

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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VOL. XIII NO. 14

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1975

25¢



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FINAL POLICE RACISM HEARING CHARGED WITH EMOTION



ERNEST L. BROWN, father of 28-year-old Roland Brown who was killed by a White Oakland policeman on March 24, tells of his frustration and anger at final police racism hearing last Monday before crowd of some 200 at Bethlehem Lutheran Church in West Oakland.

(Oakland, Calif.) - The third and final scheduled public hearing on Oakland police racism held last Monday evening at Bethlehem Lutheran Church in West Oakland demonstrated again the deep concern of the community and the validity of charges of police racism made by the Community Coalition on Police Racism, the Black Oakland Police Officers Association and numerous Oakland residents, Black and White.

Last Monday's hearing before some 200 persons was highlighted by the appearance of Ernest L. Brown, Sr., father of Ronald Brown, 28, killed in broad daylight by a White Oakland policeman on March 24. Mrs. Ernest Brown testified before the first public hearing on April 21 at Allen Temple Baptist Church. Her moving statement was published in full in THE BLACK PANTHER of April 28, 1975.

Mr. Ernest Brown set a somber and angry tone before a hushed audience at Bethlehem Lutheran Church declaring: "I can't keep on being dutiful to people like Mr. Rose (chairman of the City Council committee investigating police racism), or anybody else in his position. I can't keep on being dutiful to the police department or to our elected officials.

"I can only pray that I don't make the mistake that the police department did to my son. I have to pray and pray long that I do not
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Editorial

Mayaguez

The Mayaguez and its crew of 39 are on the way home and, according to latest figures, five U.S. Marines are dead, 16 are missing and presumed dead and between 70 to 80 are wounded. (Why the White House at this late date does not know exactly how many were wounded is a mystery, suggesting that the death toll will yet rise higher.) An unknown number of Cambodians are dead and wounded.

We are certain the loved ones of the known dead or missing and the many wounded wonder at the jubilation coming from Washington, D.C., over the incident. Particularly when they realize that before the attack, the Cambodian Minister of Information had announced on Cambodia radio that the Mayaguez and the crew would be released and allowed to proceed.

Surely the loved ones of the Mayaguez had some anxious moments on learning the attack had been undertaken while the crew was still in Cambodian hands. There was absolutely no guarantee that the crew itself would not be killed, either deliberately by the Cambodians or accidentally by the U.S. military action.

And, what's this need for the U.S. to make a show of force for the benefit of its image in the world? The best thing this country has done in the last half century as regards its image in the world is to admit defeat in Vietnam and Cambodia and get out. Any action aimed at reversing that withdrawal, such as the Mayaguez assault, further tarnishes the U.S. image rather than improves it.

U.S. administration indignation at the seizing of the Mayaguez by Cambodia is also curious when we remember that Washington knew that Cambodia maintains a 12-mile territorial water limit and that the Mayaguez was at least four miles within that territorial water, eight miles off the coast of Cambodian territory.

And, what about the American people? Not only were our elected officials not consulted on the Mayaguez assault, we were lied to about it. Even as White House spokesman Ron Nessen was assuring us President Ford would consult with Congress "before ordering use of force," that force was being planned. WAR AND FASCISM ARE BEDFELLOWS. □

ALEX RACKLEY

Assassinated:

May 21, 1969



Comrade Alex Rackley, a member of the New York State Chapter of the Black Panther Party, was brutally murdered, on May 21, 1969, by a police agent, George Sams, who had infiltrated the Party. The dedication and love of Comrade Alex Rackley has not been and will not be forgotten. We carry him in our memories. Long live the spirit of Alex Rackley!

All Power to the People



JOHN SAVAGE

Assassinated:

May 23, 1969



On May 23, 1969, in San Diego, California, Comrade John Savage was viciously shot in the back of the neck by a member of the Ron Karenga-led U.S. organization named "Tambozi," as Comrade John and another member of the B.P.P. were walking towards the Party office. The U.S. organization was also responsible for the assassinations in Los Angeles of beloved comrades Alprentice "Bunchy" Carter and John Huggins a few months before. The memory of John Savage cannot be killed. Long live the spirit of John Savage!

COMMENT

Solidarity With Puerto Rico Hailed

The escalation of the worldwide support movement for the independence of the U.S.-ruled island of Puerto Rico marks a significant step in the struggle to rid humankind of all forms of colonialism, imperialism and racism. The following comment, reprinted from the progressive Cuban daily Granma, addresses itself to this crucial issue.

The preparatory meeting of the International Conference of Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico, held in Havana on March 30 and 31, has been a solid step forward in the struggle for the just cause of the Puerto Rican people.

The attendance at this event of representatives from 28 countries and from 12 outstanding international organizations and national liberation movements stresses the scope and strength of the support of the world community to this urgent task.

As is well known, the main resolutions adopted at this meeting were to hold the International Conference of Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico in Cuba this coming September 5 to 7 and to establish a preparatory committee, which is chaired by Comrade Juan Marinello (a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party).

The preparatory meeting has served to exchange opinions and information on the stepped-up colonial oppression endured by the Puerto Rican people at the hands of U.S. imperialism and give a boost to the necessary tasks of propaganda and enlightenment in the eyes of world public opinion.

The case of Puerto Rico — the historic tragedy of a small and heroic nation which has never yielded to the oppression of its conquerors — has entered a new and decisive phase of the struggle in which the attaining of full and complete independence is not only possible but essential for the very survival of the Puerto Rican

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THE BLACK PANTHER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 605 EAST 11TH STREET, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94612. TELEPHONE: (415) 763-0700.
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION: \$10.00 (U.S. ONLY). ADD \$2.00 FOR CANADA, U.K. AND OTHER COUNTRIES. ADVERTISING RATES: \$100.00 PER COLUMN INCH PER YEAR. CASH IN ADVANCE.

186 DISMISSALS

Oakland Teachers Charge "Affirmative Firing" — Strike Threatened

(Oakland, Calif.) — Despite the protests of over 400 teachers, parents and concerned community residents, the Oakland School Board is going ahead with its plan to fire 186 teachers before the opening of the next school year.

Both city teacher groups, the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), Local 771, and the Oakland Education Association (OEA), have warned the Board that if the dismissals go through, a long and costly strike will occur.

News of the decision on the dismissals — 126 teachers will receive notices immediately and another 60 will be notified following closed Board hearings — came one week after 400 outraged persons attended the May 12 Board meeting to angrily denounce the cutbacks. Prior to the meeting, close to 200 AFT and OEA members picketed the downtown administration building.

STORMY SESSION

Once the stormy session began, over 30 speakers lashed out against the dismissal plans and the administration's weak excuse of "financial difficulties." Several speakers attacked the Board's affirmative action program for hiring Black and other minority teachers, saying that it was fast becoming "affirmative firing."

One particularly forceful speaker at the May 12 meeting was Ms. Bobbie Watson, a popular history teacher at McClymonds H.S. in West Oakland.

Speaking out on behalf of the Black Women's Caucus of the AFT, Ms. Watson addressed the long-neglected issue of the need for a Multi-Cultural Education. She said (in part):

"Historically, education in this country has been taught from a very narrow ethnocentric view. This is to say that all subjects are taught from one cultural perspective — the White middle-class norm. Men and women of various ethnic groups who have made significant contributions to this country have been systemat-

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ELAINE BROWN STRESSES WORKER UNITY AT "SAVE OUR BASE" RALLY

Contracting Out To Oakland Port Threatens Jobs of Hundreds

(Oakland, Calif.) — Stressing a theme of worker unity and providing blunt advice on job survival, the appearance of popular community leader Elaine Brown proved to be the highlight of last week's well-attended "Save Our Base" rally at the Oakland Army Base here.

The sign-carrying, predominantly Black crowd of approximately 350 interrupted Elaine's speech several times with ringing cheers and applause — Elaine was the only speaker so honored — as she warned the government workers not to allow the military authorities and local city officials to make "deals... at the expense of human lives and human beings right to work." (See text of Elaine Brown's speech in this week's centerfold.)

At issue are the jobs of several hundred civilian employees at the Army Base here, members of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), Local 1157, whose jobs are threatened by the proposed "contracting out" of certain sections of the base to the Port of Oakland.



ELAINE BROWN addressed recent "Save Our Base" rally at Oakland Army Base.

Under the proposal, which has already received a nod of approval from Maj. Gen. H.R. Del Mar, the ranking officer for the Military Traffic Management Command, the Oakland Army Base will lease Piers 7 and 8 to the Port of Oakland, which will then sublet the piers to private firms.

Past "contracting out" practices at other Army bases indicate that over 70 per cent of the former government employees are not rehired by the private firms. This figure will undoubtedly be even higher in this case since the city-run Port of Oakland does not enforce affirmative action policies with private enterprises with whom it does business, and the majority of the affected AFGE workers are Black.

Prior to Elaine's stirring speech, a broad variety of union leaders and representatives of local elected officials addressed the rally, who as government workers are not allowed to strike.

Jerry Yoachim, representing Senator Allen Cranston, read the group a letter sent by the California senator to Bo Calloway, Secretary of the Army, demanding public hearings on the contracting out issue prior to the formal signing of an agreement.

Ms. Roberta Brooks, from the office of Congressman Ron Dellums, told the workers that the popular East Bay representative had recently contacted the General Accounting Office seeking immediate information on the cost-saving features of leasing the piers to the Port of Oakland. Ms. Brooks said that in prior instances, the Army had used the excuse of "cost-cutting" for the dismissal of thousands of workers under the "contracting out" process, yet a GAO analysis, provided after the leasing had been done, proved the Army's figures inaccurate.

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Johnny Spain Transferred For Medical Tests

(San Francisco, Calif.) — After over one year of continuous struggle, efforts have secured the temporary transfer of Black Panther Party prison activist Johnny Larry Spain to San Francisco General Hospital. Brother Johnny will undergo an extensive battery of diagnostic tests to determine the causes of his seriously deteriorating health condition.

The transfer, initially for one week only, was accomplished through negotiations between Johnny's attorney, the astute Charles Garry, Mario Obledo, California's newly-appointed Secretary of Health and Welfare and Judge Henry Broderick, who presides over the ongoing Marin County trial of Johnny and five other Black and Brown prisoners, the San Quentin 6.

Complex and overly stringent "security" measures led Dr. Marsha Sollek, the internist who heads Johnny's medical team, to seek and win a week's extension of the original transfer orders.

Observers at S.F. General report that the "security" measures at the hospital are beyond imagination. They say that Johnny lies shackled to his bed in the prison wing of the hospital with two armed guards in the room with him 24 hours a day and another guard, armed with a carbine rifle, stationed at the door. Orders dictate that most medical examinations be performed in the hospital cell with guards present. When Johnny is taken out of the room, the hospital walls are lined with S.F. County sheriff's deputies and S.F. police — all armed with carbines — and he is accompanied by a contingent of prison guards. Johnny is not allowed to walk but is placed in a wheelchair. In addition, a police helicopter sits on the building's rooftop, and plainclothes detectives have donned patient's robes.

While testing has not yet been completed, one early indication of Johnny Spain's health status was revealed when his weight was recorded upon entry at 138 lbs. In June, 1971, prison records show Johnny weighed 186 lbs.

ANNUAL "MALCOLM X DAY CELEBRATION" AT SUNDAY FORUM

(Oakland, Calif.) — An enthusiastic crowd of nearly 200 persons paid tribute to Malcolm X, a guiding light in the struggle of Black Liberation, at the weekly Son of Man Temple Community Forum on Sunday, May 18, at its annual "Malcolm X Day Celebration." Malcolm's birthday is May 19.

The special celebration, featured a magnificent skit "On the Life of Malcolm X" performed by the children of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, and a guest speaker, community activist, Pastor J. Alfred Smith of the Allen Temple Baptist Church, musical entertainment was provided by the Moffettetts — four family members ranging in age from 7 to 20 years old — led by their father Charles Moffett, music director at the Institute.

The program began with James Mott, moderator for the occasion, citing events of Black History for the week of May 18, from the year 1854 to 1961.

The Moffettetts followed with the first of two presentations, an original composition entitled "Jubilee," written by one of the sons, that demonstrated the outstanding musical skills of this talented family.



"Until We're Free"

A powerful, yet tender and inspiring 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 \$4.00 cash or money order to:
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Also available at major record stores near you.

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Children of Intercommunal Youth Institute (above) perform skit on life of Malcolm X; (center) MOFFETTETTS provide entertainment; and (right) Pastor J. ALFRED SMITH delivers speech.

The highlight of the program came when the life of Malcolm X was portrayed through the eyes of our future, the children of the Intercommunal Youth Institute who gave a superb performance in a group skit.

The skit opened with Group 4 (ages 5 to 7) playing the role of Malcolm's family — mother, father, and four brothers, and sisters. Malcolm was not yet born. The scene portrayed Reverend Little raising his family under poor and oppressive conditions in Omaha, Nebraska. To set the scene in motion, the Ku-Klux-Klan, appears in white sheets to destroy the home of Rev. Little, warning, "We are going to burn down your house tonight nigger."

Malcolm Little was born in the midst of this racism and poverty which seriously affected his family and the Black community in which they lived. Malcolm took life seriously as a youth. This was vividly expressed in a scene in which Malcolm is elected President of his school class. He was so proud of his new honor he ran home to share it with his family.

Groups 6 & 7 (ages 8-11) portrayed scenes of his older years. Then follows the tragic murder of his father by a White racist, and his mother taken away by police to an insane asylum after the murder of her husband. The



children are taken away and split up as a family. Malcolm is sent to Boston, Massachusetts, where he quickly learns the life of hustling and fast living, is sent to jail, receives his "X" and becomes a member and active leader of the Nation of Islam.

Malcolm X, played by 12-year-old Richard Allen, travels to Mecca and finds a new truth about humankind.

In the last scene Malcolm is murdered as he is appearing before an audience made up of the children.

The youngsters received a standing ovation from the audience.

Guest speaker, Pastor Smith, recently honored by civic and business leaders for his outstanding service to the community, emphasized Malcolm's special contribution to the development of Black self-pride, love of our Blackness and the beauty of our Blackness. □

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

MAY 24, 1854

One of the most famous fugitive slaves cases was that of Anthony Burns who was arrested by U.S. marshals in Boston, on May 24, 1854. Some 2,000 U.S. troops escorted him through the streets of Boston to see that he was returned to his master.

MAY 22, 1863

As a result of the Emancipation Proclamation, which took effect on January 1, the Union War Department established the Bureau of Colored Troops on May 22, 1863, and launched an aggressive campaign to recruit Black soldiers.

MAY 23, 1921

The Harlem Renaissance was a period of extraordinary social and cultural activity on the part of Black artists. *Shuffle Along*, the first of a series of popular musicals featuring Black talent opened at the 63rd Street Music Hall, New York City on May 23, 1921. It helped mark the beginning of the Renaissance movement.

MAY 22, 1948

Claude McKay, one of the most active and outspoken poets of the Harlem Renaissance, died on May 22, 1948. He is the best remembered for his uncompromising stand for Black people's rights. (See page 21.)

