

# Inner-City VOICE

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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## Man killed after knifing co-worker

DET. NEWS

A Detroit man was found crushed to death last night shortly after stabbing a fellow worker nine times in a fight in a west side auto plant.

The man, tentatively identified as David William Bland, 25, whose address is unknown, was dead on arrival at 7:40 p.m. at Receiving branch of Detroit General Hospital.

Witnesses told police Bland stabbed Hershell Lee Pennington, 26, of 5888 Romeyn, in a fight at the Cadillac Motor Car Division plant at 2860 Clark.

Police said the fight started after Pennington, who works on the assembly line, complained to Bland that he wasn't giving Pennington enough relief time. Bland was the relief man, police said.

Pennington, taken to Harper Hospital in serious condition, later was transferred to Receiving.

Police said Bland fled the plant after the fight.

He was found dying five blocks away on Scotten, north of Bangor, police said.

Police suggested that Bland had collapsed in the street and had been struck by a hit and run driver.

They said his clothing showed evidence he had been dragged, but there were no tire marks on him.

# BROTHER MURDERED AT CADILLAC MOTORS



A young black worker has been murdered by an enraged mob of racist white workers at the Cadillac plant on Clark street. The dead worker is David Bland, 25, of 1491 West Grand Blvd. The police and local news media have made an attempt to cover up this lynching by a Klan type organization called the "Dragons", and up to now they have been successful. Fortunately the Inner City Voice has found several black workers and a security guard at the plant who were eyewitnesses to the incident. Following is the account of what happened:

"Wednesday evening Bland was working as a relief man on the assembly line. A "hillbilly" named Hershell Lee Pennington 26, of 5888 Romeyn asked Bland to relieve him. Bland stated that he would relieve Pennington as soon as he returned from the lavatory. Pennington complained and began calling Bland all kinds of niggers, etc. Bland retaliated and called the hillbilly a bunch of "rednecks", "crachers", etc. The white worker then pulled a knife from Pennington and upon seeing blood on his hands,

became enraged and started stabbing his adversary. He stabbed Pennington nine times and became frightened. Bland fled the plant through a back entrance and five white workers, who are known as members of the "Dragons" ran after him. The mob caught the brother on an overpass and pulled him to the ground. They then picked him up and threw him off of the overpass, crushing him on the pavement. He was still able to crawl away and was found dying a few blocks from the overpass."

Bland was dead on arrival at 7:30 p.m. at Receiving branch of Detroit General Hospital. The police department covered up the slaying by saying that he was "probably" ran over by a truck, even though there were no tire marks on his body. The newspapers buried the story on their back pages and accepted the police version.

For some time now we have been getting reports of the existence of a strong Klan chapter in the Cadillac plant and we have been investigating this story. Our investigation is incomplete but we have already confirmed that the "Dragons" in fact, are an affiliate of the Ku Klux Klan and includes high supervisory personnel, including a plant managers as well as most of the union officials at the plant. It was

revealed several years ago by the local white newspapers that the head of the Michigan plant was a white collar worker at Cadillac. This particular plant has a majority white worker force composed of southern crackers and racist poles and other nazi-oriented ethnic minorities.

This article marks the beginning of a campaign by the I.C.V. to seek justice in the DAVID BLAND LYNCHING.

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# 1970-YEAR OF THE STRUGGLE

As we begin this year, the Black masses, who are the vanguard force in america find themselves in a distressing atmosphere. We are angry. We are angered by four hundred years of oppression in this racist land and we are angered by the recent atrocities heaped upon us. Among these the more vicious ones are: Police tactics against revolutionary Black youth, the evil welfare system, inflation and taxes which are bringing us to the brink of bare existence, poverty, hypocritical community control bills such as de-centralization, the Imperialist war in Vietnam, the killings of Blacks such as Fred Hampton and others. Of all of these the Black Workers lot is the most bitter. His conditions of living are entirely at the mercy of the racist Capitalists, therefore his terms of employment are very hard. The menial wages paid are getting to the point of bare existence. This by the way is increased by the rise of inflation which is decreasing his buying power caused by the war-mongering rulers of america. Even the miserable wages paid are eaten up and cut in every way by federal, state, and local taxes. Added to this is the cut of social security and Union dues and sometimes even others. Racist employers hire and fire Black workers at will, creating an atmosphere whereby workers are afraid to voice opposition to their conditions of work. The racist Unions who are in league with the Capitalist tyrants, in reality afford little or no protection for Black workers (witness the strike incidents in Detroit in 1968 and '69 at Chrysler Corp.). Any Black worker who tries to organize any opposition against the racist practices of the company is immediately fired. Trumped up charges are aimed at the more militant workers in order to erase any successful threat. Conditions in the foundries and plants oftentimes leads to rapid exhaustion and sometimes the early death of the workers. More and more young Blacks are finding themselves with no availability of jobs leading to drifting and criminal acts. This is caused by the unimaginable greed of the profit-making thugs who control us.

In the ghetto Black families are incredibly squeezed into four, five and six room flats with as many as fifteen people living in one flat. Education is at its worse. More and more Black youth find themselves no longer capable of relating to this education system which is more from the reality of today's living than ever before. This system of Education was prepared in such a way as to prepare students to work for the interest of the system and for the American Government. How can students relate to this evil, when their new consciousness dictate that they work for the interest of their own people? The schools are in a

state of financial ruin and are allowed continously to fall in this state. This is no accident, as the authorities would have us believe. This, is caused once again by the drain on the economy and by the unequal distribution of wealth by the ones who control Big Business. Poverty and starvation shall increase this year. This is a fact and not an assumption. There are over twenty million people literally starving in the U.S.A. and thirteen million of those twenty million are Black people. Why is the government paying farmers not to produce wheat and other goods when these types of conditions exist? Because this system is based on profits rather than the needs of the people.

As the Black population within the cities increases the need for more room becomes eminent. People must have land in order to breath. But we are packed together like sardines with no apparant room for expansion, however if one goes along the highways and byways you see nothing but land and more land. Who owns this? other than the private owners, much of this land is owned by Big business or the Government. Where is the Government? What solutions does it propose?

The criminal Government is offering nothing more than a handful of vague and hypocritical solutions, which in the long run will do nothing more than make our conditions worse. The logic of this Government is to: keep the Black masses from acting by any means necessary.

Stall them, keep them hoping, then stall them again. This is the foolish philosophy of the rulers of America. As if the masses of our people will never awaken to this trickology. But we are awakening and are beginning to prepare ourselves correctly for the struggle that lies ahead. This is terrifying to those who are against us. Those who have the most to lose by our victories. Those people you and I go to work for every day. In the plants, the industires and the factories. This small clique of world-wide land grabbing blood suckers are truly and sincerely our enemies and as we will see, will stop at nothing to keep us from freedom and justice. However, regardless of the tactics they use, it is the will of our people and the degree of that will that shall determine the outcome of this struggle. Not the reaction of the rulers. This is something that tyrants and oppressors have never understood and never will understand. This is also why they have never given freedom to an oppressed people, therefore in the final result they leave the people with no other alternative but to fight! Once we understand this it becomes much clearer as to "what must we do?".



## Inner-city VOICE



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# Remember Malcolm Feb. 21

Malcolm X, a black man, born May 19, 1925 in Mason, Michigan was a man of extraordinary talents. The early life of Malcolm was much like the life of most black people in America. Like many black brothers he spent a portion of his life in prison because of the racist nature of justice meted out to blacks in this country and the economic conditions which bring about the criminal actions of black people in their fight to survive daily.

Malcolm understood at an early age the racist nature of this country, having come in contact with the Ku Klux Klan face to face, having his father killed for fighting for justice for black people.

While in prison, Malcolm educated himself, studied and tried to understand the historical position of blacks in this country and how to free black people in this racist country. During this time in prison, Malcolm became a convert of the Nation of Islam. After leaving prison he became a spokesman of the nation of Islam and black people in this country, transforming the Black Muslim movement into a national organization and bringing into focus the meaning of Black Nationalism.

Malcolm was teaching separation and the building of a Black nation, while many other negro organizations were talking of integration. Malcolm brought new and penetrating thought into the Black struggle for freedom, equality and justice.

Malcolm brought about a great deal of political awareness to the Black Community; black youth in particular.

Malcolm believed in truth, black pride and black liberation.

As Malcolm sought the truth about Black people in this country and throughout the world, he moved to widen his perspective and to make black people aware that the struggle for black liberation was an international one. He did not exclude the struggle of other nations as a part of the struggle against the white powers.

As a result of some disagreements with Elijah Muhammad, Malcolm X was expelled from the Black Muslims in 1963. Even so, Malcolm still continued to be a freedom fighter in the struggle for Black Liberation.

During his life time Malcolm always explained to young people the importance of "thinking for themselves". Malcolm has said many times "One of the first things I think young people, especially nowadays, should learn is how to see for yourself and listen for yourself and think for yourself. Then you can come to an intelligent decision for yourself. If you form the habit of going by what others think about someone instead of searching that think out for yourself and seeing for yourself, you will be walking west when you think you're going east, and you will be walking east when you think you're going west. . . . It's good to keep wide-open ears and listen to what everybody else has to say, but when you come to make a decision you have to weigh all of what you've heard on its own, and place it where it belongs, and come to a decision for yourself, you'll never regret it. But if you form the habit of taking what someone else says about a thing without checking it out for yourself, you'll find that other people will have you hating your friends and loving your enemies."

**On Non-Violence**

"I myself would go for nonviolence if it was consistent, if everybody was going to be nonviolent all



*"When you see that you've got problems, all you have to do is examine the historic method used all over the world by others who have problems similar to yours. Once you see how they get theirs straight, then you know how you can get yours straight."*

*Malik Shabazz (Malcolm X)*

the time. I'd say, okay, let's get with it, we'll all be nonviolent. But I don't go along with any kind of nonviolence unless everybody's going to be nonviolent. If they make the Ku Klux Klan nonviolent, I'll be non-violent. But as long as you've got somebody else not being nonviolent, I don't want anybody coming to me talking any nonviolent talk. I don't think it's fair to tell our people to be nonviolent unless someone is out there making the Klan and the Citizens Council and these other groups also be nonviolent."

On Feb. 21, 1965, Malcolm X, also known as El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz was assassinated because he was able to bring about unity in the Black Community. He was able to do more than just talk about the conditions of black people in racist America. He was a man of action.

As we are approaching the date of the assassination of Malcolm X, we as a people should again re-affirm our commitment to bring about freedom, justice, equality and liberation for our people. While we mourn the death of our great leader, we should do so by re-assessing the present conditions in the black community and formulate constructive plans to alleviate these conditions. We should do some serious planning as to how black people are going to survive in this racist United States of America.

In preparing ourselves for the coming battles for liberation we should remember the words and thoughts of Malcolm X, "All. . . . Afro-Americans have the same basic goal, the same basic objective. We want freedom, justice and equality, we want recognition and respect as human beings. We are not divided over objectives, but we have allowed our racist enemies to divide us over the methods of attaining these common objectives. Our enemy has magnified our minor points of difference, then maneuvered us into wasting our time debating and fighting each other over insignificant and irrelevant issues." and remember that what we do will determine whether we live or Perish!

