

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

MAR 18 1974

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

UNIV. OF VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

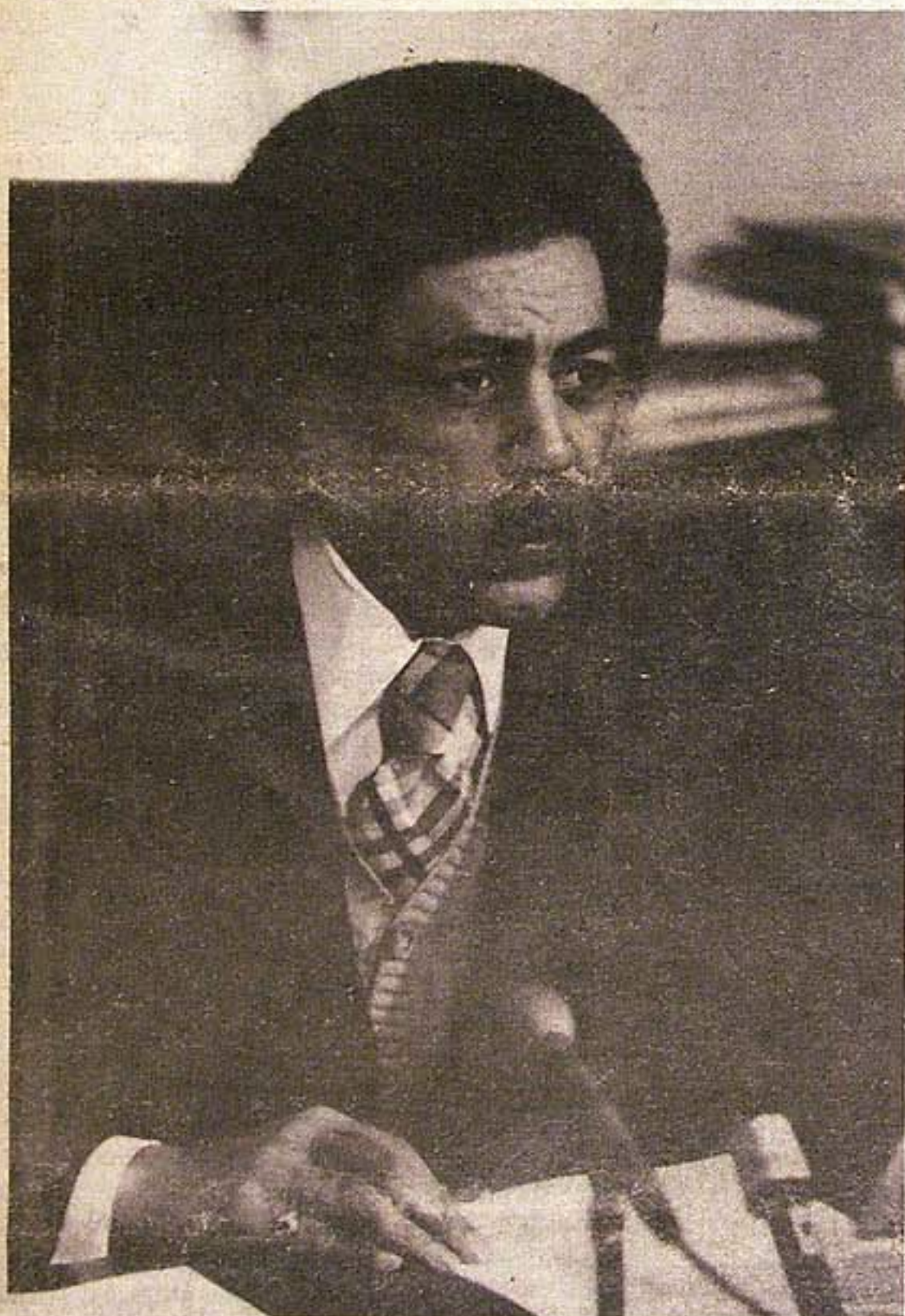
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Editorial

THE WATERGATE INDICTMENTS

On the instigation of Richard M. Nixon and with his blessing, the issuance of grand jury indictments against leaders of the Black Panther Party, Black activists and people's leaders of every variety, for acts of resistance to oppression and repression, were invariably treated by the establishment media as undeniable evidence of guilt and proof of evil crime.

Screaming headlines swept the country announcing the "victories" of the American system in apprehending and indicting "dangerous radicals", hell-bent on tearing down everything America stands for. Long before the cases came to trial, the defendants had been convicted of the most awful crimes in the columns of America's newspapers, on radio and TV and by administration spokesmen lauding the grand juries for "a job well done".

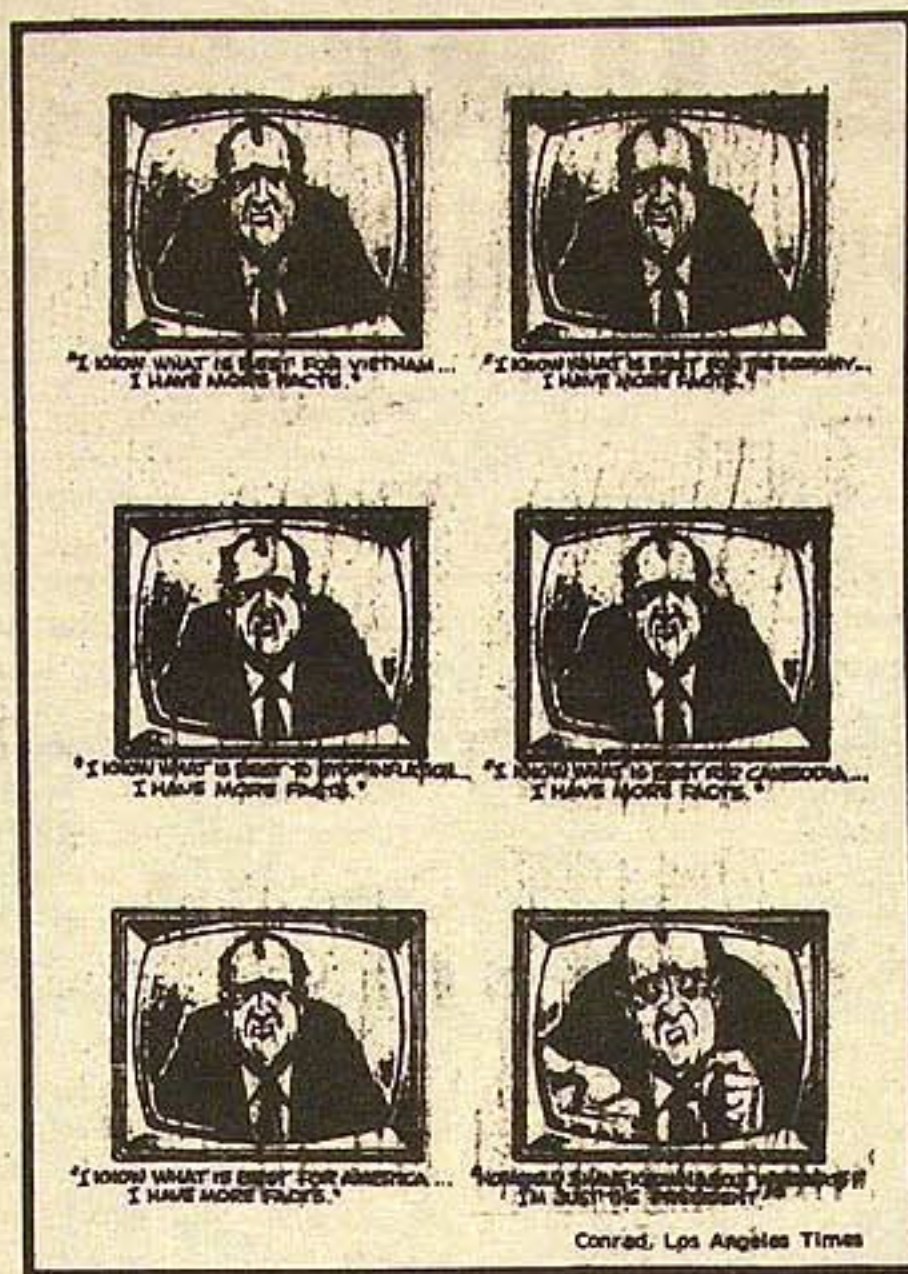
The great number of those indictments that never reached a court or failed to hold up in court for lack of evidence and a variety of other reasons were either ignored or relegated to back page bits or one shot reports, leaving the impression with the misinformed public that the indicted "criminals" were convicted and duly punished.

Now, both Nixon and the establishment media are compelled to attempt to undue their own handiwork. Thus, the appeals to the American public to remember that according to the American judicial system "a man is innocent until proven guilty" and "an indictment is not proof of guilt".

But those of us who followed the Watergate hearings — and that's most of the nation — are better informed on this case than we were on the many cases of innocent Black people and militant activists dragged before judge or jury behind front-page headlines and TV comment implying guilt.

We know these criminals are guilty. We've had access to mountains of evidence. It is too late to remind us of how the American judicial system works. The job has been done. Those who are in the dock today, yesterday helped create the atmosphere of which they are now the victims.

Indeed, as Malcolm X had occasion once to remind the nation: The chickens are coming home to roost. □



Letters to the Editor

Peace, my Brothers and Sisters,

I just had to see if you were still dealing for our nation as you have so beautifully done in the past. I am a sister who lives in Chicago and deals as best she can in a society such as this. I dealt with many, many Panther brothers in Chicago, yet through the course of time I lost contact with them. Many of them moved elsewhere.

Time is running out for ALL people and it is a must that we educate ourselves or get educated and disciplined and united so that we may survive. This is no laughing matter.

Young Blacks are just going crazy. This is a threat to our struggle. These young Brothers and Sisters are confused and frustrated (as the whole world is). But our future is placed in their hands. We must decide and act upon a plan so that our youth will be building our Black nation, not destroying.

Of course, this will bring about mass opposition, for we'd be going against the so-called White man's plans. But our people are going to come out on top no matter what they do to you or me. The wheels have started to turn, my beloved Brothers and Sisters. They can't stop us nor can they hinder us. Our place has been established for thousands of years.

Please, keep on dealing because there aren't many of us left and the need is great. Please write me back so that I can tell the Brothers and Sisters here you're still with us.

May the Creator of the Universe bless you!

Peace and Power,
Zakeejaw Nelson
Markham, Illinois

Dear Comrades,

It is more than a pleasure to have your weekly paper to enlighten me to the happenings in the Black communities and throughout the world. I hope and pray that the Panther paper will be an everlasting publication.

I've been receiving THE BLACK PANTHER for nearly three months now and I wish to continue to do so.

I've read and talked about the many wonderful things the Panthers are doing for the Black communities and Black people across the nation. I sincerely hope that courage and awareness will compel the Black man to continue to make a progressive step forward.

I hope to be sending small funds to the Panther Party soon.

Thank you.

All Power to the People,
Wade Ashford
Capron, Virginia

Editor,

If I was living out there in the Bay Area, and someone wanted to give me some food these people are demanding for the poor, I would not accept it. This is not the way for us Black people to go out and kidnap some one for food.

Bobby Seale had a good idea getting food together ourselves then distributing it to the poor. I met him when he was running for Mayor.

Sincerely,
John Hilon
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

COMMENT

"REPUBLICANS BLOCK IMPEACHMENT INQUIRY"

Syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, a sharp newsman with a keen eye for political corruption, has long been a staunch critic of the Nixon administration. In his comment reprinted below, he yanks the covers off Republican attempts to sabotage Nixon's impeachment.

Republicans on the House Judiciary Committee are trying quietly to obstruct the inquiry into the impeachment of President Nixon.

They have put on a public show of complaining that the Democrats are dragging out the inquiry. Individual Republicans have issued angry statements, calling for the Democrats to impeach the President or get off his back.

But sources privy to the backroom maneuvering report that secret instructions have been given to the deputy GOP counsel, 32-year-old Sam Garrison, to impede the impeachment proceedings.

Young Garrison, a former Spiro Agnew aide, is a tough, partisan conservative. On paper, he is supposed to play second fiddle to minority counsel Albert Jenner, a distinguished Chicago attorney. But our sources say that Jenner is a figurehead and that many of the GOP members deal directly with Garrison.

Garrison has told close associates that he was hired specifically to obstruct the investigation. These were the instructions, he confided, of the committee's senior Republican, Representative Edward Hutchinson (Rep.-Mich.).

As Garrison recounted it, he was supposed to give the impression of cooperation but, at the same time, he was expected to impede the inquiry. Hutchinson had also directed him, said Garrison, to react negatively to all Democratic proposals and never to initiate any action of his own.

Hutchinson vehemently denied ever having issued any such instructions, declaring that "not one bit of it is true." Garrison, citing committee policy, refused to speak with us.

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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U.S. Congressman RONALD V. DELLUMS

GUYTON INQUIRY OPENS

(Oakland, Calif.) - On Tuesday, February 26, close to four months since the tragedy occurred, Alameda County Grand Jury began its second—and hopefully more responsive—inquiry into the shooting death of 14-year-old Tyrone Guyton. Tyrone was murdered last November 1 by three White Emeryville policemen.

D.A. Lowell Jensen remained tightlipped on the nature of the "new evidence" which forced the grand jury reopening. It is understood, however, that it was the results of the state crime lab test which proved conclusively that Tyrone had not fired a gun on the evening of his death, contradicting the claim made by the police. Jensen did announce that the entire case would be re-heard.

In early December, the grand jury first refused to indict the policemen claiming there was "no proof" of their having committed a crime. Since then, D.A. Jensen has stubbornly refused to prosecute the policemen despite a sharply-worded message from Superior Court Judge Lionel Wilson and a flood of telegrams.

DELLUMS TO RUN FOR THIRD TERM

(Oakland, Calif.) - Independent, fighting Black Congressman Ronald V. Dellums, member of the U.S. House of Representatives from California's Eighth District, announced his decision to run for re-election for a third term last Friday.

Before a crowded press conference in his Oakland offices, Congressman Dellums read a powerful, six-page prepared statement explaining his decision. He then freely and fully answered reporters' questions. It was a warm and friendly press that applauded the tall, suave Congressman and stayed around afterwards to congratulate him on his decision.

The full text of Congressman Dellums' statement follows:

"I would like to welcome everyone here this morning. It is an occasion which, for a Congressman, happens all too often — the occasion of having to make up his mind as to whether he wants to run again, and the occasion of announcing it publicly and officially. The diabolical gentleman who wrote the two-year Congressional term into the Constitution either hated incumbent officeholders, or was the first exorcist to operate openly and publicly, to whose benefit I would not want to speculate at this time.

"The occasion of having to run again does give one an opportunity to reflect on what this job means, and why a sane individual would want to continue

to keep up with its pressures and wrestle with its frustrations. I believe that one of the things, perhaps one of the most important, is the unique opportunity of representing a district such as the former seventh, and now eighth, congressional district.

"I came to Congress as a person who said that the struggle for peace — in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world — would be at the very top of my priorities. It may sound strange to some of you gathered here, but the struggle for peace is not an easy one in the United States Congress.