MAY 20-23, 1961

A series of brutal events involving "Freedom Riders" in Alabama was major turning point in the early civil rights struggle. After surviving the burning and bombing of their bus, 13 Freedom Riders finally arrived in Montgomery, Alabama, only to be attacked by a White racist mob on May 20, 1961. On the same day, then U.S. attorney General Robert Kennedy dispatched 400 federal marshals to Montgomery to maintain order. On the next day, May 21, then Governor Patterson declared martial law in Montgomery and called out the National Guard. As the conflict increased, the Attorney General ordered 200 more U.S. marshals to Montgomery on May 22.

Martin Luther King

Assassination A Conspiracy

The assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on April 4, 1968, like the assassinations of Malcolm X, John Kennedy and his brother Bobby, remains to this day shrouded in mystery. The "official" explanations in each case have been largely discredited; the "convicted" assassins all claim that they have been framed.

The following article written by investigative reporter Jeff Cohen and reprinted from Detroit's *The Fifth Estate*, explores the existing evidence into the tragic slaying of Dr. King. As Cohen reveals, perhaps as tragic as the assassination itself is the cover-up of the right-wing conspiracy behind it.

PART I

James Earl Ray, ghostly pale, looked as if he'd risen from the dead. He had the color you'd expect of a man who hadn't seen the light of day in five years (of solitary). The accused assassin of Martin Luther King came out for an evidentiary hearing in a Memphis federal district courtroom (in October and November, 1974) where his third set of attorneys attempted to show that their client was coerced into pleading guilty by attorney Percy Foreman.

Ray's attorneys contend that Foreman, prototype for TV's "Judd for the Defense," has interests that conflicted with his client's; namely, 60 per cent royalty rights on a book about Ray by William Bradford Huie. Since a book about a non-assassin would be worthless, this might explain why Foreman, a renowned trial lawyer, would pressure his client to cop a plea on such flimsy evidence. It is possible that Foreman's role is best explained in the context of complicity in a federal cover-up.

Foreman had bragged to Ray and his brothers of his close friendship with then Attorney General Ramsey Clark. It was Clark, who within a day of the King murder before the evidence was collected, led the national media in a chorus of "no conspiracy."

An FBI document dated March 4, 1968 (exactly one month before King was assassinated), gave this directive:

"Prevent the rise of a 'messiah' who could unify, and electrify, the militant Black nationalist movement. Malcolm X might have been such a 'mes-

siah,' he is the martyr of the movement today. (King could) be a real contender for this position should he abandon his supposed 'obedience' to White liberal doctrines'...

When Ray entered his guilty plea, on March 10, 1969, he stood up and objected to the stipulation of 'no conspiracy' which was attached to his plea. Before he could finish his statement, he was silenced by the judge and attorney Foreman. All parties had united to deny Ray a hearing. Like the Malcolm X murder case which went to trial, the truth behind the assassination fell by the wayside in the absence of anyone representing the victim in the proceedings.

After the guilty plea, presiding Judge Battle confided to a reporter, "We have not heard the last of James Earl Ray. He is a pretty good jailhouse lawyer and I expect he will be filing writs from now to doomsday."

In his opening statement at the hearing, Ray's attorney Bernard Fensterwald said the evidence would show that the contracts involving Foreman and Ray's first attorney Arthur Hanes with author Huie constituted a "blatant conflict of interest." That Foreman began negotiations for a guilty plea before undertaking any investigation of the evidence, and that he "coerced Ray into the guilty plea to preserve the economic value of the book."

On the first day of the hearing, the sheriff of Shelby County was questioned about the conditions of Ray's eight months of custody in Memphis. The sheriff admitted that Ray's mail was opened, photostated, and delivered to the prosecutor, and that two TV cameras and a hidden mike monitored Ray's activity inside his secluded cell. Fensterwald claimed "the Ellsberg case looks

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DAVID G. DU BOIS addresses Conspiracy Conference in Los Angeles, California.

"CONSPIRACY IN AMERICA" CONFERENCE EXPOSES FASCIST THREAT

David Du Bois Given Standing Ovation

(Los Angeles, Calif.) — Some 1,000 Californians, gathered at the weekend "Conspiracy in America" Conference held at the University of California, Los Angeles, from May 15 through May 18, resolved enthusiastically to launch a major research and propagation effort to expose to the American people all aspects of the dangerous right-wing conspiracy that threatens democratic freedoms and signals impending fascism in the United States in America.

Sponsored by the Campaign for Democratic Freedoms, the "Conspiracy in America" Conference was highlighted by reports by some of this country's most committed investigative reporters on the assassinations of John and Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcolm X, Black Panther Party members Fred Hampton and George and Jonathan Jackson, and others.

An enthusiastic welcome was given attorney Mark Lane, representation before a very recent advocate of the conspiracy

theory on the death of former President John F. Kennedy, who keynoted the conference on Friday evening. In an exciting responsive audience, attorney Lane detailed with precision, wit and certainty incontrovertible evidence establishing that Lee Harvey Oswald was set up and that J.F. Kennedy was murdered by unknown persons firing from at least two positions other than the Book Depository building in Dallas, Texas. The famous Zapruder film of the assassination was shown.

The thrust of all presentations at the conference was that government and police agencies have clearly cooperated in ignoring and suppressing vital evidence, drawing unproved conclusions and generally covering up to support the "one-man, no conspiracy" assertion, thus lying to the American people to protect powerful right-wing elements bent on preventing the emergence in this country of mass, popular democratic movements.

A rousing and sustained standing ovation was given David G. Du Bois, spokesperson of the Black Panther Party and Editor-in-Chief of *THE BLACK PANTHER Intercommunal News Service*, who addressed the conference on Saturday on the subject "Conspiracy Against the Black Liberation Movement."

Greeting the conference in the name of "the only organization to emerge in the turbulent sixties that today celebrates the lives of 28 comrades who have made the

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Save Grove Street Lobby Appeals For Funds

(Oakland, Calif.) — The Associated Students of Grove Street College in conjunction with Ron Dellums, Ying Lee Kelly, Ilona Hancock and Warren Widener sent a letter, May 9, to THE BLACK PANTHER appealing for as much publicity as possible to help raise an additional \$1,000 to carry on a successful lawsuit against the Peralta Community College District.

Recently an injunction was granted against the Board of Trustees of the Peralta College District that prohibits the further removal of educational materials, equipment and staff personnel from the Grove Street Campus. The court case should be heard no later than the first week of June.

THE SAN QUENTIN 6 MUST BE SET FREE

Adverse Health Effects Of Adjustment Center

Throughout the summer and fall of 1974, testimony was heard in federal court in San Francisco on a lawsuit filed by six Black and Brown prison activists — the San Quentin 6 — charging that their confinement in the S.Q. Adjustment Center was "cruel and unusual punishment," specifically violating their Eighth Amendment Constitutional rights. In the following excerpt from an over 200 page post-trial memorandum filed by attorneys Fred Hiestand and Mark Merin for the Six, the harmful physical and mental effects of the Adjustment Center are discussed.

PART 2

EFFECTS OF ADJUSTMENT CENTER CONFINEMENT ON PLAINTIFFS' PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION

1. Medical Condition of Plaintiffs: Though normally outside physicians cannot enter San Quentin to examine prisoners, plaintiffs' physicians obtained a court order permitting them to conduct complete physical examinations, review medical records and take histories as well as blood and urine samples for subsequent laboratory tests.

Despite specific provisions that the examinations were to be conducted with plaintiffs free of all restraints, prison security forces balked at removing the chains, revealing that at no time since the plaintiffs have been in the Adjustment Center have they received anything approaching a thorough examination. The doctors were the first people with whom plaintiffs were able to come into physical contact without restraints in their years in the Adjustment Center.

"DREADFUL PALLOR"

To the physicians, none of the plaintiffs appeared his stated age. Health problems, traceable directly to Adjustment Center confinement, plague each of the plaintiffs. Total absence of sunlight causes plaintiffs to appear gaunt with "dreadful pallor and... poor complexion."

Physical conditions afflicting most of the plaintiffs range from vitamin deficiencies, fungus in-



San Quentin 6 defendants and attorneys during trial hearings.

fections, second degree malnutrition, advanced hypertension, breathing problems, sinus obstruction and uneven muscle development. Additionally, all plaintiffs suffer tension headaches, indicative of the psychological effects of confinement.

Spain's dramatic weight loss from 175 lbs. in 1967 to 146 in 1974 was ignored by prison doctors, but outside physicians diagnosed hemorrhoids, colitis and Meckles diverticulosis, all conditions related to and aggravated by stress situations. His situational depression, height and weight loss, lost teeth, poor skin pallor, rashes, and back muscle spasms relate directly to the conditions of his confinement.

many of these conditions could be relieved by a changed environment, but meaningful improvements are out of the hands of prison doctors. Even the rubber doughnut which permits Spain to relieve pressure from his hemorrhoids while sitting cannot be taken into his cell and is only provided for court appearances and visits. (See box, page 3.)

No different from other Adjustment Center cases, Spain received prescriptions for eight different powerful drugs from prison physicians without any prior examinations: Dilantin, Mysoline, Cafegot, Tofranil, Thorazine, Fiorinal, Valium and Etrafon. Two of this selection are CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

"Conspiracy In America"

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supreme sacrifice in service to the people, victims of the conspiracy in America." Du Bois pleaded with the conferees to recognize that the "primary target" of that conspiracy has been and remains the Black liberation movement in this country, and its vanguard organization, the Black Panther Party.

To a hushed audience Du Bois catalogued the long list of illegal and un-Constitutional methods used by local, state and federal police and intelligence agencies to "spy on, disrupt, misdirect, provoke, impoverish and cause the murder of leaders and members of the Black Panther Party," almost from the moment of the birth of the Party.

Developing the thesis that the continent of Africa is the next major arena of U.S. monopoly capitalism's aggressive thrust, Du Bois warned that the U.S. power structure is currently engaged in preparing this country's majority population to "actively support or passively permit" aggressive wars against Africa through the deliberate propaga-

tion of "aggressive, rampant racism."

Du Bois told the conferees that, "the first line of defense of the democratic rights of the American people at this stage of the continuing American revolution is the aggressive defense of the right to survival and equality of opportunity of Black people in this country, and specifically its vanguard organization, the Black Panther Party."

Others who addressed the conference included: George O'Toole, an ex-CIA officer and author of the revealing book *The Assassination Tapes*; Lake Headly, investigative reporter who presented new evidence of the Los Angeles Police Dept. conspiracy to destroy the five members of the Symbionese Liberation Army who died in the blazing inferno set by the police in Los Angeles on May 17, 1974; Professor Morris Starsky, victim of FBI dirty tricks; Professor Peter Dale Scott, historian and author; attorney Charles Garry; Robert Meeropol, son of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and many others.

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

PRISON TORTURER MOVES

(Springfield, Mo.) — The Federal Prisoners Coalition reports that Dr. Martin Groder has resigned from his post as head of the National Behavior Research Center in Butner, N.C., and is now functioning as the mental health coordinator at the U.S. Medical Center in Springfield, Missouri, which is one of the most "repressive" prison camps in the U.S. It was Dr. Groder who popularized behavior modification techniques in federal prisons.

POLICE CRIMES

(Connellsville, Pa.) — The local police chief, Dominic Mancuso, and four members of his force have been charged with a series of burglaries, robberies and other crimes dating back over three years, including the 1972 firebombing of the chief's office. They were arrested by the state police and the Fayette County authorities in what District Attorney Conrad B. Capuzzi said was the culmination of a 15-month investigation. The five were arraigned before the Connellsville District Magistrate and released on bond ranging from \$10,000 to \$55,000.

"INVISIBLE MAN" BANNED

(Milwaukee, Wis.) — The cancer of censorship, with its deadly strain of racism, had infected Milwaukee County. The St. Francis School Board will consider a proposal to restrict the classroom use of some books deemed immoral or dangerous by parents. The proposal was born from complaints by four parents that part of Ralph Ellison's celebrated Black novel, *Invisible Man*, are obscene and unfit for reading by high school freshmen. Ellison's book — a 1952 National Book Award Winner — deals with the problems and struggles of a young Black man's search for identity in the United States. The teenagers as well as their parents in this lily white suburban community are the last persons who should be insulated from a learning experience as valuable as Ellison's milestone book.

STANFORD BLACK STUDENTS PLEDGE "VISIBLE" ACTION AGAINST MOYNIHAN APPEARANCE

(Palo Alto, Calif.) — "We will definitely and visibly demonstrate our opposition to the appearance of Moynihan," Brother Charles Ogletree, former Stanford University student body president, told THE BLACK PANTHER last week. Brother Ogletree was referring to the uproar that is sweeping Stanford campus, initiated by Black graduating seniors, against the scheduled appearance as commencement speaker of "benign neglect" advocate Daniel P. Moynihan, newly appointed U.S. representative to the United Nations. (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER).

In response to demands by the Black graduating seniors for an alternative commencement ceremony that would allow them to receive their degrees without requiring them to attend the commencement address of Moynihan, the Stanford administration has changed the format of the ceremony in such a manner as

parents and our people." He told us that, "We will take any and all means necessary" to make the point.

Brother Ogletree pointed out that the entire Third World community of Stanford has expressed its support of the Black students, Black faculty and members of the staff of Stanford. He added that large numbers of White students, faculty and staff have expressed their support both through their organizations and individually.

He said that presently Black students are busy informing their parents and friends of the situation in order to elicit their full support in whatever action is decided and that the response has been overwhelmingly in favor of the position already enunciated.

Brother Ogletree condemned the U.S. media for its deliberate suppression of the developing international campaign launched by the Soviet Union against the appointment of Daniel Moynihan

as head of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations.

He pointed out that Stanford administration's refusal to consider a replacement for Moynihan when Black protest first emerged and its maneuvers aimed at forcing Black graduating seniors to submit themselves to the appearance of Moynihan, "Brother-mentence speaker are part of a broader campaign to prevent actions challenging the credibility of Moynihan."

WIDESPREAD SUPPORT

Despite this, Brother Ogletree said, the graduating seniors at Stanford have received and are receiving very widespread support in their protest, from academic circles and universities all over the country. Black Ph.D. candidates and graduating seniors have sent letters of support and encouragement. White, Black and other Third World professors and academicians have indicated their support and community organizations as well as national known figures have offered their assistance.

Meanwhile, as a companion action some 500 Stanford students, in what was called the biggest Stanford protest in three years, demonstrated their opposition to university plans to eliminate preferential treatment for minority recipients of scholarships at Stanford last week.

The demonstrators gathered inside and outside the university's student services building chanting and clapping. They had earlier rallied at Stanford's White Plaza where they heard speeches pointing to the military industrial complex that controls Stanford. The demonstration went off without incident. □



J.B. JOHNSON and MARY WATKINS, his mother.