**Unite or Perish! America is the Black man's Battleground.**

**Sacrifice For Unity!  
Sacrifice For Liberation!!**

## Guinea-Bissau Forum

1. Where is Guinea - Bissau?
2. Why is the United States giving Portugal Napalm bombs with which to bombard Black Africans?
3. Are the tax dollars of Black Americans being used to maim, kill and destroy Black Africans?
4. Who is Amilcar Cabral and what is the African Party of Independence of Guinea and The Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC)?
5. What methods are Amilcar Cabral and PAIGC using to defeat Portugal's White Domination?
6. What lessons does Guinea-Bissau offer the Black Liberation Struggle?

If you would like the answer to these questions and others:

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# The School System — What It's All About

Referring to the drawing we see that the Michigan system of education has provided what is called intermediate school districts as links between the State Dept of Education and local school districts. These districts, which usually cover one county, are comprised of all the local districts in that particular county. For example, the Wayne County Intermediate School District is made up of the 43 local school districts of Wayne County. Intermediate districts perform some duties by law and other duties through providing services to meet needs which individual smaller districts might not be able to provide. Wayne County Intermediate District provides by law for child accounting and some duties of transportation accounting. By regional need it offers such varied services as a staff of consultants covering various fields of education such as reading, nutrition, secondary education, etc.

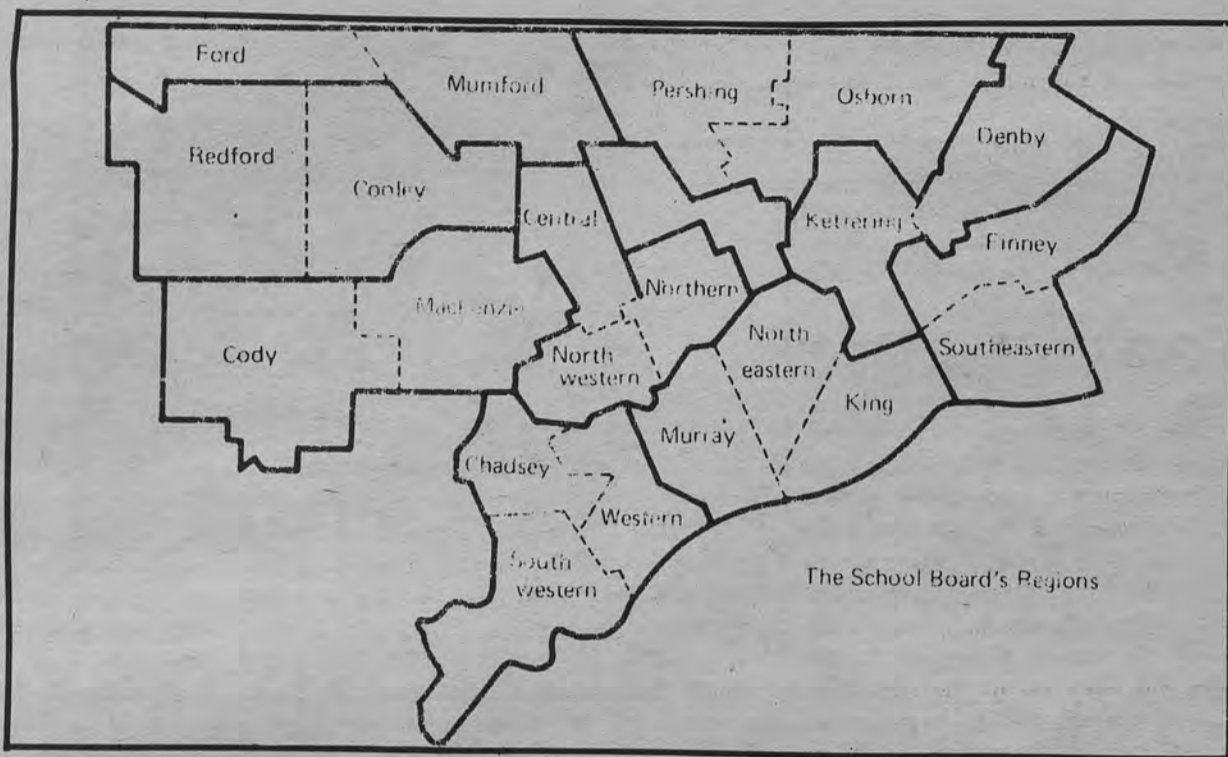
One aspect of the parochial bills being discussed would have intermediate districts responsible for determining teacher certification and similar material being presented in the parochial schools.

Continuing downwardly in the illustration we see the next level being the local public school districts which have a locally elected board of education. This local board hires a superintendent and sets the general policies for the school district.

Generally speaking, this local system is largely duplicated in the non public system although there are differences in election and internal personnel procedures based upon their particular system. Notice that Amish schools have been shown as representative of a school belonging to a small section. These schools are closely tied in with rigid cultural patterns and have defining restrictions placed upon them as a result of their own culture. They do not believe that education beyond the 8th grade is necessary and they hold that one of their own members must be the teacher. However, the Michigan State Dept. of Education will not certify as a teacher a person who possesses only an 8th grade education. The small schools, or the Bible colleges, which graduate individuals who seek then to teach, experience similar difficulties.

The homes which send children into these local schools represent many ethnic groups and each group of children brings to the school the particular strengths, and customs and value systems. Into the schools also come the teachers who have passed through the teachers training institutions. These teachers may or may not have an understanding of the groups of children whom they teach. They are certified by the state as teachers in terms of a special field not in terms of a group of children.

One of the student protests heard today in the teacher training institutions is that the prospective student teachers feel that their course work is irrelevant for teaching as it exists in today's world. These young student teachers may join with other dissident groups in order to bring about pressure for change. The University of Michigan's official publication for Fall '69 entitled Campus Comment contains the following statement relative to protesting students. "Recipients of student financial assistance from Federal Sources are reminded that legislation has been enacted requiring Federally funded financial aid to be withheld from university students who are convicted of certain acts of force, trespass or disobedience of regulations. The programs affected by the legislation include: College work, study, educational opportunity grants, National Defense



Manufacturers	Publishers and Manufactures of Educational Materials	Mass Communication Companies
Xerox	1962 1965 1965	University Microfilms Basic Systems American Education Publications
General Electric I.B.M.	1965 1964	Silver Burdett General Learning Corp. Science Research Associates Creative Playthings
		1962 1965 1966
		Time, Inc. C.B.S.

Student Loans and others.

In general, any student or any employee of an institution of higher education 1) who is convicted by a court of record of any crime involving the use (or assistance to others in the use) of force, disruption, or seizure of property of an institution of higher education, or 2) who refuses to obey a lawful regulation or order of an institution of higher education, may have certain Federal financial aid withheld at all institutions of higher education for a period of up to two years."

Looking again at the illustration you will notice that this entire structure is fixed upon a block which is labeled economy. This represents the financial systems of support for school operation as well as other financial inputs into segments of our economy which concerns themselves with school operations.

Before going further let's summarize again briefly so that this whole discussion forms a total picture with interlocking pieces. We have (1) the picture of society as a whole, (2) how our cultural patterns form the pieces of this society and (3) how education is only one of these institutional pieces.

With this in mind we are now ready to speculate and to ask questions about the relationships existing in this framework. This part of the discussion is meant to stimulate curiosity about why certain situations exists rather than trying to provide any answers. And since it would be difficult to cover all possible problems, we have selected sample problems which might be less well known but which appear to be relevant to the educational scene today.

The readers are probable well aware of many of the contemporary problems of school financing, of re-districting, of school reforms etc. as the mass media have covered these in some depth.

The average parent of a school child probably has some information about school procedures and he has probably developed a few generalized feelings about his child's relationships to reading programs, testing programs, counseling programs and the like. He probable also might know the name of the person who represents him in the state legislature which passes the laws affecting the education of his child. Now lets consider this parent and how he feels about school programs and how his elected representative was responsive to the needs of his child's education..

Taken from the booklet Purposes and Procedures of the Michigan Assessment of Education, prepared by the Michigan Department of Education in August, 1969, is the following excerpt. "Section 14 of Act No. 307, Public Acts of 1969, enacted August 12, 1969, reads as follows:

Sec. 14. The Department of Education shall begin to plan and develop aa state program for the purpose of conducting a periodic and comprehensive assessment of educational progress. Such plan shall include procedures for the objective measurement of instructional outcomes among the elementary and secondary school students pursuing the various subjects and causes that commonly comprise school curriculum. Such plan shall be made statewide in application among the elementary and secondary schools. Such plans shall include

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# PLANTATION CLEVELAND

Plantation Cleveland is a huge plantation at the top of the State of Ohio. It is called a city as are most eastern urban plantations. The plantation is a confederation of the bourgeoisie who had to modernize the methods of control with the coming of industrialization and the complexity of the new slave system.

The big house where the plantation owner once lived is now replaced by City Hall, not that the bourgeois live there, it is the office of the (administrator) overseer. Some cities call him the chief magistrate, on Plantation Cleveland he is called the mayor. In the new social order of slave system the plantation owners are seldom seen or identified. The rich must not tip their hand and show their wealth or control, because if they do, all the slaves will wake up to the new game called democracy and the trick of the electoral system where they are led to believe they govern themselves by electing the overseers, mayors, city councilmen, etc.

There are two kinds of slaves in modern day Plantation Cleveland, the wage slave white and the wage slave black. The wage slave white lives in company-owned houses that he is allowed to buy through the banks with regular interest. He is told that he is a citizen, and the laws and courts are to protect him from criminals who would steal from him. He is told the schools are to educate his young so they can become controllers of the plantation's wealth and perhaps the number one head of all the plantations and confederations - President.

In the past six months to a year, an increasing amount of attention is being focused on the hazards of drug addiction, particularly, concerning its effect among white youth. What has only now been projected by the media and established circles as being an "explosive" and extremely perilous situation, which must be immediately dealt with before it reaches unalterable proportions has been a menace in the black community for decades.

Black mothers have all along been keenly aware and fearful of the drug scene. From one generation to the next many black children, upon reaching their teens and younger, become victimized and enter the vicious cycle of drugs and addiction.

Over 20 years ago, blues songstress, Billy Holiday, lamented and wailed the despair and eventual death, which such a life entails, today through song, open and strong sentiments are expressed toward drugs and the escape which they provide, --- "Cloud Nine", "Needed something to ease my troubled mind", and others.

For the black youth some type of exposure to drugs (beans, scag, blow, Jones and sea-gulls are only a few of the many types and names) is almost inevitable before he reaches fourteen. The pressures of living conditions and working conditions force these black youth into the drug cycle. As one black youth related, "Sometimes drugs are only a more dignified escape and alternative to



The white slaves areas are the better kept areas with regular garbage collections and a living wage greater than the black slave's.

The black slave suffers from the cruelest of all games on the plantation. He, too, is told that he is a citizen and that the courts are to protect him. In 1861, when the Emancipation Proclamation was signed, he got the right to have his part of the plantation name changed from the "quarters" to the "ghetto". The slave is told that the schools are there to educate his children when, in fact, the schools are set up to deliberately confuse, embarrass, retard, and dehumanize his children. Some liars and controllers of the plantation system have gone so far as to tell the black slave that by 1999 there just might be a Negro head plantation overseer overseeing the whole plantation system. Unfortunately, a few misguided brothers and sisters believe this because they are not alert enough to see through the electoral game.

Just as in the old days of Denmark Vesey, Harriet Tubman, and Nat Turner, there are rebellions on the plantations. Many plantations have gone up in smoke, Watts, New York, Newark, Detroit, and even Plantation Cleveland.

