

# Reviewing Chancellor Williams' 'Destruction'

By Amos Mar

CHICAGO—When we pick up this book by Chancellor Williams and find terms like pre-history in its beginning overview, we suspect that Chancellor Williams has been duped or he is an academic criminal. Any attempt to study the Destruction of Black Civilization, which does not recognize the role of gun powder, and European militarism in Africa, cannot be helpful to the Black reading public.

His central theme that North Africans, with the use of their culture set the Blacks up for European colonization is a popular lie that the European world pushes to further division among original people. Concepts that support this theme can be found in the most racist text, many of which Williams uses as a bibliography. He completely disregards Black anthropology and world art as a guide line for research.

Cassie European thinking guided Chancellor Williams to his conclusions. He found the symptoms of problems rather than the central problem itself. And in doing so, the relationships between the

North African and Middle Eastern with the people of the sub-Sahara was cited out of focus. Accounts of history tell us that skirmishes between North African states and sub-Sahara, found Arabs and Africans on both sides, did not last generations and were not used to completely subdue either civilization like the gun wars of the Europeans upon both.

A serious documentation of the nineteenth century would have presented us with another

**Continued:**

## Union battles wage freeze in N. Y.

do wholesale and retail handling of the nation's food. Government statistics show their average hourly wage is also well below the Bureau of Labor Statistics' minimum income figure.

One-and-a-half million food store workers average \$3.14 per hour. Poultry workers, 60 percent of whom are Black, average \$2.40 per hour.

The Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen's Union, which

picture than the one Chancellor Williams shows. From a well documented chapter on the Egyptian civilization, Chancellor Williams moves on through material that deals with the impact of Judaism, Christianity on African migrations. A chapter called the resurrection and the life which is written on the great nations of West Africa from the Ghanaian Empire to a scantily done analysis of the 19th century.

As in his further studies of

Central and East Africa, Williams spends more time discrediting Islamization than he does using it as a cultural study guide.

His claims that Islam helped the slavery of Black Africa is untrue because he used white text rather than accounts of non-whites academia and the truth.

Throughout this work he seems sensitive to white misrepresentation of African history. But after making these findings, Williams is not able to steer himself out of European territory.

If Persian Carthaginian, and North African civilization are white before the mass migrations of Europe and the Crusades, a great section of the Afro population of America would have to be considered Europeans also. Williams mentions this in his work but leaves it hanging in the air. If the most ebony Blacks are the innate enemies of other colored African people and Asians, the uniting of the African continent might be impossible.

In the last chapter called View from the Bridge, historian, Williams, steps completely outside to present us with a plan for the future. A plan which is soaked in paranoia and defeatism. "What then of the view from the bridge? The outlook is grim.

For the Black world there is no bright tomorrow. The Blacks may continue to live in their dream world of singing, dancing, marching, praying and hoping—for the white people, still masters of the world, are not about to yield." Such work as this can strengthen the popular naive chauvinism that polarize the non-white world in a state of decline.

represents 490,000 workers kept under wage controls, points out that its members are not responsible for increased food costs. "In the two year period that ended last fall, the average family's annual meat bill rose \$52.50," says the union's research director, James Wishart. "Of that \$52.50 increase, \$50.12 went to farmers and operators of gigantic feedlots. Increased wages made only a small portion of the remaining \$2.32 increase."

Other fight-back actions taken by 1199, which represents over 50,000 workers on the East Coast, was a telegram to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany asking him to call an emergency meeting, of all those unions whose members have been kept under mandatory wage controls, in order to discuss methods of ending those restrictions, and a drive to get Congressional action to end the discrimination against health field workers.