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Wilmington 9 Still Seeking

"A Jury Of Their Peers"

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
BURGAW, N.C. - This small, rural North Carolina town is making it evident that it was to hold no justice in store for nine Black men charged with arson and assault on emergency personnel from the 1971 disturbances in Wilmington, N.C. as the trial, their second, entered its fifth week. The nine brothers, including Ben Chavis, each face a total of forty-five years imprisonment.

When this issue of the AFRICAN WORLD went to press, the trial of Rev. Ben Chavis and ten other Wilmington brothers was still in progress. The following is an account of the trial thus far.

From the beginning of the case in June, it has been clear that the State of North Carolina was determined to secure a conviction of the nine, especially Chavis, at any price. The first of the long list of flagrant injustices occurred at the first trial in June when the Solicitor in charge of the prosecuting case, James Stroud, finding that the jury selected was composed of ten blacks and ten whites, suddenly became "ill"; claiming that no other prosecutor was familiar enough with the case to continue, he asked the judge for a mistrial, and got it. The bond of the defendants was then lowered (Chavis's had

been \$50,000), and they were freed on bond.

The second trial began on September 11; it, like the first, is located in Burgaw, a small town about 20 miles from Wilmington, which had been chosen by the judge as the site of the trial after defense attorneys had asked for a change of venue due to the tremendous publicity of the case in Wilmington. Burgaw, however, has no daily newspaper -- its residents read the Wilmington Journal, listen to the Wilmington radio stations, and generally relate to Wilmington as the closest city. In fact, the choice of Burgaw as the new trial site was perfect for the State, as Burgaw has all of Wilmington's prejudices about the case, but brought to it an even more conservative outlook, due to its rural, clannish situation.

As the selection of the jury for the second trial started, it became evident that the State was not going to repeat its mistake. When the defense attempted to disqualify white prospective jurors who admitted that they already thought the defendants were guilty, the judge quickly adopted the tactic of asking them whether they could "erase the opinion" from their minds! Of course they said they could, and were approved. On the other hand, the prosecutors made their strategy obvious. Out of 43 pre-emptory dismissals of prospective jurors, 42 were Black. As a

result, the ratio of the first trial was reversed: the jury consisted of ten whites and two Blacks -- in a county almost half Black.

A team of four Black lawyers from around the state had by now taken charge of the case. Aside from the rigged jury selection process, Attorneys Ferguson, Ballance, Becton, and Harmon have another highly irregular situation to deal with: the state has sent to Burgaw, not only Dale Johnson, a special prosecutor hand-picked by the Attorney General, but in its frenzy to "convict Chavis" has placed Robert Martin, a judge especially appointed by the Governor, in charge of the trial. It therefore seems that Governor Scott has gone all-out to insure that Solicitor Stroud will be carefully coached and guided to a satisfactory conviction in the politically motivated case.

The state's entire case rests on the testimony of two witnesses who claim to have been with the defendants during the February, 1971 Wilmington disturbances. One, Jerome Mitchell, is presently serving a sentence for murder. The other, and major witness, Allen Hall, weaved a bizarre story in his two weeks of testimony. Claiming that he was a part of a group including the defendants, Hall testified that he had taken part in the crimes with which the defendants are charged, including "guerilla" planning sessions and raids.

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AMILCAR CABRAL, THE INTERNATIONALLY KNOWN, staunch leader of PAIGC in Guinea-Bissau will be awarded an honorary degree from Lincoln University.

Cabral Honored At Lincoln Univ.

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
LINCOLN UNIV. PENN. — On October 15, 1972, Amilcar Cabral will be in the United States to receive an honorary Doctorate of Law Degree from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania.

Cabral is secretary general of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC). The presentation will mark the first time that a Black university has recognized the leader of a newly emerging nation on the African continent. Guinea-Bissau, of course, is still fighting a war of liberation against Portuguese colonists, but PAIGC, under the

leadership of Cabral has already liberated over two-thirds of the land of Guinea-Bissau.

When Cabral receives the degree, he will be sharing the platform with an impressive array of African activists from the U. S. Invited platform guests include: Owusu Sadaukai of Malcolm X Liberation University; Nelson Johnson, Chairman of YOBU; Imamu Baraka, chairman of CAP; Congressman Charles Diggs; Don L. Lee, renowned poet, author and publisher; Ron Daniels of Freedom Inc.; Rosie

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BLACK STAR SQUARE IN KUMASI, GHANA, WHICH WAS THE SITE OF THE ALL AFRICAN Student Conference (see story on p. 13)

UMBASI

MELVIN A. LARD SECRETARY OF MASS MURDER INC. SAYS.....

PRESIDENT NIXON IS THE ONLY
MAN ALIVE QUALIFIED TO BE
AWARDED THE NOBEL PEACE
PRIZE.... AND WE WILL
KILL THE FIRST MAN
THAT SAYS DIFFERENT!



EDITORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS SUCH AS THE ONE ABOVE WILL BECOME A STANDARD EXCLUSIVE feature of The AFRICAN WORLD. They are drawn by Brother Umbasi, a staff artist for this paper.

Will Richard Nixon Get 1973 Nobel Peace Prize?

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The insanity of 1972 America reached a new high last week with the announcement that there is a group seeking to have the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to the most skilled warmonger of the decade, Richard Nixon.

Mrs. Elizabeth Manning, editor of Finance magazine, in-house organ of monopoly capitalists, announced in New York that the magazine would launch a campaign to have the 1973 prize (none was awarded this year) to Nixon, presumably for his efforts to bring "peace" to Vietnam.

The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded by the Nobel Institute. Aside from being a prestigious symbol of recognition by the "world", (in fact the West), it also carries with it a cash award of about \$90,000. It has previously been awarded to Ralph Bunche for his involvement in the imperialist partitioning of Palestine in 1949, and to Dr. Martin Luther King for his non-violent approach to the "liberation" of Black people in the most violent "civilization" on earth - the U. S. A.

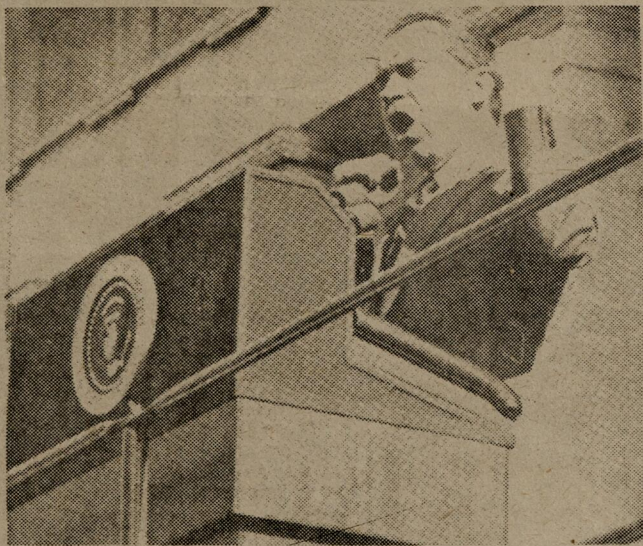
The present campaign is, like everything else connected with Nixon, well funded. According to the Associated Press, \$20,000 has already been contributed to the effort. In a fantastic attempt to ram Nixon's propaganda down the world's throat,

America's corporate interests have apparently decided that they can steamroller opposition to the U.S.'s sanitized war, call it peace, and crown Nixon the peacemaker. Finance, of course, is well suited to the task.

The entire idea of giving Richard M. Nixon a peace prize is so bizarre as to make it seem like a bad joke; but it is no joke. Mrs. Manning may not know

how accurate she was when she told reporters of the upcoming campaign: "This is very unique. The Nobel people said nobody had ever tried anything like this before."

The AFRICAN WORLD will carry more extensive coverage of the "Nobel-for-Nixon" campaign in the next issue.



DOES THIS MAN LOOK LIKE A NOBEL PEACE PRIZE winner?

Wherever we may be.

Beware Authentic African Wines

NEW YORK, N.Y. - Scheneley Industries, which is a large liquor and wine business concern, is going to import more than 32,000 cases of Moroccan wine this year. The wines will then be sweetened, given Swahili names, and peddled in the Black community as "Authentic African wines of Quality."

A spokesman for Scheneley's advertising agency said, "We are aiming for a Pan-African appeal." His aim will undoubtedly miss serious Africans and hit the few Black wine drinkers who warmly think of themselves as Pan-Africanists. In any case, beware.

Aristotle Onassis in Namibia

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis recently received a diamond ring her husband picked up while he was in Namibia looking over new industries in a country ruled by a racist white minority.

Onassis made the trip early this summer at the invitation of the South African regime which rules Namibia. He visited several mining areas, uranium sites and diamond fields. He "inspected" industries run by a host of European exploiters including companies from Britain, Canada, and West Germany. It is reported that Onassis concluded his tour by agreeing to set up a petroleum drilling company that will operate in Northern Namibia.

Obviously, the billionaire Onassis does not really need the profits, his motive can only be to provide more economic assistance to the European racist regimes in Southern Africa and, of course, provide Jackie with luxuries stolen from the lands of African people.

Head hunters

The practice of headhunting is not dead. It is still practiced in Africa - by white soldiers in Namibia. This fact was dramatically revealed in proceedings which took place in the all-white senate in Cape Town, South Africa. The son of a prominent senator had recently taken over a military command after the previous commander had been killed by African liberation forces. The Senator, Jack Loock, rose on the senate floor to read a letter from his son.

Senator Loock said: "Here I shall read to you a practical letter from the Caprivi Strip to bring to your attention the attitude of our policemen who are fighting today in the outposts of the Caprivi Strip and who are honored by the general public."

The letter said: "Dad, I would like to catch a few guerillas alive and then kill them slowly - one by one. Tell Minister Vorster that he does not have to worry about our borders because we are longing to get at the terrorists. If I am lucky, perhaps I shall bring him a terrorist's skull."

Senator Loock ended his presentation saying, "this is the temperament of these men, my son is reflecting what these men are doing on our borders. They deserve the highest praise these men!" When Senator Loock finished, the entire South African senate stood and applauded for several minutes.

Tanzanian Agriculture Makes Great Strides

FROM PEKING REVIEW

Great changes have taken place in Tanzania's vast countryside in the ten years since independence. Poverty and backwardness of the rural areas, outcome of long years of colonial exploitation, are being done away with under the guidance of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) and the Tanzanian Government led by President Julius Nyerere.

AGRICULTURE IS BASIS OF DEVELOPMENT

President Nyerere laid it down in December 1965 that "agricultural progress is the basis of Tanzanian development" and reaffirmed this in September 1967 when he declared, "The land is the only basis for Tanzania's development." The Arusha Declaration, too, stipulates that "agriculture is the basis of development."

The Tanzanian Government has followed this line and aided agricultural development in many ways.

Its Second Five-Year Development Plan (1969-74) provides that 60 per cent of the annual expenditure be used for rural development and projects connected with it. Government appropriations have in fact far exceeded this as the spending on rural development projects in the fiscal year 1971-1972 alone amounted to 60 per cent of the total outlay so envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan.

State banks have likewise granted huge loans to rural areas. In the fiscal year 1970-1971 the National Bank of Commerce advanced loans to the tune of 521 million shillings, and in 1971-72 such loans hit 661 million, an increase of 27 per cent. The Tanzanian Rural Development Bank, founded by the government in May 1971 especially to serve the rural areas, has branched out in 12 regions throughout the country and issued loans totalling 54.5 million shillings in a year's time.

The government attached great importance to the development of water conservancy projects as a means to raise agricultural production; according to its Second Five-Year Plan, 48 million shillings have been set aside for this scheme but actual progress of the work indicates that government investment will be much heavier than that.

The Tanzanian Government has done a great deal in improving the methods of cultivation and popularizing the more advanced farm tools. Commissioned in June 1970, the Ubungo Farm Implement Factory, the first of its kind built by the Tanzanians themselves, is now turning out large quantities of top-notch farm implements for the countryside.

With a view to transforming the scattered individual rural economy, President Nyerere has called on the 11 million peasants in Tanzania to organize themselves into ujamaa (Swahili; familyhood) villages. In the spirit of self-reliance, the ujamaa villagers have opened up large tracts of land and built many houses. Most of these villages now have their own schools, clinics and irrigation works.

TANU's National Executive Committee, which met in Iringa last May, further confirmed the development of agriculture as its basic policy and placed emphasis on the need to improve farming methods, provide better tools and more chemical fertilizers, as well as to raise the per-acre yields.

TEN YEARS' ACHIEVEMENTS

The cultivated area in this country is steadily expanding: from 29 million acres in 1964 to 39 million acres in 1970.

In the period between 1961, the year of independence and 1971, the output of principal cash crops has increased by leaps and bounds — that of cotton rose from 30,000 tons to 66,000 tons; coffee increased from 20,000 tons to 45,000 tons; and cane sugar from 29,000 to 95,000 tons.

Remarkable results have been achieved in the diversification of food crops. The production of maize, a staple food of the Tanzanian people, has been increasing over the last few years. In 1970-71 it was more than sufficient to meet the home consumption, and for the

first time in history, Tanzania had maize for export, amounting to 45,000 tons. The production of rice shows more marked increase. The self-sufficiency target envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan is already fulfilled and there is even a surplus for export.

Sisal used to be a major item of Tanzania's exports; its production which suffered considerably as a result of imperialist

maneuvers to force down the price on the international market, is again on the upgrade. Positive steps have been taken to encourage the growth of this special hemp crop and in the last few years its output has been on a par with the peak level under colonial domination. Maize, rice, wheat and other crops have been grown on former sisal plantations where this crop did not promise well. Cattle-raising is also being developed on such plantations to increase state revenue.

Much has been done in popularizing advanced farming methods and training agro-technicians. Apart from the Central Agricultural College in the Dar-es-Salaam university, there are 17 farmers' training centres in various parts of the country, where leaders of the ujamaa villages receive special training. By June this year, a total of 600 trainees from the ujamaa villages had completed a 3-month course at these centres.

DODOMA FORGES AHEAD

The Dodoma region in the heartland of Tanzania has made outstanding progress in agriculture.

Under colonial rule the local people were ruthlessly exploited and many were forced into poverty and starvation. In the 1930s, Dodoma region was nearly serious drought for three years in succession: grass on pastures dried up, cattle perished and the grain crops failed. A few places where water and grass could still be found were fenced in by the colonialists as their private grazing grounds. The local herdsmen, now that they had lost their cattle and sheep, were forced off the land into Dodoma's urbanized districts. There, some herdsmen and their families saw a colonialist actually watering flowers in his garden. Suffering from the pangs of hunger and parched with thirst, the elder folks went to beg for water for their children, only to be killed by the colonialist who cast loose his hounds to snap them before they could reach "his" water tap! In the 1954 famine, over 20,000 peasants had to flee their land, more than 3,000 of them were forced to work as hired labourers in the sisal plantations of the colonialists in Tanga.

After independence, the people in Dodoma have been



PRESIDENT NYERERE HAS ALWAYS DEMONSTRATED HIS support for the self-help nation building schemes by practical participation.

anxious to prevail over the poverty and starvation left by colonial domination. Under the leadership of President Nyerere and the Tanzanian Government and in response to the call for developing ujamaa villages, they have sunk wells, built small water conservancy works for rehabilitation. The President has been in Dodoma on many occasions to give personal guidance in the collective development of agriculture. This has greatly fired the peasants' enthusiasm and pro-

moted the development of ujamaa villages, which now number 84 in the region with a population of more than 100,000.

After years of hard struggle the people of Dodoma have succeeded in bringing about a constant rise in farm output. Last year, they brought in a fairly good maize harvest and sold to the National Agricultural Products Board 44,836 bags (90 kilogrammes per bag). The people of Dodoma who in the past had to live on relief most of the time have now produced more maize they can consume.

They Came In The Night

CHICKASAW CO. MISSISSIPPI

—On the night of September 13, 1972, five white policemen came to the home of Robert Wallace, accused him of a crime he had not committed and within a matter of minutes had wounded him in the stomach with a sawed-off shotgun and left him to bleed to death.

But Brother Wallace did not bleed to death even though he was without medical attention for nearly two hours after the shooting. He is now in a Mississippi hospital and has filed a suit suing the Chickasaw County white power structure for one million dollars.

When Robert Wallace answered the knock at his door on September 13, the policemen told him they had a warrant for his arrest because he had allegedly fired shots into the home of his neighbor. Wallace denied the charges and when the policemen then retreated from his door but instead of leaving, they began milling around the house. Fearing that the vicious officers might burn his home down, Wallace went back outside again to ask them to leave. One of the officers responded, without warning, by blasting Wallace with the illegal sawed-off shotgun. Wallace stumbled back into the house and fell across a bed bleeding profusely from his wound.

The white officers made no further moves toward Wallace, neither to arrest him nor to aid him. Neither did they call for medical aid. They simply strolled around outside the house for the next hour. They were either planning which

nigger they were going to get next or were afraid that the badly wounded Black man was still too much man for five cowardly white officers to handle.

Finally Wallace's mother heard of the incident and rushed to the home. She found her son still unattended but alive. She and some neighbors placed Robert in a car and drove him to a hospital, while the white officers looked on.

To date, the Chickasaw police department has not filed any charges against Wallace; has not produced an arrest warrant and has offered no excuse for the shooting. Evidently the local white sentiment is "the boys in the police department were just funning around."

Ahmed Out On Bail

Muhammed Ahmed, Chairman of All African Peoples Party was released on \$7,500 bail on September 24 in San Diego. Brother Ahmed was arrested earlier this month in San Diego after eluding police forces for several years. Once known as Max Stanford, Ahmed must face extradition hearing in California on January 12. The state of New York has charged Ahmed with planning to assassinate the late Whitney Young and Roy Wilkins. In addition to that ridiculous charge, he must also face charges of "assault on guards" in Queens House of Detention where he was the victim of physical assaults from prison guards during the sixties.



THE PEOPLE OF AFRICAN NATIONS HAVE ALWAYS REMAINED close to the land because of the clear understanding that it is their source of life.

A Need For

Educators Educated Blackly

The following essay was submitted to the AFRICAN WORLD by Brother Don L. Lee. It is soon to be published in a new book by Brother Lee.

A little knowledge mis-used is dangerous; a great amount of knowledge not used properly is criminal. It has become increasingly clear that "black educators" are not going to provide direction needed to save the minds and creative spirit of our children. As long as they opt for positions and status in European institutions, realistic movement will never come. Their egos and individual insecurity have not allowed them to view the problem beyond that which they can personally benefit for themselves, i.e., positions such as professors, department heads, model cities directors, postal supervisors, and assistant-assistant department heads, etc. The majority of the so-called professional class of blacks who, by definition, lead to black community are European educated; that is, from

twelve to fourteen years their training has taught them to act, move, think, talk, relate as European-Americans (commonly referred to as white people). This orientation cannot be wiped out in one session of black enlightenment, cannot be eliminated by reading a few black books. The psychological damage that has been done to us in this country may well be irreparable. However, we must have the attitude that since we already, according to Maulana, possess the first criteria for blackness - our color, it is possible with time and an institutionalized re-education of ourselves to acquire the other two criteria, those of culture and consciousness. With culture we begin to identify with each other, to understand our purpose in life and will thus be able to give our children direction.

