CHRYSLER WORKERS' HERO FIRED
Editorial

"AMERICA GOES PUBLIC"?

The Democratic Party National Committees on the National Committees, nation-wide, prime-time, eight hour telephone last week raised over $5 million under the slogan "America goes public". We don't know how much it cost the Democratic National Committee to pull off this one, but it's our guess it cost nearly as much as was pledged.

What is the slogan "America goes public" supposed to mean? The clear implication of this slogan is that all this time since 1776, the American people have been had. Only now, at this moment of TV truth, the ideals of government of, for and by the people, courtesy of the Democratic Party, is possible.

The most moving moments of the eight hour were those devoted to ordinary citizens interviewed unimpromptu on the streets of America on their views of government. These, more than all the empty rhetoric about "party of the people" and "the common man", reflected the real mood in America.

These comments had little to do with party politics, Democrat or Republican, and little to do with the issues; the high price of food, prohibitive property and purchase taxes, restoration of confidence in government and the like. Had more citizens been questioned we would have had more issues aired.

It was this that was sorely lacking in the eight hour show. All the politicians that appeared seemed to be vying with one another for the I-believe-in-the-Infallibility-of-the-two-party-system Award of the year. What has this to do with the very real issues facing this country today? Today had no real discussion of issues between parties relying upon the people they claim to represent to finance themselves. But we do object to being provided with such painfully forced displays of patriotism to prompt those contributions.

Today the American people are in search for truth and action for the common good in government. They are eager to believe in those they elect to public office. The "America goes public" telephone did little to provide us with hope for the realization of these essentials.

The government of the Democratic Party to repeatedly point to Watergate, sneer and claim "We're clean". If the Democratic Party were clean, Watergate could not have happened. Watergate and all it represents is the logical result of the concentration of power in the hands of a few. Both Parties share responsibility for this violation of the people's trust.

Letters to the Editor

A NIGGER IN THE WATERGATE

Dear Editor,

As you know there's a nigger in the Watergate somewhere. Our government could not possibly have the proper clean-up crew at work. Only a nigger could be at the root of such a scandal as this, and you bet Senator Luce will write him too.

The overriding problem in the government, however, is that the federal service is polluted with niggers. You can hardly go into a government office without seeing a fuddy Black face. And, as everyone knows, when you hire a nigger, you get a nigger job. No wonder the government can't function. No wonder decent white folks complain about the bureaucracy. The whole government is one big nigger joint because the niggers are running up the world.

Now, we have no such problem as this in South Africa. Nobody wants to hire a nigger. Tony, just arrived from there and he says they don't feel equal and give irresponsible niggers responsible jobs in government. Tony will not hire the public and he says a nigger who gets out of this país the business end of a machine gun. They call him "Tony" in Johannesburg. Why, they're just like the people off more niggers than they can count, not to mention the one's who's been pulled with his bare fists.

When Senator Erwin finds a nigger in the Watergate, they should get a crack at him.

E. Boers
1352 Walnut Street
Alameda, Calif.

P.S. Any nigger with two cents can call 415/523-4773 and make an appointment for a free listening lesson from Tony. Tony has to keep in practice for when he returns to Johannesburg.

P.P.S.A Members of the Dutch Reformed Church

Greetings Brother of Information,

We are brothers in the Army (U.S.) in Germany that feel as if we are being railroaded over, because we are fighting for the rights for the soldiers stationed in West Germany. Brothers here are always getting the bad end of the deal, and we are trying to do something about it. We got fired or they give us a hard time, and they're giving us a hard time. We don't use force or anything like that but it is very tempting.

We use Brother Tony Book's book, "TO DIE FOR THE PEOPLE", as an example to try and better ourselves in a way that we can get the rights that all men in the Army have, no matter what color be. We are sick of being railroaded. We are hoping more than ever to win, so we need your help to get information on how we can cope with this problem, because if anyone knows you do. We are counting on you so we can give you the word on whatever you decide. We simply must get into action. We need your help here, because we will simply "DIE FOR THE PEOPLE."

PLACE AND DATE RETRIBUTION
Melvin Steinman
Ministry of Equal Rights
UKA, Germany

A NIGGER IN THE WATERGATE

On this page THE BLACK PANTHER reprints a letter we received from one E. Boers, of Alameda, California. We urge you to read it carefully.