"The struggle for the other virtues and ideals that this district sent me to fight for — equality, humanity, integrity in government, economic and social opportunity for every man, woman, and child, of every race, creed, and religion — none of these ideals is easy to fight for in the United States Congress. From my first day in the Congress, I have run into visitors, lobbyists, and bills which offered very serious, and often very attractive compromises to these principles.

IDEALS

"I like to think that my ability to hold out for these ideals in the face of attempted embarrassments and humiliations, in the face of weakened and lost friendships, in the face of personal and professional pressures that you could not imagine — I like to think that this ability, while obviously having to do with something inside myself, has something to do with those of you in this room, and those thousands of constituents who make up the congressional district I represent.

"Many times after a difficult vote, such as the vote to defeat anti-school busing amendments, or against the United States violating the United Nations' sanctions against Rhodesian chrome, or the vote against the override of the bill to grant unconstitutional war - making powers to the President, or the vote against the 2.2 billion dollar arms bill to Israel, I was approached by many of my liberal and conservative colleagues who said: 'Ron, I wish I could have cast that vote, because I think you were right. But I just couldn't do it. It would have been political suicide.'

"Political suicide, and political survival, are terms that have CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

MISTRIAL DECLARED IN YVONNE GOLDEN CASE

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A mistrial was declared last week in the case of Black school teacher Yvonne Golden, who had been charged with inciting to riot at a January 8 Board of Education meeting. The charge arose out of Ms. Golden's forceful protest at the presence of uniformed members of the American Nazi Party at the board meeting.

Municipal Court Judge George E. Maloney ordered the mistrial on grounds that the jurors overheard defense and prosecution arguments in the judges chambers. However, the previous day, Ms. Golden's defense counsel, longtime progressive lawyer Vincent Hallinan and his son Terence Hallinan, had demanded dismissal of the charges on grounds that the assistant district attorney, Thomas Cray, had not presented the case he promised in his opening statement when he abruptly announced he would call no more witnesses.

COMMUNITY PROTEST

A community-wide protest had followed the announcement that Ms. Golden would face charges of inciting to riot. The protest centered around the assertion that the presence of the swastika-wearing Nazis was inciteful and that charges brought against Ms. Golden were persecution against her for her forthright demand that the Nazis be ordered to leave the chambers.

Ms. Golden's attorney insist that she cannot be re-tried on the same charge. However, in a statement following announce-

ment of the mistrial, Ms. Golden said that she is convinced that the prosecution will attempt to seek new charges on which to try her. Judge Maloney set Tuesday March 5 for a hearing on a prosecution motion for a new trial.

During the four days of the trial, each hearing was observed by a packed courtroom of supporters. One observer who attended each day's hearings told this reporter that she was sure the judge and the prosecution were determined to convict Ms. Golden.

Particular citizen anger arose from the fact that despite evidence in the hands of the defense counsel for Ms. Golden that the Nazi's had struck the first blow in the confrontation with members of the audience, only members of the audience were arrested and charged by the police. Not one member of the Nazi group was either arrested or charged.

The disturbance arose at the school board meeting which was to discuss plans for the integration of San Francisco schools. In a pre-arranged move, the group of 13 Nazis simultaneously removed outer clothing revealing armbands containing swastikas. This incensed members of the audience who immediately began demanding removal of the Nazi group.

In the melee that followed, policemen intervened, roughing up and arresting ten protestors, who are currently awaiting trial on various charges. □

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

THIRD WORLD WOMEN TO HOLD CELEBRATION

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Third World Women's Committee to Celebrate International Women's Day will hold its celebration this year on March 10 at the Community Learning Center here. Beginning at 2:00p.m., at 6118 E. 14th Street, the celebration will focus on the goals and principles developed by the committee.

"The contributions of women to the struggles of our people; everyday women, not the superstars and giants who are often created by the media and not by

the people", will be recognized, says a press release announcing the celebration.

Johnnie Tillman, a national organizer of the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO), will be the major speaker. She will talk about the ways in which women have organized to raise issues to the American people and wage successful battles to improve the conditions—especially in the areas of child care and job training—of welfare recipients.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PRISONER FACES FALSE CHARGES

(Concord, New Hampshire) - An inmate of the New Hampshire State Prison is being charged with having assaulted two prison guards when, in fact, it was they who had assaulted him. He may spend ten to twenty additional years in prison and twelve months in segregation because of the incident.

Brother John Yancey, because he is proud, intelligent and Black, has faced more than the usual amount of harassment both in and out of prison. When eight guards, led by Captain LaValle, a racist, approached John Yancey's cell and told him to back up to the bars to be handcuffed, he refused. It was 8:30 p.m., an hour after nightlock, and an extremely unusual time to remove prisoners from their cells.

Brother Yancey asked why he was being taken to the segregation unit without prior notice and why he was being picked for discipline.

The guards answered him with a dose of chemical mace sprayed in his face followed by an extended beating. He was then taken to segregation.

It was only the next day that Yancey found out that he had been removed from the mainline prison population because he allegedly spit in the direction of Captain LaValle and was on a tier at a forbidden time.

The prison administration may give John Yancey twelve months in segregation and the state is



Defiant prisoners face the worse treatment.

charging him with assault upon two of the guards who beat him while he was blinded with mace. He may have to serve up to twenty additional years in these counts. John has neither a lawyer nor money for one.

All of the prisoners in New Hampshire state prison have to deal with petty disciplinary charges and harassment. The worst is saved for those like John Yancey. Since he entered prison, he has spent over half of his time in isolation or segregation blocks. Usually the charges were false, as in this case, or for offenses so petty that most guards would have ignored them had not John Yancey been the man they suspected as being responsible.

The John Yancey Defense Committee and the New England Prisoner's Association are doing all they can with their limited resources to publicize this case and preserve justice. The committee can be contacted at Box 321, Littleton, N.H. 03561. □

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

MARCH 10

2 - 6 p.m.

Speakers:

JOHNNIE TILLMAN
Nat'l Welfare Rights Organization

MY LOK

Union of Vietnamese in the U.S.

Cultural Performers:

JOANNE MIYAMOTO
of "Chris and Joanne"

Food of Many Cultures

Photographic Display

Skit Songs

CHILD CARE PROVIDED

The Community Learning Center
61 ave & E. 14 st. Oakland

Other speakers will include successful women organizers. Among them will be My Lok from the Union of Vietnamese in the U.S., who will "show that we have friends and allies everywhere".

Through cultural presentations, various ethnic foods and other aspects of the program, the committee will acknowledge women's participation, past and present, in the world-wide struggle for a new society. People of all ages and background are invited to join in the celebration.

International Women's Day, March 8, is a holiday which celebrates working women's resistance to their oppression. "In our case, that oppression is racial as well as economic", the committee said.

STRUGGLE

"The committee realizes that the woman's struggle is an integral part of our people's struggle for justice and equality...We realize that the fundamental changes that are needed in our own lives as mothers and workers cannot be fully accomplished until the entire society has changed", they said.

International Women's Day developed out of the labor struggles of American workers in the tradition of May Day (International Workers Day).

March 8 commemorates two events. The first was in 1857, when women from the garment and textile industry marched from their poor New York City neighborhood to an affluent one nearby, to protest inhumane work conditions.

The second event occurred in 1908, when thousands of women from the needle trades in New York marched for better working conditions, shorter hours, laws against child labor and the formation of a union. □



CELEBRATION



"Until We're Free"

A powerful, yet tender and important new album by Elaine Brown. The songs on the album weave a beautiful tapestry of protest against the quality of life for Black Americans. Listeners will find themselves engulfed in a flow of emotion as Elaine's melodic voice works its magic. Once you have heard "Until We're Free", you will understand why Huey P. Newton says: "A consuming talent, a total dedication and a proven commitment are combined in Elaine Brown, making her the first, genuine People's Artist America has produced."

To Purchase This Album, Send \$3.75 Cash Or Moneyorder To: Central Distribution, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621. Also Available At Major Record Stores Near You.

SONGS WRITTEN AND PERFORMED BY ELAINE BROWN

Album produced and distributed by MOTOWN RECORD CORP.

BOBBY SEALE: "THERE IS NO DROPPING OUT OF THE SYSTEM"

The month of February was Black History Month and quite naturally Brother Bobby Seale was a busy man. Last year's People's Candidate for Mayor of Oakland, Bobby usually spent some time during his many speaking engagements last month explaining away media distortions concerning why he ran for political office and why running for political office is not contradictory to the philosophy and goals of the Black Panther Party.

The following article, Part I of a speech Bobby gave before a large, enthusiastic audience at the University of North Carolina

in Chapel Hill, N.C., presents Bobby's own views on his recent mayoralty campaign in Oakland. Sometimes amusing, sometimes biting and always very involved and concerned, Brother Bobby Seale gets down to the "nitty gritty" of what this system is all about.

Part I follows:

"Thank you for inviting me here. Huey P. Newton, the leader of the Black Panther Party, Ericka Huggins, who was on trial with me in Connecticut, Elaine Brown, who ran with me for city office in Oakland last year, and many of the community people who have worked with this organization asked me to say to you that they send their very human, revolutionary love.

"With that, I guess I can proceed to try and break a few things down about the Party, about the history of the Black Panther Party (because there is much distortion about it), the history of the Black liberation struggle and the present status of the Black liberation struggle in this country. I think it is necessary to do this because the mass media too many times deliberately, willfully and maliciously distorts what Black liberation is about; deliberately, willfully and maliciously they have distorted what the history of the Party is about.

PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

"When my campaign was evolving the mass media did not accurately reflect what that People's Campaign was about. For instance, the mass media didn't tell you that, when I ran for political office it wasn't new for Black Panther Party members to run for political office. I ran for a State Assembly seat in 1968. I had my name on the ballot. Huey P. Newton ran for 7th Congressional District in 1968, and he put his name on the ballot. We have supported numerous other candidates in earlier years.

"In fact, the founding of the Black Panther Party, the original vision that Huey and I had, was in the process of organizing people and trying to unify people around concrete programs and trying to build a liberation framework. One major aspect of that organizing is to support candidates and to run candidates for political offices because of the existing corruption on the state, local and federal levels and in other

of government through this country; because political elections, are interrelated and interconnected with capitalism and the racism that is rampant not only in this country but throughout the world.

"Huey P. Newton, the leader of the Black Panther Party — who is also known as the chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party — and I teamed up before the Black Panther Party was started. Huey and I knew each other for 3 or 4 years and really began to run around together and hang together about 1 1/2 years prior to the Black Panther Party being founded. We were just two average young Black brothers from the community, off the block so to speak, one without trades and skills, the other with trades and skills.

HUMAN BEINGS

"The press doesn't reflect the fact that we are human beings. The press doesn't tell you that I like to cook, that I like to burn pork chops and smother them down with black eye peas and corn bread and rice. They don't tell you that. Its only been lately, within the last few years, that people found out that I had a family and wife and children.

"We're just human beings, like anyone else, who became concerned about the plight of Black people as our knowledge developed about the oppression of people throughout the world, Black people in Africa, the peoples of Asia and Latin America.

"The Black Panther Party was founded in 1966 and it was founded for a number of different reasons. The Black Panther Party is not a racist, sexist, sectarian type of organization. It never has been a sectarian type of organization because from almost the very inception of the Party we have participated in all forms of different working coalitions with other organizations and groups in the community.

"The Black Panther Party has evolved out of the Black community. It evolved because of the oppression that Black people were suffering. The Black Panther Party would not have existed had it not been for Gabriel Prosser who, in 1800, led a rebellion during that period of slavery. It would not have existed had it not been for Denmark Vessey and Nat Turner. It would not have existed if it had not been for Dr.



Brother BOBBY SEALE

Martin Luther King and Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and many others. It would not have existed if it had not been for the N.A.A.C.P., Marcus Garvey and many others. If there had not been the oppressive situation, maybe the Black Panther Party would not have evolved.

"We would analyze many things in those early days, when the Party was just founded. We would analyze two of the greatest orators and organizers of the masses of Black people in this country, Malcolm X and Martin Luther King. Those people really influenced us and gave us the impetus to start us to move.

"The fact that Black people were being brutalized; the fact that Black people were without decent housing; the fact that Black people were without clothing and education and preventative medical health care; the fact that Black people were without control of the institutions in the community that affect their lives; the fact that we were without these things meant that we were without real People's Power. We were and are without any real 'democracy' — government of the people, by the people and for the people in this country.

"These are the things that started us off. Not only us, but Gabriel Prosser, Nat Turner and Denmark Vessey as well. These are the things that caused 68,000 Black men to fight in the Civil War between 1863 to 1865. The reason: Black people were being oppressed, humanity was being denied.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

PETITION DRIVE LAUNCHED FOR S.Q. 6

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A petition drive has been launched on behalf of the San Quentin Six by their defense committee, demanding that the state Court of Appeals uphold the recent unprecedented court dismissal of the indictments against the defendants of a variety of murder and conspiracy charges. The San Quentin Six are six Black and Brown prisoners indicted in 1971 in connection with the events surrounding the assassination of Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson by San Quentin prison guards.

In a historic decision, Judge Vernon Stall dismissed the indictments against the Six in January on grounds that the Marin County grand jury which indicted them systematically excluded Black, Latin American, young and working class people and also that it was not representative of the population of Marin County.

The defense committee plans to distribute the petition throughout the San Francisco Bay Area and anywhere in the country upon request. (All those wishing to obtain copies of the petition may write: San Quentin Six Defense Committee, 3169 16th Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94103.)

BOBBY SEALE: "THERE IS NO DROPPING OUT..."

CONTINUED FROM LAST PAGE

"The fact is that there were corrupt people, that there are lazy, racist oligarchs exploiting people. They had been doing it in the past and are still doing it and have no intention stopping. The fact that we still have some people who come on the T.V. set and talk to you about, 'I just want to make this one point perfectly clear', is the reason that we are moving and people have a Black liberation movement."

"I'm saying that we have to relate to what is happening in this world, what is happening to humanity. When some jive, ignorant newsman talks about, 'Bobby Seale has now turned into a moderate, liberal candidate working within the system', they are just trying to distort the real meaning and the real objectives of the Black Panther Party. They let you know, 'Bobby Seale is now working within the system', but they didn't tell you that we said that we were going to run candidates for political office years ago. They didn't tell you about the history of it. We were talking about electing candidates who had internalized the philosophy of people's struggle. As far as electoral politics goes, as far as representing the people's real basic desires and needs, many publically elected officials lack the internalization — heart, mind and soul — of the philosophy of people's struggle. I'm not saying all our problems are going to be answered via the electoral process. No, no, no, I am not saying that. What I am saying is this:

"There are those who are running around saying that they are dropping out of the system. I had some White hippie friends running around talking about they were dropping out of the system — 'Bobby, man, I'm dropping out of the system. Later for the system, man. The Water-gate mess has got it going man, I'm going to blow me a joint and I'm going to drop out of the system'. And maybe a brother or someone will come up and say 'Bobby, I ain't got nothing to do



Planning 1831 slave uprising, NAT TURNER [above, center] outlines plans at secret meeting in woods.

with the system and the system ain't got nothing to do with me'. We have to understand the totality of what the system is — we have to get down to the nitty-gritty of what the system really is.

You talk about capitalism and what is happening here in this country and other capitalistic countries. But it is not the total system. You talk about racism and you may see the 'interrelatedness of racism and exploitative capitalism. But racism in itself is not the total system.