As a means of controlling the quarters, oops, I mean ghetto, the plantation owners decided the best thing to do is to pretend to allow some Negro representation by giving Negroes political office and no power.

In the old days when the black slaves were unhappy on the plantation, the boss or massa got the idea of giving a little chitterlings along with the corn pone. This, of course, was not what the master had on his table, nor is it what Nat Turner had in mind when he started his campaign against slavery. On the plantation there were slaves that were satisfied with getting a few chitterlings every once in a while, after all, they said, this is more than we had before.

In modern day plantation life, when modern day Nat Turners rebel against the slave system, the boss decided that he would throw some crumbs into the quarters in the form of anti-poverty programs. Just as the chitterlings and corn pone were distributed by the good Negroes so they could have more chitterlings and corn pone than the others, the poverty funds are distributed by the good Negroes so they can have more financial crumbs than the other slaves.

If the diet for the slaves on the plantation that owned Nat Turner was chittlins and pone, then Nat Turner got his chittlins and pone the same as the other slaves. The fact that Nat Turner ate his chittlins and saved his pone to eat while in battle was Nat's wisdom and business. Surely the Negro distributor of chittlins and pone was not about to deny Nat Turner his portion. The white plantation owner would have been an even bigger fool to think that by not allowing rebellious slaves their portion of chittlins and pone that he could stop rebellions. The same is true today.

The Negro distributors of the crumbs called poverty funds cannot halt rebellions any more than the chittlins and pone distributors. There will be rebellions as long as there is oppression. Just as modern day Nat Turners used their means to gain material to fight with, Nat Turner of old used his means. The plantation owners use all kinds of menacing words about stopping the poverty funds as did his slaveholding grandfather threaten to stop the chittlins and pone. Old slaveholding grandpap knew that if he dare stop the chittlins and pone, he'd lose the whole damn plantation. His

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## Drugs — Long Time Problem in the Black Community

keep from turning into the wino your father is."

Accordingly, no long and arduous studies or research are needed by the black parent or community to understand such questions, --- as to "what living conditions produces the black addict or to why does he allow himself to be victimized", the harsh realities leading to such a situation surrounds them everyday.

But questions which dig deep into the root of drug addiction are for the average person much too difficult to comprehend or to come to terms with. Such as what type of society and dehumanization would produce such horrors and atrocities as those stemming from drugs. Horrors such as this, a 38 year old woman who has been a heroin addict for 23 years, whose body is covered with needle scars, and who as a result of severe vein collapsing is unable to take a needle any place other than her neck. A doctor who was treating her for addiction was unable to give her the sugar test, which she needed badly because she had a very critical case of diabetes.

But it is even harder to imagine the type of cruelty and madness of a society which can make prey and profit from young people's feelings of hopelessness, fear

and despair. A system which can be responsible for 800 deaths in one city (New York) in one year from heroin over-dosage. Number 800 was a twelve year old black child found dead and known to have been addicted for two years.

According to one program director, drug abuse should be recognized by the community, as being as much its concern and problem as it is the individual and families directly involved. Exponents of "law and order" and "fighting crime on the streets", would do well to recognize the very high percentage of crimes and theft which are drug-related. Crime or criminal activity is almost an inevitable component of drug addiction. The cost of an addict maintaining his habit daily may be anywhere from \$10.00 to over \$100.00. And secondly a very large percentage of these addicts are unemployed youth. In Detroit of 3,375 arrests in the first eight months of 1969, 68% were between the ages of 15-24, 48% between 15-20 and 35% between 17-20.

Furthermore, in New York city alone where there are reportedly, 60,000 addicts under medical control, it has

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ON THE SCHOOL SYSTEM**What is the Purpose of Testing— Who Benefits?**

procedures for the presentation of periodic evaluation reports of educational progress for the state.

Also the department of education shall provide for an annual test or tests of pupil achievements in the basic skills. Such test or tests shall provide for the objective measurement of pupil learning outcomes in reading, mathematics, language arts and/or other general subject areas. Such test or tests shall be undertaken at one or more grade levels among elementary and/or secondary school pupils and shall be made statewide in application insofar as is necessary and possible."

Plans are now completed to have this statewide testing done by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey. Its cost will be a quarter million dollars. It will cover reading comprehension, mathematics, english expression and vocabulary. The schedule calls for the battery of tests to be administered in January of 1970 and is tentatively planned to be given to all students in Michigan who are in their fourth year (age 9) of school or in their 7th year (age 12) of school. There are countless questions that parents could be asking about this decision to test children statewide. Refer back to the diagram of all the ethnic groups represented in the homes of the children who feed into the schools and notice the items tested—English expression and vocabulary, reading comprehension and mathematics.

What happens to these test results, which, according to the above quoted source, will be presented along with data on pupil backgrounds and community backgrounds? Secondly, when many children do poorly on this type of test will that reinforce the idea of unteachable children. In what ways will it focus a hard look at the teacher who has presented this material to the children or will this factor be conveniently overlooked. And further still, what are the implications of a state wide testing program towards establishment of a common state wide curriculum.

The cost of the test is a quarter million dollars and it is to be administered annually. Note that these tax funds go to a New Jersey firm.

Consideration should also be given to two questions: How many minority group members were involved in developing this test battery; and secondly, were these tests validated or checked against urban areas?

Two other broad areas are often mentioned when discussing school problems. These are the curriculum or course of studies, and the textbooks used for this curriculum. Study committees have been appointed; parent groups have formed; community organizations have demanded reforms. These are some facts that readers should understand about these areas. Many of the texts are purchased, and many of the curriculum programs are carried on by districts using the federal funds allocated to them through the State Board of Education.

In referring back to the illustration of the structure, the reader will see the foundation block labeled the economy. Michigan's school districts spend approximately one and a half billion dollars annually on elementary and secondary education; the great majority of any school district budget is the instructional program which is the curriculum or class offerings. A vital tool in classroom teaching is the use of a text. Groups of parents and community organizations who deal with school reforms often speak of changing the curriculum and texts. This is also one of the points talked about by students who ask school reforms.

**STUDENT SUSPENSION****From Detroit Public School**

The first of a series of court cases concerned with the suspending of students from the public schools of Detroit, took place Wednesday, January 14, 1970. This court case grew out of the disturbances that rocked Northern High School during the months of September and October 1969. The demands were presented to the principal of Northern High and the Board of Education.

On Friday, September 19, 1969, the black students of Northern High School revolted. This revolt came as a result of pent-up frustrations, disappointments and discontent with the administration of Northern High School, its policies and some of its faculty members whose minds have become crippled with racist ideas. This frustration also came as a result of the inaction of the racist Board of Education.

These demands suggest that the students were discontented with the administration of Northern High. During one of the many protest demonstrations staged at Northern High, fifteen of the participating students were arrested by the police, and suspended from school. The students filed a suit in federal court, against the Board of Education, for the arrest and suspension.

The case held Wednesday, January 14, 1970 was concerned with the placing of the suspended students in their right grade. The students want to take a test to tell if they can be placed in their right grade. The students also want to be reinstated back into day school. This issue of reinstatement was appealed by the Board of Education. The Board kicks out over 5,000 students a year in the Detroit area alone. Most of these cases never pass further than the principles desk. This is due to the lack of interest or knowledge of their judicial rights, and legal aid that is available. The fifteen students who were suspended from Northern were aware of the aid and their rights and are now using them to fight those who wish to deprive them of an education.

**FIGHT for Better Education  
in the Black Community  
Join  
the Black Student  
United Front!**

A fact, however, which is very little known is that materials used in the curriculum such as texts, films, newspapers, and other audio visual materials are produced by publishing and production centers owned by large industrial corporations. The question to be asked is whether these corporations and their stockholders, among whom are educators and education oriented groups, could allow any major suggested curriculum changes if it would involve any large amounts of money spent on their products.

In summary, this discussion, although lengthy and at times complicated, has tried to show an entire picture of relationships in order to place education in its proper perspective. The problems discussed were, admittedly, only a representative group to serve to illustrate some major interlocking areas.

The important purpose behind all of this was to describe the totality of the situation and how it developed. Without this total understanding there can never be a meaningful approach to the situation.

**WE, THE UHURU ASSOCIATION, AND ALL OTHER BLACK STUDENTS OF NORTHERN HIGH SCHOOL MAKE THESE DEMANDS ON THE ADMINISTRATION AT NORTHERN HIGH SCHOOL AND THE BOARD OF EDUCATION IF AND WHERE NECESSARY.**

**WE DEMAND:**

1. That Principal McGivens and assistant principals Leach and Russel make an unconditional effort to bring the police who brutalized, beat and molested our black soul sisters and brothers to court
2. That in order to discontinue the educational crisis that exists at Northern (high drop out rate, low academic achievement and reading levels, general unconcern for education by black students etc.) That a black studies curriculum be instituted.
3. That all pictures of whites be removed from Northern High School and be replaced with pictures of our own heroes such as Robert F. Williams, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, H. Rap Brown, Stokely Carmichael, Huey Newton and others.
4.
  - a. That the library of Northern High School be restocked with an abundance of books dealing with the Black experience and true black history.
  - b. That the Ludington reading room be renamed the Malcolm X reading room and all supplies be oriented to black students.
5. That there be days set aside in honor of each of our martyred black heroes Malcolm X and Martin Luther King.
6. That the Nationalist Flag of Unity (Red, Green, Black) be raised each morning on one of the flagpoles of Northern High School.
7. That a Student-Community Review Board be created with the power to act intervene and decide on all matters concerning and affecting both students and school.
8. Removal of all police from the premises of Northern High School and be replaced with a trained and disciplined student security patrol.
9. That an overall modernization (fixing-up) of Northern High School i.e. lunchroom facilities must be improved immediately.
10. That total amnesty be given to all black students who become involved in any actions that may arise from the presentation of these demands, and amnesty for those students involved in the revolt of September 19 1969.

**Black Youth the World  
is Yours Take It!!!**

# GUINEA-BISSAU

*The Liberation of Guinea: Aspects of an African Revolution, by Basil Davidson with a forward by Amilcar Cabral. Penguin African Library, Baltimore, 1969; \$1.45.*

"The people are not fighting for ideas, for the things in anyone's head. They are fighting to win material benefits, to live better and in peace, to see their lives go forward. . . ."

Amilcar Cabral

Guinea-Bissau is a Portuguese colony on the West Coast of the African continent. It lays between the independent republics of Senegal and former French Guinea. Guinea-Bissau is about the size of Switzerland or Holland, its population is just under one million inhabitants. But, despite its smallness in size and population the struggle being waged inside so-called "Portuguese Guinea" has international ramifications.

The people of Guinea-Bissau are the victims of an international white power conspiracy. Yet we in America know little or nothing about the heroic struggle being waged for National salvation inside this Portuguese colony. The 35,000 Portuguese troops are armed to the teeth with all sorts of western weapons of destruction. The deadly napalm bombs (which is made in the USA) which burns, kills and maims people of color in Asia) has been in use in Africa since the armed confrontation began in Angola in 1961.

If we examine the liberation struggle in Guinea-Bissau closely we will see that in reality the struggle is being waged against the entire white capitalist world. In his pamphlet *The Struggle Continues*, Kname Nkrumah points out, "It is an open secret that South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia are cooperating in the military sphere to crush guerrilla campaigns in their territories. They exchange information about freedom fighters activities, allow overflights and landings of military aircraft in each other's countries, and in the case of South Africa, supply armed forces and helicopters to assist in the counter-offensive.