Kunstler To Argue For J.B. Johnson Retrial

(St. Louis, Mo.) — Noted civil liberties attorney William Kunstler will argue for a retrial for James Ben Johnson, a young 25-year-old Black man who was convicted in 1972 of first degree murder in the 1970 killing of a White police detective.

On December 16, 1974, a 3-judge panel of the Missouri Supreme Court ruled that a "reversible error" had occurred in the original trial when the police were allowed to testify about oral statements they allegedly obtained from Johnson, which were withheld from the defense. On this basis, a new trial was granted. The next day, however, Attorney General John Danforth appealed the whole court to reconsider, with hearings set for this month.

Bail was denied by both Missouri Supreme Court and federal District Court Judge Kenneth Wangelin, despite the fact that Johnson no longer stands convicted. Wangelin took an unnecessarily rigid stance, stating that under Missouri law, the state courts were powerless to grant bail — as though the position of Missouri courts automatically resolved the matter of whether federal Constitutional rights are being violated.

Johnson was serving a natural life sentence after being charged and convicted as an accomplice in the shooting death of White Officer James Boevingloh, during an aborted jewelry store robbery

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12



Stanford students protest plans that will hurt minority scholarship recipients.

to compel the graduates to attend the scheduled ceremony or forfeit receipt of their degrees.

Brother Ogletree told us that the graduating seniors are meeting in private to decide a course of action. The apparent choices are to proceed with the alternative ceremony plan or to physically absent themselves from the portion of the ceremony including the commencement address of Moynihan.

However, we were assured by Brother Ogletree that "visible" action will be taken that clearly expresses "our conviction that we will no longer stand for callous disregard on the part of the administration of Stanford to our feelings, the feelings of our

Black Salesmen File Rights Suit Against Gallo

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Five Black wine and liquor salesmen filed a civil rights suit in the U.S. District Court last week, against Gallo Sales Inc., and Juillard Alpha Liquor Co.

The Black salesmen charged in the suit that of approximately 120 wine salesmen, Gallo employs only about ten Blacks and they are assigned to a Black sales unit headed by a Black district manager. They are assigned only to the lesser accounts to service "mom and pop" stores, owned and operated mostly by minority persons.

The salesmen complained that the White salesmen got all the more lucrative accounts, including the chain supermarkets, chain drug stores, and restaurants. There are no Black route drivers and no Black office personnel hired by Gallo.

The four plaintiffs against Gallo are asking \$500,000 in punitive damages plus \$50,000 damage to each for emotional and psychological injury. Melvin Stewart, the sole plaintiff against Juillard is asking for \$100,000 in punitive damages, plus \$50,000 for emotional injury.

GUINIER: "HARVARD ADMIN. UNDERMINES BLACK STUDIES"

The following is Part 3 of a March 5, 1975, statement delivered by Dr. Ewart Guinier, chairman of the Department of Afro-American Studies at Harvard University, to the school's Board of Overseers. Dr. Guinier's statement is a blistering attack on the White Harvard administration for its racist treatment of the Afro-American Studies Department at Harvard and African and Afro-American Studies in general.

PART 3

"Dean Rosovsky's complete insensitivity to the kinds of issues raised in this paper are doubtless traceable, in significant measure, to his attitude toward and limited knowledge regarding the traditional disciplines. Consider his reflections on the disciplines vis-a-vis people of African ancestry:

"First of all, it seems to me true that the social sciences and the humanities have treated the American Negro in rather off-hand fashion. His literature is not commonly studied in universities, and his music is welcome on the dance floor but not in the classroom. The particular social, political and economic problems of American Negroes received — until recently — only tangential attention. To put it another way, the traditional disciplines have not provided an atmosphere in which subject matter directly related to Black Americans has flourished."

"Now that remark is a masterpiece of understatement. First of all, there is no mention of the treatment which Blacks have received from the American scientific community. There is, in fact, a large corpus of scientific literature, to which Harvard scientists have contributed in no small degree, that is shot through with racism."

"Spawned in ante-bellum America to meet the imperatives of the American slavocrats, such pseudo-scientific efforts were greatly aided by, and in turn reinforced, America's advancing imperialism at the close of the last century. The endurance of a racist spirit within the American scientific community was sadly demonstrated when, just a few years ago, Arthur Jensen's racist-fascist theories were loudly trumpeted in *The Harvard Educational Review*. Indeed, an entire issue of that journal was devoted to Professor Jensen's efforts."



Black students at Cornell University in April, 1969, seized the African Studies and Research Center.

"Secondly, it is not the American Negro alone who has been wronged by White academics; rather, people of African ancestry throughout the world have come under their attack, and Harvard men have been in the van of this assault: Louis Agassiz, Albert Bushnell Hart and George N. Shaler — a zoologist, an historian, a geologist respectively — made notable contributions to racist scholarship, and their followers at Harvard and elsewhere have been legion. Du Bois, writing as late as 1939 in the preface of *Black Folk Then and Now*, charged that the Negro (and he meant people of African ancestry everywhere) had been made 'the clown of history, the football of anthropology, and the slave of industry.'"

"Yet, *The Report of the Faculty Committee on African and Afro-American Studies*, from which the dean quotes approvingly, boasts that 'it should surprise no one that Harvard has a long and distinguished history in this branch (African Studies) of learning.' We must say: In addition to the Africans, it would surprise none other than W.E.B. Du Bois. And we ask: by the way, how long is long?"

"Du Bois, writing in 1939, observed:

"Few today are interested in Negro history because they feel the matter settled: The Negro has no history. . . I remember my own sudden awakening from the paralysis of this judgement taught me in high school and in two of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

OUR HEALTH



Milwaukee Chemical Blast Kills 2

In last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER, we concluded a series on "Safety and the Industrial Worker." In view of this we take this opportunity to inform our readers of a tragedy that has so far taken the lives of two Black tannery workers in Milwaukee, demonstrating the kind of hazardous accidents that occur when safety in industry is ignored.

(Milwaukee, Wisconsin) — Two Black tannery employees were killed and 23 other workers became ill when an accident sent a poisonous gas throughout the seven story plant of Spencer Leathers, in the industrialized section of Milwaukee's South Side recently.

The gas was created when a tank truck driver poured sulfuric acid into a tank holding sodium sulphhydrate, producing hydrogen sulfide gas, similar to the hydrogen cyanide which is used in gas chambers to kill people.

"The danger with hydrogen sulfide is that after you get the first whiff of it — a rotten egg smell — it anesthetizes your ability to smell so you don't know you're smelling it any more," said Robert Clarkson, assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. "Hydrogen sulfide is a killer even though it has that comical smell."

Dr. Walter Thiede of St. Luke's Hospital, said the effects of the gas are similar to smoke inhalation and the dead were killed by acute asphyxiation.

Ronald Koch, assistant plant manager, said the accident occurred during a shift change and there were about 50 to 60 people in the building. He also said that the mixture of the two chemicals "is probably the thing I am singularly most afraid of. The longer you are exposed to it, the worse it is."

The accident is being investigated by the Milwaukee police department to determine if criminal negligence was involved and by the building inspector's office to determine, among other things, whether the tanks were clearly marked.

JUST RELEASED

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An exciting novel of Black Americans living in Egypt in the 1960s

By BLACK PANTHER Intergovernmental News Service Editor-in-Chief DAVID G. DU BOIS

...And Bid Him Sing

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Senior citizens face hard times.

Black Seniors Hardest Hit By "Energy Crisis"

(Washington, D.C.) -- Many Black senior citizens now face a crisis centering on their ability to sustain a minimal level of existence in the face of soaring energy costs.

The central finding of a new study conducted for the Federal Energy Administration (FEA), published in the *Black News Notebook* last month, is that the elderly poor consume less energy than any other age-income group, including the younger poor, but spend a much higher proportion of their total budget on energy expenditures.

The results of the study confirm the facts that: the older you are, the more likely it is that you will be poor. While 11 per cent of the total population was below the poverty level in 1973, 16 per cent of the senior citizens were below the poverty level in 1973. Almost 40 per cent of the total Black seniors' population was below the poverty level in 1972.

The National Center on Black Aged, based in Washington, quotes these 1973 Bureau of Census figures: 37.1 per cent of America's 1.7 million Blacks live in poverty; among Black females over 65 who live alone, the figure is even higher, 61.8 per cent live in poverty.

The National Urban League also points out that the typical Black man never reaches age 65 or older, while the typical Black woman can expect senior citizen status for fewer years than her White counterpart. "Poverty," the League noted, "is a continuing barrier to the basic right of peaceful and comfortable old age." □

2,500 CHINESE MARCH TO PROTEST N.Y.P.D. BRUTALITY

(New York, N.Y.) - More than 2,500 residents of New York's Chinatown marched on City Hall on May 13 to protest police brutality, reported *The New York Times*. The event itself was a very strong show of solidarity among New York Chinese-Americans primarily because as a group they have not in the past taken part in public demonstrations.

The rally was sponsored by the Asian Americans for Equal Employment to protest the beating of Peter Yew, who was attacked and arrested by New York police. The incident occurred at the scene of a traffic accident on April 26, when Peter Yew was protesting police "mishandling" of Chinese youth in the crowd that had gathered.

Six leaders of the demonstration gave their demands to City Hall through Joseph Exazo, special assistant to the mayor. Among the demands were: (1) that the officers from the 5th Precinct who beat up Mr. Yew be suspended; and (2) that Captain Edward McCabe, commanding officer of the 5th Precinct, publicly apologize and resign. Captain McCabe declined to comment or discuss the case.

During the demonstration a scuffle broke out between police and about 250 demonstrators, who had been at City Hall all day. Although three police officers were slightly injured, no arrests were made. Shortly afterwards, however, the six leaders of the demonstration were invited to

discuss their grievances with high-ranking police officials.

Both city officials and police were very surprised and disturbed at the demonstration because, in the words of Mr. Exazo, "This is a group that usually doesn't demonstrate this way." But, in the words of John Hung, a Chinese shopkeeper who watched the demonstration, "This is something that should have been done a long time ago."

At the rally stood Mak Nui, 80-years-old, leaning on a cane, saying, "I'm joining the demonstration because I'm Chinese," while her friend Tzuen Potzi, 81-years-old, whispered her agreement to a translator. This

was one of the striking examples of the Chinese community unity on this issue.

The demonstration started at 9:00 a.m. in the morning and lasted until the evening. Everything was orderly until 5:00 p.m. when the scuffle broke out. To address the crowd several of the demonstrators stood on overturned trash cans as the crowd cheered in approval.

Although Mr. Yew is still faced with charges of assaulting a police officer and resisting arrest, the people of New York's Chinatown made their point very clear—no more police brutality upon the Chinese community will be passively tolerated. □



Angry Chinese protest police brutality in New York City.

Elaine

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

A representative from Ken Meade's office also pledged the state assemblyman's support.

Earlier in the rally, Mr. Clayton Pao, the young, highly respected president of AFGE, Local 1175 — "He's heavy," said one onlooker — explained the critical dimensions of the dilemma to the demonstrators. Mr. Pao, an Hawaiian, urged unity and a strong determination to struggle for their jobs.

The rally, moderated by Brother Robert Hines who served admirably in his capacity of introducing the various speakers and chief enthusiast also featured the dramatic entry of a coffin in which lay a straw dummy effigy of General Del Mar.

Under cloudy skies, the ceremonious hanging of the effigy and returning it to its coffin brightened the spirits of the workers as the loud laughter and applause emphasized the collective feelings of the entire crowd. □

THIRD WORLD ARTISTS OF LANEY COLLEGE

invite the community to

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Tuesday, June 3

12 Noon

First Floor-Laney Tower

Admission is Free

Any artists of the Black and Third World communities who would like to participate, contact Paula Simon at 533-7934.

VIETNAM "REFUGEES"

PHOENIX AGENTS SETTLING IN CALIFORNIA

(Berkeley, Calif.) — Under the rubric of humanitarian relief, the Ford administration has mounted a massive air and seafaring of Vietnamese, including those who were so closely identified with the U.S. presence in Saigon that the State Department feels that they would have been exposed to "high risk" if they had remained in their country.

An official of the Agency for International Development quoted in the *San Francisco Examiner* May 4 estimated that about 5,000 of the "high-risk" refugees are former operatives of the CIA-sponsored Phoenix program — which carried out a real bloodbath in South Vietnam in the late sixties and early seventies.

Wayne Cooper, a foreign service officer who served as a Phoenix adviser for 18 months, writing in the *Washington Post* in June, 1972, reported, "CIA representatives recruited, organized, supplied and directly paid CT (Counter-Terror) teams, whose function was to use terror — assassination, ambushes, kidnapping and intimidation — against the Viet Cong leadership."

An expert on the Phoenix program, counterinsurgency critic Michael Klare, author of *War Without End*, characterized the Phoenix operatives as "Assassins and professional torturers."

"When the program was under direct U.S. supervision," Klare said "26,369 people were murdered by Phoenix operatives and another 33,358 were imprisoned — and in the situation in Vietnam at the time, that meant automatic torture."

He added that though U.S. sponsorship ended officially with the signing of the Paris Accords in 1973, the program continued — renamed "Operation F6" — and took another 40,000 lives, according to Saigon figures.

CBS correspondent Bruce Dunning reported from Guam May 3 that the men in dark glasses he was watching at the gate of the immigration processing area were "once some of the most powerful and most feared men in Saigon."

All were going under pseudonyms (aliases) and receiving

escorted VIP treatment, rushed ahead of other evacuees who had been in line for hours. One was once Saigon's police chief; two others headed secret political police units — one in charge of investigating "Vietcong political activity," the other spying on opposition politicians.

Some critics of the CIA's preferred refugees point to the regularity with which the murky world of cloak-and-dagger intelligence operatives overlaps with narcotics trafficking, organized crime, and the political far right.

They fear that the anticommunist exodus from Vietnam may have an impact similar to that of

ON THE BLOCK

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THE BOSTON BUSING ISSUE? ASKED AT 14TH AND BROADWAY

If they had adequate teachers in the neighborhoods where they go to school now, they wouldn't have to bus them, right? If they got it together in the Black neighborhoods, they wouldn't have to bus them to the White neighborhoods.



E. Williams
Student - Alameda

Ralph Smith
2647 North Dr., San Jose
District Restaurant
Chain



I'm not totally in favor of moving kids from their neighborhood to another neighborhood for educational purposes. I had to go 60 miles to school when I was a kid and it's not much fun. It's cultural shock. I think what we should be striving for is quality education, not busing.

I think it's funky.

Gerald James
311 Oakland Ave.
Musician



I think the busing is kind of fucked up.

It shouldn't be happening. It's not necessary. The busing's not necessary.

George Chaney
1001 63rd St.
Technician



I think it's the same old rhetoric — White supremacy.

I think it's horrible. Boston is supposed to be the so-called seat of democracy, the seat of how things got started in the first place.



Althea Glover
1452 66th Ave.
Student - Merritt



Jim Lawrence
1038 Magnolia St.
Insurance Salesman

the anti-Castro Cubans who have made Miami the drug-smuggling capital of the United States, a base camp for covert operations from the Bay of Pigs to the Watergate burglary.