"If there is exploitation then it comes from private property, the capitalist corporate power structure, its interests and the manipulation and control of politics. But, if there is exploitation, then someone must be getting exploited. So, therefore, the people who are getting exploited are interrelated and interconnected with this system.

"If there is racism being perpetrated, not only in this country but throughout the world against poor, oppressed peoples of color, then somebody must be receiving the boot end of that racism. Therefore, the people who are receiving the boot end of that racism must be interconnected with that system. I am saying that capitalism and racism, those two major aspects, have not been transformed out of the system.

"Let's get down to what this system is. Let's deal with people who are talking about running for political office so that you can gain insight into why I ran for office.

"People thought that the Black Panther Party was supposed to be working outside the system but I just tried to explain to you that everything is interrelated and interconnected.

"When you look around the face of this earth and the face of this world, you start looking at

the communities throughout the world. Communities are interconnected and interrelated nowadays too. The revolutionary struggle in this country is not going to take the same character and it's not going to be exactly the same as the struggle that went down in Russia in 1917. It's not going to be exactly the same as the people's liberation struggles in China or Cuba. It's not going to be exactly the same as the many liberation struggles that are going down in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It's not going to be exactly the same. No, it is not. The particulars are different.

"I mean look, even if you want to do it mathematically, the application of the principle of addition will tell you that if you applied the principle of addition to different particulars you are going to come up with two different kinds of sums. Right?

"In China, Russia, Cuba and all those places where people's liberation struggles took place, those were underdeveloped countries. The particulars over there are different than the particulars in this country.

"In China, the people's liberation struggle there was against capitalism and the particular form of landlord exploitation that was rampant in that land for so many years. But the particulars over here are different because racism is rampant here. This country is overdeveloped where other countries are underdeveloped. This is the wealthiest, most technologically developed society in the world and the biggest group of fascist, capitalistic warmongers around the world are in the U.S.

"In 1917, when the Russian people's revolution took place, you didn't see all the modern forms of technology and transportation and communications. But they do exist nowadays. I don't care if you

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BLACK HISTORY

MARCH, 1741

A series of suspicious fires combined with rumors of a slave conspiracy ignited the flames of general alarm and widespread hysteria throughout New York City, during March and April, 1741. Mob violence led to the murder of 31 Black slaves and the death of five Whites.

MARCH 5, 1770

Crispus Attucks, a former slave, was the first colonial killed by British soldiers in the Boston Massacre on March 5, 1770. "From that moment", said Daniel Webster, "may we date the severance from the British Empire", and the beginning of the armed revolution that created the U.S.A.

MARCH 9, 1820

The "Mayflower of Liberia" arrived in Sierra Leone on March 9, 1820, filled with 86 Black ex-slaves and freemen returning to their homeland — Africa.

MARCH 6, 1857

The infamous Dred Scott decision was handed by the U.S. Supreme Court on March 6, 1857, upholding the "right" to capture runaway slaves, permitting the practice of slavery in all federal territories and denying citizenship to Black people outside the slave-holding states.

MARCH 3, 1865

Unwilling to give Black people "40 acres and two mules" and full citizenship rights following the Civil War, the U.S. Congress created the Freedman's Bureau and chartered the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Bank on March 3, 1865. Lasting less than 10 years, the bank collapsed on June 29, 1874, with over \$3,000,000 in Black people's deposits.

MARCH 10, 1913

The legendary Harriet Tubman, "Black Moses" to the over 300 slaves she led out of bondage in 19 separate trips to the South prior to the Civil War, died in Auburn, N.Y., on March 10, 1913.

SECOND HEARST FOOD GIVEAWAY

PEACEFUL

(Oakland, Calif.) - Despite a chorus of racist allegations led by California Governor Ronald Reagan and continuing confusion and delays, long lines of hungry poor people again turned out for last week's food giveaway.

Unlike the previous Friday's distribution which was marked by insensitivity, poor coordination and police violence, Tuesday's giveaway went fairly smoothly. An estimated 20,000 to 25,000 bags of groceries were passed out.

Chief responsibility for the improvement of the so-called People in Need (PIN) program clearly lies in the increased input by various community groups. Concern for the need to avoid giving the police an excuse for harassing or abusing those who lined up for the free food was evident.

In the aftermath of the bungled Friday, February 22 giveaway, close to 50 people were arrested in East Oakland in what appeared to be a planned wave of police violence. Charges against those arrested included: disturbing the peace; inciting to riot; resisting arrest; interfering with police officers and felonious assault upon a moving vehicle with a deadly weapon. Bail ranged from \$2,500 to \$10,000 bonds.

At least one charge of police brutality has already been filed. A ten block area along East 14th Street was subjected to the police siege.

The concern and commitment by both the PIN volunteers and the community was especially significant on Tuesday because others, particularly Gov. Ronald Reagan and the PIN directors,

BLACK PANTHER PARTY ORGANIZES COMMUNITY CONTROL OF POLICE DRIVE IN DALLAS

(Dallas, Texas) - The Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party is organizing Community Survival Committees throughout the city to form the groundwork for its recently launched campaign for community control of police. The Chapter is holding a series of community meetings in various sections of the Black community of Dallas as the major organizing thrust of the campaign. The drive to control police violence grew out of the recent upsurge of police brutality, harassment and false arrests of Black residents here.

The Free Legal Assistance and Education Clinic operated by the Black Panther Party here has been kept busy assisting the many Black citizens who fall victim to the bullets, clubs and whimsical arrests of the notorious Dallas Police Department. The Clinic helps those arrested secure their constitutional right to an attorney appointed immediately after they are taken into custody.

The Clinic also aids these victims by filing a court motion demanding that all persons arrested be granted their constitutionally guaranteed right to have an attorney appointed and an examining trial held before a defendant is indicted. This procedure is only followed in Texas when granted by the court, constituting a gross denial of the right to counsel and a fair trial as required by the Constitution of the United States.

The Dallas Police Department has tried to halt the Community Control of Police Campaign by publicly villifying the recently formed Chapter of the Black Panther Party, claiming that a "Black organization" is behind a recent rash of murder-robberies in the city. This plan failed to implicate the Party because of the immediate action of a number of organizations and people of the Dallas Black community who met two days later. The group issued a public statement condemning the unsupported and malicious



Dallas Mayor Pro Tem GEORGE ALLEN at meeting of Black leaders. Brother FRED BELL in background.

"theory" that the recent killings of five store clerks were committed by one "Black gang".

They also strongly condemned the actions of Police Chief Dan Byrd, who referred to unknown suspects in the case as "those bastards". The group of Black leaders and citizens at the meeting demanded and received a front page apology in the *Dallas Times-Herald*, the newspaper which printed the slanderous "Black organization" accusation in screaming headlines across the front page. This strong community protest foiled efforts by Dallas police to fabricate an excuse to attack the Black Panther Party here and other organizations in the Black community.

At the first community meeting held by the Chapter in West Dallas, where police concentrate their intimidation, fifteen people volunteered to form the initial core of a Community Survival Committee for their area.

The Community Survival Committees are strategically helping victims of police violence file documented complaints against the police department in order to establish a legally recorded pattern.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

COP KILLS NARC

(Houston, Texas) - Patrolman Glen E. Thyssen never expected that he was killing another policeman when he kicked in a public bathroom door and shot one of the surprised occupants.

GUNSHOT

Thyssen came to the scene because of a report of a gunshot being fired in a tavern bathroom. The shot, unknown to Thyssen, had been fired by undercover federal Drug Enforcement Administration Officer F.G. Dodd, when he entered the rest room and found two men had knocked his partner down and were stabbing him in the face.

Dodd and his partner, Officer Rodney Morgan, had the two suspects under control when Thyssen kicked the door in. Officer Morgan, already hurt and shaken by the stabbing attack, spun around only to be met by a bullet from Thyssen's revolver.

"We're police", Dodd screamed vainly as the slain officer hit the floor.

"Goddamn it, why didn't you say so?", Thyssen replied.

The district fire chief, L.O. Martin, who happened to be in the bar and witnessed the shooting, reported that neither officer had a chance to speak before the fatal shot was fired.

U.S. PLEDGES "SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY" IN LATIN AMERICA

(Mexico City, Mexico) - In a fourteen-page declaration which climaxed three days of talks between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and foreign ministers from twenty-four Latin American and Caribbean nations, the U.S. accepted "a special responsibility" in hemispheric development and pledged to maintain present aid levels.



California Governor RONALD REAGAN.

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LEAVENWORTH PRISONERS FIGHT DEHUMANIZING BODY SEARCH

(Kansas City, Mo.) - Seven Leavenworth prison inmates were arraigned before U.S. District Court Judge Arthur Stanley on February 22 in Leavenworth, Kansas. The seven have refused to submit to rectal searches. The rectal search, or "finger wave" as described by the inmates, is performed against their will on inmates held in solitary at Leavenworth.

This development grows out of expanding prisoner resistance to violations of inmates' human and constitutional rights following the prison rebellion of July 31, 1973, when large portions of the prison were destroyed by fire. Prison authorities are illegally holding 26 men in solitary confinement for that rebellion which ended with an agreement with the warden that no reprisals would be taken and the prisoners' grievances would be acted upon.

Three Black prison-inmates — Odell Bennett, Alf Hill and Alfred Jasper — have been charged with mutiny, kidnapping, assault and murder in connection with the rebellion. On February 8, 27 indictments were handed down.

HUNGER STRIKE

Odell Bennett appeared involuntarily at the Federal Magistrate Court in Leavenworth on February 13, on a legal action brought by his attorney. Bennett has been on a hunger strike in protest against the inhumane conditions he and the others are being held in solitary confinement for more than two months.

The hearing was an attempt by the defense to secure the transfer of Bennett to a medical facility. This is the "normal" Bureau of Prison policy which states: "When it has been determined that an inmate is on a hunger strike, he shall immediately be admitted to the hospital as an administrative admission." The Warden has ruled that Bennett is not on a hunger strike.

Bennett was not present when the hearings began. Earlier that morning prison guards had subjected him to yet another forced, sadistic rectal search. Following this, Bennett refused to get dressed, charging his human rights had been violated.

At the same court hearing, defendant inmate Jesse Lopez was observed to have facial



Brother ALF HILL being carried to a court appearance at the Federal Magistrate Court, Leavenworth, Kansas, February 13, protesting a rectal search.

lacerations and a swollen and discolored arm as a result of a forced rectal search conducted by prison guards. Bennett, Lopez and Alf Hill appeared involuntarily and had to be carried into the courtroom. They are protesting against the illegal charges in violation of the agreement which ended the July 31 rebellion.

Recently, Leavenworth Brother William Hurst put it this way: "In the words of Che Guevara, 'we are not going to submit to injustice to get justice.'" In explaining why he has gone on a hunger strike, Bennett recently declared: "My determination to be treated as a human is greater than my appetite." □

PRISONERS HOLD POLITICAL CONCERT

(Huntingdon, Pa.) - During the Christmas season, prisoners at Huntingdon State Prison in central Pennsylvania are allowed a Christmas concert. Usually this means entertainment by a barbershop quartet that one of the prison guards is in.

This year, however, a group of prisoners got together and asked if they could put together a concert themselves. The administration agreed. What they got was perhaps a surprise.

"PEOPLE'S CONCERT"

The prisoners retitled the event a "People's Concert" and brought in such political singers as: Barbara Dane and the New World Rollers; Brenda Woodrum, a singer and a member of Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) from Cincinnati and folk singer Larry Valenti from Columbus. There were also a couple of speeches by members of VVAW/WSO. Six hundred of the 700 man prison (which is

approximately half Black and half White) came to the concert.

Attica and VVAW/WSO buttons and newspapers were passed out, though they were soon confiscated by guards.

Charley Joe Pernasilice, who is charged with first degree murder for his part in the Attica rebellion, sang a song he wrote called "Soledad Brother", which he dedicated to the men in segregation. At that point prison officials started moving people out. Prisoners moved extra slowly so they could get to hear the whole song, and raised their clenched fists.

"It was a concert with a hell of a political message and a call for unity among our imprisoned brothers", wrote one prisoner.

In fact, worried prison officials scheduled another concert—at the cost of \$1,000—complete with go-go dancers and a drooling DJ.

(We thank *Liberation News Service* for the information contained in this article.) □

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

NEW DEATH BILL?

(Washington, D.C.) - The Senate Judiciary Committee (the same group that must recommend impeachment proceedings) has approved a Nixon-backed bill to restore the death penalty. The bill would impose a mandatory death sentence, under federal law, for treason, espionage, murder, kidnapping, and aircraft-hijacking when death results. The bill was written to overcome a 1972 Supreme Court decision which held that the death penalty, as applied under most federal and state laws, is unconstitutional.

LT. CALLEY FREE

(Columbus, Ga.) - Lieutenant William Calley, the convicted murderer of at least 30 civilian Vietnamese men, women and children at My Lai, South Vietnam, has been released from imprisonment in his plush rented apartment which had all the conveniences of home, including his girlfriend. U.S. District Judge Robert Elliot ordered Calley's release on personal bond of \$1,000 declaring that Calley presented "no danger to himself or others" — unless you're Vietnamese, the judge should have added.

"SOCIOPATHS"?

(San Francisco, Calif.) - "The change in these men... well, it was rather dramatic", said Dr. Lewis Lindner in explaining the behavior of prison inmates on which he had tested a drug. Speaking before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Lindner said daily doses of Tofranil produced a marked decline in "anti-social behavior" among the prisoners. "We continue to hope this approach will have the same impact on the treatment of chronic sociopaths as it has had for the treatment of hyperactive youngsters", he added.

HALT AIRPORT X-RAYS

(Washington, D.C.) - U.S. District Judge Barrington D. Parker has ordered a halt to the use of X-ray machines to examine luggage at airports across the country. The judge said X-ray machines could not be used at airports again until it is determined that they will not harm the environment.

BLACK AIRMAN CHARGED

(Colorado Springs, Colorado) - Following a Black airman's attempt to bring charges against six security police at Ent Air Force Base here, the staff judge advocate's office ordered him to be court-martialed.

Airman First Class Charles Beamon submitted six charges against the police to the Inspector General's office on December 15. The charges were: violation of civil rights; harassment; physical brutality; unlawful arrest; making insulting and racist remarks, and sadistic handling under arrest.

Brother Beamon leveled the charges as a result of a December 11 incident in which six White members of the Security Police Unit forced him to stop his car and one cop commanded, "Nigger, get out of the goddamned car."

After police dragged Brother Beamon from the car and forced him to spread his legs and arms against the car, several of Beamon's friends drove up. When they protested the policemen's inhuman treatment of Brother Beamon, the cops tried to provoke an incident by pushing and brutalizing him even more.

After smashing Brother Beamon's face into the pavement and stomping the back of his neck until he choked, the police handcuffed him and threw him into the police van. In the van, policewoman Janet Poole told him, "Blacks shouldn't be in the Air Force anyway, they don't know how to act in a decent society".

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21



Black airman discusses grievances with commanding officer.

