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Capitalism Puts The Sting On Students

Cutback Crisis Hits Education

Students returning to most campuses in the U. S. this fall will be paying the largest tuition increases in U. S. history, according to a study by the National Student Lobby.

Tuition increases and a number of other factors are combining to take higher education increasingly out of the reach of millions of youths in this country.

Private colleges are rapidly losing their past subsidies of "gifts" from capitalist enterprises. Public colleges, financed mainly by tax dollars from state and federal government, are finding their budgets slashed as the government rechannels funds to prop up dying capitalist enterprises.

The deepening crisis of imperialism is at the base of these developments. The basic function of the educational system under U.S. monopoly capitalism is to train intellectuals and skilled workers who will take their place in the class structure of society to help perpetuate the monopolist rule. Now the cost of this training to the bourgeoisie is increasingly coming under their scrutiny.

In time of capitalist "prosperity" the ruling class considers it economically and politically advantageous to train large numbers of people in various fields. But in times of crisis - and crisis is a reoccurring and escalating phenomena under capitalism - the ruling class limits access to education.

In short, the change in economic conditions - a change brought about by the exploitation inherent in capitalism - prompts a change in bourgeois educational policy resulting in fewer students, more selective curriculum and greater centralization of the educational process.

Recently Nelson Rockefeller stated that New York City should solve part of its budget crisis by forcing students in the New York City College system to pay high tuition fees. The fact is that the Rockefeller personal wealth could finance the education for every college age youth in the country.

The ruling class effort to limit access to education has resulted in a number of schemes to shift the burden to the backs of students, faculty and workers.

TUITION RISES IN 37 STATES

The most prevalent trend has been tuition increases. Tuition for the school year 1975-76 has been raised in 37 states averaging 8 percent. This is the largest average increase in history.

It is estimated that tuition will rise 40 percent over the next four years making a four-year education at private colleges in the neighborhood of \$60,000 and \$30,000 at public colleges.

For example, at Univ. of N.C. at Charlotte tuition was raised \$200.00 and at George Washington Univ. Medical School it rose \$1500.00. This will effectively close off the already limited access to schools by students from working class and middle income families.

At Princeton it works this way. "The proposed \$625 tuition increase that students at Princeton University are being forced to pay can only be seen as an attack on the people of low and middle income backgrounds. This increase creates an additional financial burden on students' families who are saving, sacrificing, and scraping together every available cent to pay the present cost of tuition, at a time of



INCREASINGLY, STUDENTS ACROSS THE COUNTRY ARE PROTESTING TUITION INCREASES which many students will face this fall.

economic crisis when inflation is up 12 percent, the highest since World War II, and when real wages have fallen 5 percent.

It is right in line with the current trend in colleges throughout this country to phase out, decrease, or limit the number of low income, blacks and other students who need financial assistance and accept those from prep-schools who can pay their way." (excerpt of a speech by FFM at a tuition increase rally.)

REDUCTION IN FINANCIAL AID

Tuition hikes are generally accompanied by a decrease in availability of financial aid. This takes many forms. On a national level there is a move spearheaded by Ford to decrease the educational subsidies by 12 percent. This would in effect mean a 24 percent decrease in aid to education in real terms given the 12 percent inflation.

Secondly, eligibility standards, as calculated by the College Testing Service, are being raised ostensibly to coincide with the "rise in the standard of living."

This would raise the amount of money a family would have to contribute to a student's education at a time when real wages are plummeting and unem-

ployment is increasing at an alarming rate.

Thirdly, banks which have traditionally provided "aid" in the form of profit making loans, have announced plans to cut-back on the availability of student loans because they are not yielding the expected profits banks envisioned they would.

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THE RECENT ALSC MEETING INVOLVED MANY LONG HOURS OF DEBATE AND DISCUSSION before a compromise proposal was accepted.

ALSC Future Debated

After two days of intensive debate over proposals for the future of the African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC), delegates from 16 local chapters united on a compromise proposal creating a Continuations Committee with responsibilities for hammering out decisions about ALSC's future.

Approximately 200 participants and voting delegates attended the two-day national meeting on Aug. 18 and 17, in Washington, D.C.

ALSC was formed in 1972, after the first African Liberation Day demonstration. The 1972 demonstration was organized by an umbrella coordinating committee which initially shied away from a permanent organizational structure.

During the summer of 1974, ALSC convened a national meeting of Black activists to debate the question of what course should the Black liberation movement take in the struggle against racism and imperialism. That meeting helped spark a year of sharp, significant debate which saw a large number of activists reevaluate and shift their ideological stance. The year also saw the emergence of several new organizational forms. Overall, the ideological debates and struggle have been healthy and have added greatly to the forward motion of the revolutionary movement in this country.

The recent national ALSC meeting was designed to deal with the question of the future of ALSC as an organization given the change in conditions since 1972.

PROPOSALS

Eight proposals concerning the ALSC's future were submitted and debated. They came from two national organizations - The Revolutionary Workers Congress, Marxist-Leninist (RWC), The Revolutionary Workers League, Marxist-Leninist (RWL), and from six local ALSC chapters - Baltimore, Atlanta, Newark, D.C., New York and Philadelphia. All other ALSC locals stated positions although they submitted no formal proposals.

The proposals were introduced after a morning session of local summations which revealed that locals differed greatly in scope and focus of work, character of membership, style of work, ideological and political unity and consistency of work.

There were three major trends among the proposals and positions with a wide variety of lines and analyses used to support the positions.

MAINTAIN ALSC WITH INTERNATIONAL FOCUS

One trend, supported in proposals from RWC, Newark, N.Y. and Baltimore, called for ALSC to continue as a national organization with primary focus on support work for African liberation movements. Proposals of this position offered a variety of supportive arguments. One argument was that disbandment of ALSC was tantamount to liquidation of the national question. Another argument was that ALSC should continue to "work along traditional lines" because such work continues to be very effective. Other delegates held that given the increasing threat of fascism and a third world war, ALSC will be an important formation to help develop "internationalism" among people in this country.

However, proposals supporting this position differed, as did most proposals generally, on other questions such as: what level of ideological unity should be maintained, whether ALSC should remain all-Black or become multi-national, what structure should be developed and should ALSC initiate domestic struggles or limit itself to support efforts.

MAINTAIN ALSC WITH A DOMESTIC FOCUS

A second trend, supported in proposals from Atlanta and one delegation from Philadelphia (there were contending delegations from both Philadelphia and Newark), called for ALSC to focus on domestic work while continuing to do international support work. One argument was that building ALSC as an organization with a Black united front character was an important tactic in building the multi-national United Front against Imper-

ialism. Another argument was that ALSC continues to be a key formation in the revolutionary struggle in this country and is needed to bring more forces into conscious struggle against imperialism.

ALSC SHOULD DISBAND AS A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

A third trend supported in proposals from RWL and D.C., called for ALSC to disband as a national organization with each local chapter deciding the most appropriate forms for struggle and international support work, given the conditions of that local.

The D.C. proposal pointed to a variety of contradictions arising out of intensive local work in which ALSC was not the most effective form to carry out that work. D.C. is one of the largest, most active local chapters.

The RWL proposal argued that both internal and external factors have combined to make ALSC no longer the most effective formation for international support work or domestic work. The RWL noted that while ALSC has a significant international reputation, most locals are currently small and in most cases, not consistently active. It was argued that most ALSC locals are characterized by Marxist-Leninist or anti-imperialist organizations and collectives who reflect the various different lines on every major question facing the revolutionary movement. RWL argued that there is not presently enough unity among these forces to make ALSC effective on a national level. The proposal emphasized that international support work should continue, but can most effectively be carried out under ad hoc or coalition structures under current conditions.

It was also pointed out that international issues, such as Angola and Zimbabwe increasingly cannot be approached with a simplistic analysis, but rather demand an analysis of social imperialism, neo-colonialism, socialism and other questions ALSC may have been able to blur over in 1972.

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CONAKRY, Guinea — Guinean president, Sekou Toure, in months have broken a decade of isolation and undertaken a series of diplomatic visits and consultations involving several of his neighbors. Toure has begun to undertake a more active role in West African politics.

Toure is a very influential figure in Africa, because of the progressive stances he has taken against the forces of imperialism. Toure said

the time for struggle is not over, but it still has a need for a relentless struggle against neocolonialism and imperialism.

Toure has rejoined the Organization of Senegalese River States and met with the presidents of Senegal, Gambia, Liberia, Nigeria, Ghana and Ivory Coast. Guinea has also renewed diplomatic relations with France after 10 years of no relation with its former colonizer.

LIBREVILLE, Gabon —

The West African nation of Gabon has angrily denied U.S. press reports alleging the payment of bribes by an American oil company to Gabonese leaders. Ashland Oil Company revealed payments to "high Gabonese officials" in a recent report to the Security and Exchange Commission.

The company said the payments, totaling nearly \$200,000 in 1972, were requirements for doing

business in the country and that officials said they were for "social welfare and public purposes."

Other criticisms of the country's policies have centered on its violation of U.N. sanctions against white ruled Rhodesia. President Bonzo has confirmed Gabon's trade ties with that country. It is also alleged that airplanes brought in the U.S. - supposedly for Gabon - have ended up in the Rhodesian airlines fleet.

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique —

Samora Machel, president of Mozambique, recently announced that Mozambique will begin to redistribute land to rid the country of unequal land allocation. Other developments in the country include: outlawing of prostitution in the country and women and men associated with it are being retrained. Thousands of former prostitutes are studying to be teachers and nurses; naming three whites and one woman to the 18 member cabinet.

FRELIMO vice president,

Marcelino Dos Santos, has been named the minister of development and economic planning and the former prime minister of the transitional government, Joaquim Chissano, will become the minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Abolishment of Ranks in the military of the New African nation, because they create feelings of animosity towards others, bigmanism and ambition. Machel stated that ranks caused too many unnecessary contradictions.

COMORA ISLANDS —

Since early July, when the tiny Comoro Islands off the east coast of Africa, declared independence, their status remains uncertain. A verbal confrontation has developed between France, who still claims the island of Mayotte, and the New Comora government,

charges the French government with desires to build a navy base on the Indian Ocean Base there. Despite African protests, France says that it will not withdraw the riot troops it sent to Mayotte. The Comoroan independence declaration has won wide support in Africa.

WHAT IS FFM?

The February First Movement is an anti-imperialist Black student organization which has come together in an effort to help build the anti-imperialist student movement in this country. FFM activities will center on the following areas of work: students struggles for the right to quality education, support for the struggles of workers, support for community struggles, struggles against racism and all forms of national oppression, support for the struggle of women and support for national liberation movements in Africa, Asia, Middle East, Caribbean and Latin America.

Community Reacts

Student Slain by N.J. Police Officer

On July 15, an 18 year old black youth was murdered by an off-duty policeman, in East Orange, N.J. In light of the incident, literally hundreds of community residents have come forward to express their concern, anger and indignation at this particular incident and police brutality in general.

Derek Humphrey, an honor student, scheduled to enter college this fall, was killed by Robert Tanfield, after a near accident with James Tanfield, the police officer's father.

An argument broke out between Humphrey and the elder Tanfield, at which point Robert Tanfield emerged from the house with his service revolver in his rear pocket, and shot Humphrey at close range, through the closed window of his car.

The next day Tanfield was removed from radio patrol and placed in an administrative position pending investigation.

The brutal slaying of young Humphrey has unleashed a storm of protest in East Orange. Various meetings were held by citizens in response to the incident. Petitions were circulated demanding justice for Derek Humphrey. Hundreds of people attended the City Council meeting the following week forcing the Mayor and the Council to put out a position. Due to protest of enraged citizens and community leaders Tanfield was finally suspended without pay on July 19.

A coalition to end police brutality was formed which sponsored a memorial demonstration and rally for Derek Humphrey and other victims of police brutality, in spite of opposition by the Mayor and members of the city council. The coalition included, Concerned Citizens of East Orange, an organization of community people which grew out of demand of community residents "to bring a rapid and complete end to police brutality." NAACP, Congress of African People, Black Panther Party, and the February First Movement.

It was noted that this was the first time that a demonstration of this type was held in East

Orange. It is becoming clearer to the people that if we don't organize, this incident and others like it can happen again and again. As repression rises so must the strength of our unity and organization.

Nearly 200 people marched from Martens Stadium to City Hall, where their five demands were presented. The demands included:

1. That Tanfield be jailed immediately and held without bail.

2. Psychological testing periodically for all police officers.

3. A civilian review board free of city administration.

4. Resignation of Police Chief Daher.

5. Abolishment of the Board of Police Commissioners.

In the course of struggle, a number of lessons are being learned by the people of East Orange. Not only about what happened to Derek Humphrey but also why police brutality exists? The nature of the society we live in? the role and responsibility of public officials? and the rights of citizens to assemble and petition government?

CORRECT IDEAS DEVELOP IN STRUGGLE WITH

INCORRECT IDEAS

Basically these ideas can be summed up as two ways of looking at the world, two views on the question of right and wrong, as one lady stated at the city council meeting. The fact that these are two views is not accidental, this is but a reflection of the class struggle between the oppressing ruling class and the oppressed and exploited masses.

One view, the view of the Mayor, the majority of City Councilmen, the Board of Police Commissioners, and a number of other people has been the "no struggle" view. This view is one of conciliation. It exhorts the people not to demonstrate or hold meetings; it sees the incident as an isolated event that just happened to occur. If we'd just be cool, they say, await the decisions of the court and hold out for due process, everything will come out in the wash.

In sum, this view betrays the real interest of the people,



MEMBERS OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY RESPOND MILITANTLY TO THE DEADLY PRESENCE OF "trigger-happy" policemen on the streets.

distorts the role of the police in society, denies the necessity for mass action and urges reliance on the courts and legal institutions. Liberal politicians propagate illusions about bourgeois democracy and attempt to blur the class contradictions in society.

