, points this out clearly.

"Nature has color-coded groups of individuals so that statistically reliable predictions of their adaptability to intellectually rewarding and effective lives can easily be made and profitably used by the pragmatic man in the street."

Shockley and his co-conspirators blame Blacks for their present condition, according to a report from Harvard's University Action Group.

Articles by the Shockley board, have appeared in Atlantic Magazine, and the Rockefeller group's New York Times, attempting to justify legislation on schools, welfare, employment practices, housing, etc., which either explicitly or implicitly, takes race into

consideration.

Atlantic's favorable introduction to an article by Richard Herrnstein, refers readers to other, literature that is currently in vogue and supports the racist-eugenics platform. Noting that I.Q. tests, have become controversial recently, Atlantic's editors write, "Three landmark social documents of the past 5 years - by Daniel P. Moynihan, James S. Coleman and Arthur Jensen - mark the critical states as the concept of I.Q., has moved to its present embattled position." All three documents blame the victim for his plight.

"Both the Moynihan and Coleman reports, grappled with the idea that something within the Black community itself, was holding back its economic and educational advance - Jensen's article faced head-on the possibility that Blacks' and whites differ in inherited intelligence. This difference, which shows up at the average difference in their I.Q.'s, may be the extra factor which gives whites a statistical advantage in economic and educational competition in certain settings."

The Atlantic believes that it is not only possible, but necessary, to have public discussion of important, albeit painful, social issues. The subject of intelligence is such an issue - important because social legislation must come in terms with actual human potentialities, painful because the actualities are sometimes not what we vainly hope."

A Federal City College psychologist recently noted, "testing only measures learned experiences." He further stated, that with the quality of our public schools "being at the level that they are, it is unrealistic to expect to measure whether a person will succeed or fail in a given area on the basis of a test. Testing has long ago been proven an invalid yard stick for measuring the growth of black folk," he explained.

Other psychologists point out that tests are not culture free. The history of testing shows that anytime a standard is needed for the intelligent group or successful group, the test writers generally look to the class that has the dominant position in society. This class's values and interests are usually indirect opposition to those of the class the tests are designed for.



**THE AFRICAN
WORLD**

TIM THOMAS
National Chairman

Jerry Walker
Editor

Published monthly by the Youth Organization for Black Unity, a non-profit organization. Post Office Box 20826, Greensboro, North Carolina 27420. Telephone (919) 273-1797.

Subscription rates: \$4.00 per year (12 issues in U.S.) Add one dollar for Canada, Caribbean and South America; three dollars for Africa, Europe and Asia (surface mail). Special bulk and air mail rates to places outside the United States are available on request.

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 NKURUMAH

The Point OF PRODUCTION

Working Yet Still Growing Poorer

In the past couple of years, things have been changing. For Blacks - for the worst. The latest census report shows that while the overall number of poor families decreased in this country, the number of Black families at the poverty level went up.

The report stated that from 1971 to 1972 the number of poor families dropped 4 percent, down to 5.1 million families or 9.1 percent of all families.

Among the total number of Blacks in this country 33.3 percent of us were living in poverty in 1972. This means that a third of the Black families in America survived off of less than \$4,275 annually. This is an increase in poor of .8 percent since 1971.

The overall number of low-income families headed by women rose from 23 percent in 1959 to 43 percent in 1972. For Blacks that increase was from 33 percent in 1959 to 66 percent in 1972.

The report also stated that "It is likely that most of the decrease in low-income white persons took place among those families with a male head while the increase in low-income Black persons was concentrated among those with a female head."

While the median husband-wife family income for the American family was \$11,120, up 8.1 percent from 1971. The median income for the Black husband-wife family was only \$9,170 annually, 70 percent of the white figure.

The median income for Black women who are heads of families was \$3,840 or 62 percent of their white counterparts, who earned \$5,340, in 1972.

The median income for Blacks (not necessarily husband-wife) was \$6,864 annually in 1972. This is 59 percent of that earned by whites.

The relative income of Blacks two decades ago was 56 percent of that for whites - only 3 percentage points below the 1972 figure.

Trends show a fluctuation in the economic status of Blacks. But there is no indication of progressive improvement as one would imagine following the decade of the 60's in which equality was legislated. Yet, the gap between economic equality still widens.

Alabama Iron Strike

(Cont'd from pg. 3)

company thing, you know, the company writes the contract; they write the proposals and just send 'em out.

"This was our chance. Our contract was about to expire so we banded together. We all got together and drew up a proposal we wanted brought to the contract meeting. We said, this is what we're going to have or we won't have anything."

Another striker put it more strongly. "Almost like the company, you got to fight the union. All of them have been in office for such a long time, that they are not willing or their minds cannot comprehend a change and they've become stagnant and do nothing. So we're gonna get a contract and if we get a bad one, well, then it's on our heads."

It's been well over a month now since the strike began and though living on \$10 a week is very difficult, people are still out on the picket line. "We're basically going to go week by week," said one woman. "But I know that we have the company pretty much in our control because the energy crisis has been helping us a little bit. They've gotten a lot of orders for coal and wood heaters and without us, they won't be able to produce them."

Stove and Range put an ad in the local paper, advertising for scabs, but only one showed up. "That's pretty good," said one man, "considering that with the high turnover rate at Stove and Range, there are usually 40 or 50 people a week applying for jobs."

U.S. Aid to Haiti Building Super Jet Set Resorts

"I can't stand the poverty in the United States. Look, here the people are smiling. If nothing else, they can always pick fruits and vegetables if they get hungry."

Lawrence Peabody (of the Boston Peabodys) at the gala opening of the Habitation LeClerc, a resort for the rich in Port Au Prince.

"Five million Haitians... have an annual per capita income of \$75 per year, consume only 7 quarts of milk per capita per year, have an illiteracy rate of 89 percent. In Haiti, 204 of every 1,000 children die before they reach their first birthday. Fifty percent of those who survive their first year, will die before

the age of 5."

In 1972, the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) taking its lead from Nixon's statement, invested \$400,000 in a business venture in Haiti, described by its president, Olivier Coquelin, as "the most extraordinary, lascivious and decadent place in the world."

Coquelin made his comments at the gala opening, Jan. 3, of his new resort-for-the-rich in Port Au Prince, the Habitation LeClerc. The festivities were attended by more than 1,500 "jet-setters" as well as Haitian President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier's sister and Thomas Corcoran, charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy in Haiti.

Coquelin, founder of such New York hot spots as Cheetha, Hippopotamus and Ondine (all discotheques) for the jet-set, explained the Habitation philosophy: "When I say decadent, I don't necessarily mean sex. For me, decadent is just a beautiful way of life, where everything is beautifully lazy, and all you have to do is raise your hand and you get service."

There is no question that one gets service at the Habitation LeClerc. For \$150 a day, per couple (\$85 per day off season), one gets a suite, food, liquor, three Haitian servants plus a car and chauffeur. These Haitians are most likely to be recruited from the more than 35 percent of the population defined by the government as "unemployed."

And, AID's loan to the Habitation LeClerc can, of course, be rationalized by the explanation that it is helping to develop Haiti's tourist industry - a goal lauded by most of Haiti's "200 families," (who occupy most of the island's government and professional positions) many of whom attended the gala opening.

Of course, any profits made by the Habitation, which will be considerable if it is successful, will go to the investors, none of whom are Haitian. The people employed at the compound, will probably earn - at the most - \$1 a day. That is the "minimum wage" set by the government to encourage foreign investment. But, with more than a third of the population unemployed, the minimum is most likely the maximum.

And taxes - well in the past, for example from 1955-60, foreign corporations (the vast majority U.S.-based) took

\$12,924,000 in profits from Haiti. The Haitian government realized only \$100,000 in taxes for the entire period. Under the government of Jean Claude Duvalier (who came to power in 1972), some foreign investors are exempt from any taxation for 10 years.

In addition to minimizing taxes and offering cheap labor, the government has offered other inducements to foreign investment. It has outlawed strikes and offers substantial loans for corporations wishing to build plants in Haiti.

The \$400,000 loan from AID for the Habitation, represents more than 10 percent of the

entire AID "humanitarian assistance" grant to Haiti in 1972. And, if the Habitation LeClerc is any example, who knows what the rest went for.