**REGISTER
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CHICAGO MAYOR DALEY APPOINTS CORRUPT POLICE CHIEF

(Chicago, Illinois) - This city is rocking as a result of recent scandals in the police department. The latest jolt came with the mayor's appointment of corrupt, brutal Acting Superintendent of Police James M. Rochford to the post of Superintendent. Because of his selection of Rochford who is hated in the large Black, Latin and poor communities, Mayor Richard Daley has seriously threatened his own future political life.

A coalition of Third World community groups, the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Police Board, several community police reform groups and even Chicago's conservative daily newspapers are opposed to Rochford's appointment. His long police record and those of other men under his command leaves him with no support throughout most of the city.

Four months ago, former Police Superintendent James Conlisk was forced to resign when the entire 16,000-man Chicago Police department was exposed as racist, sadistic and corrupt by an independent investigation. Since then, Rochford has presided over the still ongoing corruption investigation. Despite the indictment of 60 lower-ranking police officers on extortion charges, Rochford has done nothing to halt the rampant corruption in the topmost levels of the police command.

Rochford was the Deputy Superintendent between 1967 and late 1973, in the district where the extortion of tavern owners operation first shattered headlines. When asked about this Rochford said, "Well, I was in a key posi-



JAMES ROCHFORD [center, in white helmet], new Chicago police superintendent, in action during 1968 police riot in his city.

tion. Some of the criminal acts, I suppose, were under my control. If I had knowledge of that, I would have moved to eliminate this."

Rochford was First Commander for the April, 1968, campaign to put down the Black rebellion in Chicago following the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King. Nine Black people were killed as a result of the shoot-to-kill order that Mayor Daley gave to the police.

Rochford was the commanding officer for the policemen who charged into crowds swinging their nightsticks and who marched onto demonstrators' campsites chanting, "Kill, Kill, Kill", during the 1968 Democratic National Convention. He was, in his own words, responsible for the "deployment, the tactics and the conduct of all police officers".

Rochford also led a search for two suspects through the entire massive, Cabrini-Green Housing Project. The search resulted in many beatings and cruelties as

well as destruction and theft of property by police.

Black Chicago assemblyman Ralph Metcalf, once a strong supporter of Mayor Daley, has called the new superintendent's appointment "totally unacceptable". Metcalf has had to withdraw his support from the Daley machine because of mounting community pressure. "You will be hard pressed to go into any home in the Black ghetto and not find at least one member of that household who either feels that they have been abused verbally and physically by some member of the police force or has first-hand information of such an incident", Metcalf told Conlisk.

Black Chicagoans run six times as much chance of being killed as White citizens, according to statistics gathered by the coalition of citizens groups, and 37% of the people killed by the police died in circumstances of "police misconduct".

Recent lie detector tests given to high-ranking police officials by the police department resulted in over a fifth of the top command failing.

....
(We thank the *Guardian* for the information in this article.) □

WOMAN GETS 2,500 YEARS

(Houston, Texas) - 22-year-old Alberta Ann Wilson was sentenced to 2,500 years in prison recently for her role as an accomplice in a robbery-shooting two years ago. Judge Garth Bates was angered because two men were wounded by a shotgun blast fired for no reason by one of her partners.

BLACKS WIN JOB BIAS MONIES

(Beaumont, Texas) - Black and female workers at a paper factory in Evandale, Texas, have won a major federal court decision which requires that Eastex, Inc., pay them \$325,000 for being victims of job discrimination.

The decision was handed down in U.S. District Court in Beaumont, resolving a suit against Eastex and three unions.

The suit was filed a year ago by the Justice Department because of the company's blatant discrimination against Black and female workers. The manufacturer had refused to transfer and

promote them on an equal basis with White male workers.

The decree orders Eastex, which employs about 1,100 workers, to pay \$257,000 in back pay to 83 women and 54 Black people who are present or former employees. Another \$67,200 must be paid in bonuses to 56 women to transfer to other lines of work.

The company is also required to hire a certain quota of women and Black workers and to modify its discriminatory seniority systems to allow transfers without loss of seniority rights or reduction in pay. □

FARAH WORKERS WIN UNION RECOGNITION

"STRIKERS TO BE REHIRED"

(New York, N.Y.) - Nearly 2,000 striking workers of the Farah Manufacturing Company have won their 21-month old battle against the company with the announcement of a settlement recognizing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America as the bargaining agent for employees of the Texas pants firm.

The company, which is a leading world producer of men's trousers and slacks, was forced to recognize the union and rehire the strikers after Amalgamated Clothing Workers informed Farah that the union had signed up a majority, 67 percent, of the workers and a nationwide boycott and support campaign.

Following verification of this figure by Fred Farah, mayor of El Paso, who acted as an impartial third party in the negotiation, the company agreed to settle. A joint statement by the union and Farah read, "Pending litigation on both sides the strike will be called off, and an agreement has been reached on the rehiring of strikers".

On May 2, 1972, the predominantly Mexican-American women workers walked out in a protest over denial of union representation. William Farah, company president, had replaced the strikers with other workers from a large group of unemployed Mexican-Americans in the area.

In addition to the fact that Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America signed up a vast majority of the employees, union sources said that two other factors which brought the agreement about were: (1) a recent, sharply worded decision against the company by the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), (2) the union's intention and ability to continue the strike and boycott indefinitely.

The NLRB ruling charged the Farah company with "lawlessness" and ordered the strikers rehired and recognition of union representation at Farah plants.

William Farah, who stubbornly refused to meet the workers' demands until forced to do so, grudgingly said that the settlement was "not my decision, it's a process of law". □

Most of the striking Farah workers were Chicano women who sought union recognition and better working conditions.



SHAH OF IRAN: U.S. IMPORTING MORE OIL THAN BEFORE BOYCOTT

(Teheran, Iran) - A recent statement by the Shah of Iran that the U.S. is importing more oil now than before the Arab oil embargo has added more evidence to the position that the fuel shortage is the product of the oil companies continuing drive for high profits. The Shah was speaking in a television interview here last week.

The Shah's statement came amid claims by U.S. oil men that oil consumption must be cut even more sharply this spring than it was this winter or the country may have to face gasoline rationing.

Evidence of increased oil imports by the U.S. after the start of the oil embargo was contained in a *London Financial Times* article on December 27. The article carried a statement by U.S. energy chief William E. Simon that there was

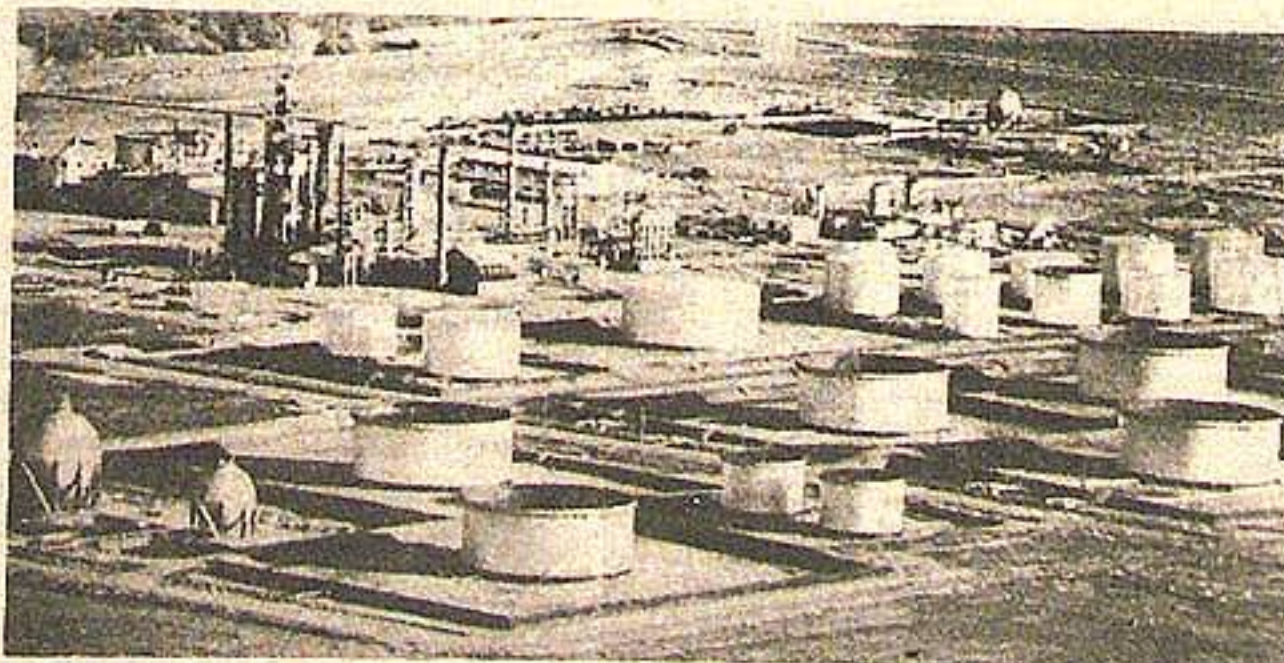
a leakage in the Arab embargo of 700,000 barrels a day to the U.S. during the three month period ending December 17.

Additional evidence of U.S. oil imports was contained in the trade publication *Oil and Gas Journal* which showed U.S. oil imports in the last quarter of last year had increased 32 percent over 1972. The Arab oil embargo cut off shipments to the U.S. last October.

STATISTICS

The Iranian government based its information on articles published by American publications, statements made by a number of leading American figures and statistics from various highly reliable U.S. sources.

The Federal Energy Office in Washington, D.C., confirmed that oil imports were up in the last month of 1973. □



Reserves, storage, profits, tax treatment — the public asks whom to believe.

INSIDE OUT

"BLACK JESUS"

[EDITOR'S NOTE: In view of the concerted effort by the mass media and others to translate Black and poor people's desires for free food into "aiding and abetting lawlessness" and hunger into "undignified", we hesitate to criticize the activities of any Black and poor people who might abuse the community through the People in Need food program. As Bobby Seale said last week, "Hungry people are desperate people". Yet, we would be negligent in our obligation to the community if we did not print the following information.]

(Oakland, Calif.) - Early into last Tuesday's People in Need (PIN) food giveaway, Curtis Baker, alias "Black Jesus" began to distinguish himself.

Designated as the person in charge of the West Oakland distribution site, Curtis would walk up and down the long line of people shouting "niggers" and "You motherfuckers, get in line."

A little later, while on one of his "inspections", he leaned over to "rap" to a sister standing in line. Disgusted, the sister turned aside.

When the sister stepped up to receive her groceries, Curtis said to her, "You been here before". The sister, shocked, answered, "You're lying". Enraged, Curtis started pushing the sister, hit her in the face, kicked her, and in a wild frenzy, reached under his belt pulled out his masculinity substitute, a gun, screaming, "Bitch, don't you know who I am. I'll blow you away."

After all the food was distributed, Curtis obviously wanted more action; the star without his floodlight might not be noticed. So, in an act of clear provocation, Curtis told some people standing around, empty-handed and angry, that there was some food stored across the street. As the people pushed across the street, Curtis called the police to report a crime and, upon the arrival of four to six police cars, arbitrarily fingered two brothers for "breaking and entering". Only the strong and vocal indignation of the many people who spotted what Curtis Baker was doing prevented the brothers from going to jail.

**REGISTER
TO
VOTE**

IN SEARCH OF COMMON GROUND

CONVERSATIONS WITH ERIK H. ERIKSON
AND HUEY P. NEWTON

The closing remarks of the conversation between Black Panther Party leader Huey P. Newton, psychoanalyst and Harvard professor, Erik H. Erikson and a group of Yale students in February, 1971, concern technological development and man's place or identity in the ever changing society. Next week, we will begin the Oakland conversations which took place in April, 1971. Both sessions are recorded in the recently published book, *In Search of Common Ground*.

QUESTION: The question was raised several times yesterday and again today about whether the Panthers have been operating over the past few years more by political intuition or more by the

ideology which has been described here. I suppose the answer to that has to be that you need both in order to get off the ground: you need political intuition, obviously, to get some sense of how to proceed, and, once started, you need an ideology to enable people to understand what you are doing.

NEWTON: Political science, not intuition. We have always had an ideology and have always attempted to practice our theory. We studied the situation from the very start we had a program from the very start.

QUESTION: All right. But the ideology as you have spelled it out seems to me less relevant once you leave the stage where victims are actively resisting oppression and enter the stage of universal consciousness. Do you see what I mean? I am not sure that your ideology is nearly as useful in offering a blueprint for arriving at the future stage as it has been for getting out of the stage we are in. It seems to me this is what people mean when they keep asking you: Where do we go from here? The usefulness of your ideology is that it mobilizes an enormous amount of human energy against a rather rigid structure and a rather fixed set of situations. But we are not going to need that so much anymore, because...

NEWTON: The Vietnamese don't need it?

FUTURE

QUESTION: Now wait a minute. I'm talking about the future, the way the future is going to emerge. We have set up a system, a technological system, which rests on science and which determines the kinds of interconnectedness that we will have to deal with. In the long run, we are going to have to manage an enormously complicated plant. And this creates a different situation from the one in which we have lived as men for five thousand years. We are all involved with a large, complex technical system which we have got to manage somehow or it will get out of control. And I guess what I miss in your ideology is some way of defining the new institutions, the new ideas, that will enable us to control that evolution. So my first question is: How are we going to manage the plant? Have you been thinking about that?

Air travel, which has made the world smaller, has challenged everyone's identity.



NEWTON: Oh, yes. We are definitely thinking about it.

QUESTION: And then my second question is for Mr. Erikson. If we evolve into a kind of interconnectedness where people have to give up some of their separate interests, their sense of difference, aren't we going to need a new kind of person? We are going to have to give up some of ourselves in order to reach accommodation, it seems to me, and this will involve us in some kind of struggle to maintain our identity while reconciling our differences with others. Or, to put it another way, how can we retain shreds of identity in a rapidly changing system when we are constantly asked to accommodate to others at the same time we are managing that huge plant?

ERIKSON: Well, I am not sure I entirely understand what you mean. Where our identity is in shreds, there is a bad situation however you look at it. Yet, as you indicate, it might be necessary for us to realize the impossibility of ever achieving an identity as fully formed, as static, as secure, as could be done (or so it now seems) in past periods. This, in fact, is probably the reason why we, in our time, have begun to become so self-conscious about identity processes. There could even be a kind of evolutionary adaption in such clinical awareness, for perceptive clinicians may learn to recognize in the dominant neurotic disturbances of the age a shift in psychosocial processes. This adds awareness (at first often painful and anxiety provoking) to the dominant conflicts of an age, and I think you stated well some of the sacrifices of a secure and even superior sense of identity which

we have to allow in order to give more people a chance to have some kind of identity at all. But that does not mean that our identities are in shreds, not yet; for identity formation can adapt itself to multiple demands. While it is true that some basic design is formed in adolescence, such a design need not—and should not—foreclose all variations for once and for all. Identity development, while given a decisive direction in adolescence, never really ends; and it is quite possible in principle that rapid changes in technology and culture can count on some adaptiveness of identity throughout life—that is, if appropriate social forms are invented which create leeway through new forms of association and cooperation.