The other view is the correct view. It is the view held by the masses of people — the 1500 people who attended various meetings in the first week, the hundreds of people who protested against police brutality, the one that gathered hundreds of petitions demanding that Tanfield be arrested.

It is the view of struggle that develops and deepens in opposition to the first view. It demanded that the Mayor and the City Council tell the truth about the situation and stop distorting reality and intimidating people with statements like "you will prejudice the case." This view saw the Humphrey incident as a general problem facing Black and third world people everywhere, throughout the country. It was based on the reality that

this could happen tomorrow to my son, daughter, brother, sister, wife, husband, etc.

This view recognized that the question was not simply of a white policeman shooting a Black youth, but one of any policeman killing any youth. It demanded that the truth must be sought from facts, and the fact that Derek Humphrey was an honor student and fine young man in every aspect gave it additional strength. It is the view of the new, rising in struggle against the old. That is why the struggle has been so sharp, and that is why we must march forward boldly because our view is the view of the bright future.

ROLE OF POLICE

The U.S. is a capitalist class society, in which profit and private property reigns over the needs of human beings. Careful study of the history of this country will demonstrate this fact without a doubt and that the daily struggle that goes on in this society is between the few capitalist and the masses of people, the working class and oppressed

nationalities such as Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, and Native Americans.

The police are a part of the state apparatus which includes the courts, laws, police, and army that serve to maintain the rule of the capitalists. Their main role is to hold back the struggle of the masses particularly. In this period, as the economic crisis deepens, the attacks by the police on striking workers, on youth (the Humphrey case and many other incidents like this) across the country is on the rise.

On the other hand, the police continue to increase their counter-revolutionary techniques with the most modern and up to date space equipment. Movies channeled in an earlier period to a number of social service programs, now facing cutbacks are now channeled to the police under the guise of Safe Streets Acts and other bills. Veterans are recruited directly from the army to join police forces in cities throughout the [Cont'd on pg. 9]

Trigger Happy Cops Slay Four Blacks



MANY POLICE DEPARTMENTS HAVE INSTITUTED PROGRAMS to improve their images, while building arsenals and devising new means of suppressing the people.

Over 1000 Black people marched to the courthouse to take part in a rally protesting the slaying of a young Black man who was murdered by a state patrolman in Hodges, a small town here.

The march was sponsored by the Greenwood-Ninety-Six chapter of the NAACP which had coordinated and organized several mass meetings over the previous month in protest of the killing of Ron Morton who was killed by highway patrolman, J. R. Stevenson, following a high speed chase through Greenwood.

Although appeared that the city of Greenwood might not permit the march to take place, the people were firm in their decision that the march would be held, regardless of the city's action. The city backed down at the last minute and issued the necessary parade permit enabling the march to take place on

schedule.

This protest was the third action organized by the NAACP chapters in and around this area in response to the cold-blooded killing of Morton. Two other rallies, one in Greenwood and one in Hodges organized by the Abbeville County NAACP chapter, were held and attended by well over 500 persons each. At the rally in Hodges, petitions were circulated by the Abbeville County NAACP president, supporting the requests by NAACP officials for an investigation by Governor Jim Edwards and state Attorney General David McLeod, into the shooting.

The rallies and marches reflected a growing belief among Black people in the Greenwood area in particular and in South Carolina in general that "open season on niggers" has been unofficially declared by law enforcement

agencies all over the state.

Morton's death was the fourth killing of a Black man by white law enforcement officials in two months. The state NAACP has spoken out a number of times against these slayings and state Director, Isaac Williams has called for a general conference between elected officials and leaders of the Black community to try to stop this growing trend of trigger-happy, racist policemen. Williams had spoken out and criticized the refusal of coroner juries to indict the killers of Emmanuel Fogle, of Orangeburg and Thomas E. Miller of Conway and of a Black man in Moncks Corner, S.C., earlier this month.

Because of the pressure and the demand for action by the Black people of the Greenwood area, a coroner's inquest was held and it was decided, after a [Cont'd on pg. 9]



INSPIRE OF ATTEMPTS TO PRESENT HIMSELF AS A friend of the working class Guyanese, Prime Minister Forbes Burnham (above with X) is really continuing oppression under capitalism.

NEWS IN BRIEF

OKLA. PRISON BARS TYPEWRITER AS "SUBVERSIVE" MCALISTER, Okla.

All typewriters at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary in McAlester, Oklahoma, were seized during June because, as the prison warden told the Daily Oklahoman, "they can be instruments to encourage subversive influence."

"They have been turned into a dangerous mechanical device," said Warden Richard Crips, who was appointed warden last November after a long military career.

Crips claims that no prisoner mail is censored, in accordance with recent federal court orders. However, he explains that he decided to confiscate the typewriters after intercepting letters from prisoners to "communist and other subversive groups." Crips would not identify the groups, but said some were as far away as New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, and were "Marxist-oriented."

"It's unconstitutional," one prisoner protested to the Oklahoman. "They're stripping us of everything that rightfully belongs to us."

BLACK WORKERS OPPOSE BOORSTIN AS LIBRARY OF CONGRESS HEAD

NEW YORK (Guardian-LNS) — Opposition to President Ford's nomination of historian Daniel J. Boorstin for chief librarian at the Library of Congress, is growing among the institution's black workers. Howard Cook of the 400-member Black Employees of the Library of Congress (BELC) said that the appointment would "set back equality and equal opportunity by at least 120 years."

Boorstin refers to black people in his recent books as "the new barbarians" and calls Jews and Italians "reactionaries." He was a speechwriter for former Vice President Agnew. Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), a member of the House subcommittee on the library said, "Some of the stuff he wrote for Agnew, in my personal opinion, borders on the obscene and racist."

Boorstin's appointment is also opposed by the American Library Association, Ethnic Employees of the Library of Congress and the Professional Employees Association of the Library.

STUDENTS HAVE SAID IT FOR A LONG TIME NEW YORK

School is like prison in many ways, according to a recent article in Psychology Today magazine by two Stanford University researchers.

School buildings are architecturally similar to prisons, the researchers observe, and teachers maintain a "pervasive control" over the students' lives. In addition, the researchers found that school officials use many of the same tactics as prison wardens to control the students.

The drab and depressing interiors of high schools "show they have been designed for efficiency, security and surveillance rather than beauty or the comfort of their inmates," the article said. "To the extent that a message can be translated from the high school's architectural medium, the message is clear: this place values regularity, order and control over creativity, spontaneity and freedom."

NEW WEAPONS

ATLANTA, Ga. — Security Operating Systems, an Atlanta based security firm has announced the creation of a mace-like product that in addition to incapacitating its victim, marks the person with a chemical "fingerprint."

According to a spokesperson for Security Operating Systems, the spary called "X-Pose" causes temporary blindness when sprayed in the area of the eyes and leaves a residue of chemicals on the victim's face.

The residue which is composed of a unique blend of chemicals can be made visible afterwards using either spectrographic or X-ray analysis.

In a related development, the Swedish government issued a report on weapons of the future. The report stated that one of the newest weapons being sold on the world arms market, is a device called a MASER.

The MASER is an anti-personnel weapon which operates in a manner similar to a laser.

However, the MASER sends out microwave beams, instead of light rays. The gun which fires the microwave beams works on the same principle as a microwave oven.

A MASER aimed at a target would cause the temperature inside the target to rise to the boiling point. This means that if the MASER was fired at a human, the person would literally be boiled to death from the inside out.

'Sham Socialism' Sets Up Shop In Caribbean

The governments of the West Indian country of Jamaica and the South American nation of Guyana have declared their economic systems to be "socialist."

However, if we examine some aspects of their arrangement, we will clearly see that their brand of socialism differs greatly from socialism which is characterized by public ownership and redistribution of the wealth under the full control of the working class.

Prime Minister Forbes Burnham of Guyana and members of his party have visited both Cuba and China this year, and have entertained Premier Fidel Castro as a guest. Burnham has also established trade links with Cuba.

In addition, Burnham has been granted the Jose Marti award, the highest civilian decoration of Cuba, by Castro who also gave the same decoration three months ago to Michael Manley, the Jamaican Prime Minister, who was overwhelmingly cheered on his arrival in Cuba in June this year by Cubans who flocked the airport and lined the streets with cries of "Viva Manley! Viva Manley!" Manley also declared Jamaica's and his People's National Party's "philosophical position to be that of democratic socialism."

What do these activities mean and of what importance are they to the West Indian and broader communities?

In historical perspective, the People's National Congress of Guyana of which Burnham is the leader and chief ideologue, has consistently been open in its criticisms of Castro and of the Cuban revolution, and has spared no bones in airing its attacks against the People's Progressive Party (PPP), led by Marxist Cheddi Jagan, who has always been an advocate of scientific socialism. In the early 1960's at the height of the PNC-led rally against the then-ruling PPP, members of the PNC charged the Jagan government with "brainwashing Guyana's children" with its radicalism.

Its prominent members denounced the visits made to Cuba and China by youths from the PPP, accused the PPP of being "ruthless and dedicated communists" and of idolizing Castro, who they also claimed was anti-communist activities, among other things, cleared the way for the PNC under Burnham's leadership to be heavily endorsed by the AFL-CIO representatives in the British Guiana, and to be recognized as a party whose policies were "neutral." This recognition allowed Burnham to gain a favorable nod from imperialist headquarters in New York and London and set up the machinery for the removal of Dr. Jagan's PPP from office in 1964.

In his book A THOUSAND DAYS: JOHN F. KENNEDY IN THE WHITE HOUSE, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. stated "—with much unhappiness and turbulence British Guiana (under the new leadership of Forbes Burnham) seemed to have passed safely out of the communist orbit."

Clearly we see the basic

opportunistic nature of the Guyanese government's pretensions to socialism and the dialectic of this relationship is shown in the fact that while anti-revolutionary, anti-communist pronouncements and activities were the platform for placing the PNC into office, the very opposite, that is pro-socialist, pro-revolutionary slogans are being used for that government now to be heralded as being revolutionary and as one of the leaders of Third World nations.

In order to better understand these claims also, it is necessary for us to realize that the overt courting of socialism by Guyana and Jamaica is not a result of the bold initiative of their leaders or of the genuine change in their worldview; in reality, they had no choice, covering up capitalism.

The moribund condition of Western capitalism characterized in the U.S. by the decay of political order evidenced by Watergate, a string of accusations — by no means groundless — against congressmen for illegality in political campaign activities, heavy inflation combined with unshaking recession, in Italy; the ignominious failures of a succession of governments, and in England industrial instability and rising unemployment — all of these factors have forced these leaders to adopt their current position.

Their only alternative was for capitalism but its bankruptcy is so widely known and the oppressive nature is so widely exposed that they could not, brazen though they are, side with such. But there is another factor too.

The open embrace of Cuba must also be viewed in the light of the fact that Dr. Castro has always voiced unequivocal support for Third World countries — countries which are engaged in the struggle for consolidation of their sovereignty and social progress.

In the Organization of American States, such countries as Peru have been leading the clamor call for the normalization of relations with Cuba.

Today world sentiment is so much against that bastion of imperialism, the U.S., that even some Congressmen including Jacob Javits of New York, it may be recalled visited that island in May this year; this country has been forced to adopt a more tolerant stance towards the Castro government.

Thus, these activities of the Prime Ministers are in themselves, only a response and not a stimulus.

ENGAGEMENT VS. CONTAINMENT

Lastly, the visit to China by Burnham and also to Cuba by him and Manley, should be considered against the background of the trips to Moscow and Peking by former U.S. President Nixon — trips which were designed to prove, and which did prove to some extent, that dialogue can overcome distrust and can even lead adversaries to communicate with each other at the highest level.

In 1972, at the behest of then Secretary of State William Rogers, the U.S. began its shift from a foreign policy of "engagement" to one of "containment." This outlining of foreign policy survival for the U.S. gave the greenlight for other countries under its control to follow suit.

The moves by these Caribbean nations therefore do not in the least offend the epicenter of imperialism, the U.S., but rather fits snugly into the U.S. new policy of "engagement." How accurate are we then in calling these nations revolutionary or progressive if their programs fall within the realms of those imperialism?

SOCIALIST CLAIMS

As if these facts were not enough to dispute his socialist claims, Prime Minister Manley stated in Jamaica in late July that one of the basic differences between his brand of socialism and that of Cuba is the fact that "... in the long future of economic development, there is a permanent and valid role for private sector ... private enterprise has a role that can be made harmonious with national interest ... we believe in this and are committed to it ..." What else is there to be said to show the fallacious nature of this "democratic socialism?"

In Guyana, the vulgarization of socialism is more sophisticated and attractive as common to Guyanese politicians is the bandying around of such terms like "dictatorship of the proletariat." "Dare to struggle, dare to win."

The level of repression has soared so high in these countries, that confused, the masses of people are now saying, "if these (poverty, a clear distinction between the privileged and the underprivileged, inflation, high unemployment, politics, corruption, etc.) mean socialism, then we don't want it." Only by constant criticism, and by hard work, unrelenting exposure of such trumpery, will the peoples be awakened to the benefits of scientific socialism.



Workers and Students Battle Cuts in University Spending

The School administration at Howard University has brought in a private corporation to handle the cafeteria services, breaking the union contract with the workers of AFSCME (American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees) Local 2094. This act has a number of implications for both students and workers.

By contracting out the food services to the Saga Corporation, the school administration completely ignores the stipulation in the union's contract, which says that the school can contract out work only under two conditions, if there is a shortage of manpower or if there is a shortage of equipment. The school has not tried to hide the fact that their only reason for contracting out the services is to save money. Bringing in the non-union Saga Corporation will divide the food service workers at Howard.

Although the present employees will be allowed to stay in the union, new workers will not be unionized and will work for Saga, which will have the sole power to hire and fire at will. Since a corporation's primary goal is to maximize profits, Saga could fire workers or simply not hire additional workers, forcing the present employees to work harder. Supervisors will also be brought in by the Saga Corporation, cutting off the chances of the present workers to advance to supervisory levels since Saga will be responsible for promotions within the department.

