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AFRICAN AGENDA

A Voice Of Afro-American Opinion

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October-November, 1973

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Special Issue

NATIONAL ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONFERENCE IN SOLIDARITY WITH AFRICAN LIBERATION

Editorial

The recent National Anti-Imperialist Conference in Solidarity with African Liberation held in Chicago on Oct. 19-21, 1973 was an important step in uniting the already existing anti-imperialist consciousness among Afro-Americans. The significance of this conference was that the 907 delegates from 28 states came together to develop actions that would aid the progressive world-wide movement against imperialism, especially the anti-imperialist forces in Africa, while at the same time advance our struggle against reaction and repression in this country.

Our domestic struggle for freedom and equality is an integral component of the world-wide anti-imperialist movement. Any attempt to view our fight as unique or without the need of national and international allies, or to suggest that Afro-Americans "will lead Africans," is a position that strengthens imperialism, and aids the opportunist and chauvenist elements in our community. Oliver Tambo, acting President of ANC addressed this position when he told the audience at the rally that the Vietnamese will be the first to say that they could not have won their struggle without the aid of the world anti-imperialist forces. Tambo added that the anti-imperialist struggle . . . "is essentially global, and has to be if it is to prove equal to the task of conquering the global strategies of imperialism."

The fight for concrete gains at home such as jobs, better housing, and other domestic rights while at the same time fighting for issues that aid our brothers and sisters in Africa was highlighted throughout the conference as an essential task of any movement that is

part of the world-wide anti-imperialist struggle. The delegates called for U.S. corporations to stay at home instead of opening plants in Africa, especially in South Africa, and provide employment for our people and prevent their support of the racist regimes in southern Africa. The use of public and pension funds for strengthening Israel, Portugal and South Africa requires that we call for the withdrawal of these funds to be used to advance our movement. Hence, we have a key role to play as workers, students, professionals and community groups in relation to the African liberation movements by fighting for those issues that directly affect both of our struggles.

Resolutions calling for immediate action from the conference which advanced this position are: 1) the filing of law suits against cities attempting to support Israel's outlawed occupation of Arab lands with public funds; 2) the repeal of the Byrd amendment and the Azores Agreement. The Byrd amend-

ment enables the U.S. to import chrome ore from Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), and the Azores Agreement provides for U.S. loans to Portuguese military programs; and 3) collecting 5 million signatures demanding that South Africa be expelled from the United Nations, and the withdrawal of all public and private economic and military support to the South Africa government, and that the U.S. recognize the recently declared Republic of Guinea-Bissau, already recognized by 77 U.N. members. From these and other resolutions, the conference established the key link between the fight for democratic rights and liberation in the U.S., and the fight for national liberation in Africa.

In this issue of the *African Agenda*, the importance of this conference is highlighted by brief summaries of some of the workshops and resolutions, and short abstracts of some of the papers given in the workshops.

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Afro-Americans and The African Liberation Struggle

Oliver Tambo, Acting President-General of the African National Congress of South Africa, addressed over 1000 people at the All-Peoples Rally of the National Anti-Imperialist Conference in Solidarity with African Liberation on Saturday, October 20, 1973. The following article presents excerpts from Mr. Tambo's excellent speech.

"This is an occasion of singular significance for me . . . and my colleagues in the liberation movements . . . and for the people of Africa as a whole. This meeting takes place at a time when the issues that we discuss here are under discussion elsewhere, for that is the nature of the anti-imperialist struggle. It is not isolated. It is essentially global, and has to be if it is to prove equal to the task of conquering the global strategies of imperialism.

We are honored to have been present to experience the warmth and the dynamics of this meeting to get the assurance, which we have, that we have the support of our Afro-American brothers and sisters in the struggle which is not merely our struggle but their struggle as well, and to let you know that we do not believe that we can defeat imperialism in isolation from the struggles that are taking place elsewhere.

In a very real sense, we believe that our strength derives not only from our determination, but also from the struggles that are waged against the same enemy by our brothers and sisters and comrades-in-arms everywhere. This has already been demonstrated in history. Recently, imperialism suffered political and military defeat in Vietnam. The credit for this great victory goes first and foremost to the heroic Vietnamese people. But they would be the first to say that without the solidarity and support of progressive forces in the world, that victory would not have come.