We live in a country where less than 6 per cent of the world's population uses over 60 per cent of the world's natural resources. This is achieved with a deliberate and calculated mis-use of the majority of the world's people. Yet, for us to state this, we are immediately put on the defensive and accused of spreading racist propaganda. Yet the power of this country is mainly fed from the outside. The United States is like an octopus with its tentacles in most of the "developing" nations. This country is virtually bare of natural resources, so that is absolutely necessary to maintain its hold over others, to tie up or control the natural resources of the world, if possible. Hoyt W. Fuller has pointed out that black people, as other ethnic groups, "just don't know how the world workd."

What he is saying is that the world is not just Chicago, is not Washington, D.C., is not New York, is not Paris, is not Moscow, is not Peking. The world is those points plus smaller and larger points throughout the world. What about Afrika? What about South America? What about other parts of Asia? Do those areas function in this world? We

couldn't prove their existence from the newspapers or news programs read and viewed here. But, if we begin to understand our relationship to the larger world hopefully, it will enable us to understand our association to other brothers and sisters who occupy this same world we think belongs to somebody else.

We have to begin to understand that our problems in Chicago are not just problems shared by blacks in Chicago. We have to, in order to deal with the world, understand who runs it. We need to understand that it is not a trick of fate that keeps black people on the bottom all over the world, wherever we are. Let's look at the world a little closer.

Who is dealing in death daily in Viet Nam and has just about literally destroyed a country by dropping more bombs on the small nation than have ever been dropped in all the past ward of all nations? European-Americans! European-Americans who know that this country could never defeat the Vietnamese people on land so they destroy the land, destroy the food source in order to weaken the people. Who does this? Americans and Europeans! Who is forcing our brothers in South Afrika to work in their diamond mines for less than 35 cents a day - and have brainwashed people like Roy Wilkins and Eartha Cat to visit and voice their solution in dialog and jobs (you can't talk a hurricane into stopping its destruction). The Afrikans don't want jobs; they want their land back. Who is behind this again? European-Americans - with the help of a few Negroes! Who is controlling other parts of Afrika physically and economically - for example in Zimbabwe where less than 300,000 Europeans rule over 5 million Afrikans; the Afrikans virtually have no say-so over their own life style. Yet, can you imagine 300,000 Afrikans in London ruling 5 million Englishmen? Who keeps these Europeans in power? European Americans!

Portugal could not continue its colonialist fight in Guinea-Bissau without the aid of the United States (through NATO) and the catholic church. Portugal could not exist without



NOTED POET AND ACTIVIST BROTHER DON L. LEE is also head of the Institute for Positive Education

European-American finance. Who has moved to control all the industry and land in South America? ITT controls over 70 per cent of the communications network and the Great Fruit Company owns the majority of the vegetables and fruit produce coming from our brothers there. Again European-Americans. Who in the black community here controls the destiny of blacks, controls the institutions, the life giving and life saving institutions that give identity, purpose, and direction, again European-Americans. And finally after they get tired of messing over the world they escape into the Caribbean - the islands - which has become their playground, and have turned many sisters into lightweight prostitutes and brothers into junior hustlers of the Shaft, Super-Fly type. Who, again? The European-Americans.

Brothers and sisters, this is not racism or fantasy on our part. These are the facts. The job of the 21st century black educators is to have internalized these facts and to be about the business of creating a mechanism, a structure to systematically disseminate these and other facts into the community they claim they are

a part of, to be about the task of getting these facts and others to the streets they say they represent, to impart this new life saving knowledge to the people they say they love. When will the black educators and other professionals become accountable to the black community? The last twelve to sixteen years of liberal education have made them into liberals, unsure of the space they occupy, if they occupy any. They're sure not invisible; we see right through them and we know, in the final count down they'll be sprinting that last mile trying to get back in. It may be too late!

Sister Johari M. Amini, in the IPE pamphlet AN AFRIKAN FRAME OF REFERENCE has said, "Europeans definitely do not accept an African's definition of anything for themselves. But not only do they not accept African authorities as being able to make legitimate definitions for Africans, the reason being that African definitions

based on African referents would not only contradict and oppose European definitions, but would conflict with European needs, interests, goals, and backgrounds, and begin to eliminate them."

A good example for us to look at in the seventies is China. Nixon's ability to go to China in 1972 is significant; yet even more significant is the reception he received. When Nixon stepped off Airforce 1 in China, he didn't see multitudes of Chinese people in a frenzy waving American flags talking about "take me back with you!" No, we saw that the army was there to greet him. When Nixon and his party traveled into the interior, we didn't observe Chinese people running up to them quoting John Q. Adams, George Washington or Marx and Lenin. They quoted Mao, Confucious and Chou En Lai. Why is this?

For the last twenty to twenty-four years, the Chinese people have been about, with the systematic use of Chinese culture, re-creating a Chinese mind. This took twenty years, not twenty weeks. For the last twenty or so years, they closed their borders to outside influences and programatically began to bring back the Chinese personality, the Chinese language, the Chinese music, dance and literature, to bring back the total Chinese way of life, and after a generation they can allow something as unusual as a Nixon to visit without fear of losing one Chinese to the American way. The Chinese had won the major battle, that for the minds of their people.

The Brazilian educator, Paulo Freire has said that the oppressed, who have adapted to the structure domination in which they are immersed, and have become resigned to it, are inhibited from waging the struggle for freedom so long as they feel incapable of running the risks it requires. Moreover, their struggle for freedom threatens not only the oppressor, but also their own oppressed comrades who are

fearful of still greater repression. . . . They discover that without freedom they cannot exist authentically. Yet, although they desire authentic existence, they fear it. They are at one end and the same time themselves and the oppressor whose consciousness they have internalized.

This brings back the black saying, "He outwhites the white boy," which is about where the majority of us are anyway. What Freire is saying is that we've become so Americanized internally and externally that to fight against our oppressor is also a fight against ourselves and before we can effectively deal with the world's enemy, we must conquer the enemy within. And logic tells us the longer you have lived with the internal enemy, the longer it will take to rid yourself of it. If we understand this, at least we know that we need an institutionalized structure to help save our children. This is where independent black institutions come in: independent (void of outside control and influence), Black (in color, culture and consciousness), institution (a structured program aimed at correcting a deficiency, giving concrete alternatives)-.

In the book PLANNING AN INDEPENDENT BLACK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, prepared by the Independent Black Educational Institutions



INDEPENDENT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR AFRICAN CHILDREN ARE SPRINGING UP everywhere. Shown above is a classroom scene in the Children of Africa School in Harrisburg, Pa.

(cont'd on pg. 15)

10 Demands Met At Lorton "Reformatory"

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. -Monday, September 25, inmates at Lorton Reformatory in Washington, D. C. began a five day work strike. The work stoppage began when the inmates sat down in the prison yard and demanded that Lorton Supt. Delbert C. Jackson and D. C. Correction Dept. Director Kenneth L. Hardy meet with them to deal with a number of needed reforms. They also demanded that news and television cameramen be present to reduce the possibility of unwarranted violence against them. In 1968, in a similar protest, the inmates were subjected to beatings and several shootings by guards.

The inmates virtually all of them Black wanted the meeting to head off a possible rebellion. One brother sated, "Everybody in this camp is scared man, everybody is scared like someone is going to come in and move against us."

Fortunately, no repeat at Attica resulted. The prison officials, many of them Black, agreed to implement a number of reforms. They included: 1. department of human resources medical team to be dispatched to provide comprehensive physical examinations to all inmates who request them.

2. sick call hours will be set up daily and immediate medical attention will be given to those who become ill suddenly.

3. five additional doctors will be put on the staff.

4. a full-time dental surgeon will be hired.

5. inmates qualifying for veteran administration hospital treatment will be cared for at a veterans hospital.

6. inmates requiring special diets will be provided them.

7. a food advisory board will

study dining hall deficiencies and recommend solutions.

8. vapor lights will be installed in the visitors parking lot.

9. promises were made to end intimidation of visitors by prison guards.

10. all inmates placed in maximum security will be granted a leaving with 72 hours and the 34 hour deadlock confinement of new inmates will be suspended.

The inmates also argued that racist associate Supt. Leon Keenan should be fired. Hardy promised that the matter would be considered if the inmates documented evidence against Keenan.

The conditions which prompted the Lorton strike are indicative of the concenterous system throughout the country. The tendency to deny basic human necessities to inmates in prison is only a reflection of the denial of goods and services to Black people outside prison walls.

The fact that the brothers at Lorton were granted some concessions, will by no means change the essential relationship between the imprisoned and their keepers. Concessions in the form of poverty programs grants, and job corps were handed out to the Black community after the violence of the sixties. Yet, as history has revealed, the willingness of controller of American production to change and improve the conditions of the oppressed is not to be found. The problems found in prisons are not isolated cases of neglect or injustice, but rather the result of the very foundation and fabric of the American capitalist system.

Struggle Intensifies In Philippines

MANILA (AWA)— Martial law still hovers over the Philippines. From his presidential palace here, Ferdinand Marcos has been riding the storms of social upheavals on the backs of his generals. Elsewhere on the main island of Luzon, US-trained Filipino troops are battling the forces of the New People's Army—a guerrilla force which is presently challenging the authority of Marcos' government over a large part of the Philippines.

Marcos called the establishment of martial law "an exercise in constitutional power." To reinforce it, he has introduced land reforms aimed at the rural community, where the New People's Army (NPA) is strongest. But these reforms are being promised after years of ignoring such demands.

It is in the countryside that the bulk of the population lives. And it is in the countryside where Marcos has been most inactive.

In the rural areas, 75 per cent of the population lives at or below the subsistence level. Almost 95 per cent of the people are illiterate and there is only one doctor for every 1,400 persons. Landlords and large estate owners extract rents from the people far above their means to pay.

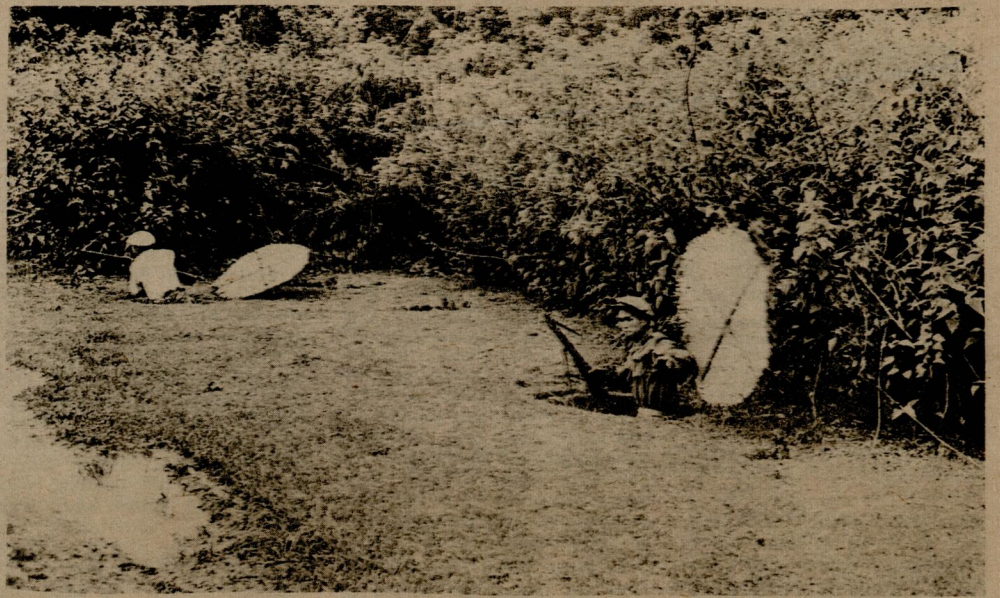
Someone had to confront these conditions. The government would not, so the NPA did.

Starting in 1968, as a wing of the Philippines Communist Party, the NPA established medical clinics, schools, mutual

aid farming groups and other institutions of self-reliance and development. Within four years, the NPA has established cadres and support groups in 18 of the 654 Filipino provinces, competing with the government for the backing of the people. In response, the government sent its troops to root out the NPA, but they met with the armed resistance of the people; the NPA had organized and trained them to protect their interests.

This has been followed by heavy government air strikes and continued fierce fighting, particularly in Luzon. Yet the movement has continued to grow. The defense minister, Juan Ponce Enrile, confirms the claims of the NPA that they have set up 800 village organizations with over 400,000 following. The Manila press estimates their fulltime strength at about 1,000 with at least 10,000 additional "local guerrillas" and "people's militia." Even Marcos admits that the NPA has "big mass support."

But Marcos and his government are not the only targets of Filipino revolutionary activity. The NPA identifies its real enemies as "American and Japanese imperialism, and bureaucratic capitalism." American business interests control more than seventy per cent of the national economy. In the cities, American factories exploit the cheap labor of the people, paying them a little as seven cents an hour. Japan also has a significant commercial



EVEN WITH SUCH FASCINATING GADGETS AS THOSE FOUND IN THE RECENTLY REVEALED U.S. computer base, the U.S. still finds itself out foxed by the ingenuity of the people of Southeast Asia. The North Vietnamese say computers only magnify U.S. foolishness a thousand times.

U.S. Computer Warfare Flops

BANBKOK (LNS) —Task Force Alpha (TFA), the top secret, multi-million dollar computer center that controls the electronic battlefield in North Vietnam and on the Ho Chi Minh Trail, is phasing down operations and will be run by a skeleton staff by December 31, according to sources close to TFA. The sources cite a low-performance, high cost record as the reason for cutting back the program.

Departments within Task Force Alpha are drafting phase-out contingency plans to be submitted to the Air Force for approval. The sources report frequent staff meetings and inter-agency memos pertaining to the closedown.

Probably the most heavily fortified American installation in Thailand, TFA stands in an

isolated section of Nakhon Phanom airbase nine miles from the Laotian border in northeast Thailand. The program, known as Operation Igloo White, has been under fire from critics both inside and outside the military as being "ineffective" and "too costly" since it began operating in late 1967.

The crowning blow apparently came when a ranking Air Force general visiting the base dropped into the control room from which targets are plotted. He asked the airman in charge how many targets he had. Three, was the answer. The general became very perturbed, but the airman replied that three targets made a good day. There had been no targets at all the day before.

Task Force Alpha is reportedly manned by about 250 officers and 180 enlisted men. The computer collects, analyzes and stores away information radioed in from the thousands of electronic sensors that American planes have dropped along the Ho Chi Minh Trail both in Laos and North Vietnam.

Some of these sensors "smell" ammonia in urine, some are sensitive to seismic vibrations caused by motor vehicles, some pick up electronic static generated by vehicle engines. Others "hear" random noises through microphones. Some of them hang in trees, while other projectile-shaped sensors bury themselves in the ground leaving only a camouflaged antenna exposed.

The sensors are dropped in sequence along suspected supply routes and at random throughout unfamiliar areas. Increasingly over the last year more sensors have been dropped into North Vietnam, rather than along the Ho Chi Minh Trail, apparently in an effort to strike at the source of supplies.

The sensors remain dormant until activated from TFA or until a strong noise, smell or vibration, depending on the type of sensor, turns them on. Their signals are picked up by relay planes overhead in most cases a single-seater OU-22 from Nakhon Phanom, which amplify the signals before sending them back to TFA. There it is transformed into language that the computer can understand, reported to the monitors, and stored away.

Where sensors have been dropped in sequence along a trail, motor vehicles will

activate the sensors one after another. With the help of the computer, analysts try to determine the number of vehicles, their approximate speed and course, and their guess as to where the target will be in thirty minutes, the length of time it takes war planes to get to target.

Task Force Alpha has also been used to plot the positions of anti-aircraft artillery and SAM missile sites. Sources say that three months ago CIA personnel moved into a trailer in the TFA complex and began making undisclosed use of the facilities.

TFA was a major experiment in U. S. war technology. In an attempt to computerize a mountainous battlefield, the U. S. reportedly spent close to a billion dollars over a three-year period. But from the beginning things were going wrong with Task Force Alpha.

During the first year a major problem was that the computer was receiving too much information to analyze. Information from sensors had to be utilized immediately to be valuable.

The exact location of the sensors was a problem, too; because they are normally dropped by jets flying hundreds of miles an hour, only approximate coordinates can be taken for their position. This problem is compounded, the sources say, by the sensors' inability to determine the direction from which a sound of vibration is coming. The combination of the two factors can throw off a computer's estimate of a target's position by hundreds of yards.

In addition, many sensors simply failed to activate and, of course, could never be repaired. Indeed, much of TFA's equipment is so sophisticated and delicate that it is difficult to keep it in running condition.

The liberation forces caught on to the sensor program quickly and removed and destroyed many of them. Others were left in place and deliberately fed false information: buckets of urine were hung from trees, a single truck would be driven back and forth scores of times.

Operations at TFA have already been slowed down. Sources say that from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m. the sensors report not to the main computer put to a less sophisticated system which records their findings on a moving roll of paper. The number of computer operators

Cont'd on Pg. 18

Zambian Diplomats

PEKING (AWA) — The vice-president of Zambia, Mainza Chona recently led a goodwill mission to China. During a meeting with Premier Chou en Lai. Mr. Chona said, "China deserved special tribute for its contribution to Africa's liberation struggle." Premier Chou remarked on the commonness of the struggles in China and Zambia as developing states of the Third World. He also said, "the Chinese government and people are determined to continue friendly relations with African states and support the liberation struggles of all African people still under colonial mis-rule."

The POINT OF PRODUCTION

Blacks Fight for Transit Union Leadership

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The Rank and File Committee for a Democratic Union within the New York City Transit Authority has been fighting for a new election between itself and the local "100, Transit Workers

Union." This past July makes it four years since the beginning of the rank and file committee's struggle to become sole bargaining agent or a 80 percent Black employed public service industry in New York. There are 20,000 Black employed Spanish-speaking workers which make up the Transit Authority.

Before July, 1968, members of the rank and file committee tried in vain to change the racist policies of Local 100 from within. A lot of serious thought and discussion preceded the decision to drop out of the Transit Workers Union and to start their own group. As a result, the Rank and File Committee, which had been fighting against racism and harsh disciplinary action by T. A. and T. W. U., was immediately called racist (because of their all Black leadership) by the real racist. Despite the fact that twenty thousand Black and Spanish-speaking transit workers annually pay \$1,444,000 in union dues to T. W. U., they receive few benefits. The Rank and File Committee proceeded to obtain signatures from transit workers who are dissatisfied with the present union representation policies and wanted new union leadership. By law, all that you need to have a new union election for sole-bargaining rights is about 9,000 signatures which represent 30 per cent of Transit Authority employees.

For the last twelve months efforts to obtain a new election have been stifled. The state judicial system is the scene of the battle at the present time.

In September 1971, the Rank and File Committee submitted a petition for an election, accompanied by 9,110 signature cards, to the State Public Employment Relations Board. Later on November 3rd, the petition was denied and the justifications was that the signature cards were not dated. The State Public Employment

Relations Board had not specified that the cards should have been dated before being filed. So began the series of see-saw court battles the Rank and File Committee still faces today.

On January 12, 1972, Justice Francis X. Smith delivered a major decision reversing the denial of a new Union election by S. P. E. R. B., since there is no rule on dating signature cards before filing for certification. Then in March, 1972, S. P. E. R. B. appealed before Justice Smith's decision before the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court. This past summer, on July 7, 1972, a small victory was realized when, in a four to one decision the Appellate Division leveled another reversal against S. P. E. R. B.'s stalling tactics. The State Public Employment Relations Board was given thirty days in which to either set up a conference between Rank and File Committee and transit workers union concerning union election procedures or to, once again, use its legal out by appealing the decision. S. P. E. R. B. chose to dismiss the Rank and File Committee suit for a new union election on the grounds that the signature cards did not represent thirty per cent of transit authority employees. Anybody who can perform simple multiplication knows that 30 per cent of 28,000 transit workers comes to only 8,400 workers. The Rank and File Committee obtained 9,110 signature cards—which is way over the amount needed for thirty per cent. This proves that certain state agencies can use the judicial system to support the racist employer and racist union leadership, when it involves the Black working masses.