In breaking the union's contract, the school administration refers to a clause stating that they can not contract out services unless demanded to by the Board of Trustees. This ambiguous clause is being debated now between the administration and union officials.

If this breach of contract is not contested, Howard could hire different catering firms each year. With non-union personnel, the private corporations can pay lower wages than Howard University, which operates on the governmental grade wage system.

RIGHTS OF WORKERS

In a meeting with the Howard University manager of Saga Corporation, Rick Morris, the question of prices and the rights of new cafeteria personnel were discussed. Morris recounted previous financial problems of the university cafeteria services and also discussed their plans to remedy such problems through standardized menus. These menus would allow them to buy food in larger bulk and at cheaper prices. If prices do rise, Morris indicated, "they will only be comparable competitive prices." He also discussed their mechanism for compensating for the lack of unionization of new workers as their "Employees Bill of Rights" where the employee's recall is to discuss the problems they may be encountering with management.

There have been a variety of responses from Howard University cafeteria workers. Some workers feel that with the new corporation, management and the service would improve and are hoping that the transfer will improve the working conditions as well. Other workers, especially those who are being displaced, are dissatisfied.

One cafeteria employee says that Saga is "only a white firm with a black front" and charges that the university did not exhaust all the alternatives available to them, before bringing in this corporation.

Some of the dissatisfaction is based on the fact that prior to the corporation actually coming in, some workers still do not know where they will be relocating. This is primarily the case with cafeteria accountants and clerk typists.

The previous director of the H.U. cafeteria service, who will now be working for the new corporation, assured us that no supervisors will get a reduction in pay, though she was not certain what they would be doing.

Other cafeteria personnel are dissatisfied with the fact that everyone will now be at a standstill in their present job.

When the question was raised of why there had been so little opposition to the transfer, the response was "people don't have the time or the money, nor are they in the position to challenge it. Many are worried about layoffs, as has been the case across the country."

EFFECT ON STUDENTS
The recent transfer of the cafeteria to a private corporation has ramifications not only for the workers, but also for H.U. students.

One of the major objections to corporation control voiced by students is based on the concern that food prices will rise and the quality of food will decline.

Even though this major decision was made when students were out of school, which is the usual trend of Howard's administration, student representatives of the Undergraduate Student Association, Liberal Arts Student Council and the February First Movement, have already begun voicing their dissatisfaction with this action. Students have sent telegrams to both the treasurer and president of the university—Casper Harris and James Cheek.

Cassandra Joubert, a member of FFM, has said, "We are once again appalled by the university's obvious unconcern for our interests as students and for the rights of its nonacademic employees. The telegram only represents our initial attempt at voicing our discontent; when students return, we are determined to carry this struggle through in our attempt to make the university accountable to all the factions that comprise it."

Given all the speculation about what actually are the implications of the transfer, the question arises why is the corporation being brought in? Howard University is in a financial crisis and in tremendous debt and this situation can not be separated from the financial problems of other educational institutions and from the turmoil and crisis of the present capitalist economic system. Funds once available for education and social services are now being appropriated for the military and defense.



AS THE PRICE OF EDUCATION CONTINUES TO RISE AND quality of service declines, Howard University students are demanding full accountability of university spending. Students have also voiced support for the rights of nonacademic employees.

ALSC Debate

[cont'd from pg. 2]

RWL criticized those who formulated proposals based on romantic misconceptions about ALSC without a thorough examination of the present objective and subjective conditions of ALSC, and its ability to remain effective under present rapidly changing conditions.

COMPROMISE PROPOSAL

The proposals brought forth hours of sharp debate and struggle and a number of charges against organizations and individuals within ALSC.

After several hours, when all delegations had spoken to the issue, it was clear that the voting delegates were about equally divided between those favoring disbanding ALSC and those favoring continuing ALSC in one form or another.

In an effort to resolve the impasse, the RWL and the Congress of African People (CAP) agreed to co-sponsor a compromise proposal, creating a Continuations Committee to seek a direction which could unite the largest number of forces within ALSC. The proposal was accepted in a near unanimous vote.

The Continuations Committee was structured as the highest body within ALSC, replacing the national secretariat whose term in office was due to expire at this meeting.

The committee was composed of representatives of all chapters and organizations who had submitted proposals.

volunteer members from the outgoing national secretariat and representatives from both factions of the two contested delegations.

The meeting also voted to transfer the administrative functions of ALSC to the Atlanta and Newark chapters.

The RWL and many other forces who had favored disbandment, pledged to continue to work with ALSC in the future.

The Continuations Committee was mandated to call another national meeting within a four month period to present its proposal on the future direction of ALSC.

Unemployment 'Blues'

NEW YORK (LNS)—A recent survey of unemployed middle-class men, found that many felt "suddenly confused, disillusioned and betrayed," as well as "discarded by the very social institutions" they had trusted.

According to the Wall Street Journal, even men who later found work said their new jobs hadn't eased their feelings of cynicism toward society. The study warned that among the "lasting wounds" of joblessness are disruptions in lifestyles, changes in political beliefs and lack of confidence in the social order.

Hospital Workers Fight Longer Day

In May of this year, the workers at United Hospital, Presbyterian Unit, Newark, New Jersey, received a memorandum ordering them to work 40 hours for 37½ hours pay. The workers demanded to meet with the administration for an explanation of why the long hours with no increase in pay, but were refused entrance into the office.

At this time, the determination of the workers to get an explanation resulted in 55 workers walking off their floors, staging a sit-in in the hospital lobby and vowing not to return to work until they met with the administration and the board of trustees. The administration ordered the workers back to their floors and stated if they did not return, disciplinary action would be taken. The workers refused, and by the end of the day, 55

workers were suspended without pay for 3 days.

Enlight of this action, other workers and doctors actively joined the struggle to have these workers be reinstated with no reprisals. Other demands arose out of the struggle which were: the 37½ hour pay for 40 hours work should be discussed with the workers, cut the administration's pay back to work 40 hours with 37½ pay, the front door of building open to 11 p.m., or a guard posted at back entrance, hot meals for night shifts, no reprisals, full staff coverage on weekends for patient care, don't raise emergency room fee from \$25 to \$35, workers feel this is unfair to poor and working class people, and to allow clinic fees to remain at \$15 and no [Cont'd on pg. 15]



EMPLOYERS TRY TO UNDERMINE UNIONS LIKE LOCAL 1139 HOSPITAL WORKERS. THEY FEAR that organized workers will demand radical changes in the conditions they face.

Resistance Grows As...

Repression Escalates in South Korea

PYONGYANG, KOREA—Korean reactionaries in Seoul have launched extensive preparations for a major war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists just a few months ago suffered devastating defeats at the hands of the revolutionary forces of Southeast Asia. Now along with its lackeys in South Korea the U. S. has initiated a major propaganda campaign against an alleged growing danger of a major attack from the north.

In recent months, the U. S. forces based in South Korea have staged several military exercises in preparations for the American-South Korean aggression against the North Korean people.

It was in Korea that the U. S. imperialism faced its first major defeat when the heroic Korean people turned back the U. S. invasion of the Pusan peninsula in the early 1950's. With another war in Korea the U. S. hopes to maintain domination over the entire Korean peninsula.

The loss of the Korean peninsula will not only cause a loss of huge super profits received as a result of the savage exploitation and oppression of the South Korean workers but would continue the erosion of U.S. imperialism's hold on Asia. At this point, South Korea is the only remaining stronghold for American imperialism on the Asian mainland.

The U.S. imperialists now face opposition from two contending forces, from the South Korean people who have increased their struggle against U. S. imperialism and its despised puppet, Pak Jung Hi's ruling clique, and from the Japanese imperialists.

While U. S. and Japanese imperialists contend for control of the Korean peninsula they work together to curb the advances of the revolutionary forces in South Korea that would drive both the U. S. and Japanese imperialists out of Korea. Japan maintains that control of Korea is vital to the security of Japan. Japanese and its senior partner U. S. imperialism have decided on a contingency plan for a joint U. S.-Japan invasion of North Korea.

The Japanese have prepared themselves to suppress the revolutionary struggles in South Korea and in all of Asia and have continued to concentrate on massive build-ups of the Japanese military forces, especially its navy and air force.

PAK'S REGIME
REPRESSION

Over the last eighteen months, the Pak clique have issued nine emergency decrees which have resulted in the eradication of the majority of the democratic freedoms in South Korea. The decrees were issued under the guise of protection from an invasion from the north, but in reality the decrees assaulted the democratic freedom of the Korean workers, students, intellectuals and other sectors of the Korean society.

Some of the decrees banned criticisms of the government and constitution and a recent bill provides seven years in prison for 'slandering' the constitution or government to foreigners.

During the spring, Pak's troops seized the Korea University campus to bring an end to a militant demonstration calling for the revision of the state constitution and immediate release of jailed students.

The South Korean National Assembly passed three wartime security bills in July, one of these a 'public security' bill that would place under government surveillance and possible incarceration anybody convicted of having violated the nation anti-communist and national security laws.

All anti-government activities have been banned, the press and other media are heavily censored, students are being organized into paramilitary corps, and military training is compulsory in high schools and colleges.

Also, in the spring, eight members of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification (RP) were hanged for supposedly conspiring to overthrow the government. The eight RP members were refused an appeal to the president, which is a democratic right granted by law to those condemned to death. Pak stated before the hanging, "We must teach them a lesson."

Despite the decrees and other forms of repression Korean students continue their struggle against the Pak regime. Some twenty colleges have been closed, three college presidents have resigned and over 200 students have been arrested. One student remarked in reference to Pak, "Do not mistake the silence of the masses as support for your regime."

State Department official Arthur Hummel told a congressional hearing that "... the trend in Korea is toward

authoritarian government."

A U.S. senator called the Pak regime another one of those corrupt military regimes that the U. S. supports in the tradition of South Vietnam, Chile, and Cambodia.

42,000 U.S. TROOPS IN
KOREA

The Pak regimes maintains an army of over 620,000 supported by an array of U.S. tanks, missiles and jets. About 50,000 of Pak's troops along with its cohorts the U.S. attempted to halt the Vietnamese revolution and failed.

The U. S. still maintains forty military bases spreading over 400,000 acres of land and housing some 46,000 combat ready troops. The United States have more troops in Korea than any other Asian country, only Vietnam had more U.S. bases. Since the end of World War II, the U.S. has granted the South Korean government over nine billion dollars in military loans and aid, this surpasses all Asian countries with the exception of South Vietnam.

The U. S. attempts to consolidate the allegiance of South Korean officers to the U. S. imperialists by training them on U.S. bases in the U.S. or abroad. The U. S. imperialists flooded South Korea with \$6.7 million for police training. Presently there are over 300,000 full and part time agents who spy and repress the just struggles of the Korean people against the Pak regime.

INFLUX OF PEASANTS TO
SEOUL

Since 1967, over 2.6 million peasants left their villages because they were unable to scrape an adequate existence. These peasants amount to over sixty percent of the South Korean population. About 1,000 peasants enter Seoul everyday in search of a better life but can only join the cheap labor force earning about 35 cents a day.

Inflation now exceeds forty percent and the rice price takes over half of the average family income. The government forces peasant farmers to sell their grain at prices lower than market prices and levies over 100 various taxes designed to confiscate even more grain.

The U. S. imperialists have used South Korean as a dumping ground for its surpluses causing bankruptcy. Some U. S. imports (corn, cotton, etc.) have competed with South Korean crops to be sold. This has caused South Korean crop production to decrease and South Korea has produced only sixty percent of



A NORTH KOREAN-MASS MEETING HELD TO DENOUNCE THE South Korean puppet clique and its U.S. ties.

the needed grains for its people and to import over \$700 million in grains yearly. In the past, South Korea's major export was grain. The area where the grain was once grown now is an area suffering from severe famine.

REUNIFICATION

North Korean government and people have repeatedly made proposals to end barriers between North and South Korea. The North Koreans have called for letter writing and visiting privileges between relatives in the north and south and to begin work towards the reunification of the divided nation.

The continuous division of North and South Korea, like the division of North and South Vietnam and North and South Yemen, is caused and maintained by and in the interests of American imperialism. The Korean people, taking this into account, signed a joint statement in 1972 agreeing on the need for reunification without foreign interference.

The President of the DPRK, Kim Il Sung, stated that "the

peaceful unification of the country is unthinkable so long as U. S. imperialism and its stooges are allowed to remain in South Korea. The peaceful unification of our country can be attained only after the present puppet regime is overturned and the progressive forces seize power in South Korea.

Reunification calls for the removal of all U. S. troops, and the overthrow of the brutal Pak regime.

KIM IL SUNG GAINS
SUPPORT

President Kim's recent travels brought unanimous support from the People's Republic of China, Romania, Algeria, Mauritania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia toward the termination of the United Nations troops in South Korea and the peaceful reunification of Korea. The U. N. command serves as a cover for U. S. military presence in South Korea.

Kim told the nations visited that the U. S. imperialists and the Pak clique are making war preparations to invade North Korea and the common struggle of the third world will cut the lifeline of world imperialism.



Bomb Proof

\$126 Million Home for F.B.I.



THE NEW FBI BUILDING, NOW 45 PERCENT OCCUPIED, WILL become the nerve center of the FBI operations.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Federal Bureau of Investigation has begun moving into its new home which cost taxpayers over \$126 million to construct.

The building, which took more than 8 years to complete, was originally planned by the late J. Edgar Hoover, former director of the FBI, as a memorial to himself. It towers over most of the existing structures located in the Federal Triangle section of the Nation's Capital.

The new home will soon become the "nerve center" of the operations of the FBI. The bureau is in the process of

moving its various offices and laboratories from 10 different locations to the new J. Edgar Hoover Building.