The assistant to the Director General of the National Office of Tourism, Theo Duval, was questioned about the priorities of financing a "paradise" like the Habitation, instead of, for example, lowering the infant mortality rate, he replied: "If we are to postpone indulgence into luxuriousness until the very last person on earth is fed and clothed, then it would be a very long boring world indeed."

Where Have All The Green Berets Gone? To The Philippines!

BOHOL, Philippines (LNS) -

Ever wonder what happened to all those Green Berets who established such a notorious reputation in Vietnam doing counterinsurgency work? Well, the Paris Agreement didn't exactly put the military's elite special forces branch out of work. It meant, simply, a time to focus their energies elsewhere.

A recent New York Times report, detailed the activities of the fourth and longest training session of United States Special Forces in the Philippines since self-proclaimed president Ferdinand Marcos imposed martial law there in September, 1972.

The U.S. military does not deny the existence of Green Berets working with Marcos's military.

The site for the just completed training session was Bohol Island, off the Island of Mindanao in the southern Philippines. Since martial law, Mindanao has been the area of heaviest resistance to the Marcos regime. Though there has been fighting in Northern Luzon by the Maoist New People's Army (NPA), the Muslim rebellion in Mindanao has attracted the most attention from Marcos who currently has more than half of his entire armed forces fighting on the island.

Being there "to help people," is the first step in a pattern the Special Forces first followed in Vietnam; to try to establish friendly relations between the local people and the military, both U.S. and, in this case, Filipino.

But beyond the military's contention that the Green Berets are confining themselves to non-military work in the Philippines, are charges that the Special Forces are actively helping the Marcos military in the fight against the growing insurgent movements.

As long ago as November, 1972, less than 2 months after martial law was declared, sources close to the insurgent movements, both Muslim and NPA, reported that 20 to 30 Americans had been killed in

fighting between guerrillas and the Philippine Army.

And when the Green Berets first entered Bohol to begin their maneuvers there, the crack military units of the Philippine Constabulary found it necessary to issue a statement telling local people that the Americans were really not building a secret airstrip.

The Green Beret forces, actually represent a very small part of the U.S. military presence in the Philippines. Throughout the struggle in Southeast Asia, the U.S. built up its presence in the Philippines to where there are now a total of 23 American military bases with a total force of more than 70,000 American troops.

Why the Philippines? Most obvious is the Philippines strategic military position and its role in the Vietnam war. But in addition, the troops remain to ensure stability for U.S. corporate interests. A resource-rich third world country long under foreign domination - Spanish, Japanese, then American - the Philippines started to develop a serious nationalist trend in the late 60s. It was this development, reflected mostly in the aspiring Filipino capitalist class, and not genuine left activity, that was a threat to Marcos and his American business allies.

Less than 2 months before Marcos imposed martial law, a Philippine court ruled to remove generous tax allowances to foreign companies. When martial law was declared one of Marcos' first acts was to repeal the court decision.

United States corporate investments in the Philippines, total over \$3 billion, mostly in oil, rubber and agribusiness concerns. And soon after martial law, Marcos made it clear that his moves must be supported by American concerns.

One U.S. oil man on the scene at the time of the martial law, declaration summed it all up nicely: "Marcos says, 'We'll pass the laws you need - just tell us what you want.'"

Black Television: Reality or Myth?

Public, commercial or cable television are sometimes considered Blacks' panacea to the problems of being excluded from the national airwaves. However, the fate of Black involvement in television in 1974 has been set first and exemplified by the Corporation of Public Broadcasting's (CPB) cut backs on "Black Journal" and "Soul." Secondly, commercial television has thus far offered only "The Mod Squad," "The Rookies" and "Shaft" just to mention a few Black protectors of white society against the Black hords. Finally, the controversial cable television must be discussed at length.

PUBLIC TELEVISION

Early in November '73, the CPB limited "Black Journal's" grant for 1974 to the same as in 1973 (\$345,000). Officials of CPB claimed the lack of additional funds stemmed from a failure to draw private funds. CPB officials blamed the Ford Foundation for its failure to specifically allocate funds to "Black Journal" and "Soul." While Tinka Noble, a program officer in the Office of Public Television at Ford, declined responsibility, she stated that Ford makes Black grants and the grantees decide what to do with the money.

It was obvious at the public board meeting of CPB that the officials there wanted to reduce the amount of Black programming. Particularly "Black Journal" which CPB President Henry Loomis claimed was biased by Tony Brown presenting only one particular point of view. Loomis said, "We feel there should be other points of view." To this end, CPB allocated \$345,000 to a new show, "Interface," for nine half-hour programs which are supposed to explore the relationships between Black and whites. Both Brown and Ellis Haizlip, producer of "Soul," dismissed "Interface," charging that it was not a Black show but one that was also intended to cater to whites.

Statements by several of the witnesses at the CPB board meeting charged that only \$650,000 was being made available for Black programming out of a two-year CPB budget of \$130 million. However, CPB officials said that the agency is still operating on a \$35 million "continuing resolution" of which only \$12 million is for programming. The \$130 million is tied up in the HEW-labor bill which may be vetoed by Nixon, as it was last year.

The outlook for Black public television in 1974 is very dim. Tony Brown estimated he would only be able to produce two or three half-hour segments of "Black Journal." And

"Soul" at one time also a weekly program was given \$175,000 for 1974 by CPB for two one-hour specials.

This dim projection of Black public television can not be justified. More than 25 million Black people in the United States have already paid for public television through the use of their tax dollar to support Public T. V. and have long been owed a measure of control. There is a debt of control due Black folks because the public owns the airwaves; yet for years the Black community has been bombarded with programs aimed at whites rather than serving the Black public. A second reason for the debt is that Black have brought public television with their taxes. And it is known fact that Blacks and other poor people pay a disproportionately high share of taxes.

Finally, another reason for the debt is the unfair employment practice of public television stations has

Not one of the 230 public television stations has Black top management, and of the 6,750 employees, only 14 "minority group" people (Black, Spanish-surnamed, or Orientals) are categorized as "officials and managers." In fact, the total minority employment had actually decreased from 12.1 percent in 1970 to 9.2 percent in 1972. In terms of programming, public television nationally carried one hour and a half per week of Black shows ("Soul" and "Black Journal") out of all its broadcast hours.

In the historical context of public television: Black programming was born as a response to the 1960's riots. The concept of Black programming became a pacification instrument to appease the "rebellious Black community."

However, the 1970's ushered in a phrase of real conservatism, has greatly threatened Black programming, as exemplified, by local stations refusing to carry a "Black Journal" show sent to them from the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS); and the national elimination of the show by the CPB, which funds a large percent of public television.

The attempted elimination of "Black Journal" in 1972 was very complex because it involved the project of total reorganization of public broadcasting.

Early in the fall of '72, PBS compiled its preliminary recommendations for what shows should be funded by the CPB in the 1973-'74 season.

A confidential list divided all programs into four groups. Group I was what were called "programs with a proven record" for immediate funding. This in-

cluded the children's shows like Sesame Street, Electric Circus, Mister Rogers etc. Group II and III were considered shows with good ideas for which money should be held in reserve. Group IV were distant hopefuls. "Soul" was listed in Group IV, meaning that if this plan had gone through, the show would have been taken off the air. "Black Journal" didn't even make Group IV. Instead it was heaped in a "no designation" category with other so-called "public affairs" programs.

The reality is simply that the Nixon administration does not want public funds to support shows which criticize it, or which dispute America's apple-pie image. Therefore any type of programming is considered potentially dangerous if they might produce critical thought by public viewers.

It must be remembered that the power of public television does not rely mainly on the dollar, rather the pressure that the masses (Blacks in particular) can apply is the key. The struggle to control public television is the same struggle to control all public institutions.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

Access to commercial television is dependent solely on the dollar. Commercial television is big business; it exist to bolster and perpetuate the same corporations which run all other major business in the U. S. and

the world; and by extension, it exist to support the U. S. economy as a whole. The position of Blacks in commercial TV is merely a reflection of the economic status of the majority of Blacks in the U. S. economy.

