



THE AFRICAN WORLD*

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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

African Liberation Day

Thousands Say No To Imperialism

For the fourth year, thousands of people, in over 20 locations, took to the streets to express solidarity with liberation movements in Africa and around the globe, and they focused on struggles against imperialism at home. The event was African Liberation Day (ALD) - 1975.

The form of the May 24 activities varied widely from city to city, but the theme of solidarity among liberation movements was solidly consistent. Most locations had street demonstrations and park rallies, but some took the form of seminars and workshops.

The crowds also varied widely in size. In Washington, 700 people participated in the march and 1,000 gathered for the park rally. In Durham N.C., 700 people marched through downtown in a rousing demonstration.

Crowds of 150-400 people were reported in Philadelphia, Boston, Newark, Detroit and New York. Crowds of 75 to 150 people gathered in Dayton, Pittsburgh, Kansas City and Houston. In Columbia, S.C., community people went inside prison walls to celebrate ALD with 2,000 inmates in the system. In Oakland, a huge crowd of 15,000 gathered for a day of speakers, music and festivities.

ALD activities were also slated for 10 other cities in the U.S. and Canada, though most reports were not available at this writing.

MULTI-NATIONAL PARTICIPATION

The crowds were predominantly Black, but in most areas, there was significant participation from white, Asian, Latin and Arab people.

Speakers and solidarity statements clearly reflected the fact that the day was in

solidarity with liberation movements throughout the world.

Solidarity messages were heard from people representing progressive groups of Ethiopians, Eritreans, Cambodians, Puerto Ricans, Iranians, Vietnamese, Palestinians and Caribbean peoples. Representatives from Africa liberation movements in Zimbabwe, Azania (South Africa), Namibia, Cape Verde and other parts of Africa, spoke at most demonstrations. Their message was clear, "Imperialism must be defeated at every turn."

DOMESTIC FOCUS SHARP

Most ALD organizers clearly recognized the need to link the worldwide struggles against imperialism with the struggles against oppression in the U.S., and this recognition was reflected in many ways.

In Durham, N.C., there was particular focus on the problems of the city's sanitation and hospital workers and the case of JoAnne Little. In Dayton, participants focused on criminal justice and education problems. In Kansas City, focus was on housing and unemployment. In Boston, a worker from the Converse Rubber Co., gave a message of solidarity. In Columbia, S.C., activities focused on problems of local workers and the prison system. In Newark the struggle of local hospital workers and struggles against educational cutbacks was highlighted. In New York, there was attention to problems of construction workers and women.

In Washington, attention was directed at problems of tenants and power company rate increases. The pattern was the same in other areas.

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AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY 1975. PEOPLE CAME OUT IN CITIES THROUGHOUT THE country to protest imperialist exploitation in all its manifestations, particularly in reference to liberation movements. Crowds at seminars and rallies ranged from 75 to 15,000. There have been rapid changes in the world since the first ALD in 1972. Oppressed people are winning victories against exploitation while U.S. monopoly capitalists attempt to shift the brunt of THEIR crisis upon the backs of working people, and oppressed nationalities. One message was clear throughout this year's ALD activities - the main trend in the world today is revolution.



ONE OF THE MANY MASSIVE DEMONSTRATIONS HELD THROUGHOUT VIETNAM TO celebrate the defeat of the U.S. military was held recently in Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon).

Struggles Continue In Southeast Asia

WASHINGTON, D.C. — U.S. imperialists continued to violate the rights of the Cambodian people by sinking three Cambodian vessels and by bombing a mainland Cambodian airfield. This aggression followed the capture of the U.S. Cargo Ship, the Mayaguez, which had violated the territorial waters of that sovereign nation.

In an effort to camouflage the significance of the transportation of military cargo to the counter-revolutionary forces in Indochina (and indeed, elsewhere in the world), President Ford called the capture an act of piracy. The Mayaguez has a long history of delivering arms to Vietnam.

The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia (GRUNC) stated, "We are not sea pirates, but it is the U.S. imperialists who are the sea pirates, who came to provoke the Cambodian nation and people in Cambodian territorial waters, just as they had fomented subversion in our country, staged a coup d'état destroying the independent peaceful and neutral Cambodia and committed aggression against the Cambodian people causing us much destruction and suffering."

The White House, in ordering the attack on the Cambodian island and mainland, used the protection of American lives and property as a disguise for U.S. imperialist aggression against Cambodia, after suffering a major blow against its rule in South East Asia.

These aggressive acts by the U.S. illustrates that Ford and the Secretary of State Henry Kissinger have learned nothing from recent defeats in Indochina. The Defense Department reports that 25-50 Marines were killed which indicates that the U.S. miscalculated the defensive efforts of the Cambodian people.

WORLD REACTION

Not only did the U.S. violate the sovereignty of Cambodia, but disregarded the rights of the Thais by using Thailand as

a base of operation of aggression against the Cambodian people. The Thai government condemned the aggression, called its ambassador to Washington back to Bangkok and ordered the U.S. to reduce its huge quantity of troops in Thailand.

The Peoples Republic of China condemned the U.S. action as an outright act of aggression saying it fully savagery of U.S. imperialism, aggression saying it fully exposes the savagery of U.S. imperialism.

The Democratic Republic of Vietnam said that the act by the Ford Administration was an act of war and a violation against Cambodian independence and sovereignty.

The Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea strongly condemned the barbarous act of imperialism.

Over 2,000 Americans protested the U.S. aggression against Cambodia and demanded that the U.S. ceased imperialist action against the Indochinese people.

LAOS
Meanwhile, in Laos, the imperialists continued to taste the bitterness of defeat after 21 years of U.S. intervention.

Some progressive forces view the U.S. defeat in Laos as the most embarrassing because Laos is the smallest Indochina nation with less than 3 million people. The Laotian peoples' struggle has continuously forced the U.S. to retreat and to suffer numerous defeats.

The U.S. opposed the formation of the Laotian national union government just as they opposed the national union governments in Cambodia and Vietnam. The U.S. opposed a measure of the Vientiane accords of April 5, 1974 to reduce its 200 military attaches to 30.

There have been many protests against the U.S. presence in Laos and against the U.S. backed right wing government. Last November, 3,000 students in Pakse demanded strict implementation of the accords.

Troops under the rightist leaders in Huoi Sai mutinied in December and gained the support of the townspeople and occupied the city.

Students demonstrated in Tha Khek in January and demanded observance of the accords. Joined and aided by the townspeople, they continued the struggle and held steadfast for a month until they won a victory over the ultra rightists in Laos.

Over 1,000 workers and students in Pakse held several demonstrations in May. The protesters captured the provincial government office in Sedon province and detained several provincial officials.

Over 30,000 workers, students and other citizens protested the ultra right leaders and called for the dismissal of the right-wing, from the coalition and for the expulsion of U.S. espionage agencies from Laos.

In the light of the foregoing, many right-wing feudal politicians who have continuously served the U.S. in Laos for 20 years, are no longer in the Laotian government.

The ultra rightists are mainly members of the three richest and most powerful feudal clans on Laos (Saninkone, Champassak and Insisnengmay). They were the center of those who fled Laos. They fled when the U.S. backed rightist coup was foiled in the second week of May.

During May, cadets from a Vientiane officer training school protested, having been ordered to take part in the coup attempt. They called for the immediate dismissal of the Defense Minister Sisouk Na Champassak.

Their actions included the ransacking of the Agency for International Development (AID) a front for CIA activities in Laos.

Rightist leaders including Champassak, Phoui Saninkone and three others fled Laos for Thailand. The Thailand government stated that they could not stay, disgracing Thailand with their presence.

To show their discontent for American intervention, Laot-

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MAURITANIA — Last month, some 10,000 high school students in this African nation staged a boycott of classes to protest "colonialism in the education system." The students pointed out that while most schools suffer from teacher shortages and from inadequate funding, the government provides larger subsidies for private schools attended by the sons and daughters of the wealthy elite in the country.

AFARS AND ISSAS, Africa — The Prime Minister of this tiny French territory on the east coast of Africa, announced that he plans to unite with Eritrea to form what he terms "a new Afar state."

Presently, both countries are struggling for independence; Afars and Issas from the French and Eritrea from Ethiopia. The announcement sent shock waves through both capitals of the countries claiming the two states.

The Premier Ali Aref Bourhan also came out in favor of Eritrean liberation and stated publicly that he had met with representatives of the Eritrean Liberation Front.

MONTREAL, Canada — On May 15, two hundred and fifty riot-equipped policemen stormed an aircraft plant which had been occupied by striking workers and their supporters ending a takeover which lasted for several hours.

The takeover of the Pratt and Whitney plant, which is a division of the U.S.-based United Aircraft Corporation, resulted from the use of "scab labor" by plant officials in an effort to keep the plant in operation despite the fact that workers there had been on strike for 17 months.

Following a rally held outside the gates of the plant which was a protest against newly imposed curbs on union activities voted by the provincial government, about 60 workers armed with chains, pipes and chairs broke into one of the plant's wings and seized a number of scabs as hostages.

When word reached the workers in the building that riot-equipped police were on their way to the plant, the workers attempted to surrender before the police launched their assault on the plant. In spite of the surrender attempts, police using tear gas moved in, beat and arrested 34 of the workers.

However, before their arrest the workers were able to do "extensive" damage to equipment inside the plant, while supporters on the outside overturned five police cars and burned another.

CHILE — The ruling military junta of Chile has taken a page from George Orwell's novel, 1984, which deals with life in a repressive state, and has applied it to daily life in Chile.

Documents smuggled out of the country indicate that the junta has implemented a new curriculum in the nation's schools called "the national security curriculum" which is instructed by military personnel.

Included in the new curriculum is the use of the "denunciation forms" which are given to all students and teachers to be used in the evaluation of their colleagues and peers.

Persons are evaluated on such qualities as "fanaticism," "audacity," "dangerousness," and the "possibilities of re-education."

The forms have served as the basis for the firing of several teachers. Once fired, the teachers become a target for government spies. Reports state that as a result of the use of the "denunciation forms," several teachers have been tortured for their "left" activities inside the country.

At the university level, students are now forced to take 96 course hours in "theoretical and practical instruction." Among the subjects included in the theoretical section are "internal threats," "subversion," "political and ideological aggression."

Among the practical courses are three months of military training. According to reports, junta officials have made it clear to all students that "failure to attend is more than sufficient reason to proceed with one's immediate arrest."

June 25

Celebrate Mozambique Independence

On June 25, Mozambique will gain its independence, marking the first phase of revolutionary struggle in the country completed. Freeing itself from the clutches of imperialism and colonialist rule, Mozambique must now proceed with the rebuilding of the country and the expanding of the people's democratic power already established in the liberated areas.

According to sources in Mozambique, the next step must be to continue to rid the country of all counter-revolutionary forces.

After returning from meetings in Dar es Salaam, Prime Minister Chissano stated that the provisional government, led by FRELIMO, would continue to extend the invitation to any foreigner to remain in Mozambique, but would not hesitate to expel anyone "who attempts to sabotage the country's development plans."

Although emigration to South Africa has risen, approximately 120,000 settlers of European origin are expected to be in Mozambique when independence arrives.

In preparation for the upcoming independence, FRELIMO has launched a campaign to attempt to nationalize all foreign-owned companies. One business recently came under state control after its owner was arrested for "crimes against decolonization." The crimes included conspiracy to murder and charges of smuggling drugs and currency.

In discussing FRELIMO's policy, Chissano has stated that FRELIMO is in full support of the African Liberation movements. Chissano stated that "the liberation of these territories must be accomplished by the people of those lands and FRELIMO is not planning to make war with anyone."

Mozambique is presently in an economic slump, suffering from damages of a decade-long war. This is primarily the reason that Mozambicans will be allowed to continue working in South African mines. According to FRELIMO, the contract for the labor will change drastically to prevent "the workers from being sold like goods." In addition, more than half the salaries will go to the Laurence Marques government in gold bullions.

In financial support, FRELIMO has received a UN development program grant of \$20 million and a UN FAO grant of \$3.5 million in emergency assistance. The UN program has also promised \$2.2 million in food relief.

Even though a major portion of the battle will soon be completed in Mozambique, the struggle will continue. As stated by Samora Machel, President of FRELIMO, "victory is not an automatic process, it is a permanent struggle against the forces of the past and imperialism."

MOZAMBIQUE REFUGEES GO HOME

While Americans are preoccupied with news of refugees in Southeast Asia, in another part of the world as well, refugees by the thousands are quietly returning home.

Already, some 50,000 refugees have returned to Mozambique. According to the United Nations high commissioner for refugees in Geneva, at least 50,000 more are still in refugee camps in southern Tanzania, across the border from Mozambique.