A military intelligence board, known as the Council of Three, is said to meet regularly in Pretoria, Salisbury, Lourenco, Marques or Luanda, to prepare joint action." Behind this reactionary alliance of the "Council of Three" stands the major white powers, United States, Britain, West Germany and France, without whose economic, military, political and diplomatic aid and the support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) the repressive regimes in Africa could not carry on for long.

It must be remembered that Portugal is the poorest country in Europe. It has little or no industry. It makes no weapons.

The wars of Liberation being waged in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau are draining 47 per cent of Portugal's economy. If Portugal were not being propped up by NATO aid the liberation movements in Africa would be much farther advanced.

Chaliand's *Armed Struggle in Africa* and Davidson's *The Liberation of Guinea* are both eyewitness reports of the revolution taking place inside Guinea-Bissau. Chaliand was in Guinea Bissau in the summer of 1966 and Davidson entered the Portuguese occupied territory three times in 1967.



one reason why the PAIGC has chosen protracted confrontation inside Guinea-Bissau. The PAIGC has moved to provide a more superior educational, public health and economic organization than was left by the Portuguese.

Chaliand and Davidson deals with what the PAIGC is doing inside the liberated areas in education, health, and economic organization.

Guinea-Bissau was 99 per cent illiterate before the armed struggle began, after 500 years of Portuguese rule, only 17 students had been graduated. Things are different in the PAIGC liberated areas. Davidson points out "For the year 1965-1966, the PAIGC had 127 primary schools in Guinea, with 191 newly-trained teachers and 13,361 pupils. In the following year, 1966-1967, they increased these figures to 159 schools, with 220 teachers and 14,388 pupils. (In Conakry they also had a "pilot-school", with Yugoslav aid, and 87 pupils.) Eighty per cent of these pupils had completed two years schooling, and the average age was 12. Some fifty young men and women were also sent to Europe in 1967 for technical training in various fields. Several printed school books prepared by PAIGC staff were now available and others were about to be published."

Before the PAIGC began the armed confrontation the Portuguese were unconcerned with the public health of the people of Guinea-Bissau. In 1954 the total administrative health services was composed of eighteen

## Africa's Vietnam

Both Chaliand's *Armed Struggle in Africa* and Davidson's *The Liberation of Guinea* points out the successful history of the vanguard party of Guinea-Bissau, The Africa Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) whose Secretary-General is the brilliant Amilcar Cabral. The PAIGC was founded by Amilcar Cabral and six other Africans who met secretly in the country's capital Bissau in September 1956. The turning point came for the PAIGC on August 3, 1959. On that day, during the Bissau dock workers and merchants seamen's strike, (led by the PAIGC), in just 20 minutes the Portuguese shot and killed 50 African workers and wounded more than 100 on the Pidjiguiti docks. At that point the PAIGC decided to hold a secret conference in Bissau. At this conference the PAIGC decided to struggle against Portuguese colonialism "by all possible means, including war."

Until that point the PAIGC was fighting on urban struggle. After the Pidjiguite massacre the PAIGC began to prepare for the armed confrontation. Amilcar Cabral went to the Republic of Guinea and sent up a political school to prepare militants to go back into the countryside and politicize the peasants.

Both Chaliand and Davidson point out the fact that the PAIGC spend seven years politically educating the masses before beginning the armed struggle in 1963. The PAIGC did not take up arms until it was certain that the peasant masses were prepared to join in the revolution.

The PAIGC's army People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP) (which was formed in 1964 by a decision of the first Party congress.) are engaging 35,000 Portuguese troops, which in proportionate terms is numerically as large or ever larger than the United States troops in South Vietnam. Despite these overwhelming odds, the PAIGC, which is fighting on three fronts, has liberated two-thirds of the countryside and is moving to take the cities and the Cape Verde Islands.

The PAIGC is building a nation as they fight. This is

doctors and two pharmacists, four female nurses, twenty-six male nurses, sixty-six assistant nurses, one midwife and thirty seven assistant midwives. Even so, the Bissau hospital, mainly for the use of Europeans, employed seven of these doctors, all the female nurses and sixteen of the assistant midwives. There was one

con't on pg. 12



This little brother was burned by American made napalm bombs that were dropped from West Germany airplanes supplied to the Portuguese by the western world's front organization, NATO.

# LEAGUE of REVOLUTION



## Attention

### BLACK WORKERS!

In the past years black workers for the most part have been relatively silent about the numerous out right racist acts being perpetuated upon us by the white racist ruling-working classes!

We have suffered abuse upon abuse, we have suffered untold atrocities, we have been subjugated to chain gangism in assembly plants - we have been forced into downtrodden positions and we have been literally crushed under foot. Even in certain periods through-out our history, flagrant and savage attacks have been administered upon us. Once in New York Irish workers, who thought that blacks were out to get their jobs, massacred, 2,000 and injured another 8,000 blacks. This is a clear example of so-called working class unity. From 1889 to 1918 some 50 years or so ago, 3,224 known lynchings occurred. In 1916, in Waco, Texas, 10,000 white working men and women and children cheered when Jesse Washington a 19 year old black mental defective, was burned alive in the public square. Youngsters were held high to watch his agony as the flames crackled. His teeth were sold at \$15 apiece and the chain that bound him for 25 cents a link.

In Tennessee a black farmer and his two daughters, taking a wagon full of cotton to a gin, were ambushed, all three were hanged from a tree and the load of cotton was burned under their dangling bodies. A mob in Valdosta, Georgia lynched 3 innocent Negroes, the pregnant wife of one of the three cried at her husband's death so loudly that the mob seized her and burned her alive too. As the flames enveloped Mary Turner's body, her unborn child fell to the ground and was trampled underfoot; white parents held their children to watch.

In East St. Louis Illinois in 1917, white workers went on a Negro hunt and massacred hundreds of innocent and submissive Negroes. In a single Parish in Louisiana after a Negro hunt in 1870's more than two thousand brown babies were gathered for burial. The Black man in America today is considered just so

much excess dirt under the racist white savages foot.

And even today these same savages are slaughtering thousands of innocent women and children in Vietnam. Even to the point that the mutilated bodies are divided up and handed out as souvenirs of hell. But many in our ranks doubt that such acts can happen to us again. They are too naive to see that the slaughter has never stopped, it has merely changed arenas and our turn will be back up again shortly.

Why right this very day one of the Noblest of our sons - One of our fellow black workers a former employee at the Rolling Mill at Ford Motor Co. and a member of Local 600 U.A.W., Brother Robert F. Williams is being hounded down by a notorious lynch mob in Monroe, North Carolina and their henchmen and stooges in Lansing and Detroit, Michigan.

We have suffered to long - It is now time to throw off all oppressive yokes, no other people have suffered the cruelty of such injustices as those heaped upon black workers without responding in kind. The yoke of speed-ups drives us harder than any slave driver on the plantation. Safety hazards make even the concept of going to work a possible fatality. The yoke of check off allows thieves to steal money from us in our name.

We have suffered to long - It is now time to throw off all oppressive yokes of such injustices as those heaped upon black workers without responding in kind. The yoke of speed-up drives us harder than any slave driver on the plantation. Safety hazards make even the concept of going to work a possible fatality.

The yoke of check off allows thieves to steal money from us in our name. And the yoke of complacent leadership discredits our outcry.

Even in our communities our babies have been leading the fight for freedom - young kids have been gallantly fighting for what we all know is right and young women and children have been forced to fill front line positions left vacant by cowardly so-called men.

Our human decency, manhood, and survival demand that we rise up now and fight these injustices

and support Bro. Robert F. Williams.

For it was Bro. Rob. who fought the Ku Klux Klan "tit for tat" and "toe to toe".

It was Bro. Rob. who was hounded around the world by the savage running dogs of U.S. racism and branded a black racist.

It was Bro. Rob who in 1957 stood up in North Carolina and said we must meet violence with violence.

It was Bro. Rob who from 1957 to 1961 successfully fought off the Ku Klux Klan.

It was Bro. Rob who traveled around the world crusading for the black Americans.

It was Bro. Rob who forced the voice of america to go on overtime with its lies and slander trying to counter act the truth Rob spoke.

It was Bro. Rob who remained a consistent and powerful voice against Tyranny and racial oppression of black americans.

And now its Bro. Rob who is calling upon every black worker everywhere to stand resolute like a wall of granite and to oppose the racist Kangaroo Mob in Monroe, North Carolina Lansing or Detroit, Michigan and where ever it raises its head.

WE BLACK WORKERS SHOULD ALL RESOLVE THAT IF ROB GOES WE ALL WILL GO. OUR MERE SELF PRESERVATION DEMANDS THAT WE NOW FIGHT BACK.

SUPPORT BRO. ROB!!!

## The Dodge Report

In the last several months, Dodge main (Hamtramck Assembly Chrysler Corp.) along with other Chrysler plants, are involved in a major crack down. along with big layoffs. These layoffs are cutting many Black workers. Many who not only miss out on getting any of the christmas and new years pay, but also keeps them from getting in 90 days. Chances are these workers will never be called back. At the present time the line which was one shift on afternoons 2 shifts on days are working on a week on, week off. basis. With the layoffs of many of the 69 hired. work on the lines has increased for each man. Checks are slow, payroll checks, holiday checks and subchecks haven't been paid on time.



# NARY BLACK WORKERS



Many workers were surprised to find their subcheck, which is supposed to be part of the 95% pay, after getting unemployment checks, were much smaller than they expected. The reason for this is a clause in the UAW contract which permits only employees with seven years to get 95%. The workers never knows how long he is going to work, but it never comes to eight hours. This means short paychecks with an increase in workload per car on a man, long layoffs and short checks.

The racist eyes of management are seeking out all out spoken Blacks and DRUM members. Some brothers have been charged with a lot of trumped up "bull shit". Management is doing all kinds of things to get militant Blacks out. They sit back and look for anything to nail on you. When they think they have something on you, they will react in some way. In some cases all the workers were doing was trying to get somebody to represent him, which is the responsibility of management. So you won't lose any unnecessary time off management is turning the wheels for what not only causes you to lose time, but sometimes your job as well. Some of our good brothers of D.R.U.M. have been out of the plant on foolishness. Management has the idea that they have DRUM under their control however this is far from true. DRUM will continue to go on no matter how they chose to fight, with any means necessary, until Black workers are free from the heavy toil and intolerable conditions which the racist thugs of Dodge Plantation has put on our brothers and sisters.

Long Live DRUM!  
We Will Win!

## THE REAL DEAL II

Two months ago ELRUM published an article exposing the "Special Conference" for what it was namely a trick, a stalling tactic and a sell-out cooked up by the U.A.W. International and Local 961 to keep Black Workers from raising Hell about outrageous plant conditions.

The conference began on Nov. 17, 1969 and ran until Jan. 16, 1970. 58 items and some 370 grievances were discussed by local union officials and the ELDON plant management and at the end of the

conference a memorandum of understanding was signed by both parties.

At the last local union meeting Elroy Richardson our local union president was asked if a copy of the results of the "Special Conference" would be made available to the membership. Elroy stated that the stewards and committeemen would receive a copy and that a few copies would be available for anyone else interested.