The majority of programming for commercial television is controlled purely by economics. For example, in the first few months of the Flip Wilson show, the network raised the advertising rates four times. Beginning at \$46,000 per minute two months later the rate rose to \$80,000 per minute. The reason for the rate hikes were caused by the attraction to the show by affluent whites. (The reasons for this attraction will be discussed later.)

The big businesses were satisfied that those who would buy their products were watching and were prepared to back that with millions of dollars a year. Thus, the first economic catch to commercial television is if you don't have enough money to buy what's being sold on TV, you have no right to expect that might improve your situation, thus helping to perpetuate your inability to buy.

But what about the tremendous collective buying power of Black people in the U. S.? Shouldn't this factor be a great influence on television programming? Unfortunately, racism has, and still is an

integral part of American society; regardless of what Blacks might buy, blacks are not being counted any way.

An examination of the historical treatment of Black people by commercial television will further illustrate its racist nature.

Sociologist Cedric Clark of Stanford University, author of *Race, Identification and Television Violence*, delineates three states that Black people have gone through in television: first of all, Black were ignored; nonrecognition, ridicule and regulation characterized commercial TV's treatment of Blacks. The second stage included Stephen Fichtel, Amos 'N Andy, and (many say) Flip Wilson.

Les Brown in *The Business Behind The Box* suggests that Flip Wilson's popularity among whites is due to: (1) he can conduct a show of his own; (2) his source of

humor is not white society but Black, and in that sense it was original for television, other Blacks in the medium had to pretend the races had a common culture; (3) he is a one man repertory company, having his own Rev. Leroy and Geraldine Jones, both satirical types and so distinctly "Negro" they had no credible co-ordinates in white society; (4) his comedy is not an ethnic argument; rather the sentimentalizing Negro-American culture it seems to mock it; (5) it does mock it. The last may well



CABLE TELEVISION IS A CONTROVERSIAL AND MUCH DEBATED ISSUE IN COMMUNITIES around the nation.

Cable Television

be the key: Flip Wilson was loved because he substantiated a racist view of Blacks, held by American Society in general.

The third stage, now has Black minds being regulated into approved behavior patterns. The new role for Blacks is protector of white society: protector of white against other Black; the Black cop who kills a Black robber in order to protect a frightened white girl.

Through shows such as "Shaft" or "The Rookies" television is being used as a form of social control over Blacks.

With only a few token Blacks on commercial television does not appear to be a very likely panacea to the airwaves.

CABLE TELEVISION

A very elementary description of cable television and how it operates is the attaching of one end of a special cable (like a huge telephone wire) to home TV sets, and the other end is attached to a big antenna which comes out of a cable studio. The viewer would then be able to get clearer pictures and more channels, including new local programs and services that the cable company would supply.

The controversy of cable television centers around the potential of it becoming a surveillance instrument. In other words, while Blacks are watching cable television, it will be watch-

ing Blacks.

Some Black folks who argue for the urgency of Black control over cable in Black communities say that only controlling the facility will the 1984 possibility of constant surveillance be averted.

Others argue that the future danger of "big brother" cable is unavoidable, and in fact that there is a far-reaching plan which includes the ultimate takeover of all systems by AT&T based on their future capability as an inexpensive carrier of all kinds of services (telephones, postal, medium, shopping etc.) which will follow on their perfection of new technological break-throughs.

These blacks say that the best hope for Black people is not in futile efforts at owning facilities but in programming, so that whatever damage is done by surveillance, at least the people can be kept informed, and a counter-force of Black awareness be maintained.

Two major problems in gaining control and ownership of a cable company are: raising the millions of dollars needed to operate the system, and winning the city's franchise.

Whatever the future holds, one certainty is that cable will definitely be an enormous market for Black programming, especially on public access and community controlled channels.



THESE MEN AND MANY LIKE THEM MEET TO DECIDE THE FATE OF CABLE TELEVISION franchises.

African Writer Blasts Widespread Collusion With Imperialism

BY KWAKU ADJISAM

ACCRA, Ghana — An article written by Mr. Kwame Karikari, a Ghanaian on a brief visit to New York, strongly accuses African heads of state and Govt., of indirectly condoning and conniving at the behind-the-scenes wholehearted support and practical aid which imperialist powers have been giving to racist regimes in Africa, to continue exploiting and dominating Africans and perpetrating acts of atrocities and genocide against defenseless, crimeless African people.

"All the so-called free Africans, can do is meet in well-guarded halls periodically to yell insults — more verbal insults — at 'oppressors.' Because indirectly, at least, we all connive with and cushion oppression," the writer points out.

Now read on: "Racism, as manifested in South Africa's oppressive system, is nothing but a disguised means to an economic end for the minority 'superior' population."

To quote Franz Fanon on racism: "Here we have proof that questions of race are but a superstructure, a mantle, an obscure ideological emancipation concealing an economic reality."

The apartheid economic system, being exploitive and capitalistic, finds support and succor from regimes that share similar exploitive aims. Thus the bourgeois regime of the defunct Progress Party of Ghana, sought to consort with Vorster.

But if within the P.P., there was opposition to 'dialogue,' the only reason could be based either on an uncertain ethical principle, or on a need to be in the 'in' with the majority of African governments that unshakably abhor the South African philosophy.

Economic dependence of all Africa on major world economic powers, makes their fight against Apartheid, very ineffective; for these same major economic or trade partners, are the powers that continue to nurture — without shame and shudder — the inhuman system of South Africa.

Britain, the U.S., France (that supplies military equip-

ment including long-range missiles). West Germany, are openly the best allies of Vorsters. It then appears ridiculous to break off economic ties with South Africa and at the same time, continue to help the growth of the economies upon which So. Africa's strength and growth depend.

IMPERIALIST

Japan is the oriental imperialist. Now the tentacles of the massive economic octopus from the East, crawl and reach all the corners of Africa, through the establishment of a variety of industries, ranging from textiles to the exploitation of minerals including bauxite and uranium.

In 1971, there were speculations for Japanese involvement in the exploitation of bauxite in Kibi, Ghana, in the same year a consortium of Japanese firms, in concert with the French Atomic Energy Commission, were planning on exploiting uranium in the Niger Republic.

The official status of Japanese citizens in Johannesburg is "White," even though a Chinese is "non-white." This is because to South Africa, money is white, no matter who helps to obtain it; and Japan is a good trading partner whose imports from South Africa, run into millions of years.

Amazingly, Japan is scarcely scathed by the periodic (merely verbal) condemnations of the supporters of the 'Boer empire.' Moreover, she continues to have good deals with African regimes, from the pawless 'Lion of Judah,' to the newest regimes on the continent.

Canada is a country that is quiet (military speaking) and has not involved herself in overt oppression of other peoples, comparable to that of well-known imperialists. But her support for South Africa — despite her vote in the UN against South Africa's continued exercise of control over Namibia — raises a lot of questions as to the sincerity in dealing with nations that, like herself, were once colonies.

Canadian investments in South Africa, total 40 million pounds sterling. Among the Canadian firms operating there is Massey-Ferguson, manufacturers of farm imple-

ments and industrial equipments some of which can be found in Ghana, too.

Massey-Ferguson is one of the companies that pay their African workers in South Africa, below the official subsistence rate. Yet Ghana and Nigeria, continue to entertain Massey-Ferguson.

Indeed, if we were strong enough to boycott all companies dealing with South Africa, we would realize in the end, that almost all the foreign non-socialist countries in Ghana, will be affected somehow. For they all form part of the international financial network sustaining both apartheid and imperialism.

A few yards from the (Nkrumah) Liberation Circle, on the Kaneshie Road, stands Dorman Long (Ghana) Ltd. It is among three British firms in South Africa, which are planning on increasing the wages of African workers only after the workers resorted to labor strikes this year. I wonder what Dorman Long would have done if the strikes had ended in something like Sharpeville.

Why a country like Ghana would deal with LONRHO, for instance, is incomprehensible, unless one realize that the yields from the Obuasi gold mines, partly could line feudalists dirty pockets. There will then be no qualms on the part of naive oppressors in signing any agreements whatsoever, with exploiters of any kind.

But the whole deal becomes more abhorrent and appalling when the state and hard-hearted feudalists — who can be excused of ignorance and stupidity — get together in ventures with the neo-colonial capitalist.