But even though they may want to return home, many of the refugees will have to wait a while longer. Mozambique and Tanzanian officials say the camps should be maintained until after the harvest in July, so that those returning home can take as much food with them as possible.

But they will need to be settled in Mozambique by November, in time for next year's planting season. Careful timing for the homecoming is important, because Mozambique is suffering from a severe drought. In addition, there is already a food shortage.

The dislocation caused by 10 years of guerrilla war, is a further problem facing Mozambique's new leaders. During the independence struggle, the Portuguese government forcibly regrouped as many as a million people into guarded compounds.

Now, many of these people are returning home. Though



FRELIMO LEADER SAMORA MACHEL (LEFT) AND DEPUTY MARCELINO DOS SANTOS are two of the key figures who will play important roles in the government which will be formed following Mozambique's official independence from Portugal slated for the 25th of June.

these people have never crossed a national boundary, the United Nations food program is considering them refugees and is providing food aid.

MACHEL RETURNS HOME: Mozambique's most famous exile has returned to his homeland after a 10-year absence.

Samora Moises Machel, expected to become the country's first President at independence on June 25, returned to the

colony on Saturday. Machel flew into a former Portuguese air base in the northern part of Mozambique, after an emotional farewell at Tanzania's Dar es Salaam airport.

Machel is the president of FRELIMO, the Mozambican Liberation Front. Tanzania has been a strong FRELIMO

backer, and allowed the movement to operate from Tanzanian territory, during its war against Portuguese rule.

The FRELIMO leader was

formerly the movement's defense minister, and has been in and out of Mozambique

during the war years. But Saturday was his first official return, since leaving the country a decade ago.

Machel will tour Mozambique during the next 3 weeks, and will arrive in the capital of Laurence Marques for a formal welcoming ceremony, four days before independence.

Still No Peace For Angolan Movements

ANGOLA — The internal conflicts in Angola indicate a special situation in this huge, central African country and also cause some eyebrows to be raised on the question as to whether this country's imminent independence will materialize in November of this year.

The fratricidal strife began in Luanda, the capital city, and spread to the South and East.

Since the outbreak of this violence, more than 1,000 persons have been reportedly killed in the crowded African townships called Mucocues.

All patrols are now being undertaken by Portuguese soldiers and 1,500 UNITA troops and the Portuguese High Commissioner to Angola, General Silva Cardoso, has confined MPLA and FNLA troops to barracks. This confinement has not stopped these rival parties from continuing patrols against transitional government orders.

The situation in Angola has deteriorated to such an extent that last month Portuguese authorities imposed virtual martial law after efforts at mediation among the rival groups failed.

Portuguese Foreign Minister

Melo Antunes visited Luanda during the second week of May

in an attempt to negotiate an end to the violence. However, Portuguese role in peace negotiations was rejected by UNITA and FNLA who declared that the problem

must be solved by the Angolan people. The MPLA, however, seemed to place not so much emphasis on the peace negotiations, but on the speculation that the Zaire-backed FNLA has been influencing President Mobutu's government to invade Angola. Foreign Minister Antunes replied that he had no indication of such an invasion but promised assistance in resisting it, if it occurred.

Meanwhile, the U. S. has already evacuated about three dozen Americans, all of whom are dependents of diplomats and businessmen, in an effort which a State Department official describes as "lowering the American profile here."

However, another one hundred and fifty Americans still remain in Luanda and one hundred more are in Southern Angola, giving just rise to the question of American intervention in a South Vietnam should these foreigners stay there until the last minute.

The three movements in Angola are divided by ideological, ethnic and personal rivalries and have all been active in armed resistance up to the time the Portuguese were forced to relinquish their hold. Luanda, unable to find a single convenient, political leading party, decided to hand over self-government to a mixed government in the hope that elections would produce a clear winner or alternatively, legitimize a coalition government which would guide the

country into independence. As the situation now stands, representatives of the MPLA, FNLA and UNITA, have been sitting uneasily for more than three months in a transitional government which is required to carry Angola through elections.

One of the main problems facing Angola, a country twice the size of the state of Texas, is the military aspect. Under Chapter Four of the Penna Agreement which was signed with the Portuguese in January of this year, the three movements pledged to merge their troops into a mixed force.

So far, very little progress has been made in this direction, with each party unwilling to

reduce its own forces by merging them into a mixed force with the Portuguese, before its rivals do the same.

However, there are some moderating sides to the situation too and one such factor is the presence of an overriding political sentiment of nationalism, which allows for the accommodation at least, for a while, of all ideologies.

Secondly, all three movements already have some experience of working with one another and appear to trust General Silva Cardoso, Portuguese ambassador to Angola, who will carry out the task of building the mixed nationality military force.

The situation in Angola at any rate is one which should be watched closely and studied carefully, especially in the light of recent developments in Portugal which indicated a state of pronounced strife between the Socialist and the Communist Parties, a rivalry which may soon dimensionally equal the unrest in Angola. At the time of writing, heated verbal ideological clashes were taking place between the two parties on the topic of the closing of a newspaper establishment which was controlled by the Socialists.

U.S. Camouflages Defeats With Lies



Mayaguez was a transport ship for U.S. military arms being sent to Southeast Asia in an attempt to suppress the National Liberation Struggles there. Shown are U.S. Marines on board the Mayaguez after it was freed by the Cambodians.

Mayaguez Owners World's Biggest Shippers

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19 (PNS)—Just as the Vietnamese orphans spotlighted World Airways, the Mayaguez seizure has shed the light of day on the activities of Sea-Land Inc., the world largest container ship operator. Like World Airways, Sea-Land got its start to riches through the Indochina War. As a rival shipping firm president put it, "Sea-Land's prosperity has been premised upon extremely profitable contracts for the carriage of U. S. military cargoes."

In just nine months in 1970, Sea-Land netted a profit of \$24 million hauling military goods to South Vietnam, Okinawa, and the Philippines. Even the end of the Indochina War has not destroyed Sea-Land's anticipated revenues of about \$25 million for hauling U. S. government cargo in 1975. And Sea-Land fully expects shipping to the U. S.-built Thai naval base at Sattahip to continue profitably. Besides Thailand, the company provides container service to ports in Singapore, the Philippines, Taiwan, Hongkong, South Korea and Japan.

As with World Airways, corporate linkages leading right into the White House have helped Sea-Land gain its pre-eminent place in Southeast Asian container shipping. Until 1969, when Nixon's accession to the presidency might have caused conflict of interest problems, substantial interests in Sea-Land were held by shipping billionaire Daniel K. Ludwig and Litton Industries. Ludwig's privately owned firm, National Bulk Carriers Inc., was a client of Nixon's old New York law firm, Mudge, Rose, Guthrie and Alexander. And former Litton Industries president Roy Ash headed the powerful governmental reorganization council out of which the Office of Management and Budget emerged as the supreme power over the government budget, and which Ash himself finally came to

head.

In 1969, Ludwig and Litton sold their interests in Sea-Land to R. J. Reynolds, a holding company for Reynold Tobacco interests. The same year Reynolds Industries tried to purchase U. S. Lines, the second largest U. S. shipping company. If successful, the deal would have given Reynolds virtual monopoly control to the tune of 88 percent of the U. S. container fleet. But the deal has been blocked since 1969 by a variety of legal maneuvers.

Even the shift of control to Reynolds did not take Sea-Land's corporate ownership out of national security politics. One of Reynolds' directors, Gordon Gray, is a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, and has been involved in national security affairs since the Eisenhower Administration.

Revolutionary Culture in Cambodia

BATTAMBAN, Cambodia — Khmer Rouge fighters are taking up a new battle in the recently liberated Southeast Asian country.

According to a broadcast over Cambodian radio, the government is starting a national campaign to assert authentic Cambodian culture and to erase the effects of imperialism on the minds and lives of the people.

The radio commented that Khmer Rouge fighters, while engaged in reconstruction work during the daylight hours, were spending their nights learning the "revolutionary culture," which will include instruction on the Cambodian national civilization, culture and customs.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U. S. like the mad man that lost the argument but refused to leave the house, while playing the humanitarian role-the savior of the Indochinese people-this imperialist power, the U. S. tries desperately not to admit defeat to the Indochinese patriots. President Gerald Ford has orchestrated all sorts of publicity gimmicks such as the great baby kidnapping, supposedly saving the people of Southeast Asia from a massive bloodbath by the communists, and the "great rescue."

The purpose of the baby kidnapping was in fact a diversionary propaganda act in the wake of the U. S. defeat in Indochina. It provided an escape route for many U. S. military and government officials. It attempted to divert the American peoples feeling against further involvement or aid to the bankrupt Thieu and Lon Nol regimes.

The masses of South Vietnamese people opposed the mass kidnapping of the South Vietnamese youths. Many of the children were not orphans as Gerald Ford intended for the American people to believe.

NO BLOOD BATHS

Gerald Ford, Henry Kissinger, and the news media began to spread rumors of bloodbaths and atrocities in an attempt to discredit the glorious victories of the Cambodian and Vietnamese people over the forces of imperialism and aggression.

There was no bloodbath in Cambodia or Vietnam.

The allegations of a Khmer Rouge bloodbath was supported by false eye witness accounts (even conflicting accounts), faked photographs, and false intercepted messages from a non-existent Khmer Rouge radio station.

The fact of the matter is that there is no verification of the mass arrests, reprisals, or executions of Cambodian officers, their wives and children.

A French doctor stated in Thailand that he saw 300 corpses with their throats cut in a Phnom Penh central market and of reporting that the former premier Long Boret and the successor to Lon Nol former President Sankham Khoy, had been executed at the Phnom Penh sporting club (Khoy was alive abroad at the time).

The atrocities committed in Cambodia were committed by the Lon Nol troops who in the last days of the Cambodian war were encouraged to decapitate any captured Khmer Rouge. A bonus was paid for every head produced.

In a last ditch effort Thieu's troops attempted to hang a Vietnamese civilian in an attempt to gather information on the PRG.

The cannibalism on the part of the Lon Nol troops when the paymaster didn't pay the troops are examples of the atrocities committed in Indochina by the forces of reaction. NO FORCED EVACUATION During the Cambodian war thousands upon thousands fled the war torn areas and sought

refuge in Phnom Penh. The Cambodian masses were fleeing the destruction and brutality of the war is over and Cambodia has been liberated from the grasp of the imperialist the Cambodian people have begun to return to their homes.

The massive evacuation of South Vietnamese civilians was in fact a kidnapping to deprive Vietnam of a significant number of their skilled work force needed for the reconstruction of Vietnam. Many of the evacuees, however, were staunch supporters of imperialism who had no intention of working in the interest of the country.

The evacuation allowed puppet administrators like General Tran Si Tan, former premier Nguyen Cao Ky, a

Thieu aide among others to flee Vietnam to continue their service to their boss, the U. S. imperialist. The refugee camps are filled with agents of the CIA's "assassination squads, black marketers, and other top ranking government officials. Some will undoubtedly be recruited by the CIA to return to Vietnam for sabotage, just as former Cuban refugees were used.

The Vietnamese have demanded the return of the 120,000 Vietnamese forced to evacuate Indochina. The South Vietnamese stated that some of the evacuees were drugged before evacuation.

Forty-five Vietnamese airplane mechanics protested the evacuation and have returned to South Vietnam. Each day others who fled under pressure of U. S. propaganda are returning to their homeland.

5,000 CIA Helpers Among Vietnamese Refugees

SAN FRANCISCO—Five thousand of the Vietnamese evacuees arriving in the United States were paid operatives of "Operation Phoenix," a CIA terror program, according to an official of the U. S. Agency for International Development (AID).

Operation Phoenix, which operated in Vietnam from 1967-1972, consisted of the assassinations, kidnapping and torture of suspect "Viet Cong sympathizers." According to Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Dennis J. Doolin, 26, 369 Vietnamese civilians were killed under the Phoenix Program, and another 33,358 were imprisoned without trial.

The AID official who gave the 5,000 figure to the San Francisco Examiner said, "Most of these (evacuees) were the head of the (various

Phoenix programs."

L. Dean Brown, who heads the U. S. "refugee" airlift operation, admitted in Congressional testimony on May 3, that Operation Phoenix operatives were considered to be among the 50,000 Vietnamese who the U. S. government classified "high risk" personnel. "High risk" personnel are Vietnamese who the U. S. claims would possibly be killed by Vietnamese liberation forces and who get first priority among Vietnamese for evacuation to the U. S.

Dean refused to reveal how many Phoenix operatives are among the evacuees, but if the 5,000 figure is correct, over 15 percent of the "refugees" who the government says are "heads of households" are veterans of the CIA assassination and torture campaigns.

'Experts' Speak Out

"The Vietnamese are ripe for servitude."