It is on record that . . . the positions taken by the people of this country, their attacks in the rear, their refusal to fight the Vietnamese, their refusal to play the role of imperialism, that struggle was a great contribution to the victory that we have won. We believe that this is a lesson that we dare not throw away. It is a lesson that we learn very carefully in Africa, and that is why we attach real importance to this gathering of the most oppressed victims of racial practices that assume various subtle forms . . . We have real confidence that if the unity . . . of the peoples of this country who are conscious of the role of imperialism . . . is forged and merged from this gathering, a new force, a new power that fights

in the name of those who suffer under imperialism — then added to the forces that are fighting in Africa — will be a tremendous force.



Oliver Tambo

The whole of southern Africa feels the presence of that agent of imperialism which masquerades under the name of apartheid. Nowhere in southern Africa do you not find South African capital which is not purely South African capital. It is world capital from the great corporations which determine the economies of the western imperialist countries that are also dominating the scene in South Africa. South Africa becomes a springboard for the economic domination of southern Africa to begin with, but ultimately of the whole continent. And therefore, the struggle that we are carrying out in South Africa is not just a struggle against apartheid. Our workers . . . are fighting exploitation . . . that is both national and international.

We feel that the struggle of the workers in these capitalist countries, in the U.S., is essential for our struggle, because . . . it is a struggle precisely against the same exploiter. That is why we have made an appeal to the people and workers of the U.S. to take action against the corporations which are part and parcel of the system of repression, exploitation and colonial domination in our country . . . It is not, therefore, out of place at this kind of meeting to place emphasis on the need for progressive and anti-imperialist forces to combine and unite in support of the struggles in Africa. . . The solidarity which you express is necessarily a two-way process.

For it is not as if you have no fight to carry out in your own interests, and to that extent, you, yourselves, need the solidarity of other forces. We assure you of this solidarity . . .

We invite you not to leave this conference without forging the unity which is its primary purpose to forge. We give you the assurance that in Africa, there is no going back. The history, the recent history, of the continent has shown that now that the people have decided to seize power by armed might, this process is going on progressively. . . No one pretends that South Africa will be easy to tackle. . . It is a matter of time. And the regime of South Africa and its allies understand this most. And, therefore, they are using all sorts of techniques to prevent the advent of the day of reckoning. . . But the inevitability of the clash cannot be denied, because. . . it is part of the whole process in southern Africa, the whole process in Africa. . .

We identify ourselves with your struggles as we identify ourselves with the struggles of the deprived in Palestine, the dispossessed in Egypt and the other Arab countries that have lost lands, and the struggles of the peoples of Asia and Latin America. We associate ourselves with all those forces that are struggling to regain lost rights or to establish a new world order that accords with the will of the masses of the people as a whole.

I should like to take this opportunity to convey to you what I know would be the greetings of those of our people who languish in jails . . ., of leaders of the liberation movements who were unable to be here like Samora Machel of FRELIMO and Augustino Neto of MPLA . . ., leaders who are in jail like Sam Nujoma of Namibia, and the PAIGC whose leader was assassinated this year. PAIGC is a great inspiration to the liberation struggle as are all of the movements that are seizing the bull by the horns. They are fighting the struggle of all peoples who are opposed to imperialism. They are fighting your struggle, your struggle is theirs. We thank you for the honor of addressing you on this occasion. Thank you."

The *African Agenda* needs funds to continue its operations. For the past several months, the staff has had problems in meeting its monthly bills. If you like what you read, please send in a donation. Thank you.

Workshop Summary And Resolutions

The Domestic Fight Against Monopoly And Racism As Related To African Liberation

This lively panel was chaired by Johnnie Tillmon and Jarvis Tyner. It was pivotal since it made a direct connection between the anti-imperialist struggle abroad, and the anti-monopoly struggle at home. This workshop discussed concrete political and economic actions that are relevant in our day-to-day struggle at home. The increased amount of spending for imperialist aggression overseas was given a great deal of attention, as well as the inverse relations of decreased spending for the social needs of the people in the U.S. was discussed. It was noted that state and city governments invest

public funds in the Republic of South Africa while at the same time Nixon has vetoed monies for poverty, health care, education, and welfare programs. These policies directly undermine the welfare of the Black community, while enhancing the economic benefits to the monopoly corporations. Some of the resolutions from this workshop were:

