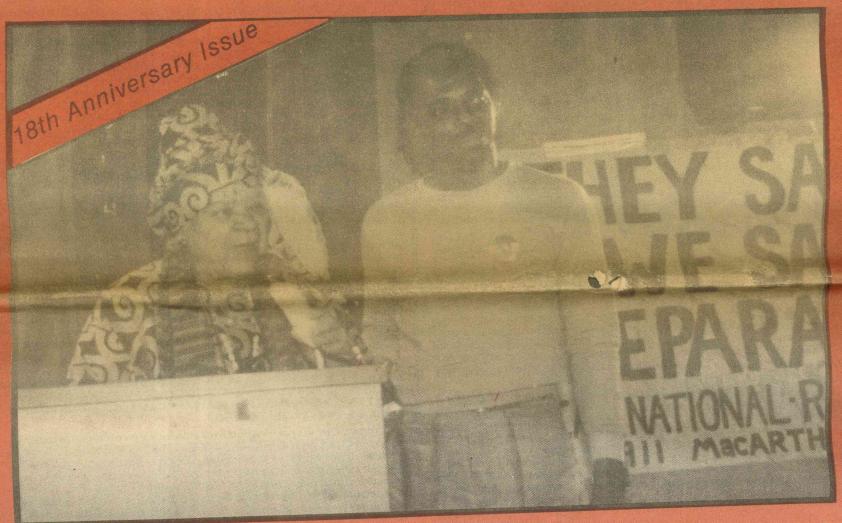


## Black Reparations Demand Pushed at World Court in Philadelphia November 15 - 16



"Now it is up to you all to get the Reparations. It is up to you to take the lead. I took it as far as I can go. I can't go any further. I've got to depend on you. I am with you 100 per cent."

— Queen Mother Moore

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## Fifth Session of World Court Broadens Demand For Reparations Now!

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — On November 15 and 16, African people from throughout the United States brought evidence and testimony of U.S. government crimes against black people before the Fifth Session of the World Tribunal on Reparations for Black People in the U.S.

Held on the campus of Temple University in Philadelphia, the Fifth Session of the World Tribunal was presented evidence and testimony of U.S. crimes against the domestically colonized black population in the U.S. Testimony was presented from Philadelphia; Indianapolis, Indiana; Pontiac, Michigan; Charlotte, North Carolina; New York City; Akron, Ohio; Birmingham, Alabama; Baltimore, Maryland; Atlanta, Georgia; Washington, D.C.; St. Petersburg and Jacksonville, Florida, and Camden, New Jersey.

This Fifth Session of the World Tribunal was the fourth consecutive one to be convened and sponsored by the African National Reparations Organization (ANRO). The First Tribunal held in Brooklyn, New York in 1982 was organized and convened by the African People's Socialist Party.

Serving on the international panel of judges at the Fifth Session were Chaminuka Mnombatha of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania-UN Mission; Ousainou Mbenga from Gambia, West Africa; and Serge Mukendi from the Workers and Peasants Party-Congo.

Peasants Party-Congo.

For the fifth consecutive year,
Omali Yeshitela, Chairman of the
APSP, served as the People's
Advocate.

Among the people to testify was Charlott Hill of Philadelphia. Sister Charlott told the Court of the May 13, 1985 bombing of the MOVE family which left at least 11 black people dead and an entire neighborhood by ed to the ground, and the subsequent cover-up by Mayor Wilson Goode's neo-colonial administration.

Charlott also told the Court how hospital authorities had stolen her newborn baby in 1983. Although her baby had been born healthy, 21 days after its birth hospital authorities told her her baby had died. But up til this day the hospital has refused to issue a death certificate or produce a body. Sister Charlott is still trying to find out what happened

Testimony was also brought forth concerning the case of Mumia Abu Jamal by Brother Jeffrey Pettaway who had come from New York on Mumia's request. Mumia is on Death Row in Pennsylvania after having been railroaded on charges that he shot and killed a Philadelphia cop.

Another Death Penalty case was also brought to the Court by Brother Musa Mwaafrika from Indianapolis who testified on the case of 15-year-old Paula Cooper who is on Death Row in Indiana, and the abuse she has suffered while in prison, including having been raped by prison guards.

Other important testimony was put forth by Sister Andito Siwatu from Baltimore, Maryland who testified on the colonial educational system and the terrible housing conditions in the black community there.

The testimonies of Abdul Hakim from Pontiac, Michigan concerning police and white citizen violence against black people; Obanion Gor-



Brother William Muhammad (at podium), Nation of Islam, Birmingham, Alabama gives moving testimony on behalf of black political prisoner Richard Mafundi Lake.

don of Camden, New Jersey; and Siebie Kambon from Atlanta, Georgia; and Maisha Raqeeb from Charlotte, North Carolina, all cities with black mayors, revealed the neo-colonial situation Africans are confronted with today throughout the U.S.

Brother Michael Ali from Jacksonville, Florida presented detailed testimony on the government's use of the interstate highways as military arteries to contain black communities thoughout the country.

One highlight of the Tribunal was the presentation by Queen Mother Moore, the 88-year old African woman who has fought for black reparations for most of her adult life.

Stating that "Now it is up to you all to get the Reparations. It is up to you to take the lead. I took it as far as I can go. I can't go any further. I've got to depend on you. I am with you 100 percent," Queen Mother Moore received a standing ovation as it was clear that the struggle for reparations was alive and well and would be carried on.

Another highlight was Carol Lake's solo vocal of "Freedom," an old movement song.

Carol along with Brother William Muhammad from the Nation of Islam in Birmingham, Alabama also presented to the Court the case of Richard Mafundi Lake, long-time black revolutionary being held in an Alabama prison on a life without possibility of parole sentence.

This Fifth Session of the World Tribunal on Reparations for Black People in the U.S. was truly an historic occasion.

This Tribunal made clear the fact that as the African National Reparations Organization matures, this Court more and more becomes the instrument of justice for black people in the U.S.

As People's Advocate, Omali Yeshitela stated in his closing remarks, "The enemies of our people will one day stand before *this court* and receive the justice long due them."

LONG LIVE ANRO! REPARATIONS NOW!