—Paul Doumer, French finance minister, 1907

"As a force capable of acting against public order, Communism has disappeared."

—Pierre Pasquier, governor general of Indochina, Dec. 17, 1932

"They (the North Vietnamese) don't want to fight the United States because they know how strong we are."

—Admiral Harry D. Felt, Jan. 30, 1963

"It is inconceivable that the Vietcong could ever defeat the armed forces of South Vietnam."

—General William C. Westmoreland, US commander in Vietnam, April 25, 1964

"We have the enemy licked now. He is beaten. The enemy cannot achieve military victory. We are in the process of eliminating his remaining capability. My optimism is based on hard military realities."

—Admiral John S. McCain, Commander-in-chief, Pacific Ocean, June, 1969

"The Vietnam war has been won."

—Major General George Eckhardt, Army War College commandant, Feb. 17, 1971

"If you insist on putting the torch to us, disorder will be long. But we shall act according to the laws of heaven, and our cause will triumph in the end."

—Vietnamese proclamation to first group of French sailors venturing up the Saigon River in the 19th century.

Prison Support Committees

On AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY, one of the chants raised in many locations was "WHAT'S THE SOLUTION - REVOLUTION!" That chant, in essence, should sum up the position of those who are outraged at the many forms of injustice under imperialism, be it unemployment, dope addiction or prison repression.

Capitalist exploitation destroys people, it subjects the vast majority of the people in the world to suffering in a thousand age-old forms, and new ones are created each day.

This issue of the AFRICAN WORLD includes several articles on repression of prisoners. We hope, in some way, to help expose the conditions suffered by thousands of inmates, and to encourage progressive forces to support the valiant struggles being waged against such oppression.

At the same time, we recognize that a number of unproductive tendencies flourish under the issue of "prisoner support," just as they flourish under a hundred other banners.

These tendencies include defense committee "hustlers" who abuse and misguide the indignation of the masses toward the selfish, individualist interests of a few hustlers. It also includes the "new lease on life" pseudo-militants and petty-bourgeois politicians who feign support of various popular cases while diligently working in conscious collusion with the forces and ideology which continues to create new cases each day.

Another tendency is one which gives the illusion that the struggle can be waged in piece-meal fashion. These ARE NOT those honest, progressive people, who may concentrate on one issue while consistently working to understand and advance the overall revolutionary movement, but it does apply to those who lead movements which, in one way or another, say to the masses:

"First, we must solve all health problems, then we can wage revolution."
or, "First we must get everybody a good job, then we can wage revolution."
or, "First we must cure all the dope addicts, then we can wage revolution."
or, "First we must save all the children, then we can wage revolution."
or, "First we must eliminate bad housing, then we can wage revolution."
or, "First we must beat up all the pimps, then we can wage revolution."
or, "First we must free all the prisoners in Tennessee, then we can wage revolution."

(Continued column 5)



ACROSS THE COUNTRY, BLACK STUDENTS ARE FIGHTING THE ATTEMPTS OF MANY universities to phase out programs for minority students. Above, Harvard student protest attacks on the W.E.B. DuBois Research Institute at the university.

Universities Returning to Old Colors-Traditional White

COLLEGE PARK, Md. — According to a nationwide survey issued here, large predominantly white universities are showing less zeal in recruiting minority students.

The survey conducted by William E. Sedlacek of the University of Maryland reported that the median enrollment of Black freshmen fell to 5 percent last year, from 6 percent a year earlier, for the 109 public and private universities, included in the survey.

As a result of pressure placed on the university-corporate structure during the 1960's by student activists and community groups, many major universities were forced to increase their percentage of minority students. Median enrollment of Black freshmen rose from 3 percent in 1969 to a high of 6 percent in 1973.

"The most striking conclusion one might draw from the study is that the emphasis and interest given minority admissions has peaked and is now declining," stated Judy P. Clarke, co-author of the study.

The authors warned, "The worsening economic future of higher education appears to portray a particularly pessimistic outlook for minority admissions in the future."

The criteria used for the analysis of the universities' recruiting efforts were the use of personal interviews and letters of recommendations in the school admissions process.

Personal interviews and letters of recommendation were required in addition to test scores and grade averages for Black students seeking admission. During the drive for increased Black enrollment at major white universities, Black students advocated the use of interviews and letters as a means of judging student's progress because of the racist and inferior nature of the education received by most Black students in the nation's public school systems.

The survey found that universities were using fewer and fewer valid criteria for reviewing a student for admission.

Most colleges blamed the state of the economy for the cutbacks in the recruitment of minority students. Some colleges sampled in the study said that they would not be able to provide minority students with support once they arrived on the campus.

Nearly 20 percent of the universities contacted in the survey stated that they were offering less student financial aid this past school year.

In short, the survey concluded that a large number of colleges have decided that it may be "easier and cheaper to tap the largest group of potential students available: traditional whites."

Prisoner Support

All of these struggles, of course, are vital and must be waged, but none can be resolved to any lasting degree in a piece-meal fashion.

Capitalist exploiters do not derive their power from the fact that they can cut off welfare, nor do they derive it from the air, nor do they derive it from skin pigmentation. They do manipulate welfare, encourage people to look in the sky for solutions, and perpetuate racism because of the power they command. And their power is derived from the control of wealth and real wealth is derived from one source - the toil of working people.

Only when their life support - their ability to gain wealth and power from the exploitation of the labor of others - is cut off, will capitalists ever lose their ability to inflict new forms of suffering upon the people.

Progressive forces, of course, should be in the streets battling specific manifestations of oppression in the form of prison repression and other issues. But it must go farther.

If we do not also seek sharper theoretical understanding of the nature of the struggle, concrete skills to wage an all-sided struggle, the correct organizational structures, the basis for uniting even more people, AND ENCOURAGE OTHER PEOPLE WE CONTACT TO DO THE SAME. Then our piece-meal approach will yield a few crumbs of reforms at best.

Prisoner support committees are very important. They provide some measure of support for some oppressed inmates, they expose and raise a number of issues and they attract new people to activism. But in each instance, we must firmly point to the larger movement of the Black Liberation Movement and urge we fail to make that link in word and deed, we cruelly retard the movement which will put an end to these horrors.



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The truly African revolutionary press must aid in the defeat of imperialism and neo-colonialism, leading those who embrace 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 NINSIN



U.S. Arms Sales Fuel Latin American Tensions

WASHINGTON, D. C. (PNS)—As the U.S. disentangles itself from military involvement in Indochina, administration policy and arms industry salesmen have sparked an intense arms race in yet another part of the world—Latin America.

The U.S. government has promoted sales of advanced weaponry to Latin America for more than five years. Latin American countries have responded by increasing their purchases of U.S. arms eightfold—significantly raising the military ante in the region.

In backing the sales, the Nixon and Ford administrations reversed a decade-old policy of pushing Latin American countries to put their

money into counterinsurgency rather than advanced weapons. This shift fits within the Nixon-Ford Doctrine of supplying wars.

In the 1960's, U.S. policymakers argued that advanced armaments were useless against the real threat to our interests in Latin America—guerrilla-led revolution. This theory was never popular with Latin American military establishments, which have traditionally seen their mission as defense against external aggression—even though the last international war on the continent took place in 1935.

So while they were happy to acquire counterinsurgency technology and to participate in U.S.-sponsored operations like the 1967 campaign against Che Guevara in Bolivia—Latin American governments continued to press for strategic arms sales. Today, they have been joined by the U.S. administration, which wants to abolish all arms sales restrictions.

HARDWARE BOOM

President Nixon opened a channel for the new sales wave in June 1973 when he waived restrictions imposed by the Foreign Military Sales Act of 1966 in order to permit Brazil, Argentina, Colombia and Chile to purchase the Northrop F-5E supersonic fighter. The former President invoked a provision of the act which gave him leeway in arms transfers important to U.S. national security—though he never spelled out the security benefits involved.

Since then, Brazil has purchased 42 F-5 aircraft, including six trainers. Peru and Ecuador have made substantial purchases of Cessna A-37 close-support planes, and Chile has announced plans to acquire 18 F-5E's and 16 A-37's. Several other Latin American countries have begun negotiations for the purchase of advanced U.S. aircraft.

The sale to Chile, and \$25 million worth of credits, were negotiated with the Chilean military shortly before it overthrew the Popular Unity

government of Salvador Allende.

This rash of orders has boosted U.S. arms exports to Latin America from an average of \$30 million per year in 1966-70, to \$191 million last year, with many more millions in future commitments. Arms industry sources predict continued growth. The aerospace industry's leading journal, Aviation Week and Space Technology, called the F-5E purchases by Chile and Brazil "the opening wedge in what should be a substantial U.S. penetration of the Latin American market."

This "market's" continued growth is practically guaranteed by traditional rivalries between neighbors in Latin America. For example, Brazil, the biggest customer, signed contracts for \$400 million worth of Bell-Textron helicopters and Lockheed C-130 Hercules transport planes along with the F-5E's in 1974. Brazil is expected soon to require as many as 48 C-130's—at \$5 million each—for a new amphibious force.

This buildup will surely generate considerable anxiety among Brazil's neighbors—especially Argentina, Peru and Venezuela—and thus could stimulate additional U.S. arms sales to the entire continent.

The administration denies that its arms sales policies are intended to provoke a Latin American arms race, although the major powers there have always sought to match their neighbors' weaponry. The government and the defense industry say they are simply trying to protect U.S. interests.

INDUSTRY CAMPAIGN
The U.S. arms industry began its campaign for an end to sales restrictions after 1967, when Washington refused to let Peru buy F-5A supersonic fighters. The Peruvians turned to Paris, which was happy to supply Mirage jets on easy credit terms.

Other nations followed suit. Between 1967 and 1972, the "Big Six" South American powers—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela—spent \$1.2 billion on major military equipment produced in Europe and only \$216 million on comparable goods from the U.S. By far the largest chunk of Europe's share went for Mirages.

During this period, several countries adopted a more independent stance—dividing their arms purchases among a number of suppliers—including the Soviet Union—and Brazil and Argentina began building their own arms industries. Some U.S. government officials, who feared these moves, would undermine U.S. ties with Latin America's military leaders, joined industry lobbyists in pressing for a reversal of policy.

Then New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller, fired the opening salvo in the administration campaign. He returned from a visit to Latin America in 1969 to tell President Nixon that the Latin American military men "possess understandable professional pride, which creates equally under-

Protest at ITT Stock Meeting

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA—"We want ITT (International Telephone and Telegraph Company) to know that wherever they go, there are people who will protest their exploitation of people world wide," says the People's Coalition Against ITT.

This coalition of many local and national based organizations successfully organized a demonstration on May 7, to show the peoples displeasure with ITT's policies and actions in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The demonstration was held in front of an ITT owned Sheraton Hotel in downtown Charlotte during the 55th annual stockholders meeting.

The ITT corporation is concentrated in ten areas of production. It has 200 operations, about one thousand subsidiaries and partner corporations and is in operation making profits in almost 90 countries of the world. This is a good example of what is known to many in the U.S. and around the world as Imperialism.

A statement issued by the coalition points out that ITT's actions have been "socially irresponsible and politically reactionary in recent years." While the protestors denounced the corporations role in Africa, Asia and Latin America they focused on ITT involvement in the overthrowing of the President of Chile, Salvador Allende; its support of the Apartheid Government of South Africa and also ITT's contribution to the electronic battlefield in Indochina.

ITT'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE ELECTRONIC BATTLEFIELD

This corporation is responsible for the Lorenzo C-D Navigation System which enables bomber aircraft to have blind bombing capability. Other ITT war machinery include ground surveillance radar and a gun-fire control system, all of which have contributed to the killings of millions of people in Indochina. Is it possible that the electronic battlefield tested by ITT in Vietnam is ready to be used in other countries, even the U.S., to wage war against the peoples struggle for liberation? Definitely.

ITT'S SUPPORT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT

ITT has a very close relationship with the South African Government. Most of ITT business in South Africa is directly with the government and the government's racist policies provide the corporation with a large pool of cheap labor to be exploited to generate profits. Standard Telephone and Cables is the largest ITT subsidiary in South Africa with 70 percent of its business coming from government contracts. ITT has invested an estimated \$50 million in South Africa.

ITT'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE OVERTHROWING OF THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE

ITT, in conjunction with the CIA, conspired and engineered the coup that resulted in the establishment of a military junta in Chile. It has been documented by numerous studies that ITT conspired to overthrow Salvador Allende, former President of Chile, which resulted in his death. After taking office, Allende nationalized all basic industries including those owned by ITT, Chile Telephone Company. ITT offered \$1 million to assist any plan to prevent Allende from taking office. When this did not work, ITT proceeded to ruin the economy during this period. Today, thousands of people have been killed and tortured by the military junta in Chile with which ITT is now doing business.