- 1) Resolve that this conference oppose the Byrd amendment and call for its immediate repeal;
- 2) That the conference go on record as calling for the repeal of the Azores

Agreement which gives 436 million dollars to Portugal;

- 3) That the conference resolve to support the Diggs Bill which would deny government contracts to those corporations that do business with the Republic of South Africa;
- 4) That the conference resolve to find ways to legally challenge, under the Fair Employment Practices laws, all U.S. corporations that invest in the Republic of South Africa and also do business in the U.S.

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U.S. Economic, Political and Military Policy Toward Africa

Bob Rhodes, Co-Chairperson
Walter Bell, Co-Chairperson

In this workshop, the focus was on the main tendencies in U.S. politico-economic policy of U.S. imperialism toward Africa, an updated version of the "carrot and stick" policy that was used in Latin America at the turn of the century to turn the Pan-American continent-wide anti-colonial movement into a neo-colonial movement. The "carrot" aspect of U.S. policy toward Africa can be broadly placed under the doctrine of "Partnership" between Africans and U.S. capital. In this policy, some Afro-Americans could play the role of intermediaries in this process. The "stick" policy is best manifested in the proliferation of military bases in and off the coast of Africa, e.g., Azores, Zaire, Nacala (in Mozambique), Ethiopia, and Eritrea, *inter alia*.

The partnership doctrine involves the assumption of a posture of "anti-colonialism" in a stage where national, social, and class tasks of the African Liberation Movement have become inextricably intertwined, requiring a national liberation movement of a new type. Ideologically, U.S. imperialism is trying to promote the more retrograde forms of nationalism by reversing the thesis of V. I. Lenin that in all national movements there should be a maximum of democracy and a minimum of nationalism. The partnership doctrine goes against the positions of Samora Machel of FRELIMO (Mozambique), Angosthine Neto of MPLA (Angola), and of the late Amilcar Cabral of

PAIGC (Guinea-Bissau), that the anti-colonial movement has been transformed into an anti-imperialist movement, that the general democratic stage of the African Liberation Movement is coming to a close and is being replaced by the national democratic stage. U.S. policy has as its goal to prevent the struggle in Africa from moving beyond liberatory tasks to struggle against exploitative relations themselves. U.S. policy is attempting to thwart the economic emancipation of African nations by directing them along the path of capitalist development that would lead to their actual recolonization. The belated nature of the decolonization of Southern Africa and Guinea-Bissau requires that these freedom fighters combine the two stages of the national liberation movement and reject the now superficial "colonial thesis" that abounds in some circles.

The economic policy of U.S. imperialism requires that she accelerates her export of capital to Africa and other developing areas, to direct them on the path of capitalist development which will abort their social and economic emancipation. This policy involves the transfer of technology under conditions that will not lead to the all-round development of African countries, but the development of a labor aristocracy in Africa that will heighten the unevenness of the development of the African continent. Moreover, a disproportionate amount of the capital will be military in character, leading to the growth of an anti-democratic military caste in Africa

a la Brazil and Pakistan, thereby creating the material base not only for gendarme states in South Africa and Israel, but in newly-independent states with the goal of having Africans fight Africans. The summary was:

- 1) That the conference resolve to oppose the selling of herbicides by U.S. corporations to Portugal and South Africa; and that corporations involved in such sales be publicly denounced;
- 2) That the conference resolve to oppose the "beachhead" strategy in Africa, which manifests itself in support of the militarization of South Africa, Israel, Portugal, and Rhodesia;
- 3) That the conference records its opposition to the Azores Agreement of 1971 and the Byrd Amendment, which permits the U.S., in violation of United Nations sanctions, to import Rhodesian chrome ore;
- 4) That the conference go on record as opposing all forms of trade and capital investments from the U.S. to the Republic of South Africa, and against the import of products made by Black labor in South Africa under slave-like conditions;
- 5) That the conference affirms its support of the Gulf Oil boycott and pledges to develop means to assist that effort;
- 6) That the conference record its opposition to the practice of U.S. information agencies that misrepresents the activities of the Afro-American people in the U.S.