FBI officials are taking no chances. The building, which extends 6 stories underground, is reportedly bomb proof and ringed with tight security measures. The structure will house about 7,000 employees, a large number of them new residents of the city. The FBI maintains a policy of recruiting women from rural areas of the country and bringing them to the city to work specifically for the bureau.

The agency believes that persons without strong family

or background ties in the District of Columbia, will be the least likely target for groups who would attempt to encourage them to "leak" important classified information to outside sources.

FBI officials state that public tours of the building will begin soon. Tour directors comment that tours will steer away from the FBI's anti-Communist activities because the bureau's main concentration is on "organized crime."

However, in spite of supposed shift, most of the FBI's recently disclosed "illegal" activities were aimed at left groups and not the Mafia.

FREE DESMOND TROTTER



Sentenced to hang in Dominica

DESMOND TROTTER, VICTIM OF POLITICAL REPRESSION, HAS BEEN FRAMED ON CHARGES OF KILLING A WHITE MAN AND IS SENTENCED TO HANG.

Cape Verde Islands Gain Independence

The struggle for independence by the liberation movements in the occupied territories persists as Portugal continues to the move out of its African colonies. First it was Guinea-Bissau, then Mozambique.

Unlike the other colonies, the physical nature of the Cape Verde Islands posed very difficult problems to the liberation forces. The vast expanse of Savannah grasslands was certainly not conducive to guerrilla activities; in fact, the main setback was mobilizing a military anti-imperialist force from the nine islands that constitute Cape Verde.

However, the fight for independence which was directed by a branch of the PAIGC has been very successful. Portugal has granted the islands their independence. This, of course, means an end to over five hundred years of Portuguese colonization of the islands. During this time, the parasites extracted for themselves much of the island's resources. In return the islands had a continuous inflow of Portuguese settlers who were motivated by the potential for higher profits on the island's products. The immigrants were not interested in starting industries on the islands. They remained satisfied as long as the industries in Portugal were supplied with raw materials from Cape Verde and other colonized territories. It was such capitalistic interests that kept Portugal in Cape Verde for so long.

But with time it became apparent that the Portuguese could no longer maintain their rule on the islands, the dismal economic crisis at home made it impossible to sustain military troops on the islands who could suppress riots and strikes. In addition, the PAIGC forces were slowly making

their presence on the island felt. More independent African states were both directly and indirectly supporting the PAIGC in its efforts. Also the overthrow of the old fascist regime in Portugal contributed towards the island's independence.

The revolutionary forces in Cape Verde are looking forward to uniting with Guinea-Bissau. Several members of the Cape Verdean Liberation Movement United with the Guinea-Bissau forces in their fight for National Independence. So far they have set up a government and constituted a 56 member national assembly. The problems this Assembly faces at this time are many, the most immediate being that of the drought which has loomed over the islands for eight years.

One thing is certain, the triumph of Cape Verde will continue for a long time, so long as the people stick to their decision to follow a socialist course.



In Dominica, as in so many other Caribbean islands, the occurrence and effects of imperialism have been intense. Underdevelopment in the periphery is the perfect economic conditions faced by the people of Dominica.

As in most other areas, people in Dominica have grown to understand the situation they exist under and have united to demand social change.

The ruling party, called the Labour Party and the opposition Freedom Party are both comprised of the economic elite and represent the interests of the status quo. The Labour Party, under the leadership of Edward LeBlanc, took power in 1961 on a platform of social justice for workers.

Ironically, though he has done nothing in these 14 years to better the situation of workers in Dominica. He has only been thinking of ways to confuse the people while he becomes wealthy.

For example he managed to involve the masses of people in a "Critical debate" over the renaming of a street, one of the most destitute and poverty ridden in the capital city.

MULTINATIONAL INVOLVEMENT

All economic activity is for the benefit of the industrialized capitalist countries, and the local elites, who are merely caretakers. Private capitalist investment over the past two decades has increased tremendously.

Recently, the Japanese and West Germans have managed to gain their piece in the giveaway. These multinational corporations are largely concentrated in mining, light manufacturing, banking, insurance, touring and fishing.

For example, Canadian businessmen have increased their investment from \$200 million in 1960, to \$1 billion in 1973—an investment with an average return of 20 percent of the dollar.

Dominica, as most other underdeveloped countries, has a one-crop economy—bananas—forcing them to import most of their goods from capitalist countries. Even though 60 percent of all arable land remains uncultivated, there is 90 percent unemployment and people are being told that they are poor and unemployed because the island lacks natural resources, skilled labor and capital.

Nothing is being done about this situation because it is more profitable to the capitalists to leave this country a one-crop economy and therefore gain more profits through Dominica's import of products.

For example, the land that is being cultivated is not being cultivated scientifically so as yield maximum output per acre. Even recognizing this outstanding need, the British government donated \$2 million in "foreign aid" to build thirteen new police stations around the island.

DEPLORABLE LIVING CONDITIONS

The country suffers from galloping inflation, deplorable housing conditions, inadequate and primitive medical care, irrelevant British education for those who can afford it and an unfair tax structure which over burdens those who earn low wages. Workers are entitled to no outlets for cultural expression. The carnival celebrations which once served this function, have now become a commercial affair to mop up the tourist dollar.

The situation is even worse for the youth. While 60 percent of the population is under 25 years old, more than 60 percent of them are unemployed. Situations like these have caused youth to begin to question the rationale of governments, such as the one in Dominica, representing a bankrupt bourgeois class who is determined to maintain the status quo in exchange for a few crumbs of imperialism, while the creativity of their own people is stifled.

MOVEMENT TO BRING ABOUT CHANGE

Twenty-one year old Desmond Trotter stands out as one such youth determined to bring about change in Dominica. As he came to understand the conditions around him, he decided there was no force on earth so powerful to compel the people to live under such conditions. He sought to organize youth initially to discuss the situation and bring about greater clarity. As a result there emerged small groupings that could reach out to workers and peasants directly and through various publications. It was this kind of political work that provided the

oppressed masses with a new perspective which enabled them to come to terms with their collective conditions.

When workers began to demand employment, and decent housing, the government declared states of emergency and passed undemocratic legislative measures to put away people they considered "dangerous" without a fair trial.

This type of political repression has taken Desmond Trotter victim. He is presently incarcerated in a filthy dungeon upon charges that he killed an American white man. He has been sentenced to hang. It is the firm belief of the people of Dominica that he was framed by the colonial Dominican regime because of his political beliefs and involvement. They are calling for the immediate release of Trotter as well as over 20 other youths imprisoned under similarly inhumane conditions.

The Movement For a New Dominica sums up the present situation as follows, "...the private ownership of our productive forces by foreign capitalists in alliance with a caretaker local minority forestalls the development of a planned socialist approach to economic development and rather caters through force of arms to the obsolete approach of foreign investment and extraction of profit which is shipped out for the benefit of metropolitan shareholders."

"Add to this syndrome, the brutal experience of slavery and plantation servitude, and you begin to understand the underlying social forces propelling the movement for National Liberation in the Caribbean."

U.S.-Guyana Connection

While the Guyana government is busily proclaiming itself to be socialist and portraying an image of progressive Caribbean and Third World leadership, the attention of this newspaper has been drawn to the contents of an agreement between the Guyana and the U.S. governments.

The agreement, officially known as 22 UST, reflects a cementing of a "practical future cooperation" between these two countries for the defense of the Western hemisphere. The exchange of correspondence between Guyana's Prime Minister and then U.S. Charge-d'Affaires ad interim, Delmar P. Carlson, resulted in the agreement which took effect from May 26, 1966. Guyana's date of independence. It will be in force for at least seventeen years, "thereafter being subject to one year's written notice of termination by either party."

22 UST provides for the overflying of Guyana and for the temporary use of airport facilities at Timehri, formerly Atkinson Field, by U.S. aircraft. In addition, it clearly states that U.S. personnel may, also temporarily be stationed at Timehri airport where they

may store equipment and supplies, operate communication services, and service and maintain U.S. aircraft.

The document defines U.S. aircraft as being all aircraft "owned or operated by or on behalf of the United States Government, not engaged in commercial activities for profits" and spells out that U.S. personnel are "United States Armed Forces or their contractors provided such employees are not nationals of or ordinarily resident in Guyana, present in Guyana in connection with the purposes of this agreement."

EXCHANGE OF OLD FOR NEW

The coming into force of this agreement renders inapplicable and ineffective former bilateral agreements relating to the former colony of British Guyana which included agreements between the U.S. and the U.K., acting in the capacity as B.G.'s colonial master. Some of these expired agreements included the use of the surroundings of then Atkinson Field for agricultural purposes, the use of air bases leased to the U.S. in March, 1941 and the use of the facilities of a stone quarry.

(Cont'd on pg. 15)

What Students Face This Fall

[Cont'd from pg. 1]

CUTBACKS IN MINORITY RECRUITMENT

The fourth response has been cutbacks in special programs designed to aid in the recruitment of third world students. This is generally being done either through reduction in budgets, and resources "centralization," or through direct elimination. The SEEK program in N. Y. is under attack while at UCLA, third-world studies programs are being "centralized" thereby reducing their combined budgets and resources.

CUTBACKS IN STAFF

Finally, bourgeois strategists are laying off faculty and non-professional staff. AT the City University of New York, 577 employees and 870 parttime teachers have been terminated.

"Big Mac," the monopoly bankers who are controlling the New York city budget, are planning even greater layoffs. At the University of Mass. a hiring freeze is in effect.

At George Washington University part of the housekeeping staff has been laid off.

The University of Maryland has seen several hundred faculty positions phased out.

And at Harvard University, promised tenure in the Afro-American Studies Dept. are being reneged upon.

Moreover, school administrators under the guise of budgetary restraint are firing popular and progressive faculty who potentially represent a threat to the "political stability" on the campus.

On a national level there is a move to replace many jobs presently held by workers with work-study students. The recent \$426 million work study bill was primarily designed to allow schools to hire more students at below minimum wages to perform tasks previously held by higher paid employees. Work study, in then in one sense a profitable tool at the disposal of college per-

sonnel to help schools cut corners.

REDUCTION OF CAMPUS SERVICES

The last generalized response has been a rise in fees linked to a decline in services. Bookstore prices have risen 15 percent, room and board has risen 8 percent in the last year, and schools are inventing more fees to help paid their budgets.

The so-called "resource fee" is being tried at the University of Mass. which would place additional burdens on the backs of students and their families. All of these moves, especially affecting students from working-class families who can least afford these increases. It is from these students that the most militant and persistent responses can be expected.

UPSURGE OF ACTIVISM

In the Spring of '75 at over 40 campuses across the country, students, faculty, and workers with varying degrees of cooperation and success rose up in struggle. These struggles were mounted primarily on private and land grant colleges -- where the first wave of tuition increases and cutbacks have produced the greatest response.

Students organized mass struggles and demonstrations primarily around tuition increase, cutbacks in financial aid and students services, eliminating and reduction of student-backed programs, popular faculty and other campus workers. These struggles represented the greatest upsurge of student activism and protest since 1971.

The upsurge in the student movement and struggles on campus will undoubtedly draw into motion many students who previously have been uninvolved in political struggle. Their latest outlooks on tactics for change and struggle will now come to surface and these will reflect themselves in the applied political analyses, which will develop as the struggles on campuses heighten.

SOME CURRENT TENDENCIES

A preliminary view of the recent spring '75 rise in student activity points out a few of the tendencies now revealing themselves on campus. They manifested themselves in the following ways:

(1) The view that administrators are impartial and neutral mediators between students and the board of trustees. This spring, on the campuses of Howard University and North Carolina A&T, the college presidents gave lip service to being in sympathy to student motion against tuition increases.

Such diplomatic maneuvering on the part of some administrators have the effect of diffusing some student dissent and lulls some students into the view that such administrators will abandon their job of executing policies dictated by the governing boards, who operate in the interests of bourgeoisie.

Related to this is the notion that contradictions on campuses are only "family affairs" which can be readily resolved in "good faith" discussions "within the university community." Students who are coaxed out of vigilance by such views are usually given a vague temporary resolve to their problems, but those returning the next semester, continue to catch hell.

This "family affair" technique is the same one management uses in attempts to pacify workers. It must be clearly understood.

The real attitude of most administrators is summed up in a statement by Brown's vice-president, Ronald Wolke. "It's one thing to send a critical telegram to Nixon in support of angry students. It's quite another to let students determine budget priorities when the financial survival of the university is in question."

(2) Another prevalent tactic is pitting student interests against the interests of campus workers. Some students fall for this "divide and conquer"

scheme. For example, last year printers at Harvard went on strike to demand higher wages and benefits. The university tried to pit students against the workers by saying the strike would drive tuition up, delay graduation and that it was against students "vested interests."

(3) "Student Power" as the solution. There are two types of student power advocates. The first type asserts that by selecting a few students to university "policy making bodies," fundamental change will be achieved.

This strategy also involves efforts to organize students as some type of "bloc" to lobby Congress and also to elect "pro-student" legislators.

The second type also over estimates the role of students in bringing about fundamental change. In a recent struggle at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, students chanted, "We stopped the war, we can stop this (the tuition increase)." Not only is this particular view a distortion of history, but it also fails to grasp what in fact students.

Both views are elitist in that they imply students and petty bourgeois legislators are the motive force for change and negate the historical fact that it is the masses (particularly the working class) who are the

makers of change. Students are incapable of leading or bringing a decisive element in bringing about fundamental change.

Secondly, the student power view also fails to realize that a change in the educational system (or for that matter any on a fundamental change in the sense, it degenerates into a sense of making fundamental change.

While in one sense the notion of student power is positive in that it recognizes the enormous potential students can have if properly organized, but the concept degenerates when it fails to take into account the need for student motion to be linked to the progressive movement of the working class which is the only force capable of leading fundamental change in this society. We must struggle against views that either over-estimate or under estimate the role of students.