While the demonstration was going on some members of the coalition went inside the stockholders meeting to raise questions concerning ITT's role in the U.S. and in other countries around the world. They found that because of the previous degree of media coverage about the demonstration security was unusually tight with plain clothes officers and security personnel placed throughout the hotel and around it.

When asked about the corporations role in Chile the president of ITT, Harold S. Geneen said, "ITT paid 'fees' to agents in foreign countries who helped it negotiate contracts." He denied any

role in the death of Salvador Allende and the overthrow of the government of Chile.

One member of the coalition said that ITT subsidiary in South Africa, Standard Telephone and Cables, did not offer equal opportunities for black workers. Geneen responded that the corporation planned to study its operation in South Africa.

Harold S. Geneen is one of the countries highest paid executives. His annual salary is \$800,000.

Geneen, in his speech to the stockholders, declared "the economic basis of our program—the free enterprise system—must be encouraged, not frustrated, if people are to attain their aspirations for a better life." Mr. Geneen must have been referring to a better life for his kind of people, capitalists, who are able to have a better life because they live off the exploitation of workers in the U.S. and other places like South Africa, Chile, and Vietnam. The protestors responded that what ITT does "they do for profit and not for peoples welfare."

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(Cont'd on pg. 14)

African Liberation Day Demonstrations

Cont'd from pg. 1

PRE-ALD ACTIVITIES

In several places, the May 24 effort came after workers and days of related activities. In Washington, organizers held a month-long series of forums, programs, street rallies and information booths at street corners and shopping centers. Organizers estimate that direct contact was made with over 15,000 people who attended programs, stopped at booths or paused for discussion in the community. The thrust of the efforts was information about local, national and international issues.

"In Boston, organizers held a week long series of seminars, forums, films and an international dinner.

CHANTS AND SLOGANS

As demonstrations moved through the business districts or poor communities on ALD, a wide range of chants charged the crowds and attracted onlookers. In Boston, the chant was "Imperialism No! Depression must go!" In Durham, participants marched under the theme of "Spend the money on the needs of the people," while chanting "Victory to the people of Southern Africa," "One, Two, Three JoAnne Little Must Be Free," and "Down with the ruling class! Power to the working class."

In Washington, the main slogan was "People United Can Never Be Defeated!" Other D.C. chants included "Tenants Fight Rent Hikes," "Let's say no to Peppo," and "Let the rats and the roaches pay the rent!"

SOLID LOCAL WORK

Most ALD activities around the country were led by local chapters of the African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC). And in most cases, significant support came from a wide range of progressive groups and organizations who carried the ALD message to broad sectors of the community and working class.

Primary attention was focused on reaching working people with informational and educational material. ALD organizers in general did not mount extensive campaigns aimed at students although large numbers of students turned out. Clearly, the crux of the ALD message—solidarity against imperialism—was aimed at the working class.

RAPID CHANGES SINCE FIRST ALD

"The world is in great disorder—but revolution is the main trend today." This fact was clearly impressed on the minds of people who have supported ALD through the years.

Since the first ALD in 1972 there have been rapid strides of progress among struggling oppressed people. In 1972 the Portuguese were confident that FRELIMO could be contained in small areas of the countryside. Today FRELIMO



THIS YEAR'S ALD DEMONSTRATION COVERED A NUMBER OF ISSUES RANGING FROM high food prices and unemployment at home, to U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of other nations abroad.

leads the second phase of revolutionary struggle as independence becomes a reality.

In 1972 the Portuguese claimed PAIGC was mainly a creation of the press, today the people of Guinea-Bissau vote in their own national assembly, guided by the militancy of PAIGC.

In 1972 the U.S. was darting through Cambodia and conducting raids from bases in Laos against the people of Vietnam. Today the U.S. angrily launches massive attacks on Cambodian patrol boats out of frustrations at having been routed out of one South East Asian country after another.

Ian Smith of Rhodesian runs around frantically trying to buy time from the Zimbabwe liberation forces and imperialists are pulling out all stops trying to prop up friendly forces in Angola.

In other developments Portuguese fascists have been booted out of power and Zionists in Israel suffer a morale depression as the Palestinian people remain firm in their commitment to be free in their homeland.

In the U.S. Nixon has been forced to give up the throne, Kissinger is getting embarrassed at every turn, and dumb, clumsy Gerald Ford falls on his face all over Europe.

Working people in the U.S., increasingly suffering under this economic crisis, are rising up angry each day. But despite all their ills, U.S. monopoly capitalists are dangerous. Police powers are being rapidly expanded, the flames of racism are being fanned vigorously and the pretense of justice and democracy are being abandoned with few excuses.

Such are but a few of the changes noted during ALD-1975, and they were noted seriously. Increasingly people who come out to show solidarity with struggles in other places are getting down and struggling where they are. In 1972 huge ALD demonstrations were held in Caribbean islands like Antigua and St. Vincent. In 1972 the leaders of those demonstrations suffer severe repression because they have joined with the masses in struggles among workers and rural peasants. "Revolution is the main trend today."

QUOTES

Speaking in Durham, Larry Little of the Black Panther Party and Coordinator of the JoAnne Little Movement noted, "The U.S. government is the most barbarous repressive government in the world." He also noted, "JoAnne Little will

be free by the power of the people."

"It's a very cruel way some of the workers in this city are being treated!" thundered Durham sanitation worker, John Morris. "I'd like to give the City Manager an invitation to come down to the sanitation department and let him take those barrels around and make four or five thousand dollars a year!"

"Look at all the money the city is spending on the bicentennial celebration," said Paul Bermann of the Durham New American Movement. "If the government doesn't serve the needs of the people they'll have another revolution on their hands!"

A representative of the Cambodian Khmer Rouge expressed solidarity in a New York speech, "There is a strong bond of solidarity between the Afro-American and Cambodian peoples."

Carl Turpin of Washington ALSC, in giving a sharply political speech, noted, "We must tell the domestic worker, the worker who digs ditches, the grades 1-4 government workers, the entire multi-national working class that they must organize and fight the main enemy, the enemy that is connected to and determines all forms of oppression in this society—this is the ruling class perpetrators of imperialism and national oppression."

Turpin concluded, "we will take lessons from Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos—and apply what we can to the U.S. But we will always use the basic principle that People United Can Never Be Defeated!"

Zimbabwe Forces Seek Unity After Unrest

(AN) — Following violent faction fighting last weekend, African Nationalist leaders in Rhodesia, are trying to reconcile their differences in preparation for renewed constitutional talks with the white government.

Among the problems to be resolved are a threatened walk-out by the militant wing of Rhodesia's African National Council, and the resignation of the ANC's chief negotiator.

The militant Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), last week accused a rival group, the Zimbabwe African People's Union, of trying to take over leadership of the ANC. ZANU officials also said they would boycott an upcoming ANC conference—an important strategy session concerning talks with the Smith government.

Struggle between Zanu and the People's Union stems partly from long-time rivalries between executives of both groups. But Zanu has also taken a harder line on the need for an effective guerrilla army, and a Zanu breakaway may mean a stepped-up guerrilla war—in spite of negotiation efforts by other groups.



D.C. ALSC CHAIRPERSON CARL TURPIN, ADDRESSES THE CROWD ASSEMBLED AT THE local ALD rally, held in Malcolm X Park. Turpin spoke of the importance of building the anti-imperialist movement in this country as one part of the means of correcting problems such as bad housing, poor schools, unemployment and imperialism worldwide.

"The Other Jamaica" Vs. The Real Jamaica

"The Other Jamaica" is a documentary film produced by Bill Moyers essentially for Western consumption. It depicts the stark reality of a young West Indian nation moving in a direction development out of a background of British colonial domination and captures some insights into the conditions of poverty and mass misery which are infrequently shown in efforts of this type. The film, as denoted by its title, focuses on Jamaica but offers the viewer an interesting insight into Dominica, another Caribbean Island.

This work is equally important and dangerous; important, because it is informative and reveals existing conditions; dangerous because Moyers misinterprets the causes for the conditions of abject poverty and oppression and places the word of the Prime Minister, Michael Manley, over that of the people or their spokesman. Most importantly, Moyers misses the point on the question of the direction of change in which Jamaica is now being channeled.

With a population of around 2 million, one half of whom are under 18 years of age, Jamaica has a 25 percent unemployment rate. Jobs are hardest to find for those between the ages of 15 and 24. In 1973, over 50 percent of the working force earned \$10 per week or less.

Jamaica also suffers from a serious shortage of housing facilities and this is revealed quite explicitly by the distressing slums with their makeshift homes of card-board, loose planks of wood and sheets of corrugated iron hastily fastened to one another to form roof, walls and floor. A young plains to Moyers that the source of housing inadequacies lies in the adherence by the Jamaican government to old landlord tenant laws which constitute a travesty of justice.

Thus, the first contradiction in Jamaica as seen in the film is marked by the condition of a modern concept of nationhood which still has, at least in part, a legal system based on the laws emanating from a plantation economy whose slavocracy used these very laws as their frame of reference.

However, the local ruling-class insists that Jamaica is moving towards "socialist democracy" and egalitarianism and one symbol of such progress is the "radical land reform experimentation" being currently undertaken.

Prime Minister Michael Manley explains that this program operates by the placing of a "mixture of youth" on farms on which they perform their duties on a co-operative basis. This system, claims Manley, is designed to produce "intense education," a high level of "industrial democracy" and the elevation of these workers into the position of shareholders, and ultimately as owners of the plant and machinery.

Moyers accepts this! In so doing, he fails to understand that this hesitant step towards land reform is only an effort by the ruling class to co-opt the protest of the masses by bribing them with vague promises of the proverbial light at the end of the tunnel! Moreover, Moyers does not recognize that Manley's system of the corrupt government of Forbes Burnham in neighboring Guyana!

SCENES FROM DOMINICA



THE RULING CLASS ATTEMPTS TO PORTRAY THE Caribbean as a "vacation playground," while in reality, over 50

The scenes taken from Dominica reflect the conflict between labor and capital in the form of a strike by local workers against a multinational company. This strike has been in existence for two years at the end of which the foreign-owned corporation was forced to sell out to the indigenous and a co-operative arrangement was set up.

The optimism ends there as, in the pattern of Jamaica and Guyana, workers are used as tools of labor and not given the opportunity to develop and learn skills. A spokesman for the workers there explains that while the cooperative structure might be seen and might be claimed by the ruling class to be sufficient for the development of the productive forces, it is inadequate and useless as there is no change in the production relations.

One pleasing sight in Dominica, however, is the ingenuity and resilience of the peasantry who are using bamboo branches to facilitate in the construction of irrigation schemes on their farms. This marks a high standard of independence on their part and also shows that this class fully accepts the responsibility to do for itself. In their activities, the peasantry are shown to have a profound unity, a strong sense of cooperative fulfillment and a clear understanding that development means "control of one's life so that one is not prey to wicked politicians' promises." This is a far more appropriate definition of development than the usual bourgeois measurements of GNP, etc!

BASTARDIZATION OF THE PEOPLES MUSIC

On returning to Jamaica, Moyers interviews Rex Nettleford, head of the National Dance Theatre Company and advisor to the Prime Minister, who explains the music and dance of the group.

Here Nettleford expounds that his group articulates the oppression of the past while at the same time expressing the feeling of change—a change for better days ahead (under the

activities of the NDTTC in the St. Andrews suburbs and the demands of the poverty-ridden masses.

THE GUN COURT

It is perfectly understandable why Moyers does not show the objective relationship between that country's economic and political framework and the existing wide-scale misery and poverty. It is equally clear that Moyers also willfully neglects to point out that the social iniquities of this society are in-

The Gun-Court was designed to protect society from "vicious criminal activities" in the Jamaican society and was facilitated by the enactment of laws which made the possession of even one round of ammunition illegal. So harsh has been the activities of the Gun-Court, that the Supreme Court has ruled it illegal. However, the Manley government, in full defiance of this pronouncement, has stubbornly declared that it will stay.

percent of the working class in the islands are living below the poverty level, as a result of severe exploitation.

extricably linked to its economic system and that this system uses cruel and brutal means of oppression to punish and control. One such mechanism of fascist repression is the "Gun-Court."

An awesome structure with the appearance of and serving the functions of a concentration camp, the "Gun-Court" was established last year by the Manley government on the personal recommendation of the comprador bourgeois cum politician, Eli Matalon. It is essentially a storehouse for those who used, possessed or were claimed to have used and to have possessed firearms in the execution of crimes. One interesting fact is that this "Court" did not exist before the frustrations in this unjust society had been manifest in the form of attacks against the petty bourgeois—a true reflection of the class interests of the government.