Oil, Palestine And The Middle East

pation workshop was especially timely in view of the fact that the Middle East has replaced Vietnam as the main front in the anti-imperialist struggle. Chair-ed by Leith Mullings and Carl Bloice, this panel clearly showed the intercon-nections between the struggle in the Middle East and African liberation, an interconnection that has not gone un-noticed by the African states as attest-ed by their almost unanimous rupture of diplomatic relations with Israel. The workshop noted and condemned the imperialist and expansionist policies of the Israeli government. It held that these policies were coordinated by U.S. imperialism and world Zionism. It further noted the political economic and military ties between Israel and the Republic of South Africa. It was brought out that the fight for the ter-ritorial integrity of the Arab states is linked to the fight for the right of self-determination of the Palestinian peo-ple.

The Arab states produce 60% of the world's petroleum. Of the total return on U.S. money invested abroad, 40% of it comes from the sale of oil. One third of all crude oil used in the U.S. comes from the Middle East and much more enters in the form of petroleum products refined in Eu-rope. In addition to the oil imported into the U.S., billions of gallons are shipped to other parts of the world with the profits going to U.S. based multi-national corpora-tions.

The objectives of the imperial-ists from one end of Africa to the other have been to maintain a military pres-ence, either by stationing troops or tying the military forces of some coun-tries to imperialist military alliances, and to foster divisions among nations and maintain a pretext for military intervention should their economic in-terest be threatened.

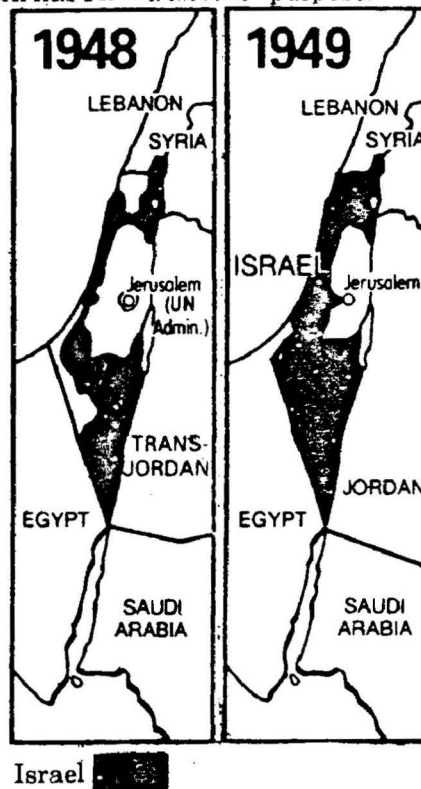
The objectives of the Arab liber-ation movement include destroying the remnants of colonialism, halting neo-colonialism and assuming attaining complete economic and political in-dependence and control over their own natural resources. Faced with the forces of imperialism determined to contain their movement the peoples of the Middle East endeavor to achieve maximum unity. The Arab liberation-movement includes the Arab states struggling for independence and the liberation movement of the Palestinian peo-ple.

Zionism is a movement inside the Jewish community which reflects the interests of Jewish capitalist class. It

developed along side imperialism and acts in its service against the interest of Jewish working people and the Jew-ish masses. In collaboration with U.S. and European imperialism the Zionist movement seized control of the Jewish communities in Palestine and have transformed Israel into a beachhead in the Middle East to serve imperialism in off setting the Arab liberation move-ment and its own particular interests.

From the time of the United Na-tions partition in 1948 which created the state of Israel, the government in Tel Aviv has repeatedly expanded its territory.

Done under the pretext of "security" each of these acts of military aggres-sion has served another purpose.



Israel

Since 1948 thousands of Palestinians driven from their homes by the suc-cessive acts of aggression live in mis-erable desert refugee camps. They are denied the right to immigrate back to their native lands and homes.