AMERICAN IDENTITY

And here, you see, what so many of us deplore—the open-endedness of the American identity—may, in fact, be a great contribution to a more universal identity fit for a world-wide technology. For that very reason, American identity must now undergo a crisis, for, in becoming universal, it must also realize its historical limitations. Unlimited possibilities, as we now know, can land you in unforeseen dead ends—real dead ends. This is really hard for the American people to accept; it undermines the whole ethos of work and success. It feels, in fact, like a defeat, and the self-misdeed man becomes sulky and angry. If we only had leaders who could convince our people that to have the insight and the guts to recognize the limitations of one's destiny, now that would be victory!

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

"Jail is an odd place to find freedom, but that was the place I first found mine"

Huey P. Newton

With power and passion, the co-founder of the Black Panther Party tells his life story. Here is the dynamic account of the making of a revolutionary. Boyhood amid a deeply religious and loving family. Adolescence as thief, hustler, ghetto-survivor. Murder trial for the death of a policeman—a cause celebre that inspired the militant cry "Free Huey." Conviction. Imprisonment. And final exoneration. Huey P. Newton's autobiography in a most moving sense is a testament to the black American's pain and dilemma in the 1970s. —Publishers Weekly

24 pages of photographs \$8.95

To purchase this book, send \$8.95 in cash or money order to: Central Distribution, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621. Also available by Huey P. Newton: To Die For The People. \$1.95.

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich

SEVEN OF NIXON'S INNER CIRCLE INDICTED

CHARGED WITH PERJURY, FRAUD, CONSPIRACY TO OBSTRUCT JUSTICE

(Washington, D.C.) - It sounded as though the most notorious organized crime giants in history were finally being brought to justice. The unusually long list of charges was specific and detailed, as though the grand jury that developed it had for many years been hearing and collecting the evidence. Seven men, all former high officials in the Nixon administration or in his 1972 re-election committee, were indicted. Never before has U.S. history been rocked by such an indictment, such a scandal.

These seven ex-officials conspired not only to plot and then cover up the Watergate scandal, as the indictment charges, but to oppress and exploit the good people of America by making a mockery of the institutions of government and the law—institutions mandated by the Constitution of the United States.

Many honest American citizens are frightened that men of supposed high stature and integrity could be the recipients of such serious criminal charges: "unlawfully, willfully, and knowingly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other to commit offenses against the United States, obstruct justice..., knowingly make false statements to the government..., and the courts..., remove, conceal, alter and destroy, documents, papers, records and objects..., by deceit, craft, trickery and dishonest means, defraud the U.S...."

Charged with conspiring to obstruct justice were Nixon's two former top assistants H.R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, ex-Attorney General John Mitchell, former White House aides Charles W. Colson and Gordon C. Strachan, former Justice Department Internal Security chief Robert C. Mardian and Nixon re-election committee attorney Kenneth W. Parkinson. Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Mitchell and Strachan also were charged with one count each of actually obstructing justice and lying to either FBI agents, grand jurors or the Senate Watergate Committee.

The indictment was handed up to federal judge John Sirica last week by the Watergate Grand Jury. In addition, the grand jury submitted a secret report containing findings of Nixon's obstruction of justice in the Watergate cover-up. [Sources said the report probably contained specific charges of misconduct that constitute crime, but were not handed up in the form of indictments because there was uncertainty about presidential immunity to criminal indictment.

Of course, the Constitution makes no distinction between the President and the ordinary citizen. The President, according to the Constitution, must be a citizen of the United States and as such is subject to the same laws as any other U.S. citizen.



John N. Mitchell
Former Attorney General



H. R. Haldeman
Headed White House staff



John D. Ehrlichman
Was Presidential adviser



Charles W. Colson
Former White House lawyer



Robert C. Mardian
1972 campaign coordinator



Kenneth W. Parkinson
Lawyer for campaign unit



Gordon Strachan
Assisted Mr. Haldeman

Even if Nixon does not consider himself a normal citizen, the indictment of seven top ex-officials of his administration and the submission of a report involving him in 'Watergate crimes has placed him in great jeopardy. The dissemination of the truth about his Watergate role will contribute to his certain removal from office.

The indictment of former Nixon aide H.R. Haldeman is tantamount to the indictment of Nixon. Haldeman was charged with perjury for stating to the Senate Watergate Committee that Nixon said "it would be wrong" to provide \$1 million to the seven men convicted of the Watergate break-in in order to buy their

silence about the Nixon administration's role in the crime. Because Nixon made precisely this same claim at an August 22, 1973, news conference, the grand jury feels he has also committed perjury. A recording of the conversation in question said that Nixon said only: "There is no problem in raising 1 million dollars, we can do that."

This information was presumably a part of the secret grand jury report to Judge Sirica.

The information is plainly detrimental to Nixon. Judge Sirica has the option of turning it over to the House Judiciary Committee, which is considering evidence of crimes for which Nixon could be impeached. With the new evidence the sentiment of the committee in

favor of impeachment will increase, as the sentiment of the country already has.

Seven of the closest men to the President are criminals. They were handpicked by Nixon. He can be nothing less than the ringleader. However, he still retains the Presidential throne — a throne of corruption. Power, as is exercised by the President of the United States, should not reside in the hands of one man, or in a small circle of men, as the Watergate scandal has shown. The office of the Presidency should be eliminated. Its functions should be taken over by a much larger and more representative body of the people — the Congress of the United States. The recent Black Panther Party proposal to eliminate the

offices of President and Vice-President is a call for such an action.

The President is the Don, the number one Mafioso. He presides over an organized crime syndicate unrivaled in history and the world. The Black Panther Party Position Paper on the Elimination of the Presidency is a proposal around which the people of America could unify to end the rule of their lives by the Mafia of government — the Executive branch.

The most notorious organized crime figures in history are finally being brought to justice. We, citizens of America, life-long victims of the conspiracy of government must see to it that justice is done completely.

OPERATION GEMSTONE: THE GREAT WATERGATE CONSPIRACY BY CRIC. and DONALD FREED

The political maneuverings of Charles W. Colson have etched themselves into history under the descriptive but not so accurate label of "dirty tricks". The following excerpt from *Gemstone: The Great Watergate Conspiracy*, by the Citizens Research and Investigation Committee [CRIC] explains how Mr. Colson's activities — the making of Enemies Lists, involvement in illegal campaign contributions, setting up outrageous political favors, etc. — have greatly contributed to the sabotage of American democracy.

Charles Wendell Colson is an eminently successful attorney. He served more than three years as Special Counsel to the President of the United States. Both affable and arrogant, he is confident in his own ability. He is quick in mind and quick to act. Photographs show him with a rotund face and a wrinkled brow. He is not to be taken lightly. Reactionary in political philosophy, he is also unscrupulously pragmatic. The path that led Charles Colson to the White House also led him to become chief of

"dirty tricks", led him into "White House horrors" and inevitably to Watergate.

Colson's ties to war industry, organized crime and corrupt unions, and clandestine intelligence suggest him as a prime candidate for the Secret Government's agent in the Nixon Administration. Colson, we predict, will turn out to be the man of the iceberg.

"DIRTY TRICKS" and CHARLES COLSON.

Charles Colson was appointed Special Counsel to President Nixon on November 6, 1969. His duties included liaison with special interest groups, including Reverend McIntire's pro-war rallies, labor unions, industrial groups, and others. His staff began with one person and in three years or less had increased to twenty. At first he reported to H.R. Haldeman, chief of the White House staff, but later he has claimed that he talked to the President directly almost daily. One former aide said, "The President really liked Chuck...because he moved very fast." Indeed

he did. By 1972, his office was granted a budget of \$900,000 solely from the Committee to Re-Elect the President, not including his regular budget. \$90,000 of that amount was specifically designated for "black projects".

Yet, Gordon Strachan testified, "It was sort of a joke — nobody really knew what Colson was doing." Enough of his activities were known, however, so that Strachan said, "Mr. Colson's office was referred to as the 'office of dirty tricks'." At least some of those "dirty tricks" are known. Other episodes appear to be very simply the corrupt trading of administration favors for votes or campaign contributions. The name Charles Colson has appeared in connection with an inordinate number of the many instances of corruption that have occurred during the Nixon administration.

In March of 1971, the dairy industry wanted to raise the price of milk. Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin announced on March 12 that the federally fixed price paid to dairy farmers would not be increased. On March 22, the Associated Milk Producers, Inc., contributed \$40,000 to the Nixon campaign. On March 23, sixteen top executives of the largest milk marketing cooperatives met with Secretary Hardin and President Nixon. On March 25, Secretary Hardin's office announced that the milk price support had been raised. Mr. Hardin later resigned his position.

The reversal of the administration's position on the price of milk cost the dairy cooperatives \$422,500 in contributions to the Nixon campaign, but it cost the consumer an estimated \$300 million in additional income for

dairy farmers. Charles Colson met with Harold Nelson, the milk co-op general manager, during these negotiations. He was also contacted by his former colleague, Murray Chotiner, who was lobbying for the dairy industry. Colson's friend, Howard Hunt, also turns up here as the head of one of the hundred-odd dummy campaign committees used by the milk producers to donate funds for the re-election of the President.

Probably the masterpiece of political deals was the one involving the grant of executive clemency to Jimmy Hoffa, former president of the Teamsters Union, in 1972. Hoffa had been convicted of jury tampering and fraud and was sent to jail largely through the efforts of Robert Kennedy. Colson perceived the political benefits of befriending a segment of organized labor and recommended that the President commute Hoffa's sentence. After considerable time and the assistance of Colson's colleague, Murray Chotiner, in obtaining sizeable amounts of money from the Teamsters for the Nixon campaign, Hoffa was freed. The executive clemency granted to Hoffa was conditional, however, on his not taking part in union activities. This feature of the deal gave it a small semblance of respectability at the same time that it enabled Frank W. Fitzsimmons, current president of the Teamsters, to continue in power without competition from Hoffa. Everybody won in this deal: Hoffa got out of jail; Fitzsimmons got to remain president of the Teamsters; Mr. Nixon got the votes of the Teamsters; the CRP got large donations from the Teamsters; and Mr. Colson took care of

himself as well — the Teamsters moved their \$100,000 a year legal account from the firm of (Edward Bennett) Williams, Connolly & Califano to the firm that became Colson and Shapiro. Everybody won. Everybody, that is, except justice and the American people.

Releasing Hoffa is not the only White House favor granted to the Teamsters in which Colson has been involved. Colson and a deputy, Donald F. Rodgers, urged the Labor Department to attempt to influence the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in a case involving the Teamsters. In the summer of 1972, Colson also pressured a Labor Department official urging him to try to get the National Labor Relations Board to decide in favor of the Teamsters in a pending case. In December of 1971, Colson, former Senator George Smathers, and C.G. "Bebe" Rebozo tried to influence the U.S. Parole Board to release Calvin Kovens, a codefendant of Hoffa in a union pension fund

fraud case. Eight days after Smathers' suggestion to Colson, Kovens walked out of prison. The U.S. Parole Board expedited his parole for "bona fide medical reasons".

To say that Colson was the link to the Teamsters is to say organized crime. The glaring evidence of this is the satchels full of money that Hunt and Liddy brought home from Las Vegas at Colson's behest. Colson had access to these laundered funds as well as his own \$900,000 budget as well as the large sums he managed to get from Stans, Mitchell and Haldeman. These were the purse strings of Operation Gemstone.



**ELIMINATE PRESIDENCY
PAPER AVAILABLE**
THE BLACK PANTHER has available upon request copies of the Black Panther Party's Position Paper on the Elimination of the Offices of President and Vice-President. This important document may be obtained free of charge by writing: Central Distribution, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, Calif. 94621.

RON DELLUMS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

been much in the news the past year and a half. President Nixon has said we have had too much of such news, as what political suicide and survival are about is: Watergate, the ITT deal, the Milk deal, the Wheat deal, the Ellsberg break-in, and the rest of the expedient, corrupt, and knee-jerk reactions to the problem of how to run the country or get re-elected.

"I think the people of this district are unique, because what they have said to me is to go to Congress and work for the ideals you articulated when you first ran for Congress in 1970. Hence, I have in a three-year period, been able to chart a legislative course, develop a strategy, and systematize the things that I believe this district stands for and wants me to fight for. I would like to take this opportunity to cite some examples:

"I believe the battle for a president whom the American people can believe in and trust is an important one. I was one of the first persons in the House to call for his impeachment over the illegal bombings of Cambodia and for his illegal impoundments of money appropriated by the Congress for the people. I will continue to fight for his impeachment, and if the House Judiciary Committee fails to report a bill, I will join with my like-minded colleagues to support a privilege resolution of impeachment on the floor of Congress.

IMPERIAL PRESIDENT

"I believe that a major reason we have what Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., has called an 'Imperial President' — a president who bears that constitutional title, but who acts more like an emperor in exile — is that Congress has failed to reform itself sufficiently to become a branch with co-equal powers.

"We need to work toward a strong Congress made up of courageous and thoughtful representatives who will serve all the people, instead of being, as Senator Margaret Chase Smith once characterized them, 'a club, of prima donnas intensely self-oriented (speaking of the Senate), ninety-nine kings and one queen dedicated to their own personal accommodation' — a phrase which I was later to give popularity.

"I have fought to make Congress an effective branch of government through support of the Congressional Reform of January 1973. While this effort resulted in important and much

needed modifications in the seniority system, the effort to reform and strengthen the Congress is one that must and will continue. I will be a part of that effort.

"I believe that this nation needs an open and honest system for electing representatives at every level of government, and that the federal government has the responsibility of exerting leadership in this direction. I have authored a Federal Election Campaign Finance Act that establishes full public funding of elections. My own campaign will be a fair and open one, with full and regular disclosures of my personal fiscal position and all contributions and expenditures of the campaign.

"I believe the federal government must become much more direct and involved in providing for the needs of our poorest citizens. One aspect of developments around the Hearst kid-

napping that the press is reluctant to write about is the blatant fact that many of our people are so hungry, so lacking in jobs, that they do not have enough money to buy food, clothing, and shelter for their families. It is a disgrace that in the wealthiest nation in the world, thousands of people living amidst the affluence of Oakland, San Francisco and Palo Alto, must arise at dawn to get food sufficient to feed their families.

"As a federal representative, I am embarrassed and humiliated by this spectre, and the Congress must be called upon to see it for what it is: the dismal failure of this government to provide the basic wherewithal — jobs housing and shelter — for its people. It should not take a tragic kidnapping to get the message to the Reagans and Nixons of the world that while they are worried about their gas, there are thousands of

people whose tables are as bare as their gas tanks.

"A key to this domestic problem, perhaps the key, is our absurd and insensitive set of priorities typified by a tragically over-bloated defense budget. As a member of the House Armed Service Committee, I have fought to reduce this budget in the hopes that some part of this ninety billion dollars will find its way into programs that will provide jobs, food, and housing for the marginal people in this society.

"I am co-sponsor of a tax reform measure that will work to the same end. We have fought to save the programs that were funded through OEO, and while the administration may succeed in dismantling the agency, the fight continues to see that the essential services provided by OEO, and those provided under Model Cities, will survive whatever reorganization may occur. Nationally and locally, we will work to see that these programs, and those carried on by our Redevelopment Agency, will survive any conversion to revenue sharing, and that our cities and the people will continue to receive direct federal assistance in these vital areas.