The irony of the matter lies in the fact that the Gun Court contains, for the most part, the victims of the society while the most dangerous criminals are used as "hatchet-men" by the Peoples' National Party and the Jamaican Labor Party.

IN SUMMARY

"The Other Jamaica," therefore, is mainly a poor attempt by Bill Moyers to cloud the teeming contradictions between labor and capital and between the ruling class and the masses.

Although it gives some useful insight into everyday life, this film misleads the viewer into believing that the manifestations of these contradictions are transient, incidental and minor while the real Jamaica forges ahead in progress.

But, what else can we expect when we see that the film was made by grants from IBM, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the German Marshall Fund.



WHILE THE MEDIA PICTURES THE PEOPLE OF THE Caribbean as smiling, dancing, happy people waiting to serve the needs of rich tourists, a closer look will clearly show that they suffer from exploitation by a combination of their own native bourgeoisie and other international capitalists.

Prisoners Wage Struggles For Justice

There are more people in the prison systems of the U. S. than there are students in college. And they are young. In North Carolina's huge prison system the average age is 23. And they are poor. In 1972 the government conducted a survey of several thousand inmates to determine their pre-conviction average income. The report revealed that 15,000 of the inmates interviewed earned \$7,500 or more per year. But 77,000 of the inmates had earned less than \$2,000 per year.

And they are brutalized. The U. S. prison system is unsurpassed in brutality and barbarism. Inmates are denied basic rights at every turn and when they protest they are murdered or further repressed.

But they struggle. Each individual or groups of inmates rebel against their oppression. Increasingly they understand that the nature of their repression is linked with the nature of capitalism. They struggle in the courts, and in the cell blocks. And as they struggle they are faced with new horrors each day. The "behavior modification" system in particular is spreading rapidly throughout the country and more and more inmates are turned into vegetables or rendered suicidal.

Below we highlight some of the more publicized cases of political repression. Clearly for each case which reaches the public 50 more go unnoticed.

In Virginia MALCOLM JEFFERSON and JAMES WASHINGTON, two prison activists, linger on death row solely for "being present" in an area where a prison guard was killed.

Supporters continue to struggle in defense of six LEAVENWORTH BROTHERS who have been singled out for prosecution resulting from a prison rebellion in 1973. Originally the number of prosecuted inmates numbered 26 including two chicanos and one white who was found hanged in his cell. One of the charged inmates is a disabled Vietnam veteran with 11 military medals.

Recently 1,500 community people in Portsmouth, Va. attended a rally in support of JAMES P. PETTIFORD. Twenty-year old Pettiford faces a fifth trial on charges of robbery and murder. Four previous trials ended in dead lock.

After 8 brutal years behind bars MARTIN SOSTRE continues to resist repression. In February he was convicted by a racist jury of assault against three guards when he resisted one of their brutal, sadistic rectal searches. Sostre was originally sentenced because of his effective community work in the sixties.



MARTIN SOSTRE

EDDIE SANCHEZ, only 26 years old, has been behind bars since the age of 10. He is a dedicated prison activist constantly struggling for the rights of inmates and he has been particularly active leading resistance to behavior modification programs in several prisons where he has been confined. While supporters work for his freedom, Sanchez has been regularly subjected to brutalization and murder attempts by prison officials.

On May 5, the AFRICAN WORLD received a short note from Sanchez.

The letter read: "Last night Paul Duhart was 'found' hung in his cage in the long term control unit at the Marion Penitentiary. This control unit now claims its second victim. How many more must die before this monster is halted? 'Delays come weekly while people die mentally and physically. To outsiders it is a game of politics while to us inside it is a matter of life and death.'

"Paul Duhart was a Black Muslim prisoner confined in the long term control unit at this U. S. Penitentiary. The program is but another behavior modification unit. Stop behavior modification!"

Scores of BLACK LIBERATION ARMY members remain imprisoned throughout the country. But prison officials have found that B.L.A. figures are determined to free themselves and continue their activities. There have been countless escape attempts by B.L.A. members wherever they are confined. Recently B.L.A. members BERNICE JONES and WILLIAM GIBSON were sentenced to 20 years in Norfolk, Va. for an "attempted robbery." Before the trial they were held under \$1 million bond.

Early this year RUCHELL MAGEE was sentenced for life in prison "without possibility of parole" for his role in the 1970 Marin County Courthouse shoot-out. An earlier trial had ended in a hung jury. Magee, a competent jailhouse lawyer

who has worked for the freedom of other inmates, was denied every basic right in his own cases, including his choice of lawyers. He has relentlessly struggled for four years and continues to struggle now. He was originally jailed in 1963 on charges of committing a \$10 robbery.

The support movement for REV. BEN CHAVIS and the WILMINGTON TEN has been stepped. Recently over 3,000 people came out in Washington, D. C. to show support for this case and others. Early this year an appeal of convictions against the Wilmington defendants was denied. The activists faced a combined total of 262 years on charges stemming from efforts to defend themselves against racist violence in Wilmington. One of the judges on the Appeals Courts which denied the appeal was the same judge who rendered the decision in the first place when he sat on a lower court.

In courts in virtually every state in the country there are scores of cases involving people whose only crime was to struggle against repression. The state of New York continues to churn out convictions and new charges against ATTICA BROS. who were victims of police murder and brutality. None of the people who executed the mass slaughter at Attica have been sentenced.

RUBIN CARTER continues to languish in jail despite the fact that both of the witnesses against him admitted they lied.

Scores of new cases arise each day. Recently Black draft resistor Andrew Davis phoned in to the amnesty office in Canada and was told he qualified for the amnesty pardon program. When Davis showed up he was promptly jailed.

Prison inmates continue to wage determined struggles in mass.

Early this year 900 out of 1,076 inmates at TERRE HAUTE (Ind.) rebelled in protest of criminal medical neglect which led to the death of one inmate and serious health deterioration of others.

In late May inmates at the COLORADO STATE PRISON rebelled against a variety of oppressed conditions. Prison guards responded violently leaving one inmate dead and 13 others wounded.

At the MISSISSIPPI STATE PENITENTIARY, Black and white inmates have united and put their lives on the line by publicizing a list of 21 complaints and 13 demands.

In a rare case, 10 prison guards from OKLAHOMA MCALISTER PRISON are on trial for the murder of an inmate. Medical reports revealed the inmate was gassed to death—an act which other inmates could not possibly have committed. Normally inmate murders are blamed on other inmates.

Inmates at NEW YORK'S GREEN HAVEN PRISON are planning a work stoppage in protest of the death of an inmate who was beaten, humiliated and gassed on April 29.

There are but a few examples of the type of repression prison inmates face, each day in institutions and courts throughout the land.



RUCHELL MAGEE

Gary Lawton Acquitted After Third Trial

RIVERSIDE, Calif. (LNS) — Nearly four years after his arrest, black community activist and member of Vietnam Veterans Against the War-Winter Soldier Organization (VVA-W-WSO) Gary Lawton has been found innocent May 12 of the April, 1971 killing of two white policemen in Riverside, California. The acquittal came in Lawton's almost unprecedented third trial, after two previous trials on the same charges had ended in hung juries.

"It's not because of the courts or a good lawyer that we

won," said Lawton after the acquittal. "It's because people go together and fought back. The system is just as rank and vile as it's ever been, and there's still a double standard of justice—one for the rich and one for the poor."

The white six-woman, six-man jury voted to acquit Lawton on its first vote, after three days of deliberation. "We knew it was a frame-up all along," said one juror. Another juror said, "I used to trust the police force, but now I wouldn't trust the police for anything."

S.E. Asia Struggles

(Cont'd from pg. 2)

ian students hung a burning Uncle Sam in effigy in a recent protest.

The tide is certainly changing the world for imperialism.

VIETNAM ON THE MOVE

Since the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) and the Peoples Liberation Armed Forces (PLAF) rescued South Vietnam from the imperialist grasp they have faced small armed groups of reaction loyal to the Thieu were at stake. These right wing armed bands have looted homes and shot at PLAF soldiers.

The PLAF has been very careful not to shoot at snipers or looters when civilian lives was at stake. These right wing attacks are isolated and have no chance of succeeding. Most of the reactionary attacks have taken place in Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon).

In efforts to reconstruct the war-torn South Vietnam, the Revolutionary Government has begun to deal with the merchant and landowning class lifestyle. Property owners now must inventory all items owned. The majority of the South Vietnamese are not affected by this decree since they are poor, but the small

merchant and landowners are.

Bookstores and bookstalls were recently closed in an effort to curb the American imperialist influence on the Vietnamese society.

The U.S. has ended its intervention in South Vietnam by spreading lies, distortions, and other tales of so-called atrocities committed by the PRG and PLAF forces. These phony atrocities were in fact last ditch efforts to discredit the peaceful transition and the reconstruction of the Vietnamese society.

HO CHI MINH CELEBRATION

May 19 marked the 85th birthday of Ho Chi Minh, the former leader of the Vietnam Workers Party. Millions of Vietnamese in the north and the south came out and celebrated Uncle Ho's birthday. Posters of Uncle Ho could be seen everywhere.

Uncle Ho once said, "I had only one aim in life, to struggle for the good of my country and the well being of my people. It is for this that I hide in the mountains, crouch in the forests, I have a single aim, the interest of the nation." He further stated, "I have served the Fatherland, the revolution and the people with all my heart and strength."



Senate Bill Number One Quietly Slipping Through Congress

WASHINGTON, D. C. (LNS)—Senate Bill No. 1, a revised form of the "Nixon Crime Bill" which was drafted under Attorney General Mitchell and Kleindienst, was introduced in the Senate January 15. The bill would drastically change the federal criminal code, threatening free speech, press and assembly. The bill is still pending in congressional committees.

"It is blatantly repressive," charged Esther Herst, spokeswoman for the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation (NCARL), which is campaigning against the Senate bill along with its sister bill in the House, HR 333.

"It was obviously drafted by a Justice Department and certain individuals who have their minds set against freedom of expression," Herst continued.

Called the "Criminal Justice Reform Act of 1975," its professed purpose is to replace unwritten criminal law customs with written statutes. "Under the guise of codification, Nixon managed to throw in all sorts of new laws," Herst explained, citing the release of classified documents as an example. Because of Ellsberg, and the leaks that led to Watergate, Nixon planned to make the release of classified documents a criminal offense.

Other dangerous features of the bill outlined by NCARL include the following:

DEATH PENALTY—S.1 revives the death penalty, making executions mandatory for certain crimes.

SMITH ACT—S.1 revives McCarthy era witch hunt laws that the Supreme Court held unconstitutional in 1957. Provides 15 years and/or a \$100,000 fine for the mere advocacy or membership in (or "facilitating" same) an organization that allegedly calls for revolutionary changes "as speedily as circumstances permit...at some future time."

"LEADING A RIOT"—provides for a three-year sentence and/or \$100,000 fine for the "movement of a person across a state" line, or for the use of the mails or telephone "in the course of the planning, promotion" of a "riot." A "riot" is defined as "an assemblage of five" which

"creates a grave danger" to "property."

WIRETAPPING—permits the President to wiretap domestic activities which he thinks are a "danger to the structure" of the government. Expands the Attorney General's authority to wiretap alleged offenses related to First Amendment protected actions, and permits 48 hour "emergency" taps without approval. In addition, it forces telephone workers and land-lords to cooperate "forthwith" and "unobtrusively" with government wiretappers.

DEMONSTRATIONS—threatens with severe penalties virtually every kind of civil rights, peace and other protest actions under a series of vaguely drafted infringements on the right of assembly, including severe restrictions on the right of demonstration adjacent to wherever authorities may declare to be the "temporary residence" of the President.

SECRECY—provides a three year and/or \$100,000 fine for a federal employee who "communicates...classified information" to an unauthorized recipient, even if data "was not lawfully subject to classification at the time..."

The bill also institutionalizes and gives legislative sanction to the executive classification system of documents; conflicts with the Freedom of Information Act; and provides a seven year sentence and/or \$100,000 for a person who received "National Defense Information" and "fails to deliver it promptly" and "back."

SABOTAGE—provides the death penalty or life imprisonment in some cases, 20-30 years and/or \$100,000 fine in others, for activity that "damages, tampers with...almost any property, facility, or service that is or might be used in the national defense, with intent to 'interfere with or obstruct the ability of the U. S. or an associate nation (e. g. South Vietnam) to prepare for or engage in war or defense activities."

CONTEMPT—increases the penalty for refusal to cooperate with Congressional committees to three years and/or a \$100,000 fine.

In addition, Bill S.1 rejects national control of hand guns, allows an officer to use "deadly force" to prevent the escape of a person arrested for an allegedly dangerous crime, without regard to the danger to the lives of others; fails to punish economic measures taken against people exercising their civil rights; makes the use or possession of marijuana a criminal offense.