LONG WAY

We then ask a question: but why condemn Britain, the U.S., France, West Germany, Japan or Canada, for doing what is beneficial to their well-being? The answer is that what is beneficial to them, is detrimental to other people. But do we have any business asking them to stop when in our midst, we cannot get rid of people who were capitalist agents yesterday and are acting as neo-colonial pawns today, under varying guises?

Indeed we have a long way to go.

Heart Shopping To Be Contested

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

OAKLAND, Calif. — Sam Allen, Jr., went to Oakland, Calif. to find work to help support his wife and three kids. While in California, Allen was shot by Andrew Lyons during a fight. Allen was shot with a .22 calibre bullet which made a five inch track completely through his brain.

Allen was taken to Highland Hospital, where doctors working on his case, said that his chances of survival were "zero."

In the same hospital with Allen was a 52-year-old white man by the name of Blaine Wixom of Salt Lake City, who was suffering from rheumatic heart. Doctors told Wixom that the only hope for his survival lay in a heart transplant. Wixom agreed that he would undergo a heart transplant and doctors began to search for a heart for Wixom.

Knowing of the need for a donor, Dr. Norman Shumway notified Allen's wife of the "zero" chances for her husband and got tentative permission to perform a heart transplant, once her husband died.

The doctors working on the Allen's case began to perform exploratory surgery to see

what chance Allen had of living and decided that the brain damage was irreparable. They continued preparation of the body for transplant.

Doctors kept check on Allen's brain waves carefully, while keeping his lungs going with the aid of an artificial respirator. Two days after the shooting, doctors noticed that Allen's brain had ceased to function.

Allen was declared dead, although his heart and other organs were still functioning and his heart was transplanted into Wixom's body.

Now the lawyer for the man who shot Allen, is claiming that his client did not kill Allen since Allen's body was still functioning when the doctors declared him dead in order to make the heart transplant.

The law dictionary defines death as the "total stoppage of circulation of blood and cessation of animal and vital function consequent thereon."

Thus as a result of the shooting of Sam Allen and the heart transplant, the court may be forced into a position of taking a stand on the question of legal death and whether or not poor people can serve as heart shopping centers for the rich.

Byrd Amendment Vetoed In Senate, House to Vote

Washington Office on Africa — The Senate voted, in December, to strengthen United States compliance with the United Nations sanctions program against Rhodesia by a vote of 54 to 37. Passage of S. 1868 if concurred in by the House will in effect repeal the Byrd Amendment of 1971.

The vote came after a successful cloture vote. Persistent pressure by Senator Gale McGee of Wyoming, who assisted Senator Humphrey in managing the bill, yielded 63 votes for cloture while Senator Harry Byrd's filibuster group shrank to 26 from the 35 Senators who had resisted cloture on the first attempt on December 11th.

The Byrd Amendment passed in late 1971 under the leadership of Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia. It opened the U. S. market to importation of strategic and critical materials from Rhodesia, such as ferrochrome, chrome, nickel and asbestos. Byrd argued that abiding by U. N. sanctions banning importation of such materials from Rhodesia made no sense as long as the U. S. imported them from the Communist world and particularly the Soviet Union, a major supplier of chrome ore.

In 1972 U. S. imports from Rhodesia totaled 13 million dollars or 5 per cent of the Rhodesian export market. 1973 imports so far from Rhodesia have soared to more than 22 million dollars. Imports of ferrochrome, a processed form of chrome ore vital to stainless steel, had a clear impact on the faltering domestic ferrochrome industry. In May, 1973, the industry filed a petition for relief from excessive imports charging that South Africa and Rhodesia would soon dominate and control the chrome market. Later, boom conditions in steel led to a withdrawal of the petition but domestic ferrochrome producers have remained worried.

The potential loss of American ferrochrome workers jobs tended to undercut stainless steel industry arguments that the Byrd Amendment had saved U. S. jobs.

Secretary of State Kissinger and Ambassador to the United Nations John Scali and White House lobbyists added weight to McGee's and Humphrey's effort, pointing out that the Byrd Amendment had cost the United States African votes in the United Nations.

House action is not expected until February or March. The strong Senate vote is expected to spur action by Congressman Thomas Morgan, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who has thus far shown little interest in the issue, notwithstanding a unanimous recommendation for repeal of the Byrd Amendment by the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements headed by Representative Don Fraser of Minnesota. Congressman Charles Diggs and his Subcommittee on Africa are expected to lend support to the repeal effort.

Waste Not, Reap A Profit

WASHINGTON (LNS) — When the U. S. government bans something from the market because it presents a health hazard, it doesn't just get thrown away.

Often the government buys up the condemned material and finds a way to dispose of it. According to Workers Power, a radical workers paper, the U. S. is distributing a large quantity of soft drinks containing cyclamates to refugees in South Vietnam. Cyclamates in drinks were banned a few years ago by the Food and Drug Administration.



DANIEL ROXO, THE "SUPER EUROPEAN" GUERRILLA hunter and his band of 90 mercenaries hunt FRELIMO liberation forces to a price. He knows his days are numbered.

"Super European" Guerrilla Fighter Expects Death

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
MOZAMBIQUE — Things have gotten so bad for the Portuguese in Mozambique that they have had to invent a "super European" to deal with the FRELIMO freedom fighters.

The "superEuropean" known as the so-called "Devil of Niassa," goes under the name Daniel Francisco Roxo. Roxo, a former white hunter, who is supposed to be able to snap an impala's neck with his hand or choke a leopard to death, if he feels like it, is now working for the Portuguese to stop the spread of FRELIMO influence in Niassa province of Mozambique. Now instead of hunting animals, Roxo hunts freedom fighters for a price.

Roxo is said to be one of the most hated men in Africa. He is known as a ruthless killer and leads a band of 90 or so mercenaries called Columa Infernal (Column of Fire). Roxo's actions are quite similar to those mercenaries used in the Congo in the early 1960's. He claims to have killed more freedom fighters than the entire Portuguese expeditionary force of 60,000 in Mozambique.

Roxo is supposedly able to smell guerrillas in the bush and gives his men orders, through the use of birdcalls. He rarely takes prisoners and when freedom fighters fall into his hands, he kills them personally with a knife to the throat.

Roxo claims the reason for his victories lie in the fact that he can "place himself in the skin of an African and think with an African brain."

However, even Portugal's "superEuropean" has his fears. Roxo knows that one day, he will be captured by FRELIMO, it is just a question of time. His instruction to his men are "if you see me being taken prisoner, shoot me." Roxo has some idea of the fate that awaits him at the hand of the Mozambique people.

NOTE

As we move into our 11th year of publication, those AFRICAN WORLD readers who file or otherwise keep a back stock of newspapers, should note for your records, that there were no Volume 3 issues number 22 and 23. Due to an error on our part, our issue numbers skipped from No. 21 to No. 24.



MEMBERS OF PORTUGUESE MERCENARY FORCES OCCUPYING MOZAMBIQUE continue to suffer heavy casualties.

Still NO Justice For Jim Grant

(CHARLOTTE, N.C. - The state and federal courts continue to work together to keep Jim Grant locked up. Grant has long been a leader in the black liberation movement in North Carolina.

The U.S. Supreme Court in Washington, refused to hear Grant's appeal from a 10-year sentence for helping two young men to run off to Canada. The jury that tried him was illegally constituted because it discriminated against black people, according to Grant's attorney.

In Raleigh, the North Carolina Court of Appeals, Grant, T. J. Reddy, and Charles Parker, the Charlotte Three, All are accused of burning a riding stable in Charlotte. Their sentences total 33 years.

The appeals court disposed of their case by saying: "Defendants cannot expect the impossible - a perfect trial." This was in response to 56 pages of errors cited by attorneys for the three men in telling about their trial in July, 1972.

The high court did not discuss the fact that the Charlotte Three were found guilty on the testimony of two young men, who were granted immunity from prosecution, if they helped to send the Three to prison. However, former Vice President Spiro Agnew, covered this question when discussing his own case on television. He said:

"The government's case for extortion, bribery, and conspiracy, rested entirely on the testimony of individuals who had already confessed to criminal acts and who had been granted total or partial immunity in exchange for their testimony against me."