As Chairman Joseph S. Carnegie and Chief organizer, Willie Manning of the Rank and File Committee said, "The struggle we are engaged in will not be won overnight just by having our fellow workers in the industry sign their names and pay memberships dues; but, will take a lot of dedication by all who want to see a 70 percent Black employed public services job be reflected in the sole-bargaining agency."

MXLU Opens 4th Year

YOBU NEWS SERVICE GREENSBORO, N. C. — Malcolm X Liberation University, located in Greensboro, North Carolina, held its opening day ceremonies on Monday, October 2, marking the start of the university's fourth year in existence. On Monday morning, new and returning students, resource people (faculty), and administrative personnel gathered in the library to hear Brother Owusu Sadaukai, Mwalimu-Mkuu (head teacher), deliver his opening day speech. The entire week was devoted to orientating the students to the new lives they will begin to lead as part of the University-family and the Greensboro African community.

About 50 brothers and sisters listened to Mwalimu-Mkuu Sadaukai as he warmly welcomed the new students and thoroughly explained the history of Malcolm X Liberation University (MXLU), its ideology, and the role which students are expected to fill.

He made it clear that historically MXLU actually began before October 1969. It was the outgrowth of an idea to start a Black Studies program at Duke University. It was first located in a remodeled warehouse controlled by the Foundation for Community Development (FCD) in Durham, North Carolina. Classes were held

three times a week. During October of 1969, it reached the capability of becoming a fulltime school. In an effort to strengthen its internal discipline and organization, the school moved from Durham to Greensboro before the start of its next school year. Throughout this time and up until today, it has been a hard and yet politically rewarding struggle to maintain and develop the university.

On the question of the school's accreditation, Owusu Sadaukai explained, "We do not seek accreditation from the U. S. government. We are going to struggle and hold out until we

are given accreditation by Black people and the accreditation will actually come when Black people begin to accept our graduates into the community as workers capable of doing those things which we say, we have been trained to do."

In terms of curriculum development, Mwalimu Mkuu Sadaukai noted that our curriculum and our projections are based on our own political analysis, as opposed to the political analysis of someone else, which is critical, because all of us here have been involved in educational institutions throughout our lives that were based on a political analysis by those who oppress-ed us.

Throughout his hour long speech, Bro. Owusu continually stressed the importance for students to develop personal and group habits or characteristics which will further the struggle of African people for national liberation. Discipline, honesty, perseverance, and devotion to the task of politically and technically serving the needs of the people were covered in terms of their importance and relevance to our struggle.

In relationship to the situation of the university, Mwalimu Mkuu Owusu Sadaukai, "We have survived financial crisis, severe personality problems, structural problems, and ideological problems. We still have and will always have financial problems, but the

other problems have been stabilized and I feel that we have now the makings of a very strong institution that can be of importance to African people throughout the world."

This week the new students will be preparing to begin their course of study and practice in either of the following skill areas: Agriculture, Bio-Medics, Communications, Construction Engineering, Electrical Eng. and Mechanical Engineering. All of them will also participate in physical development classes three mornings a week.

In-coming students also benefited from presentations by Nelson Johnson, the National Chairman of YOBU, and Barbara Kamara, head of the board of Directors of Greensboro Association of Poor People.

On Monday evening, some 80 brothers and sisters from both the University-family and the entire African community attended the opening day feast sponsored by Malcolm X

Liberation University.

For further information about the school and its activities write to Malcolm X Liberation University, P. O. Box 21045 Greensboro, N. C. 27420 attn: Director of Public Information.

Zambia On Alert

Lasaka (AWA) — President Kenneth Kaunda said on September 17 that his country was being put on "a new footing of alertness." The announcement followed reports of the suspension of domestic and international air traffic inside Zambia. One plane that had been turned away was told that the Air Force was conducting military exercises. The Army, Police, and reserve forces are also reported to be participating in the exercises.

Dr. Kaunda said the measures were being taken because Zambia's enemies were preparing for aggressive action against her. The *Zambian Daily Mail* reported threats by Rhodesia aimed at Zambia concerning a mine which exploded in a Rhodesian park, injuring a white farmer.

Rhodesia blamed Zambia for allowing African freedom fighters based there to enter Rhodesia and strike at its citizens. The Rhodesian government said that if Zambia didn't stop such movements, "the consequences will rest squarely on its shoulders."

Black September

Before Munich

United Nations (AWA) — Just prior to the raid at Munich, the Black September organization struck at Israeli interests in several parts of Europe. Although little is known about the group, its European operations suggest an extensive organization on that continent.

In Trieste, Italy, three oil tanks containing a total of 165,000 tons of crude oil were set afire. Flames rose more than a thousand feet into the air. An Israeli cargo ship caught fire and was abandoned after sailing from the Trieste region.

Sabotage operations were also mounted against a natural gas plant in Holland which has close links with Israel, oil pipelines in Germany, and a German company which supplies electronic equipment to Israel.

Figures On Black Wages

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (PAC) — Despite the fact that the average Black man has a working wife, the Black family is still grossly underpaid, according to figures released recently by the Department of Labor statistics.

In addition an overwhelming majority of the working wives in the United States are Black, and yet the Black family income continues to fall far below the median income for white families.

The working Black wife beats an early morning path and leaves her children behind, and in many instances she goes to care for white children whose personal needs are not nearly as great as those of her own children.

Twenty-nine per cent of the Black families in the U. S. are below the poverty line set by the Federal Government, the study showed, while only 8 per cent of white families are below the poverty line.



AFTER A LONG DAY OF ACTIVITIES INVOLVED WITH THE OPENING CEREMONIES FOR MXLU's fourth year many of the students and guests settled in the library to listen to staff members outline plans for the year. (YOBU Photo)



REV. BEN CHAVIS AND 8 OTHER BROTHERS ON TRIAL IN BURGAW, N.C. ARE BEING DEFENDED BY FOUR OF THE ABLEST Black attorneys in North Carolina, including Frank Ballance. spite this, the State's legal lynching goes on as planned.

Cabral leads PAIGC

Cont'd from pg. 1

Douglas of Canada; Gene Locke, Director of the Lynn Eusan Institute; Tanya Russell, a west coast political activist; Ruwa Chiri of UFOMI; James Turner of Cornell University, and the President of Lincoln University, Dr. Herman Branson.

Arrangements for the ceremony are being handled by the Lincoln Student Government and the Lincoln University Chapter of the Youth Organization for Black Unity (YOBUB).

The liberation movement initiated by Cabral began its thrust against Portuguese imperialism in 1956. The struggle moved to the armed phase in 1963 after a history of oppression and exploitation much like that of Black people here.

Amilcar Cabral, the founder and leader of the African Independence Party of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC), was one of the few colonial subjects allowed to receive any type of professional training in the schools of Portugal. Cabral took the approach to knowledge which Nkrumah advocated in the introduction to his book "Consciencism." Cabral was of the category of student, who saw knowledge as an instrument of liberation. Cabral along with Agostinho Neto, leader of MPLA in Angola and Mario de Andrade formed a Centre for African Studies in Lisbon in 1958. Together they studied the Portuguese colonial structure and began to develop an African perspective. Cabral pursued his studies as a hydraulics engineer. Andrade as a poet and Neto as a medical doctor. They awakened to the reality that Portuguese colonialism could never advance the interests of African people. Cabral was one of the only eleven from Guinea who had acquired graduate status from Portugal by 1960.

With the conviction that revolution was the only way to secure the interests of his people, Cabral returned to Guinea. He worked for two years in the colonial administration as an agricultural engineer and was charged with the responsibility of preparing an agricultural census. From 1952-54, he travelled the length and breadth of the country acquiring detailed information of every village and town. After a warning from the administration as to his remarks against Portuguese colonialism, he returned to Lisbon and then went to Angola. There he reunited with Neto and along with other Angolans, they formed the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). He returned to Guinea in the same year, 1956 and formed the PAIGC.

The party carried out organizational tasks underground for three years until the dock workers strike of August 3, 1956. More than 50 Africans were shot down by the Portuguese troops, and the other workers were forced to return to work. In this situation, the futility of peaceful action was recognized. A decision was made to begin preparing for armed struggle. This led to more organizational work. In 1962, the Portuguese launched a campaign of repression to stifle the development of any type of resistance similar to that which had developed in Angola - national liberation struggle.

From bases in Guinea, volunteers began moving and working among the peasants in the villages. In 1963, planned guerrilla actions were initiated. By 1968, the PAIGC under Cabral had liberated two-thirds of the territory of Bissau.

The struggle in Bissau is intricately linked in with the on going revolution to liberate the African continent, to assert the African personality and to build

(cont'd from pg. 1)

Under stiff cross-examination by Defense attorney, James Ferguson, it soon became apparent that Hall's testimony was full of contradictions; he became more and more nervous as Ferguson hammered away at the holes in his tale. Finally the 275-pound state's witness actually jumped out of the witness stand to attack the 150 pound lawyer. It required six deputies to subdue and drag him from the courtroom, and he still managed to knock down a juror on the way. In a response reflective of the mood of the phony trial, Judge Martin turned to Ferguson and warned him that if he "provoked" a witness like that again, he would be cited for contempt of court!

Mitchell, who pleaded guilty to crimes related to the 1971 rebellion, before the first trial, was not sentenced until after the mistrial had been declared - an unusually long period of 45 days. Many people speculate that the state intended to delay his sentencing until after he had performed at the trial, but that the unfortunate jury composition and Stroud's stomach got in the way. Even when Mitchell was sentenced, he was given "not more than thirty years" - which under North Carolina "Youthful Offenders" sta-

tutes can mean as little as one day - according to the discretion of the state.

Hall, whose testimony is the key to the prosecution's case, admitted not only that he may have been intoxicated during the incidents he described, but also that he was recently committed to a mental institution for observation. In addition, he wrote a letter from prison in which he stated that he "could do thirty years," implying that he would do anything to get out. Hall, who, with Mitchell, was removed from jail and has been staying at a motel since the trial began, walks into the courtroom with a swagger and grins at the

defense table before he sits down to joke with the policemen seated around him. He frequently looks around the courtroom with a proud smile and seems to be enjoying himself tremendously. This man, who attacked Chavis in the pre-trial hearing in much the same way as he attacked Ferguson in Burgaw, is lying, say the defendants; he has been so well coached, however, and is so tightly guarded (his lunch is brought to him upstairs in the courthouse), that only during his violent outbursts does he not act as if this is the most glorious moment in his life.

On Friday, September 30, the incredible hypocrisy of the trial reached a new high. At 11 a.m.,

the trial was interrupted while Special Prosecutor Johnson went to take a "long distance call." An hour and a half later, Johnson's boss, State Attorney General Morgan was seen by a newspaper reporter in Reid's, a Burgaw restaurant, having lunch with the judge! When questioned about the incident, Morgan claimed that he had been on his way from Wilmington to Asheville, had just happened to stop in Burgaw (10 miles out of his way) to eat, just happened to go into Reid's and run into Martin, an old friend.

who just happened to be eating there also. When asked whether they had discussed the most publicized trial in North Carolina, Morgan replied that they had not - that after eating they had sat in his car talking about "old times."

Since this incident, the atmosphere in and around the courtroom has become even

more repressive. On October 5 two AFRICAN WORLD staff members were told by a sheriff's deputy upon entering the courtroom with camera, that no pictures would be allowed inside the courtroom - a condition to which they agreed. They did, however, take several pictures in the courthouse lobby and outside. During the lunch recess, while standing outside talking with some of the defendants, one of the staff members was approached by six men, including agents of the State's Bureau of Investigation, and told that the judge wanted to see him, in the judge's chambers he was told that no pictures would be allowed in the courthouse or anywhere on that block. He was then offered the alternative of relinquishing the film or being arrested for "contempt of court."

The trial of the nine Black men has been dragging on since March. When it became obvious to the State that a conviction would be difficult to obtain with a predominately Black jury, another jury was selected. Stroud and Johnson have put together a case that rests on the testimony of two shadowy figures who have an obvious interest in supplying the state with incriminating evidence real or otherwise; Governor Scott has put in his two cents by appointing a special judge whose favorite phrase is "objection overruled." The case of the Wilmington 11 is obviously a high political priority of the State Attorney General - so high that he would risk being seen with the judge, with opportunity to give him instructions. And the nine present defendants, Reginald Epps, Willie Wright Jr., Connie Tyndall, Willie Verine, James McCoy, Wayne Moore, Marvin Patrick, Jerry Jacobs, and Ben Chavis, caught in the middle of all this, sit in a small country courtroom, knowing why Allen Hall is there, knowing why Judge Martin is there, and knowing that their "justice" will be administered by twelve people, most of whom said before the trial started that they had already made up their minds.

TODAY we are one. If in the past the Sahara divided us, now it unites us and an injury to one is an injury to all.

Kwame Nkrumah

This spot is purposely left blank as a testimonial to the corrupt nature of the criminal justice system at work in North Carolina and the nation. It would have contained a photo of a scene outside the courthouse where Rev. Ben Chavis is being tried. A YOBUB photographer, who had express permission from a sheriff to take pictures outside the courtroom, was later hauled into the judge's chambers and threatened with sentencing if he did not turn over the legally taken photo negatives. The State of North Carolina is trying desperately to stifle news of the blatantly illegal trial proceedings.

Nixon, the Peacemaker

This week brings a story that a group of American corporation executives and their representatives at Finance magazine are spearheading a campaign to give the 1973 Nobel Prize to Richard Nixon--an announcement that seems incredible at first, but is in fact consistent with Nixon's entire Vietnam strategy.

It was, and is, inevitable that the conflict in Vietnam be resolved--that the military war stop at some point. Since 1968 it has become increasingly clear that the terms on which that conflict was to be settled would not be the one originally desired by the United States. In fact the political, social, and military defeats suffered by the United States in Indochina and the resultant internal discord in America has forced Richard Nixon to shift to a more mechanical, less personal war and keep bombing Hanoi until he can get the best deal possible.

All of this maneuvering, of course, is designed to create the public opinion that Nixon is working seriously for peace. In fact, Nixon, like most of America's ruling class has already accepted a shift of America's priorities in Southeast Asia--a shift brought about not by an increase in their humanity or morality, but by the victories of the Vietnamese people.

Richard Nixon certainly knows that he must negotiate some sort of settlement to end this war; and it is clearly to his advantage to at least hint at such a settlement before the November 7th election. But if Richard Nixon is in office when the Vietnam War is ended, that makes him no more a peacemaker than Charles DeGaulle was a peacemaker in Algeria. Like DeGaulle, Nixon is faced with a foreign colonial war which has been lost on the battlefield and is losing at home. And in their efforts to make Nixon look like a peacemaker instead of a defeated imperialist, the ruling class will try to credit him with a major diplomatic feat.

So when and if a peace settlement is announced, we should not be surprised. The Kissinger mystique will be further inflated, and Nixon will make a somber statement about the months of hard negotiations. But we should look at the terms of the settlement. They are likely to be much closer to North Vietnam's original terms than to America's. For public consumption, Nixon will bogard the credit for the peace--and might just get the Nobel Peace Prize after all. But if Thieu is removed, if there is a coalition government in South Vietnam, if all U.S. forces are withdrawn, then we will know the truth--the Vietnamese people have won.



THE STRUGGLE IN PERSPECTIVE

by NELSON N. JOHNSON
YOBU National Chairman

The Black Community And Black Schools

Since the mid sixties there has been a rapid increase in the dual tendencies of integration (bourgeois) and nationalism in Black communities throughout the United States. This dual development is strange in the manner of its development as well as the difficulty of discerning the relative strength of the two forces. It is clear that bourgeois integration and nationalism have a dialectical relationship. There is today an increase in the outward manifestations of both integration and nationalism at the very same time. Such a tendency is strange between forces whose relationship is obviously dialectical.

When we speak of the major competing forces in our community today, we speak of those who seek to integrate into this society (this definition of integration should not be confused with the tendencies in the radical left camp) and those who seek to establish some level of self-identity, self-definition, and self-reliance. It is these two rapidly developing and conflicting forces from which the current crisis of Black institutions of higher learning grow.

The reason for the development of Black schools on any level was to provide a brand of white education that would make blacks more functional for white interests. The reason for the historical origin of these institutions has not changed fundamentally although the form of the argument has been adjusted. We must still look to see what interest can be served before we can fully understand the current dialogue concerning their survival.

It has been pointed out that nationalism has been on a

steady rise over the last ten years. While nationalism has been on the increase, it has shown itself in several different forms in the education field including the development of black studies, Black independent institutions and of course the current struggle of traditional black institutions of higher learning. As nationalism seeks some expression in the area of education, the forces of integration are seeking to eliminate all institutions with black identity bases. The integrationist forces are for the most part well organized and well financed as exemplified by the NAACP. On the other hand nationalist elements are beset with confusion, division and opportunism. Such a state of disorganization among nationalist element means that it is very difficult to rally the resources necessary to sustain these institutions on any principled basis.

Close analysis will reveal that the struggle over what Black institutions of higher learning will become (or remain) is being waged by non-progressive Black forces with different interest bases. The NAACP has filed a case to integrate Black Colleges and Universities while benefiting elites within these institutions as represented by the National Negro College Fund, are attempting to pressure Black institutions by setting forth the argument that Black institutions can better serve the interest of America if they remain Black. They point out that Black institutions can have a different function toward the same end, that is, taking care of the task of starting at a lower level of the same things that white institutions are about

and bringing the disadvantaged students to the heights of americanism. In neither case are the interests of revolutionary nationalists being spoken to.

The question of what these institutions are to be is an important question for nationalists to answer. If it is clear that our struggle must be guided by people with a solid value system -- a certain politics and of course certain necessary skills, then we must realize that institutions are necessary. The internalization of values, development of a revolutionary and clear politics and the development of skills cannot be done by floating individuals, we must have institutions. Educational institutions are essential. In fact the current state of the nationalist forces is a reflection of the absence of viable institutions.

It is therefore important that our communities begin to think on the level of institutions. The present predicament of Black institutions of higher learning provide an opportunity for some constructive development. While it might not be possible to save these institutions from eventual integration, that integration can certainly be delayed.

Additionally the real meaning will grow out of the involvement of more than 45 per cent of the entire Black student population in this country around a struggle based on the development of Black institutions. Such a struggle is an important step toward developing the understanding and commitment to build those institutions we must have in our communities.

Words from Our Readers:

Bro. Says Strategy Letter Off-Base

To The Editor:

I am writing in relation to a letter from one of your readers entitled "Strategy For Our Liberation." The comrade seems to be quite confused on the issue of strategy and tactics of struggle. Comrade Arnold P. Keith, Jr. states that "currently the emphasis is on Black liberation, but how to accomplish it is vague and confused to Black people." I will have to disagree with the comrade on this issue. There is nothing vague or confusing as to what we must do to effectuate our liberation from the oppression we are subjected to under this Fascio-Capitalist system. One thing of paramount importance is to structure a political apparatus which will have the responsibility of mobilizing the people for the confrontation which is inevitable.