"They're very anxious to get this thing moving," explained Herst. "And there has been a hesitancy on the part of most

senators—particularly the liberals—to really get involved with it. Probably because it's a can of worms. It contains

every possible controversial issue—the death penalty, obscenity, wiretapping, law and order, gun control...Supposedly middle America wants these things and most senators don't have the courage to risk losing re-election



THE F.B.I. HAS BEEN GIVING ITS AGENTS SPECIALIZED para-military SWAT training with orders to "shoot to kill."

New FBI SWAT Squad Itching For Action

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The FBI has reaffirmed its policy of "shoot first and ask questions later."

So far this year, FBI agents have been engaged in a total of 19 gunfights as compared to total of 35 for 1974.

At the heart of the increase in the number of gunfights and the number of slain suspects is the FBI's establishment of special five man teams which are designed to "go after and get" suspected gunmen.

The FBI's teams are modeled after the Special Weapons and Tactics units, better known as SWAT teams, which have been developing in a number of local police districts.

John M. Kirsch, an agent of the FBI for over 25 years, stated in a recent interview that nearly 10 percent of the FBI total force of 8,500 agents have undergone the highly specialized training for duty in the agency's SWAT unit. According to Kirsch, each of the FBI's 59 field offices has at least one SWAT unit; most have two. Important cities like Washington, D.C. and New York, have significantly more units available.

The majority of the public first became aware of the existence of the SWAT units when a TV program of the same name appeared on the late night television screen. The program has received more letters of condemnation than any series aired over network television.

The show's producer, Arnold Spelling, who has given birth to such other "great" police dramas as "The Mod Squad" and "The Streets of San Francisco," stated on a television talk show that people were really afraid of what a show like SWAT could mean in real life.

"SWAT has been called the most racist television show ever produced," commented Spelling, who claims that the reason he developed the show was because it was the type of show that people need during a time of political kidnappings and terrorism.

A number of military spokesmen state that the introduction of SWAT teams, which are usually trained by the military, marks the first major breakdown in the separation of powers and areas of responsibilities between the U.S. military and the civilian police force. In many countries, there is no separation

between the two agencies of the government and both have been used equally inside the country to suppress the population.

Democratic presidential hopeful George Wallace, has already stated that he will use the U.S. military to help stop domestic crime if he is elected.

The FBI conducts the training program for its SWAT teams at a special training installation established at the U.S. Marine base at Quantico, Va.

TRAINING FOR THE KILL. The FBI calls its SWAT units, Apprehension Teams. Each Apprehension Team consists of a unit leader, a sniper marksman, armed with either a 30.06 or a lighter .223 caliber rifle, which was made famous in Vietnam; a gas delivery man, who is equipped with an M-70 grenade launcher; and a shot gun man whose job is to protect the entire team from attack from the rear.

Each member of the FBI team undergoes a special two-week training course, which includes instruction in abnormal psychology and the psychology of personality. Agents also spend time studying and using various high-powered weapons.

High ranking officials in the FBI are worried that as the country draws closer to the bicentennial celebration, that political acts involving the use of weapons will increase. The government is becoming worried about foreign officials being kidnapped and have worked out a program with a number of countries for handling such a situation.

In a specialized six-day training session which is slated for sometime this summer, agents will begin training in assault operations for the air which necessitates the use of helicopters.

Kirsch stated that the FBI has been flooded with calls from various police departments around the country for help in training their officers in specialized SWAT tactics.

According to FBI figures, over 400 police departments from across the country have received SWAT training and have set up their own SWAT units in their local departments.

"The list is going to keep growing," commented Kirsch. **SWAT IN ACTION**

As the anti-imperialists and working class movements in

this country continue to grow and as the capitalist economic system continues to falter, the government, which operates in the interests of the ruling class, will begin to rely more and more on the internal and external police agencies to maintain order in an economic system which is based on a lack of order.

A SWAT type unit in Detroit, known as STRESS, is responsible for the shooting of 18 people in a year's time. Another special unit which was put into operation recently, was the Zebra unit in San Francisco which, within the time span of a few hours, turned the city of San Francisco into a South African-style bantustan for black men in that city, during the search for the so-called "Zebra killers." Thousands of black males were stopped and detained on the basis of a vague description.

While numerous cases of these types are taking place across the country, the majority of the population is being talked into accepting the elimination of democratic rights and the elevation of the police departments into "part-time" armies under the guise of fighting crime.

But, the fight is only directed at certain types of crimes. Has anyone ever seen a SWAT unit called to force out a landlord who refused to make needed repairs on his property or to arrest food store officials for charging prices so high that most people working two jobs can't afford to buy food?

These are crimes which can be committed legally in this country because they do not affect the ruling class. However, crimes which threaten the interests of the ruling class will be dealt with quickly and deadly.

In spite of the large amount of weapons at its disposal the ruling class will find that it cannot break the spirit and will of the people, who will soon lead out justice to the ruling class for some of the greatest crimes ever committed in the history of mankind.

In the long run, it will be the people united who will make the capitalists pay for their crimes, and all the police and their guns cannot alter that fact which is a part of the march of history.





IN ADDITION TO BEING FORCED TO WORK IN THE FIELDS UNDER A BLAZING SUN, sometime until the point of collapse, for only 25 cents a week, prisoners at Atmore-Holmon prison farm are faced with organized brutality from prison guards.

Atmore-Holmon Inmates Struggle Against Death List

ALABAMA—One of the most brutal and bizarre cases of prison repression has occurred in the Atmore-Holmon Prison Farm complex in Alabama.

At Atmore prison guards have drawn up a "death list" of inmates, and since early 1974 have been systematically going down the list killing inmates. Two guards have died in this slave-type prison system, one of them suffering a heart attack while beating an inmate, and a group of nine inmates have been singled out for legal prosecutions as a result of the deaths.

Atmore is an 8,000 acre prison farm where inmates are paid 25 cents a week for back breaking labor in the fields. 1,200 inmates are housed at Atmore, 80 percent of them Black.

In 1972 inmates at Atmore and nearby Holmon Maximum Security Unit formed a group to struggle for changes. The group was named Inmates for Action (IFA).

In January, 1,100 of 1,200 Atmore inmates, Black and white, united to protest inhumane conditions and the beating of an IFA member. Prison officials responded swiftly with an armed attack. During the attack, a prison guard was killed and inmate George Dobbins was wounded by gunfire. Dobbins was hauled away in an ambulance by prison officials and died of 9 stab wounds in his head before he reached the hospital.

On March 4, 1974 trustee inmate Willie Menefree discovered a "death list" of 23 inmates that had been compiled by prison officials. Dobbins, already murdered, was at the top of the list. Another inmate, Tommy Dotson was next on the list and Menefree himself was high on the list.

On March 13, 1974, Dotson was beaten to death by five guards. One of the guards died of a heart attack during the long, brutal pounding inflicted upon Dotson.

On March 16, 1975 Willie Menefree was reported dead

from stab wounds.

The deaths had attracted some public attention and the state of Alabama sent in a team of prosecutors to make examples of some of the inmates. Eventually nine of them were singled out.

In March, 1975 four of the nine Atmore-Holmon Brothers were convicted of "aiding and abetting" the killing of a prisoner guard. Three were given life sentences and one was sentenced to the electric chair. One of the nine was acquitted of charges and later, two others were sentenced to life.

In June Charles Beasley and Frank Moore were to be the last two brothers to go on trial. On April 25, 1975 Beasley was found hanged to death in his cell. The state ruled suicide.

During the entire period other IFA members were beaten and brutalized. White inmates, who had originally banded with the Blacks, were threatened with death and gradually the white inmates withdrew into silence as did a number of Blacks.

One of the original founders of IFA at Atmore in 1972 was Brother Mafundi who now heads the African Peoples Survival Committee in Birmingham. Recently Mafundi commented on the reasons conditions like those at Atmore-Holmon exist.

He noted, "To understand the American Criminal Justice System one must understand the class structure of our society and the institutionalized every racism that permeates every fiber of our society. We live in a society which makes it inevitable that customs and laws of this country reflect the interest and prejudices of the dominant class, or more specifically, the Ruling Class."

Mafundi went on to point out a number of cases of blatant, racist injustices noting cases such as JoAnne Little, Rap Brown, Ruchell Magee, George Jackson and R. Kenneth Edelin.

He went on, "To understand the Criminal Justice System you must understand why and how Rockefeller can make millions in profits and pay no taxes while workers below the poverty level are forced to pay taxes beyond their means."

Mafundi concluded, "To understand the Criminal Justice System we must understand ourselves, for how could such a racist, classist, and barbaric system exist if we didn't allow it to!"

Risky Job Now Vacant

WATER GAP, Pa. — The deteriorating state of the nation's economy was shown in the resignation of a public official in this small town.

Tax collector Bob Spencer announced that he is quitting his job because it is becoming too dangerous.

Spencer, who had only been on the job for about 18 months, stated that "people aren't willing to pay their taxes."

Sources at the Internal Revenue Service stated that since it was announced that former President Richard Nixon failed to pay taxes, a growing number of Americans who are being ripped through the country's tax system which provides loop holes for the rich and hits the lower income person, the hardest hit, are simply refusing to pay their taxes.

Spencer stated that he decided to quit his job after an unwilling taxpayer came to his home and threatened to dynamite the town if Spencer continued his efforts to collect an occupation tax from the unnamed resident.

"That's only one of several I've had to put up with in the past few weeks," Spencer said. "Besides, the job doesn't pay enough to put up with this aggravation."

Update on Charlotte Three Case

On December 11, 1974, a hearing in the case of Jim Grant, T. J. Reddy and Charles Parker was concluded with the judge promising to render a decision before the end of the month. Five months later, no decision had been issued.

The Charlotte Three, militant Black community organizers, had been convicted of burning a horse stable based on the testimony of two paid, professional witnesses. The case has received national attention for several years. Following is an update on the case.

Recently, the judge promised a decision by the end of May, but which has not been announced as the AFRICAN WORLD went to press.

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — Since the long delayed hearing of December 10 and 11, the Charlotte 3 case has suffered from one postponement after another at the hands of the state.

The latest series of stalling tactics began, when the state, due to hand in to the judge their answer to the written brief, prepared by Charlotte 3 attorneys, asked for an extension of time "in order to obtain portions of the federal trial record of James Grant and Benjamin Chavis." But if they really wanted the trial records they could have easily obtained them during the 6 months prior to the hearing. The state, however, gave them a 3 week extension.

The weakness of the state's case was dramatized by the raising of petty, irrelevant issues, including the misquoting of a page number in the record of the federal trial of Grant and Chavis. All of this was pointed out in a supplementary brief filed by the Charlotte 3 attorneys. In the meantime, February passed with no decision issued.

The judge was "too busy" to read the material beforehand and finally got around to reading it on the week of March 24. Then, Judge Sam Ervin, Jr., issued an order to both parties in the case to produce further paperwork, legally termed "finding of facts." By then, it was April 11 and the material was due in by April 18.

On April 15, attorneys for the Charlotte 3 turned in the requested material which was essentially material already in the court records.

Again, state attorneys stalled. Lester Chalmers, also known throughout the state as the KKK's lawyer, allegedly had to be out of the state and therefore couldn't meet the deadline or so he said. They said they needed another 6 weeks. But the judge "put his foot down" and allowed them "only" 4 more weeks of stalling.

May 19. He said he would render a decision the following week.

There is little doubt that the state of North Carolina is trying their best to prolong the unjust imprisonment of the Charlotte 3 and their strategy is essentially the same as it has

been since July 1974, when new trial motions were filed by Charlotte 3 attorneys and a series of delays began.

NEW TRIAL ALREADY PLANNED

The state is already making preparations for a new trial in case the judge rules in favor of the Charlotte 3.

David Washington, one of the "star" witnesses in the case, who was paid \$4,000 (or more) for his testimony, had a 25 year sentence for armed robbery squashed and is suspected of having committed 5 murders in the Charlotte area, has been openly snooping around seeking other possible "witnesses" for hire to testify in another trial for the Charlotte 3.

Meanwhile, Theodore Alfred Hood, the other "star witness" has had long standing murder charges against him dropped at the insistence of state officials connected with the case. It is clear that immunity for prosecution for past or future crimes was part of the payoff for the testimony of the two men.

JIM GRANT PAROLED FROM FEDERAL SENTENCE

While all of the delaying around the Charlotte 3 case was going on, Jim Grant was paroled from federal prison after serving 18 months of a 10 year sentence he was given in another trumped up case. In that case, he was convicted of helping Hood and Washington escape arrest solely on the testimony of the two proven professional witnesses.