NOTE TO OUR READERS
Regular AFRICAN WORLD readers should note that there was no August issue of THE AFRICAN WORLD. The last published issue was July (Vol. IV, No. 11).

The AFRICAN WORLD Staff

Puerto Rican Students and FFM Join in Program

NEW YORK — In an attempt to broaden and consolidate areas of unity, the New York chapters of the February First Movement (FFM) and the Puerto Rican Student Union (PRSU) jointly sponsored a film showing and lively discussion session recently on the campus of Brooklyn College.

The two national anti-imperialist student organizations drew a multi-national audience to a showing of the film "History Book."

The film showed how imperialism developed out of the contradiction inherent in "free competition" capitalism; that is, the tendency for the wealth in early capitalist society increasingly to become concentrated into the hands of fewer and fewer capitalists. The resultant concentration has left a few capitalist monopolies dominating all aspects of major industries.

Following the film both organizations made presentations in which they reaffirmed solidarity with the U.S. working class, with the struggles of all oppressed nationalities in the U.S., and struggles being waged all over the globe against all forms of imperialism.

The PRSU speaker summed up the errors his organization had made in the course of five years of struggle pointing out that the lesson drawn from this summation had helped to consolidate the organization. The FFM speaker pointed to the need to struggle resolutely

against all forms of opportunism in the movement as an integral aspect of the overall struggle against the forces of imperialism and national oppression. He pointed out that opportunism is a principal appendage of the bourgeoisie in the movement as a whole.

Later, through audience discussion, it was further elaborated that if we do not consciously take up the struggle against opportunism we would allow agents of imperialism to sink roots in the movement and misdirect it, particularly now as the contradictions in the U.S. system acquire crisis proportions.

In criticizing the film, vigilant members of the audience pointed out that the film incorrectly maintained that it is impossible to build socialism in one country. The incorrectness of this position lies in the fact that it negates the uneven development of countries economically, and of revolutionary forces. Furthermore, this position seeks to hold back the forward movement of the masses in a revolutionary situation with the illusion that their revolution cannot be successful if they do not await a synchronized world uprising.

This position is a concrete example of opportunism and how it holds back the movement, particularly when it is rapidly rising.

Overall the program was very successful and represented a high level of unity between the two anti-imperialist organizations.



THESE STUDENTS, LIKE THOUSANDS OF OTHERS, ARE DEMONSTRATING THEIR OPPOSITION to tuition increases, faculty cuts, decreasing services and reduction in the quality of education.

Student Struggles Around the Globe

On campuses around the world, the rumblings of student discontent are escalating into full blown storms of protest. Thousands of young people are unwilling to be pacified by promises of future privileged positions in the ranks of the petty bourgeoisie.

Countries hit by this recent wave of student protest include South Korea, Nigeria, Laos, Greece, Spain, Dahomey, Kenya, Burma, Canada, and South Africa.

Some protests have centered on the familiar demands for academic reforms and student participation in the development of university policy. Others have arisen in response to worsening economic conditions which are strangling the world's working people, or in answer to other forms of repression by undemocratic governments and the economic interest that furnish them steam.

Students in the United States can see some of their own concerns about education mirrored in the demands advanced on some African, Greek and Canadian campuses this year.

In several African countries students have demonstrated their opposition to the priorities of their governments which result in inadequate

funding of schools. Fights were taken up by Canadian students against changes in admission policies and standards.

Similarly, Greek students have addressed the issues of Student input in university affairs, more relevant courses and dialogue with teachers, the purging of professors collaborating with the former military dictatorship, and the need for more scholarships. It is also significant that the Greek demonstrations, like those on a variety of campuses, had a strong anti-government character.

In many instances students are recognizing the inadequacies and inequities in their colleges and universities as problems interwoven with other political, economic and social factors. An increasing number are aware that their educational institutions function as part of a superstructure (ideas, institutions, governmental structures) supporting and supported by an economic base.

Student demonstrations in Spain during the first months of 1975 reflected this type of wider view. Demands went beyond just wider participation by students in academic affairs. An important December demonstration, saw 200,000

workers and students desert factories and classrooms in the Basque provinces in support of political prisoners being held in Spanish jails and in support of political freedom in general. The action, called by leftist labor and political organizations, was the largest political strike in Spain in 26 years.

STUDENT UNREST IN ASIA
South Korean students kept up a steady barrage of protest throughout most of this year. Hundreds have participated in demonstrations calling for the ouster of the country's education minister, revision of the Constitution, and other democratic reforms.

Burma offers another example of concerns which extended beyond the campus.

As sit-down strikes spread through government-run factories, troops were sent to Rangoon to halt sustained student protests against the military government of President Ne Win. Students sought the release of demonstrators held since the December 1974 riots and called for government action against rising living costs and unemployment.

In several countries, the necessity for relating student struggles to worker struggles was given concrete expression in actions as well as demands.

Laotian students had the support of many Laotian USAID employees when they seized the compound in Vientiane in May. USAID had been identified by them as a front for CIA activities in that country. As a result of the actions and negotiations which followed, the office was abandoned by the U.S.

In Spain, the voices of student protest have been raised with various segments of Spanish society including industrial workers, actors, civil servants and journalists.

As students have attacked government policies, responses by these governments and the interests they represent have been similar. A commission of the South African government has shown its concern about activities of black students in that country. It recommended steps to combat the "subversive" efforts of black students to organize international boycotts against the government and push for higher wages for workers.

In many countries, schools have been closed, hoping to disperse and weaken the force of protest (Korea, Spain, Kenya and others). Students have been confronted with government troops armed with weapons ranging from tear gas to submachine guns. Civil rights of students have been denied. Hundreds have been expelled and/or jailed in an attempt to isolate leaders.

In South Korea, for instance, the government issued a decree outlawing all political activities of students on penalty of a minimum of one year in prison and suspension of civil rights for up to 10 years. In some cases, the harshness of the repression has been so great, as in Iran, that many students have carried their activities outside of their homeland.

However, in nearly all cases, the response of students has been increasing militancy and more protest demanding the release of prisoners and opposing acts of repression.



Trigger Happy Cops

[Cont'd from pg. 3]
3 hour hearing, that the Greenwood County Grand Jury would determine whether patrolman J. R. Stevenson would be indicted for murder. Over 400 persons jammed the courtroom to hear the coroner's jury declare that Stevenson shot Morton in the head with a 12 gauge shotgun loaded with buckshot. The decision followed testimony from witnesses who stated that they heard one shot followed by voices yelling "kill him - kill the son of a bitch!"

Three more shots were heard.

Morton, who was unarmed, was stopped by Stevenson and other patrolmen following a high speed chase. The patrolmen all testified that Morton tried to take Stevenson's gun, but the general feeling was that such action was unlikely since there were at least four fully armed policemen on the scene.

Prosecutor William Jones, who is white, announced to the crowd at the coroner's inquest that he would carry the case to the Greenwood County Grand Jury, and that he would be assisted by Theo Mitchell, a Black attorney who spoke at one of the earlier rallies in Greenwood.

NAACP spokesperson, Rev. Ed Johnson, president of the Greenwood-Ninety-Six chapter, demanded that Stevenson be removed from the patrol force pending trial.

However, the state highway patrol director, P. F. Thompson, refused to do so, stating that Stevenson would not be suspended unless he is convicted.

While all this was going on, the "local" racists were organizing too. The Ku Klux Klan held a support rally for Stevenson and petitions were circulated in the white community in Greenwood supporting Stevenson's actions. The Klan sought permission to march a few Saturdays ago, but the temper of the Black community was such that the mayor thought better of it and turned down their request for a parade permit. Greenwood County and the surrounding area have long been one of the Klan's strongholds in South Carolina.

The NAACP and Black community spokesmen have vowed to continue the pressure until some positive steps are taken to stop these wanton killings. Meanwhile, the grand jury is scheduled to meet soon to consider the murder indictment against Stevenson.

Student Slain

[Cont'd from pg. 3]
country. It is a fact that many policemen in the East Orange police force took their exams at Army bases "without ever having been to the city."

On the other hand, the politicians (Mayor, City Council) serve to mislead the mass struggle. Either they encourage the masses to rely on the legal institutions such as in the Humphrey case, or they use the national racial sentiment that arises in such cases to make the issue a racial one. This kind of activity hides the real relationship of the state and serves to disorient the mass struggle.

For example, one East Orange civic leader was conscious enough to point out to the people that the problem was that they did not understand who to go to in such situations, so when they should have been petitioning the

police commissioners, they were petitioning the Mayor and City Council. He forgot to mention, of course, what

Councilmen always put forward in their campaign speeches - that when elected, they will work to stop crime, build better schools and the like.

The Humphrey incident, and other such incidents occurring around the country, have begun to expose the true character of the state and how it and the misleaders serve the capitalist class. It is our responsibility to deepen this exposure by joining the masses and turning their anger and outrage into a concrete force. Real justice can only come from the people, that is why it is important to continue to organize against police brutality and other forms of oppression wherever possible.



STUDENT PROTESTS ACROSS THE GLOBE ARE BECOMING increasingly militant in response to worsening economic conditions.

Students 'Ripped Off'

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The rate of expulsion and suspension of black students - from high school to elementary levels - is double that of whites, reports HEW (Department of Health, Education and Welfare) in a recent survey.

In a study of 2,908 school systems throughout the country, where about 95 percent of all black students enrolled in public schools are found, HEW's Office of Civil Rights, says that 6 percent of the 6.5 million black students in those systems, were suspended at least once.

On the other hand, only 3 percent of the 14.8 million whites were expelled. These figures come from the study of the 1972-73 school year.

While black students comprise 27 percent of the nearly 24 million students of all races in the 2,908 school systems, 42 percent of all suspensions and 17 percent of all expulsions

were imposed on blacks.

The result, says HEW, was that black students missed an average of 4.5 days out of the school year, compared to 4.3 days for other minorities, while whites missed only an average of 3.5 days.

Administrative bureaucrats of the school systems state that these dismissals are necessary for "disciplinary purposes."

Suits by various civil rights groups have been filed in the past on local levels, especially in the South, recently, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund filed suit against Maryland's Prince George's County school system, charging that excessive suspensions of black students have been depriving them of their educational rights.

In that county, blacks represented 28 percent of the total enrollment, but 43 percent of the students suspended.

Women Uncover 'Imperialism' Hiding in 'Feminist' Disguise

While the actual conference on the International Women's Year took place over two months ago, we feel that the following analysis not only sums up the events of the conference but points out some major dangers which face the international women's movement at this time.

The article written by a member of the February First Movement who attended the conference points out the need for linking the struggle of women against the oppression they face with the general struggle against imperialism which is gaining new converts on a daily basis.

In short the article states that there can be no real freedom for women until capitalism and the concepts it produces are overthrown.

The World Conference of International Women's Year and the International Women's Year Tribunal were held June 19-23 in Mexico City.

These simultaneous conferences to discuss the nature of women's oppression and how to combat it, attracted well over 6,000 people from around the world. Both conferences were sponsored by the United Nations which declared that the year 1975 is to be known as International Women's Year (IWY).

The purpose of the World Conference, composed of official delegates of nations, was to devise a 10-year World Plan of Action aimed at combating the oppression of women. Using the World Plan as a guide, each country is to set goals based on its particular needs and capabilities. The progress of nations on their goals is to be evaluated at the next World Conference in 1980.

Many men and women, though mostly women, came to the IWY Tribunal as individuals or as representatives of non-government affiliated organizations, expecting to participate in the formulation of the World Plan of Action.

much to their dismay they were only allowed to participate via their government's official delegation to the world conference.

Thus, progressive women living under reactionary governments were allowed no voice in creating the world plan of action. Exceptions were made in the cases of U.N. recognized national liberation organizations. Many women were therefore forced to use creative methods to be heard.

DISSENT AT THE U.S. EMBASSY

On June 23 at the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City, the official U.S. delegation attempted to hold an unveiling of a statue in honor of women and to sing the praises of the U.S. government.

However, the progressive Tribune members were determined that business would not go on as usual.

The progressive women demanded that all the women present be allowed to hold a democratic election for a new U.S. delegation. Their reasons were: the under-representation of minorities and working class women, and the close ties between the U.S. delegation and big business, the state department and the CIA.

In fact, one of the co-heads of the delegation was Ben Parker of Parker Pens, Inc., who openly admitted his affiliation with the International Police Academy (The Police Academy is based in Washington, D.C., and infamous for training the fascist police in Brazil, Chile, and other Latin American countries).

The women claimed that it would be a farce to proclaim international solidarity with women of other nations when members of our delegation were actively involved in suppressing the liberation struggles of women and men in other countries.

However, despite the protests of many Tribune members, the composition of the U.S. delegation remained the same and true to its allegiance to the ruling class, continued to put forth its position that the oppression of women is "not a political issue," but rather, a matter of social reform.

IMPERIALISM ATTACKED

Unlike earlier international conferences which were clearly dominated by the U.S., the World Conference and IWY Tribunal clearly showed the rising strength of anti-imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, foreign occupation, alien domination, racism and apartheid. The key point stressed by the 3rd World countries concerns exploitative international economic relations. As stated in the resolution, "The issue of inequality, as it affects the vast majority of the women of the world, is closely linked with the problem of underdevelopment, which exists as a result not only of unsuitable internal structures, but also of a profoundly unjust world economic system."

Early in the development of the Tribune anti-imperialist women organized themselves to allow for the full expression of their views. This action was necessary due to the predominantly bourgeois approach of the panels organized by the official Tribune Organizing Committee. Due to the initiative of progressive women everyone present received the benefit of listening to women active in the working class movement and liberation fighters from South Viet Nam, Palestine, Angola (MPLA & UNITA), the Chilean Resistance, the African National Council, the wives of Bolivian mineworkers, the Pan-African Congress (of Azania), the American Indian Movement, etc. The speeches of all these



DELEGATES OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES GATHERED AT THE Women's Conference and discussed the relationship between imperialism and the oppression of women.

women inspired and raised the level of political consciousness of all present as they outlined the oppressive role of U.S. imperialism.