We of ELRUM feel that all Black workers should be aware of the results of the "Special Conference". We feel that Black workers should be aware of how close to 5000.00 dollars of our hard earned money was wasted by the local union executive board in a bullshit conference which obtained absolutely nothing. We feel that Black workers should be aware that several hundred grievance were removed and discarded as a result of the Special Conference. And that most importantly we feel that Black workers should understand why Elroy Richardson is trying to hide the results of the "Special Conference". For this reason ELRUM, beginning this week, will publish the results of the "Special Conference" in order that Black Workers will know what really went down.

The Conference was divided into two parts one on "Agenda" and one on grievances. On Jan. 16, 1970, Elroy received an answer from the Eldon management in regards to back grievances. The letter read:

Elroy Richardson  
President Local 961 U.A.W.  
7575 Lynch Road  
Detroit, Mich. 48234

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Relative to issue No. 53 of the Memorandum of Understanding dated Jan. 16, 1970, certain grievance were resolved in a series of meetings. THE INDIVIDUAL DISPOSITION SHOWN BELOW SHALL FORM NO BASIS OR PRECEDENT FOR SETTLEMENT OF ANY OTHER CASE ALL OTHER GRIEVANCES THAT HAVE BEEN PROCESSED THROUGH THE THIRD STEP OF

THE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 21, 1969, ARE CONSIDERED RESOLVED.

Below this statement were listed 43 grievances which the company agreed to resolve. All other grievances were THROWN OUT!! Write-ups, time off etc., still remain on many Black workers records despite Elroy's claim that the special conference language resolved their grievances. It is also of importance that no second shift grievances were resolved. This letter was signed by J.G. Hatwer, plant personnel manager and our president Elroy Richardson.

The other part of the special conference was an agenda of 58 items. On Jan. 16, 1970, the bargaining committee of local 961 and the Eldon Avenue management signed the Memorandum of Understanding which read: Memorandum of Understanding, dated, Jan. 16, 1970, between Chrysler Corporation, Eldon Avenue Axle Plant. (hereinafter referred to as the "Corporation" and the International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America and its local union no. 961 (hereinafter referred to as the "Union")

Pursuant to the request of the local union, special conferences have been at the Eldon Avenue Axle Plant since Nov. 17, 1969, to discuss a number of unresolved grievances and other matters contained in an agenda dated Nov. 17, 1969.

II

A disposition of these matters is set forth in Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

III

All other matters set forth in the Union's agenda and those discussed in the meetings and all similar grievances in the procedure have been withdrawn.

Following this statement was a list of 58 items and the Corporation's answer to each item. Next week the 58 items, and what they mean.

## Eldridge Cleaver



I do not find it too hard to write about this brother. He sputtered to fame overnight because he wrote a book which tore at the walls of white America. Eldridge Cleaver came to my attention a couple of years ago when I began to read Ramparts Magazine, a radical magazine that some white folks put out on the West Coast to disclose all the treachery America has been up to. At that time, I thought he was hip -- he verbally attacked the 'man' and exposed all of his callousness, savagery, cruelty. Moreover, I thought Eldridge gave the 'man' little or no room to get away. Today, everybody thinks this -- all the black people and even so-called white radicals. He became a hero, who gave hip speeches and seemingly understood how America works. All the white folks and all the black folks thought that he was the new king of "black power rhetoric". (He is the king of "black power rhetoric") But, then I thought we have had all kinds of heroes, but we're still in the same boat we were in a 100 years ago. No one has questioned this brother's writings. No one has ever taken a good look at the man and his work.

Eldridge Cleaver is a hero to white folks! Why? Because he has bought them

time to atone for their sins. White youth and black folk will save America and usher in an age of "beauty, truth, and goodness." This ain't going to work and me and you both know that. From the first page to the last page of Soul on Ice, Cleaver is concerned with the sicknesses and mental diseases that America suffers. He was a "rapist". Speaking on the death of Emmett Till (he saw a picture of the white broad, "with whom Emmett Till was said to have flirted") Cleaver remarked,

**I looked at the picture again and again, and in spite of everything and against my will and the hate I felt for the woman and all that she represented, she appealed to me. I flew into a rage at myself, at America, at white women, at the history that had placed those tensions of lust and desire in my chest. (Soul on Ice, p.11)**

He then found himself in jail for raping white broads. He loved them, but he hated them. (He loved white women and hated himself.) He was a confirmed rapist. Brothers and Sisters, dig that. He then claims he began writing to save himself. Now, if this ain't admitting defeat, as well as, inferiority I don't know what is. Words never harmed the man, and books by "black heroes" continually fatten his pocket as well as the "Black hero."

Eldridge then became a Muslim (yet, he violated all Muslim codes by diggin' all the things the white folks dug from Jesus to white broads.) He talks about some teacher-Lovdjeeff-who taught him about Thomas Merton (some crazy white cat looking for Jesus) and love. Cleaver wrote a paper in which he quoted Malcolm on the savagery of white folks and how he could never love them. The paper was denied and when Cleaver was asked why, he responded, "I've only written the way I feel." Now this reveals all the docility that white folks said about those niggers.

Cleaver felt like a "stud." This is how Eldridge Cleaver felt, and he became white America's flunky to prove it. He himself tells us what he is:

**.....I am an Ofay Watcher, a member of the uncharted, amorphous league which has members on all continents and the islands of the seas. (Soul on Ice, p.65)** But what is an ofay watcher? a cat that watches ofays to see what he can get into. This is a clear cut case of white worship, skin worship -- and all that emerges from such a belief. Yeah! Eldridge is the "Ofay Watcher" and he is really diggin' the ofays. His whole concern is uncovering the sexual mystique which to him is the key to understanding the black-white struggle: "The White man wants to be the brain and he wants us to be the muscle, the body." (Soul on Ice, p.162) He then remarks, "The stern of the body, the penis, must submit to the will of the Brain." Our struggle is between the brain and the body -- a struggle for the black man to re-capture his "negated masculinity." In simple terms, the struggle is in the bed, not in the cities.

A good key to Cleaver's thought on America and himself is his letters to Mrs. Beverly Axelrod, his lawyer, and part of his "primeval mitosis." Cleaver says, "I seek the profound," which is Beverly Axelrod, and the whole sexual myth that surrounds her. He seeks life in love and peace: never once mentioning that this only comes through struggle. Eldridge Cleaver hides America, keeps it safe in a paperback book, so we can digest his thought. Mere thought, because if we acknowledged his ideas America's battleground would become some sort of gigantic bedroom and playground where everyone would be happy and "seek the profound."

In his later writings, which I will touch on briefly, Cleaver supposedly emerges as a keen politician -- a new Malcolm. But he

doesn't quite make it. For example, what black man do you know would give Playboy Magazine an interview with the idea that something revolutionary is being transmitted? Only a freak black man would do that -- a black man without any self or national respect. In his "Stanford Speech," he claims, "It is a desperate situation for white people, because the world is on the brink, and it is rocking, idiots are rocking the boat. I'm one of those idiots, they say." Now, what white folks do you know are in a desperate situation? If he is an idiot (because the white folks made him one,) he should not tell the 'man' through his books. Eldridge suffers from too much America. He feels inferior -- an "idiot", and he seeks his escape in the "Primeval mitosis" -- all that America stands for. His escape is white beauty, white rape, "negated masculinity," and a reformist revolution which calls for the "rearrangement of the system" (See the Black Panther, August 16, 1969, p.4) not its destruction.

Eldridge Cleaver is a lost brother, and we don't want to get lost with him. He is a product of a vicious and savage society. He has not yet learned the meaning of the struggle for freedom. He still remains a slave to his passions about America, will you?

# C & H

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# The Southern PATRIOT

Published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), Louisville, Ky.

(Editor's Note -- This is the Masthead of the Southern Patriot)

WASHINGTON D.C. -- The McClellan committee, which is the vicious right-wing committee, known for its investigation and charging of so-called subversives, militants and others, has charged two young poverty workers with contempt of Congress. Their trial was held on January 19, 1970.

The infamous John McClellan, arch right-wing racist Senators from Arkansas asked Alan and Margaret McSurely to turn over their private papers and records of the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND (SCEF).

What is SCEF? The Southern Educational Fund is an interracial organization working in the South. Working against racial poverty, war and draft injustice. Publishes a monthly paper the Southern Patriot, and organizes.

This is what the McSurelys were doing, organizing. They were doing this in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. They and three other persons were charged with Sedition in 1967. Although charges were dropped, documents seized from the McSurelys when they were arrested, were subpoenaed. McClellan said that he needed the documents for an investigation of uprisings and

disturbances in the cities. The McSurelys did not comply.

Another SCEF organizer, Joseph Mulloy was arrested and sentenced to five years for refusing to be drafted.

What is behind the McClellan and other harrassment? Carl and Anne Braden state: "there is no doubt that the coal operators are behind the prosecution of Mulloy and the McSurelys the coal operators have a long arm and their power reaches into many places." The Bradens are executive directors of SCEF. In essence power lies in the hands of those people like the coal giants of Big Business.

# DRUGS — What Can Be Done?

been estimated from research done by one drug rehabilitative center, "that the city is saving \$18,000,000 a year on thefts alone, plus savings in jail, hospital and welfare costs, plus the taxes collected."

But in spite of the gravity and extensives of the drug situation, there is yet an extreme inadequacy of facilities or awareness to properly treat drug dependency in many of the major cities. In Detroit at present because of certain archaic Narcotic Bureau laws and insensitive court systems, treatment of addicts is severely stifled almost to the point of being null. Several programs in the city, doing a tremendous service in drug treatment have been forced to discontinue. The addicts who temporarily had gained some hope and were beginning to see some improvement in their lives, were without prior notice, turned back into the streets.

The problem of drug addiction is still being classified as criminal and accordingly addicts are being penalized as such, despite the fact that drug addiction is now becoming recognized in most medical circles as an illness.