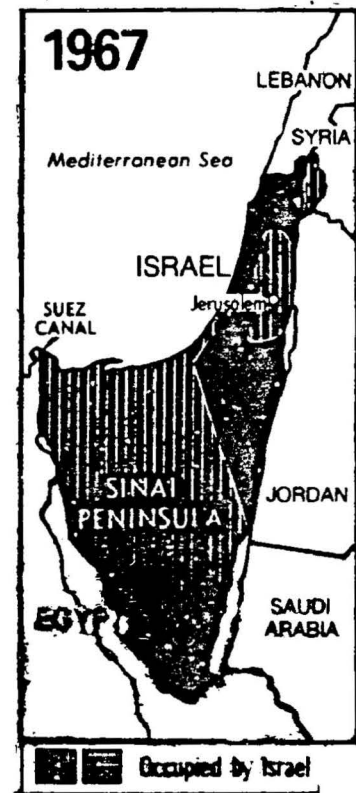
Inside Israel, Arabs (12% of the population) who are citizens are de-nied elementary civil rights and lib-erties and are subjected to discrimina-tion in education, housing, employ-ment, etc.

Hundreds of thousands (nearly half the Israeli population) of the Jewish faith who have immigrated from Arab countries are subjected to social and economic discrimination because of their darker skins.

On June 5, 1967, the government of Golda Meir and Moshe Dayan launched a new aggression seizing large portions of Jordanian, Egyptian and Syrian land.

On November 22, 1967, the United Nations Security Council unanimou-sly passed a resolution setting forth a political formula for moving toward peace in the Middle East. Resolution 242 has been accepted by the govern-ments of all the states bordering Israel.

In a speech in Cairo October 16, 1973, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said, "We are prepared to agree to a ceasefire at this moment and to reopen the Suez Canal, if the Israelis withdraw from all occupied ter-ritories. We do not seek the extermination of Israel, as the Israelis claim. After the



Israeli troops are withdrawn, Egypt will be ready to take part in a press conference in the framework of the United Nations and to exert efforts to ensure that other Arab leaders and representatives of the Arab people of Palestine, side by side with rep-resentatives of the world community, take part in that conference to establish peace based on justice and respect of the legiti-mate rights of all countries of the area."

Israel has been adamant in its re-fusal to live up to the terms of UN re-solution 242, in particular its call for return of the occupied territories.

The belligerent Israeli position has been consistently supported by the United States.

(continued on page 5)

Beyond refusing to withdraw from the occupied territories, the Meir-Day-an regime has speedily proceeded to build permanent military and civilian settlements inside the occupied territories. They have also launched an hysterical international campaign to lure and cajole Jewish citizens of Eastern Europe to emigrate in order to become settlers on the seized Arab lands.

Throughout this period the U.S. government has backed up the Israeli aggression and annexation with successive vetoes in the United Nations Security Council. This has been done in defiance of world opinion, contrary to the views of the majority of world governments and in opposition to the



positions taken by the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

In Africa the liberation movements view Israel and the racist regime in South Africa as pinchers pressing at both ends of the continent in the service of European and U.S. imperialism. This arises not only because of the Israeli aggression but also because of the close economic political and military relations which have increased continually since Israel's creation.

For many years official consultations on military matters have taken place between Israel and South Africa. In 1970 South Africa began supplying arms for Dayan's troops.

Concrete actions suggested for Afro-Americans and other progressive elements in the U.S. were:

- 1) That this conference authorize the publication of a statement for mass distribution on the Middle East and seek its distribution and publication in any manner which reaches the Black community. Such a document shall state our demand for an end to Israeli aggression and in support of the just cause of the Arab peoples fighting for liberation and national independence; and our solidarity with the heroic people struggling for a free, democratic Palestine in which Arabs, Jews, and Christians can live together in peace;
- 2) That this conference call for a boycott of corporations doing business with Israel and against large corporations which make contributions to the aggressors;
- 3) That this conference condemn the practice of some trade unions investing union pension funds in the Israeli government. We call upon trade unions to resist this practice and demand that their unions cease contributing to the effort to suppress the Arab liberation movement;
- 4) That the conference resolve that in all our actions in support of African liberation that the struggles in the Arab part of the continent be given prominence;
- 5) That this conference calls for mobilization to apply political pressure on leaders and spokesmen in the Black community who rush to the defence of the Israeli aggressors and participate in the anti-democratic designs of the Zionists;
- 6) That this conference call for solidarity actions and observances on May 15, of each year; the International Day of Solidarity With The Palestinian People;
- 7) Resolve that this conference demand that the U.S. government cease its arms shipments to Israel and end all forms of military and financial aid to the aggressors. We condemn the recent decision of the Nixon Administration to rush 2 billion dollars to the aid of the aggressors. We demand that the U.S. withdraw any and all troops it has in the area. This conference further resolves to demand that the Israelis return to the 1967 boundaries. We hereby pledge our support to the cause of the Palestinian people's struggle for self-determination.