"Will the prosecutors be restricted and controlled in their ability to get immunity and partial immunity to coax from frightened defendants accusations against higher targets?"

"Certainly these procedures need closer supervision by the courts and defense counsel and the bar. As things now stand, immunity is an open invitation to perjury. In the hands of an ambitious prosecutor, it can amount to legalized extortion and bribery."

BY KWAKU ADJISAM

ACCRA, Ghana - Former Ghanaian Prime Minister Dr. Kofi Abrefa Busia, now on a political asylum in Oxford, England, has been moving heaven and earth to dismantle the Ghana regime of the National Redemption Council which toppled him 20 months ago.

The Accra pro-Govt. weekly, THE PALAVER editor Mr. Cris Asher, currently on a visit in London, sent a dispatch which was published to this effect in his journal last month.

The report says "Dr. Busia has found new political allies in some Ghanaian students who have domiciled in the UK for umpteen years apparently having flunked in their examinations and are therefore not anxious to return home."

It points out that Dr. Busia allegedly circulated "handouts among Ghanaian students in UK urging them to be 'guided by the Greek experience' in staging demonstrations against the Govt. with a view to whipping up public sentiments against it."

Some of Busia's subversive activities, Mr. Asher reports, include using "some female Ghanaian students returning home on vacation to infiltrate 'authoritative circles' in order to furnish him with secret information and data."

Regular meetings are held at his Oxford house by some members of his disbanded Progress Party to discuss strategies "for wresting power" from the NRC.

Dr. Busia has also been using "the soap box at Hyde Park Corner in London to mount political campaigns" against the Ghana Govt.

In the same report, Mr. Asher writes that "most African students in London deeply resent the presence of Dr. Busia at the 'Corner' because they regard him as a 'cap-in-hand imperialist lackey'."

The paper's editorial vehemently condemns Dr. Busia, urged the Ghana Govt. to be extra vigilant, and adds "we advise all Ghanaians to beware of Busia the schemer and 'devine ruler' of Ghana!"

Busia Seeks Return To Power In Ghana

Death Row Grows

Cont'd from pg. 1
rejected the offer because they were innocent. It has also been reported that the offer has been extended to the men again, since the sentencing, in an effort to get the state system of injustice off the hook of widespread protest. But even with the specter of death over their heads the men still rejected such overtures.

Evidence gathered in the Black community points to a typical case of racism and injustice.

According to local people the woman in question had flagged the men down on the highway at night. Once in the car the woman proceeded to disrobe. Later in court she reportedly said she undressed willingly because she figured the men would force her to do it anyway.

Later as she was getting out of the car near her home some of her white friends saw her. People in the

Black community maintain she cried rape as the only recourse to explain the situation to her friends.

The subsequent trial was closed to the public and a complete account of proceedings is not available. The defense lawyer was a court appointed lawyer who reportedly once served in the same firm as the prosecuting attorney.

As local efforts on behalf of the young men build in Tarboro statewide and nationwide efforts are being launched on behalf of all those on death row.

All death row cases are in various stages of appeal, but the state of North Carolina is ready to kill. The state keeps two chairs in its gas chamber because, as state officials report, is sometimes necessary to kill more than one person at a time. Less than 25 years ago North Carolina executed five men on the same day.

Legal genocide.



SUPREME COURT BEEFS

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The Supreme Court of the United States, recently ruled that a person who is arrested for a traffic violation may be searched thoroughly without a warrant and convicted of another offense if evidence is

POLICE STATE LAWS

discovered. This is a marked change from the 1968, when the court authorized "a limited patting of the outer clothing" for concealed weapons in the case of a person stopped without actual cause for arrest.



Join The Black Liberation Movement Subscribe To

THE AFRICAN WORLD

Regular Subscriptions Only \$4.00 Annually
\$5.00 First Class Mail

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

ZIP CODE _____

THE AFRICAN WORLD
P. O. Box 20826
Greensboro, N. C. 27420

Attacks on Education For Black Youths

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

ATLANTA, Ga. — Across the length and breadth of this country Black students, in ever increasing numbers, are falling victim to a new process of educational disenfranchisement, which will ultimately leave them uneducated and out in the streets.

In a joint report issued by the Southern Regional Council and the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Foundation, it stated that in school districts 90 percent of minority student population, the expulsion rate is 300 percent that of the non-minority student population during a 1970-1971 study period.

The report continued that in some districts, the minority expulsion rate is 1000 percent that of the non-minority student population.

This present phenomena has been given the title "student pushout." The victim of the "pushout" is defined, in the report, as a student who is expelled or suspended under questionable circumstances. The aim of the expulsion or suspension is not to separate a bad influence from the rest of

the student body as is claimed by some administrators, but is in fact a method of attempting to break the students' will to fight for an education and to induce the student to quit school.

This policy has been widely practiced by school officials in the past but is only now coming into the light. The policy is usually used to eliminate politically active students, who were seen as a thorn in the side of the administration.

In the cities covered by the study the following grim statistics were unearthed:

In 1971-72, the Atlanta school system ranked sixth in the south in the number of "pushouts." According to the study in Atlanta there were 1,500 Black dropouts as compared to 500 white dropouts.

In Miami there were 12,000 suspensions and 157 expulsions during the first half of the 1972-73 school year. Of these suspensions and expulsions 71 percent of them were Black students, who make up only 25 percent of the school system's population.

In Columbia, South Carolina,



BLACK STUDENTS, SUCH AS THESE PROTESTING AT RUTGERS, MUST STAND AGAINST the manifestations of institutional racism.

during the first half of the 1972-73 school year, Blacks accounted for 77 percent of the suspensions while they only make up 50 percent of the school population.

The type of student most likely to be expelled were those who began to raise questions about the quality of their education or the orientation of education in public schools. These students had come to recognize the fact that education is no longer a privilege, but a human right, fought for and won by the masses of Black people in many years of struggle.

For those students who will not allow themselves to be "pushed out" of the school systems of this country and stand defiantly in the face of the government and declare "we will have an education," the racist forces in the United States have produced a group of theories which indicated that Blacks are intellectually unfit for education.

This body of thought, headed by Dr. Arthur Jensen of the University of California at Berkeley, developed as a response to student and community demands that the university adopt an "open Admissions" policy and that federal funds given to the university be used to provide compensatory and remedial educational services to low

income children. The article which appeared in the Harvard Educational Review, stated that Blacks scored lower on IQ tests, not because of environment but because they were inferior to whites, due to the gene structure of Blacks.

To explain his reasons for the inferiority of Blacks Jensen traces the problem back to the slave trade. To quote from Jensen, "It is more likely — though speculative, of course — that Negroes brought here as slaves were selected for docility and strength rather than mental ability, and that through selective breeding mental qualities never had a chance to flourish."

Jensen's ideas have even reached the halls of government in this country. The entire 123 page article which Jensen wrote was read into the Congressional Record of the United States Congress.

The real importance of the Jensen theories are their use as the rationale for the massive cutbacks in services to Black and poor communities in the areas of education and welfare. The racists in the United States Congress are already quoting from Jensen as a qualified source for proving the inferiority of Blacks and therefore the

uselessness of programs such as Head Start and federal aid to Black students.

The massive governmental cutback machinery has been in motion rolling over a number of programs which had given some hope to Black youth concerning the possibility of obtaining an education and bringing badly needed skills back to the Black community, since Nixon came into office. However, in the past year his attack on Black and poor people has speeded up.

Students across the country have been organizing to halt the federal educational cutbacks. At Antioch College students went on a three month strike, closing down the school, to demand an end to the cutbacks in a minority student program at the school due to the national cutback carried by the Nixon administration.

In New York City, students from the New York City College system demonstrated and protested over the 4 million dollars removed from the student aid budget, because of general cutbacks in the amount of federal allocations for the school.

In Washington, D. C. public college students are facing a plan proposed by Washington businessmen which would increase the tuition of the public college to match that of the private schools in the area, in order to prevent white students from leaving the

Continued on page 16

Two Black Liberation Army Figures Acquitted

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

NEW YORK — In a U.S. district court in New York, Joanne Chesimard, 26, and Fred Hilton, 20, members of the Black Liberation Army, were acquitted of charges that they and two companions, had robbed a Bronx bank in September 1972.