Grant was initially taken to Central Prison in Raleigh, N.C., but authorities feared his effectiveness at organizing prisoners, such as he had done in federal prison in Atlanta. Grant was quickly shipped out to a small, isolated road camp in the North Carolina mountains.

Reddy and Parker, the other two defendants, have also been shipped around because of their organizing efforts among inmates. Reddy has led the struggle to build the North Carolina Prisoner's Labor Union. He has been shipped to three different camps in 5 months and may soon be shipped to a 4th.

Jim Grant summed up the situation of the Charlotte 3 and others in a letter to the AFRICAN WORLD. He wrote:

"As the struggle to heighten the consciousness of the masses continues to rise, the ruling class will become more openly fascist in its methods. In the Charlotte 3 case, for instance, accused murderers and wanted criminals are working directly with the state and federal agents to railroad political activists. As the struggle intensifies, the ruling class will become less concerned for appearances and repression will increase."

Grant concludes, "But increased repression will only cause the people to devise more militant, imaginative ways to deal with it."

Iranian Students Condemn Shah's Tour

In the last issue of The AFRICAN WORLD, we looked at Iran, a mid-east outpost of U.S. imperialism. Through our interview with an Iranian professor we briefly presented an insight into Iran, from his

progressive viewpoint. Due to the importance of that country and recent related events that merited our attention, we saw the need to provide further coverage of this strategic country and its courageous

people repressive conditions. In this issue, we interviewed Azad, a representative of the Iranian Students Association (U.S.) and anti imperialist student organization with a long history of open support for the toiling masses of Iran.

WASHINGTON—During the week of May 15, when the Shah of Iran and his wife made a visit to Washington for a state visit, the Iranian Students Association was out in full force to condemn the Shah's visit and demonstrate in protest of the repressive regime of that country.

Azad explained the reasons for the demonstration. "The Shah came to Washington after the total defeat of the U. S. in Vietnam and Indochina, leaving all hopes of imperialism placed on the success of the Persian Gulf area in suppressing the liberation movements. The Shah came to get his new orders. He is not independent he is a total puppet of the U. S. President Ford has repeatedly assured the Shah that they will honor all commitments and will continue their support of the Shah's government in the Persian Gulf. We oppose the Shah's role as servant to the Middle East and gendarme in the Persian Gulf. He is an absolute dictator and murderer of political prisoners. We wanted to show the U. S. people that their government supports the most brutal government in the world."

WHEREVER THE SHAH WENT.....

During the Shah's entire visit, he could not go anywhere without the Iranian students being there also to expose him for all his brutal acts.

When the Shah visited President Ford at the White House on May 15th, there were about 800 student demonstrators across the street in Lafayette Park, surrounded by police on horses and on foot. The students shouted such slogans as "Shah is a U. S. Puppet," "U. S. Out of Persian Gulf," and "Stop Arming Shah's Regime." This demonstration campaign was intensified by repeated protests when the Shah and his wife visited Georgetown University, the Kennedy Center and the Iranian Embassy.

While at Georgetown, where university bestowed an honorary doctorate degree in Humanities upon Empress Farah, the Shah's wife, about 500 students were there to condemn Georgetown for, in Azad words, "honoring murderers." He elaborated, "The Shah has given Georgetown \$11.5 million to finance school programs and this doctorate degree was just bought by the Shah. We could not sit idly by and allow this shameful show to take place without opposition."

At the Kennedy Center the demonstrators were met by 80 policemen "ready to crush the students," said Azad. And later while at the Embassy, the police attacked students, injuring two, and arresting seven. Despite this repression by the state, the students remained firm "to condemn the brutal Shah's visit."

Summarizing the overall outcome of the student's efforts, Azad described it as



IRANIAN STUDENTS, WITH FACES MASKED TO PREVENT detection by the Shah's secret police, protest a recent visit of the Shah to the U.S. to meet with President Gerald Ford.

follows, "Tremendous. It was the most successful action taken by Iranian students in the U. S., as far as I know. We had coverage on the three national TV networks, radio interviews, press conference, stories in newspapers and magazines and broadcast all over the world. We are very proud of our efforts in embarrassing the Shah. This was the effect of long, hard work of Iranian students. This is what we could do to demonstrate the inside story of the Iranian people."

REPRESSION INSIDE IRAN
When asked about some of the conditions inside Iran, Azad said "Horrible—only one word to describe it. People are suffering from not having the basic necessities. Inflation has risen 20 percent and wages in real money are not equal to this increase in inflation. There can be found any kind of disease in Iran and illiteracy is 60 to 70 percent."

He went on to add, "When in the face of abject poverty and worsening living conditions, the Iranian people try to bring about change, they are met with the most ruthless repression carried out by the regime's oppressive apparatus, SAVAK, a 40,000 army of secret agents. The main goal of SAVAK is to keep the people tight. They do anything they want—go in homes of political prisoners, beat their families. They get their orders directly from the Shah, since nothing can be done without his OK."

In Iran the most popular form of repression used by the SAVAK on its 40,000 political prisoners is torture. One informed source revealed that there are basically three groups of prisoners who are tortured: left-wing activists who take part in guerrilla operations, Moslem dissidents opposed to what they regard as religious and repression by the Shah, and middle-class intellectuals who have reportedly criticized the Shah.

This source also stated that in Iran, prisoners face such torture methods as "the sustained flogging of the soles of the feet, extraction of finger and toe nails, electric shock treatment to sexual organs, and thrusting a broken bottle into the anus of prisoners suspended by their wrists from a beam." The report also adds

prisoners claim to have been subjected to psychological torture including "being forced to watch their children savagely mistreated."

Azad continued to say, "the most recent atrocity committed by the Shah's regime was the killing under torture of nine Iranian patriots, who were members of a revolutionary group known as the 'Jazani Group.' They were arrested in 1968 for playing a leading role in organizing a massive demonstration of about 500,000 people. The protest movement was launched in order to air the intense anger of the public generated as a result of the vicious murder of a famous champion wrestler, Gholam Reza Takhti. They were constantly under torture by SAVAK, and finally were murdered two weeks ago." He went on to explain that this murder was only a first in a new wave of repression by the Shah's brutal regime. "The fate of prisoners is in real jeopardy and at any moment we are waiting for other comrades to be killed."

There are no forms of freedom or expression against the government in Iran. A recent example of this is the Shah's personal decision to abolish the so-called two-party system (the 'Yes Party' and the 'Of Course Party'). "He combines them into one party to control any resistance or movement against him, even if reactionary," said Azad.

STUDENT MOVEMENT REPRESSED

Even the student movement in Iran suffers severe repression. In February, many students and their professor were beaten and imprisoned when police entered the classroom to arrest a classmate and the students resisted. Also the Iranian universities have been the scene of police attacks and arrests when students staged demonstrations to commemorate the anniversary of three students murdered by police in 1953.

"The Iranian people have a long history of struggle against colonialism," concluded Azad. "Despite the inhuman terror and repression the revolutionary movement in Iran has encountered, they have shown perseverance and a spirit unable to be crushed."

One Million Youths Locked Up Each Year

CHICAGO—A survey by the Justice Department revealed that each year ONE MILLION youths under the age of 18 are locked up in some type of penal confinement. Of this number 80,000 are sentenced to long terms in juvenile prisons. Several thousands more are confined in adult jails.

The survey revealed that only about 5,000 convicted youths are released to open door counseling centers or foster homes despite the fact that such programs have a high rate of success among youths.

"Indifference" and "tradition" were the reasons cited for youths being imprisoned rather than given an opportunity to develop outside prison walls. "Indifference" to the plight of young people and adherence to

destructive "tradition" by officials in 46 states (4 states send most youths to outside programs) is not just a coincidence. Such treatment stems from the ruling bourgeois ideology of this society. LAW of the ruling class AND ORDER to protect its interests has no respect for people not even children and teenagers.

The report noted that imprisoned youth suffer "brutality and deterioration." Several weeks ago when inmates at the D. C. Jail staged a rebellion one of their demands was that officials stop placing youths in lock-up with hardened adult inmates.

Rebellions in many other prisons have included similar demands. Seldom have officials heeded the demands of concerned inmates.

Letter From Florida Death Row

The state of North Carolina leads the nation, by a wide margin in the number of inmates on Death Row. The state of Florida is second in the number of death row inmates. Following are excerpts from a letter received by The AFRICAN WORLD from some inmates on Florida's Death Row in Starke, Florida.

"The men of Florida's death row send the people revolutionary greetings.

"This brief letter is to convey a link from the survival chain which we on death row have created to support the movement to abolish the death penalty.

"It is our belief that capital punishment is predicated on and enforced for capitalist interest, that our victimization is the result of living in a society

where crime is rampant but crippled man with no funds buy justice—suffer legal retributions.

"This fact is made obvious when one considers the discriminatory application of the death sentence—only the poor suffer it. By this alone it becomes a people's issue, one which demands action for survival.

"We believe the survival chain can be the restraining factor to oppressive issues that its strength lies within the people's will. In the interests of a better society, we ask the people to support the survival chain so that the people's right to live can be preserved. In our behalf, write the Committee at P. O. Box 267, Beansville, N. Y. 12409—Our lives depend on it."

Typical Letter Reflects Struggle For Justice

The following letter was received by the AFRICAN WORLD shortly before we were scheduled to go to press. It is a typical example of the type of justice experienced by hundreds of thousands of poor, struggling people throughout the country.

GREETINGS:

I, James Cantrell appeal to public for assistance concerning my case. I am an indigent black man presently confined in Union County, Monroe, North Carolina, unit 4550. To me, this prison is the closest thing to death you could possibly imagine.

I have a 18-20 year sentence for assault with a deadly weapon, inflicting bodily injury with intent to kill. I am a crippled man with no funds from any source whatsoever. The man I shot is a convicted

murderer and is walking around in sound health. I am physically handicapped and shot him only because I feared for my life.

I am not afraid to pay for my action, but 18 to 20 years to me seem harsh, cruel, unjust and discriminatory.

I was tried before an unlistening judge. My attorney showed no interest in my case, he really did a sloppy job. There are so many discrepancies in my case. The way I have been railroaded in court should not happen to no man. To make matters worse, the prison administration expects an inmate to take cruel and unusual punishment with a smile.

Who can I turn to? I am not asking for anything more than a fair trial with proper defense before a judge who will listen.

Yours Truly,
James Cantrell

★★★★★

AFRICAN WORLD RESOURCE CENTER

★★★★★

— films —

TEACH OUR CHILDREN (The Attica Film)—A powerful film study of the Sept., 1971 Attica prison rebellion. A detailed probe into the rebellion and the vicious assault that left 29 dead and hundreds wounded, hostages and inmates alike. 35 min. Black and White. \$45.

A LUTA CONTINUA (The Struggle Continues)—A photo exhibition on the Liberation struggles in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola. All photos and maps are mounted and ready for display. 35 photos and maps. Black and White. \$10.

REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY—Traces the history and development of Zionism and shows its role in producing the present crisis in the Middle East. Explains the Israeli policy of removal of the Palestinian people from their homes and of the use of the land to build parking lots for Zionist tourists coming to Israel. A clear definition of the problems of the Palestinian people. 15 min. Black and White. \$15.

ON STRIKE—(The story of the San Francisco State College Student Strike)—Black students at San Francisco State College decided that it was past time for the university to be relevant to the community which surrounded it. The students issued a set of 12 demands, which were refused by the administration, setting off the longest student strike in the history of this country. At the high point of the strike, students, faculty and community took a united position against a reactionary administration which refused to open the school up to serve the community. 30 min. Black and White. \$25.

WEST AFRICA. ANOTHER VIETNAM—A documentary on the work of Amilcar Cabral and the PAIGC to liberate the people of Guinea-Bissau from the grip of Portuguese colonialism and to rebuild a stable society. 30 min. Black and White. \$35.

DUMPING GROUNDS—An inside look at the day to day reality of life for Blacks in the "illegal" white minority ruled nation of South Africa. This film, was shot without the permission of the South African from the urban areas back to the "bush" in order to make the areas around the cities "tidy white." 30 min. Black and White. \$35.

BREAKING THE CHAINS OF OPPRESSION—(African Liberation Day '72)—This film records one of the largest mass demonstrations by Black people in this country since the time of Marcus Garvey. Over 55,000 Black people across this country from various walks of life, stood together on a day in world that imperialism, capitalism, and racism would be given no rest or shelter in the Black community. 35. 35 min. Color.

— Pamphlets —

DETROIT TO DURBAN—Black Workers' Common Struggle by the Black Workers Organizing Committee.

This pamphlet describes the conditions of virtual slavery which South African workers must face on a daily basis and which in recent years have given rise to a wave of massive strikes which have shocked the white minority government. It also describes the role of the over 100 U. S. corporations which exploit workers both in South Africa and the United States. 25c.

can market. Before World War II, most Latin American armies obtained their equipment, training and military doctrine from the European powers.