The writer contends that all theills of government in America, and particularly the Watergate scandal, can be traced to the presence of Black Americans in government. He further suggested that the solution to Watergate and bureaucracy in government is to be found in the application of the fascist policies and practices of racist South Africa.

The writer of this letter, a self-proclaimed member of the Dutch Reformed Church, is due for a very rude awakening. Selden is the opportunity presented so ideally to pinpoint the close ties between the struggles of Black Americans and our brothers in South Africa.

As the letter implies, blacks in South Africa live under the constant threat of murder and attack. But Black South Africans are daily organizing and acting to change this condition. They are preparing themselves to take and hold power in their own land.

The writer of the letter seems totally unaware of this. So infected with the disease of racism is this person that his or her ability to observe and analyze reality, the events that surround us every day, has been totally distorted.

For this writer "decent white folks" should become killer animals of Blacks in order to save America and South Africa from ruin. As the letter reveals, White South Africans feel they have the right to snuff out the life of a Black South African at will. The courts of South Africa are notorious for their defense of this "right".

Such is the breeding ground of fascists from Johannesburg, South Africa to Alameda, California. Such also is the breeding ground of revolution; from Johannesburg, South Africa to Alameda, California.

We are sure that if there were a 'nigger in the Watergate' he would be "rousted out" by Senator Sam Ervin, the Senator would be the happiest man on Capitol Hill. But stick around, E. Boers, Keeping THE BLACK PANTHER. You'll show real perpetrators of the Watergate Scandal and much more that is wrong with America are your own kind and kin.
CHRYSLER WORKERS' HERO FIRED

(Detroit, Michigan) - Isaac Shorter, one of the two young Black men who shut off the electrical power at Chrysler's Jefferson Avenue assembly plant for 13 hours in July was fired last week for allegedly "refusing to work" in the intense 90 degree heat in the plant. He was forcibly ousted from the factory by security guards who attacked him outside of the gates. The other brother who helped cut the power July 24, (Larry) Carter, was issued a reprimand by the plant management in another incident of harassment.

The acts of harassment against these two brothers are examples of the constantly oppressive treatment and conditions which Chrysler workers suffer from in the 21 plants in the Detroit area. The United Auto Workers Union (UAW) called a general strike against Chrysler on September 15th after failing to reach an agreement on a new contract with the corporation. The full scale strike culminates a three-month negotiating period during which employees at three Detroit factories staged various forms of protest to Chrysler's continued refusal to speed up contract talks, halt health and safety violations, and end the institutionalized racism existing in the plants.

The UAW had announced in August that Chrysler would be its negotiations target in the weeks leading up to the contract expiration date. Under the union's "strike target" strategy, which the UAW has been using since 1955, pressure is put on one of the Big Three automakers, Ford, General Motors and Chrysler Corporation, to come to an agreement or face a powerful shutdown. If a strike occurs, the other two automakers continue to make cars until the "target corporation" complies.

The following is an interview with Larry Carter and Isaac Shorter, the Chrysler plant "Power Heroes", first printed in The Fifth Estate, a Detroit newspaper. In the interview, Larry and Isaac run down the troubles the rank and file union members face every day, not just around contract time.

Q: What led you to take the action that you did?

A: (Isaac) From the time Tom Woolsey, the white supervisor, came into the department he has been constantly harassing us, laying people off, firing people. You name it, he was doing it.

So Larry and I decided to draw up a petition for immediate removal of Tom Woolsey. We carried the petition around and got a good response. We had 214 names on the petition.

Q: Do you see the conditions in Jefferson as being totally a question of racism?

A: (Isaac) No, no. Racism is a factor in the plant, but that place would still be messed up if there wasn't any racism on the part of the supervisors.

We can't change the conditions by asking for another foreman. The conditions will still be the same.

Q: Now, if you don't think that getting rid of one supervisor changes

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7
ALAMEDA COUNTY
COMPUTERIZES POLICE
DEPARTMENTS
SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTIONS
POLICE GOAL

(Oakland, Calif.) - The country's latest business craze -- computerized police improvements systems -- seems to have discovered a new, untapped market in Alameda County, California. In the towns of Fremont, Hayward and Oakland, police departments are spending public funds on electronic investigating and bookkeeping devices like mad. With the way business is going, the old-fashioned arrest-trial-justice process will be undermined, quicker than one can say "Big Brother".