Letter To The Editor

Dear Brothers:

The Zimbabwe African Congress of Unions is an anti-imperialist National Trade Union Centre comprising all industrial trade unions in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and is currently engaged in an armed struggle under the banner and guidance of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU), and the leadership of comrade Joshua M. Kkomo.

Recently, our congress took part at the 8th World Trade Union Congress organized by the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) held on the 15/22 October in Varna-Bulgaria and I, the undersigned, attended the congress on behalf of ZACU and the Zimbabwe workers.

...(At the congress) reading through the *African Agenda* Vol. 2, No. 9, I came across an article about the African Liberation Movements. The article correctly singled out six authentic Liberation Movements, the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC); Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) in Mozambique; South West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO) in Namibia; African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde Island (PAIGC) in Guinea-Bissau; the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and the Peoples Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in Angola.

The article further analyzed the struggle being waged by these Liberation Movements and outlined their strategies against imperialism. I was very much impressed about the manner you were promoting the African struggles. My party ZAPU is among the six mentioned in the article.

The importance of the article is that it promotes the African struggles, informs the world community about concrete facts of the political situation, and projects the Movements which have the support of the broad masses of the people, and eventual elimination of the puppet counter-revolutionary elements who pose to be fighting for the interests of the oppressed and exploited masses yet behind the scenes they collaborate with the very enemies who are responsible for the suffering of the peoples of Africa.

The purpose of writing you is therefore to pay tribute to your organization for the contribution, the correct analysis of African revolution, and your positive actions against world imperialism.

Yours fraternally,
Aaron G. D. Ndhlovu
Secretary General

Roads Of Development Of Independent African Countries

Angela Davis and Jim Steele co-chaired this workshop and discussed at length one of the most important social questions in post-independent Africa, viz., whether the newly independent states will take the capitalist path of development leading to their actual recolonisation by imperialism, or whether these states will take the path of non-capitalist development leading to democracy, social and economic emancipation and self-determination. The panel opted for the non-capitalist path in which countries that have a socialist orientation like Tanzania, Guinea, People's Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Somalia, Algeria, and others, are on the front line in the struggle against imperialist domination of their resources, both natural and human. The workshop felt that an anti-imperialist movement must express active solidarity with those countries now in the process of completing the stage of formal independence moving toward the national democratic stage. It was also noted that imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, represented the major obstacle to the completion of the process of achieving total self-determination. The following summary of resolutions was felt would aid African states in their struggle for total independence:

- 1) That the conference demand that the U.S. government abide by the provisions of UN Resolution #8074 which says in part "... the developing countries have an incontestable right to receive compensation for material damage from former colonial powers, and also from capitalist states which continue to exploit the human and natural resources of Asian, African, and Latin American countries;
- 2) That the conference demand that the U.S. government revoke all unequal trade, economic and "aid" agreements with independent African countries;
- 3) That the conference resolve to demand that U.S. government end its economic blockade against progressive African states, including those with a socialist orientation;
- 4) That the conference resolve to demand that the U.S. government adhere to the United Nations approved principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of any sov-

ern state, that the principle be specially honored in relation to African States;

- 5) That the conference resolve to demand the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. military installations and bases from the African continent;
- 6) That the conference resolve to demand that the U.S. government support the proposal of the U.S.S.R. in the United Nations calling for a 10% reduction in military appropriations by the industrially developed countries and the placing of those funds at the service of developing countries;
- 7) That the conference resolve to demand that the U.S. government and the multinational corporations cease their political and economic aggression against the independent African states, and abide by the principle of respect and mutually beneficial relations between states regardless of social system.