The verdict ended their second trial on the charges, after the first resulted in a hung jury.

In the case, the prosecutor relied on the testimony of two alleged accomplices, Chesimard, who acted at times as her own counsel in the second trial, helped to show in cross-examination that their testimony was vulnerably self contradictory. Based on the evidence presented in the court, the prosecution's case was weak.

Yet, the charges against the two members of the Black Liberation Army are not all dropped. Chesimard remained jailed on charges of murdering a New Jersey state trooper in a shootout in May 1973; she is also accused of robbing another bank, in Queens, in 1971. Hilton has been accused of attempted murder in the shooting of two Housing Authority policemen in 1973.

Chesimard and another brother, Clark Squire, are today accused of killing a state trooper in Morristown, New Jersey. Lawyers for the two members of the Black Liberation Army, are attempting to move the trial to Hudson and Essex counties from Morris County. According to the lawyers, the defendants don't stand a chance with a jury from the high income, virtually all-white Morris County. And the members of the Black Liberation Army can only get a fair trial in two New Jersey counties — Hudson and Essex —

which have large Black populations.

To bolster their argument, the lawyers will present statistics which show: 1) that only 2.2 percent of the 384,454 persons living in Morris County, are Black, 2) the average per capita income for each family is in excess of \$15,000, making it one of the wealthiest counties in the nation and 3) the demographic makeup is so conservative that Morris County was the only one in New Jersey to vote for Sen. Goldwater (R-Ariz.) for President in 1964.

The defense points out that the only way its clients can get a fair trial is by a jury of their peers — i.e., Black and poor people.



BERNICE JONES, NEIL THOMPSON, HAROLD SIMMONS AND Michael Alston are linked by chain as they are led from a New

York City police station. The four are accused of trying to engineer the escape of incarcerated members of the B.L.A.

U.S. Poisons For Profits

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Apart from the returning prisoners of war, over 2 million gallons of herbicides are the most politically sensitive property the United States has retrieved from the Southeast Asian battlefield.

The U.S. Air Force has a surplus stockpile of 2,338,900 gallons of Agent Orange, for which was the original purchase price was \$16,540,000.

Agent Orange is made up of two chemicals: 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D. The former contains a manufacturing impurity called dioxin which is highly teratogenic (causes cancers or tumors).

In fact, after a lengthy controversy, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has banned most crop-related uses of 2,4,5-T; and rangeland use may also be cancelled. As for 2,4-D, the other half of Agent Orange, there are indications that this is also too teratogenic for crop-related uses, but the issue has not yet been resolved.

With full knowledge of the dangers of these herbicides, the U.S. government is seriously considering the sell of its surplus stockpiles of Agent Orange to South Americans. Jerome F. Harrington, president of IRI Research Institute, Inc., a New York firm, who proposed the deal, says that the Agent Orange could be diluted and the barrels could be repainted (to conceal their old military markings) and then sold to farmers for prices as low as \$5 per gallon, or a third of the going price of herbicide there of \$15 per gallon.

Even undiluted, the total military surplus would net \$11.5 million more than this country's herbicide sales in South America in 1971. Thus, Agent Orange, would be used to flood the South American herbicide markets in the name of international development and improving the U.S. balance of payments.

There are two implications of this plan. First, is the fact that Agent Orange was withdrawn from Vietnam after reports of a number of stillbirths and defective fetuses in provinces where the herbicide had been sprayed intensively. Since there may have been a threat to the South Vietnamese, presumably there must be some risk to the South Americans were it used there.

A second implication, is that despite its obvious agricultural utility as a brush killer, Agent Orange is also a proven military weapon. Obviously once sold, there can be little control of this weapon. There is a strong possibility that the recipient countries might use Agent Orange against guerrillas, or, in the case of Brazil, against the natives in the northwestern portions of the country, which the government is trying to "clear" for development. (The Portuguese and South Africans already buy U.S. herbicides commercially. And it has been proven that the Portuguese use these herbicides against guerrillas in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola).

At present, the main obstacle standing in the way of the transaction is the Environment Protection Agency action on an

Air Force application to register most of its Agent Orange for domestic U.S. use. The State Department, has ruled that it will not consider foreign sales unless EPA approves the registration.

"Somebody Is To Blame For It"

(Cont'd from pg. 4)

me from holding a job, if it was anything that I was qualified to do. Nobody would put up a bond for me. It barred me from any citizen's rights.

I think that somebody is to blame for it, because if I had done the same thing to the government, it would have been a different story. But I signed the contract for 3 years and they admitted after 60 years, that they had illegally broken this contract.

It was unjust. I was kicked out of the Army without a trial and my citizenship taken away from me. The Constitution of the United States, says that a man must be tried and found guilty of a felony before you can take his citizenship away from him. I have never been tried. It has taken about all my legal rights away from me, according to the discharge."

So after 68 years, a token has been extended to erase this smear against Black soldiers in U.S. military history. Yet, it can never begin to eradicate the injustice done.

More Military Men Into Nixon Adm.

WASHINGTON (LNS) - Amid the barrage of information, analysis and advice pouring forth from Washington on how Americans can cope with the current "energy crisis," one startling and disturbing event has gone relatively unnoticed.

Tucked safely away in the Interior Department, is an Office of Petroleum Allocation (OPA) - established by executive order - whose job is

to determine priorities for petroleum use - particularly in the area of gasoline, jet and diesel fuels and heating oil.

The OPA also has responsibility to develop and implement - should it be necessary - a fuel rationing plan.

While the OPA is now only one of more than a dozen government bureaus in some way related to dealing with the so-called "energy crisis," it has been noted that should gas rationing be necessary, the OPA would become the major force in Nixon's newly created Energy Emergency Action Group.

While the significance of such an office has been noted by a few publications, virtually no one has noted that the OPA is being totally staffed by active and "retired" military personnel brought over from the Pentagon within the last month.

This revelation was made in detail by syndicated columnists Evans and Novak. The columnists, considered by most observers to be sympathetic to the Nixon administration, noted that "the federal agency (OPA) exerting life-or-death power over the American economy...is being run by a crusty three-star admiral who privately vows the program will work the 'military way' no matter what the public wants."

He is Vice Admiral Eli T. Reich, 60, who quietly "retired" from the Navy last month after serving 38 years. His last job in the Pentagon was deputy assistant Defense Secretary

for Logistics.

According to Evans and Novak, Reich has brought more than 15 retired or active duty military officers (colonels or above) into the OPA, and "more are on the way."

Reich is quoted in the column as having declared "I don't give a damn for the public image. We're not here to create an image. We're to do a job - my way. And that's the military way."

Black Colleges

(cont'd from pg. 5)

because it is objectively in their class interest to maintain these schools, they will join the struggle to save Black colleges. That is Black educators and administrators know that they will not get the same positions in white institutions so they have to join the fight to save their jobs. But the change element is not in their strategy for they are quite content with the pro-capitalist content of our educational process. It is this point that will determine whether our struggle will rid the Black community of oppression or create more jobs for the Black petty-bourgeoisie.

It is essential that the struggle to save and change Black colleges, acknowledge these facts and form a front that is conscious that in order to save and change Black schools, we must first of all, fight racism and capitalist exploitation.

SOUTH AFRICAN MOVIES REVEAL REAL VIEW

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa - While Black athletes from America, Arthur Ashe and Bobby Foster, were sweating their heads off in South Africa, they tried to prove to the South African whites that they were just as good as they are, the movie industry of South Africa was producing films which show the real view that whites in South Africa have of Black people.

The latest production called *Prem en Pootjies* (Boots and All), produced by Joe Stewardson-Robert Lewis Dirk de Villiers, looks as if it was cut from a 1940's Tarzan movie,

starring Steppin' Fetchit.

The story takes place in so called "deepest, darkest Africa." Actually, the film is being shot in the suburbs north of Johannesburg. The film is the story of a "white explorer" and his band of fierce Zulu warriors, lead by "Big Bingo" who looks like a South African combination of Maniatis Moreland and Andrew J. Brown (of the Amos and Andy shows).

One can not help but wonder if by chance, either Arthur Ashe or Bobby Foster got a chance to see the film being made while they were in South Africa proving to the whites how good they were?