FULL EMPLOYMENT

"I believe we have a right to expect a growing economy with full employment. I have consistently opposed the administration's on-again off-again wage-price system that is biased toward the wealthy and against the wage earner. We have sought to increase the minimum wage, to increase social security and veterans' benefits, to support greater educational, health, and senior citizens' benefits, to press for alternative public employment, and to otherwise devise and support legislation that addresses our domestic priorities.

"As important as what we have done or will try to do is the means that we use. I have long advocated a political process whereby people of good will, all those women, older citizens, students, workers, Black, brown, red, and yellow people, the average taxpayer — those who do not get the full benefit of the government — join together in a common effort, a coalition for peace and justice.

"There is in Congress a growing willingness to move beyond the fears that divide us and to join together to create a human coalition that seeks an end to serving special interests and that seeks to truly serve all the people. I believe that the people of the eighth congressional district want to join with me in continuing this effort. It is for this reason that I announce I will run for re-election." □

INFORMAL REMARKS BY CONGRESSMAN DELLUMS

"I believe this country is facing perhaps one of its darkest moments in history. Our unemployment level is going to skyrocket. When we look at what has been stated on the part of the administration before House and Senate subcommittees on how we handle the issue of inflation, it is clear that we are opting for a no-growth economy.

"This country has always said that growth is a factor by which we solve the social problems. Continued growth in our economy and other parts of our society is what opens up opportunities. If this country is now taking the position that there is to be a no-growth economy, then those persons who historically have occupied the bottom 25 percent of our society are going to feel even greater pain.

"The statement by Mr. Arthur Burns that we will have to tolerate a temporary high unemployment rate means that unemployment in Black, Brown, Red communities and low income communities of this area, of this state and this nation will skyrocket to 30 and 40 percent with millions of human beings out of work and out of opportunity.

"There have been hearings now pointing out that fertilizer is in desperate shortage, and that our distribution of food in this country and around the world is becoming an increasing problem. There are professional people, competent people pointing out that perhaps one of our greatest crises, our next crisis, will be the crisis of food and the distribution of food.

"We can become as repressive as we have been in the past 20 years. We can play backlash politics. But it is my belief that we are about to pay a very heavy price for 20 years of backlash, for 20 years of repression.

"What this country, what this district and what this state must begin to do is realize that the symptoms that we confront at this moment are desperate screams on the part of people that this nation must come to grips with the issues that affect millions of human beings. I see no panacea over the next several months and years.

"Unless we impeach Richard Nixon and find a way to put out of office corrupt and expedient politicians, the course of the political destiny of this country is not going to radically alter in the immediate future.

"So, those of us who have either been crazy enough or courageous enough to go back into a plastic world with a lot of very plastic people running around with a very inflated sense of self-worth and self-importance, have got to continue that struggle.

"It is for all these reasons that I chose to go back to Congress this time.

"The issue has come down to me in very simple terms: Can one continue to operate within the framework of the body politic from a position of principle, or must we always compromise ourselves in order to survive politically. That, I think, will be one of the cornerstones of this campaign."

Intercommunal News

ETHIOPIAN PEOPLE CHALLENGE EMPEROR'S ABSOLUTE POWER

(Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) - Haile Selassie remains Emperor of Ethiopia, but his absolute authority over this backward, feudal kingdom is ended forever. The "surprise" uprising has been long coming and inevitable.

Of the estimated 26 million people of Ethiopia, only some 7 percent read or write. Ninety percent of the people live on the land and work as farmers. Nine out of ten of these live as subsistence tenants (serfs) on huge feudal estates, owned by the governing elite.

Ethiopia is one of Africa's poorest nations with a per capita income of about \$60. Under the feudal pattern, one-third of the entire land of Ethiopia is owned by the state and the royal family, one-third is owned by the Church (Ethiopian Orthodox Church - Coptic) and the rest by individuals of the ruling elite.

A devastating famine that has killed tens of thousands of Ethiopian peasants, which was

ignored by the ruling elite until it could no longer be ignored because of world outcry, is at the heart of the army revolt. However, long time discontent has been brewing in Ethiopia against the absolute rule of the Emperor's court, the continual rising prices and the abortive attempts at reforms.

The army revolt arose out of demands for higher salaries for the lower officer ranks and enlisted men. Its appearance in Asmara, the country's second largest city, is no accident. Asmara is located in the "province" of Eritrea where Eritrean guerrillas have been engaged in a protracted armed struggle against Ethiopian claims of authority over Eritrea since 1961.

The army revolt followed city-wide demonstrations in Addis Ababa over issues related to education reform, the steep rise in prices, unemployment and a host of other ills. The demonstrations seriously disrupted trans-



Ethiopians demanding greater democracy demonstrate in Addis Ababa during army rebellion last week.

portation in the city and disturbed normal life. "But both the police and the army sat on their hands", said one *New York Times* source. "Why should they shoot people with whom they agreed, especially if some of them were their relatives."

The Asmara army revolt quickly spread to the several other major military centers, including Addis Ababa, the country's capital city, with demands for the resignation of the entire Cabinet (which is appointed by the Emperor and legally responsible only to the Emperor), and pay increases for the army.

Resignation of the entire Cabinet and the acceptance of those resignations by the Emperor is a major victory for the rebellious troops and the Ethiopian people.

KHALID: We profoundly regret if the present oil cutbacks have caused hardships among our friends in Africa. This is a problem we are now looking into. The present Arab oil boycott is a new weapon whose use we are constantly improving and reviewing. But its principal objective is to bring pressure on the nations of the world in such a way that they will begin to see what the problem in the Middle East is all about.

The policy has already born fruit in Europe, but European countries still have many economic and other ties with Israel and they could use these in order to bring the Jewish State to its

Continually declaring their loyalty to the 81-year-old Emperor, the army has succeeded in forcing the monarch to drastically change his advisers and those responsible for carrying out policy decisions in the country.

Some observers believe a contributory factor in the revolt was the decision of the U.S. to sharply reduce its activity at the \$60 million Kagnev military communications and intelligence base in Eritrea, removing a major source of income for Ethiopia's economy. (See *THE BLACK PANTHER*, Feb. 23, 1974.)

At this writing it would appear that the troops are accepting the limited pay increases promised by the Emperor and are returning to barracks. But, the Emperor's authority has been undermined. The process of consolidation of control and authority solely in the hands of the elite under his absolute rule will be attempted. But, he cannot respond as he did in 1961, when a palace guard revolt was ruthlessly put down and public executions were widespread. He cannot execute the entire army. And, punishment of the junior officers who apparently led the revolt would encourage the ranks, who have gained the most from the revolt, to return to the streets.

Ethiopia's many problems, and most particularly its continuing famine in the rural areas, are crying for radical solutions. The current army revolt will not provide those solutions. But it is a significant step in that direction.

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SUDANESE FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES OIL EMBARGO AND AFRICA

U.S. propaganda media in Africa are working overtime in an attempt to convince African countries that current Arab oil



Dr. MANSOUR KHALID

policies — selective distribution, limited production and higher prices — will severely hurt African and developing countries... "Divide and Rule."

Dr. Mansour Khalid, Foreign Minister of the Sudan, recently completed a tour of European capitals together with other Arab ministers to explain present Arab oil policies. In the following interview, given in London and reprinted here from *Africa* magazine, Dr. Khalid discusses the Arab oil weapon and Africa as well as Sudan's role as an Arab/African country.

AFRICA: The Arab oil cutbacks have hit both enemies and friends of the Arabs, and there is widespread anxiety in several countries of Africa in regard to a situation which for the developing world means not only scarcer and dearer fuel but also that prices of vitally important manufactured goods are, because of oil shortage, very much higher now. What are the Arabs doing about this?

SOUTH AFRICAN LEADERS KILLED BY LETTER BOMBS

(Lusaka, Zambia) - On February 12, John Dube, representative of the African National Congress (ANC), was killed while opening a booby-trapped parcel book that had arrived in that morning's mail. Dube's death followed by two weeks the death of popular South African student leader, Abraham Ramothibi Tiro, Permanent National Organizing Secretary of the South African Students Organization. Tiro died on February 1, in Khale, outside the Botswana capital of Gaborone, in an explosion caused by a letter bomb sent to him from Geneva, Switzerland.

Injured from the blast that killed John Dube were colleagues and members of COREMO, the Mozambique Liberation Movement. The blast took place in the Liberation Center here, a building provided by the Zambian government for refugee and liberation groups. A large portion of the building was demolished by the explosion.

Tiro, described as "one of the main pillars" of the South African Student's Organization, was a founding member of that organization. It was Tiro's defiant stand against the Bantu Education authorities during the graduation

ceremony at the Tribal University of the North, in 1972, which sparked off the massive walk-out by Black students from colleges across South Africa and led to Afrikaner-English clashes in the White laager (camp) when the English university students demonstrated in sympathy with the African students.

The students' defiance has since snowballed to cover the African industrial workers, resulting in two massive industrial strikes in Durban, South Africa, and widespread unrest among industrial workers and the African population in general.

In a statement issued in London, England, David M. Sibeko, Head of Mission of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania (South Africa), militant leaders of South Africa's liberation movement, vehemently condemned, "...these cowardly crimes and declares that (South African Prime Minister) Vorster and his apartheid henchmen are guilty of murder in the first degree".

The statement continued: "The current proliferation of letter bomb assassination and attempted assassinations all over the world provides the South African



DAVID SIBEKO

fascists with an ideal cover for their cowardly attacks on exiled freedom fighters. . . . Abraham Tiro had been granted political asylum in Botswana after being placed on the "restriction list" by the South African government.

Declaring that the South African apartheid authorities "have unleashed and are embarked on an escalation of a campaign of terrorism against leaders of the Azanian national liberation movement abroad", Mr. Sibeko recalled that in 1964, South African secret police attempted to assassinate Potlako K. Leballo, Acting President of the PAC, by placing a bomb inside a Landover parked outside the PAC leader's home in Maseru, Lesotho. Two PAC activists were seriously injured in that blast.

In Zambia, Mr. Sibeko points out in his statement, the fatal parcel delivery to Dube had been preceded by similar bomb devices sent by agents of BOSS, the Bureau of State Security, which is South Africa's equivalent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), to government offices and to President Kenneth Kaunda's State House in Lusaka.

"The multiple crises that are afflicting Western countries have kicked up a convenient cloud of dust for the BOSS agents to sneak under and get away with murder because scant attention has been paid by the mass media to the murder of the two Azanian freedom fighters."

Stories of the two murders were carried by the British worldwide wire news service, Reuters, but were ignored by the U.S. press, including the New York Times and the Washington Post.

"The recent terrorist campaign is a desperate measure taken by a regime that is just as desperately trying to cling to power in the face of increasing defiant resistance by the oppressed majority", Mr. Sibeko concludes. "The national liberation movement is resolved to wage relentless struggle until final and true victory is won — until the establishment of a genuinely democratic and truly non-racial state in South Africa."

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WORLD SCOPE

ENGLAND

(London, England) - A man with a West Indian accent telephoned the Guardian newspaper and demanded \$1.1 million worth of food "for the people of Grenada", in return for the famous Jan Vermeer painting, "Guitar Player", which was stolen recently from the London Museum. Grenada, an island in the Caribbean, recently won self-rule.

SOUTH KOREA

(Seoul, South Korea) - Five noted South Korean intellectuals who criticized U.S.-controlled President Chung Hee Park's government have been indicted on charges of violating the anti-communist and national security laws, the district prosecutor's office announced.

IRAN

(Teheran, Iran) - The Prime Minister of Iran said that the Shah of Iran's recent televised statement that the U.S. is importing more oil now than before the Arab oil embargo is correct and that U.S. energy czar William E. Simon "must be talking through his hat" in disputing the Shah's remarks.

ITALY

(Rome, Italy) - A Rome court has found three Arabs guilty of possessing two Soviet-made missiles which it is believed the Arabs were planning to use to shoot down an Israeli airplane. Later, the Arabs were released on bond pending an appeal of their conviction.

TURKEY

(Erdemli, Turkey) - Twenty-seven American airmen from the Incirlik U.S. Air Base who were arrested by Turkish officials on drug charges, said that Turkish narcotics agents beat them until they signed incriminating confessions. The agents denied the charge.

**OFFICIAL BULLETINS:
LIBERATION
MOVEMENTS in
AFRICA**

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CHURCH COUNCIL SUPPORTS LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

(Geneva) - The World Council of Churches recently allocated \$450,000 to support 29 liberation movements—mainly struggles in Africa—and the Native American struggle in the United States.

The support monies come from a special fund established four years ago to aid the people's movements against racism and oppression. It is supported by contributions from 220 Anglican, Protestant and Catholic churches in 83 countries.

The African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) received the largest sum of \$100,000. Other groups receiving funds are FRELIMO (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique), South West African People's Organization of Namibia (SWAPO), the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), and various Native American organizations in the United States. □

SUDANESE FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES OIL EMBARGO

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

senses. In the long run it is even in the interest of Israel itself that it should agree to a just peace rather than be permanently surrounded by a hostile Arab sea.

The African Foreign Ministers last month agreed to support the Arab oil cutbacks and proposed that the boycott should be extended to cover White-dominated parts of the continent. At the same time the Organization of African Unity has appointed a committee of seven to see what can be done in order to alleviate the damage caused to African countries by the cutbacks. More recently, the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries at its meeting in Kuwait agreed that Arab oil policies in regard to Africa should be modified even to the extent of deviating from general principles of oil output reductions.

AFRICA: As Foreign Minister of the largest African country which straddles across the central and eastern parts of the continent, has one foot in the Middle East

PORTUGAL OFFERS U.S. A BASE IN MOZAMBIQUE

(Washington, D.C.) - Eyeing open political and military support from the U.S. in its rapidly escalating war against the Mozambique liberation forces of the African people, the Portuguese government has offered the U.S. a naval base in the Portuguese-held East African colony of Mozambique.

Joao Hall Themido, Portuguese ambassador to the U.S., who has recently been in Washington conducting the negotiations for renewal of the U.S. base agreement in the Azores, says that the port of Nacala in Mozambique "could be the most important harbor in Africa" for the U.S.

Portugal has been under severe

attack in recent years by Third World nations and various progressive groups in America for its continuous oppression of the African people of Mozambique, Angola and the recently declared independent Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

According to Themido, Nacala is large enough to house the entire U.S. 6th Fleet. The port has adequate base and fuel facilities and is also served by a railroad and airports.

Informed sources in Washington report that the U.S. is making a study of Indian Ocean areas in search of potential military bases. This study is being conducted because the Suez Canal, which is slated to reopen soon, is too narrow for big U.S. carriers to pass through from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean.