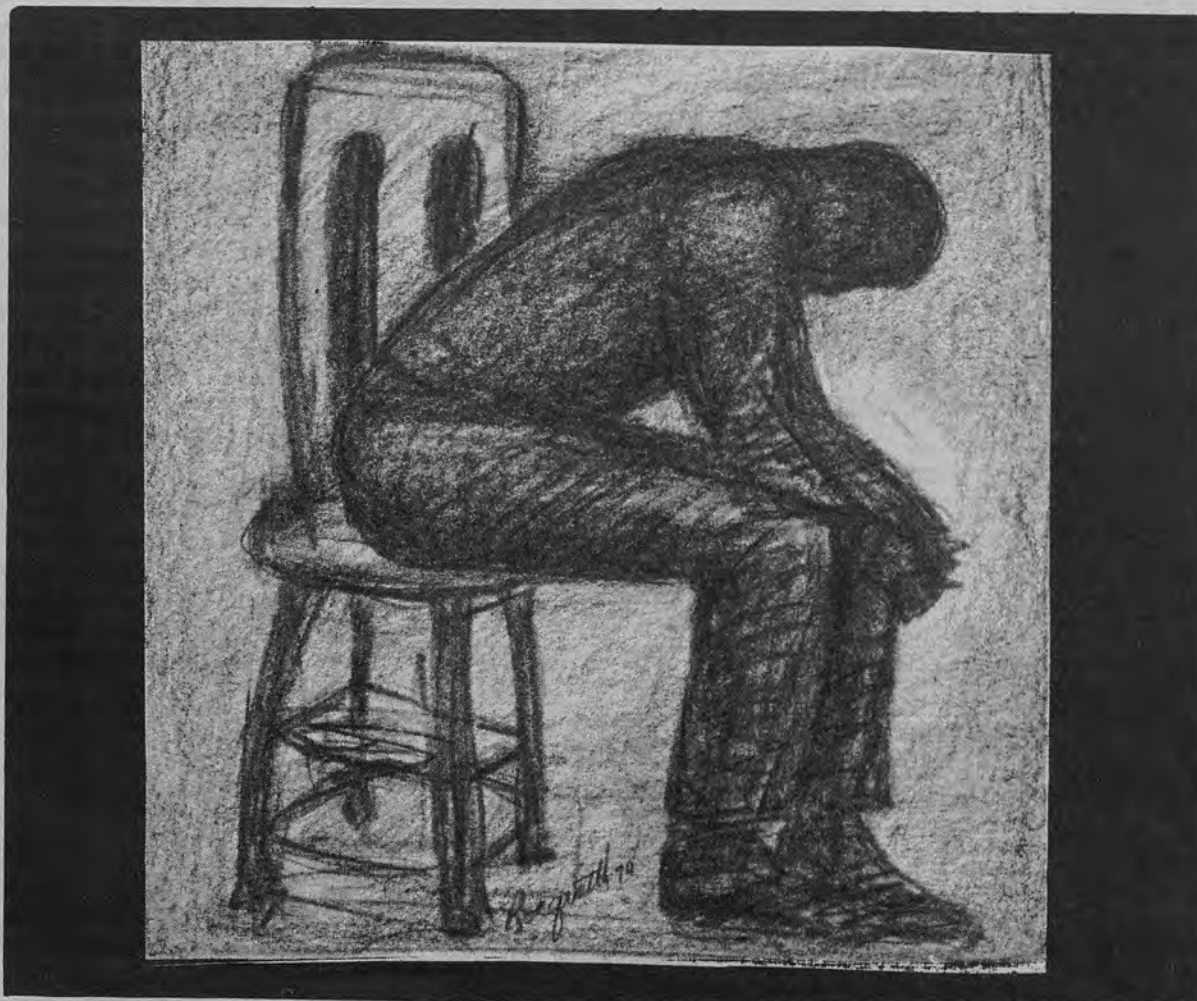
A recent televised special on the use of heroin and other drugs by Gross Pointe youth, however hinted that some serious attempts are now being made to either soften or change some of these laws. According to one commentator: "Even some police officers are finding it hard put, to arrest these youngsters and to ruin their records at such early ages -- kids from good homes and prominent families", had these same youth been black there would have been no such problem.

And so though it is estimated that Detroit has anywhere from 10,000 to 100,000 addicts only a few programs or treatment centers are in operation. These at best are extremely limited in funds, facilities and in the number of persons they are able to take on.

One such program which has received a great deal of publicity, is a California based operation called Synanon. While trying to get established in this city a few years back, this organization received a great deal of resistance from some members of the Detroit community who were opposed to drug addicts living in their neighborhood. Synanon's approach is taking the addict completely off drugs, followed by an extensive period of sensitivity sessions and group therapy, until such a period (1 to 5 years), when an addict is able to function alone and maturely. Addicts also have an option of staying on indefinitely and working with the organization.

However, critics of the Synanon approach, say it is more geared towards the white addict or those coming from a middle-class background. Black addicts it seems are neither as attracted to, nor do they respond as well to the program. But the point of real separation between the black and white addict is not as much while in the program as it is when they leave. Both addicts more than often must return and cope with very different life circumstances.

The other program which also has stirred up a great deal of controversy, are the Methadone clinics. Three are presently in operation at Harper Hospital, Lafayette clinic and Detroit General. All three though extremely limited in the number of patients they can treat (Harper, 38; Lafayette and Detroit General 25), have waiting lists and requests for treatment in the hundreds.



Methadone is a synthetic drug now being used for the treatment of addiction, stemming from heroin or its derivatives. It was put into use when it was found that many of the other drug programs had failed in the treatment of hard core addicts. As many as 90% of the addicts receiving just abstinence treatment, have returned to their addiction, upon being released. Though Methadone programs are relatively new and the statistics available are somewhat inadequate, only a very small percentage of addicts have returned to heroin or other drugs.

Though heroin and methadone are both drugs and addictive, there are significant differences in the properties and likewise in the effects they have psychologically and physically upon the addict.

Heroin represents one of the most dangerous of the hard drugs. Once almost confined solely to the black community, it is now making inroads at an alarming rate in other communities as well.

A short acting narcotic with effects lasting only 4 to 5 hours, heroin when taken produces a feeling of "high" or "euphoria". Not only does its use result in dependency, but as the body builds up tolerance the amount of heroin required to produce euphoria skyrockets. A beginning dosage (shot intravenously) of 5 to 10 mgs. may increase over a period of time to as much as 450 mgs. per day.

Methadone is a long acting narcotic (24 to 38 hours). Before being used as a heroin medication, Methadone was used as a pain reliever. A husband and wife doctor team, Drs. Vincent P. Dole and Marie Nyswander of New York City accidentally discovered its effectiveness with heroin addicts in 1964. Since that time several programs in New York, Chicago and more recently in Detroit have been devised.

Methadone though fulfilling the physical cravings of

heroin, does not produce a feeling of euphoria. Furthermore because there is a high amount of tolerance to this drug -- the daily dosage can remain somewhat stable.

As a result patients under methadone treatment are enabled to partake and to participate in life activities almost normally. Long hours once spent in states of limbo or in search of drugs can now be spent in useful and fulfilling activities by addicts on the job, in schools and with their family and friends

One authority greatly simplified the differences between the two drugs: "Heroin is a 'treat' for the addict where as methadone is a 'treatment' "

Critics of the methadone program such as Synanon, however, say that methadone is a crutch, the substitution of one drug for another. Supporters of this program say the addict taking methadone can be compared with the diabetic who must take insulin. And til such time as a better means is found to treat hard core addicts -- methadone combined with psychological and group therapy is yet one of the most effective and successful programs for addicts who have not responded well to other methods.

LEAGUE OF REVOLUTIONARY  
BLACK WORKERS'  
CALENDARS

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Address on back page.

## Plantation Cleveland



slaveholding grandson knows that if he stops the poverty handouts, he stands to lose the whole plantation.

The modern day plantation owner is no one's fool. He realizes that his system of imperialism and wage slavery is threatened. Imperialism is threatened because wars of national liberation are spreading like wild fire, in Asia, grumblings in Latin America, and even Africa is beginning to rattle its chains.

Meanwhile, back at Plantation Cleveland, where black slaves have not yet learned that they are not only wage slaves but also victims of imperialistic control, the black slaves think they are citizens the same as the white wage slaves. Some think the schools are trying to educate their young, but the young are just too rebellious to appreciate that good white education. Some black slaves think the courts are there to mete out justice. There are some black slaves that see through the whole game and realize that a completely new order is necessary.

Some black slaves took to burning, liberating property that served outside interests, not necessarily because of political understanding of the necessity for new order, but out of good common sense that the present slave system did not meet their needs.

On the rural plantation during chattel slavery some slaves were satisfied with the addition of chittlins. They didn't reason

that they themselves could have decided to eat the chittlins rather than throw them away. All they could understand was that this was more than they had before. They never considered that ol massa was not giving them anything but garbage.

The wise slave reasoned that although hog chittlins were only garbage, they had won a small victory in that ol massa had to find some way to appease them. The thoughtful slave decided if they could push the massa to give them more garbage, perhaps if they tried a little harder he would be forced to give them something worthwhile. So they called a funeral, they were not allowed to have meetings. Meetings were "against law and order".

The massa didn't mind a funeral, just another nigger dead, besides it was a harmless outlet for the slaves' emotions, thought he. They sang All of God's Chillun Got Shoes. They sang about Swing Low Sweet Chariot, a coming for to carry me home.

Unfortunately all of the slaves that attended the funeral weren't loyal to their class. Some favored the massa - after all, slavery was not unbearable for them. They ate what massa ate. All right, so what if it is what he left on his plate. Sometimes they ate right off massa fine China. Of course, massa never know the house slaves dared eat off his fine China. The house slaves had shoes. They were, of course, the castoff shoes of massa, ol missus, and the little massas and missus. House slaves could not help but think every once in a while to have a pair of new shoes that hadn't been shaped by ol massa's feet, how cute the chilluns would look in clothes their size and without patches. Even though the house slaves had shoes, clothes and the same food as ol massa, it was second rate, at best leftovers. Slavery would not allow the black man to exercise his rights as a father or husband. It completely destroyed his dignity be he house nigger or field slave.

### The Meetin-- Oops Funeral

One slave got up and told the others of their small victory. Wouldn't it be wonderful, he dreamed out loud, to run the plantation for ourselves. Why we would pay ol massa for his services, whatever they are, but most important we would all be paid. Just imagine, we would all buy shoes. We could all buy clothes. Besides some of us don't like chittlins anyway, so we could raise the food we like and sell the other for cash. We might even build a school so our children could attend. Maybe we could build a hospital and have doctors the same as ol massa rather than have the veterinarian treat us as he does the animals on the plantation. On on on this wise slave dreamed.

Some slaves were horrified at this crazy nigger talk. Surely, this slave was tetched in the head. This kind of talk would make it hard for all of us, some slaves thought. There's bound to be a lynching! the frightened slaves thought. After all, some field slaves thought, we have more than we ever had before. Once we only had core pone. This crazy nigger talk will make us lose our chittlins. Some petrified house slaves panicked. We have shoes, clothes and leftovers. So what if they are leavings, it is better than what those field slaves have.

Deep down in the minds of other slaves, they started to dream those forbidden dreams too. It would be nice to have a school. It is only right to be attended by a doctor rather than a vet. A man should be able to be father to his children, husband to his wife and make decisions about his life. Oh if only there was a way for those dreams to come true. If it could only be reality. If this wild dream was to turn into reality they would have to have a plan.

### The Plan

What if all the slaves got sick at the same time. Suppose they would get some terrible illness right at cotton picking time. Suppose they all got so sick the cotton would turn to seed and would

cause ol massa to lose a lot of money. Suppose they all got so weak, they just couldn't pull the cotton bags up and down the rows. Suppose the house slaves spent so much time in the quarters helping the vet care for the field hands that the big house got dirty, the seamstress couldn't sew ol missus dresses, she'd have to cook because the cook was the only one the vet would allow to help him in the quarters. The seamstress would have to substitute as cook, but all the white folks knew the seamstress couldn't cook, she'd always been kept busy making pretty clothes for ol missus and the little massas and missuses. The chamber maids couldn't cook because they have only been allowed to serve and pick up and clean up after all the white folks that lived on or visited the plantation.

If the plan went well it would throw the whole plantation in an uproar. Everything would be complete chaos.

One super-subservient slave ran all the way back to the plantation to tell ol massa. With news such as this ol massa would surely make him head house nigger, besides the head house nigger was getting old anyway. The massa needed a new house nigger. News of this value would surely guarantee him the job.

When the massa heard about the plan he laughed. Slaves could not think, they had to be told what to do so he ordered a sound beating for the foolish slave who would have him believe that his niggers were plotting against him. His were happy slaves, after all they were not getting chittlins with their pone.

Cotton picking time arrived. The seed of thought had been planted.