WALKOUT

The ally of the U.S. imperialists, Israeli Zionists, fared just as badly at the conference. One half of all delegates present at the Plenary Session staged a walkout as Leah Rabin, wife of the Israeli prime minister rose to address the IWY Conference. Those who walked out were mainly from Asian and African countries and included all of the Arab countries.

When asked why they had walked out, Jahan el Helou of the PLO stated: "how can you sit down with Zionists and imperialists?"

DETENTE EXPOSED

Many countries, when alluding to foreign domination, included the Soviet Union in the list. Criticism of Soviet police was particularly acute around the issue of "detente." The Soviet delegate unsuccessfully pushed to have a clause included in the World Plan of Action which stated that: "Women's status is closely linked with peace."

The Deputy Head of the Chinese delegation, Wang Shu-Chen, gave further clarity on the question when she said: "The two super powers in particular are practicing hegemonism and power politics in all parts of the world and causing great disquietude. The factors for war are increasing."

"The sovereign rights of many countries, their national independence and the basic rights of their people are being impaired. All this constitutes the main obstacle to realizing equality between men and women and guaranteeing women's right to live and their security."

She further stated: "The fundamental question before the people and women throughout the world today is how to get rid of the oppression and plunder by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. If this actual struggle is brushed aside and the question of 'Equality, Development and Peace' (the slogan of IWY) is treated alone, then these fond wishes and legitimate demands of women can be in no way fulfilled."

"What is more, their attention is liable to be diverted and the movement for women's rights and emancipation will amount to fruitless effort. The implication is that the common struggle of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism will be weakened. Hence, the correct road towards women's emancipation should be one whereby women throughout the world unite in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for independence, social progress and women's rights," commented Wang Shu-Chen.

OUTCOME OF THE CONFERENCE AND LESSONS LEARNED

The end product of all the discussion and debate in Mexico City was a 10-year World Plan of Action addressing the improvement of the status of women in the areas of: educational opportunities, training and employment, social security, cultural life, health, politics, communications, justice, agriculture, finance and planning, and in combating Zionism, colonialism, foreign domination and alien subjugation, apartheid and racial discrimination.

Overall, the World Conference of the International Women's Year was significant for two reasons.

First, it showed the growing strength of the Third World and the consequent increased isolation of the super-powers and Zionists, and second, it pointed out the need to fight male supremacy while building the anti-imperialist movement.

However, we must be wary of expecting that significant and lasting improvements in the status of women will automatically flow from United Nations resolutions or progressive bourgeois governments, despite their contradictions with imperialism. Only the working masses represent the class force that can make the necessary changes.

To Sterilization Attempts

Welfare Mothers Say 'No'

BARNWELL, S.C. — The rights of welfare mothers to decide the size of their families and to fight against forced sterilizations received a heavy blow from a federal court jury late last month.

The case involved a \$1.5 million civil suit brought by two black women, Shirley Brown, 25, and Virgil Walker, 26, against Clovis Pierce, a white Aiken County, S.C. obstetrician. In addition to Pierce, Richard Poore, director of social services for Aiken County and Sam Nesbit, an Aiken County Hospital administrator, were named in the suit as co-defendants.

Walker had charged that Pierce forced her to undergo sterilization by threatening to have her welfare payments cut off and denying her services at the hospital following the birth of her 4th child. Brown stated that following the birth of her child, she was literally thrown out of the hospital at Pierce's direction when she refused to allow him to sterilize her.

The jury, composed of 3 blacks and 3 whites, found that Pierce had violated Brown's rights, but awarded her only \$5 damages. In addition, Poore was found to have known about Pierce's sterilization practices, but did nothing to stop them; he was also ordered to pay \$5 damages. Walker was not awarded any damages.

The suit had been pending since Pierce's sterilization policies for welfare mothers gained attention in 1973. Several of his patients testified that he required them to accept sterilization before he would deliver the child of anyone on Medicaid, which pays for the medical care of welfare recipients. Pierce had told them that, preceding his delivery of their children, all pregnant mothers on Medicaid had to accept sterilization if they had more than one child.

Pierce has justified his policy by saying that he "did not force anyone to do anything. If they did not wish to do this, I suggested that they

seek medical care elsewhere."

Pierce, one of 3 obstetricians in Aiken County, is the only one that will accept Medicaid patients, so the welfare mothers have nowhere else to go. This point was brought out by the testimony of several of Pierce's former patients, including Dorothy Waters, who stated that Pierce told her of his policies only 3 weeks prior to the birth of her child. Pierce had stated that all Medicaid patients were told the sterilization policies on the first visit. In addition, the suit charged Pierce with racial discrimination in violating the constitutional rights of Brown and Walker. During the first 7 months of 1973, of the 18 women sterilized by Pierce, 17 were black. Of the 40 Medicaid patients giving birth at the hospital during this period, 17 were sterilized.

Pierce admitted to his policies on the stand, stating that only welfare mothers were required to accept sterilization. Those that could pay their own bills could have as many children as they wanted. He

stated that "he was tired of people running around and having babies and paying for them with my taxes."

Just prior to the trial, the South Carolina Medical Association, state affiliate of the racist, ultra-conservative right-wing American Medical Association, passed a resolution in support of Pierce and his policies. The resolution, which was read at the trial, stated that doctors "have a moral and legal right to insist on sterilization permission before accepting a patient if it is done on the initial visit."

Despite the fact that the jury ruled in favor of one of the plaintiffs, the lawyers felt that for all practical purposes, they had lost. Joseph Levin, who represented the Southern Poverty Law Center in the case, stated that the verdict was "meaningless. What doctor's going to care if he can treat welfare patients like that and get away with it? What's going to stop him - five dollars?" They announced that they will appeal the decision.

Cabinda: Desired Angolan Jewel

BY BOD YEGGERO
Special to The AFRICAN
WORLD

As the eyes of the world focus in on the fratricidal war being waged by the three African Liberation Movements in Angola—the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)—another drama is unfolding in the northwest Cabinda Enclave.

On Nov. 3, a joint force from the Portuguese army and MPLA moved into action against elements of a secessionist group in Cabinda, calling itself the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC). Cabinda's military commander, Brig. Gen. Tchémudo Baraka, and several Portuguese officers were accused of siding with the separatists, arrested and expelled to Luanda. Two weeks later, Congolese radio announced the capture of a French mercenary, Jean Key, along with FLEC guerrillas after they had crossed into Congolese territory from Cabinda. Key, who had served in Biafra and Yemen, was described as FLEC's military commander.

Later FLEC announced that a Cabindan, Alexander Taty, was taking over as their new military commander. Taty has run the gamut in Cabinda. Military commander during the UPA—now FNLA—offensive in Cabinda in 1961, Taty became defense minister in the FNLA government-in-exile, GRAE. He joined MPLA briefly after a tragicomic coup attempt against GRAE's prime minister Holden Roberto failed in Leopoldville (Kinshasa). Taty wound up leading Portuguese troops in Cabinda against MPLA.

In recent weeks violence in Angola has claimed the lives of up to 2,000 persons—mainly civilian and mainly African. MPLA continues to accuse FNLA and UNITA of forming an unholy alliance to destroy MPLA. Augustinho Neto, president of MPLA, has condemned Portuguese "passivity" in Angola and has asked for Portuguese intervention against FNLA. The Portuguese have warned ominously that the independence agreement signed in January may have to be voided. Talk of an imminent invasion from Zaire grows more shrill every day.

As Angola moves toward possible chaos, an ephemeral "liberation" movement has been reborn in Cabinda to serve the interests of western imperialism.

Separated from the rest of Angola and wedged between the Atlantic coasts of Zaire and Congo-Brazzaville, the tiny gem of Angola could be sucked into either of its neighbors if civil war engulfs Angola.

Both Congolese President Marien Ngouabi, who calls himself a Marxist-Leninist, and Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, who says he is neither left nor right, communist nor capitalist, but just "authentic," covet Cabinda.

While continuing to support MPLA and FNLA respectively, Ngouabi and Mobutu support their own factions within FLEC. They have made it known that they consider Cabinda "historically and geographically a different entity" from Angola. Both have applied pressure to have the question of Cabindan "independence" placed on the agenda of the next Heads of State conference of the OAU in Kampala.

What is it that stimulates Zaire and Congo's expansionist fantasies? One hundred twenty offshore wells that pump 180,000 barrels a day of crude oil. The U.S. multi-national Gulf Oil Corporation's subsidiary, Cabinda Gulf, has exclusive rights to the Cabinda offshore concession.

To fan the flames of the Angolan brushfire, the French petroleum company, Elf, is making a bid to oust Gulf from Cabinda.

Gulf Oil also holds the concession for production in Zaire's adjoining offshore wells. In this imperialist infight, Gulf appears to be relying on Mobutu to look after its interests while Ngouabi plays the role of Elf front man.

Mobutu has just called for a referendum on Cabinda similar to the one in which the Cape Verde Islands voted to join Guinea-Bissau. Mobutu, of course, hopes Cabindans will opt out of the Angolan nation. He has provided arms, money and even men to aid FNLA guerrilla efforts in northern Angola, but never allowed them to operate in Cabinda. MPLA's Cabinda offensive fell apart in 1967 and UNITA has had troops there only since the investiture of the transitional government. Thus none of the liberation movements has established a firm presence in Cabinda.

With a population of only 80,000 and a land area of 2,895 square miles, Cabindan "independence" can only mean integration into Zaire or Congo.

Although many journalists have included FLEC among the plethora of mini-groups and "parties" that sprang up in Angola after the coup in Portugal, the roots of the organization go back to the sizable Cabinda emigre community in the then French Congo in the late 1950's.

According to John Marcum (The Angolan Revolution, Volume 1), in 1960 a Brazzaville-based mutual-aid society, the Association des Ressortissants de L'Enclave de Cabinda (AREC), sensing the flow of nationalism in Portuguese Angola and anticipating the discovery of offshore oil in Cabinda, transformed itself into an outwardly political organization—the Movement for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (MLEC). Luis Ranke Franque was elected president and Jose Candide Ramos, secretary general.

AREC—and subsequently MLEC—was made up of coastal Cabindans—the Bavile, Bavon and Cacongus clans, and mixed blood mestizos from Cabinda City. Unlike the Mayombe People of the interior, coastal

Cabindans came into close contact with the Portuguese and are said to have been favored by Portuguese traders operating around Ponto Noire in the French Congo. This classical coastal-interior, urban-rural dichotomy was to play a significant role in MPLA's failure in Cabinda in the mid-1960's.

A pacifist organization, MLEC sent letters to the Salazar regime in Portugal, asking for the recovery of Cabinda's independence and a monetary union and other links between Cabinda and the French and Belgian Congos. In September 1960, MLEC made an unsuccessful appeal for the United Nations to investigate charges that the Portuguese had fired on a peaceful demonstration of 5,000 people in Cabinda City, asking for independence.

While MLEC seems never to have joined any of the short-lived nationalist unions of the period, a successful front was formed in 1962 when Alianza shed its tribalist nomenclature, became the Angolan Democratic Party (PDA) and joined UPA to form the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).

In November 1961, MLEC fired one of its committeemen,

Mayombe, formed the Front of the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC).

The Cabinda separatists were verbal opponents of UPA's early venture into Cabinda under Alexander Taty. FLEC later criticized MPLA after it began operations there in 1964.

COLLAPSE OF MPLA'S CABINDA FRONT
In 1967, the year that MPLA's Cabinda front all but collapsed, they charged FLEC with trying to "paralyze" the armed struggle in Cabinda and claimed FLEC's Cabinda Revolutionary Council was under "direct control of Portuguese colonialists." Be that as it may, MPLA's urbanized cadres seemed to have been their own worst enemy in Cabinda.

MPLA tactics did little to win over the rural Mayombe peoples who were to be the base of the armed struggle in Cabinda. MPLA cadres entered Cabinda preaching textbook Marxism. They followed up their discourses on socialism by pressganging whole families into MPLA camps in Congo-Brazzaville.

Portugal solidified its hold on Cabinda by beefing up its forces. The economic boom in the enclave following the discovery of oil in 1966, put the lid on Cabinda.



VAST OFF-SHORE OIL RESERVES MAKE THE ANGOLAN enclave of Cabinda a "jewel" desired by imperialists.

Nzita Henriques Tiago, who in turn formed the Cabinda Action Committee (CAUNC). Because MLEC enjoyed the support of the Brazzaville regime, Tiago and CAUNC were forced to turn to Congo-Leopoldville (now Zaire). By the autumn of 1962, Tiago had gone from arguing that a referendum should be held to determine which Congo Cabinda should join to calling Cabinda an integral part of Congo-Leopoldville and demanding that Cabinda should enter the Leopoldville republic.

MLEC president Luis Franque boasted that Cabinda is three times the size of Luxembourg and argued for the creation of a Cabindan state.

In August 1963, MLEC and CAUNC reunited and, along with the Alliance of the

It is not clear what happened to FLEC after 1967. What does seem apparent is that by the time of the April 25th coup in Portugal, FLEC was all intents and purposes, non-existent.

The details of FLEC's miraculous rebirth are also cloudy, but the following story can be pieced together from a number of current sources.

On June 30, 1974, remnants of the moribund FLEC, a few traditional chiefs, and members of another shadowy group called the Democratic Union of the People of Cabinda (UPDC) met at Ponto Noire, Congo, to proclaim the resurrection of the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave.

The new president of FLEC was Cabinda-born Auguste Tchoufou, 40, the Congolese government's representative in El-Congo. Nzita Tiago, who

had earlier headed the breakaway Cabinda Action Committee (CAUNC) was elected vice president. FLEC's original president, Luis Ranke Franque, was made honorary president.