African Liberation Movements

Rev. Ben Chavis and Harold Rogers chaired this workshop which discussed the new stages of the African liberation movements against imperialism and colonialism would be given more attention by the U.S. imperialists. The difference between an anti-colonial struggle and the current stage of the African liberation movement which is fighting an anti-imperialist struggle was pointed out, and the relationship of Black Americans to this new stage of the struggle was cited. The special role that Afro-Americans can play in this struggle in the U.S. by bringing pressure to the U.S. government and corporations was discussed at length. The newly proclaimed Republic of Guinea-Bissau was singled out for special attention along with the Liberation Movement of the African National Congress of South Africa because of the special role of South Africa in the plans of imperialist powers. The workshop produced the following resolutions:

- 1) That this conference urge the U.S. government to immediately recognize the newly proclaimed Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and further more that we engage in a nationwide signature campaign in the

News Briefs

LISBON, PORTUGAL—Unconfirmed reports indicate that the PAIGC may be using Soviet-Supplied Mig jet fighters within a short time. This report has not been confirmed by the PAIGC which also has declined comment on the presence of SAM-missiles. The Portuguese colonialists are worried about the 40 or more PAIGC members now training to be jet pilots in the Soviet Union. Already the level of the struggle against Portuguese colonialism has been making important gains by the declaration of independence of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and the loss of over 30 planes due to PAIGC anti-aircraft units.

TOLEDO, OHIO—The Libbey-Owens-Ford Company of Toledo, Ohio, has been charged by a federal grand jury with illegally exporting to Portugal bulletproof windows for armored vehicles. The company was indicted on ten counts on Sept. 25 at the U.S. District Court in Toledo. The company apparently attempted to escape scrutiny by using the phrase "laminated safety glass" in referring to shipment.

WASHINGTON — U.S. training of Portuguese Air Force officers has been recently disclosed in reports by the U. S. Pentagon to Representative Charles Diggs, chairperson of the House Africa Sub-Committee. For the past several years, Portuguese pilots have been trained in Dayton, Ohio at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and in U.S. bases in Germany.

Black Community calling on the U.S. government to recognize the Republic of Guinea-Bissau;

- 2) That this conference organize a national boycott against U.S. companies in southern Africa, especially in South Africa, calling on all U.S. companies to leave South Africa, and that the conference focus on one or two companies for concrete action;
- 3) That this conference officially support the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Movement in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism, Zionism and the Ethiopian regime, and that we oppose U.S. military involvement in Eritrea and demand the withdrawal of the U.S. bases in Ethiopia and in other African countries;
- 4) That this conference organize support for African Liberation Day and for the moral and material support

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Education

The panel on Education chaired by Robert Christen and Martin Gentry produced a wealth of concrete proposals as to how we can introduce an anti-racist, anti-imperialist animus into the ideological and political education of Afro-Americans. Special attention was given to the need for an internationalist education in the age of internationalism. New methods of teaching Afro-Americans were proposed that could raise the level of social and technical competence of this oppressed nationality. The important resolutions from this workshop are:

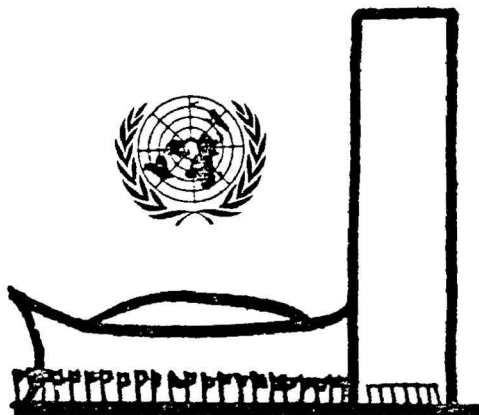
- 1) Resolve that education be conducted in a collective and creative manner, rather than the individualistic and competitive way that White man has imposed upon us;
- 2) Resolve that the need for international education is necessary in order to deal with the devisive methods and tools of cultural chauvinism;
- 3) Resolve that education have an inter-disciplinary approach, showing the interrelationship between various areas of human knowledge;
- 4) Resolve that new tools and techniques of education be developed to the end of creating an anti-imperialist system of education;
- 5) Resolve that ways be found to utilize video and audio communications systems as tools to educate, particularly where reading abilities are minimal;
- 6) Resolve that the conference oppose the oppressive propaganda agencies of U.S. imperialism; such as the Peace Corps, Voice of America, U.S. Information Agency, and the A.I.D;
- 7) Resolve that the conference find ways to build within our communities centers for education and re-education of parents, laborers, and the general community; using all available information to develop anti-imperialist values and methodologies;
- 8) Resolve that the conference demand for the Afro-American community international education programs with anti-imperialist forces in Africa and with African nations;
- 9) Resolve that a struggle be initiated to have African and Afro-American curriculums as required courses of study throughout public and private education in the U.S.;

(continued on page 8)

U.S. Role In The World-Wide Support Of African People And The Role Of The U.N.