## America Is The Blackman's Battleground!

## Guinea-Bissau

doctor for every 100,000 Africans and outside Bissau there was only one hospital. Davidson describes the situation as he saw it in 1967, "During 1967 fifty nurses completed courses in Europe, most in the Soviet Union, as well as several doctors; there are now about one hundred nurses in all. In their liberated regions, the PAIGC had now installed six field hospitals, 120 clinics and had twenty-three mobile medical teams at work. A new hospital was being built in the Republic of Guinea for the treatment of severe orthopedic cases."

In the area of economic organization the leadership of the PAIGC maintains that "It is pointless to liberate a region if its population then remains without essential goods"

Davidson points out "Having smashed the Portuguese rural market the PAIGC clearly and urgently needed to

*Armed Struggle in Africa: With the Guerrillas in "Portuguese" Guinea, by Gerard Chaliand, Monthly Review Press, New York and London, 1969; \$5.50. Introduction by Basil Davidson Translated by David Rattray and Robert Leonhardt.*

provide at least a partial alternative . . . So the PAIGC began installing their own system. They began buying rice and other products from village producers at prices fixed slightly above those of the Portuguese thus eating into the portuguese system still persisting on the peripheries of urban centers -- and selling consumer goods (cottons, hoes kitchen ware, and so on) at prices fixed slightly below those of the Portuguese. They fixed these exchanges without money, and at values calculated for the needs of barter trade. To this end they began establishing a chain of "People's Store" . . .

Economic restructurization has had two aims: to carry on economic warfare, and to build a new marketing system in place of the Portuguese one "

The struggle being waged inside Guinea-Bissau should be seriously studied by African-american revolutionaries. The PAIGC is one of the most progressive and dynamic political parties on the African continent: it has successfully united the political and military struggle. Amilcar Cabral has pointed out "The political and military leadership of the struggle is one: the political leadership. . . Our fighters are defined as armed activists" African americans should know: where Guinea-Bissau is what the leading ideas of its vanguard Party the PAIGC are; what lessons if any does Guinea-Bissau offer the Black Liberation Struggle; and how was the PAIGC organized? Those of us who want the answers should read Gerard Chaliand's Armed Struggle in Africa and Basil Davidson's The Liberation of Guine. Guinea-Bissau is a moral example for Black america an example of a heroic endeavor, an example of what a people can do when organized and led by men who have decided to work for their people.

# Nigerian War: Some Historical Developments

The attempt by the Western dominated forces of imperialism, to prolong the division of Africa by using deceitful methods to keep African nations fighting among themselves is failing.

These methods have historically been successful for the western powers when dealing with forces that are serious about obtaining the basic human rights for their people, the right of self-determination.

Their age old game, of "little nigger killing little nigger" has been crushed by the forces led by the Nigerian's chief of state major general Yakubu Gowon. The people of Nigeria can begin to resolve some of their internal contradictions which have impeded their progress since it was organized into a federation in 1953.

There were three major contradictions within Nigeria that finally developed into the succession of so-called "Birfra" (primarily Ibos). led by Lt. Colonel Odumegwu Ojukwu. Tribal conflicts among the three major tribes, the Hausa-Fulani, the Yoruba, and the Ibo, basically involved an intense struggle for control of oil, economic trade, and political development of the country.

Minority tribes conflict with major tribes. In 1953 Britain divided the federation into three states with a total population of 60 million people (the largest population in Africa). The three major tribes were able to easily dominate the minority areas. In 1957 the minority tribes demanded that the British government re-structure the federation in order to create a more balanced government. But since it was to the advantage of the imperialist forces to continue to keep the government unbalanced, it allowed the northern region, inhabited primarily by the Hausa-Fulani tribe with its conservative policy to remain in control on the national level, the minority demands went to deaf ears.

Regardless of the various regional elements, ranging from the feudal and conservative elements of the bourgeois, to the progressive bourgeois and peasantry, alliances were made to promote their particular political interests.

Out of these alliances were formed the Nigerian national alliance representing the feudal and conservative forces, and the United progressive grand alliance representing the progressive bourgeois and the peasantry.

In the parliamentary election of 1964 the conservative forces were returned to power.

With little or no faith in the traditional political system there was but one road open; that of "coup d'etat", was that the Ibo tribe was able to become the dominate force in the politics of Nigeria, against the popular wishes of the people. The Ibo-dominated government abolished the federal constitution. This opened the door for another "coup d'etat". This time led by Gowon and his forces.

The new government decided to re-structure the nation into 12 states. This was rejected by Ojukwu and the Ibo tribe because this would take from their immediate sphere of control, the Ijaw, Calabra, and Ogoja lands, which possess the majority of the oil which by 1964 had become the largest export of Nigeria, therefore taking the economic control of the country out of the hands of the Ibos.

In 1967, so-called "Biafra" led by Ojukwu succeeded. Among its supporters were France, West Germany, Britain, and the United States.



NIGERIA'S YAKUBU GOWON

## Greetings From ZIMBABWE

LUSAKA, Zambia (LNS) -- Our vote for the most significant event of the decade just ended goes not to Neil Armstrong and the machines that put him on the moon's surface. Our vote goes to brother guerrillas in South Viet Nam who, by administering a humiliating defeat on American militarism, have helped in demonstrating the invincibility of People's Wars. We expect, as a result of Viet Nam, that those who have been spending billions of dollars developing machines and chemical poisons for "limited wars" have learned enough to dare try again during the next decade. This humiliating lesson applies to both the imperialist powers and resident colonialists in Southern Africa, where the already intensifying armed struggle will most certainly graduate into more fully fledged revolutions within the first half of the 1970's. And if the last decade belonged to the Asian guerrillas, the next will as sure as hell belong to the armed blacks of Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola, Namibia, Guinea-Bissau and South Africa.

But here the tempo and scope of our struggle and the quality of its ultimate victory cannot and must not be abandoned to chance or the unknown whims of so-called Providence.

As we enter a most crucial decade in the history of our Southern African sub-continent it is necessary that our objectives be spelled out clearly. For this, after all, is a people's struggle, not a platform for ideological diplomats. As such the people, the true heroes of this revolution, have a right to ask themselves the question: What after independence? And those who would seek refuge in militant racism ("We must have our country from the whitemen") must be exposed with courage for the opportunists they are, because of such stuff are born the wealthy black bwanas of the era of post independence. What after independence? is a question so crucial it can only be answered satisfactorily by policy: a policy capable of sustaining the confidence of the people in the worthiness of a protracted struggle; a policy that eliminates completely any possibility of fighting a bitter armed struggle only to lose the revolution to bureaucrats and other agents of capitalism (the so-called colonial elites).

Thus the problems of ideological orientation and disciplined organization will be confronting all of us in

### Imperialist Investment

It was in the interest of the U.S., France and Britain to support any element which lead toward a divided Nigeria. For so long as Nigeria stayed divided the imperialist nations were in no danger of losing their investments which for the United States amounts to 250-200 million dollars in Nigerian projects. The total for Britain, Japan, and France in private investments is estimated at 2 billion dollars.

Now that the Civil War is over the task of reconstructing the nation looks promising.

Will this new government be able to continue its economic growth? Will the Ibo tribe be able to spread out in the main stream of society? Most important will a truly revolutionary government moving toward socialism emerge to help unify Africa? If all goes well, Nigeria could turn out to be what its basic wealth always gave it a chance to be -- a leader in Africa's quest for unity.

our respective countries. We must face them and deal with both boldly rather than waste most of our time fussing about bureaucratic titles ("which ministry shall be mine after independence") in the safety of foreign capitals.

Let us enter the new year and the new decade with an iron determination to do better and achieve lasting victories in our individual countries before the first half of the decade is out.

A Happy and Most Revolutionary New Year!

### "NEW WINE IN NEW WINE SKINS"

by Rev. P. Tytus

This is a statement made by a revolutionary 19 centuries ago, which set into motion new thinking regarding man's relationship to himself, to his fellows and to his God. The saying is relevant for us today in that new ideas, new ideals, demand a flexible apparatus to channel them.

WCO's hiring of a new staff director, John Watson, and of his hiring of a skillful and committed staff has already produced a tremendous effect upon this federation of community organizations. New faces and familiar faces are showing up at board and committee meetings. And they are bringing skills and commitment needed for radical social change.

WCO is now struggling to become flexible enough to put in motion through concrete plans of action, the energies that are manifested. This could lead to an upsurge in the organization's activities, especially those activities that relate to getting on top of issues that affect the lives of its constituents.

Now if the future looks bright, it is from the frame of reference on looks. "I been down so long that down looks like up to me." However, it is a welcome relief to come to meetings and find that the time isn't completely used up in housekeeping matters, although there are certain financial needs that must receive some attention.

Yet, it is very clear that this federation of organizations will be as bright or as dark as the participating organizations and the community at large make it.

# Poverty in the CARRIBEAN

by Cooper

Jamaica, that beautiful caribbean island of over a million inhabitants located about 90 miles south of Cuba has been advertised for many years by various travel agencies in this country as... "a vacation wonderland . . . . . palm trees, coconuts mangos. . . . . a lush tropical paradise where the people are light hearted and gay . . . ." This image of Jamaica only attest to the media's effectiveness in the creation and perpetuation of illusions.

While in Jamaica, this reporter discussed the plight of Jamaica's people with a vacationing Afro-american dentist from Washington, D.C. He said that he had seen some "poverty on his way to the golf course", but he felt that "since the climate was warm it couldn't be too bad." It's not like in the great urban centers of the northern United States. where the climate is much colder, besides, he added, "these people have wild fruit like mangos cassavas, and bananas to eat, so there can't be any starvation." Then he gathered up his golf clubs and moved on.

I later had the pleasure of speaking with Mrs. Marcus Garvey, who lives in her modest home in Mona near the campus of the University of the West Indies. She was deeply concerned about the living conditions of the people and remarked about the total lack of sanitation facilities and the grossly inadequate diet of the people. Mrs. Garvey also said that the full responsibility for the neglect of the people's welfare can be placed at the door steps of Prime Minister Sherrer's ruling Jamaica Labor Party government. Sherrer has been accused even from conservative quarter, of favoring foreign money interest at the expense of his people.

In the ghetto region near Old Spanish Town road in Kingston, I saw people living in the worst imaginable squalor. People sleeping in dwellings which could hardly be called shacks. There were people sleeping on the streets as well. There were women and especially children with protruding stomachs, mucous dripping from their nostrils harding between their noses and upper lips. A brother that live there explained "People cannot live off mangos, and bananas. . . ." He raises rabbits and sells the 'herb' (pot) in order to feed his family.

Another brother said that he had been jailed last April for his political activity. While in jail, he said he was beaten by his questioners. He then took off his shirt and showed the scars resulting of the beatings.

Jamaica ranks first among the nations of the world in the number of persons in prison (130 per 100,000). It even has more than South Africa which has 41 per

100,000.) There were also reports of many other tortures carried out by the police.

There were no people among the masses of the poor in Jamaica who wore glasses. This was surprising to me since I rely upon glasses a great deal.

It would seem that all the conditions that motivate people to take revolutionary action exist in Jamaica today; gross unemployment, lack of educational facilities, "starvation", super poverty of the masses in the midst of the super affluence of a few, police brutality, racial and class conflict, and governmental suppression and neglect. From all indications to the fovernment is not a popular one and the people speak to each other of revolution. One taxi driver summed up the feeling of the people as we drove through Kingston. He said to me; "you see those luxurious houses up there on the side of those mountains. . . . . well, we call that area Beverly Hill. . . . . and when the revolution comes, we shall call it Beverly Level."