The State Department has denied that it plans to concentrate Vietnamese refugees to the degree that Cubans were concentrated in Miami, but so far the administration has been vague about its plans to "spread out" the refugee population.

In one crucial respect, a concentration of right-wing Vietnamese around San Francisco would differ sharply from the Cuban impact on Miami. While

the anti-Castro Cubans blended easily with the established communities of Miami, the ex-Phoenix agents may be settling in areas known for some of the most vocal criticisms of their patrons in Saigon — and the scenario for confrontation is not hard to imagine.

EX-AGENTS

Even if the ex-Phoenix agents refrain from violence when resettled in the United States, their political presence can only strengthen the very forces which fostered America's debacle in Indochina in the first place.

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

N.A.A.C.P. WESTERN REGION RALLIES IN SUPPORT OF BOSTON BUSING

(Oakland, Calif.) — Close to 400 people turned out at Oakland Technical High School auditorium last Saturday, May 17, to stand in solidarity with a NAACP national demonstration in Boston to defend the efforts to desegregate the racially troubled Boston public school system and to stop the White racist attacks against Black school children.

Sponsored by the NAACP Western Region, which was greatly aided in its organizing tasks by the Northern California Student Coalition Against Racism, both the local rally and the national demonstration marked the 21st anniversary of the landmark *Brown vs. Topeka* Board of Education Supreme Court decision in which the high court outlawed segregation in public schools on May 17, 1954.

40,000 PEOPLE

Midway through the two-hour local affair, when it was announced that 40,000 people had marched up Commonwealth Avenue to historic Boston Commons, the Black and White Bay Area audience whistled and cheered loudly.

Starting off the sunny afternoon's activities, the Moffettetts, a swinging jazz combo composed of Charles Moffett, music director of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, and his family, performed to everyone's enjoyment.

They were followed by the appearance on the stage of the sponsors and honored guests of the rally. The crowd then stood and sang the Black National Anthem, James Weldon Johnson's majestic "Lift Every Voice."

The invocation was similarly reminiscent of the tasks at hand: "May we not rest, until all people in all places, are free," was the message the audience received.

Mrs. Mary Jane Johnson, president of the Northern California Conference of the NAACP, gave the welcome remarks, emphasizing that the Boston busing issue was a question of equal access to the educational opportunities of this country.

"There's a movement abroad in this country," Mrs. Johnson said, "to send us back where we came from. We are not going!"

Rashaad Ali, spokesperson for the Student Coalition Against Racism, gave a fiery speech calling for a "new civil rights movement" to defend the gains of the civil rights movement of the early 60s. Brother Ali charac-

terized the antibusing forces as participants in a "campaign to support the privileges of the White majority of the U.S." He said that the Student Coalition Against Racism would not fold after the day's events but would continue to organize.

Other speakers at the enthusiastic rally included: Carl Sanders, Dean of Boys at Tennyson H.S. in Hayward; Jim Goodwin, assistant to the pres-

ident at the University of California, Berkeley campus; and Samuel Sheets, a former member of the Pasadena School Board, who was the featured speaker. C.L. Dellums, former president of the Sleeping Car Porters Union, was ill and not able to attend.

The event was moderated by Brother Don McCullum, the Berkeley City Attorney, who kept the affair alive with a spirit of dignity and dedication. □



RASHAAD ALI (top left), Mrs. MARY JANE JOHNSON (bottom), and crowd (center) singing Black National Anthem.

DELLUMS' CORNER

Co-Sponsors Bill To Expand Summer Youth Job Program



(Washington, D.C.) — Congressman Ron Dellums, showing his concern about the record high unemployment levels among teenagers, has co-sponsored legislation which will expand the funding of summer youth employment programs. Recent legislation approved by the House of Representatives calls for \$412.7 million for 700,000 jobs, the same level as last year. But, as Congressman Dellums stated, "Our economic crisis has vastly increased youth employment needs throughout the country..." The supporting fact, Congressman Dellums pointed out, is that the unemployment rate among teenagers is 20.6 per cent.

Congressman Dellums' proposal calls for \$678.75 million to be spent on youth employment for 1,250,000 jobs. "In addition to having a productive summer, these students will have the necessary money to continue their education," Dellums said. Dellums urged Congress to act quickly adding that only a comprehensive and realistic employment program will reduce the idleness which leads to frustration and tension among our youth.



Students protest at U.C. Santa Barbara.

Santa Barbara Students Occupy Computer Center

(Santa Barbara, Calif.) — Nearly 250 student demonstrators took over the North Hall Computer Center at University of California at Santa Barbara (UCSB) for three hours recently, in protest against cutbacks in minority programs and to demand the resignation of Chancellor Vernon Cheadle and Jim Minow, editor of *Nexus*, the school paper.

The peaceful demonstration ended with no damage to the \$14 million worth of computers or the building, according to Katy Jacobsen, a reporter for the *Santa Barbara News and Review*. Ms. Jacobsen was admitted to the building during the demonstration to be an objective third party.

The list of demands made by the Students for Collective Action (SCA) who organized the demonstration are:

1. Amnesty for all those that occupied and supported the occupation of the computer center.
2. Reinstatement of the Black Organized Research Unit and ending the "secret review" of the Chicano ORU.
3. Bringing an impartial third party on to campus from Governor Brown's office to study the minority problem on campus.
4. Hiring of a tenured faculty member to fill the vacant chairmanship of the Chicano Studies Department.
5. Recruitment of an alternative newspaper and abolition of the administration-controlled press council.
6. The resignation of Chancellor Vernon Cheadle.
7. The resignation of Affirmative Action Coordinator Raymond Huerta.

An additional demand was added: that an Asian American Studies Center be instituted on campus. □

UNEMPLOYMENT MAKES SOUTH BRONX DESPERATE

(New York, N.Y.) — In April, when the officially announced national unemployment rate rose to 8.9 per cent over-all, the rate for Blacks was 14.6 per cent, for Black teenagers 40.2 per cent and for Black men 20 to 25 years old, 25 per cent. The rate for Spanish speaking persons was about the same as that for Blacks.

Sources at the regional office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which covers New York and New Jersey, estimate that the minority unemployment rate for those two states is higher than the national average. A source at the Connecticut Department of Labor confirms that estimate for Connecticut.

Several nongovernmental agencies put the over-all unemployment rate for the 105,000 person labor force in the South Bronx and Hunts Point at around 25 per cent. The New York City Manpower Planning Council estimates the rate to be 18 to 20 per cent. In either case, the unemployment rate for teenagers and young heads of families in their twenties is certainly much higher.

It is not difficult, however, to see what these figures mean in human terms, on the streets of the community.

LINGERING

There are groups of four or five men lingering on streetcorners, sitting on stoops, or in local bars, restaurants and neighborhood corner stores at midday, when they would normally be at work.

These new men on the corners appear restive about their idleness. Some object to being interviewed. Those that permit it shift their feet uncomfortably, and when they speak, it is with resentment about being unable to feed their families, trapped on unemployment compensation with so much time on their hands. They are bitter about the arrival of South Vietnamese refugees who, they say, will probably receive far better treatment from the federal government.

There are other signs of the depression in the South Bronx. Schoolyards begin to fill in midmorning with young men in their late teens and early twenties who are out of work. They come to People's Park at 141st St. and Brook Ave., or to the schoolyard adjacent to P.S. 52 in Hunts Point to play handball, paddleball or basketball. Older unemployed

men sit and watch, smoke marijuana, talk or stare idly.

Neighborhood bars are fuller these days. But the men have little money to spend. They nurse a beer for hours and talk about the Mets and food stamps in the same breath.

The depression in the South Bronx aggravates ordinary people blems to often intolerable levels for individuals.

Edward Smith is one such person. He is 31 and has been arrested once, when he was 14. He does not want it to happen again. But he is desperate.

Mr. Smith is a house painter. He is Black and he has been out of work since last October. He was making \$180 a week; he has a



Black teenagers have been hardest hit by America's skyrocketing unemployment. Latest statistics show 40.2 per cent of Black teenagers are unemployed.

common-law wife, Alameda Mitchell, to support, and he reluctantly applied for unemployment compensation.

The \$80 he receives every two weeks and the few dollars he

earns occasionally loading trucks at the Hunts Point produce market is not enough to live on. He has been to every agency in

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

J.B. Johnson

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

in University City, Missouri, on January 23, 1970.

The man apprehended at the scene of the robbery, Robert Lee Walker, stated in a sworn affidavit that Johnson did not accompany him that day. In fact, Walker said that he had never seen nor heard of Johnson until months after his own arrest. Johnson has repeatedly explained that he was shooting dice with friends at the time of the hold-up and witnesses during his trial substantiated this claim.

The jewelry store owner, Adam Bakos, who had spent at least 15 minutes with the two robbers in his store, could not identify Johnson as the accomplice. He even went as far as to pick another man from the police line-up and later excused himself by stating, "To me all coloreds look alike anyway."

The trial began in 1972, two and one-half years after his arrest. The prosecuting attorney attempted to get Johnson to plead guilty to exchange for a ten year armed robbery term. Johnson's response was, "Why should I plead guilty when I am innocent." Brother Johnson has kept with these words for the past five years.

Support for Johnson's right to bail and a new trial has been received from Missouri congressman William L. Clay, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, all of St. Louis' Black state representatives and state senators, Georgia state senator Julian Bond and a number of others. □

WE NEED EACH OTHER!

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY is a nonprofit voluntary organization representing a cross-section of citizens concerned about abuses by federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies of the civil liberties of domestic political groups, specifically those seeking to further the civil and human rights of racial minorities.

WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT!...

to continue the fight to make the current Congressional investigation of government intelligence agencies a meaningful and thorough one. We have continuing legal fees, printing costs, postage, etc. The Committee for Justice is totally supported by contributions from people like yourself.

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TO THE REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

By Huey P. Newton

In this eloquent piece of work readers are exposed to the truth of America's history from its very beginning: A small ruling class, building momentum with bloodshed and violence, taking control of the land of others, first within its own continental confines, and finally throughout the world.

In "To the Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention," delivered at a Plenary Session in Philadelphia, Pa., on September 5, 1970, Comrade Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, expresses the determination of Black and oppressed people living in the United States to struggle for liberation in the heart of the empire America has become. The speech was the first major address by Brother Huey after his release on August 5, 1970, from close to three years in prison.

PART 1

Two centuries ago the United States was a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The conditions which prevailed in the nation and the assumptions upon which its



Enthusiastic crowd reaction (above) anticipates the arrival to the podium of Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, about to address supporters at the Plenary Session for the Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia, Pa., in September, 1970.

foundations were built ensured that the United States would come to its maturity under circumstances which required that the life of a substantial proportion of its citizens be nothing more than a prison of poverty, and happiness nothing more than laughing to keep from crying.

The United States of America was born at a time when the nation covered relatively little land, a narrow strip of political divisions on the Eastern seaboard. The United States of America was born at a time when the population was small and fairly homogeneous both racially and culturally. Thus the people called Americans were a different people in a different place.

ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Furthermore, they had a different economic system. The small population and the fertile land available meant that with the agricultural emphasis on the economy, people were able to advance according to their motivation and ability. It was an agricultural economy and with the circumstances surrounding it Democratic Capitalism flourished in the new nation.

The following years were to see this new nation rapidly develop into a multi-limbed giant. The new nation acquired land and spread from a narrow strip on the Eastern seaboard to cover almost the entire continent. The new nation acquired a population to

fill this newly acquired land. This population was drawn from the continents of Africa, Asia, Europe and South America.

Thus a nation conceived by homogeneous people of a small number and in a small area grew into a nation of a heterogeneous people, comprising a large number and spread across an entire continent. This change in the fundamental characteristics of the nation and its people substantially changed the nature of American society.

Furthermore, the social changes were marked by economic changes. A rural and agricultural economy became an urban and industrialized economy, as farming was replaced by manufacturing. The Democratic Capitalism of our early days became caught up in a relentless drive to obtain profits until the selfish motivation for profit eclipsed the unselfish principles of democracy.

Thus 200 years later we have an overdeveloped economy which is so infused with the need for profit that we have replaced Democratic Capitalism with Bureaucratic Capitalism. The free opportunity of all men to pursue their economic ends has been replaced by constraints (confinements) placed upon Americans by the large corporations which control and direct our economy. They have sought to increase their profits at the expense of the people, and particularly at the expense of the racial and ethnic minorities.

The history of the United States, as distinguished from the promise of the idea of the United States, leads us to the conclusion that our sufferance is basic to the functioning of the government of the United States. We see this when we note the basic contradictions found in the history of this nation.

The government, the social conditions, and the legal documents which brought freedom from oppression, which brought human dignity and human rights to one portion of the people of this nation, had entirely opposite consequences for another portion of the people. While the majority group achieved their basic human rights, the minorities achieved alienation from the lands of their fathers and slavery. The evidence for this is clear and incontrovertible.

We find evidence for majority freedom and minority oppression in the fact that the expansion of the United States government and the acquisition of lands was at the unjust expense of the American Indians, who are the original possessors of the land and still its legitimate heirs. The long march of the Cherokees on the "Trail of Tears" and the actual disappearance of many other Indian nations testify to the unwillingness and inability of this government and this government's Constitution to incorporate racial minorities.

MINORITY OPPRESSION

We find evidence for majority freedom and minority oppression in the fact that even while the early settlers were proclaiming their freedom, they were deliberately and systematically depriving Africans of their freedom. These basic contradictions were further exacerbated (made worse) by acts which implicitly admitted that the majority was wrong but unwilling to do right.

Thus when the Declaration of Independence was drafted, the Founding Fathers considered the slave as equivalent to three-fifths of a man. Thus when the slaves were emancipated the descendants of the Founding Fathers compromised that freedom to gain further territory. These compromises were so basic to the thinking of our forebears that legal attempts to correct the contradictions through Constitutional amendments and civil rights laws have produced no change in our condition.

TO BE CONTINUED

TO DIE FOR THE PEOPLE

WRITINGS OF
Huey P. Newton



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ELAINE BROWN AT "SAVE OUR BASE" RALLY:

"YOU ARE IN A POSITION OF POWER TODAY"

On May 14, in the first major speech since her recent bid for a seat on the Oakland City Council, Ms. Elaine Brown spoke before an assembled gathering of close to 350 government workers protesting the "contracting out" of certain sections of the Oakland Army Base which would result in the layoff of hundreds of employees.

Elaine's speech was a significant one. Emphasizing the necessity for continued unity and pointing out the power and strength that such unity offers, Elaine captured the spirit and determination of thousands of workers across America, many of whom are daily threatened by job insecurity and, as individuals, are exposed to the behind-the-scenes deals, which lead to massive layoffs and firings. The following is the text of Elaine Brown's address at the "Save Our Base" Rally sponsored by the American Federation of Government Workers, Local 1157.

"Thank you very much. I'm very glad that I was asked to come and say a few words to the people who work on this base."