Strategies and tactics are not mapped out before a struggle, but develop out of objective conditions and during the course of struggle. We study the objective conditions and func-

tions according to these conditions.

True the ruling class has control of economic and military complexes that cannot be negated by us. We are in no position to wage a conventional struggle against this monster. If we study the struggle being waged by Third World countries, we will see that they are waging a struggle-guerrilla warfare. Amerikan Imperialists are not used to fighting unconventional wars and have never won a war of an unconventional nature. This is primary reason the Green Berets was formed to counter unconventional wars-guerrilla warfare. The military machine which has been constructed by this Fascio-Capitalist system is the most awesome in this history of mankind, but if we look to Vietnam we shall see that it is not omnipotent and can be



THE AFRICAN
WORLD*

NELSON N. JOHNSON
National chairman

THE AFRICAN WORLD STAFF

Bro. Roy Campanella
Bro. Jae Joyner
Bro. Mkazi Ya Sanaa
Bro. Mark Smith
Sis. Carla Tavares
Bro. Jerry Walker
Sis. Bronwyn Wallace
Bro. Ron Washington

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

— KWAME NKRUMAH

UNITED NATIONS REPORT

by Winston Berry (AWA)

African States Wary Of Anti-Terrorist Moves

UNITED NATIONS (AWA) — The United States huffed and puffed for a week and succeeded in getting the UN General Assembly to give priority to the agenda point dealing with "terrorism." But it did so over the objections of the African, Arab and socialist delegations.

In the vote to include the item on the agenda, 17 African states were against, 11 abstained and five were absent. Voting for including the item were the five Black Caribbean countries, (Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago) and six smaller African countries.

The African Group had tried to get unanimous opposition to the item on Sept. 21, but was unable to do so. But the vote showed where the overwhelming majority stood when only six (Chad, Kenya, Liberia, Rwanda, Swaziland and Togo) voted for inclusion.

Hady Toute, the representative of Guinea on the General Committee said the African states would find it difficult to support the item, even though it was introduced by a memorandum from Secretary-General

Kurt Waldheim. Most of the African states had experienced foreign domination, he told the committee, and he cited Amilcar Cabral who had pointed out that the liberated portions of Guinea (Bissau) were said by Portugal to be "occupied by terrorists."

The word "terrorism" has become a new weapon against oppressed people, he said, adding that the item "denies our history and the struggle for which we have given our lives." Moulaye el Hassan of Mauritania, in a speech to the committee, said those who

"struggle to recover the freedom of their motherland" could not be described as terrorists or saboteurs.

It remained for the delegate of Cuba, Alarcon Quesada, to

place the issue of terrorism in historical perspective. "To speak of terrorism and violence in September, 1972 as if they were phenomena that had recently emerged and were limited to acts against isolated individuals, particular diplomats and the official representatives of some governments, is merely to disregard the realities of our contemporary world, the Cuban diplomat declared.

"Those inhabitants of territories subject to colonial domination, or living in slavery under apartheid, are they not the objects of the worse expression of terrorism? Children, women and old people of Vietnam who have lived and resisted over the last decade under the savage American aggression—is anyone aware of the fact that the Americans have already launched against these peoples a volume of bombs greater than all those used in the Second World War?" Mr. Quesada went on to ask.

"What right has this organization to discuss only those aspects of violence that are of concern to the imperialists, while it remains deaf and dumb in the face of the crimes, the barbarism and the destruction imposed by imperialism upon so many? What authority would it have to do so, and what results could be expected of such debate, except to increase the lack of confidence in this organization among the peoples who are the victims of imperialism and colonialism?"

Secretary of State William P. Rogers said of the anti-terrorism item:

"The issue is not war-war between states, civil war or Revolution war. The issue is not the striving of people to achieve self-determination and independence.

"Rather it is whether millions of air travelers can fly in safety each year. It is whether diplomats can safely carry on their duties. It is whether international meetings, like the

Olympic games, like this assembly—can proceed without the ever-present threat of violence."

The South African representative, Carl S. G. von Hirschberg, who voted for inscribing the item, had his own interpretation of it. No matter how many delegates tried to limit the form of terrorism to be covered by the items they had inscribed, his vote for it did not accept such restrictions. South Africa has a special "Anti-Terrorism Act" which has been used to imprison hundreds of African freedom fighters.

"Terrorism is terrorism so far as we are concerned," von Hirschberg told the assembly, "and wherever and whenever it is being perpetrated, it brings with it the same misery, as those who have been its victims would testify."

South Africa has had no planes hijacked, nor have its diplomats received explosive mail. But its soldiers and police have faced armed freedom fighters in Rhodesia, Mozambique and in the Caprivi Strip.

Terrorism is a two-edged sword, and Africa wants to make sure that the events in Munich are not used as an excuse to turn its sharpest edge against them. In this they are also acting in the interests of their Asian and Latin American brothers.

Divided we are weak; united, Africa could become one of the greatest forces for good in the world.

Kwame Nkrumah

Ali Cancels South Africa Bout

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

New York — African people throughout the world were relieved when Muhammed Ali announced on October 3 that he had decided to cancel his proposed fight with Al Jones in Johannesburg, South Africa.

The former heavyweight boxing champion had previously agreed to perform his famous "Ali Shuffle" before a crowd of 80,000 in Johannesburg on November 8 in a match which was to be promoted by a wealthy white group in South Africa.

Ali's cancellation came after he had been bombarded with a wave of protests from African people on the continent and in this country. His manager was visited twice by a delegation representing the more than 50-member nation, Organization for African Unity (OAU). A host of other organizations and individuals used their influence to dissuade Ali and his manager from making the trip.

In a letter to Imamu Baraka, chairman of the Congress of African People, Ambassador Mamadou Thiam, Executive Secretary of the OAU expressed the sentiment of African people about the proposed fight when he wrote, "If such a renowned Black world figure like Ali agrees to fight in sports-crazy South Africa, he would have taken away from us one of the most effective ways of putting pressure to bear on that country. There will be the usual band-wagon effect and we will witness other Blacks rushing heads over heels to follow Ali's example.

"We hold Ali in very high esteem in Africa. However, he may not be aware that by his action he will be providing the

this objective. Today we must move to a military line to achieve these objectives, the approaches used in the 60's are antiquated now.

Our African comrades are dealing with the Imperialist, it is us here in Amerika who must do the same. The greatest contribution we can make to the African struggle and ourselves is to open up a front in the heart of this monster. Like Comrade "G" said, "the entire colonial world is watching the Blacks inside the U. S., wondering and waiting for us to come to our senses." Therefore, it is time for us to intensify and step up activity, to disrupt the functioning of this Fascio-Capitalist system.

Don't misunderstand me, I am not saying that financial aid to Africa is not important, but this alone is not the sole solution to the situation they are confronted with.

Comrade Arnold speaks of positive pressures, what I have outlined above is: in my opinion positive pressures. David Johnson B-16381 San Quentin Alc

Puerto Rican U.N. Delegate

United Nations (AWA) — Responding to a UN declaration that Puerto Rico is a colony of the US, the Nixon Administration named a Puerto Rican woman to the US delegation. Mrs. Julia Rivera de Vincenti, 53, will serve as an alternate representative to the 27th General Assembly, now in session. She is Secretary of Labor for Puerto Rico and lives in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

Mrs. de Vincenti was educated at New York University and Columbia University. She received a Ph. D. from Cornell

University in 1960.

But the man who heads the UN Trusteeship Council, which reviews all colonies, is also a member of the US delegation. W. Tapley Bennet of Athens, Georgia is well versed in the application of the principle of self-determination. He was the US ambassador to the Dominican Republic in 1964 when US marines were sent there to prevent Juan Bosch's return to power. Bennet functioned as absolute ruler of the country until a new leader (Balaguer) was named in Washington.

white racist government of South Africa the most effective propaganda weapon for breaking its isolation."

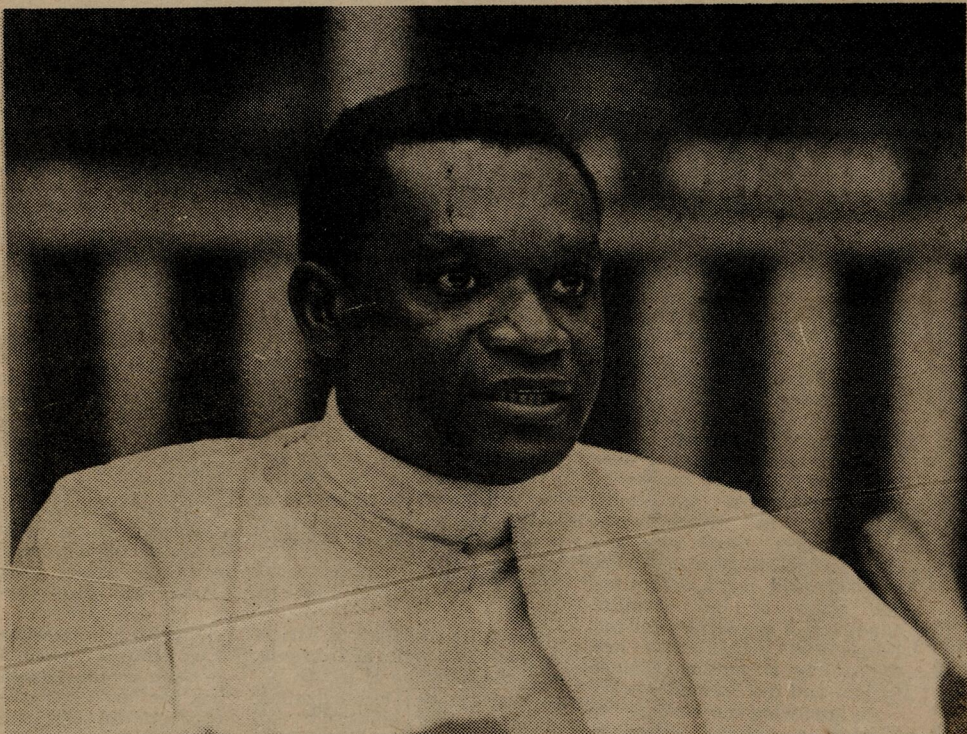
It is a tribute to those who have been working to raise the level of consciousness among our people that such a strong reaction ensued following the announcements of the plans. And it is good that Ali, unlike so many other Black sports and entertainment personalities, heeded the advice in time.

It is probable that other Black figures who have gone to entertain racists in Rhodesia and South Africa now wish that someone had applied enough pressure to prevent them from making that mistake.

Take soul singer, Percy Sledge, for example. Last year, he sang and danced in both South Africa and Rhodesia. Recently he had planned a singing tour in Zambia but was instead banned from the country because of his aid to those two racist nations. Other Black figures will be experiencing much of the same treatment from progressive African people if they continue the parade into South Africa and Rhodesia.

To many people the unity of African states which we regard as the primary basis of our African policy appears visionary and unattainable. We do not hold this view. The unity of African states can be a reality and it will be achieved earlier than many of us suppose.

Kwame Nkrumah



MAMADOU THIAM OF MALI, A U.N. REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN unity (OAU) was one of many concerned African people who used their influence to persuade Muhammed Ali to cancel his plans to box in South Africa (U.N. Photo)

Celebrates 8th Anniversary

FRELIMO Opens New Front

Message of the President of FRELIMO to the People of Mozambique on the occasion of the launching of armed struggle in the Province of Manica e Sofala on September 13, 1972

Comrades,

We want to announce to you an event of extreme importance in the development to our fight. Our armed struggle for national liberation has spread to yet another Province.

In line with the watchword laid down in the 25 September message of last year, the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique have begun military operations in the Province of Manica e Sofala.

The struggle was begun according to plan. On the 25th July we attacked various strategic objectives in this Province.

The armed struggle has thus established itself on another front and a new Province is beginning to free itself from colonial oppression. The fruits of the gigantic and united efforts of the whole Mozambican people, from the Ruvuma to the Maputo, are gradually maturing. The sacrifices, the marches, and the lives generously offered, are starting to be transformed into freedom for the people.

The launching of the struggle in Manica e Sofala is a result of the determination, courage, patriotism and consciousness of the people, the fighters, the cadres and leaders of the Province. But it is also the result of the strength and the fight of all Mozambicans,

particularly in those provinces already engaged in armed struggle. The more fires there are in the forest, the less chance the enemy has of smothering the new flames that arise.

In this context we must salute the exemplary consciousness of our comrades in Tete Province which enabled them to take on the line of our Party and thus transform themselves into a support base for the extension of the struggle to new zones. In doing this, they were also consolidating the situation in Tete.

More wounds are bleeding in the colonialist's body, his strength is increasingly sapped,

Communique

REPORT FROM THE WAR FRONT IN CABO DELGADO: MOZAMBIQUE — On the 18th September, 1972, at 18:30 hours, FRELIMO forces in Cabo Delgado launched a series of simultaneous attacks against the posts of Ng'apa, Namatili, Nangade, Sagal, Diaca, Nangololo and Mueda.

In Mueda, which is the Portuguese military headquarters in Cabo Delgado, we destroyed several planes and helicopters on the ground, blew up the ammunition and fuel depots, wiped out a number of barracks and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy soldiers. Of the planes which had been called to give support to the Mueda garrison, one HARVARD bomber was shot down and crash-landed on our positions. Inside the wreckage our fighters found two bodies. We salvaged one radio and two sub-machine guns.

The enemy did not react. Mueda is still in flames. Details on the attacks on the other posts will be released shortly.



FRELIMO CELEBRATED ITS EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF STRUGGLE BY ANNOUNCING THAT the war to liberate Mozambique from Portuguese colonialism and western exploitation.

it had opened a new front in

his desperation grows day by day.

The people of Manica e Sofala knew how to assume our discipline, and our main tactics and strategies.

While still under forced labour, the palmatoria, taxes, while taken to the sugar companies' fields of death, and suffering the asphyxiating dust of the cement factories, and despite the whip while building roads. They waited with discipline until the common strength could create favourable conditions for the launching of the struggle. By acting in this way, the people of Manica e Sofala showed that they knew how to transform their suffering into revolutionary determination, and demonstrated that they possessed the necessary political maturity to take our way of liberation to victory.

The opening of the new front is a major defeat for Portuguese colonialism and for imperialism. Manica e Sofala is a strategic centre for the dispersment of the colonial forces; the recent move of the enemy Military High Command headquarters from Nampula to Beira shows clearly its military importance.

Through its mineral and agricultural riches, its industrial activity, and the importance of its communications network, Manica e Sofala is one of the most important sources for the colonialist and imperialist economic exploitation of our country.

Dozens of American, British, French, German, Japanese and Portuguese companies, gaining fabulous profits, are exploiting both the wealth and the workers of this Province. It is clear therefore that the opening of the struggle in Manica e Sofala has profound effect on the colonialist and imperialist

structure of exploitation. The dreams and promises of speedy victory which the colonialist High Command has traditionally been promising its demoralised blow. Kaulza will have to invent new lies, to hide the final defeat that is approaching closer each day.

It is also certain that the enemy, wounded in one of his most painful and sensitive points will react by using methods that are even more brutal, fierce and criminal than before. We must be aware that the waves of imprisonment, torture, bombing and massacres will be increased, will be more intensive and systematic.

Another factor is that, given the strategic situation of the Province in relation to the rest of Southern Africa, we should realise that in Manica e Sofala the forces of imperialism and the South African and Rhodesian racists will do all they can to crush our struggle. They will fail. The crimes they commit and their aggression against our People are fuel on the flames of the people's war. And we are also certain that the strength of the racist and imperialist alliance will find a corresponding development in international solidarity among the progressive forces who support us.

Our victory today also belongs to all people; those who are fighting at our side, especially in Angola and Guine-Bissau, those who are firmly supporting us in Africa and the world; it is a victory for our allies of the socialist countries; it is a victory for the Portuguese people who are themselves struggling against fascism and the colonial wars.

On launching the struggle in Manica e Sofala, where a significant number of the Portuguese community in our

(cont'd on pg. 12

Eighth Anniversary

On Monday evening, September 25, diplomatic representatives from 25 nations and over 200 supporters gathered at the Church Center to the United Nations to commemorate the eighth anniversary of the fight for independence by FRELIMO, the Mozambique Liberation Front, against Portuguese colonialism.

Among those present, speaking in support of FRELIMO, were the Foreign Minister of Zambia, the Exe. Secretary of the Organization of African Unity to the UN, The Chairman of the UN General Assembly 4th Committee, The Chairman of the UN Committee on Decolonization, The Ambassador of Guinea to the United Nations, the African Secretary for the United Church Board for World Ministries, a representative from the South West Africa People's Organization (S. W. A. P. O.), and the FRELIMO Representative in North America.

Since 1964, FRELIMO has liberated over one-third of the territory of Mozambique. Under FRELIMO's leadership, schools, medical facilities, and a democratic government have been brought to over one million Mozambicans. FRELIMO Representative Sharfudine M. Khan announced the opening of a new front in the Province of Manica-Sofala, carrying the struggle into Central Mozambique.

Speaking on behalf of Africa, Ambassador Salim of Tanzania, who is Chairman of the U. N. Committee on Decolonization, pledged, "Our collective and determined support for the fight to end Portuguese colonialism." Several African speakers criticized the military and economic

support given to Portugal by the western powers, including the United States. "Who is supporting Portugal?" asked George Magombe, former Executive Secretary of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity. "Portugal could not hold Mozambique if it were not supported by its big brothers."

A church representative, Dr. Chester Marcus, expressed the growing support of U. S. Protestant denominations.

Noting previous aid to liberation movements from the World Council of Churches, Dr. Marcus announced a grant of \$7,500 to FRELIMO from the United Church Board for World Ministries.

Speaking with pride of the quality of FRELIMO's leadership, the Foreign Minister of Zambia, Mr. Mudenda stated, "Their victories are there to be seen in the form of the large areas that have been liberated. We are trying to free Africa so that Africa can be of service to humanity."

Mr. Sharfudine M. Khan, the Representative of FRELIMO in North America, was the final speaker Khan said. "It is in fashion for everyone fighting for his sacred rights to be called a terrorist. Better this than to be called Portuguese. We will be a free nation as we were before; we want our sacred

rights back." After announcing FRELIMO's recent successes in Central Mozambique, including the destruction of major road and rail links, Khan called upon all Americans to contribute to the support of "the just struggle of the Mozambique people."

Sadaukai: CAP Speech Pt. II

"We Need A Political Party"

Last week we published the first part of the speech delivered by Owusu Sadaukai at the Congress of African People Conference on September 2. Below is the conclusion to that speech.

PART II

This leads me to the second part of this discussion — the importance of progressive countries such as Tanzania and Guinea. We had all better realize in no uncertain terms that we as an African People simply cannot sit by and let the forces of imperialism rip off Guinea and Tanzania. No two areas in Africa are under the gun of the imperialists as much as these two nation-states. Why?

1. Because they represent the countries who are farthest along the road of making political independence meaningful by the establishment of a socialist economic system aimed at internal structural change to benefit the masses and the dissolution of external control over the resources of their countries imperialist aggressors, such as the U. S. and its lackeys, Portugal, Israel, etc. do not take kindly to the development of any real resistance to their control of our people.

2. Because they are key bases for the support of the two Liberation struggles that are farthest advanced in the struggle against the Portuguese, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique. In addition, Tanzania is the hub of liberation activities throughout Southern Africa.

3. Because in Ahmed Sekou Toure and Rais two areas have sound profound revolutionary leadership that gives impetus to programs based on scientific analysis as opposed to dreams and visions. Imperialists have always moved to destroy Black men and women of this caliber.

