

## "Conflict Strategy" In Africa

Refusing to face the facts and to concede the inevitability of change, the West lays the blame for everything that is happening in Africa at variance with its interest on the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries, claiming that these countries are pursuing a "Conflict strategy" in Africa. Hence the myths about "Soviet penetration" and about the socialist countries working to destabilize Africa and impeding the peaceful settlement of conflicts. Moreover, some politicians in effect lay claim to the right to wage armed struggle against the independent countries and progressive forces of the continent.

The fundamental difference between the approaches of the USSR and some Western powers to African developments is plain to see. The Soviet Union is opposed to policy which runs counter to the objective imperatives of historical development in Africa. We shall continue, as always, to support the forces fighting for national liberation and the peoples of the newly free countries who are waging a difficult struggle to uphold their independence and freedom, including their right to choose their own path of social development, and to ensure the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of their countries. In pursuing this policy the USSR is not prompted by any "ulterior motives," contrary to what Western propagandists maintain. As Leonid Brezhnev has said, in rendering assistance to peoples fighting for their freedom, the Soviet Union does not seek any advantages for itself, is not out to obtain concessions, does not strive for political domination or to acquire military bases.

There is another aspect of the matter that must be borne in mind. Some prominent leaders of NATO countries make a point of underscoring the dependence of the West's economy on wide access to African raw material resources. Moreover, the emphasis is placed on the growing importance of these resources for the economies of the Western countries, in particular the United States. But surely it is obvious that dependence on one or another raw material source cannot justify the use of gunboat diplomacy or armed intervention to gain control over such sources.

To maintain that Africa is an arena of rivalry between socialist and capitalist countries, and especially between the USSR and the U.S., is to be totally blind to the very substance of the policy of the Soviet Union. Suffice it to mention that in our country there are no transnational monopolies, which in the United States, for instance, as is admitted even in American quarters, often dictate their will to the State Department. What the Soviet Union is working for is the immediate granting to the peoples of southern Africa of their legitimate rights and the abolition of such political anomalies and social anachronisms as the racist regimes.

The Soviet Union has no "conflict strategy" in Africa. It is opposed to the arms race everywhere, Africa included. However, when it comes to newly liberated countries that have embarked on building a society free of exploitation, the Soviet Union, like the other socialist countries, helps them to repulse aggression and to build up their defense capability. The latest examples are Angola and Ethiopia, where Soviet and Cuban assistance foiled the aggressors' plans and compelled them to beat a retreat. It is not difficult to visualize what would have happened in Angola, for instance, had the Soviet Union and Cuba not come to its aid. As like as not, it would have been occupied by the South African army and shared the fate of Namibia, which was annexed by the racists after World War II.

The assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to Angola and Ethiopia and the national liberation movements in southern Africa was fully in accord with the United Nations Charter and the decisions of the world organization and other authoritative international forums. It serves the just cause of the liberation of the peoples from racist and colonial oppression and the defense of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states against encroachments from without. The Soviet people are rightly proud of this.

The attempts made to misrepresent the stand taken by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on African problems are primarily designed to justify the NATO countries policy of direct intervention in African affairs. There is no dearth of instances of such interference. Take, for instance, the intervention in Zaire, provocations engineered against Benin, Angola,

Zambia, Mozambique, and Botswana, the attempt to set up an "inter-African force" under NATO aegis, and the political maneuvers undertaken to save the racist regimes.

As we see it, it is imperative for all states whose efforts could lead to the removal of the conflict situation that has arisen in southern Africa to take effective action. To this end it is essential to steer a rational course toward the establishment of majority rule in Rhodesia and Namibia and abolition of apartheid in South Africa. This incidentally, would be in the best interests of the white population of these countries.

Distortion of the facts has never been a successful method in the conduct of international relations. The African continent should not be viewed through the colored spectacles of prejudice. For here, no more than anywhere else, is there an acceptable alternative to common sense and detente. In the interests of peace in Africa, it is imperative to put an end to imperialist intervention in its affairs, to respect its peoples inalienable right to independence.

As for the Soviet Union, it is ready to join efforts with all who subscribe to these principles.

## BACKGROUND ON BUSINESS

### Little Known Facts

You probably know, in a general way, a lot about Canada. But specifics—about Canada's most industrial and populous province? Did you know...

The Province of Ontario, bordering on four of the Great Lakes and Hudson and James Bays handles about 25 percent of all cargo loaded and unloaded in Canada.

Ontario accounts for close to half of Canadian investment income. The Province grew (gross product) at an average compound rate of 14.7 percent (1971-75).

The largest electrical utility in Canada, Ontario Hydro, is second in North America only to the TVA in dependable peak capacity and energy made available.

Ontario has one of the world's largest known re-

serves of uranium. Ontario Hydro is a world leader in the production of electricity from nuclear energy.



Ontario produces agricultural products with a gross value of \$2.5 billion, and manufactures over 80 percent of Canada's steel.

Including the University of Toronto, Canada's largest, there are 22 institutions of higher education in Ontario—the largest number in the nation.