"The main thing that I am concerned with is not so much the entity of the Oakland Army Base (referring to the 'Save Our Base' banner) nor the Port of Oakland, but the people who work here and really 'Saving Our Jobs' and our right to work and to live a decent life. I think that is the crucial issue that we have here today."

"It's tied in with the fact that if the Oakland Army Base were to close, that would mean so

many hundreds of people will be out of work and their families will have a difficult time eating and maintaining their living standard."

"As I said yesterday when I spoke with Clayton Pao (Local 1157 president), I think the most important thing that we can do here is to be able to demonstrate, in any way possible and in every way possible, the kind of unity and organization that will cause the people who are running the city of Oakland to know that we will not tolerate these kinds of deals being made at the expense of human lives and human beings' right to work."

GUARANTEE SOME JOBS

"I think that one of the things that can be done—if no one will get too excited that's listening to this—is that if the people here were not to work for one or two days, I think that you would guarantee yourselves some jobs for a very long time."

"You are in a position of power today. But if they close this base, which they have the ability to do, you will not have the kind of power and the kind of leverage you will need to effectively maintain your income and maintain your jobs."

"I think that you can demonstrate, with the power, unity and strength that you have shown today—to the Department of Defense, to the Oakland Army Base, to the Port of Oakland and those people who are going to be making millions out of the Port of Oakland at the expense of the workers here—that you are in a position now to make a serious move to



Ms. ELAINE BROWN spoke last week before over 350 government workers at Oakland Army Base.

"INSIDE THE COMPANY: C.J.A. DIARY" REVIEWED

EX-SPY, TURNS MARXIST, TELLS ALL

Recent revelations of illegal activities by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and other U.S. intelligence agencies have brought about the publication of several books about the intelligence community. What promises to be one of the best is the recently published *Inside the Company: CIA Diary*, written by Phillip Agee who from 1960 to 1968 was a CIA operative in Latin America, before converting to Marxism.

The following are excerpts from a review of Agee's book which appeared in the *New American Movement* of April, 1975. The review was written by Rodney Larsen.

In 1969, a young CIA agent assigned to the Mexico City Olympics decided to leave the agency and go into business. He was emotionally alienated from his career with the government, in the midst of a marital breakup, involved with a young and moderately leftist woman, and toying with the idea of writing a book.

Phillip Agee's reasons for leaving a promising career with a powerful and vengeful

employer were complex and probably not fully understood by himself at the time. Nevertheless, he threw away an impending promotion and a lifetime of economic security and power for a chance at a very dubious career in business and writing. He was ill-equipped for the former, and it took him six years to finally bring out a volume of 640 pages on his experience with the CIA. It was well worth it. Agee is not a professional writer. Some will say that he is not yet a particularly good one. But he does have something to say, and the reverberations from *CIA Diary* will be with us for years to come.

"MURDER, INC."

One incident was particularly interesting to me. It was a reference to the rumored existence of a CIA-sponsored "Murder, Inc." group of Cuban exiles in the Caribbean. These "gusanos" have figured so prominently in so many deadly disasters like Watergate in the last few years that they have attracted the attention of thousands. Just a couple of years ago, Jack Anderson ran a column or two that said repeated attempts had been made to kill Fidel Castro in the 1960s and speculated about

other activities of the rented assassins. The killing of Dominican dictator Trujillo, not to mention a Kennedy or two, was referred to, and Robert Maheu of the Hughes empire was rumored as a go-between in these macabre attempts to re-establish the CIA's version of orderly democracy in the Caribbean. Denials sprang forth. Former CIA Director John McCone scoffed at the charges and personally guaranteed that if anything of the sort had been going on he would have known of it.

Now we learn some details of the group from Agee. His station chief, Ned F. Holman, informed him that the 1965 Dominican invasion "all goes back to the Agency's assassination of Trujillo. He was chief of the Caribbean branch in headquarters at the time and was deeply involved in planning the assassination, which was done by Cuban exiles from Miami using weapons we sent through the diplomatic pouch. The weapons were passed on to the assassins through a U.S. citizen who was an agent of the Santo Domingo station and owner of a supermarket."

Now this is just a couple of sentences in a 640-page volume. What is one to think of the

guarantee your income, to guarantee your jobs. Even if the base closes, and I think that we seriously have to consider that a possibility, your jobs and your lives are far more important than a deal that is being made between a general and a few businessmen.

"It is up to you, to the collective and unified strength that you have shown here, to continue this activity and guarantee that either you will have your jobs on this base, and it will remain open, or you will have some guaranteed income until an acceptable transition is made for every single one of the workers.

"It must be every single worker. There can't be side deals by one or two people to throw into disarray the unity that is shown here.

"Together, in this particular instance, I think that you can effect that kind of a change. You can bring about guaranteed incomes until such times as your jobs are secure; not just for this year but for many years to come. It can go for six months, but what will happen two or three years from now? These are things we have to think about...

"I am familiar with what goes on in civil service jobs for the federal government because my mother worked for the federal government for over 12 years. I know the kinds of things that go on. I know that there is no real moving up among certain groups of people. I know that there is no real job equality. I'm hoping that whatever happens here, that the kind of unity the American Federation of Government Employees on this base have shown today will be maintained for all the needs that you have, beyond the immediate question of saving jobs and saving the place that keeps those jobs. But, even beyond that, you must make sure that everybody has an equal opportunity and a better opportunity to move upward so that our employment can be improved.

"I say that today you've shown strength, that if you unify, you can close down this base, if you want to, your way, and they will have to



"I think that you can demonstrate, with the power, unity and strength that you have shown here today... that you are in a position now to make a serious move to guarantee your income, to guarantee your jobs... your jobs and your lives are far more important than a deal that is being made between a general and a few businessmen."

come to some decision as to what they are going to do about people they want to lay off and do not care about.

"We have to realize that from Del Mar on down, from John Reading (Mayor of Oakland) down to the Port Commission and the businessmen that are going to make millions,

they could care less about what happens to the employees on this base.

"But actually, we outnumber them. And when we come together we show that we outnumber them. So I think that we cannot only 'Save Our Base' but 'Save Our Jobs' as well. Thank you." □

"IT'S UP TO YOU, TO THE COLLECTIVE AND UNIFIED STRENGTH YOU HAVE SHOWN HERE..."

YOU CAN BRING ABOUT GUARANTEED INCOMES UNTIL SUCH TIMES

AS YOUR JOBS ARE SECURE."



**"THE REVERBERATIONS FROM 'C.J.A. DIARY'
WILL BE WITH US
FOR YEARS TO COME."**

statement? McCone is a liar. The murder squads existed. They were based in Florida. The striped pants image of the State Department gives way to a picture of a bunch of bag men and couriers for a corps of assassins. Holman is still around to be questioned about this group. Things like that make for an interesting book.

There are many who thought Trujillo could have graced the century by passing away earlier, but if anyone were to murder him I would have preferred that the job be done without U.S. training, equipping, and financing of a bunch of uncontrollable fanatics who might adopt other targets in their off hours. It makes me think of that mysterious Latin Raoul who controlled James Earl Ray from Hollywood Boulevard to New Orleans to Memphis...

These samples illustrate the value of the book. It really boils down to a very long diary of murder, torture, telephone taps, room bugging, phony newspapers and leaflets used to confuse students and labor, bribery of nearly everyone who would take a bribe including presidents, politicians, labor leaders, military officers, and lay religious groups. There are some interesting examples of a few free-floating females for hire who were assigned to an assortment of targets that included chauffeurs, policemen, and others. You read this book with the growing realization that there is literally

nothing in any criminal code that has not been resorted to by the CIA in a vague attempt to combat "communism."

This must be supplemented by a word or two about some of the private comments of Agee to correspondents in this country. He says that the bogey of communism is simply a convenient "go" signal for the black-bag operators and assorted Watergate trainees to go into action—and he doesn't see anything constructive in the results.

In October, 1968, after a massacre of hundreds of students and laborers in Mexico City, Agee concluded "there's no use trying to change the system. What happened at the Plaza of the Three Cultures is happening all over the world to people trying to change the system. Life is too short and has too many delights that might be missed. At thirty-three I've got half a lifetime to enjoy them." He changed.

Agee went on a five-year odyssey that including trips from Mexico to Canada, Cuba, France, Great Britain and Portugal and a couple of other places that aren't in the book. All this time was spent in attempts to flesh out his slim diary and find a publisher who would handle it. At the same time, the CIA was using many methods to harass Agee and prevent publication of his book. □

TO BE CONTINUED

Final Police Racism Hearing Charged With Emotion

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE
retaliate. Now, still pleading and begging for the support of our City Council, to do something now, not tomorrow, but now!"

The three members of the City Council committee—Councilmen Joshua Rose, Joseph Coto and George J. Vukasin—listened intently to the plea of Mr. Brown.

Following Mr. Brown, Mr. Alphonso Galloway, executive director of the Oakland chapter of the NAACP and a leading member of the Community Coalition on Police Racism, in an official statement of the NAACP thanked the Council committee for joining the community in the community hearings. He warned that "just because the hearings are concluded does not mean racism in the police department is concluded."

Pointing out to the committee that it has been evident from the hearings that the feelings on the issue "are running high in the community," he stressed that the police department should function like any other city agency that provides a service to the community, and not like an autonomous unit, unresponsive to the will of the community.

Mr. Galloway expressed the desire of his organization to meet with the committee prior to the issuance of its report, and indicated that a number of other community organizations had expressed the same desire.

The individual testimonies that followed detailed incidents of police brutality, disrespect, intimidation and harassment against Black citizens in the community. Mrs. Sylvia Swoopes detailed a continuing pattern of harassment, intimidation and uncivil treatment inflicted upon herself and her son Michael, who now languishes in jail, victim of a frame-up by the Oakland police.

She attributed this treatment to her determined attempt in the 1960s, when she was the only Black clerical employee in the Oakland Police Department, to secure upgrading to a police officer herself in the face of continuing and blatant racism that prevented her from promotion and finally drove her out of her position.

William Matthews described vividly how a White police officer (#604) brutalized and arrested him because he protested against the officer's order to have his car towed away from the scene of an

accident involving two other cars badly damaged, while Matthews' Cadillac was not involved and was only slightly damaged being parked at the scene.

Dorothy Stone, mother of four children, described a nightmare weekend resulting from the ap-

pearance of a White policeman at her house to question her about her son. She was brutalized, her little finger broken, she was arrested and left in cold cell barefoot with only her night gown and house coat for two nights, and finally released in that same condition.

Several others testified to similar experiences with police racism. The meeting ended with a statement by Councilman Rose thanking those who participated and assuring the audience of the good intent of the committee. □



Ms. BOBBIE WATSON argues for a Multi-Cultural Education at packed School Board meeting.

Oakland Teachers Charge "Affirmative Firing"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

ically left out. For example, U.S. History is generally taught as if this New World has always been the home of its immigrants. And that the Natives, that is the Native Americans, their existence was insignificant.

"Education has also perpetuated the notion that minorities have no culture, no heritage, nor anything of value to mankind. If this were true, then why were Blacks brought here to have both their labor and their creativity exploited? Why is it that the language of Blacks, their art, music, and dance are co-opted, mimicked, and yet deemed as inferior? Consequently, Black History is not taught as a part of education period."

MEDIOCRITY AND RACISM

"If education continues to be taught from this narrow, circumscribed, segmentalized perspective, how will this country be redeemed? What knowledge will the next generation have that will prevent them from what seems to be traits generally among Americans — mediocrity and racism."

"To speak to these realities, there is a need for Multi-Cultural Education. An education which will not only provide students with information about various cultural groups, but also skills, choices, which will enable them

to develop a society which will place human progress as the first priority.

"To do this, we need Ethnic Studies departments at each school site, fully equipped. We need teachers of various cultural and ethnic groups who exemplify the ethnicity of the cultural group to which they belong. This in itself would be the first step in creating positive self-images among Oakland's minority group students; thereby, paving the way to healthier self-concepts and facilitating the capacity to persevere towards the development of each one's fullest self-potential.

"However, how can we achieve these goals and objectives towards the making of a pluralistic society, towards universality in an education (instead of asinine mediocrity), towards the making of a better world in which the Third World determines its own destiny, towards the end of exploitation, dehumanization, sexism, male chauvinism, and racism if teachers of various ethnic groups are the last hired, and the first to be fired."

Although the Board originally stated that 98 high-salaried administrators would be dismissed, last week's announcement said that only 11 would be assigned back to classrooms. □

South Bronx Desperate

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

the city, but there is no work he can do.

In December, the apartment building on Tiffany St. in the Morrisania section of the Bronx where he lived was condemned. He did not learn of it until, one cold night the electricity and heat were shut off. He and Miss Mitchell went to stay with relatives.

Being out of work, they did not have the money to move and store their five rooms of inexpensive furniture. During the two days they were away the apartment was stripped clean. They are now living in a grim furnished apartment on East 168th St. To make things worse, Miss Mitchell has been laid off her \$80 a week job as a shoemaker in a South Bronx warehouse.

"I spend my time just hanging out," Mr. Smith said. "I go to the movies and walk the streets trying to kill time. Sooner or later I'm going to get into trouble. I'll steal something or hold up somebody."

During the Great Depression the Works Project Administration and other emergency federal programs were created to reduce the impact. People on the streets of the South Bronx, and numerous community workers see no similar effort to cope with the problems now.

The city and state say they have no money for emergency employment programs. Congress is currently considering a \$6 billion jobs program that would provide 900,000 summer jobs for teenagers and extend 300,000 public service jobs. It is not certain the measure will become law.

The public-service jobs are not new ones and would not affect current unemployment in the South Bronx; the summer teenage jobs, many feel, are designed simply to keep things cool over the summer. They would not solve the problems of places like the South Bronx.

Along with high unemployment has come a rise in crime. Although police officials at the 40th Precinct in the South Bronx deny there has been an increase, their own figures indicate otherwise. The greatest increase has been in robberies and burglaries.

(Excerpted from an article by Bryant Rollins in *The New York Times* Week in Review.) □

Intercommunal News

O.A.S. TO CONSIDER LIFTING CUBAN EMBARGO

(Washington, D.C.) — The 23-nation Organization of American States (OAS) reached an agreement last week to "consider lifting its 11-year-old embargo against Cuba." This action represents a defeat of U.S. efforts to maintain the rapidly crumbling antagonism between Cuba and its South and Latin American neighbors.

FIDEL

Earlier, Premier Fidel Castro told U.S. television viewers that Cuba wishes friendship with the American people. "We belong to two different worlds but we are neighbors. One way or another we owe it to ourselves to live in peace," Premier Castro said. The interview was made between sessions with visiting U.S. Senator George McGovern.

On his return to the U.S., Senator McGovern said he and Premier Castro agreed in discus-

sions on the need to give priority to lifting the trade embargo now maintained by the U.S. against Cuba. In a television interview, Senator McGovern pointed out that Cuba suffered shortages in food and medicines because of the embargo and that in return Cuba might consider matters of interest to the U.S., including compensation for the \$1.8 billion worth of U.S. property expropriated after 1959 and the release of nine Americans being held in Cuba.