Africa is ours and we must struggle for it. At the same time, we must struggle for our survival and development right here in the U. S. This struggle will also be hindered if we don't critically examine the pitfalls that exist all along the way.

A blind allegiance to Blackness, no matter what is something we must begin to deal with. Anytime a people do not totally control their material and spiritual reality, cooptation of their ideas is not only possible, it is likely. What am I talking about?

There was a time a few years ago when this generation rose up and shouted "Black Power" and declared that Black is beautiful. We rose up and proclaimed our belief once again in ourselves. We began to speak of the new Black revolution. The white man was frightened, many of us were frightened and reluctant too, but the tide was too strong to hold back. So, at first the white boy fought us tooth and nail. He cautioned us against the violence that Black Power implied. He shot us or jailed us when caution was not enough. He rounded up all of his spokesmen in the Black Community and instructed them to denounce Black Power. Perhaps some of us here tonight were among them. Then the white boy changed his strategy. He began to move to coopt this Black thing. We sent new instructions to his Black



AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY, HELD LAST MAY 27TH IN Washington, D.C., is an example of political support for progressive African movements.

lackeys. They, then, turned around and began to speak of the value of Blackness as long as it didn't get out of hand. The white man began to introduce new programs to accommodate the new "Black thrust."

1. Black Capitalism (Funded by government or funded by its subsidiaries such as Ford Foundation).

2. Coopt Coalitions arising out of rebellions

A. Buying out top leaders.

B. Emerging Leadership.

3. Re-establishment of Capitalism as a viable entity.

4. Black TV stars

5. Black movies

6. Black radio

(All of it designed to trick Black folk) "You can be as Black as you want to be — and still work for us."

"You can be Black and Navy too."

So ironically now it is the Black thing that is being used to help the man deal on us. He has turned it around and between fantasy and distorted facts all run through a facade of Blackness — we are being put in a trick. As Malcolm put it, "we are being tricked, we are being had" — Again! We, through our own non-analysis of history, our own brand of insanity, our own colonial mentality, are allowing the man to use us against ourselves.

And some of us who call ourselves Black Revolutionaries and Black Nationalists get put in the greatest trick of all — because we get so caught up in our Blackness that we forget the reality that being Black in our analysis is necessary, but it is not sufficient. It leads us to non-sense positions like Papa Doc Duvalier in Haiti did some wrong things, but he was a Brother. It is better for a Black man to exploit us than a white man. There are no differences among us, because we are all Black. This is nothing but bogus bourgeois nationalism that will be exploited at every turn by our oppressors.

We may work with all elements of the Black Community at a particular time because of the concrete realities of the race question in the U. S., and because of the particular point in history that we find ourselves, but we must never

lose sight that the total rejection of capitalist and imperialist programs and tendencies are a must, if we are to seriously pursue any revolutionary Pan-Africanist position. We cannot allow ourselves to be coopted and pimped into any alliances that will mean a rejection of these principles.

We must also avoid the pitfalls of stagnation brought on by an intellectual (theoretical) commitment to the "masses," but a practical allegiance to negativism which keeps us from doing anything. That is those of us who have moved to a position where nothing we did here is correct — we can't demonstrate, can't picket, can't vote, can't develop land. All of this is incorrect — we talk of the masses but avoid any actions that involve the masses. We then are left to theorize and criticize while the masses continue to suffer. We can no longer bury Pan-Africanism in the halls of the intelligentsia, and the backrooms inhabited by small bands of pure, super correct, all knowing nationalists. Pan-Africanism is an ideology of African people. It must find itself rooted in the masses of our people. We cannot root ourselves in our people if we avoid those things that our people are involved in.

Finally, I would be doing you

a grave injustice if I did not mention the pitfalls of electoral politics.

The past months of so-called politicking by Black people, or should I say the so-called "leadership" of Black people provide vivid examples for my point. Just from what we are seeing and are being told, you would think that Black people have never been promised things by cracker candidates before. You would think the whole procedure is new. How else could we explain our behavior?

One group of niggers go to D. C. and raise \$200,000 for the election of Richard Milhous Nixon. One of the most notorious crackers that has ever lived. He is the titular head of a government that is supporting the killing and the robbery of African people by giving money and other aid to Portugal and South Africa to be used against our people in Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Angola — used to invade the progressive countries like Guinea and Tanzania; a government that is committing genocide and total destruction against the Vietnamese people, a government that has paved the way for the killing and imprisonment of thousands of Black people right here in the U.

S. under the guise of law and order. In spite of all of this, niggers gave him a dinner — Can you believe that? What manner of people would honor such a treacherous individual?

But really, Brothers and Sisters, the show we put on for the Democrats is just as bad. Our leaders cutting each other in the back to be the one to take McGovern over the top. Is McGovern the first white boy to talk of populism that will include the poor (white and Black)? Do you remember Tom Watson, the head of the Populist Party? The one that promised the Black people of the South that if they broke up the colored farmers alliance and joined him he would do good for Black folk. Soon as that happened, the white boy began to make deals with his white folks and became a firm backer of Jim Crow. McGovern is doing the same thing. He feels the Negro leadership has been sufficiently pulled in and that Black folks really have nowhere to go but him. So, now he is free to make his deals with Daley, Johnson, Abel, Wallace or whoever else he needs to deal with. He has already made his position clear on Israel and the Jews (he promised to spend his anniversary there). Of course, this position is consistent with the Black political leadership of this country, because they want to spend their anniversary there too.

There really are a couple of points that I am trying to make here:

1. There is no essential difference between the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. They are both controlled by the white capitalist class that ruthlessly exploit Black people here and throughout the world. I talked about Nixon and McGovern only because they represent the "candidates." It would be the same if the candidates were Wallace, Kennedy, Agnew, Julian Bond or Shirley Chisholm. The Presidency is not a general's position, it is a lieutenant's position. The generals are the ones who control the economics of this country. So, when we show up as dinner clowns or convention clowns for the candidates, it is a meaningless exercise in futility. Another level of the soft shoe of the old Negro song and dance.

2. You cannot trust the word of a white man who promises this or that during an election period. And even if he is honest,

Cont'd on pg 12

**breaking
the chains
of oppression
through black
unity'**

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Owusu's Speech

(cont'd from pg. 11)

what can he really do to significantly alter the lives of the masses of our people in a society where racism is imbedded in the total framework of the society, a society where profit is more important than any human being. The reason I said lives of the masses is because he can give a few of us jobs in his administration — Nixon has done that — But what about those of us who have no education? Who don't know how to praise white folks at every turn? You cannot reform a racist, capitalist system because ultimately the reformist is only trying to save it.

I could go on, but I have already kept you too long, and I do want to offer my suggestions for alternatives to the type of electoral politics I have discussed, and also alternatives to some of the other pitfalls I have mentioned this evening.

1. On Electoral Politics — It is not incorrect to deal with electoral politics. The only question to be asked is when and from what base. It is my feeling at this point that we should be dealing with electoral politics only as it is helpful to us in building an Independent Black Political Party that recognizes the validity of the total African Revolution. Our political party must not be a tool for a bourgeois element of the Black Community to sell out our people for a few jobs and some cocktail parties that are flooded with white women.

I am talking about a political party that has an ideology. A set of beliefs that will guide our behavior. I feel that ideology should be Pan-Africanism. That is that all of us are people of African descent, and that our ultimate objective is the freedom and liberation of African people wherever we are, and that crucial to our struggle is an independent and unified Africa, united under a socialist government.

An ideology, however is not enough. We must also be involved in practice. Practice that begins with self-reliance. Practice that says Black people can develop their own institutions. Educational institutions for example.

Practice that understands we must organize our people at the point of production, organize our people who are unemployed,

organize our young people. Organize our people to make constant, consistent demands on the forces that govern this country. We must understand the necessity of a party that takes a stand on self destruction (drugs).

What part will electoral politics play? That depends on where we are, and what we want to do with it. If we are in areas where we can take over counties and cities, we should take them over. If we want to run candidates on strict platforms we should do that. But, never should our party be a tool for any white political entity in this world.

We need a party where we tie ourselves directly into the Liberation struggles now going on in Africa. A party that works hand in hand with Progressive Countries in Africa and ultimately with other progressive countries of color throughout the world.

The basis of the party must be black people — not our individual leaders, but Black people. Our strength, vitality and direction must come from the masses of our people.

Another programmatic suggestion is on the African question:

The Liberation Struggles

The African Liberation Support Committee, which is the ongoing expression of the energies harnessed by the ALD demonstration. We are now in a position to bring unified action in the western hemisphere on a mass base to the question of the Liberation of Africa — several ways this can be done.

A. Mass action against certain companies and individuals.

B. Mass actions against the U. S. government for its support of Portugal, Israel, South Africa and other racist countries that oppress our people in Southern Africa.

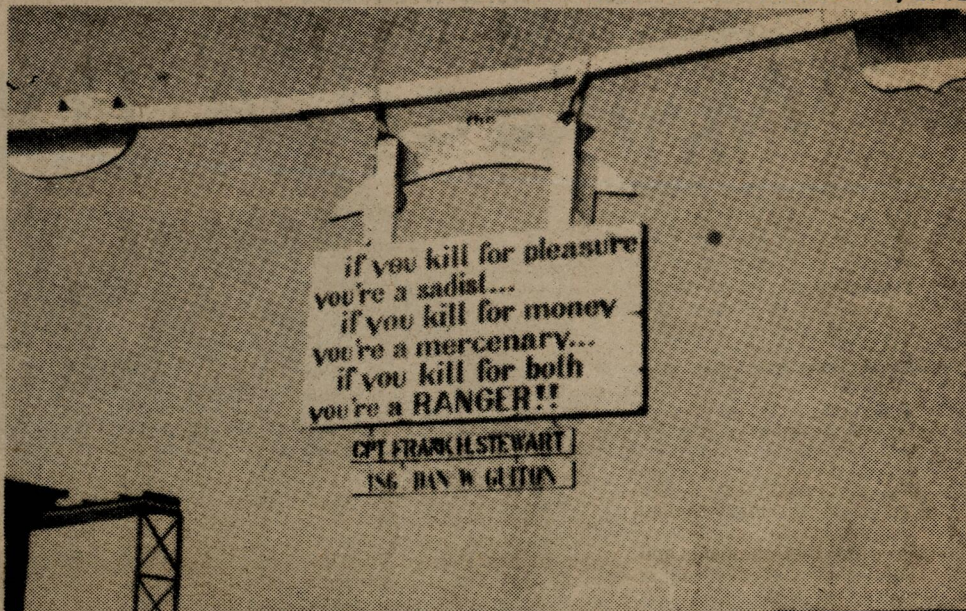
C. Educating our community here about the struggle in Africa and its relationship to our struggle.

D. Providing material support by clothing drives, medicine drives and fund raising events.

II Position on Ignorance

1. Dialogue with South Africa (Boycott records of dancers and singers who perform there)

2. The Progressive Countries of Africa



THE ABOVE SIGN WAS PROUDLY DISPLAYED OVER A SPECIAL FORCES CAMP IN VIETNAM. The Rangers, Green Berets and other U.S. special forces are being taught a variety of "counter-insurgency" technique including how to pacify Black migrant workers. Their training, however, continues to prove ineffective around the world.

A. Technical support to the progressive countries in accordance with their requests. This is to insure that our efforts are consistent with the direction of the country.

B. Providing information to the Black Community about these areas so that our people will know about them, which prevents them from being isolated.

C. Be ready for immediate response to any infringements on their territories by the forces of imperialism.

Many of us who gave money, and in other ways supported Angela Davis, because we identified with her as a Black woman have been disillusioned because of her allegiance to principles and courses of action that are not central to the problems of Black people. So many of us spend time criticizing the Communist Party and Angela. At one level it is understandable, at another level it is counter productive.

The political prisoner question is a legitimate question for Black people. No race or people are more affected by this question than we are. Instead of criticizing the Community Party, for merely doing what it is supposed to do — take care of its members — the question we must deal with is when will we begin to take care of ours.

Specifically, I raise the question of H. Rap Brown as the spearhead of that effort. When are we Nationalists and Pan-Africanists going to raise to the

world the question of H. Rap Brown — the question of Black political prisoners?

The Communist Party will once again bring radical integration into our communities around the political prisoner issue with Angela as the spearhead. We must quit dilly-dallying around and move on the offensive, not only to prevent this from happening, but because we should be doing it. I can think of no better case to highlight that effort than H. Rap Brown.

Now, Brothers and Sisters, to even begin to do these things — we as Pan-Africanists and Nationalists must move to bring about some unity. Unity based at this point on Kazi and a set of working principles. And, as we grow and develop, unity based on higher level of principle, which will make possible a higher level of Kazi.

We tell Africa to unite across so-called national boundaries, tribes, and languages and then we Pan-Africanists refuse to work together. We allow charters, uniforms and titles to keep us moving along our separate and non-viable paths.

We talk of taking on imperialism, yet we do it from a weak fragmented base. If we are serious then we will learn from the problems of DuBois and Garvey. We can ill afford to go our separate ways and as a result, deprive our people of concrete things we must do together.

Green Berets Practice On Blacks In N.C.

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

NORTH CAROLINA — The Green Berets are supposed to be the pride of U. S. military forces — the best trained military group in this country. This summer the Green Berets embarked upon a new project for training their men. In order to learn the most effective means of pacifying local peasantry in an occupied nation, they practiced pacifying Black migrant farm laborers in rural areas of North Carolina.

A team of Green Berets spent a month living in tents near the camps of migrant workers who come to North Carolina each year from Florida. Dressed in their brightest military uniforms, they moved in to pass out hot meals, clothes and medicine.

When asked about the project, one Green Beret, lieutenant had this to say: "Too many people have the idea that the Green Berets are all combat. It isn't a new idea at all for the Special Forces to be involved with people. We come down, talk to these people, find out their life styles and try to give them some self-respect. He summed up the whole effort when he added, "Unless somebody does that, there is just no one here to keep them out of trouble."

Keeping them out of trouble" is a role the U. S. military forces are increasingly been trained to do. As in Vietnam, if the food and medicine does not effectively pacify the people, then the Green Berets simply revert to what they do best — massive killing of oppressed people.

Like so many similar projects we are witnessing around us, this one is tied directly to federal efforts. The Green Berets are being paid for their efforts with the migrant workers. The money comes from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, (HEW). The army men also are working very closely with local and state police forces in the project. Thus, the working links between civilian police forces, social agencies, and military forces are being brought closer together through actual practice.

It does not take much imagination to visualize what the knowledge gained from these types of experiments can be used for, not only in other parts of the world but right here at home.

CAN YOU BE BLACK AND NAVY TOO....?



FRELIMO Anniversary

(cont'd from pg. 10)

country can be found, we wish to reaffirm that our struggle is not against them, that our victory can only be of benefit to those who live by honest work and those who suffer from fascist and colonialist, exploitation. The Mozambican people fraternally invites the Portuguese soldiers and the Portuguese population to unite in the common endeavour for liberation.

In this 10th year of FRELIMO's existence, at a time when we have completed the celebrations for 25 June and are preparing to celebrate 25 September, the united action of the People of the combatants of FRELIMO opened a new front.

It is a moment of great happiness and pride for the whole Mozambican people. But it is also a moment when we commemorate with deep feeling the memory of comrades who have heroically sacrificed themselves for the liberation of our land and our People on the

battlefield, in clandestine action or in the colonialist prisons and who through their blood and sacrifice have made this great victory possible.

We must be worthy of this pure and generous blood. We must intensify the fight, consolidate the struggle in Manica e Sofala and in the other Provinces and extend the struggle to new fronts.

A LUTA CONTINUA
INDEPENDENCIA OU
MORTE VENCEREMOS

Samora Moises Machel
President

Critics often refer to the wide differences in culture, language and ideas in various parts of Africa. This is true, but the essential fact remains that we are all African, and have a common interest in the independence of Africa. If the need for political union is agreed by us all, then the will to create it is born; and where there's a will there's a way.

Kwame Nkrumah

Dissension Stirs In

Black Universities In South Africa

EXCEPTS FROM SECHABA

A breakdown in the South African population shows that there are 17,686,841 Blacks and 3,751,328 whites and yet in 1969, 640 Black students graduated compared to 8,610 whites (these are the latest figures available). In June 1971, there was a total of 5,025 Black students at five universities as against 57,000 whites at eleven universities.

The predominantly white staff and all-white senate controlling Black universities ensures that Black students and staff have no effective say in university affairs.

Black students in the tribal institutions are subjected to a permanent state of administrative terror which is complemented by state terror. The stringent regulations under which they are subjected are designed to curtail easy contact with the outside world. The regulations speak of "Control of Students" and control is precisely what the authorities have in mind. The students are forbidden to speak to the press without permission, obliged to sign declarations that they will not take part in protests before being admitted, and are required to carry out all normal student activity under strict surveillance and supervision. The regulations give the authorities drastic powers with regard to discipline.

The overwhelming preponderance and dominance of whites in the Black institutions - senates, university councils etc.; the dictatorial methods of the rectors; the unchecked intimidatory power of the lecturers; arbitrary and unjustifiable expulsion and suspension of students without consulting the student body-all constitute the administrative terror under which the Black students are subjected.

When the students fail to comply with these restrictions, state terror in the form of police, security police and informers are brought into play to force compliance from the dissidents at the slightest signs of protest. The students in the campuses are under unrestrained surveillance and harassment from the special branch at the students' residences. At the University of Durban-Westville, a man claiming to be sent by "high authority" (The Special Branch), to a students meeting was punched and forcibly ejected from the meeting. In remote areas in the Transvaal, during the present spate of strikes and demonstrations, police arrested 130 pupils at a secondary school in Pietersburg. The pupils who had gathered in a sports field for a meeting were driven back by the use of tear gas. "The use of tear gas," commented Colonel B. Rousseau, head of the Pietersburg Police, "is in the normal course of duty...."

At another school in Lichtenburg, 10 pupils and two teachers were held in jail for seven weeks and then released without being charged. News of this only reached people in South Africa itself after the release of the pupils and teachers due, no doubt, to the remoteness of the schools.

When the Turfloop incident exploded, once again police were used to break up the sit-in referred to earlier. The 'Johannesburg Star,' reporting

ing the incident in its issue dated 6 May states:

"...the police sealed off the troubled University of the North and they, rather than the University Rector, Professor J. L. Boshoff, seemed to be in charge. Pressmen attempting to enter the University were intercepted by the police and ordered off the campus."

STRIKES, DEMONSTRATION

After the entire student body of the University of the North had been expelled after a sit-in protest against the expulsion of their student leader, Mr. Tiro, there was swift reaction from other Black institutions. Representatives of all Black universities in a letter to Professor J. L. Boshoff among other things stated:

"The expulsion of Mr. Tiro following his address at the graduation ceremony constitutes a contradiction of the claim that freedom of expression does exist in the University of the North and other Black universities."

The South African Students Organization (SASO), the vanguard of the Black student movement in South Africa called for strikes in all Black institutions in solidarity with their colleagues who had been victimised. All Black universities-Fort Hare University, University of Zululand (Ngoye) University of Durban-Westville (Indian) and the Coloured University of the Western Cape (Belville) responded to the call and demonstrated in one form or another. Students at teacher training colleges - Springfield College of Education, the Transvaal College of Education, the M. L. Sultan Technical Training College - also participated.