# Across The Nation

News From Home Folks

*This feature is a news compilation from more than 100 black-owned and oriented newspapers across the nation. It deals with what blacks, who are all-too-often little recognized, are doing to promote full participation in American life by black Americans. It is thus a salute from all of our readers to unsung heroes... and is designed to be a challenge for all of us to keep on doing our very best.*

The Rochester, New York, *Communicade* tells of a Rochester resident who has "made it against the odds." The Job Corps may have much to atone for, in the minds of many black Americans; but the story told of Marion Walker certainly is not one. The *Communicade* reports:

A former Rochesterian whose life once followed a pattern of school dropout, odd jobs, and juvenile crime, has been inducted into the Job Corps Hall of Fame.

Marion Walker, a 1967 graduate of the Breckenridge, Kentucky, Job Corps Center, was selected for his outstanding academic achievements and for having co-authored a book, "Making It In College." The book is a step-by-step guide for a minority student who wishes to get a college degree.

He was inducted along with another black grad, Yvonne Epps Berry, in ceremonies in the office of Secretary of labor Ray Marshall in Washington, D.C. The Job Corps is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor.

As a member of the Job Corps, Walker became an exemplary worker, was elected president of the student council, and graduated in the radio/TV electronics field.

Upon graduation he obtained a job at the University of Rochester and was instru-

mental in getting several other Job Corps trainees placed in jobs at that university.

Walker received his B.A. in psychology at Rochester in 1973, and later earned his M.A., in the same field. He then enrolled in American University, Washington, D.C., and has completed course work for a doctorate in psychology.

His book was published in 1976 and has won wide acclaim in the field of counseling for minorities. Walker has recently accepted a position as assistant director of nonacademic activities at Cornell University, in Ithaca, N.Y.

He is the husband of singer Esther Satterfield.

A black "Lion's International" president? Black Siamese twins? The Long Island *Courier* tells of both in an impressive and praiseworthy way.

The *Courier* tells of Louis Squires, president of the Roosevelt, Long Island, chapter, Lion's International, District 20K-2, meeting with the Arthur and Glenda McCall family of Roosevelt, parents of Siamese twins Linda and Brenda.

The twins were recently separated, and the Roosevelt Lion's Club has set up a trust fund for the infants who were joined at the breastbone.

Congratulations to the *Courier*, a fine interracial paper, to the McCalls and to the Roosevelt, Long Island, Lion's International... from our readers across the nation.

The Charleston, South Carolina, *Chronicle's* Nathaniel Clay writes excitingly and challengingly of black excellence in sports. Our readers should reflect... and perhaps much deliciously... upon his insightful words:

Dealing with the obvious

superiority of Black athletes, a *Time* magazine sportswriter in last week's issue dove head-on into the whys and wherefores of the "phenomenon" is any observable fact in nature; an odd or notable thing.

Regarding sports, both major and minor, the 65 per cent in the National Football League, and the 19 per cent in major league baseball are not only "observable facts" but also truly "odd and notable" things.

Especially so in view of the fact that Blacks number only about 11 per cent of the total population. But, what explains this disproportionate number of Black superjocks?

As a young man in the Navy, many of the physiological differences" became quite apparent to me during my many covert shower-stall and latrine observations. I noticed that, on the average, Black sailors possessed skinnier calves and wrists, longer arms and legs, fleshier buttocks and less body hair.

Factors such as limited access to other professions, education and living conditions, undoubtedly, do partly explain why so many Blacks gravitate to sports and entertainment as their avenues of escape from the "Ghetto to Glory."

But the hesitancy on the part of many observers to concede that physiological differences may have stamped Blacks with a natural superiority in the world of fun and games, goes deeper than the "limited access" explanation; it goes, at bottom, to those strange little things reputed to be responsible for the transmission of hereditary traits.

These transmitted hereditary traits include not only physical, but mental characteristics as well. Thus any discussion of physiological racial differences inevitably evokes mention of alleged

mental differences, as well.

And this is where the Black cocktail intellectual loses his cool—and becomes discomfited. His disclosure, however, is quite unnecessary, for in every field of endeavor where Blacks have been given an equal chance—and even when they haven't, many have performed with distinction.

The Portland, Oregon, *Skanner* tells of the exemplary work of an area notable who should be seen for what he truly is, a bright shining light to our younger people throughout the nation.

The *Skanner* tells of a benefit concert for the North East Coalition, Inc., which Mr. Aszemar Glenn, award-winning performer in Seattle. His brief story is inspiring.

Mr. Glenn studied at Pacific University where he received a bachelor's degree in Fine Arts in 1973. He was the recipient of the 1973 State Award for Composition from the Oregon Music Teacher's Association, and among other accomplishments, has been the Assistant Choir Director for the nationally known Oregon Boys Choir, which was founded by Joseph L. Correa.

Mr. Glenn is currently the Choir Director for Hughes Memorial United Methodist Church.

Our readers may wish to send congratulatory messages and messages of encouragement to the papers which report happenings of interest or concern to us. Such messages may be sent to the publishers, editors or other persons by simply addressing them, using the name of the paper, c/o Black Resources, Inc., 410 Central ark West, PH C, New York, N.Y. 10025.