A split developed when Franque later moved to oust Tchoufou from the presidency. Clashes are said to have taken place between Franque's and Tchoufou's supporters. Franque prevailed and in leading FLEC from headquarters in Kinshasa, Zaire, the Brazzaville faction has centered its activities on the Cabindans living in Ponto Noire.

FLEC is said to be further split on the issue of violence. Nzita Tiago is leading the doves while Luis Franque has taken a decidedly hawkish position.

Inside Cabinda itself, FLEC sympathizers are reportedly in Cabinda City and southern Cabinda. FLEC has not operated openly in Cabinda since they were routed late last year by MPLA and the Portuguese. Word of FLEC is spreading in Cabinda through propaganda broadcasts from Kinshasa. Cabindans crossing the borders from Zaire and Congo are also bringing the gospel according to FLEC. In the cities, signs appear mysteriously proclaiming "FLEC still exists."

The core of FLEC's military force, said to number from 1,000 to 2,500 men, is a group of Cabindan commandees who had served under the Portuguese secret police, PIDE. FLEC forces are known to be operating around the Zaire and Congo borders. FLEC has a military base near Kitona, Zaire. Gabon has served as a conduit for French arms destined for FLEC forces in Congo. Rumors persist in Cabinda that an attack by FLEC is imminent.

FLEC's re-entry into Angolan politics has heaped confusion on an already tragically confused situation. FNLA head, Holden Roberto, called the MPLA-Portuguese operation against FLEC "fantastic." Roberto's support did not stop FLEC from later charging that FNLA forces were massacring Cabindans.

If Angola's transitional government is united on any issue, it is that Cabinda is an integral part of Angola. Angola's High Commissioner, Portuguese General Silva Cardoso, has warned that all three liberation movements plus the Portuguese will crush any foreign intervention in Cabinda. With the liberation movements at each other's throats, it is not clear how Cardoso's threats can deter imperialism and its agents from making a grab for Cabinda—especially in the event of civil war.

Two things, though, do seem clear. First, some concession in Cabindan autonomy will have to be made if Cabinda is to remain a part of Angola. Second, Cabinda's separation from Angola would not lead to anything resembling a sovereign Cabindan state—Gulf Oil and Elf will see to that.



A DEMONSTRATION BY SUPPORTERS OF JOANNE LITTLE.

Riots Sweep US Cities

DETROIT, Mich. — This past summer was marked by tension in several U.S. Cities, resulting from attacks by police, and racists on black youth, and pressing conditions such as unemployment. In Detroit, with 35 percent black unemployment, community reaction mounted on a high level.

The killing of an 18 year old black youth in Detroit, sparked off 2 nights of angry riot in the Westside area. The victim, Obie Wynn, was shot by a white bar owner, Andrew Chinarian.

Community residents reacted when the bar owner, who claimed he killed Wynn because the youth was trying to break into his car, was released the night of the killing without even being charged.

The facts, contrary to Chinarian's story, showed the youth was 100 feet away from the car, had no weapon, which Chinarian claims he saw. Also, the youth was shot in the back of his head, but Chinarian claimed he shot Wynn face to face when the youth turned around facing him.

Protesting crowds swelled to 400, and mass reaction which included street demonstrations and looting for 2 days, caused the arraignment of Chinarian, and charges of second-degree murder.

At first, a low \$300 bail was set, but a second night of demonstration pushed it to \$25,000.

Police, seeking revenge to community action, began shooting teargas, and even shot a teargas grenade at black mayor Coleman Young, as he was driving in the area.

In other cities, including Riverside, Calif., Elira, Ohio, Boston, Mass. and Hartford, Conn., similar levels of tension in black and Spanish-speaking communities resulted in rock and bottle throwing incidents, with police for varying reasons.

In Elira, rock and bottle throwing incidents precipitated after a black youth was shot and killed in a black neighborhood by a white cop. About 40, mostly white, were arrested.

Observers relate the growing trend to civil disturbances to the worsening economic conditions inside the United States.

Based on the outlook for the nation's economy, the number of civil disturbances should increase at a steady rate.

Police

Death Squad

PORTLAND, Maine — The State Attorney General for Maine has begun an investigation into reports that a police death squad has been set up inside the city of Portland.

According to reports the group involved ex-green berets, who were recruited to join the police force and from a group which was planning to assassinate ex-convicts.

The alleged ringleader of the group refused to testify before a special state panel of inquiry which had been set up to conduct an investigation into the charges surrounding the death squad.

JoAnne Little was acquitted of a second degree murder charge by a jury of six whites and six blacks on Aug. 15, after this article was written.

We feel that the article is still very timely because it deals with the myth of the "great man or great woman" theory of history. It shows how a great deal of attention can be focused on an individual's plight, while ignoring sources of the problem.

The problems faced by JoAnne Little can not be separated from the problem of capitalism, which effects us all in some form, and the only real way to solve JoAnne Little's problems and all others effected by capitalism, is to solve the problem of capitalism.

The case of JoAnne Little, a 21 year old Black woman tried for the ice pick slaying of Clarence Allgood, a 62 year old white prison guard in defense against a sexual attack has received wide spread attention.

The intent of this article is not to review the facts, but to examine the significance of her case and the major issues at stake.

The JoAnne Little trial raises the issue of the triple oppression of Black women - class, national and sexual, as well as the inhuman prison system and the oppressive character of the justice system under capitalism.

all of these are used as tools by the ruling class to maximize their profits and maintain their dominant position.

National, sexual and class oppression all suppress certain groupings in society. JoAnne Little is in her present situation because she is Black, a woman and poor. She was initially in jail waiting an appeal on a breaking and entering charge. This is not an unusual situation if you're Black and poor.

Due to the oppressive capitalist economic system, Black and poor people are often forced toward petty crimes or crimes of survival. The result is that prisons become a haven for the displaced working class population, while many perpetrators of "white collar" crimes go free.

JoAnne Little Freed in N.C.

The question at stake is the right of women to defend themselves against any form of sexual oppression, especially rape.

The state apparatus which includes the army, the police, penal institutions and the court maintains and reinforces this oppressive capitalist system by what ever means necessary.

In particular the U.S. prison system has inhuman living conditions, thrives on 20th century slave labor, and subjects inmates - male and females, to brutal punishment and frequent abuses. Women inmates are confronted with the additional problem of sexual abuse. JoAnne Little

The hundreds of local efforts have concerned themselves primarily with JoAnne Little as an individual.

The issues such as the triple oppression of women; the inhuman prison system and the repressive legal system have not been the dominant focus of the movement in most cases. The JoAnne Little case also points to the need for revolutionary leadership in any mass movement.

The sentiment that has pervaded most of the activity around JoAnne Little is expressed in the statement by attorney William Kuntaler at a JoAnne Little Defense rally in New York, "We've learned through the case of JoAnne



JOANNE LITTLE AFTER HER ACQUITTAL OF MURDER CHARGE.

was charged because of her attempt to defend herself from one of these abuses, rape.

The state's attitude toward Ms. Little was most clearly seen in their approach to the prosecution. They attempted to build a case around "assertions" with nothing to substantiate them: such as; she had a "questionable" background, she had grown desperate because her boyfriend had abandoned her, she had visitors throughout the night in her cell, and that she lured Allgood into her cell.

In fact, the state's evidence was so superficial that the charges were reduced from 1st degree murder, which carries a mandatory death sentence.

THE BASIS FOR SUPPORT

The wide spread support received by JoAnne Little from people like Julian Bond and Angela Davis has been positive, but yet has failed to identify the larger issues in question.

Little and other cases in this country that if we hang together, we can literally save brothers and sisters who get caught up in the coils of an innocent and racist system. We know we can win if we are together. We know we must lose if we are not together."

This leadership has relied exclusively on the legal system as the answer to our problems and has failed to point to the need for mass struggle to bring about change in the entire oppressive capitalist system. Most slogans that have been raised have been aimed toward "Justice and Freedom for JoAnne as opposed to "Justice and Freedom for all the JoAnne Littles."

It's important for us to recognize that the case of JoAnne Little is only representative of the plight of millions who are victimized and abused by this oppressive system. And therefore our responsibility is to develop a movement which can save all of the JoAnne Littles of this society.



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Jerry Walker
Editor



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

— KWAME NKRUMAH

Guerrillas Open Front in Mobutu's Zaire

In late July guerrillas of the popular Revolutionary Party of the Congo (PRP) released the last of four people kidnapped in May from an animal research station in western Tanzania. The action, which provided the PRP with a reported \$10,000 in ransom funds, was primarily designed to bring attention to the guerrilla struggle developing in Zaire and attention to the posture of Tanzania in relation to the PRP.

The following article highlighting the development of the PRP, was written based on reports submitted to The AFRICAN WORLD by two east African correspondents who are close to the PRP.

In 1969 when reactionary President Mobutu had consolidated power over the reins of the government of Zaire, the Popular Revolutionary Party reopened limited armed struggle in the eastern part of the country after two years of preparation.

The PRP leadership is composed of militants who had formerly fought with Patrice Lumumba in the early 1960's. They left the Congo for political and military training after the collapse of the armed struggle against reactionary forces who eventually consolidated under Mobutu.

While in exile they began to analyze the reasons for the defeat of the "Lumumbalist" popular forces and to deepen their study of Marxist-Leninism. After a reported intense period of criticism and self-criticism, they returned to the Congo. In 1967, a small core of militants formed the PRP as a Marxist party.

PRP leaders explain that many other former Lumumbalist leaders remained true to their petty bourgeois class interests and fled to comfortable exile or capitulated to Mobutu in exchange for position and privilege.

The PRP is led by its President Laurent Kabila and secretary General Gabriel Yumbu. The PRP initially organized and educated roving bands of guerrillas who had remained in the forests long after Mobutu had consolidated

power.

Now PRP is concentrating on ideological education among the peasant masses in the countryside.

The military branch of PRP is reported to include 3,000 trained but poorly equipped troops. The party also looks for allies among 7,000 highly trained former Katangese troops in exile in Angola.

Although the Mobutu regime does not publicly admit to the existence of the PRP, for years his 49,000 troops have unsuccessfully attempted to encircle and destroy the guerrilla force.

STRUGGLE SINCE 1960

In 1960 Zaire (then Congo-Leopoldville) gained independence from Belgium. For the next nine years the strategically located, mineral rich country was embroiled in violent upheaval motivated by imperialist interests in a number of countries, especially the U.S.

Initially a struggle ensued between advocates of a unitary centralized state led by Patrice Lumumba, a staunch anti-imperialist and Pan-Africanist, and separatist elements in the mineral rich Katanga and Kasai provinces backed by local settlers, Belgium, France, the Katanga lobby in England, and white settlers in the now defunct Central African Federation which linked present day Malawi and Zambia with Rhodesia.

Belgium's support to the secessionist—who received mining royalties from Belgium companies that legally belonged to the Central Government—included approximately eight thousand troops in violation of the Belgium-Congo Friendship Treaty and despite the severance of diplomatic relations by the Lumumba government.

Less than two weeks after independence, the Central Government requested United Nations troops to halt the external aggression. The U.S. penetrated the country via this United Nations force.

In due course Lumumba was deposed by the U.S. and local reactionaries. This initiated a split in the federal government between anti-imperialists and those seeking to exchange the Belgium colonial master for the more insidious American neo-colonial master. The U.S.



POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY PARTY (PRP) INSIDE ZAIRE.

puppets were led by President Joseph Kasavubu, leader of a tribal association and Mobutu Sese Seko, then Col. Joseph Desire Mobutu, a former personal secretary to Lumumba.

In a number of ways the United Nations forces were used to thwart the continuing efforts of Lumumba. Lumumba attempted to flee to Stanleyville, a strong hold of his supporters, but was captured and turned over to the secessionist elements. He was killed in late January 1961.

The years that followed saw the end of the Katanga secession in early 1963. Two power centers remained, the Central Government and the Stanleyville government. These contending governments led to a civil war.

Lumumbists initially seized control of large areas of the country. Divisions within the leadership, the lack of a clear political line and the use of white mercenaries by the Leopoldville government first led by Moïse Tshombe, and later by Col. Mobutu ended the Lumumbist threat to imperialism.

It was at this point that militants who now led the PRP went into exile.

THE REACTION OF MOBUTU

Mobutu rules mineral rich Zaire with a flair. More sophisticated than Idi Amin of Uganda, he shares Amin's flair for publicity and serves the interests of exploitation and imperialism no less.

U.S. imperialist investors have a continuous field day with the economy of Zaire while being careful to allow room for the development of a small local elite ruling class.

Mobutu has sought to divert the attention of the masses from their miserable plight by a series of publicity gimmicks. With much to do he launched an "authenticity" campaign to revive traditional African names and some social customs. But basic economic relations remained unchanged.

Mobutu followed with the All-Foreman spectacle to attract more investors and when he grew tired of the image of a U.S. puppet he launched a verbal tirade against U.S. officials. But the economic relations

remain unchanged as the people still suffer immense poverty.

Currently, Mobutu is frantically attempting to steal the oil-rich Cabinda province from strife-torn Angola.

It is against such rule that the PRP is working to bring about full class struggle.

THE KIDNAPPING

When the PRP crossed over the border from Zaire to Tanzania on the night of May 19 of this year, they had two basic demands. They wanted Tanzania to release from detention or explain the whereabouts of PRP leaders who disappeared in Tanzania in 1973 and they wanted to supply of arms and munitions to replace a shipment which had been destined for the Congo, but halted by Tanzania, in the 1960's. The demands were sent directly to Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

In early 1973 PRP Secretary-General Gabriel Yumbu and a staff were sent to Tanzania to contact friendly embassies, appeal to Tanzania to release the halted arms, and open up a supply for medical supplies and other essentials.