Prexy Nesbitt Co-Chairperson

It is important for the Afro-American community to understand that the United Nations is regarded as an essential arena for the struggle by the African liberation movements and by other progressive African countries. In the U.N. our African brothers and sisters are waging the diplomatic war and increasingly, because of such factors as the increasing strength of the Third World nations and Socialist countries, important victories are being scored at the U.N. To cite but a few such victories: the Oslo conference of support for the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa, held on April, 9-14, in which 50 countries called for a world-wide boycott of South African trade; the visit of the Committee of 24 on Decolonization of the U.N. to the newly proclaimed Republic of Guinea, and the subsequent invitation to the late Amilcar Cabral to speak at the U.N. and the International Trade Union Conference Against Apartheid held in Geneva from June 15-16.



This view of the U.N. should be complimented by the current world situation wherein recognition is given to progressive efforts by world-wide bodies and countries, such as the Socialist countries, the different support organizations in the world, and the Brussels conference on Namibia held in 1972, all which deserves our support in the struggle for the liberation of Africa.

Finally, it is suggested that the question of support by world-wide organizations is important and should be the focus of constant study and analysis.

Resolutions from this workshop included:

- 1) Resolve to support the fundamental

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Culture

Antar Mberi, who chaired this workshop, presented a paper for discussion which considered the role of culture in the development of the movements for African and Afro-American liberation. This panel on culture was a necessary component of the conference since this has been an endemic ideological problem in both the Afro-American and to some extent in the African liberation movements in recent years. This workshop discussed the various theoretical questions reflecting the essence of revolutionary and democratic culture, which are important in providing a basis for a principled approach to concrete actions that may be undertaken by Afro-Americans in the fight against cultural imperialism. The important resolutions from this workshop were:

- 1) That all economic, cultural, political, and athletic collaboration with the Republic of South Africa should be discontinued. Further, that all Afro-American artists and athletes be discouraged from going to South Africa;
- 2) That the conference and other organizations promote cultural programs that further the anti-imperialist consciousness of Afro-Americans that points out the connection between the two struggles along progressive guidelines, and that all delegates return to their cities and develop programs to unite artists and concern with developing the anti-imperialist movement;
- 3) That the conference urge all delegates to wage a national boycott of all reactionary cultural manifestations, films and other cultural events that have a racist outlook, especially those depicting violence that distort, bastardizes or falsifies the present stage of the Afro-American liberation movement. Further that there be developed a boycott led by Afro-American artists against reactionary cultural manifestations such as the movie "Africa Uncensored";
- 4) That this conference support the fullest and equal participation of Black women in our liberation movement as a necessary expedient to the further development and continuation of our most progressive and democratic traditions.

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Recommended Books

1. *New Times*, Important weekly publication which comments on a wide variety of issues of importance to Black American and other progressive people. Imported Publications, Chicago.
2. *On Colonialism*, by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. A collection of articles from the New York Times and other sources. International Publishers, N.Y.C.
3. *Watergate*, by M. Myerson. This book incisively clarifies the "why" of watergate by placing it in the context of U.S. history. International Publishers, N.Y.C.
4. *Solidarity Reprints*. Important reprints from the *African Agenda*, P.O.B. 1941, Chicago, 60690.
5. *Return to the Source*, Amilcar Cabral, African Information Service: New York

African Liberation Movements
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- for the African Liberation Movements. Further that the conference establish a permanent anti-imperialist information and education center in the Black community that exposes the U.S. role in Africa, Apartheid, Portuguese colonialism and Zionism;
- 5) That this conference give special recognition and honor to the life of Amilcar Cabral.

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