Louisville Black Workers Fight For Jobs, Justice

LOUISVILLE, Ky. - Black workers at the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company here, battle for jobs and justice.

They launched their fight in late August, when workers in a key department came in at the beginning of the second shift, sat down, closed the door, and stopped work. They halted production in the entire plant for the rest of the work day.

It was believed to be the first time in this period, that Black workers in the South, have used a sit-down on the job, as the means of dramatizing their demands.

Since the original sit-down, they have continued their fight through a campaign of community action.

The issue is racial discrimination tied in with automation.

The workers note that 40 years ago, there were more Blacks at work in tobacco plants than there are now.

"It was dirty work, it was hot, and it was heavy," explained Bob Cunningham, who has been organizing support for the Lorillard workers in the community. "But as we progressed into the machine age, the company began to say to the Blacks, 'we don't need you anymore.'"

Thus, many people here, see the Lorillard workers as an advance guard of a struggle that affects all workers. Automation in the plants, hit Black workers first and hardest.

Eight Black workers participated in the sit-down. The company responded by calling

the police. After 6 hours - during which the workers sought, unsuccessfully, to get someone in the management or their union, to talk with them - police dragged the workers out bodily, and beat some of them.

They also roughed up sympathizers standing on the sidewalk, outside and arrested two of them.

All of those who were a part of the sit-down, were fired and only one has been rehired.

P. Lorillard Company, is owned by Loew's Theatre Corporation. Its Louisville plant makes Kent and Old Gold cigarettes and Beech-Nut and Big Red chewing tobacco. It employs 1,500 people, of whom only a small percentage are black.

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 Amílcar 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 lily 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



Concise documentary pamphlet on the invasion of the Republic of Guinea and the struggle of the people of Guinea to stand in defense of their hard won freedom reveals the role of NATO and the United States in the invasion. Traces the history of the development of the progressive government, headed by Sekou Toure.

Contact:

YOBU International Affairs
473 Florida Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20001
[202] 387-3556

\$5.50 per copy
Bulk rates available
Order Now!

Order Now!



A powerful film study of the September 1971 Attica prison rebellion. A detailed probe into the rebellion and the vicious assault that left 39 dead and hundreds wounded-hostages and inmates alike.

The assault which sent a thousand heavily armed troops against virtually unarmed prisoners was one of the most deadly forces ever used against people who are supposed to be American citizens.

Black and White 35 minutes

Contact:

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

A LUTA CONTINUA [The Struggle Continues]



A 35 photo exhibition on the liberation struggles taking place in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola.

All photos and maps are mounted and ready for display.

Perfect for use in programs, fund raisers and political events.

Contact:

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

Culture Profiteers

In spite of numerous investigations, researches and explorations done in the area of the cultures of various peoples this field of study has proved to be so inexhaustible that there is still much room left for additional work. Indeed, the very nature of "a culture" is so complex that it has been necessary for social scientists to approach it from several angles and for several purposes—the main ones being to satisfy professional and personal curiosity as well as to refute the findings of former scientists. Can it be truly said that the results of the work of these explorers has ever benefited the people who were the subjects of their experiments?

The assassinated leader of PAIGC, Brother Amílcar Cabral, stated in his address on the occasion of his being granted the honorary Doctor of Laws degree at Lincoln University during October, 1973, that "the concepts of race, caste, ethnicity, culture, tribe, nation, identity, dignity and many other factors have become the object of increasing attention of those who study men and the societies described as 'primitive' or 'evolving.' " But, he observed, "the need has also arisen to analyze the character of these societies in the context of the struggle they are waging so that the factors which launch or hold back this struggle may be determined."

Thus, from the latter statement, it can be seen that scientific explorations have added another prong to their already multi-dimensional character in that the political overtones of such study is now clearly revealed.

Today countries which are determined to build a socialist society have taken great caution to prevent penetration of the influences of large imperialist nations because they realize the damage that can be caused by such penetration and also because they know that concepts of national sovereignty and nationhood are not—at least initially and superficially—as attractive and powerful as the genetic force of such tangibles as "soul music", limousines, wigs, mini-skirts.

To this end they have both banned the importation of these items which can truly only be seen as particles of temptation from a "promised land"—America!

What has to some extent legitimized these articles in the eyes of the surprised observers was of course the fact that they were often identified with Black Americans, that is, the wigs were "Afro-wigs", the music "Afro", American, or mini-skirts and costumes, jewelry were made more especially to accommodate an "Afro-market". Little do they know that these articles were a direct result of the schemes and plans of the American capitalist system to gain international markets for itself and in so doing, to create a dependency upon America for these consumer products by importing foreign countries to such an extent that America would then be able to extend its control and determine the operations of these nations — IMPERIALISM!

In some other countries today, the "export" thereof of some artists like James Brown

is still not seen as an attempt to promote the myth of the existence of Black prosperity under American capitalism. What is equally prevalent also, is that few artists visiting Africa see themselves as agents of the American dream machine rather only as a lost son going home on a brief trip—precisely the same idea that the imperialists had in mind! This gives rise to the contradiction which is that the sentimental nations are encouraged when visits are arranged to Africa but are crushed in America when used as a motive for resistance.

WASHINGTON MUSEUM OF AFRICAN ART

One of the most outstanding examples and houses of cultural imperialism in America today is the Museum of African Art in Washington, D.C. This is an interesting paradox since the museum is meant to show people in this country, in particular, Black people, the artistic competence, innovation and manual dexterity of indigenous African people. While this fact is observed without a doubt, it is important to understand that the paradoxical nature of the museum lies in the fact that all the artifacts have been donated, loaned or at least passed through the hands of some capitalist profiteer.

In addition, it is a fact that a large amount of the decision-making positions of that bureaucracy is held by capitalists.

From the inscription describing each piece of art it can be seen that each one was in

itself, functional; it did serve some meaningful purpose to those by and for whom it was made and thus, it follows, that procurement of any item by others, especially by non-Africans usually must have been forceful and also, must have had negative effects on the people to whom it did belong.

A most recent example of such a situation was witnessed last year when the Kom people of Cameroon discovered that their Afo-A-Kom statue which was missing since 1966, was to be found in New York City. The statue was of cardinal religious and political importance to the people of the Kom Kingdom.

The statue was found in the possession of an American dealer and it was learned that the director of the Museum of African Art—the Museum was charged with the responsibility of coordinating the return of the statue to its owners—was trying to raise funds to reimburse the dealer for his investment!

The foundation of cultural imperialism was laid in the colonialist era when there was direct contact between the colonialists and the colonized—the masses of people. Today it is still practiced through contacts with a few agents of neo-colonialism. The masses are ripped off of their culture as well as any other thing of value to the exploring capitalists. Thus, this aspect of imperialism, as well as all other, will only be changed by a worldwide movement against international imperialism.



GUESS WHERE. PHOTO SHOWS THE UNIFORM OF THE White House guards. Nixon, who prefers to be called King Richard, got the idea from palace guards in Europe.

POLITICAL COOK BOOK

THE ROLE AND POWER OF THE BANK

For us to really understand the things happening in the world and who is behind these things that are happening, we must understand monopoly, capitalism and imperialism. And in order to understand these we must know the role and power of banks.

The original function of banks was to make payments for merchants and developing industrialists, it served as the middleman. For example, if a merchant is shipping a load of goods to a distant buyer to be paid for on arrival, but he requires payment immediately to continue operating, then the bank steps in, pays the merchant on the spot and collects from the buyer later charging a fee for the service; or, if some industrialists need certain machines, instruments and raw materials (mean of production) which they cannot pay for until they have things in operation and bringing in a profit, maybe many years later, the bank supplies the necessary money now and is paid back with interest over the course of time. "The banks would collect all kinds of money revenues and place them at the disposal of the capitalist class."

With the further development of industry and the development of monopoly capitalism (discussed in November Cookbook) we saw the bank taking a new role. The once independent, scattered, small middleman became gigantic powerful businessmen, monopolizing practically all finances and major industry thru controlling stock. They concentrate in their hands a large percentage of national wealth and the money-capital and because of this, control and influence practically all the major industries and corporations of a nation and other nations.