The still unscheduled OAS meeting is expected to be held in the fall, and is slated for Costa Rica. Nine of the OAS member countries already have diplomatic or trade relations with Cuba or both. However, Chile, Paraguay, Bolivia and Brazil are among the OAS member states that have not resumed ties and are reportedly reluctant to do so.

Following the breaking of U.S. diplomatic ties with Cuba in 1961, the OAS, under pressure from the U.S., voted Cuba out of the organization in 1964 and called on all members to sever trade and diplomatic relations. The U.S. trade embargo, more total than those of other countries, forbids any U.S. trade with Cuba, forbids ships that bunker in Cuba from stopping at any U.S. port and bars aid to any country that deals with Cuba.

FAVORABLE RESPONSE

In Havana, South Dakota Senator McGovern also said that Premier Castro appeared to respond favorably to his proposed use baseball and basketball to help break down the U.S.-imposed hostility toward Cuba. "It is quite possible," Senator McGovern said, "basketball and baseball teams from the United States would be flying here soon."

Senator McGovern said he told Premier Castro that he intended to urge in Washington that sports diplomacy be used to improve relations between the two countries in the same way that "ping-pong diplomacy" helped thaw U.S. relations with People's China. "He was very much interested," Senator McGovern reported referring to Premier Castro. "I think it is quite possible that some discussions can get under way."

Meanwhile, the White House reportedly welcomed the remarks by Premier Castro suggesting steps toward improving relations between Cuba and the U.S. But White House sources said that "any dramatic shift" in those relations would have to await a formal lifting of diplomatic and trade curbs against Cuba by the Organization of American States.

Since OAS curbs were a result primarily of pressures from the U.S. in the first place, it is clear that the above position is a recognition that OAS member states are taking the initiative in improving relations with Cuba and the U.S. government is being compelled to go along very much against the will of many forces in the government. Failure to do so, however, would seriously endanger important U.S. economic and political ties with Latin and South American countries. □



Arabs seek to develop specialists in petroleum production.

O.A.P.E.C. To Establish Petroleum Industries

(Kuwait) — The Council of Ministers of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), meeting here earlier this month, have agreed to establish an Arab Petroleum Service Company headquartered in Libya.

According to *Hsinhua News Service*, the Council also decided to establish three Arab maritime academies in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Doha, Qatar, and Basra, Iraq. A decision was also made to provide aid for an already existing academy in Alexandria, Egypt, and for a training center in Algiers.

The meeting discussed the report of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development on special funds for assisting the Arab Petroleum Importing Countries. It was decided to renew this assistance in 1975 with the same amount as 1974, \$80 million.

The Council also asked its General Secretariat to prepare a survey of the technical personnel in the member states. The study will become the basis for a five-year plan to be adopted by the member states, for the purpose of developing the Arab specialists in petroleum production.

OAPEC was established in 1968 and now has ten member states: Kuwait; Bahrain; Saudi Arabia; Libya; Algeria; Egypt; Syria; Qatar; Iraq; and the United Arab Emirates. *Hsinhua* describes OAPEC as having "played a positive role in consolidating national independence and safeguarding national petroleum resources of the member countries over the past few years." □



Premier CASTRO (right) lights Senator MCGOVERN's cigar at a farm near Havana.

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MOHAMED SAID: "WE ARE STRUGGLING FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION IN ERITREA"

Mohamed Said is the Director of Information for the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), the group which is fighting for the freedom of its country from Ethiopian colonial rule. This week in Part 2 of an interview with Africa magazine, Mr. Said presents previously little known aspects of his people's struggle.

PART 2

AFRICA: Recently President Nimeiri of the Sudan offered to mediate between the Ethiopian government and the ELF with a view to finding a peaceful solution. What is the response of your organization to this initiative?

SAID: When President Nimeiri offered to mediate we responded favorably, and we shall soon be sending a delegation to Sudan. We are ready to negotiate with the Ethiopians in order to seek a peaceful solution; we have always been. Since last August we specifically declared that we were against the continuation of war, and we approached the OAU, the UN, and several Arab and African governments, requesting them to mediate between us and Ethiopia. We want peace; but we have our conditions.

AFRICA: What are those conditions?

SELF-DETERMINATION

SAID: Firstly, we cannot accept peace which implies the continuation of Ethiopia's occupation of our country. Secondly, Ethiopia must accept and recognize the right to self-determination and full independence of the Eritrean people. Thirdly, the ELF will refuse to negotiate with any Eritrean group that is established by Ethiopia or the Governor-General of Eritrea; for this is a means by which the Government of Eritrea seeks to localize the Eritrean question and avoid the fact that they are a colonial power in our country. And the Ethiopians must accept the ELF and the Popular Liberation Front (PLF) as the sole and legitimate representatives of the Eritrean people. Fourthly, any



Freedom fighters of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) seek independence of their country from Ethiopia.

negotiations between the Ethiopian government and the representatives of the Eritrean revolution must be held in neutral territory under the auspices of the OAU, the UN, and the Arab League. These are our terms, but let me insist that we cannot accept any partial solutions.

Let me also add that so long as Ethiopia eschews our olive branch, it will get from us more bullets and bombs; the weapons which our forces have obtained of late have no less effect and value than the weapons that are in possession of the Ethiopian army.

AFRICA: In today's circumstances, where clearly Eritrea has been part of the Ethiopian state and has been regarded as such by the international community, it has been suggested that perhaps the basis for a peaceful solution is not secession, but a certain degree of autonomy for Eritrea within the Ethiopian state. Are you willing to consider this?

SAID: We have had bitter experiences with Ethiopia because they did not respect the

UN resolution which established a federal system. They unilaterally changed it into a complete annexation and military occupation of our country. This, and the hardship that our people have faced during the last 14 years of war, has eroded any trust that could be placed in the Ethiopian government. Really, there is very little room for compromise; Eritreans are determined to have their full independence.

AFRICA: To press that question further, would you consider a solution to the Eritrean problem along the lines of the agreement that ended the war between the North and South of Sudan?

SAID: The question of the southern and northern parts of Sudan was quite different from that of Eritrea because the former was part of the Sudanese Republic. Eritrea is not part of Ethiopia and we are not Ethiopians. We are an African country colonized by another. If our brothers elsewhere in Africa fought for independence from colonialism, why should Eritreans be any different? **CONTINUED ON PAGE 25**

AFRICA IN FOCUS



MOZAMBIQUE

President Samora Machel, leader of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), and soon to head independent Mozambique, urged the African people to launch a general offensive against imperialism and colonialism, *Hsinhua News Agency*, quoting the Tanzanian newspaper *Daily News* reports. Addressing a mass rally in Moshi, northern Tanzania on May 2, President Machel pointed out that the African people could no longer coexist with imperialism and exploitation. "This is the best time for Africa to go on an offensive. Best conditions exist today for the people of Africa to make revolution," he declared.

SENEGAL

Charles-Bila Kabore, former Finance Minister of Upper Volta, was appointed vice-governor of the Central Bank of West African States at a ministerial council meeting of the West African Monetary union held in Dakar, Senegal, on May 2, reports *Hsinhua News Agency*. All the main leading posts of the Bank have thus been taken over by Africans replacing the French. Hady Niang of Senegal and Abdoulaye Fadiga of the Ivory Coast were appointed director and governor of the Bank respectively by the Union last February and March.

CONGO

The Supreme Council on Sports in Africa (CSSA) held its sixth general assembly in Kinshasa, Congo, recently. Ministers of Sports from a number of African countries attended the 3-day session which ended on May 3. A statement adopted at the assembly laid down its program of action which includes: development of African sports with the establishment of institutes for carrying out research and training; preparation for the third African meets in Algeria in 1978; and struggle against racial discrimination in sports.

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**"UNHOLY ALLIANCE WITH WEST
BEHIND KAUNDA'S ARREST OF
Z.A.N.U. MILITANTS"**

Written by Tapson A. Mawere, chief representative in the United States, Canada and the Caribbean for the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), the following statement provides a well detailed and documented analysis of the assassination of ZANU chairman Herbert Chitepo and the subsequent arrest of 1,500 ZANU militants by the government of Zambia. Behind this repression Mr. Mawere exposes, are the interlocking political and economic motives of

Zambia. These arrests also focus light on the interest of Britain, the United States, the South African White minority government of Premier Vorster and the Rhodesian White settler government of Ian Smith in a Southern African "detente."

In the past two months top political and military leaders of ZANU, the major liberation force in Zimbabwe (called Rhodesia by the White settler government) have been either murdered or imprisoned.

Recognizing the inevitability of Black majority rule in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), these three governments determined to maneuver Black Zimbabwean leaders into power who would not threaten Western investments in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) nor harbor Azanian (African name for South Africa) guerrillas fighting to overthrow the South African government of apartheid.

Agreements were made among Prime Minister Vorster, Britain, and the United States for the South African government to pressure Ian Smith to abandon Rhodesia's "hard line" toward Black majority rule and agree to "peace talks." In conjunction the decision was made for South Africa to pressure the Black government of Zambia to cease their support of ZANU. The governments of Britain, the United States, South Africa, and Zambia, in their agreements to suppress ZANU, have been furthering their own economic and political self-interests.

BRITISH INVESTMENT

Over 60 per cent of the capital investment in Rhodesia is British. Their largest interest is in mining as symbolized by the London and Rhodesian Land and Mining Corporation (LONRHO) which has extensive holdings all over Africa and is based in London. The other British interests are landholding, especially huge beef ranches and then manufacturing. Most of the settlers in Rhodesia are first or second generation English with close connections to Britain. And British corporations have investments worth \$5 billion in neighboring South Africa.

Prime Minister Vorster of South Africa, fearing the fall of the Rhodesian government to ZANU which would ensure a revolutionary Black nation on South Africa's northeastern border, would prefer to sacrifice Rhodesia gradually. South Africa, in pressing for "peace talks" hopes a Black Zimbabwean government can be negotiated into power which would agree to Black majority rule in five or ten years time — the gradualist approach.

The United States, with capital investments in South Africa exceeding \$1 billion, and large mining interests in Rhodesia represented by such corporations as American Metal Climax and Union Carbide, have great inter-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25



Zambia, the White racist regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa, and the governments of Britain and the United States.

The arrest by the Zambian government of 1,400 members of the Zimbabwe African Nation Union (ZANU), allegedly to investigate the murder of chairman Herbert Chitepo, raises many questions about the motives of President Kenneth Kasanda of

On March 4, the ZANU President Sithole was re-arrested after being released to attend "peace talks." On March 18, ZANU Chairman Herbert Chitepo was assassinated by a bomb in his driveway in Lusaka, Zambia. And on March 23, after a state funeral was held for Chitepo in Zambia, 32 ZANU leaders gathered for the occasion were arrested by Zambian authorities and ZANU offices and camps in Zambia were raided and closed. Zambia, on the northern border of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) was, until these events, the host country and headquarters for ZANU.

ZANU controls close to 50,000 square miles in northeastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and has struck within 30 miles of the capital city, Salisbury. The military victories of ZANU, combined with the liberation of nearby Mozambique and Angola, has brought the majority rule of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) by the 96 per cent Black population close to achievement.

Immediately after the defeat of the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique, the governments of Britain and the United States consolidated their efforts to defend the Republic of South Africa.



Revolution in Africa!
"Independence Pack" Special

The presence of various factors, including age and sex, are being studied. The program is a collection of 12 participating hospitals where these people seek their treatment. Each about the life of each in the Washington, D.C., area, and the services provided by the hospital, the program, and the patient. The program is a pilot study.

[illegible]

Guinea-Bissau Holds 2nd Session Of People's Assembly

(Bissau, Guinea-Bissau) — The second session of the first national People's Assembly of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was held here in the capital city from April 28 to 30. According to *Hsinhua News Agency*.

It was attended by 120 delegates from all parts of the country. Aristides Pereira, General Secretary of the African Party For Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), Luis Cabral, President of the State Council of the Republic, Francisco Mendes, Principal Commissioner and government ministers attended the session.

Diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in Guinea-Bissau and representatives of International Organizations there were invited to the opening meeting.

The session was held at the Republican palace. When Joao B. Vieira, president of the National People's Assembly, declared the meeting open, all those present stood up and the national anthem of Guinea-Bissau was played. They also observed a minute of silence for the Martyrs fallen in the armed struggle. General Secretary Pereira and President Cabral made speeches at the session.

After reviewing the experience of the armed struggle, General Secretary Pereira said, "We know the war is at an end, but our revolution is on the march. Therefore, struggle continues and this struggle may be more arduous, more complicated and more difficult than that in the years of war."

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Solidarity With Puerto Rico Hailed

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

people and for the existence, as such, of the Puerto Rican nationality.

In this battle, Puerto Rico needs the support and solidarity of all.

The attempts of the Yankee government to mask, conceal and silence the ominous colonial condition imposed on Puerto Rico have ended in resounding failure.

The 1972 Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, which recognized the inalienable right of this Caribbean people to independence and self-determination, was for the imperialists a political and moral setback of enormous proportions.

This fact showed the new balance of forces in the world, the growing awareness and concern of a majority of governments for the tragedy of Puerto Rico and the world condemnation for the regime that has kept the island in chains since 1898.

But this solidarity and clamor for justice are not a gift to a people who await their destiny with arms folded.

They are a tribute of admiration for the heroic struggle of a people who, in the face of the most intense drive for their cultural and national destruction

have known how to maintain their unyielding determination for their country's independence.

They are a recognition to the more-than-century-old independence efforts which have given personalities as illustrious as Betances, Hostos and Albizu Campos; which have given thousands of anonymous heroes and martyrs; which have given the patriots who are the political prisoners with more years of confinement in the continent; and which have brought about in our days a profound and militant independence movement.

They express the concern over Puerto Rico's condition as an enclave of imperialist military aggression in the island; and the repudiation for the repressive methods that colonial authorities employ against the progressive forces, for the plunder and destruction of the country's environment, for cultural aggression and for preventive genocide against the population — namely, the program of massive sterilization of women.

Under the new conditions prevailing in the world, favorable to the cause of socialism, of independence, of peace and of the progress of the peoples; and unfavorable to imperialism and

its system of oppression and aggression, the sister people of Puerto Rico can and should attain their definitive and full sovereignty.

The big victories of the patriotic forces in South Vietnam and in Cambodia — greeted by the preparatory meeting as their own — encourage the Puerto Rican people to continue their hard and long struggle.

Together with Puerto Rico stands the socialist countries, the whole international revolutionary and progressive movement, the sister people of Latin America, and the broad movement of the Third World.

SUPPORT

For Cuba, for special and deeply rooted historical reasons, support for the cause of the freedom of Puerto Rico constitutes a revolutionary duty we can never relinquish.

The selection of Cuba as host country for the International Conference of Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico, an enormous revolutionary honor, means for our people and for our Party a new stimulus to continue giving the cause of Puerto Rico our maximum support and solidarity.