POLITICAL RAMIFICATION

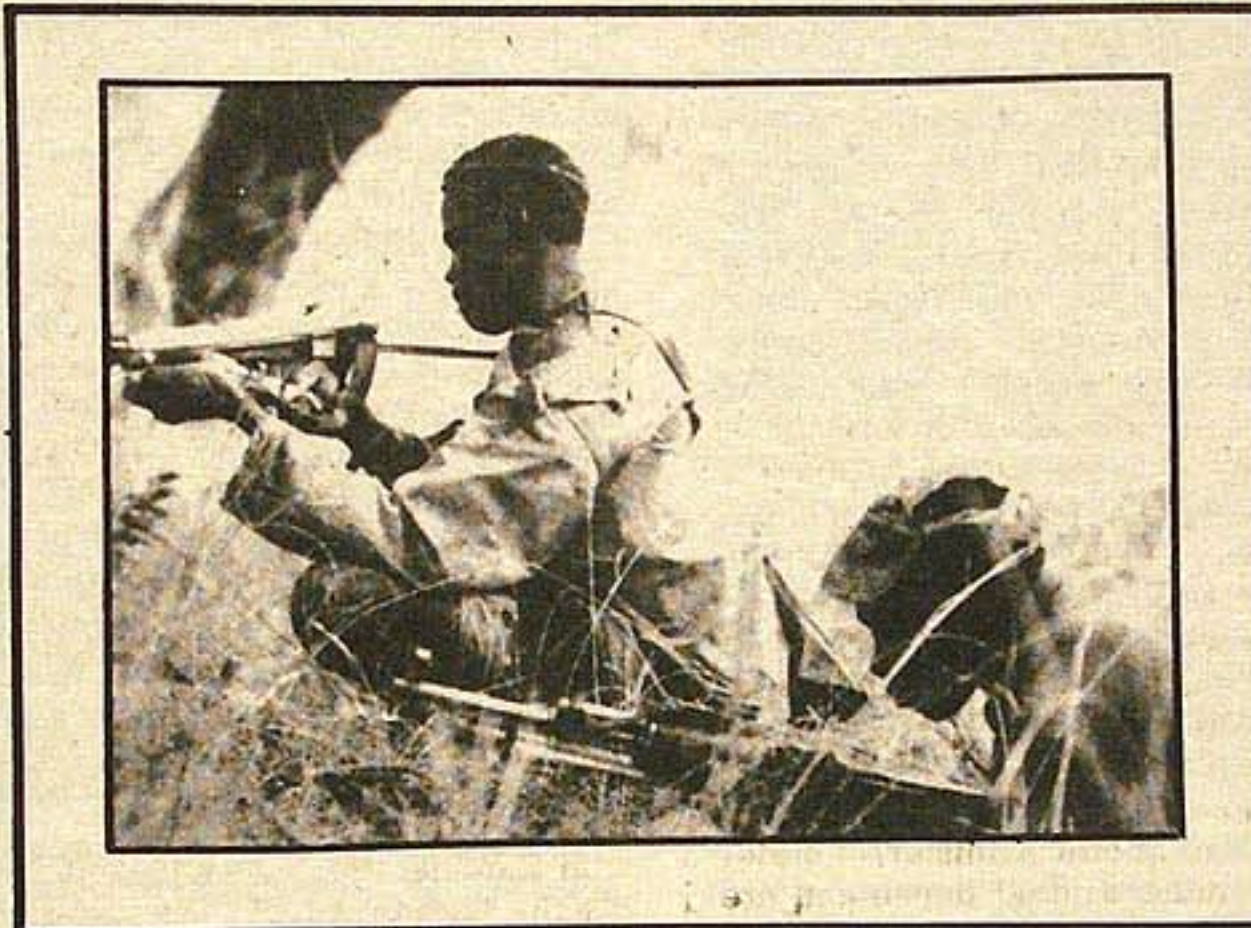
Another important political ramification concerns Soviet naval strength in the Indian Ocean. It is believed that America has the potential of matching Russian naval expansion but lacks major bases that the Russians already have in the area. The nearest U.S. naval base is in the Philippines.

Themido noted that the Soviet Union has two naval facilities in the east African nation of Somalia, other facilities on the island of Socotra off the coast of Saudi Arabia and at least footholds in the two Yemeni nations on the Red Sea.

To balance Russian operations, the U.S. has a naval facility at Bahrain on the Persian Gulf, strong military ties with Iran and minor facilities soon to be enlarged, on the small British island of Diego Garcia off the southern tip of India.

The situation at Diego Garcia is touchy because while, on the one hand, the U.S. and Britain have signed an agreement to expand American base facilities at Diego Garcia, London, on the other hand, is very hesitant to antagonize Arab oil producers by allowing the U.S. to establish a major base there.

Campaigning for U.S. support, Themido declared that Portugal is the most faithful ally the U.S. has because Lisbon alone allowed America to use the Azores as a landing and refueling point in the airlift for Israel during the recent Middle East war. □



Guerillas of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA].

Unity. Last but not least we Sudanese would like to see more work being done to implement the Abidjan Declaration in regard to economic integration of the African continent.

In fact, we look beyond this. We envisage as our ultimate aim a partnership between Europe, with her technology and skills, the Arabs, with their oil wealth, and Africa, with her great untapped natural resources and development potential. Already the EEC speaks with the same voice with the Arabs and Africa on many important issues of the day. But our immediate aim is a more equitable relationship between Africa and Europe and a more meaningful co-operation between Arab and African.

TO BE CONTINUED

CHINESE PROTEST FILM

(Paris, France) - The Chinese embassy officially protested the opening of a film here to the French government. The movie, *The Chinese in Paris*, is about a fictional attack and occupation of Paris by the Chinese People's Army. □



West Oakland residents wait for second Hearst free food distribution.

SECOND HEARST FOOD GIVEAWAY PEACEFUL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7
were feverishly laying down a cold, racist, anti-people line.

"I regret that people are willing to take that food", Reagan

told a group of teenagers visiting the Sacramento Capitol. "They're aiding and abetting lawlessness."

Later, following Tuesday's giveaway, Reagan, ignoring the reality of poverty and hunger in America, said, "I just think

COMMUNITY CONTROL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7
tern of repetitious, unconstitutional behavior by the police.

The Chapter will then proceed with a class action suit against the entire Dallas Police Department as provided by a federal statute. This law enables a federal court to order "injunctive and declaratory relief" for non-White citizens abused by any state or local agency.

The Chapter plans to utilize all positive means to bring relief from police abuse of the Black community of Dallas. When asked about the future of the

campaign for community control of police, Fred Bell, coordinator of the Dallas Chapter (the most recently organized Black Panther Party Chapter), predicted, "We will take them to court more than they take us". He said that the Community Survival Committees are drafting a proposed ordinance for decentralization of the Dallas Police Department. The draft will be presented to the community for criticism and input. After approval, a final draft will be presented to the people and petition and voting referendum campaigns will be launched after the community has been thoroughly educated around the issue. □

there's a characteristic on the part of some people that they like something for nothing."

PIN directors, A. Ludlow Kramer and Peggy Maze attacked the community from a slightly different angle. Focusing upon the need for a "dignified" food distribution, they continually implied that the Black and poor communities in the Bay Area would act like "animals" if not closely supervised by their rich, White benefactors.

POOR COORDINATION

Again on Tuesday, the lack of coordination and an inability to deal with the community by these same PIN directors stood out boldly. Luckily, the abundance of unnecessary confusion, directly attributable to the PIN directors, never erupted.

PIN failed in two important areas. Many hundreds of people at both the East and West Oakland distribution sites were turned away empty-handed after long waits when the sites ran out of food. (In East Oakland, the giveaway began 1½ hours ahead of schedule and was closed by the 10:00 a.m. starting time.) Another major complaint was the poor quality of food that was given away. The skimpy amount of food that went into each bag, estimated as worth \$5 to \$6, was also sharply criticized by the community. □

Africa In Focus

ZIMBABWE

Two Zimbabwe freedom fighters were hanged in Salisbury, Rhodesia last week by the illegal, White minority government of Ian Smith. One was condemned to death for allegedly firing on a "security" patrol in Rhodesia. The other was condemned to death for having allegedly participated in a raid on a White settler's fortified farm in northern Rhodesia. The settler's family was not present at the time of the raid. The Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) had earlier announced that members of the Rhodesian "security forces" now being held by ZANLA would be executed if the two freedom fighters were hanged.

LEBANON

The Arab country of Lebanon broke diplomatic relations with Portugal and the Republic of South Africa it was announced, following a special session of the Lebanese Cabinet on January 18. This decision is in accordance with a general policy adopted at the Arab Summit meeting which took place following the October Middle East war. Israel continues relations with the two racist governments.

NIGERIA

Nigeria will open a consulate in San Francisco, California, it was announced in that city last week. The present Nigeria representative in the Republic of Guinea, Pascal O. Nnochiri, will head the new consulate. Mr. Nnochiri is expected to arrive in the U.S. shortly to complete arrangements for the consulate.

NAMIBIA

Sean MacBride, the new United Nations Commissioner for Namibia (Southwest Africa), said recently that oppression of a vast majority by "a small White colonial racist minority" cannot continue in the territory, and that "the White people of South Africa should make a reappraisal of their situation in light of the realities of the world of today". Mr. MacBride made his statement on February 19, in Lusaka, Zambia, where he had gone to consult with Zambian authorities and the leaders of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and to meet with Namibian refugees.

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SPORTS

"THE BATTLE OVER RACISM IN SPORTS"

The following is Part I of an ongoing series, "The Battle Over Racism in Sports", written by Brother Paul Hoch, a professor in the sociology of sports at Dawson College in Canada. Brother Hoch is the author of *Rip Off the Big Game, an examination of racism in big time sports*. "The Battle Over Racism in Sports" is a chapter from Brother Hoch's book.

Part I:

Racism is everywhere in America—in the streets, in the factories, in schools, on the media, everywhere. If it is closer to the surface in sports, this may be because the sexual anxieties that provide so much of the motive force for racism are closely related to the cult of masculinity and machismo which permeates the sports world. (The argument goes that the Black man must be kept in his place—otherwise he'll be after "our" women. And by this standard the Black athlete, being a potential Black "Superman," must be even more carefully watched and kept in his place. Hence—the exaggerated racism of the sports world.)

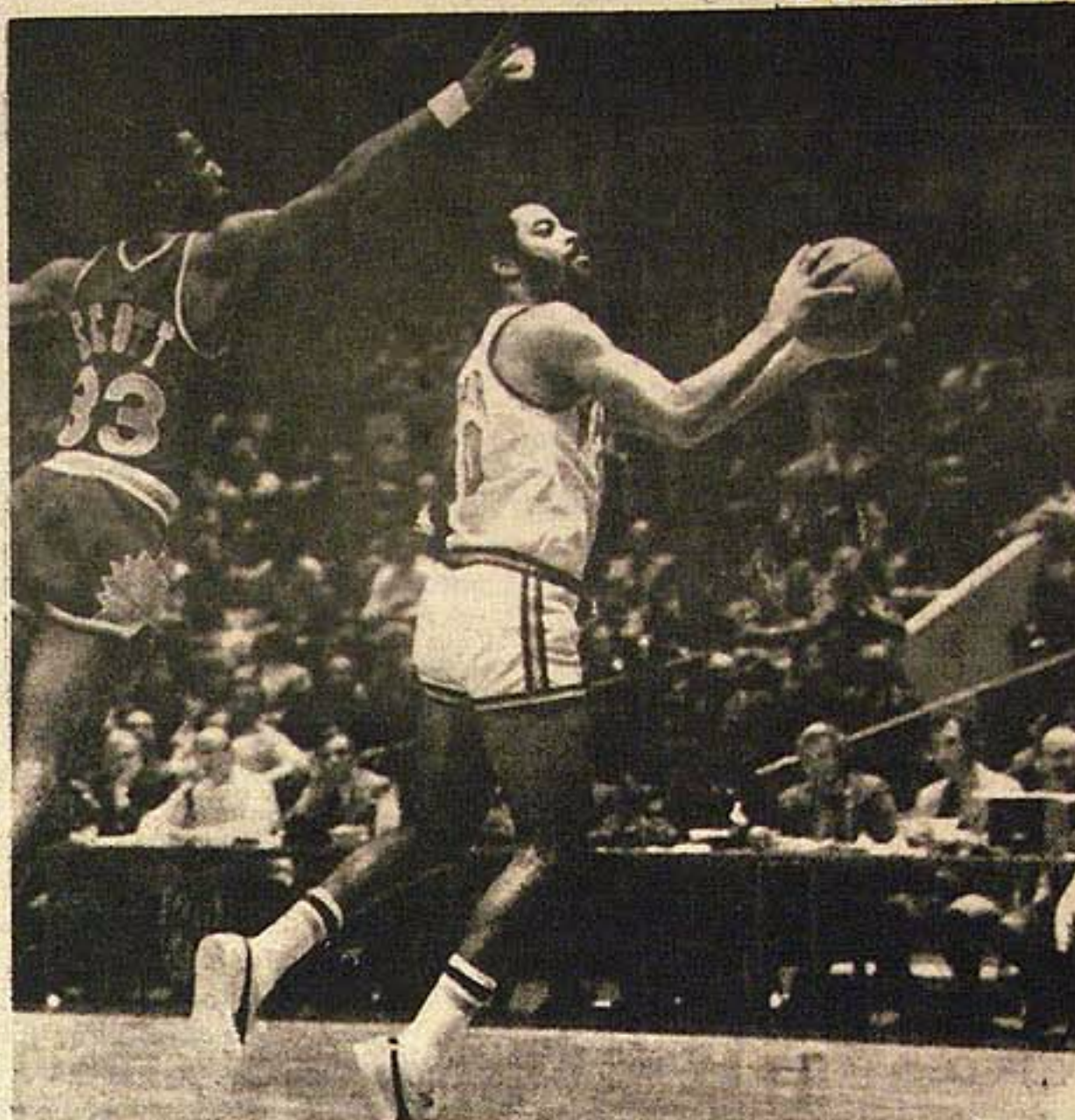
The racial stereotype has been, for sometime, that the Black is a good athlete. Today, with more and more Black faces turning up on college and professional teams, it is hard for many people to imagine that these Blacks are being discriminated against. But what we forget is that almost every new group of immigrants that came to America (and found itself stuck in urban ghettos and excluded from jobs) predominated in professional sports for a time. This being one of their few outlets, they had to. But this does not mean the athletes themselves weren't exploited financially by ruthless promoters and owners. Nor does it mean that they were allowed their full share of human dignity simply because they became athletic performers. This

was as true of the "brawling Irish" of John L. Sullivan's day as the Black athletes of today. But the race problem in sports is further complicated by the institutionalizing of racial prejudice in Western society generally that dates from a colonization of Africa at least four centuries old.

In America, right down to the early fifties (and — in many sports, many schools and many parts of the country — right down until today) the policy of racial apartheid in sports reigns supreme, as part and parcel of the mechanisms by which white supremacy is enforced in society generally. "The essential attitude", writes Jack Olsen in *The Black Athlete: A Shameful Story* (New York: Time-Life Books, 1968), "is that these are White men's games, as indeed they are." He notes that all the Blacks playing football when Paul Robeson was smashing through the line at Rutgers would not have been enough to fill a "colored only" waiting room in a small hick town in Georgia. Until less than twenty years ago, Blacks who wanted to play "professional basketball" had only the option of being professional clowns (in red, white, and blue uniforms) with the Harlem Globetrotters.

At first the lack of Black athletes in many sports (from which they were excluded) was pointed to as clear evidence of their "inherent inferiority." But even when Blacks began to dominate certain sports like track and field, they fared no better.