The total assets of financial institutions in this country is now over half of the nation's wealth. The yearly rate of increase in these assets is greater than the rate of increase in the national wealth as a whole. Over half of all property of all types is in the hands of the banks. Their holdings amount to an unimaginable figure of a thousand billion-one trillion dollars. This wealth is not concentrated in a large group of hands, but a small number of hands.

For example, "Between 1900 and 1965, the number of commercial banks in existence dropped from 30,000 in 1900 to 13,800 in 1965." With the decrease in the number of banks, there has been an increase in bank operations and concentration (by concentration we mean that fewer and fewer banks bring into their hands more and more of the means of production of this country and countries.) For example, the majority of the banks in this country are controlled and influenced by about six major banks.

These six banks also control all major industries and corporations in this country and other countries. They control, to name a few, Ford, General Motors, Chrysler, IBM, ITT, Gulf Oil, Arco, Atlantic Richfield, Southern Railway, Burlington Northern, Transcontinental Lines, Virginia Electric and Power, American National, United and Northwest Airlines, Pepsi Cola, Xerox, Polaroid, Sears and Roebuck and the Government and we can go on and on and on. As we know, these corporations are all over the world controlling the economics of most of the peoples of the world.

Understanding this gives us a clearer insight into whose interest is behind what's happening in Chile, Vietnam, the Bay of Pigs, Dominican Republic, Laos, Cambodia, Mozambique, Angola, South Africa, Southwest Africa and Zimbabwe. It is understanding the role of banks and their moves to maximize profits that will enable us to really understand what is the real cause of the so-called energy crisis, unemployment and bad health and housing conditions.

Another point that should be noted is the relationship between banks and insurance companies. All the top and major insurance companies are also controlled by the banks. You will find the same individuals who

(Cont'd on pg. 16)

Crisis of Imperialism

(Cont'd from pg. 2)

capitalist production in which a country's natural resources are exploited by foreign monopolies while they must go without the benefit of these resources. We call for the peoples of African descent in Canada and the Caribbean to rise up and confront the US monopolies (operating a multi-national corporations) while the Black liberation movement moves to lead the attack of the angry masses of the USA.

ALSC views the current period as one of a great disorder, the downward motion of a system in crisis. Our task is to agitate among the masses of Black people, and unite the

people into a broad based anti-racist, anti-imperialist, united front movement. Democracy - the right to a decent life is the key in our struggle. Smash The Oil Monopolies!!

More Lower-Priced Fuel For The Peoples!! Long Live The Heroic Struggle Of The Palestinian People!! Smash The Cabora-Bassa Dam!! Smash The Cune River Dam!! Build More Aswana!! Build More Akosomboes!! Long Live The African Revolution!! Build ALSC!!!! The Aswan Dam is located in Egypt on the Nile River-Akosombo Dam is in Ghana, on the Volta River.

Attacks on Education

(Cont'd from pg. 12)

private schools to seek a cheaper education from the public colleges.

Throughout the entire educational process in this country Nixon's handcraft can be seen. Recently, Nixon spokesmen announced that the government wanted to begin to ask parents to pay for Head Start and day care services, which at present it is providing to taxpayers at no charge. From nursery school to college there seems to be a plan to eliminate all available chances for Blacks to receive any type of quality education. However, even this is not enough for some racists.

Dr. William Shockley, who rides on the same bandwagon as does Dr. Arthur Jensen, advocated a program of "sterilization" for those he titles as being "genetically disadvantaged" or non-white individuals with the offer of a monetary bonus to each welfare mother of more than two children who submits to sterilization. This action would halt the process which Shockley calls "retrogressive reproduction of the genetically disadvantaged."

The government is embarking on a program to halt Black educational development at any cost.

The reason that the government is setting out on this course is the fact that it is faced by a surge of student radicalism, which can serve as a conveyor belt transmitting political consciousness to other sectors of the overall population in and around the universities and high school campuses.

To counteract this growing threat to the power and position of the ruling class, the government which acts in the interest of the ruling class, has and will use one or both of the following methods to crush the student movement. First, the government will try to eliminate the student radical from the rest of the student population, by use of expulsions and suspensions (push-outs) and cutbacks in funds.

If these measures fail the government will not hesitate to use force to destroy the student movement. The murders at Jackson State College and Southern University are clear examples of this fact.

Political Cookbook

(cont'd from pg. 15)

serve on the governing boards of the top insurance companies in the board rooms of the major banks. It is only on paper that there is a distinction between banking and insurance, because in actuality it is a department of the bank monopolies.

Insurance companies are just another way to insure the concentration of the nations wealth in the hands of a few. Let's take a brief look at life insurance, the individual policy pays monthly, quarterly, or yearly into a fund, in effect gambling that he will die before he has paid up the face value of the policy. But, the companies have hired experts on the statistics of life expectancy and on the average the insurance companies will always come out ahead. Look at the price of and the hassle someone goes through to get insurance in flood and hurricane areas or the inner city with high crime and murder rates. So we can clearly see that this is another method to maximize profits for a small group of bankers.

Again, we must emphasize the need to understand the role of banks, for only then will we understand whose interest is behind events taking place in the world around us; only then will we understand why National Liberation Movements for socialism throughout the world are opposed by the U. S. Government, only then can we understand the necessity for imperialism and capitalism, characterized by the private ownership of a nation's and world's wealth, to be replaced by socialism, characterized by the social ownership of a nation's and the world's wealth.

WORLD VIEW

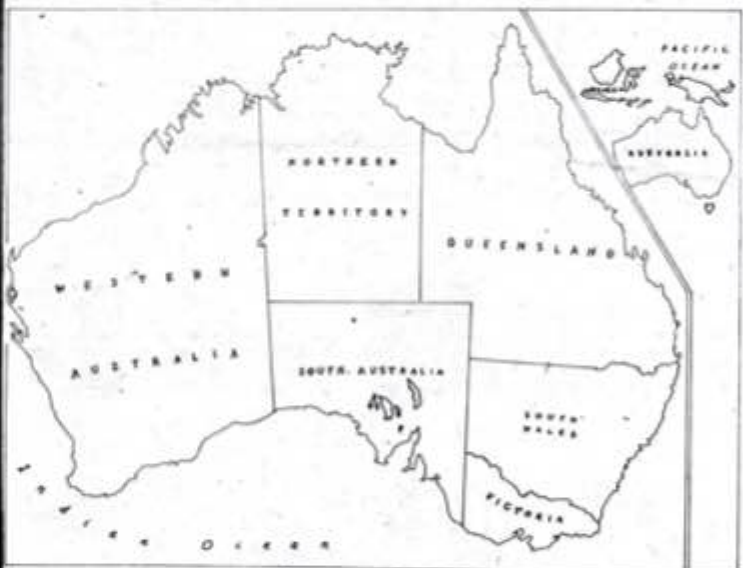
As workers and students of Black liberation, our understanding of those factors that shape, influence, and determine the development of the Black liberation struggle, must constantly broaden in scope and move to higher levels.

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 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 Black 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. Black people must have a WORLD VIEW.



Australia

With a population of 13 million within 2,967,875 sq. miles, Australia had a 1972 GNP of \$36,508 million. Major mineral deposits include lead, zinc, iron ore, coal, bauxite, copper and nickel. Sizeable deposits of offshore oil have recently been located. Nearly 50 percent of the Australia labor force is engaged in iron and steel production.

Like America, Australia is a land that was colonized as a part of the British Commonwealth. The first major settlement came in 1787 when Britain was faced with the problem of where to send convicts now that the American colonies would no longer accept them. That first landing party of 1,030 included 736 convicts.

Australia's "liberal" Labor Party government headed by E. Gough Whitlam has attempted some reform of Australian society and once threatened to withdraw the country from SEATO. But no real threats to capitalist and militaristic practices have been realized.

One of Australia's best guarded secrets has long been its racist treatment of its indigenous Black Aborigine population. This treatment is reflected in the facts like 47 percent of the prison population in Western Australia is Black though Blacks constitute only 1 percent of the population in that area. Australia has one of the world's highest infant mortality rates among this exploited segment and less than five Blacks had obtained a University education after two hundred years.

But the word of this racism has been surfacing as the Aborigine population becomes more and more active against such treatment.