This is the generous and internationalist legacy of Cespedes, Martí, Maceo, Pablos de la Torriente Brau and Ernesto Che Guevara. □

WORLD SCOPE



CHILE

A group of 57 academic figures in the U.S. recently voiced their concerns in a message to the Organization of American States' Human Rights Commission about the "violations of the most elementary human rights in Chile." The group also urged the Commission to impress upon the Chilean government "the importance of their respect for the rights of all individual citizens." The OAS General Assembly is scheduled to consider soon a report from its Human Rights Commission on the "abuses of human and civil rights," since the 1973 military coup in Chile.

Signers of the message included: Jerome Wiener, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Marvin Bernstein, president of Brandeis University; Linus Pauling, Nobel prize winner in Chemistry; and Derek Box, president of Harvard University.

COLOMBIA

A committee consisting of Colombian minister of finance Rodrigo Botero Montoya and five other government officials and heads of financial institutions has been set up to hold negotiations with foreign banks in accordance with a decree adopted by the Andean Pact Organization. The decree states that 51 per cent of all foreign banks and institutions operating in Colombia must be sold to Colombians. This new decree is called by the Colombian government "Colombianizing."

ITALY

Millions of people have been demonstrating throughout Italy, calling for an end to the brutalizing and assassinations of progressive individuals and groups by the Italian Social Movement (MSI), vigilante groups and the police. These groups were responsible for four deaths in a 48-hour period. A four-hour general strike by millions of workers demanded curbs on the MSI. The workers were originally protesting against the government's economic policy which threatens future massive lay-offs.

Support for the outlawing of these new fascist groups is growing quickly with more and larger demonstrations. Along with outlawing them, demands have also been made to stop government aid to the MSI.

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HUEY P. NEWTON



JOHNNY SPAIN



ERICKA HUGGINS

JOHNNY SPAIN REVIEWS "INSIGHTS & POEMS"

OUR SEARCH FOR FREEDOM

California prison authorities consider Brother Johnny Larry Spain, a beloved member of the Black Panther Party, as a "dangerous" man. As a result, for the past five years, Johnny has been almost constantly confined in a barren 6' x 8' cell, sleeping on a concrete slab which juts out from the wall, in the most isolated

part of San Quentin Prison, the first tier of the notorious Adjustment Center. In those years, Johnny, has been shackled from head to toe on those few occasions that he has left his cell; many times a chain is also wrapped around his neck, with a prison guard holding the other end. He is presently on trial with five other Black and Brown men, victims of the prison authorities' conspiracy to cover up their assassination of Johnny's closest comrade and friend, Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson.

For these reasons, the following review of the recently published works of Huey P. Newton and Ericka Huggins, *Insights & Poems*, written by Brother Johnny, is much more than an

eloquent and articulate appraisal of a very fine work of art. Johnny's writing, like *Insights & Poems* itself, reaches out and touches us with an intimacy of cause and commitment that can only be cherished for its sincerity and passionate appeal — and once touched, the human warmth of Johnny Spain remains with us forever.

Insights & Poems by Huey P. Newton and Ericka Huggins. San Francisco, California: City Lights Books, 1975, 84pp., \$2.00.

Everyday of our existence people search for freedom. In that search people seek meaning — they want reasons; reasons for strength, weakness, pain, pleasure, and of course — for life.

If We Must Die

If we must die let it not be like hogs,
hunted and pinned in an inglorious spot,
while around us bark the mad and hungry dogs
making their mock at our accursed lot;
If we must die then let us nobly die,
so that our precious blood may not be shed in vain.
Then even the monsters we defy shall be constrained
to honor us though dead.

We kinsmen must meet the common foe,
though far outnumbered, let us show us brave,
and for their thousand blows, deal one death blow.
What though before us lies the open grave,
like men we'll face the murderous pack,
pressed to the wall, dying,
but fighting back.

—Claude McKay

(Claude McKay, a Black poet and writer, was born in Jamaica in 1890. A major figure in the Harlem Renaissance, McKay died on May 22, 1948.)

JUST RELEASED

—Johnny Spain: "... a penetrating probe for truth"

By Black Panther Party leader
HUEY P. NEWTON
and
Intercultural Youth Institute Director
ERICKA HUGGINS

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Oakland, Calif. 94621

Insights & Poems certainly gives us that, but what is unique in these reasons is the depth of the search — the penetrating probe for truth. The avenues employed by Huey and Ericka to find truth are wide and numerous. The hands of reason in *Insights & Poems*, which seek truth, begin in Huey's dedication: "To my father who has given me strength and made me unafraid of death and therefore unafraid of life."

We can search, and unafraid we can answer Ericka's question: yes, we do hear the winds of change.

It seems somewhat inappropriate and demeaning to merely call *Insights & Poems* a book, for when we think of books we tend to think in terms of a work that is in print and bound, a work we read and, having gone over its content, place on the shelves. *Insights & Poems* does not permit the reader to go over it and tuck it away — at least not comfortably — because, as Richard Baker-roshi says in his introduction: the contents in *Insights & Poems* are us. Shelves are for many things — most often for the used, if not to say the rejected — but hardly do shelves represent a place for people. Huey and Ericka let us know this and in no uncertain terms. *Insights & Poems* disallows us to place ourselves or be placed upon any shelves.

That is one of the messages, one of the great accomplishments, given to us in *Insights & Poems*. History came awfully close to losing us, but Huey and Ericka carefully draw out the truth which finds and identifies our existence. The logic, in Huey's words:

"If a thing is lost it cannot be called found and if a thing is found it cannot be called lost." We, in this inbetween, must find ourselves today in order to know who we are tomorrow. Finding ourselves, then, seems to be the simple task. But finding ourselves is not so simple for those of us who were almost lost — and who realize, like Ericka:

"it seems that from birth I was meant to deal with hard things like obtaining freedom."

The observation is a painful one, particularly for those who refuse to be lost — who realize:

"that change never comes overnight."

Insights & Poems doesn't veer away from the observation or the pain — it takes full account of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

Martin Luther King Assassination A Conspiracy

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

like a model of judicial rectitude" by comparison.

Day one's key witness was Memphis attorney Russel X. Thompson. As local counsel with Ray's first attorney, Hanes, Thompson and an investigator had begun a serious study of the evidence. They surveyed and photographed the scene of the murder, interviewed witnesses and amassed a file. When Foreman replaced Hanes as Ray's attorney, Foreman was notified of Thompson's file, but made no attempt to secure it.

Even more startling was Thompson's testimony concerning Tony Benavides, "a man who...came to my office...and...claimed that he knew how the King assassination occurred; not the way it was reported in the press. We had a lengthy discussion."

MURDER SCENE

Veteran Memphis reporter, Wayne Chastain, has been researching the King case for six years. He spent the last two days of King's life covering his speeches in Memphis, and was on the murder scene, interviewing witnesses, within ten minutes of the shooting. Chastain's main task has been to identify Benavides, a man of many tongues and disguises.

In a book on the King assassination, Chastain described in detail the Thompson-Benavides meeting. It took place in Thompson's law office on April 10, 1968, six days after the shooting:

"I believe my roommate killed King," Thompson quoted Benavides as saying. "It will be my lousy luck that the police will arrest me and charge me with King's murder. They picked me up last Friday."

In a conversation that lasted 75 minutes, Benavides puffed Cuban cigarettes, boasted of being "a professional gunman," and performed hidden gun tricks:

"The man (Benavides) was six feet tall and muscular. He had dark eyes and swarthy features. He took his hat off for a few seconds, and Thompson was surprised to see that his visitor was blond."

In Huie's November, 1968, Look articles, "Ray and the Conspiracy to Kill King," Ray described his contact man, Raul, as a blond Latin.



Arrow at window shows position of James Earl Ray. Arrow in bushes pinpoints position of the real assassin of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

The well-travelled Thompson detected "linguistic inconsistencies" as Benavides' accent kept slipping from refined Spanish to a Tex-Mex slang dialect to flawless English.

"He said that the shot that killed King did not come from the window of the rooming house but from a clump of bushes on a wall across the street from the motel. Benavides said, 'I can tell you for sure. I looked out that bathroom window...you could not have squeezed off a bullet and hit King from that spot. There were the trees (in the way) for one thing. The angle of elevation is another.'"

Benavides left Thompson dazed and confused. Thompson notified the FBI.

UPWARD TRAJECTORY

At the instant he was shot, Martin Luther King was leaning over a second-floor motel balcony talking to his chauffeur, Solomon Jones. Jones described in Chastain's book how Dr. King seemed to be lifted off the balcony by the bullet. This upward trajectory implies a lower assassin's perch more consistent with Benavides' story than with the state's version of Ray shooting from a second-floor rooming house window.

"I heard the shot and turned around and saw a man with a white sheet on his face in some bushes over there," said Jones. When the gunman "hunkered down again" as if he were going to fire another shot, Jones took cover.

Ballistics expert Herbert MacDonell took the stand to state that there was "no way" the rifle said to have killed King could have been fired from the rooming-house bathroom window, as the state claimed. After examining a dented window sill on which the state claims Ray rested his rifle, MacDonell testified that "to get the proper angle, the rifle would have stuck six inches into the wall."

Ray's attorney Fensterwald remarked: "It's inconceivable to me that no one from the defense would have examined the room to see if a shot was possible from that window....There's no proof that the bullet was fired from that window and there's a lot of evidence to show that it was from somewhere else."

Dr. J.T. Francisco, the doctor who was originally assigned by the court to determine the circumstances and cause of death, admitted at this week's hearing: "From my findings, I could not exclude other sites (than the bathroom window) as the source of the bullet."

Expert witness MacDonell also contested the FBI ballistics report that stated, "Due to mutilation, no conclusion could be drawn that the submitted bullet (from King's body) came from the submitted rifle (bought by Ray)." MacDonell claimed that an identification could have been possible if the rifle had been fired to examine the slugs.

TO BE CONTINUED

Guinier: "Black Studies"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

the world's leading universities (the University of Berlin and Harvard).

"Not until 1907, when German immigrant Franz Boas spoke at Atlanta University, did Du Bois even become aware of the history of the kingdoms of the Sudan. By his own testimony, he was taught at Harvard that his people had no history, which is precisely the thesis that Hart and Shaler, two of Du Bois' mentors there, advanced in their works. Du Bois' encounter with Boas, however, was fateful, for in 1915 Du Bois published the first study of Africa by an American in this century that was both knowledgeable and free of racism, his pioneering *The Negro*.

"The Report of the Faculty Committee on African and Afro-American Studies contends that: '...in the years 1910 to 1915

Harvard pioneered African studies in the United States; furthermore the university has remained a very active participant since that time.'

"And before that time, it bears repeating, in the days of slavery and in the aftermath of reconstruction. As regards the ridiculous contention that Harvard pioneered in African Studies in the U.S., it must be said that Harvard did indeed pioneer in racist scholarship on Africa. If any university truly pioneered in African studies in this country it was Howard University, which was offering courses in African history more than thirty years before Harvard began, in the 1960s, to teach African history.

"Unlike courses on Africa available in Harvard's Government Department, African politics and history are offered in the Afro-American Studies Department by scholars who invariably know the languages of the people being studied. It would be unthinkable for the East Asia Programs at Harvard to have full professors teaching, say, Chinese history without a grasp of the language spoken by the people of that country. It would be an insult to the Chinese. Yet Harvard's Government Department permits Martin Kilson to pose as an Africanist when the man, forever screaming about "standards" and "excellence," does not know a single African language. Such a policy is an insult to Africa. Some pioneering for the seventies!"

TO BE CONTINUED

MARTIAL ARTS



The Total Experience

Due to the improper methods of bringing martial arts concepts and practices into their contemporary conditions and applications, many of the methods are lost in ritual and guesswork. Many instructors and students will not train with anyone outside of their style. They seem to forget that the point of origin, all styles were one. So too, the extension of the human experience and our social roles should be based on a common idea even though the paths may be slightly different. Once something becomes "separate" and exclusive, it loses its ability to merge with things around it.

It we view some of the simpler yet prominent facets of the technical aspects of martial arts and their day to day values, perhaps the individual can develop a broader scope on human experience. For once, something as simple as breathing becomes a matter of proper understanding on the technical level in training and therefore in controlling or limiting emotional and physical performances. Uncontrolled breathing commits one to an incomplete life potential. Years alone don't measure the quality of a life. It's the content of the life which measures the years. It's what takes place; the amount of information or experiential data you have coming into your body; and of course, what you do with it. Martial arts is one way to sensitize your body to experience the world around you; so that your awareness of life and of yourself are in terms of years. A person may live to be hundred and five (105) or more; but what if that life is spent with disabilities? The reason for good health is to be able to utilize your body to its fullest capacity to make positive contributions; life develops to contribute to others' experience. Martial arts may develop the defense/attack reflex, but at the same time, it must also develop healthy mental attitudes towards life and living. Training develops all the senses and enables the individual to take in more of the realities of his/her experiences.

CHINESE GOAL: MAJOR OLYMPIC POWER BY 1980

Track And Field, Swimming, Gymnastics Emphasized

(Hong Kong) — The People's Republic of China aims to put millions of youngsters onto the athletic fields and into swimming pools to find enough potential champions to become a major Olympic power in the near future.

This was the clear message in the regulation issued last week by Peking's Physical Culture and Sports Commission as part of a five-year plan aimed at the 1980 Olympics, the *French Press Agency* reports.

Track and field, swimming and gymnastics were the three major events included in an age-group training program unveiled by the commission which set different standards for tens of millions of Chinese children and youth.

The directives were issued as the International Olympic Committee (IOC) prepares to debate People's China's membership at

Lausanne next week and possible participation in the 1976 Montreal Games.

People's China has applied to rejoin the IOC, which it left in August of 1958, and demands the expulsion of Taiwan from the world body as a precondition for entry.

The move to develop sports potential also comes as the Chinese train for their clash with a visiting American track and field team in three unprecedented athletic meetings in China: Canton (May 18-19), Shanghai (May 22-23) and Peking (May 27-28).

New China News Agency said that the program, ratified by the government, is being promoted throughout the country, particularly in schools and army units.

Observers considering the Peking directive say that the nation's top athletes are passing their

SPORTS



Statue of Chairman MAO TSE-TUNG, who teaches that a main asset for a revolutionary is a healthy body.



Go Warriors!

(Oakland, Calif.)—Golden State Warrior Coach ALATTLES had all the reason in the world to be gleeful. Last Wednesday night, before a packed house of cheering hometown fans, Attles' Warrior basketball team, sparked by Rookie-of-the-Year Keith Wilkes and reserve center George Johnson, battled back from a 14-point second quarter deficit to defeat the menacing Chicago Bulls 83 to 79 in the seventh and final game of their Western Division playoff series. Golden State, unheralded before the season began, now advances into the National Basketball Association's championship round against the tough Washington Bullets, winners over Boston in the Eastern Division. Go Warriors!

peak and it is necessary to train a new generation of athletes.