THE PEOPLE RESPOND

Shocked by the authoritarian methods of the university administration in expelling the students from Turfloop more than 2,000 residents of the Johannesburg township Soweto, in a series of meetings organised jointly with SASO, came out in full support of the student struggle. One of the resolutions adopted in the meeting read: "that the body of parents wholeheartedly deplored the University Council's manifestation of power." They demanded the unconditional re-instatement of all the 1,146 expelled University of the North students. Bitter attacks, from students and parents, were made on all aspects of Black university administration and apartheid in general. Many speakers were critical of the lack of sincerity on the part of the government in implementing its own policies. A committee was set up to look after the interests of Black students in all Black universities in South Africa.

The government and university authorities have, true to their tradition, instituted punitive reprisals against those whom they term "ring leaders." Already many student leaders have been either expelled or refused admission to their universities, and others have packed up their bags and gone home rather than comply with the intolerable apartheid conditions:

"We would like people to know that the walk-out is not a prank by a group of naughty boys and girls. We have clear objectives, and a clear assessment of the Black man's



IN THE UNITED NATIONS SOUTH AFRICA OFTENS TAKES THE POSITION THAT OTHER countries and peoples of the world are "meddling" in its internal affairs. The true fact, of course, is that Europeans are illegally involved in the internal affairs of Azania (South Africa) simply by being there against the will and interests of Africa people. Black student unrest and guerilla warfare in Azania will increase until African people control their own land.

position in this country readily brings out the validity of our actions," bitterly remarked one of them. The tremendous sacrifice made by the Black students cannot be over-em-

phasized. Pressures on them to conform are enormous. If they lose their places in these institutions as some of them have, there is nowhere else for them to go. Their parents have,

in most cases, put their life's saving to get through university; they face the brutal confrontation with the fascist state and its all-powerful gestapo.

Emerging Unity Of African Students

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD by Thurman White

"...in other words, we were used to following, we were used to being taught, but today the initiative rests upon our shoulders. The whole preparation of the offensive is our political legacy. The time of study is over for the teacher has had to leave the classroom."

Sis. Julia Herve

April 27, 1972 witnessed the death of one of Africa's greatest sons, Osageyfo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, revolutionist, political strategist, anti-imperialist warrior and the indefatigable inspirer of the African Revolution. With his death many persons have rushed to proclaim both the praises and the shortcomings of this most illustrious African. Yet the indomitable truth remains: Dr. Nkrumah was, no doubt, the codifier of African revolutionary politics and above all the visionary, architect, and leader of the struggle for African Unity against the forces of colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism on the African continent.

Indeed Kwame Nkrumah has become an indelible name in African history. Dr. Nkrumah stands proudly as the watershed for many positive Revolution. Socialist thinking in Africa and among Africans the world over is imbued with his ideas of scientific socialism. Likewise, the movement towards continental institutions such as the All-African High Command and African Continental Government (OAU?) derive clearly from the teaching of Dr. Nkrumah.

But more important, Dr. Nkrumah and his teachings stand as an object lesson and inspiration for the youth of Africa for his death leaves us face to face with the task of carrying out the awesome responsibilities of the African Revolution: Work, organiza-

tion, and struggle.

A concrete example of Dr. Nkrumah's inspiration and ideas was the recent All-African Students Conference held at the University of Science and Technology, in Kumasi, Ghana, July 15-23, 1972. Held just one week after the final burial of Dr. Nkrumah at his birthplace Nkroful, northern Ghana, the Conference reflected the example of the Osageyfo and had as its motive force and theme: "One People, One Continent, One Great Destiny."

Organized jointly by the National Union of Ghana Students and the National Union of Nigerian Students, the week-long conference, the first meeting of its kind ever held on the African continent, was a serious effort on the part of African Students to form a continental Union of African Students and harness all the collective elements within their power for the service of the continent and the bringing about of a viable African Unity. Major-General N. A. Aferi, Ghanaian Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, in his opening address to the conference urged that above all, the students should be African in their thinking and their behavior, stressing "....Breathe African, eat African, sleep African, dream African" and they would have nothing to lose but the dependence on foreign values and ideas which have no relevance to the African Revolution. The Commissioner stated that Africans should take steps to create a climate of confidence in themselves and breakdown artificial barriers which separated them and create institutions that would serve their interests.

Major-General Aferi, whose keynote speech received an enthusiastic reception from the African youth, noted that Africa was potentially the richest continent in the world and it could be self-reliant if there was the will and determination, adding that with all "our human

and natural resources our self-sufficiency can come about only through revolutionary efforts by students to stop always looking towards Europe and America."

The Conference was also addressed by Dr. E. Evans-Anfom, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Bro. Max Ofori, president of the National Union of Ghana Students, and Bro. Olu Adegboro, president of the National Union of Nigerian Students during the week of intensive meetings and activities.

In a communique issued at the end of the week-long conference, the newly-formed All-African Students Union called on the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to set a time-table to unite the continent politically within three years and establish an All-African High Command to act as a vanguard in the liberation struggle to free African countries still under the yoke of white colonial rule. The All-African Student Union also vowed to establish a Student Volunteer Force for direct youth participation in the liberation struggle. The conference communique also condemned U. S. involvement in Vietnam and called for the withdrawal of American forces from Southeast Asia. The African students urged the U. S. to stop bombing North Vietnam and lift without delay its blockade of that country.

Though no Africans from the U. S. were allowed to participate in the conference activities (for obvious security reasons), the African students saluted Black people in the U. S. recognizing our common interests in the liberation of Africa and pledging their solidarity with our struggle in the States against racism, oppression, and class exploitation.

The All-African Students Conference was attended by

Cont'd on Pg. 19

Looking at books...

Guerrilla Warfare And Marxism

The following article, written by Kwame Nkrumah, appeared in the May, 1969 issue of AFRICA AND THE WORLD—a London based Marxist publication. It is much more than just a book review of William J. Pomeroy's GUERRILLA WARFARE AND MARXISM. This is because Nkrumah consistently devoted his thoughts and energies—his genius—in a concentrated and determined effort to explore scientifically the nature of the problems and tasks with which he had to deal. From the immense task of managing and guiding the affairs of a nation to the more pedestrian task of writing a book review the work of Nkrumah remains profound throughout. It is only appropriate to offer to all of our readers Kwame Nkrumah's scientific analysis of armed struggle and the dialectics of revolution.

There is no master plan or blueprint for successful revolution. The concrete realities of a revolutionary situation at a particular period of time determine the nature and form of the revolutionary struggle.

There is no end to the diversity of strategy and tactics which can be employed, since no two sets of conditions in any revolutionary situation are precisely the same. Yet there is, nevertheless, a cohesion and historical continuity, and underlying motive force, which binds them together and which makes them clearly recognizable as part of the revolutionary progress towards world socialism.

This cohesion is identifiable in the ideas which inspire them, and in the goal which they seek to achieve. The inspiration is the determination of the oppressed to overthrow their oppressors; and their goal, the ending of the exploitation of man by man.

Engels, in his "the Force theory," wrote of the moment when an army of workers would be able to prevail over the might of professional armies. "At this point the armies of princes became transformed into armies of the people; the machine refuses to work, and militarism collapses by the dialectic of its own evolution." So wrote Engels.

His words have special relevance today both in the context of the war in Vietnam, where the Americans with all their military strength are unable to defeat the Vietnamese people; and in the context of the guerrilla struggles in Africa, Latin America, Asia and elsewhere to overthrow colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism.

No amount of conventional forces can conquer the will of a determined people once they

have embarked on guerrilla warfare as the final resort in their liberation struggle.

"No amount of conventional forces can conquer the will of a determined people."

Marx and Engels, writing on guerrilla warfare in Spain, stressed the point that it was "neither battles nor engagements which exhausted the French forces, but the incessant molestations of an invisible enemy, who, if pursued, became lost among the people, out of which he reappeared immediately afterward with renewed strength."

Lenin, also was convinced of the necessity for the masses to resort to the use of force at a certain stage in the liberation struggle. "Guerrilla warfare," he wrote, "is an invisible form of struggle when the mass movement has actually reached the point of an uprising. . . . Whoever expects a "pure" social revolution will never live to see it. Such a person pays lip service in revolution is conceivable without the use of force."

In recent years, there has been a considerable increase in the publication of books concerned with all aspects of armed revolutionary struggle. The views of Mao Tse-tung, Ho Chi Minh, Vo Nguyen Giap, Che Guevara, A. Fyodorov, Josip Broz Tito, Jose Manuel Fortuny, Regis Debray - to mention only a few - are being widely read and studied.

There has also been a crop of "anti-insurgency" books published by the capitalist press, giving advice and instructions on how to counteract guerrilla activity. The sum total of instructions in these imperialist manuals appears to be to prevent armed revolutionary warfare from breaking out.

Once it has begun, and is based on the mass support of a politically prepared people, it is impossible to defeat, and therefore the most that can be done is to delay its advance for a time.

William Pomeroy's book "Guerrilla Warfare and Marxism" makes it possible, in a single volume, to study some of the most interesting and significant views on armed struggle in the history of revolutionary warfare, from the writings of Marx and Engels to the present day.

His introduction, and the notes and explanations in the various sections, are of particular interest and value in view of his own study of the subject, and the fact that he took part in the Huk guerrilla struggle in the Philippines, and writes therefore from personal experience.

The point which emerges again and again from the accounts contained in the book is the absolute necessity of adequate political preparation before the launching of any armed revolutionary struggle.

Giap probably the most outstanding of contemporary guerrilla commanders, has

defined the role of the people's army as the instrument of the party for the accomplishment, in armed form, of the tasks of the revolution.

Referring to the anti-French resistance war, he wrote: "The ideological remoulding drives in the party and the army and the propaganda work among the people carried out on the central committee's instructions, basically consolidated the people's determination to wage the long resistance war, heightened their confidence in final victory and enabled the guiding principles of long-term and self-reliant resistance war to penetrate more deeply into the masses' consciousness."

In Vietnam, the aim has been for every man, woman and child to know and understand the nature of the enemy both external and internal the means by which he can be defeated, and the kind of society to be established once the liberation war has ended. The success of years of careful political preparation is proved by the failure of the Americans to win the war in Vietnam no matter how much military strength they throw into the battle.

The theory of Regis Debray, and of those who think like him, that a revolution can be triggered off by a guerrilla foco - a relatively small group of dedicated men around whom political organizations will develop is false and highly dangerous.

MASS BASE NEEDED

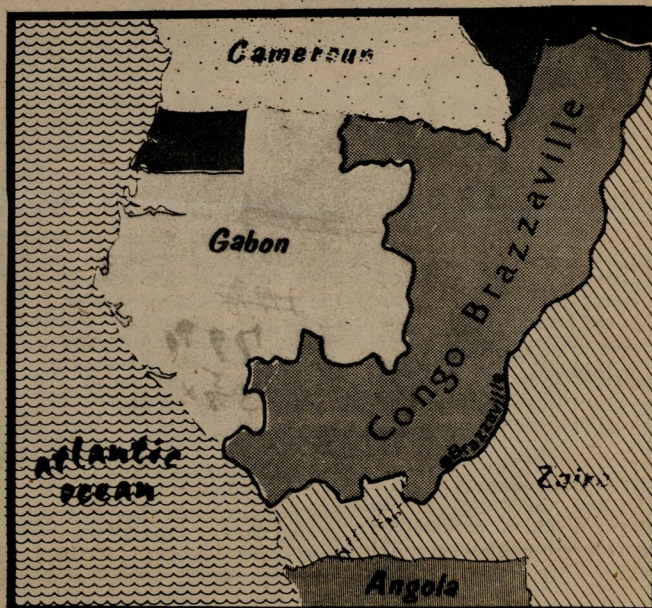
There is no case of successful revolution having been achieved in this way. The Cuban example, which is sometimes quoted in support of the guerrilla foco theory, in fact proves quite the contrary. It is but a further illustration of the importance of political preparation.

"The theory that a revolution can be triggered off by a relatively small group of dedicated men around whom political organization will develop—is false and highly dangerous."

The armed struggle in the Sierra in Cuba was the culmination of the most intense and highly organized political activity. The Cuban masses were ready when the armed phase began, and provided the guerrilla forces with constant replenishment of men and supplies.

How different was Che Guevara's effort in Bolivia. His guerrilla foco was doomed to failure since the vital political groundwork was absent.

Understandable, Guerrilla leaders such as Fidel Castro, Che Guevara and lesser publicized men such as Jesus Lava of the Philippine Huk movement, capture the imagination more than the comparatively dull civilian - the political agent painstakingly working in the cities and the plains.



BRAZZAVILLE, CONGO — The government of this former French colony recently announced a series of anti-French measures, including withdrawal from the organization of French-speaking African countries.

President Marien Ngouabi said that the French radio and a French cable company would no longer be allowed here, and that their installations would become state property.

A communique issued by the ruling Congolese Labor Party cited "harassment by French capitalism" and announced

restrictions on transfers abroad of business profits.

The communique issued during a recess of a meeting of the party's Central Committee, called the organization of French-speaking African countries an "anti-African relay" and announced the decision to pull out.

The decision follows last month's normalization of relations, previously strained, with the neighboring republic of Zaire, formerly the Belgian Congo, Zaire withdrew from the organization last April.

But as Pomeroy's selection of Marxist writings on guerrilla warfare clearly shows, there can be no revolution without force, and no force can be successful without thorough political education of the masses.

"There can be no revolution without force and no force can be successful without thorough political education of the masses."

In Africa, where the revolutionary war is just beginning, we have passed through all the preliminary phases of revolutionary struggle. Ghana's independence in 1957 was a signal marking the beginning of the end of colonialism in Africa. In the space of twelve years following Ghana's independence, most of the continent has been freed from direct colonial rule.

But the ending of direct colonial rule, the adoption of constitutional methods and the inability to pursue all-out socialism, opened the door to neo-colonialism.

Most of the so-called independent states of Africa are neo-colonialist, client states. Puppet governments have been set up, many of them as a result of reactionary, military corps and both the political and economic life of our continent is, more tightly controlled by international monopoly finance than ever before. All peaceful and constitutional attempts to achieve genuine liberation and economic independence have failed.

Regional economic groupings, attempts at regional political federation have merely served to strengthen the stranglehold of imperialism and neo-colonialism and the tyranny of settler minority governments.

Even the Organization of African Unity we set up in 1963 to achieve continental unity and complete liberation, has suc-

cumbed to the forces of reaction and counter-revolution.

AFRICAN GUERRILLAS

It is only by armed struggle that the African masses can achieve fulfillment. Already, guerrilla forces are fighting in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Rhodesia, Angola, South West Africa, and in the very citadel of settler minority domination - South Africa itself.

Slowly, but inexorably, our freedom fighters are progressing. They have the unqualified support of the African masses and are thus assured of final victory.

But at present the anti-imperialist struggle is uncoordinated, and the agents of neo-colonialism are managing to slow up the advance of the African revolution.

The urgent need is for unified direction for an African continental political - military strategy. The political groundwork, though it has been carried out piecemeal and is by no means completed, is far advanced. It remains now for the armed revolution centrally-directed, to deliver the final blows.

Once Africa is free and politically united, the aspirations of Africans and peoples of African descent will be fulfilled. In the U.S. where the black power movement is moving to a guerrilla-type liberation struggle, close links must be forged with African revolutionaries.

Our common ancestry, our shared experience of oppression and exploitation, and our determination to fight until final victory is won, unites us with all the other millions of people throughout the world who are engaged in liberation struggles against imperialist aggression and neo-colonialist oppression.

The guerrilla, wherever he appears, is the masses in arms, and as such he is invincible. He will remain in existence as an ever-increasing challenge to imperialism until his objectives are achieved. It is in this context that Pomeroy's valuable collection of Marxist writings on guerrilla warfare should be appraised.



Black Media And Child Creativity

We should begin at the very earliest ages developing the creative art skills our children possess. One way to do that is to have children develop their own books and newspapers. This can be started by bringing a variety of magazines and newspapers into the classroom and providing newsprint, pencils, crayons, and stapling machines. Persons who have access to spirit master machines could assist the children in getting stories written and illustrations placed on a spirit master and run off. These creations could be shared with community people, parents, and other schools.

TEACHER MADE PICTURE PUZZLES

Purposes:

- To develop fine motor skills - use of hands.
- To encourage cooperation among children putting the puzzle together
- To encourage sharing and taking turns
- To improve observation skills
- To provide some images our children can relate to
- To build problem solving abilities

Age Range:

- 3-4 years if puzzle pieces are large and
- 5-8 years if puzzle pieces are small.

Materials Needed:

A large picture (in color if possible) from a Black magazine, newspaper, calendar, travel brochure or Embassy pictures to which our children can relate; two pieces of cardboard, the same size, yet larger than the picture; rubber cement or glue; electric jigsaw or small hand saw, or scissors and a strong hand; and solid contact paper (optional).

Directions:

1. Glue picture in center of one piece of the cardboard.
2. Cut the part of the board containing the picture into the number of pieces desired.
3. Glue the pieces of cardboard which has had the pieces cut out on top of the second piece of cardboard which is still uncut.
4. Contact paper can then be used to cover the pieces of glued cardboard or the cardboard can remain uncovered.
5. Place the puzzle pieces inside the empty center

Use of Black printed media in the development of our children's materials is endless. You have probably thought of many ideas which you have tried or would like to try. We encourage you to share these ideas with us.

**CHANGE,
MOTION &
DEVELOPMENT**

Educated Blackly, Cont.

(cont'd from pg. 4)

Division of the Council on Education and Black Students of the Congress of African People, edited by Brother Frank J. Satterwhite, they point out some basic realities of our present educational system:

(1) More than 99 per cent of our children are presently educated in white-controlled institutions. Further, we can expect this situation to prevail for some time to come. It is given then that at present we do not have the human and material resources to educate our own black children.

(2) White-controlled educational institutions are destroying the minds of 99 per cent of our children by building within them a spirit of European nationalism.

(3) It is inherently contradictory to attempt to implement a Black Curriculum, a Pan-African Curriculum, in a white-controlled setting - the setting must be Black-controlled.

(4) We are about the business of providing quality education, an African alternative for African children, youth and adults.

(5) The development of the national Pan-African school system is a long-range program, our present responsibility being to train a cadre of New African Men and Women prepared to lend their skills to the development of new social institutions.

(6) We will survive... we will conquer... we will educate our own... WITH OR WITHOUT MONEY!

(7) We cannot afford the luxury of failing to utilize the skills of all African people that can assist us in the development of our Pan-African School system.

(8) Our institutions and our communities must be one with maximum involvement of students, parents, teachers, administrators and community residents.

(9) Our youth can learn and will learn if we provide them with an educational environment for learning.

(10) If our educational programs are good, the Black community will legitimize us; if they are not, the Black has an obligation to alter our programs or destroy them.

(11) It is probable that even with maximum planning, our institutions will develop on a "trial and error" basis, that we will learn by doing and as we do, we will minimize the errors.

In all fairness to black people in education, the reason we don't have many black "educators" is because few have been

trained for that purpose. Few have been given a Black Value System to work with. Yet, we have to start somewhere and the most logical place other than the home itself is the other greatest influence on young minds - the schools and the streets (to deal with the streets would take another essay). However, only Black educators can fulfill the educational needs of black people, to expect our

needs to be met by our natural enemies is circus talk at best. The Black educator must realize that it is unrealistic to talk about change if you are not moving to control the instruments of change in your community. Genocide comes in many forms, but the most subtle and damaging is the genocide of the mind and at this point in time we can't plead ignorance.