For example USC track coach Dean Cromwell wrote, "... the Negro excels in the events he does because he is closer to the primitive than the White man. It was not long ago that his ability to sprint and jump was a life-and-death matter to him in the jungle." (*Championship Technique in Track and Field*, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1941, p.6.) In a racist society, the Black man is damned if he wins, and damned if



Black basketball star WALT FRAZIER [right] shoots a basket for the New York Knickerbockers.

he loses. The game is rigged against him. If today we can no longer exclude the Black man from "white" sports entirely, then we introduce him into them in a gradualistic and token fashion, with appropriate quotas to protect team popularity. (In a racist society it's difficult to have too many Blacks on the first team—the audience might be offended.) At any rate, you can pretty much keep him out of the "thinking" positions—football quarterback, middle linebacker, center and guards, as well as coaching and managerial jobs. "The Negro may be permitted to help out," adds Jack Olsen (op. cit.), "but his role is clearly defined: he is a hired performer, and he has a job only so long as

he knows his place in the white game and stays in it."

How many Black referees, umpires, judges, and linesmen have you seen in professional sports? In bigtime college sports? How many Black announcers? (A recent token has been the creation of what amounts to as "assistant announcer" post for Blacks. It is a sad thing to see a Bill Russell acting as back-up to a White announcer who knows maybe a tenth as much about basketball as he does.) How many Black members on the United States Olympic Committee? (That brotherhood-serving body.) On the board of the New York Athletic Club? How many Black sports owners?

TO BE CONTINUED

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ENTERTAINMENT

PAPILLON: "PRISON, WHERE IS THY VICTORY?"

(Oakland, Calif.) - As Papillon (Steven McQueen) and his fellow prisoners walk through the Paris crowd on their way to the boat that will take them to their exile in French Guiana, a young French woman cries out, "Papillon! You'll be back, Papillon! You'll be back!" The brief scene poignantly foretells the three-hour drama that is to unfold — one man's indomitable will to be free.

Papillon, produced and directed by Franklin J. Schaffner and set in the 1930s, tells the story of Papillon, a French thief, framed for the murder of a pimp and Louis Degas (Dustin Hoffman), a French counterfeiter. Both are sentenced to life imprisonment in the French penal colony located in "French" Guiana in South America. Before the prisoners board the boat for Guiana, a prison official tells them, "You can forget about France. You are now the property of French Guiana."

CAUGHT

In two excellent performances by McQueen and Hoffman, we see a study in contrast between two men caught behind prison bars. No sooner is Papillon on his way to Guiana than he begins to plot his escape. Degas is a former counterfeiter, and it is well known among the prisoners that he has large sums of money concealed in his body. Papillon offers him protection in return for money to buy a boat in which to escape. Degas refuses at first but quickly changes his mind when the prisoner in the bunk next to him is murdered.

What starts out as a working relationship grows into a deep friendship as the two men struggle together for their freedom. While Papillon is willing to take all risks necessary to escape to freedom, Degas prefers to take the safer way of exploiting the corrupt prison system to slowly win his release. When Degas gets sick after seeing the bloody body of a dead prisoner, Papillon beats a guard who threatens to kill Degas. Following a short-lived escape, Papillon is captured by penal guards and tossed into two years of solitary confinement.

The degradation and horror of solitary confinement destroys the minds and bodies of many forced

to endure it. When Papillon is first put in solitary, a prison official tells him, "We're not priests. We're processors. We mean to break you." They do not break Papillon. Officials discover that someone — Degas — is sneaking coconuts into Papillon, and they demand that Papillon tell them the source of the coconuts. Demonstrating the unity of prisoners, Papillon refuses to reveal Degas' name. For that he receives six months with his cell in complete darkness and his rations cut in half. The irony of his sacrifice for Degas is that the latter, although he loves Papillon, admits to another prisoner that he would never be able to do for Papillon what Papillon was doing for Degas.

NEW ESCAPE

Forced to catch the bugs that crawled in his cell for food, Papillon survives the two years of solitary confinement. Upon his return to the general prison population and reunion with Degas, Papillon makes new plans to escape. He urges Degas to go with him, but the little counterfeiter declines, claiming that his wife is going to get him out and that if Papillon would just wait three more years, Degas' wife could get him out too. Papillon replies that three years is too long. Referring to Degas' cooperation with corrupt prison officials, Papillon said: (to Degas), "Me, they can kill. You they own." Yet there is no reproach in



Papillon [center, in white], faces prison officials before entering solitary confinement.

his voice, for he understands Degas.

Degas, however, finally realizes that he lacks the strength to survive the cruelty of prison life and joins Papillon and a third prisoner, a homosexual named Maturette, as they escape. Up until this point, Degas has displayed no animosity toward prison officials. Finally his desire to be free takes over, and he beats a prison guard in order that the escape might be successful.

HONDURAS

Papillon, Degas and Maturette undergo many adventures during their boat-trip escape to nearby Honduras. When they finally reach Honduras, the police are waiting for them, but Papillon escapes, leaving Maturette and Degas behind. Papillon is taken in by some Honduran villagers before once again being captured by prison authorities. A Catholic nun turns him in, and as the police take him away, she comments, "If you are not sinful, God

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

SOLITARY SOLDIER

TO JOHNNY SPAIN

Solitary Soldier

What is on thy mind?

Moments of happiness,

The dance, the Chev,

Mom, Dad,

Bleakness, darkness,

Loneliness?

The sun has become
a shadow of despair,

The weaponry of books,

The ammunition of strength.

The Battalion is coming.

I say Solitary Soldier,

You know loneliness,

You know freedom

in the deepest sense.

We are on the way.

Aaron Dixon

We apologize for printing the above poem in last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER without the subtitle: "To Johnny Spain".

FREE FILMS

The following films will be shown at the Community Learning Center:

MAR. 14: PORGY AND BESS

MAR. 21: A RAISIN IN THE SUN

MAR. 28: NOTHING BUT A MAN

APR. 4: SOMETHING OF VALUE

APR. 11: BLACK ORPHEUS

APR. 18: THE LEARNING TREE

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BOBBY SEALE : "THERE IS NO DROPPING OUT..."

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

are in the Congo or if you are in Australia; I don't care if you are just 'somewhere' in the world. This capitalistic power structure with all its commodities and its control of modern technology will affect you. A brother in the Congo can be walking down the trail 150 miles from nowhere with a transistor radio in his ear, zeroed in on a racist British station.

"The communities of the world are interconnected and inter-related, too. You can get on an airplane and fly half-way around the world, visit China, if you want to. If you leave here on Friday you can be back on Monday morning for school.

"On the face of this sweet earth humankind has developed and institutionalized certain functions for its very survival and livelihood. They have also modified and transformed many of these things they have institutionalized. By way of sociological definition, a community is a comprehensive collection of institutions. The only problem with that 'comprehensive collection of institutions' in many lands and in many places is that the people don't control it. The institutions do not serve the basic needs and desires of the people; the institutions are not the commissar of the people.

"Why I run for office? What is the system? This sweet little Earth takes a 600 million mile trip around the sun every 365 days, traveling approximately 20 miles per second. The sun and its nine planets, the Earth included, is moving within our galaxy, at approximately 12 miles per second. Now I am not talking about Venus. The last information we got from the probes that went towards Venus was that the planet of Venus had a 800 degree temperature. I can't live on Venus. I'm not talking about Mars. There are 3 billion human beings on the face of this Earth and all of us aren't going to Venus and Mars. I can't live in 800 degree temperature.

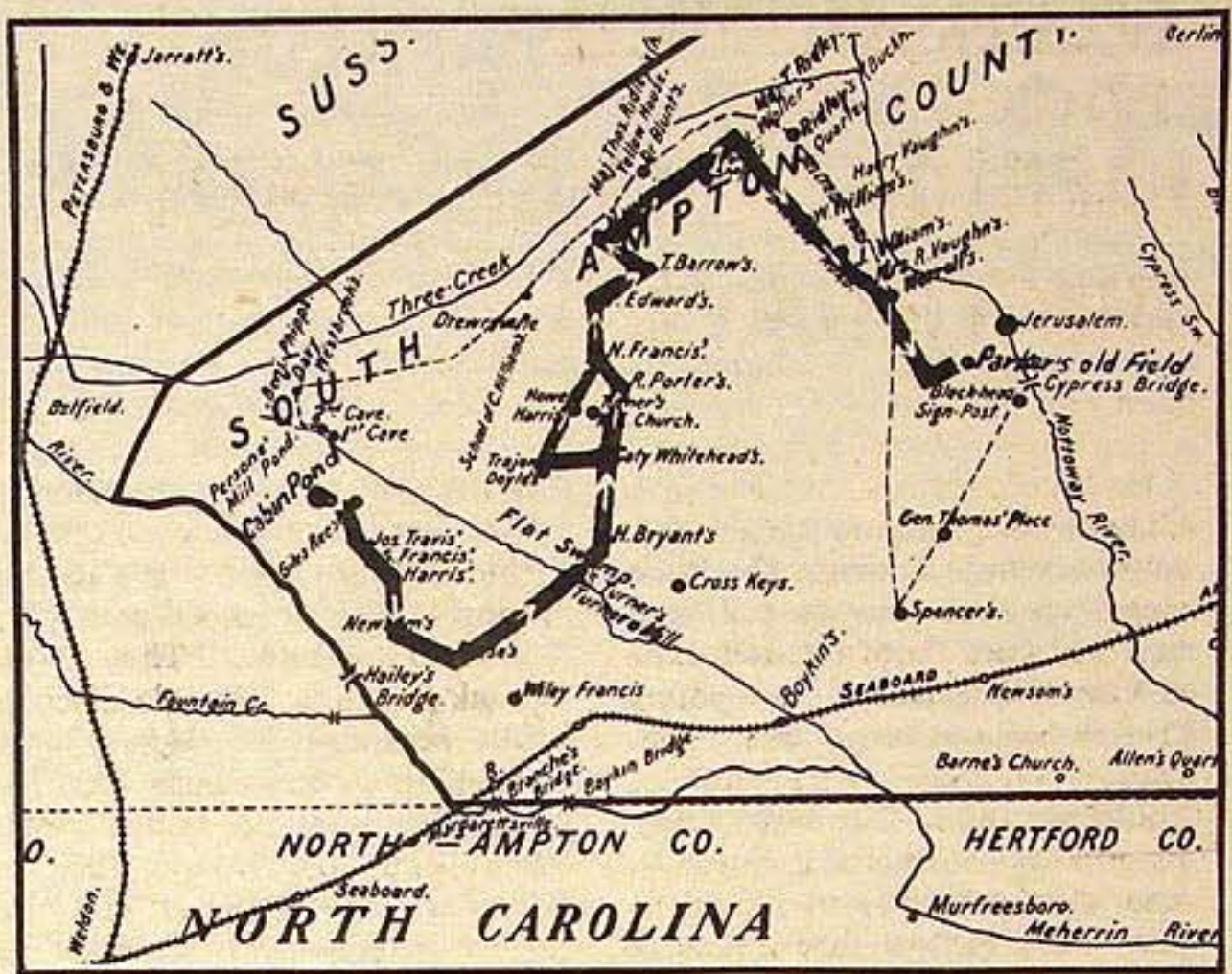
"Our institutions are here on the face of this Earth that orbits the sun at a distance of approximately 90 million miles away from the sun. On this Earth exists corrupt politicians, famine and war. On this Earth exists a jive President who can wage war for ten years without the sanction of Congress. The law says that only Congress can declare war. It happened on this earth. It didn't happen on Venus or Mars.

"You want to know about the system? On this Earth are oppressed Black people, Asian

people, all kinds of human beings. On this earth, in the 'land of plenty', there are institutionalized forms of racism. On this earth, there are corrupt politicians across the board.

"You want to know about the system? Our whole system has become interconnected and inter-related with the whole universe. Someone said to me that if 'Tricky Dick' Nixon decided to push the button and drop 8 or 10 hydrogen bombs and they were dropped simultaneously on some centralized location, it might be enough power to blow our Earth out of orbit. Now, I want this Earth to continue orbiting about 90 million miles away from the sun. That means our institutions must be transformed. Bombs kill too many human beings and I don't want that to happen either.

"The next time somebody starts talking about dropping out of the system, tell them to try to



Gray line represents path of Nat Turner's freedom raids in Virginia.

drop out of the universe!

"Tell them that if they feel like it go down to Cape Kennedy, get themselves an astronaut, a rocket

and a capsule, and go to the moon. Even if they go to the moon, I am willing to bet that 'Tricky Dick' Nixon is going to send some fascist, racist troops up there and bring them back.

"There is no dropping out of the system. We're going to be here for a little while."

END OF PART I

BLACK AIRMAN


CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

The police stopped Brother Beamon because officer Poole claimed that twenty minutes before the incident a Black airman "gave her the finger". However, at the Security Police Building, Brother Beamon, after being thrown to the floor and held while two non-commissioned officers beat him, was released without being charged. The police told him to forget the whole incident and nothing would be said.

Not until Brother Beamon complained to the commanding officer was he permitted medical treatment at the base hospital. Three days later, Beamon filed the charges against the security police. Rather than hear the charges, the judge ordered Beamon to be court-martialed for disrespect, disobedience, threatening words and gestures and assault on a security policeman.

Brother Beamon has been steadily harassed by the security police since the incident. On January 30, he was arrested for having an expired inspection sticker on his car.

A Charles Beamon Defense committee has been formed. No date has been set for the court-martial, but a trial date of March 18 has been requested.



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REPUBLICAN BLOCK

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Nonetheless, our sources insist Garrison not only has told other Republican staff members of his orders to sabotage the impeachment probe but has already begun to carry out the instructions.

Last week, for example, he put up a backstage battle against the committee's long-awaited "legal memorandum" on impeachable offenses. Loudly and forcefully, he objected to several parts of the brief.

As a result of the shouting and his ultimatum that the Republicans simply would not go along with the proposed draft, special counsel John Doar reluctantly watered down certain elements of the staff memo.

By the time he had finished altering the report to placate Garrison, the deadline had passed for printing the document in time for the scheduled meeting. This caused a 24-hour delay.

In short, Garrison and his gang were able, at the last minute, to force key partisan concessions in what was supposed to have been an "objective and professional" legal document. □

PAPILLON

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20
will watch over you." Apparently, Papillon is not sinful, for the simple reason that he is still alive.

He returns to French Guiana, this time for five years of solitary confinement. After serving the five years, he emerges a gray-haired, old man. Old in body, perhaps, but not in spirit. He is sent to Devil's Island, from which no prisoner has ever escaped. Again, he is reunited with Degas. It is clear from Degas' appearance that he has cooperated with prison officials in order to avoid solitary confinement. He is embarrassed to meet up with Papillon again, for it is only a reminder that Papillon is the stronger of the two men. Papillon devises a scheme to escape from Devil's Island by floating on some coconuts. He urges Degas to come with him, but Degas has no more taste for escape. Papillon goes alone, he succeeds and he lives the rest of his life in freedom.

Papillon may well be remembered as one of the finest films in recent years depicting the inhumanity of prison life. But more important, it shows, in the words of Brother Huey P. Newton, "Prison Where is Thy Victory?" □

J.A.

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AND BEFORE I BE A SLAVE I'LL BE BURIED IN MY GRAVE
AND THE MEMORY SHALL CARRY ME TILL WE'RE FREE