There are some efforts being made to organize the "sufferers" of Jamaica so that they may effectively cope with their situation. These attempts are met with immediate suppression by the state apparatus (the government). The Jamaican government has placed a ban on the distribution of "Black Power Literature" from the United States. The people are forbidden to read Muhammad Speaks, for instance. Governmental pressure was brought to bear against "Abeng", a revolutionary newspaper which attempted to articulate the plight of the "sufferer" in Kingston and on the rest of the island. Reliable sources indicate, however that after some re-organization "Abeng" will again be about the work of educating the masses. There is an embargo against the sale of certain records which are used as a means of education also.

Another blatant example of governmental suppression of progressive political elements in the country ocured last August when the passport of Robert Hill, a Black Jamaican Socialist leader was revoked. Mr. Hill was accused of making remarks "unfavorable to the government", at the Black Writer's Conference in Montreal in October of 1968.

Government suppression has increased continuously since the October 16, 1968 revolt which resulted from the deportation of Walter Rodney a Marxist professor teaching at the Mona Campus of the University of the West Indies. Several people were killed and scores

injured in that response by the people to Rodney's deportation. The revolt was put down by police and military troops armed with automatic weapons and heavily armored vehicles.

Many observers of contemporary Carribean politics believe that the contradictions are too many and too great for its present social order to endure much longer. There are many who believe that Cuba's example of a Carribean people effectively dealing with the realities of their wretched circumstances will be followed by other island states in that region. Few doubt that the masses of the Jamaican people will continue to tolerate the kind of vicious police suppression and degrading governmental neglect that is evident there today, much longer.

STATISTICS	
PRISON POPULATION per 100,000 of population	
COUNTRIES	TOTAL
JAMAICA	130
SOUTH AFRICA	41
UNITED STATES	10
UNITED KINGDOM	6.2
FRANCE	6.1

SEE "NEW YORK TIMES"  
JAN. 23rd. 1966  
Section 3.

A wall painting from the October 16, 1968 revolt in Kingston, Jamaica. This Wall painting stands today at the University of the West Indies. The Rastafari is a Religious Cult which was instrumental in that uprising.

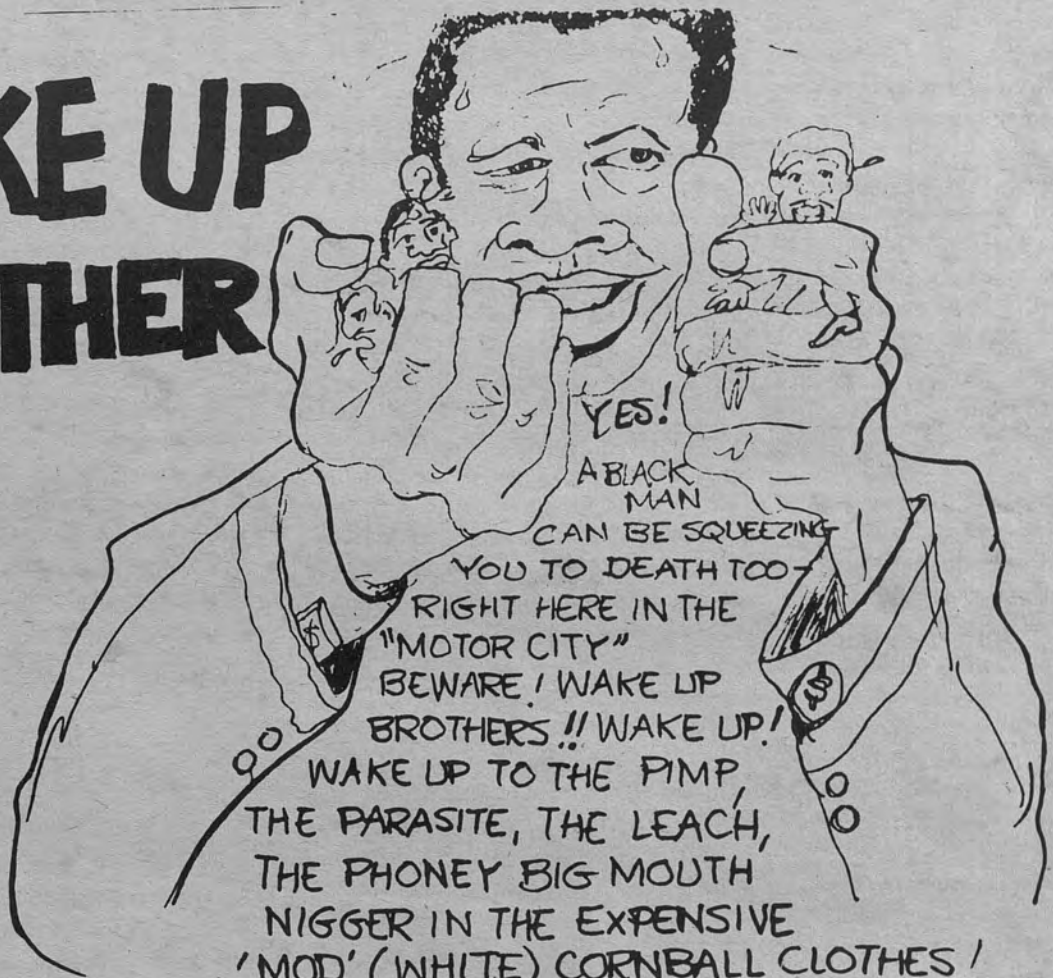


Mrs. Marcus Garvey in her home in Jamaica.

# RED

my page

## WAKE UP BROTHER



YES!  
 A BLACK MAN  
 CAN BE SQUEEZING  
 YOU TO DEATH TOO—  
 RIGHT HERE IN THE  
 "MOTOR CITY"  
 BEWARE! WAKE UP  
 BROTHERS!! WAKE UP!  
 WAKE UP TO THE PIMP,  
 THE PARASITE, THE LEACH,  
 THE PHONEY BIG MOUTH  
 NIGGER IN THE EXPENSIVE  
 'MOD' (WHITE) CORNBALL CLOTHES!  
 IT'S TIME WE STOPPED FIGHTING & TRICKING EACH  
 OTHER AND CONCENTRATED OUR NATURAL BLACK  
 POWER ON OUR REAL ENEMY!

YES SUH  
 MR. WHITE MAN  
 THIS IS THE FIRST  
 INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL  
 BANK, BUT WHY DO  
 YOU WANT TO  
 HOLD US UP!



SHUT UP NIGGER!  
 IT'S ALL OVER TOWN!  
 YOU LOVE US SO MUCH  
 AND DISTRUST YER OWN  
 PEOPLES, WE JUST KNEW  
 WE'D GET GOOD SERVICE  
 HERE, LIKE YOU ALL GIVE  
 US EVERYWHERE!

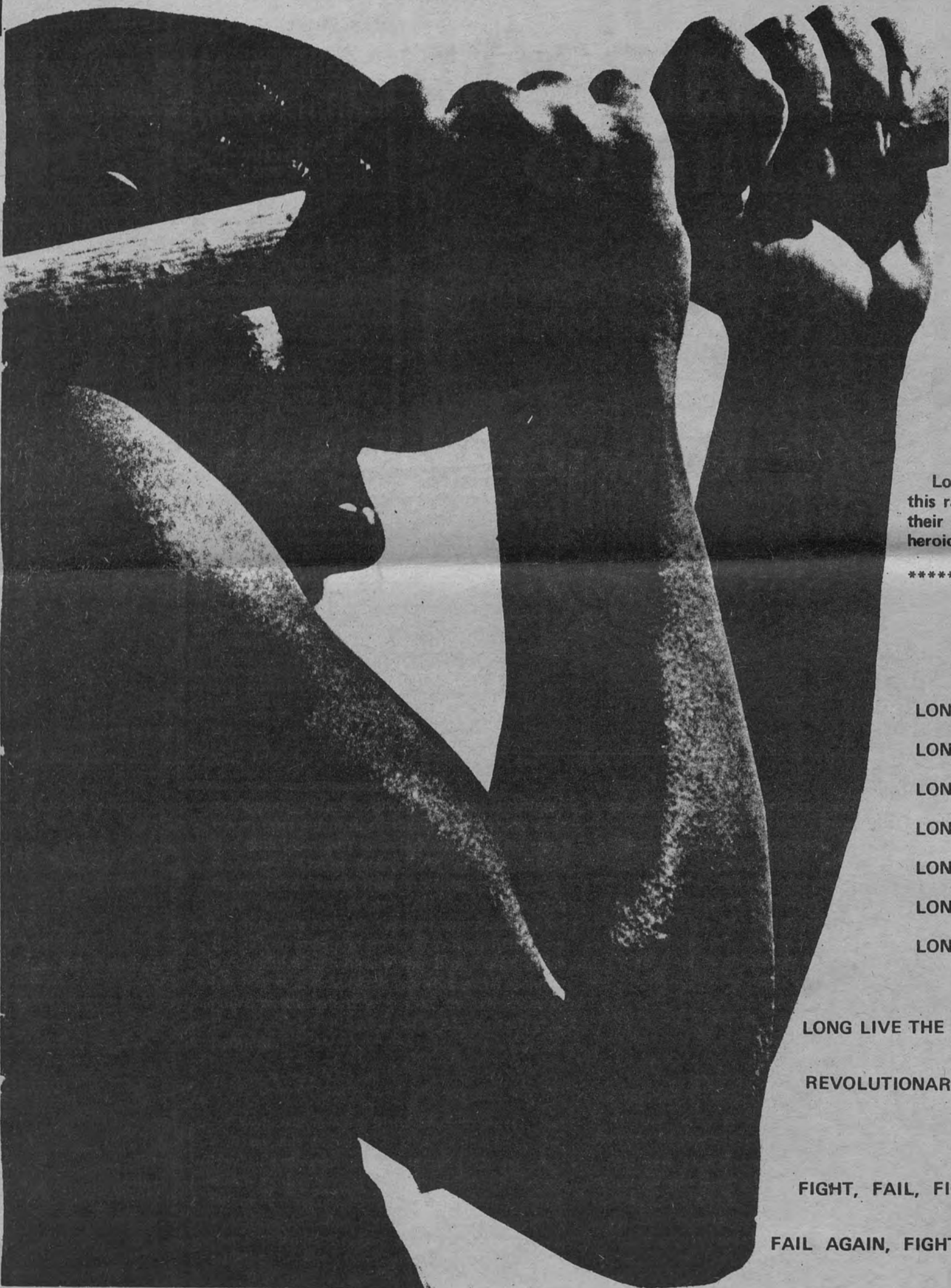


SHOOT  
 THE  
 NIGGER!  
 ANYBODY  
 WHO  
 HAS NO  
 RESPECT  
 IN THEIR OWN  
 DESERVES TO  
 CROAK!



BY RED

# JOIN the League of Revolutionary Black Workers



Long Live Black people in this racist land and death to their enemies. Long live the heroic black workers struggle.

\*\*\*\*\*

- LONG LIVE D.R.U.M.
- LONG LIVE F.R.U.M.
- LONG LIVE E.L.R.U.M.
- LONG LIVE M.A.R.U.M.
- LONG LIVE L.R.U.M.
- LONG LIVE J.A.R.U.M.
- LONG LIVE U.P.R.U.M.

LONG LIVE THE LEAGUE OF  
REVOLUTIONARY BLACK WORKERS

FIGHT, FAIL, FIGHT AGAIN

FAIL AGAIN, FIGHT ON TO VICTORY