Botswana Aid

GABORONE, BOTSWANA - (PAC) - Reports from this small African nation reveal that the American Ambassador Charles J. Nelson, has signed on behalf of the United States a formal loan agreement providing Botswana with nearly \$12 million to aid in developing the Botswana-Zambia road. He further boasted that "this closer association with a majority ruled state in southern Africa is an objective which merits full support of all African nations." The Botswana-Zambia link is the finance network of roads designed to connect Botswana's

southeast with Livingstone in Zambia. The remainder of the network will be completed with the financial aid of the world bank, the Swedish International Development Authority and

Britain.

Botswana is an African country bordered by the white minority racist ruled countries of Namibia (Southwest Africa), Azania (South Africa), Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and a very small portion of Zambia.

Zambia is a southern African nation which is waging the struggle to move in a progressive manner towards true independence. Many African heads-of-state see this latest action as an attempt of the imperialists to become more entrenched in central Africa.

"It would be not only foolish, but also very damaging to the continent as a whole, for any African nation to lend support to such an absurdity," commented one African revolutionary.

TO OUR READERS & FRIENDS

LET US SHARE INFORMATION WITH OTHERS - - -

LET US INVOLVE THEM -- THEY WILL BE DELIGHTED

LET US TOGETHER BUILD THE PAN-AFRICAN MOVEMENT

HELP THE AFRICAN WORLD

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GREENSBORO, N.C. 27420

Imari sees temporary setback in

Third RNA Conviction

ALL-AFRICAN NEWS SERVICE

MERIDIAN, MISS. — Despite the conviction of a third member of its citizenry on accessory to murder charges here last week, the Republic of New Africa has maintained that such setbacks are only "temporary."

Though "saddened and discouraged" by the jury's guilty verdict in the case of 16 year-old Karim Njabafui, RNA president Bro. Imari Obadale said that the organization's "relentless struggle for justice and for Black freedom and economic development goes on."

"Unless the civil liberation element is destroyed in the Supreme Court," Bro. Imari predicted "we shall win all three cases on appeal without a doubt."

The conviction and subsequent life sentence of Njabafui (Larry Jackson) came on Sept. 25, after only three hours of deliberation by a jury of ten whites and two Blacks. Also found guilty of murder and given life sentences months earlier were Hekima ANA (Thomas E. Norman) and Offaga Quddus (Wayne James).

The convictions stem from charges of murder and other miscellaneous crimes against 11 New Africans arrested during assaults on Jackson police and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents, a Jackson lawman, Louis Skinner, was killed.

The most recent trial lasted only one week from beginning to end. The defense, led by attorney John Brittain, used up all of its pre-emptory challenges against biased jurors and also moved in vain to challenge the jury selection process itself.

The prosecution alleged that Njabafui took part in the shooting of skinner, specifically that although he did not pull the trigger of the gun that killed the officer (Hekima Ana is said to have done that), he was armed and in the house shooting.

(Under the vague Mississippi statute of accessory to murder, anyone who by word, action or encouragement is involved in a crime, is also guilty of the principal. The law is remarkably similar to the California state conspiracy statutes under which Angela Davis was tried unsuccessfully for murder in connection with the Marin county courthouse escape attempt).

The same reasoning on the part of the prosecution was used in the case of Quddus, except that in that instance, it was claimed that he was actually in the same room with Ana.

The primary evidence against Ana consists of a mere palm print on the gun which is alleged to have fired the fatal shot from a particular angle inside the house. According to informed RNA officials, this general theory, around which all other convictions are being built, has not been solidly confirmed by police ballistics reports.

Despite its weakness, however, it will apparently be replayed for at least four more persons charged with murder and soon to be tried. They are Pres. Imari, Addis Ababa (Dennis Shillingford), Chuma Abdul Azkadi Imari (Robert Stalling) and Quddus' wife Nieri (Toni Austin).

Murder charges have been dropped against Ana's wife, Tamu (Ann Lockhart), Aisha Ishtar Salim (Brenda Blunt), Tawwab Nkrumah (George Matthews) and Spade-d-Mau Mau (S. W. Alexander). All but Sis. Ana were in a second building, along with Bro. Imari, which no shooting took place. Sis. Ana was in the same Lewis St. house with her husband, but was ruled to have taken no active part in the armed self-defense of the building.

(According to Chokwe Lumumba, RNA deputy vice-president here, it is doubtful whether Chuman Imari and Sis. Quddus will be tried, especially since, though facing murder charges, they have been free on personal recognizance bonds. That would leave only Addis Ababa and Bro. Imari, whose trials are respectively set for the beginning of this month and the first of November).

Apparently in an attempt to obstruct RNA leadership, the murder charges against Bro.

Imari, who was in another house at the time of the shooting, have been retained. This is even though the same charges have been dropped against the other three persons who were with him at the time.

Various attempts by Mississippi authorities to crush the RNA's continued operation, including general harassment and even divide-and-conquer techniques among the eleven, as well as beating and macing while in jail, have had little effect but to strengthen the organization, spokesmen said.

Noting that the conviction of the third RNA citizen came at a time when the perpetrators of several notorious crimes against Black people in Mississippi were being set free after either short jail terms or official decrees, Bro. Imari cautioned that such injustice was ironically coming to an end.

"A tottering system of evil sometimes looks strongest just before it falls,"

Bro. Imari said the three RNA citizens would be "vindicated and freed." In the name of Black self-defense, he called for increased Black unity "to expunge this evil and better our lives," adding that "with faith and work together, victory will be ours."

Arab Students Speak: Response to Munich

STATEMENT FROM THE PALESTINE SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE OF COLUMBUS, O. SEPT. 8, 1972 CONCERNING THE MUNICH TRAGEDY.

The Palestine Solidarity Committee of Columbus deplores the killing of Israelis, Palestinians and a German by the authorities in Munich under the orders from Tel Aviv and Bonn, and the subsequent massive reprisal raids by Israel's military forces resulting in the deaths of scores of human beings in Lebanon and Syria. We hold the Israeli and West German governments fully responsible for the massacre and the retaliation that occurred.

Such incidents must be traced back to their basic causes. The Palestinian people have suffered for centuries under Ottoman and British Imperialism, under the Zionist-Israeli settler-state, and under Arab feudalism. For thousands of years, Jews, Muslims and Christians lived together in Palestine in harmony. The growth of anti-Semitism and Fascism in Europe led to the development of the Zionist movement, which sought to settle persecuted Jews in the homeland of the Palestinians. Through alliance with world Imperialism and the use of force and terror, the Zionists drove the Palestinian masses from their homes and lands in 1948 and created the theocratic and racist state of Israel.

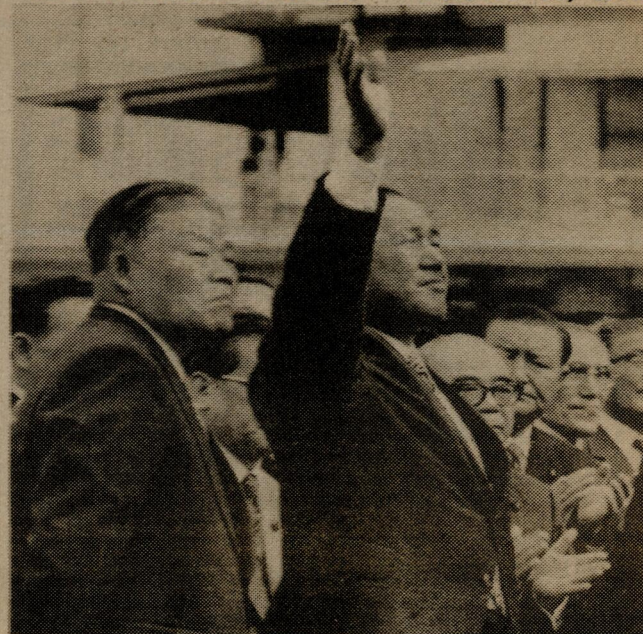
For two decades, the Palestinian people peacefully pleaded to the world's conscience for justice, but to no avail. For a quarter of a century they have lived in utter squalor and deprivation in refugee camps, barely tolerated by the Arab governments. Israel has consistently ignored continuous calls to repatriate the Palestinians. Out of this frustration, the Palestinian Resistance Movement arose to achieve by force of arms what it could not obtain by other means.

The Palestinian Resistance Movement rejects both the Zionist-Israeli program to establish an exclusivist-expansionist state, and the old Arab reactionary call to drive the Jews into the sea. The Resistance Movement is struggling to de-Zionize the state and to create a democratic, secular, non-sectarian Palestine.

We are frequently told that we must sympathize with Israel because of the suffering of the Jews in Europe at the hands of the Nazis. We see in this suggestion no reason to perpetuate any suffering. What Israel is doing today cannot be condoned; and to invoke the horrors of the past to justify those of the present is gross hypocrisy.

In the 1967 June War, over 110,000 Arabs were killed or wounded, according to Israeli government statistics. Over 7,000 Palestinian homes have been bulldozed, and over 3,000

Cont'd on Pg. 17



PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN, TANAKA AS HE ARRIVES home after establishing relations with the People's Republic of China. China's 20 years of struggle have paid off as the world's powers now come to her on her terms.

Ping-Pong And Politics In Peking

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Who said sports are not political? Certainly not the Peoples' Republic of China. Earlier this year the entire world watched with interest as Richard Nixon visited Peking - a trip which was preceded by an exchange of ping-pong matches between the US and China.

Recently Peking has been continuing its practice of what some have called ping-pong politics. On September 13, 1972 the first Asian Table Tennis Championships were held in Peking. There was obviously a lot of political undertones to the event. In August 1972, the first Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament will be held also in Peking. Peking is clear that it is moving to forge interaction of people of color beginning with cooperation in the world of sports. In the past, those of us in this country have given little thought to sports events unless the US and other European nations were competing. But the action is changing - the US is no longer the center of significant international sporting events.

The recent Asian ping-pong championships drew representatives from thirty-one "countries and regions in Asia." They were from Afghanistan, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Bhutan, Cyprus, North Korea, North Vietnam, Hong Kong, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Patriotic Front, Lebanon, Macao, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Palestine, The People's Republic of Yemen, the Philippines, South Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, and Turkey. Even war-torn North Vietnam sent a team which took third place in the women's doubles.

As far as the ping-pong matches were concerned - well, the Chinese who made a mockery of US table tennis players did not fare so well among their Asian brothers. Of the seven events of competition, the Chinese won first place in only one while Japan and North Korea finished first in three events a piece.

While the Asian championships were being held, representatives were meeting in Peking to plan the Asian-African-Latin American tournament for next year. Nations represented at that planning session in addition to the Asian nations were: Ecuador, Egypt

Mauritius, Nigeria, Tanzania, Argentina, Columbia, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay.

Just what Peking hopes to reap from these events, which includes such politically backward nations as Japan, is not entirely clear just as it is not totally clear what China hoped to gain in the meeting with Nixon. The following statement, however, published in a Peking newspaper offers some explanation.

"The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have had a common experience of imperialist, colonialist aggression and oppression. Today, they have the common tasks in their struggle to oppose aggression and intervention, to defend national independence and territorial integrity and to develop national economy and culture. We understand one another most easily, we know how each of us feels. The Chinese people and sportsmen who hold dear their friendship with the peoples and sportsmen of the Asian, African and Latin American countries will learn modestly from them and continue to do what they can to consolidate, and enhance the friendship and unity of the peoples and sportsmen of all lands."

Central & East African Conf.

DAR ES SALAAM (AWA) — The Conference of East and Central African States concluded here in an atmosphere of "militant solidarity." The conference was described by Zambian representative to the UN Kabuka Nyirenda, as a forum for "the reviewing and harmonizing of the various policies of the countries concerned."

Conference participants, the heads of state of more than 16 African nations, discussed at length the situation in colonial and minority ruled territories. Reaffirming the necessity of armed struggle, they decided to increase material assistance to the liberation movements "over and above" the OAU assessments.

The conference also adopted resolutions on trade, agricultural research, forestry, intra-regional coastal shipping and intra-regional oceanic services.

Support The Liberation MOVEMENTS

HEW Fails to Practice Child Care Promised

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

The costs of medical care within a capitalist society are too great for the majority of the people to afford. What is needed is free medical services. In the areas of medical care, there is much that can be done in early diagnostic and preventive care. This could help reduce a great deal of unnecessary surgery, cost and time.

Presently, many recipients are on medicaid and medicare. The use of medicaid and medicare services varies different cities. Some cities allow recipients to go to private physicians participating in the program. In other cities recipients have to go to clinics.

There are many problems Congress had suggested a program entitled "Early and Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment of Medicaid Children" (EPSDT). This also grew out of the Congressmen's desire to cut down on money payments for medical aid to welfare recipients. Congress saw preventive medical care as a method of reducing the funds necessary for health services. Regardless of their profit-saving reasons for wanting the program, it was also something that was needed.

The Early Screening Program was to be implemented in 1967. EPSDT had been added to the medicaid program as part of Public Law 90-248. HEW was directed by Congress to issue regulations to the states to provide preventive health care to all children on medicaid programs. The program called for aid to medicaid recipients up to the age of 21. By July 1, 1969, all states were to implement EPSDT or lose all their federal medicard funds. However, HEW never implemented the program. After the passage of almost four years there is only a meager prevention program operating in a few states. This means the more than 13 million children on medicaid will not receive "free comprehensive" physical and mental examinations, doctors visits and remedial services such as eyeglasses hearing aids and dental care."

Welfare recipients made their opinions known as one recipient stated, "With HEW's approval, the states have also ignored the federal mandate, and poor children continue to suffer from illnesses which might have been cured if the law had been followed. The agency's negligence follows the all-too familiar pattern whereby delay, regulations and lack of enforcement are used by uncaring bureaucrats to sabotage beneficial social programs."

HEW continued to put off enforcing the regulations. Secretary of HEW Richardson, finally issued the regulations on Nov. 7, 1971, under pressure by NWRO threatening a federal court injunction. To further dilute the program that HEW are obviously opposed to HEW gave states additional time before enacting the program.

Feb. 7, 1972 was to be the new deadline with children up to age 6. The states also were allowed to wait until July 1, 1972 to enact the program for all youth under the age of 21. This was said to be an illegal act, even by an HEW attorney.

Regardless of these things, few states are doing anything in regard to EPSDT. The states are aided in their non-enforcement by their conspirators at

HEW. They are not for the program and therefore they should not be the ones to enforce the program. The only requirement as requested by HEW for states to follow is to submit a one page preprint. The preprint is the state's promise to comply with the federal law. This

compliance is all that is usually required for many new service programs. They do not have to prove they are carrying out the programs. HEW's deadline for the preprints was February 7, 1972. Yet, the agency did not send the preprint forms out until the latter part of January, 1972. As a result, many places with medicaid programs did not get their preprints. Secondly, there is no evidence that those that did or did not get preprints in are enforcing EPSDT.

Welfare recipients and supporters are aware of the laxity on the part of the U. S. government to enforce this program. Members of a national welfare organization have asked the administrators of the program for "an immediate enforcement program including specific deadlines, on-site program reviews and detailed reporting requirements."

By talking with administrators welfare recipients and supporters found that plans for monitoring and implementing the program have not been finalized. Adequate outlines and guidelines for the program have not been distributed. It has become apparent that the government is not anxious to implement a program like EPSDT. Even the diluted version of the original bill is still too strong for the American capitalists to implement. They are not concerned about the welfare of the people. They can not see themselves enforcing or implementing a bill calling for free health care for the people. In America, even the matter of a healthy population is subject to the profit ventures of the individuals who control production.

Decolonization Arrives in Virgin Islands

United Nations (AWA) — The UN Committee on Decolonization has concluded that the people of the Virgin Islands have the "inalienable right...to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples."

The findings were contained in a sub-committee report issued this week. In accordance with committee procedures the United States, as the administering power, participated in the sub-committee deliberations.

The sub-committee report rejected US contentions that territorial size, limited population, and restricted resources should alter or delay the "full implementation of the Declaration."

Committee members were concerned over policies of the US which tend "to perpetuate the Territory's association with the United States." They also said the US had acquainted "the local people with their right to self-determination and independence."

The report asked the US to reconsider its decision barring visiting missions access to the territory.



MOSHE DAYAN AND THE ISRAELI MILITARY SAW IN THE MUNICH "TRAGEDY" A WELCOME excuse to renew their attacks on Palestinians.

(cont'd from pg. 16)

fedayeen freedom fighters have been killed since 1967. The Israeli League of Human Rights, Amnesty International, and the United Nations Human Rights Commission have reported widespread use of torture under Israeli military occupation. Collective "neighborhood" punishment and concentration camps are used to intimidate and subdue popular resistance.

Today, there are over 3,000 Palestinians in Israeli jails, held without trial. The secret Black September Group, which was formed after King Hussein massacred about 10,000 Palestinians in September 1970, has been trying to liberate some of the prisoners in Israel. Their only recourse appears to be the exchange of Israeli hostages for

Palestinian political prisoners. They are not intent on killing Israelis.

In Munich, the Black September Group was clearly ready to negotiate and to avoid killing. Their respect for human life has been exploited by the Israeli government, and their courage and heroism have been callously defamed in the media.

Arabs in general and Palestinians in particular are being subjected to virulent, racist portrayal. Their description as treacherous, cowardly, bloodthirsty, murderous and barbaric are illicit generalizations which would never be tolerated if directed toward other peoples. The mass media are blatantly guilty of reinforcing such racist attitudes. The media's biased reporting is an

outrage to the intelligence of the American people.

People of conscience should not be intimidated by the hypocritical outcry over the events in Munich. The Palestine Solidarity Committee of Columbus firmly denounces the actions of the Israeli and West

German governments. We should mourn not only the Israeli and German victims, but also the Palestinian fedayeen who died along with them, and the countless victims of Israeli reprisals in the neighboring Middle Eastern Arab countries.

No one tests the depth of a river with both feet.—African Proverb.

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McGovern Ignores Her: Shirley Chisholm Quits

YOBU NEWS ANALYSIS

Apparently Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm spent so much of 1972 running around the United States calling herself a

"Presidential Candidate" that she has started to believe that she really was. Dizzy from the pace of her "campaign" tour, groggy at the thought of her \$50,000 "campaign" debt, Mrs. Chisholm has withdrawn her active support from George McGovern because she doesn't think she was treated with the respect she deserved.

Mrs. Chisholm suffered her first insult shortly before the Democratic Convention, when Delegate Walter Fauntroy beat all of the Democrat's Blacks to the punch of heading McGovern's Black Committee. Mrs. Chisholm was not included. At that time, however, everyone was still pretending that she

was a contender for the nomination, so her presence on a real candidate's bandwagon might have been indiscrete. Even after the convention, however, after Mrs. Chisholm had turned over her votes, smiled and waved on nationwide TV, even 3 weeks later, George McGovern did not call.

She blames the insensitivity not on McGovern, whom she calls "a decent and serious man," but on his staff. Even so, she says that she will vote for McGovern, and recommend him "to anyone who asks." She even told Black students at Spelman College in Atlanta,

"The McGovern-Shriver ticket is the only thing for us...there's no place else for us to go."

And so as the glory and limelight of her whirlwind campaign fades into the background, Mrs. Chisholm, "first Black woman candidate for president," and staunch Democrat, finds that her favorite Democrats - "radical" McGovern-wingers, have forgotten and ignored her. She is left, like Jesse "County" Jackson, pleading "cut us in or cut it out," and she has been "cut out."