The United States inherited the market during and after the war principally because Europe had no arms to sell. Europe, in turn, regained ground during the 1960's when the U.S. defense industry had all it could do to supply the U.S. effort in Vietnam.

Much of the U.S.-built equipment supplied to Latin America in the postwar period was delivered free under the Military Assistance Program (MAP). During most of the Cold War period, the U.S. saw its principal task as strengthening the hemisphere defenses against external, presumably Soviet, attack.

After the Cuban revolution, however, the basis of military and abruptly shifted to internal security. Helicopters, armored personnel carriers and close-support aircraft replaced tanks, artillery and fighter planes on the list of armaments furnished by the U.S.

Administration and defense industry spokesmen now blame misguided liberal legislators for arms sales restrictions, but the policy actually originated in the Kennedy administration's faith that economic reform and counter-insurgency could prevent revolution in the Third World.

STATEMENT OF UNITY The February First Movement. Outlines the history of FFM, an anti-imperialist Black student organization. Gives a brief, yet factual analysis of the present crisis of imperialism and presents the organization's program for struggle against it. Must reading for all progressive students. 25c.

THE ENERGY CRISIS AND THE REAL CRISIS BEHIND IT by the United Front Press.

Is the so-called "energy crisis" over? Why did the big oil companies show record profits during the crisis? Did the Arabs cause the "energy crisis"? These and other questions about the so-called "energy crisis" are answered in this pamphlet. It also gives a description of the worldwide resistance movement developing against the oil monopolies. 75c.

FOOD PRICE BLACKMAIL—Who's Behind the High Cost of Eating?

Using both written text and comic type illustration this pamphlet examines the role of agri-business corporations in keeping the price of food out of the reach of most people. Debunks the myth that the increased wages of workers are the blame for the high price of food. Shows that a few large corporations control 80 percent of the U. S. food production. 50c.

THE OPIUM TRAIL—Heroin and Imperialism by Com. of Concerned Asian Scholars. Covers the history of heroin in the U. S. and the "new slavery" of the poor in the U.S. centers. Shows how U. S. imperialists and their local puppet generals have developed the opium and heroin trade in Southeast Asia. 50c.

Good Times
For Some

LONDON, England — it seems that not everybody in the world is affected by the worsening economic conditions in the capitalist system.

As usual, under capitalism, there is a group of people who continue to live well and "high off the hog" while the majority of people suffer and struggle to get by.

Recently Rolls-Royce announced the releasing of its latest model, a two-door luxury car which costs \$70,200. The firm also announced that the car was already sold out for at least a year to come.

Sight unseen, 120 very wealthy people who "demand the best" ranging from the Shah of Iran to American businessmen who wished to remain anonymous, filed orders for the car.

The car which is called the Camargue, named after a region in France, will get about 14 miles per gallon and will do speeds up to 120 miles per hour.

The new model will feature door to door carpeting, air conditioning, quadraphonic stereo, leather-upholster interior which is walnut-paneled.

A Rolls official stated that the new car contains more engineering and electronic sophistication than other cars. The car is supposed to think for itself, even tightening the passengers' seat belts on tight turns.

CASE OF THE PEOPLE VS STANDARD OIL by the Pacific Counseling Service.

Examines Standard Oil's empire in the U. S. as well as Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Shows Standard's role in the Indochina War, union busting and the destruction of the environment. 75c.

FROM WALL STREET TO WATERGATE—The Money Behind Nixon, by NACLA.

Documented expose of Nixon, Mitchell, Stans, Colson and Co's dirty tricks and the big money interests whom they represented. 75c.

INTERNATIONAL RUN-AWAY SHOPS—United Front Press explains why U. S. companies are moving abroad.

This pamphlet examines the reasons why so many American companies are having their products made in other countries and the effect of this action on the workers in this country. It gives examples of successful (and unsuccessful) attempts to stop runaway shops. 50c.

THE INCREDIBLE ROCKY by NACLA.

Short history of the Rockefeller family in comic but factual form. Describes the ruthless tactics the Rockefellers have used in establishing their economic wealth and power, the corporate, financial and governmental networks they control and how the Rockefellers use their power to expand their empire at the expense of people around the world. 75c.

— poster —

BUILD THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST STUDENT MOVEMENT—A handsomely done poster which illustrates the current crisis of imperialism and shows students in action against it. \$1.

— button —

AIN'T GONA LET NOBODY TURN US AROUND FFM button in red, black and green. Carries the motto of the organization. 50c.

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ISSUES CLEAR, AND EXPLOITATION CAN NO LONGER
BE DISGUISED."
Kwame Nkrumah**

Latin
American
Arms

(cont'd from pg. 7)

standable desires for modern arms." Saying our neighbors to the south viewed arms sales restrictions with "natural resentment," Rockefeller called for a change in policy.

This view was echoed later that year when assistant secretary of state Charles Meyer told a Senate subcommittee "Latin Americans have become puzzled and even suspicious of our motives." Meyer said the U.S. restrictions were futile, as European countries were only too glad to sell arms.

More recent administration statements stress the balance of payments deficit and the political influence that goes along with sales of sophisticated weaponry. As Defense Secretary James Schlesinger put it, "The degree of influence of the arms supplier is potentially substantial, and typically, those relationships are long enduring."

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political cook book

THE STATE

U.S. imperialism is in the midst of crisis. Recession, coupled with inflation, has caused the capitalist class to try to thrust the burden of this crisis onto the backs of the U.S. working class. But the working class, through strikes and demonstrations, is showing its willingness to fight back. However, the lesson that we have learned from the struggles of the thirties and middle sixties is that the ruling class resorts to using the oppressive power of the state to destroy the militancy of the movement. Therefore, it is very important that we understand the function and characteristics of the State.

In a class society like the United States, the State has two functions: At home the function (and its main one) is to safeguard the existing political order and to suppress the resistance of other classes opposed to the dominant class in the economy.

Its second function is to extend the territory of the ruling class at the expense of other countries. The State has two basic characteristics. The first is that of the territorial principle of organizing the population. This isn't just a principle of dividing people into territorial units. It's a principle of subordinating the population of a territory to the authority of the State. Although the division of people according to territory existed under primitive communalism, this division was based upon kinship, while territory was secondary. But under the organization of the State, the territory principle becomes the primary one while the principle of kinship is secondary.

The second characteristic is that of public power. This is a social authority not immediately identified with the entire population. The characteristic of public power is as follows:

- (1) The existence of a special category of people whose chief or sole function is the management of social affairs. This group of people constitute the apparatus of government.
- (2) The existence of a special apparatus of coercion, an apparatus for exerting compulsion over the will of other people. This apparatus consists of the army, police, an intelligence apparatus, and a system of punitive organs, the prisons, the courts and similar institutions.
- (3) The collection of material resources from the population in the form of taxes for the upkeep of the apparatus of the government and coercion.

The State first appeared when the society broke up into classes and became a tool of the dominant class to rule all other classes and strata in society. But bourgeois apologists, in the fields of law and sociology, try to conceal the class essence of the state. They try to present the state as an instrument operating in the interests of the whole nation.

Hence, the State is defined as an instrument for the maintenance of law and order, "a body for governing the country, and a system of regulating life. However, all such definitions concentrate only on the external aspects of the state and obscure the internal class essence of the state.

In reality, the State is a vehicle for holding class struggle in check. Engels explained it this way: "...the state arose from the need to hold class antagonisms in check, but as it arose, at the same time, in the midst of the conflict of these classes, it is as a rule, the state of the most powerful, economically dominant class, and thus acquires new means of holding down and exploiting the oppressed class." And the main vehicle for accomplishing this oppression is a standing army and the police.

Thus, the army and the police are the chief instruments of state power for the ruling class. Therefore, it is very important that we understand that the intelligence apparatus, the police and the army, do not exist for our benefit.

However, the ruling class puts forth the line that these institutions exist for the protection of national security, which would mean that they were for all our



A DEMONSTRATOR INJURED DURING A MASSIVE demonstration of Chinese-Americans, protesting police brutality in Chinatown, N.Y.

Police Captain Transferred After Chinese-Americans Protest

NEW YORK (LNS)—After two massive demonstrations protesting police brutality in New York's Chinatown, the commanding officer of the Chinatown precinct was transferred to another district on May 23. The dismissal had been one of the principal demands of the Chinese community.

More than 20,000 Chinese-Americans marched through Chinatown to City Hall on May

12 and on May 19 to protest discrimination and harassment of Chinese and other minorities and to call for an end to police brutality. The demonstrations were sparked by the police beating of a young Chinese-American, Peter Yew, on April 26.

Another key demand of the community, the dismissal of the two officers that attacked Yew, has not as yet been met.

Postal Workers Reject Work Speed-up

In Kokomo, Indiana, Postal workers united recently to kill a plan that called for firing some 15,000 letter carriers. The Kokomo Plan (named after the town) was devised by management to get rid of 15,000 letter carriers and make the remaining workers do longer and harder hours. This plan called for 12 to 14 hour routes to be performed in 8 hours, carrying a penalty of suspension or dismissal for those workers who didn't comply to this rule.

Before the plan ever got off the ground, angry letter carriers, in a meeting of their local Branch 36, voted to strike if the plan was ever implemented.

ment anywhere. To reinforce this threat, the NALC (National Association of Letter Carriers) also declared it would go out. With this imminent danger present, the bosses had no choice but to back off implementing their plan.

Showing an ever growing workers' awareness of his oppressive conditions, one letter carrier commented, "We have got to watch out—management is always trying to pretend there's a 'quota' to be worked on. They only want to do one thing—get rid of our jobs and squeeze more work out of us."

benefit. But this is not the case as we know.

At the height of the anti-war and Black liberation movements in the 60s, all of the above institutions were used to weaken these movements. Similar efforts are now being undertaken against the growing revolutionary forces in the workers movement.

It is also important for us to understand that, contrary to what Black and liberal politicians put forth, the elected official route is not the route to alleviate the oppressive conditions of the masses of people in this country. This is due to the fact that it is not possible for one arm of the state, the political apparatus to be used against the interest of the ruling class. As we explained above, the army and the police are the chief instruments of state power.

So unless the masses of the people are armed in protection and have won elements of the army and police to our side, the ruling class will use the army and police to destroy the revolutionary forces. The case of Chile is a case in point. It is also an example of how the second function of the state operates.

Therefore, it is very important that the revolutionary forces in the workers and national liberation movements seek, through their education efforts, to destroy the myth that the state stands above class antagonisms. They must continually point out how the state is designed to safeguard the economic system of capitalism which is based upon class and national oppression. These forces must also point out that when the workers seize state power, they will use state power to abolish exploitation of man by man.

South Korea's Godfather Gulf

SAN FRANCISCO—The revelation that Gulf Oil Corporation contributed more than \$4 million to the last two political campaigns of South Korean military dictator Park Chung Hee came as no surprise to veteran observers of that Asian country.

Gulf, which is the largest single foreign investor in South Korea, owns a 50 percent interest in the 215,000 barrel per day oil refinery at Ulsan. Gulf's 1963 investment in the refinery—the largest in Korea—was the first major direct foreign investment in South Korea by a large multinational firm.

Gulf was allowed to purchase its original 25 percent interest in the refinery for a mere \$5 million, and realized more than \$10 million in profits in the four years between 1965 and 1969. In addition, Gulf has profited as the sole supplier of crude oil to the giant refinery and pocketed the interest on a long-term loan made to its Korean partner.

Gulf Oil president B. R. Dorsey, who revealed the political contributions in testimony before a Senate subcommittee, is also president of the U. S. Korea Economic Council. That Council—made up of more than 100 U. S. corporations—was formed to stimulate more U. S. trade and investment in South Korea. Without the continued support of foreign banks and industrial corporations, the hard-pressed Park regime would face an insoluble economic crisis.

While Gulf's "illicit" campaign contributions captured headlines, a recent move by a consortium of American banks to shore up the Park regime passed relatively unnoticed. A syndicate to lend South Korea \$200 million necessary to survive a grave balance of payments crisis was formed with the aggressive support of some of America's largest banks, including Chase Manhattan, First National City Bank, Bank of America, and Crocker Citizens Bank.

Salaries Soar

NEW YORK—The 1974 super-profits of the oil companies have also showed in oil executives' salaries. Texaco chairperson Maurice Granville for instance, received total cash payments of \$461,000 in 1974—up 68 percent from \$274,000 of the year before.

Biggest pay boosts went to the officers of Texaco and Chevron, both partners in the Arabian American Oil Company, the world's largest.

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African Liberation Day In Photos