The talks were reportedly inconclusive, but before Yumbu and his party could return they disappeared. The PRP believes the group was detained by Tanzania or delivered to their deaths into the hands of Zairean officials.

According to the PRP for two years they sent queries to Tanzania to explain what happened to the group. They got no answer.

Finally the PRP resorted to the abductions to force the issue. At this point it is not known what the final response from Tanzania was although in days immediately after the abductions two different statements came out of Tanzania. One implied that Yumbu had been released in April and then picked up again in retaliation for the ransom demanded. A later statement denied that Yumbu had ever been detained in Tanzania.

TANZANIA IN THE SPOTLIGHT

A number of questions among forces friendly to the PRP have been raised concerning the tactical decision to put Tan-

zania in the international spotlight through the abductions.

Although Tanzania has not offered direct aid to the PRP neither has it moved against PRP guerrillas who sometimes operate inside Tanzania borders. Tanzania has been used as a limited transit area for PRP supplies.

Tanzania was once upheld by many Black activists around the world as a model of socialism in Africa, although a number of others, including forces inside Tanzania, have always contended that the rural policy of UJAMAA and the staunch Tanzanian support for liberation movements in southern Africa should not be mistaken for true socialism.

There is no doubt about the historical anti-imperialist character of Tanzania and it is clear that its unwavering support was an important factor in the victory of FRELIMO in Mozambique. But Tanzania is not a socialist country and its internal contradictions are rising. The effectiveness of the leadership of the petty-bourgeois is increasingly coming under challenge.

Classic colonialism is drawing to a close in Africa as independence nears in Angola and Zimbabwe. The rising tide of struggle in Africa is against imperialism and its neo-colonial regimes. The progressive character of any country will increasingly be viewed in relationship to these struggles both internally and externally.



JOSEPH MOBUTU



ZAIRE IS STARTING TO FEEL PRESSURE FOR CHANGE.



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. \$18.

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. \$12.

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. \$20.

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 "hilly 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 min. Color.

— Pamphlets —

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.

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. 25c.

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 agribusiness corporations in keeping the price of food out of the reach of most people. Destroys 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. 20c.

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 Urban centers. Shows how U. S. imperialists and their local puppet generals have developed the opium and heroin trade in Southeast Asia. 50c.

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. 25c.

FROM WALL STREET TO WATERGATE—The Money Behind Nixon, by NACLA. Documented expose of Nixon, Mitchell, Stans, Calson and Co's dirty tricks and the big money interests whom they represented. 75c.

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.

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. 25c.

— poster —

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

— button —

WENT GUNA LET NOBODY TURN US AROUND—FFM button in red, black and green. Carries the motto of the organization. 50c.

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"THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THE ESCALATION OF IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION IS MAKING THE ISSUES CLEAR, AND EXPLOITATION CAN NO LONGER BE DISGUISED."
Kwame Nkrumah

Howard workers and students

(Cont'd from pg. 8)

In both cases, students and nonacademic employees are being forced to bear the brunt of the responsibility. And yet when the question is asked—how many tenured faculty members, or university administrators or their administrative staffs have received a reduction in their enormous salaries—there is no response. This situation only mirrors what happens in the larger society—those who can least afford it, are being forced to pay.

POLITICAL LESSONS

The recent transfer of H.U. cafeteria services to a private corporation raises two questions: the relationship of students to workers' struggles and the relationship between unions and workers.

This situation has clearly demonstrated the need for students to build concrete relationships with the working class and to fight policy that doesn't represent their interest.

It also shows how both students and workers are affected during the capitalist economic crisis. But more importantly, the recent decision around the cafeteria services is an example of how the interests of students is clearly linked to the interests of the masses of workers.

Secondly, this situation signals the need for a strong workers organization, so that as the contradictions of capitalism intensify and employers try various methods to divide the workers, lower their wages and decrease their benefits, workers will have the ability to act as an organized force to represent their interests.

Though the union has been fighting the decision through negotiations with H.U. administrative personnel, it has been with little input or communication with the majority of cafeteria workers. AFSCME, as with most unions, has developed a style of operation where the trade union officials are not linked or sufficiently rooted in the rank and file. In the future, this situation must change.

Unions have historically retarded the struggle of workers; this has been a result of how unions have operated of failing to adequately inform, orientate people to their rights or as in this case, discuss the implications of new policy. Due to the union bureaucracy and other previously mentioned factors, H.U. cafeteria workers apparently haven't seen the union as the mechanism to represent their interests and have remained somewhat uninvolved in the issue.

This situation highlights the need for strong organization among conscious forces so that workers' interests are represented and broadened to include the larger question of the transformation of this society.

Even with all these obstacles, Charles Green, the labor union representative for Local 2094, when asked if the union will take the university to court, said, "We will take it as far as necessary."

And due to the present economic crisis, it will be necessary to take the fight much further than negotiations with university officials. As this struggle progresses, it is important that lessons are learned by both students and workers.

What Else is New

NEW YORK CITY—A recent study on poverty in the United States, conducted by the Catholic Church, came up with some interesting results, at least for researchers for the Catholic Church.

The report found "the majority of Americans have only their labor as their primary resource and that the main benefits from society's wealth are not tied to work, but to ownership of the productive resources."

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political cookbook

Students as Social Strata

Workers, Bourgeoisie, Class Struggle. The realities behind these terms are increasingly discussed today. But where do students fit in this class society?

An understanding of the question of students as social strata in the capitalist society is linked to an understanding of the relations of classes in the society and their influence on the development of strata. First a few definitions.

In his pamphlet, "A GREAT BEGINNING" Lenin wrote: "Classes are large groups of people differing from each other by the place they occupy in a historically determined system of production, by their relations (in most cases fixed and formulated in law) to the means of production, by their role in the social organization of labor and consequently by the dimensions of the share of social wealth of which they dispose and the mode of acquiring it."

Examples of classes are the proletariat and the bourgeoisie under capitalism or the feudal lords and the serfs under feudalism.

A social stratum on the other hand is characterized as a group that has no definite relation to the means of production and who neither produce nor exploit wealth as a group. Examples of social strata under capitalism are the intelligentsia and students. Strata are very much influenced by the classes and class struggles in society, but unlike classes their character can change as the society changes politically.

Students as a social stratum are by no means a homogeneous political grouping. Inside the stratum class view of the bourgeoisie, proletariat, and the petty bourgeoisie are present. This diversity provides the basis for definite political groupings whose level of discernability is conditioned by the sharpness of the class struggle in the society at large.

It is important to understand these differences because there is a tendency among us to blur the differences among students and elevate the unity of students at all costs. Real unity, as we will see, will develop on the basis of recognizing real differences and struggling around them.

Students represent a transitory combination of various social classes temporarily sharing like experiences and interests. There are precise limits to these interests and the level to which various students share them.

Students are not just a segment of society, but in fact, a transient segment of society. Generations of students pass through the educational revolving doors at a very rapid rate. This rate hampers the process of concretizing the general interests of students before they pass through the university. Due to their transient nature students constitute an unstable political force. While the liberalism of university environment can cause students to move to political action, their transient nature makes their activity sporadic and often unreliable.

Students have no official position in the class structure of the society. The class contradictions among students have not yet become sharply differentiated. The ideas, opinions, values, and prejudices of students are a product of their class background and class training in the educational process.

Class struggles, class backgrounds, and the ideological indoctrinations on campuses are the three major influences that affect students outlook. Class struggle is represented by the struggle among classes in society i.e. the Vietnam war, the Middle East crisis, the economic crisis, Watergate and educational cutbacks etc.

Students are also influenced by their class background, the experiences, interests, goals, and class stand of their family and class.

[Cont'd from pg. 5]

refusing of treatment to any patient simply because they do not have the money.

After hours of talking with the Doctor's Council and the administration, several doctors demanded that the workers be reinstated with no reprisals, an employee association be formed to help them in their struggle and a subcommittee out of the association, be set up to meet with the board of trustees.

The workers immediately formed the association, but they saw a need for a more powerful organization to represent their needs, they saw the need to start a union movement. The workers chose Hospital Workers Union 1199.

After the association was formed, the workers were told by the administration that the economic crisis and the cut backs from Blue Cross-Blue Shield were the reasons for the 37 1/2 hour pay for 40 hours work.

In this explanation the administration failed to point out that the hospitals are a profit making business and that the crisis of imperialism is making deep cuts into the hospitals profit. In order to maintain high profits, the workers wages are reduced or massive layoffs are carried out. Because this is a capitalist society, the administration is serving the interest of the ruling class which is always placing the burden on the backs of the working class. Blue Cross and Blue Shield at present are on strike for better working conditions and better medical care, which speaks to the general crisis of medical care now in the country.

The struggle for a union movement has become very intensified at the hospital, the administration has launched an anti-union campaign against 1199. The administration has stooped low by attacking 1199 through putting little notes

And students when attending the colleges and universities are ingrained with the ideology of the bourgeoisie and trained to go out and defend this ideology. These three influences bring students to the decision of whether they will move in the interest of the working class or in the ruling class.

What are the class origin of students? Students do not represent a specific class but come from various class background i.e. those whose parents are workers are therefore from a working class background. The outlook that students have do not always reflect their background but the class they gravitate towards. Students from a working class background do not always have a proletarian outlook.

Some students will reflect their class background and others will take up aspirations, tendencies, and the interests of another class. Hence some working class students will break with their class background and become the defenders of the interests of petty bourgeoisie or the bourgeoisie, while some students from other class backgrounds will "desert" their class and stand with the proletariat.

Our understanding of students as a social strata should enable us to understand their strengths and weaknesses, their potential, as well as their limitations. As we deepen our understanding of the basis of the views students hold, it will enable us to patiently struggle with those views through consistent political education and persuasion. We must take up the task of studying these views, sum them up and ultimately decide which are in the interest of working class and which are not. It is only through using this method that the ideological development of the movement will be improved.

Hospital Workers

in paychecks - notes such as:

FACTS

How would you like to lose your merit increase?
1199 Doesn't like them
The Union wants everyone to get paid the same - no matter how hard you work.

FACT

Which would you rather have?
The hospitals' Blue Cross-Blue Shield Protection?

or
an 1199 plan subject to \$1,685,911.00 in claims for unpaid services to members of New York City hospital alone. Read the poster at the Question Boxes.

Some workers are afraid to participate in the struggle for fear of their jobs. The administration plays on their fears and have won many workers to their side, but many workers remember the tactics used just a year ago to stop a union from organizing there.

For example, the administration gave the workers a \$5 raise a week, only one week before the union vote was to be taken. Now they feel the administration is taking it back with the longer hours with no increase in pay. These workers are no longer frightened and are tired of the hospital reaping profits while poor working people suffer. These workers are going to vote yes for 1199. They plan to have 1199 work in their interest.

Although the advanced workers have found contradictions are existing within their movement, they have actively continued to push to struggle forward. There are various national divisions existing within the struggle. The black workers and the West Indian workers are presently experiencing contradictions, because some of the West Indian workers will not actively participate in the struggle for

the union for fear of being deported out of this country.

Other resistance is coming from the RN's, who at this time, have not joined into the movement. Despite obstacles placed by the hospital administration, as well as the various obstacles placed by various interests that different workers may hold, this fight is continuing.

The workers see a need for a union, because economically, it provides: job protection, pay increases and better benefits for the workers, better working conditions and collective bargaining power.

The administration sees this as an economical and political threat because they set guidelines on the workers. Therefore, the administration tries to control them or tries to keep them from entering into their corporations, hospitals, etc.

Though workers are determined, the struggle at Presbyterian promises to be long and difficult. They are clear that the struggle of getting a union is not the final solution to their problems, but as their first line of defense against the onslaught of this crisis-plagued society. It is a struggle that must be waged relentlessly.

Guyana

[cont'd from pg. 7]

The agreement seemed to be especially careful not to specify the conditions under which the U.S. may occupy Guyana, and from this one can justifiably ask whether the maintenance and the preservation of Guyana's government is not in line with the defense of the Western hemisphere.

CONTRADICTION

The fact that Guyana, which in the early seventies had earned a reputation of being a stop-off point between the U.S. and Africa for Pan-African nationalists, is available to U.S. occupation ostensibly in the interests of the defense of western interests is one of the factors which strike at the essence of its socialist claims.

Moreover, against the background is nothing more than a contradictory development and nothing less than an overtly willing capitulation to U.S. hegemonism. By these and other similar actions, the Prime Minister of Guyana and other Caribbean leaders reveal their "true colors" and increase their approval by the U.S., which describes them in UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY: A REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE as being "uniformity of a moderate political persuasion."

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NEWS IN PHOTOS



RECENTLY, THE U.S. SENATE VOTED TO OKAY FUNDS FOR A HUGE U.S. MILITARY installation on the Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean. The base will be used to launch military aggression in the Middle East, Indonesia and Southern Africa. Most nations in the Indian Ocean region have strongly condemned both the U.S. and Soviet military presence in the area.



DESPITE A SERIES OF court injunctions and a "sell-out" by top union bureaucrats, militant mineworkers recently launched one of the largest "wildcat" strikes in US labor history. Their principal demand was for a "right to strike" clause in their union contract.



MRIG. GENERAL MURITALa 'Ufai Mohammed became the new head of state in Nigeria after a "bloodless" coup, led by soldiers in early August.



FIFTEEN THOUSAND VIETNAMESE REFUGEES DEMONSTRATE TO GAIN THE SUPPORT OF THE people and students of Guam for their return to their homeland. The refugees also staged a hunger strike to display their displeasure with the U.S. government.



WILMINGTON, DELAWARE POLICE BEAT ONE of 200 demonstrators protesting the murder of a 13-year-old girl who took a peach. The white man who shot her was released after posting a small bond.



MEMORIES OF THE SEPTEMBER, 1971 ATTICA PRISON rebellion and the 43 who were massacred there, remain. The same problems continue to exist while, 4 years later, the state concentrates on the prosecution of the surviving prisoners.