"I have tremendous ability on the grassroots level," Mrs. Chisholm said modestly last week. "I could have been one of the speakers on the stump, a charismatic person." It is almost enough to make one cry. Mrs. Chisholm was ready and willing to offer her talents in the

service of McGovern and the Democratic Party and she got ignored. And that hurts especially when you're a celebrity. Apparently, even Mrs. Chisholm could not allow her ego to be so abused by the good-guys-turned-bad-guys. And her new attitude seems to reflect both indignation and despair; "I'm not going to beg anybody to use

me, I'm just taking it easy, sitting this one out. I need a rest anyhow." For those who have heard an unlucky gambler casually claim that his lost rent money was really just pocket change, Mrs. Chisholm's rap sounds familiar.



THE WILL AND THE DETERMINATION OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE HAS ONCE AGAIN defeated the most sophisticated technology the United States can devise.

Statement of Solidarity at PASOA

The following message of solidarity was delivered by Bro. Kwamena Anderson, a YOBU representative to the recent PASOA conference in New York.

Brothers and Sisters:

We want to thank you for asking us to participate in your 12th Annual Convention. Its theme is Osagyefo Kwame Nkrumah and the African Revolution. As Nkrumah said, "The core of the Black Revolution is in Africa, and until Africa is united under a socialist government, the Black man throughout the world lacks a national home."

YOBU, the Youth Organization for Black Unity, has always been about the development of a

viable revolutionary Pan-African youth movement inside of America based upon the principles of scientific socialism. We consider this movement an essential part of the struggle for the unification, development and the total liberation of the African Continent and the African people whether they be in Zimbabwe, Angola, Jamaica, or gathered in a hall of an institution such as this on a fortress-like hill, separated by a park, overlooking Harlem.

The Portuguese are spending 42 percent of their national budget fighting our brothers and sisters in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau, while the Americans are spending the bulk of its \$85 billion military budget fighting in Vietnam in another imperialist war.

It is vital for Africans in the West to mobilize our strengths to aid these struggles.

We have common enemies — Gulf Oil, Chase Manhattan bank and others who even the World

Council of Churches realizes exploit our lives. These are the same imperialists who are straining to maintain their illegitimate control of the Continent.

We are the same people. At this point in our struggle, African liberation movements are key to the defeat of our enemies.

Osagyefo had a vision. He saw the total liberation of Africa. He had a historical mission. The thoughts of Osagyefo Nkrumah are within us — the African youth of the world. We must fulfill our historical mission, also. This will spell freedom for the peoples of Africa everywhere.

WE MUST SUPPORT THE WORLDWIDE BLACK REVOLUTION!

Electronic Base

Cont'd from pg. 5

and analysts has also decreased markedly.

TFA sometimes serves as a plaything for the men who work there. If the sensor is a microphone — called "commike" by the Air Force — the man on duty can plug in to the system and listen directly to the microphone's transmissions. The microphones are reportedly so

sensitive that one can hear such things as truck doors slamming, hammers being used to repair roads and bridges, and occasionally human voices.

According to an officer speaking at a recent briefing, some sensor listeners come to work on their off-duty hours to "ring-up" a sensor in an area scheduled for an air strike. They enjoy hearing the bombs

explode. The officer cited these actions as an example of high

morale at TFA.

Sources say that much of the TFA equipment will be removed, but that some will remain for use by other units at the airbase. The equipment was

built and installed by International Business Machines (IBM). As of July 1, however, Philco-Ford won a \$1 million plus contract for its maintenance according to a representative of that company.

Only when you have crossed the river, can you say the crocodile has a lump on his snout.—African Proverb.

"The degree of a country's revolutionary awareness may be measured by the political maturity of its women."

—KWAME NKRUMAH

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U.N. Rep. to Namibia

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK (PAC)—Secretary General Waldheim today named a retired Swiss Diplomat as his representative to deal with matters affecting South West Africa.

Alfred M. Escher was appointed "representative regarding Namibia" and his task was defined as to "enable the people" of the territory "to exercise the right of self-determination and independence."

South West Africa is known as Namibia in the United Nations as a result of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly in 1968.

South Africa took control of South West Africa under a 1920 League of Nations mandate and has retained her hold despite declarations by the International Court of Justice, or World Court, in the Hague and by the Security Council that she should relinquish control.

On Aug. 1, the Security Council approved a resolution asking the Secretary General to pursue his effort aimed at obtaining independence for South West Africa and authorized Mr. Waldheim to appoint a special representative to assist him.

The South African Government has disregarded the advisory opinion of the World

Court in June 1971, which declared:

"The continued presence of South Africa in Namibia being illegal, South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately and thus put an end to its occupation of the territory." Prime Minister John Vorster called the court's ruling an "international political vendetta" against his country and said it was South Africa's duty to continue to administer the territory.

According to a United Nations special committee report, South Africa, consolidating her control over South West Africa, transferred 22 territorial governmental departments to her own control during 1970 and "has also been engaged in amending, revising or replacing legislation to bring territorial laws into line with those of S. Africa and making white-minority ruled South African legislation applicable to the territory."

No one in the United Nations body could predict what success Mr. Escher might have in attempting to carry out his functions. Essentially, the United Nations, and especially its Black African members, hopes to keep pressure on racist apartheid S. A.

Slick Black Media

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Noticed your local Black media lately? You may note that Black newspapers and Black-run radio stations (few are owned by Blacks) have, during the last year begun to pay an increasing amount of attention to Africa. Much of the attention, of course, is on bourgeois matters, but nevertheless, there is a lot more attention than there has been since the early sixties when most African nations achieved independence.

Most Black nationalists are wary of this new attention and not without justification. We understand the technique which comes into play each time the consciousness of our people

forces a new and positive emphasis. The technique is to gain control over any new emphasis, place it in the hands of whites or bourgeois Blacks, and proceed to completely co-opt the legitimate aspirations of our people. Most recently we saw it happen with "Black Power" which, once it could not be crushed, was used, misused, abused, and finally confused beyond all understanding for our people NTW, the CIA, and other agents of imperialism are pumping out African information at an alarming rate.

Now in order to get correct information and make correct analysis, one must sift through piles and piles of misleading information about the continent. It all means that we must be more conscientious than ever.

Africanization in Zaire

PAC NEWS

Kinshasa, Congo (PAC) — President Mobutu Sese Seko has signed a decree providing jail terms of up to five years for priests baptizing Zairian children with foreign names.

A Belgian missionary was expelled from Zaire, the former Belgian Congo, last month after he baptised two Zairian babies with Christian names.

The new decree inserts in the penal code an article saying

that "any priest who, when baptizing a Zairian national, give him a foreign-sounding name, will be punished with a prison term for six months to five years."

Zairians who ask foreign names for themselves or their children will also be punished," the decree said. Mr. Mobutu earlier this year dropped his Christian name, Josef, and replaced it with the African names Sese Seko.

Nationalism In Antigua

(cont'd from pg. 13)

students from Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Cameroun, Dahomey, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra-Leone, Azania (South Africa), Tanzania, United Arab Republic of Egypt, Upper Volta, and Zimbabwe. The conference, and the subsequent formation of the All-African Student Union was and is a positive step by African youth towards creating continental institutions to energize the African Revolution. Change, Movement, Development — "Osagyefo Never Dies."

ST. JOHN'S ANTIGUA — (PAC) — Special Security police ringed government buildings after a bomb damaged the island's main post office and injured five persons, one of them seriously.

The explosion at the post office was the latest in a series of demolition attempts against government buildings and private banks during the last few months.

An underground organization called the "Antigua Freedom Fighters" which wants the resignation of Premier George Walter claimed responsibility for the attacks.

political cook book

POWER

The objective of any revolutionary struggle is to seize power. Confusion over what the objective is (power), logically leads to a confused struggle.

Power is defined as the ability to control the Means of Production (M.O.P.); the control over the tools, machinery, resources and labor that become the basis for determining who works, who does not work, what goods will be produced, who will receive what share, how the surplus from production is allocated, or whether Black people will wear Shaft leather jackets. In short, the power resulting from control of the means of production, is the social basis of decision making.

Power is a social relationship. It denotes a people's social relationship to the means of production. In any society, people will either be independent, interdependent, or dependent. People will either control the means of production (self-determination), share that control with others, or be dependent upon those who control the means of production.

So when we speak of Black Power, we understand that at this point in history, that is absurd. Black people do not control the M.O.P., do not share the M.O.P., are far from it, and in fact are dependent upon those who control the industries and corporations that set national policy.

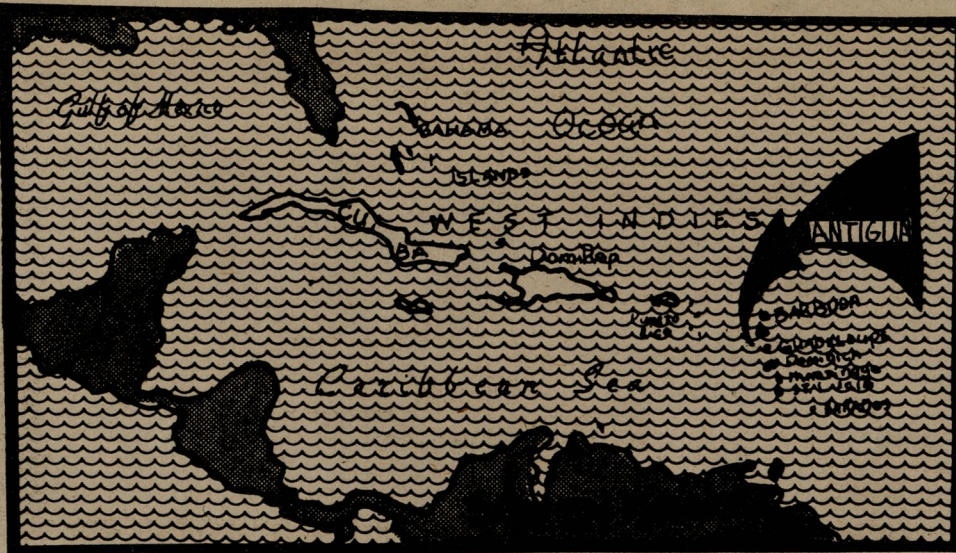
Black Power simply defined, is Black people having power. Black denotes the people, and power their particular social relationship. The same holds for white or Brown power. White or Brown pointing to a people and power to their particular social relationship. Note the confusion when Green or Hot Pants power is injected into the analysis. Green or Hot Pants do not denote any people, and since power is defined as a people's social relationship to the M.O.P., we see that this is merely a trick employed to confuse the objective of our revolutionary struggle.

Power also should not be confused with position. Administrative and appointive positions are established to carry out the administrative affairs of the small class of persons that actually control the M.O.P. in the U.S., and serve at the discretion of this group. For instance, The Presidency, (President Nixon), is an administrative position for the affairs of the capitalist class, not a controller of the M.O.P. Someone from the capitalist class may occupy the Presidency, but this does not have to be the case. Most of the time, the President is merely the representative of the capitalist class, a high level salaried worker.

Many times, Black people occupying administrative positions (e.g. Hatcher, Mayor of Gary Indiana) are projected as symbols of Black power in action, but we see that, that is far from being true when we utilize a scientific definition of power. Black visibility is confused with Black power. The real power basis for making decisions in Gary is the steel industry, not Hatcher. The steel industries determine who eats, and who does not eat, who works and who does not work, and so on.

Our ability to be clear on our definitions will help us not to be confused about the long-term and short term objectives of our struggle.

The ultimate objective of every revolutionary struggle is the seizure of power.



D.C. Teachers' Victory

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.— The education of Washington student was interrupted this fall by the decision of the teachers of the nation's capital to strike. The strike was an effort on the part of the D. C. Teacher's Union to achieve a 17 per cent increase in pay. There are 140,000 pupils in the 188 schools in Washington, D. C. The Teacher's Union commands a membership of 3,600 of D. C.'s 7,000 teachers.

Between actual union membership and non-union member support the teachers were able to cripple the capital's educational system. The first response of the congress-controlled D. C. government was to order the teachers back to work. When the order was ignored, Superior Court Judge Robert H. Campbell charged the striking teachers with being in contempt of his ruling. He set a fine of \$50,000 against the union and a \$300 a day fine against individual teachers. The 50,000 dollar fine was to increase by 10,000 dollars daily. Yet despite the judicial pressure of fines the Washington Teachers response has been, in the words of its president, William H. Simon, "It doesn't mean a thing." At one point the situation grew so intense that a striking teacher drove her car up to the front of a school door to prevent non-striking teachers from crossing a picket line.

The position of D. C.'s school board in the matter was a strained one. School Board President Marion Berry, a former SNCC organizer, testified in behalf of both the striking teachers and the opposing judicial system. A veteran of community confrontations, Berry realizes the need for increases in teachers' pay. At the same time, his position as school board president makes him realize the importance of a functioning educational system. Berry requested delays on the court's decision to fine teachers while urging teachers to return to work.

Despite all the ins and outs of the teachers' battle, the subject of controversy is not simply one of money. As YOBU's D. C. chairman, Kimoko Feruit Bey, explained to a crowd of community supporters, the problem is much more fundamental. "The District of

Columbia's people do not control our own resources. Any raise in pay which the teachers would receive is dependent upon an act of Congress. The D. C. government, which is itself ruled by Congress, does not have control over its own money."

It is plain to see that the relationship between the people of D. C. is a colonial one. That is to say that outsiders, the Congress, rule the lives of D. C. residents. Self-determination for D. C. would mean that problems such as pay raises would be in the hands of D. C. residents, not senators and representatives from other states.

In a show of solidarity and mutual concern, a delegation of approximately 200 teachers, parents and concerned community residents met on the steps of the capital. The demonstrators were from all

sector of the community. Welfare mothers and government workers as well as teachers were present.

They were aware of the source of the District's problems—Congressional control. The words of Brother Kimoko, as well as those of Roy Johnson, chairman of GUARD (Government Employees United Against Racial Discrimination) and John Gibson, local D. C. organizer, were received with thundering applause. The support from all sectors of the D. C. community, so necessary if self-determination is to become a reality, appeared to be recognized that day. On Monday, October 1, the District government was authorized to offer a 12 percent pay increase. The District's teachers accepted. However, the struggle of the residents of D. C. is by no means ended. Before the pay increase the salary of teachers was less than that of policemen. It is clear where the priorities of Congress lie. Yet this momentary victory for D. C.'s educators should not detract from the over-all issue. A pay raise for teachers is but a slice of the funds Congress unjustly withholds from D. C. Welfare recipients, government workers, and even the youth of the city have yet to receive their share. The problem of D. C. is not so much the lack of bread. It is a question of who shall control the bakery.

Banned

Pretoria (AWA) — The ruling party of South Africa has called for the banning of the National Union of South African Students. The Student Union conducted several demonstrations this year in protest of the policies of apartheid. Labor Minister Viljoen said that demonstrating students were one of the forces that threatened the very existence of South Africa.

The ban is currently being considered by a provincial congress of the South African Nationalist Party. Other measures being reviewed include: (1) the banning of any other student organizations which "distract students from their studies," (2) stronger government control of universities to prevent the spread of "wrong principles which pollute all youth," and (3) the withdrawal of student scholarships.

Several requests have been made from people around the country for the address of Brother Alvin X Evans, YOBU Field Coordinator for South Carolina, who is currently a political prisoner in South Carolina. We are printing his address so that his friends around the country may correspond with him. Alvin Evans #63367
Walden State Prison
4340 Broad River Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29210

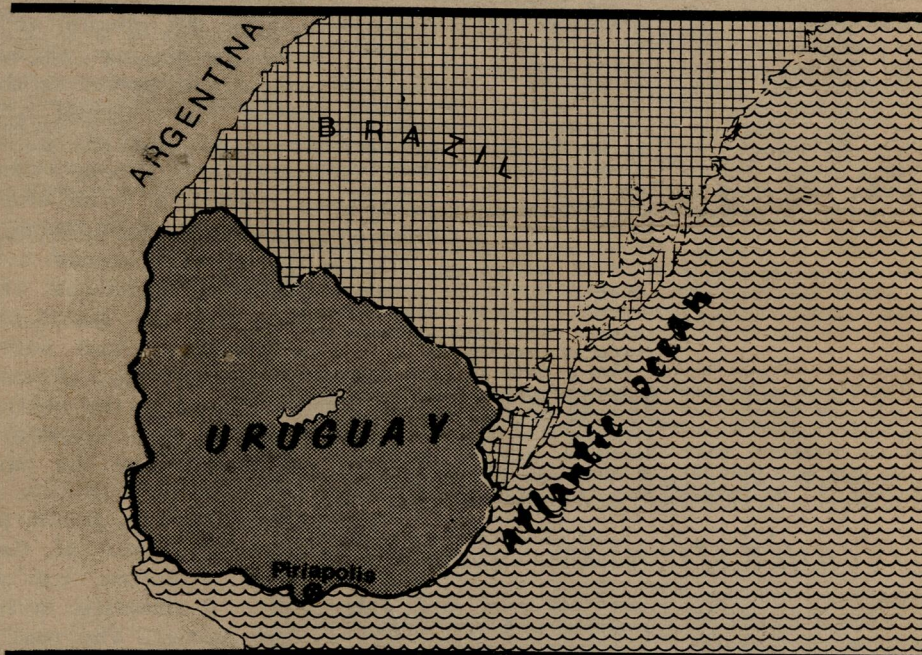
As the AFRICAN WORLD went to press, it was announced that Uganda and Tanzania had reached a peace settlement, negotiated in part by Mobutu Seko, president of Zaire. The next issue of the AFRICAN WORLD will carry full coverage

WORLD VIEW

Any student of revolution understands that our ideas must constantly be extended and enriched to reflect the movement of revolutionary struggle. As we reach higher levels of understanding, old ideas must give way to new ones.

Further study has taught us to see the theory "land is the basis of revolution" in a new perspective.

A study in political economy points to the fact that land is the basis of revolution where it exists as the essential means of production. Since some parts of the world are in accordance with this condition, land is the basis for struggle. But where land or feudal relations have been replaced by capital relations then this theory no longer applies. What we have done is not to abandon this theory but to give it its proper place. The axiom, "Concrete analysis of concrete conditions," is now being applied. There can not be, then, any universal statement without first analysing specific concrete condition." This change represents our continued growth and development in our attempt to wage a successful struggle. In order to wage that struggle, we must have a World View.



Located in South America, and bounded by Brazil, the Atlantic Ocean and Argentina, Uruguay covers an area of 72,172 sq. miles. Its population is estimated at 2,846,000. Nearly 84 percent of the population is urban, and almost two-fifths of the people live in the capital city of Montevideo (1,000,000).

The population, mainly of European descent, of which the Spanish component is by far the largest, has a Black population which is estimated to comprise about 2 percent of the total.

The raising of cattle and sheep is the backbone of the Uruguayan economy, employing more than 1/3 of the population directly. Many other Uruguayans derive their livelihood from the processing of farm products.

Long open to European imperialism and investment, the United States is Uruguay's chief supplier of raw materials and the United Kingdom is Uruguay's chief customer for exports.

Uruguay is currently governed by the small ruling class whose interests are closely aligned with U.S. and European imperialism. An urban guerrilla political movement, the "Tupamaros" are waging an intense struggle against the corrupt regime. The campaign which has been highlighted by daring bank robberies, kidnappings and prison escapes, appears to be on the verge of transforming itself into a real mass movement against the domestic and international controllers of Uruguay.