One of the older team members is bespectacled Ni Chinchin, 34, who was beaten by Iran's Teymour Ghiassi, 26, in the high jump in the seventh Asian Games in Teheran last September.

Significantly, it was the younger members who gave China 12 gold medals in two Asian Games events — diving and gymnastics.

Making their international debut at the Teheran Games, a teenage Chinese woman and two 16-year-old teenage men won all four golds in diving.

In gymnastics, People's China clinched eight of the 24 golds, including both the men's and women's team honors. The oldest Chinese woman in the team was 18 and the youngest 14.

National woman all-around champion Chian Shao-lis China's answer to the Soviet Union's Olga Korbut, taking three gold medals for the asymmetrical bars, beams and floor exercises in a near perfect display of gymnastics.

As a young leader, Chairman Mao Tse-tung believed that one of the main assets for a revolutionary was a healthy body and encouraged his colleagues to take grueling hikes in all weather. He has always greatly enjoyed swimming. □

The San Quentin 6 Must Be Set Free

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

reserved exclusively for epilepsy (Dilantin and Mysolin) inappropriate to Spain who had to seek an outside opinion to rebut the prison's insistence that he should take them.

Medical neglect of Tate is revealed by the prison's failure to test him for Sickle Cell Anemia, a disease fatal to some Blacks, though strong family history and clubbed fingers suggest he possesses the trait. Neither did he ever get a tuberculin skin test in his fourteen years of confinement and the test administered by outside doctors was strongly positive, indicating contact with tuberculosis bacilli if he does not, actually have active TB. Pinell and Talamantez both had strongly positive reactions yet the prison never tested this especially high risk population to detect and begin prophylactic measures to protect against tuberculosis.

HURT INSIDE

Pinell's severe fungus infections of his feet which have left his left great toe nail hanging by a thread, do not concern the prison physicians because they recognize it is the conditions of confinement, lack of fresh air, clean underwear and socks, which make it impossible to overcome it and these conditions are under custody's control, not theirs. Similarly, prison doctors recognize the need for sunshine and exercise but never "prescribe" it, knowing that the security of the institution is a higher priority than the health of the prisoners.

Instead of investigating Pinell's constant complaints of asthma and breathing problems, the prison doctors deny they exist. What they do not appreciate is that the "asthma" might reflect lung tissue damage traceable to repeated exposures to tear gas in destructive concentrations.

Full exploration of Drumgo's medical condition remains difficult since he is reluctant to describe his problems so as to avoid exposing weaknesses which might be used by hostile guards to their advantage. So he concealed his frequent muscle pains, his stomach cramps and his headaches; all stress-related symptoms. His fungus infections, worst among the six plaintiffs, reflect the infrequent showers and lack of sun and fresh socks.

Hypertension, a disease which causes heart, kidney and brain damage, is dismissed by prison doctors as "situational" and therefore temporary. The prison

physicians consistently evaded diagnosing Johnson's high blood pressure for six years. Inspection of his fundi or eye grounds reveal that the disease is in advanced stages. Perhaps not caused by the Adjustment Center stresses, high blood pressure is aggravated by the pressure Johnson is subjected to in the Adjustment Center. Also suffering tension and anxiety, prison doctors put him on drug therapy without even testing his blood pressure. The drugs they prescribed are contra-indicated for persons with high blood pressure.

Denying that his three high blood pressure readings and the arterial narrowing and segmented spasms in his eye grounds indicate Johnson definitely has high blood pressure, they still refuse to prescribe a low salt diet, without pork, recommended for victims of hypertension. Johnson, like Spain, felt himself a human guinea pig when Stalazine, Thorazine, Mellaril, Tofranil, Haldol, Artane, Chloral Hydrate, Valium and Librium, all potent psychoactive drugs were tried on him in succession when he complained of feeling anxiety in the Adjustment Center. Medical records reveal no entries of a diagnosis of psychosis ever having been made. Such drugs would only be appropriate in the treatment of a psychotic.

Folic acid deficiency, traceable to the absence of green leafy vegetables, is predictable, though its seriousness, leading to anemia and central nervous system degeneration, has not been grasped by a prison administration which continues to wave the printed menu sheet and protest that the food in the Adjustment Center is as fine as the Waldorf Astoria's.

Talamantez' deviated nasal septum, responsible for his chronic sinus problems, predated his entry into the Adjustment Center. Correctly diagnosed as early as 1972, recommended corrective surgery was denied because he was in the Adjustment Center. Custody rejected a second recommendation for surgery the following year with the explanation that it could be reconsidered upon release from the Adjustment Center. Only when the conflict between the medically appropriate procedure and prison practice was exposed by this action did the prison retain a nose specialist to offer the examination to Talamantez during the evidentiary hearings recently concluded. After their close he underwent successful surgery.

TO BE CONTINUED

People's Assembly

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

The Guinean-Bissau people, he pointed out, are faced with the task of struggle to eliminate colonialist vestiges and oppose schemes of sabotage by enemies both at home and abroad. He stressed the need to educate the youth, saying that, "It is necessary to lead the youth onto the road to love our heroic people and dignity."

President Cabral analyzed in detail the situation after independence of the country. He put emphasis on the development of the "national economy and culture, particularly in the field of agriculture, which is the base of the economy. For this aim," he said, "the people should be told to return to the rural areas to give a hand to the peasants in building new villages." No taxes would be levied from people living in the

liberated areas in the coming three years, he suggested.

Referring to foreign policy, Cabral said, "The characteristic of foreign policy has always been total independence both in thought and action, mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries."

"Our struggle forms part of the struggle of the oppressed and dominated peoples in the world. We hold that their victories are also ours."

He expressed firm support for the people in southern Africa in their fight against racism and for the Palestinian people in their struggle against Zionism. He also warmly congratulated the Cambodian and Vietnamese people on their great victories.

The meeting came to a end on April 30 after passing a series of resolutions and decrees. □

Our Search For Freedom

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23

them — and from that very consideration flows the beauty and strength of the commitment to struggle "till all are free."

STILL MISSING

In a society filled with so many things we often feel that so much is still missing. Many, even in the presence of others, find that we are lonely due to personal inhibitions; that society says all is well, but we hurt inside nonetheless. As one reads *Insights & Poems* one feels a tremendous sensation of being pulled out of the muck of personal inhibitions and societal misery. The reader is given a

scientific tool to reach others with, and having reached another human being one realizes — slowly at first — that this powerful tool of science is within us all, as it is transformed and at once becomes a tender experience, a passionate love affair wherein the intercourse of realization and existence people qua people become pregnant with reason and life. A beautiful child is born: *Understanding*.

The winds of change, as illustrated in *Insights & Poems*, are our own efforts, our understanding of those efforts and of ourselves. □



LAMPPOST BOWLING TEAM TOPS LEAGUE

(Oakland, Calif.) — SMILING FACES, the entry sponsored by the LampPost Bar and Restaurant, recently captured top honors in the Winter Bowling League. (Left to right), SHIRLEY WAYNE, JAMES (Pee Wee) ALBREY, GERRI SMITH and EARL TAYLOR, proudly display their trophies. Right on, SMILING FACES!

Unholy Alliance

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19
est in protecting the White minority governments of Rhodesia and South Africa. The largest overall consideration, however, is the defense of the Indian Ocean in order to protect the oil route around South Africa's Cape of Good Hope.

The economy of Zambia, the country most directly involved in suppressing ZANU, is dependent on the investments of the United States, Britain, South Africa, and Rhodesia. The copper industry, the mainstay of the Zambian economy, is controlled by three Western corporations: the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa; the ROAN Selection Trust, a subsidiary of American Metal Climax of New York; and LONRHO of Britain.

Furthermore, the mining equipment and parts needed to service this industry come almost exclusively from South Africa. Zambia needs passage through Rhodesia to reach Mozambique and South African ports to export her products. Also Zambia is dependent on consumer products such as maize, her chief food commodity, and beef from Rhodesia and South Africa.

If Western corporations are to continue to pour capital into the Zambian economy they require a quiet political climate which the presence of Zimbabwean revolutionaries upset. President Kaunda of Zambia was especially mindful of this fact since copper prices had been falling and thus seriously affecting the economy of the country.

RECENT ACTIONS

The recent actions of Kaunda — who owns a hotel in Switzerland, a chateau on the French Riviera, and substantial shares in *Africa* magazine, a subsidiary of the LONRHO Corporation — have been to the advantage of South Africa, Rhodesia, Britain, and the United States.

When Vorster announced last October that he was prepared to withdraw his troops from Zimbabwe (14,000 South African police engaging militarily with ZANU) if he got assurances that Kaunda would stop ZANU guerrillas from using bases in his country, Kaunda hailed Vorster's words as "a voice of wisdom Africa has been waiting for for a long time."

From that point on the Zambian government took steps to stop armed struggle in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Kaunda's special envoy, Mark Chona, shuttled between Lusaka, Salisbury and

Letters to the Editor

Revolutionary Greetings,

Comrade Dave Lind has been most helpful to furnish me with a few copies of THE BLACK PANTHER INS. Allow me, in the person of Abdullah Salah Rahman-slave name Don Chiko DeBoussé ex-convicted class #94276, to thank each assistant who made a people's paper represent the cause. At this time we are preparing to make such a news service possible here within the mini-slavery of the state of Oklahoma, enjoined with its mother states. Very soon the RAGE TIME'S will be available to all who are within maximum slavery free of cost.

We were fortunate enough to realize the importance of unity as a result of the '73 rebellion at McAlester Concentration Camp. It was by electoral vote that the organization of black culture and unity was formed. O.B.C.U. has sought to inform the people and voice themselves through action/unity in all resistance. Political awareness is very high at McAlester KKK camp, and we yet have many miles to travel in search for more knowledge in the way of liberating our people. So, any assistance you or your comrades there can give us in growing mentally as well as collectively in the struggle will be greatly appreciated as comrades shall always be in unity.

We are in need of direction from which we will find the knowledge to establishing an ex-convicts union or ex-convicted class union. The mass is very asleep here in the Oklahoma state. Many gleefully watch their brothers die and never voice dissent. Re-education is needed very badly here. My thoughts are a news stand with all news service issues from all our concentration camps and other media such as YSA, Guardian, Militant etc. Perhaps you may offer some thoughts which would be very welcome.

Unity & Solidarity
Abdullah Salah Rahman
Tulsa, Okla.

Black Panther Editor, Staff, etc.:

Please find my enclosed contribution to my own, and my White brothers and sisters liberation. I highly commend your efforts and I am more than pleased, even may I say, fucking surprised, at the quality of your paper, your thoughts, and your efforts.

I especially liked your April 5, 1975 "George and Jonathan Jackson Were Set Up," "The Question of Death," April 4, "March Set For Joan Little," "G.I. Rights Group Formed," and even the review of "Lenny." You might say I enjoyed the whole damn paper, until, I thought for a moment, I realized that I was not supposed to enjoy your paper because you are Black and I am White and although your paper is Black and White, I am not supposed to like or support it. Either I have sold out, or, like M. Russ Adams alleged in his letter to the editors, you have been bought off. On the other hand, it may be me who was bought off — bought off the White supremacist market and sold to the highest bidder — now I'm free.

I work for the A.C.L.U. and I have just ripped out your article on the death penalty, Joseph Hebert, and I have written a letter to SIR. That means, my friends, that you are succeeding, at least in part, in your efforts to raise the people's consciousness. It sometimes seems the fight is long and hard. I sometimes wonder if we will ever transcend prejudice, hate, and oppression. I sometimes wonder if my efforts do any more than get blown away in the wind. But you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are reaching minds, and people, Black and White.

Sincerely,

A member of the Young White Movement of the 1960s and the People's Fight in the 1970s.

San Francisco, Calif.

Editor:

It is all very well to say what is really happening in prisons around America. It is another to actually feel the super abuse from sadistic pigs being treated as mindless fiends. The school has taken its stand to educate us. It has also sinfully failed in its primary obligation of honestly defining the aims and standards of the people, to which it owes its existence. The true conception of education has been distorted and to the light comes the truth: a corporation for producing and marketing robots in their means of production.

Rigid mortis has set in to still the humanitarian heartbeat of the prisoners, training and sending out task-oriented technicians to carry forth the program of ignorant racism, and the upholding of their imperialist policy. If a man was getting himself together then their wouldn't be so much racial conflicts coming from the prisons. Indeed, all acts of violence past and present surely shows something besides convict despair. What is the riot? Who started this? Is it really the prisoner, or does it resolve deeper? These questions have arisen, but are left unsolved. The pigs put a uniform on with traditional customs instilled in their minds, and the result is you have a thing.

If a prisoner does return to society he's so submissive and brainwashed that he will carry out the knowledge that's been perpetrated into his mind. If he does return to prison it's because he stood outside the boundary of his role. Prison makes lots of weak minded inmates: weaker and sicker where social illness is a constant threat. There is no such thing as rehabilitation, as long as pigs, infest and surround a prisoner. Hate already exists between the pigs and the walls of prisoners. The pigs stand for oppression and practice as overseers on a slave yard.

Instead of the whip he uses the gas gun, gun or psychology activism. When some human beings start coming around the prisoners, maybe then the madness will cease. I said maybe because society, is short of human being awareness. Stop these prisons, for its nothing but a way to keep some of these prisoners, longer and bring those anew into the system.

Thank you
Johnny H. Sutton
Tracy, Calif.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN

Pretoria almost on a daily basis while his foreign minister, Vernon Mwaanga, frequented London and Washington, D.C., to consult with the Wilson government and the Ford administration.

At the same time Kaunda was busy convincing some African heads of state that he had assurances that Smith's Rhodesian government was now ready to grant majority rule and therefore there was no need to continue to support armed struggle but to get the people of Zimbabwe ready for a constitutional conference.

The result was the united front that was imposed on the people of Zimbabwe at last December's "peace and unity" talks and Kaunda's attempts to pick who the leader of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) would be — pushing to the forefront leaders who would be moderate and more acceptable to the White settlers, Britain, and the United States.

The strongest opponent of this arrangement was ZANU chairman Herbert Chitepo. The night before his death, when Kaunda had called Bishop Muzorewa to come to Lusaka to take control of ZANLA, the ZANU army, Chitepo was firm and resolute in his refusal to hand over control of ZANLA. And Kaunda had to have a "moderate" take control of the ZANLA forces in order to enforce a ceasefire.

The next morning, Chitepo was brutally murdered.

It has been charged by the Zambian government that the murder of Chitepo was carried out by members of ZANU. The Zambian government who had their interest in Chitepo's death is not impartial in making this charge. For the investigation of this political assassination to be fair, an impartial commission should address themselves to the economic and political interests of the governments of Rhodesia, South Africa, Britain, the United States, and Zambia in the suppression of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU). □

Eritrea

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

treans be deprived of a similar right? We will not consider any federal or regional solution; our claim is for self-determination and independence. Eritreans must have the right to decide their own future; and if, afterwards, they decide to be Ethiopians, then we accept that. But this cannot be decided for them, nor can it be imposed by military aggression.

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— Huey P. Newton

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