Meanwhile, an advisory committee for the California Department of Health, Education and Welfare, studying the dangers of computer criminal justice systems which promote injustice instead, has recently released its timely recommendations. Hopefully the state legislation will listen before it's too late.

The goals and directions of these new police toys is strikingly clear -- convictions. As one project summary report reads: "Proper collection and preservation of physical evidence is critical for successful prosecutions. This need has been reaffirmed by California Attorney General Evelle Younger with his announcement of the issuance of a $201,865 grant from the California Council on Criminal Justice (COCJ) to the State Department of Justice to establish two core, eight regional and a number of satellite laboratories throughout California!"

The particular project described in the report is a specially built and equipped "Mobile Crime Lab". This mobile lab is scheduled to be obtained by the Fremont Police Department following COCJ criticism of that department for being "unable to meet (their) critical responsibility"; that is, "successful prosecutions".

This "Mobile Crime Lab" is but one of two new acquisitions for Fremont. Soon, Fremont police will be equipped with a new, computerized telephone and radio call/monitor recording system. Again, the intent is clear: "The ability to record and store such information is invaluable for... most importantly, admissible presentations in court."

In Hayward, police intend to purchase portable alarm and scrambler systems. Once installed, four silent alarm systems will tell, by pre-recorded message, that a burglary is taking place. The scrambler will prevent monitoring of police radios by a knowledgeable thief. The system boasts that police stake-outs "will be a thing of the past".

In Oakland, the City Council at their July 3rd session voted unanimously to extend their highly computerized criminal justice system, the COCJ-funded "Multidisciplinary Analysis of Police Systems" (MAIPS) project through October 31, 1974.

So infatuated have local police departments become with their new toys, so overwhelming is their goal of "successful prosecutions", that they intend to computerize the records for everyone arrested in Alameda County -- 87,654 people in 1972. CORPUS is the name of this super-computer system. It's 12 page publicity brochure double-talks that: "CORPUS, Criminal Oriented Records Productions Unified System, is a modern system of uniting the records of criminal actions in Alameda County so that... the criminal justice system will have time to save..." In other words, speedy convictions.

Neither blinded nor hypnotized by the blinking bulbs and machine hums of these new computerized police squads, a state advisory committee on these matters has recently completed a thorough investigation into the problems of such personal data.

RUCHELL MAGEE

(San Quentin, Calif.) - Ruchell Magee, awaiting his second trial on kidnap charges, has been granted by the State Court of Appeals the right to a hearing in Santa Clara County Superior Court on whether he can receive a fair trial there. However, the court rejected claims by Magee's attorney, Robert Carrow, that his client is being denied a speedy trial and that a second trial for aggravated kidnaping would put Magee in double jeopardy.

Ruchell has been fastidiously more than a month now in protest against the harassment and repression he is subjected to in the infamous Adjustment Center of San Quentin Prison. He is demanding that he be permitted press interviews; he allowed to confer with two legal investigators of his choosing; that prison authorities stop interfering with his mail, and that authorities stop denying him visits with his family and friends.

SEATTLE POLICE BEAT
BLACK SHOP OWNER

(Seattle, Washington) - Seattle police, after illegally searching a black business here, beat and arrested the owner when he asked the police to leave his store, the Seattle Chapter of the Black Panther Party reported last week. The incident occurred August 31st at 2509 E. Cherry Street and involved Curtis Harris, the owner of a small record shop, and five police officers.

At 11:50 a.m. Officer Shaver, allegedly looking for a "J-Walker", entered the Getto Record Shop and began searching. Because there was no J-Walker in the store and the officer had no search warrant, Brother Curtis asked him to leave. When the officer refused to leave, Brother Curtis stepped from behind the counter and explained to the officer that if he did not intend to make a purchase, he would be loitering.

Officer Shaver responded by calling his partner, who was outside the store writing a traffic violation. In protest Brother Curtis tried to close the door of his shop. However, the officer got his foot in the door and a moment later five officers converged on the shop, forcing their way in.
PRISONERS FAMILIES AND FRIENDS FOR ACTION

9 POINT PROGRAM GUIDES NEW DALLAS PRISON GROUP

(Dallas, Texas) - "The exploited and oppressed must organize to survive and to change the society that denies us the right to happy lives. Hardly is there a Black family unaffected by the prison system in some manner or another," So says Brother Fred Bell, long-time Dallas community organizer, ex-prisoner and founder of Prisoners' Families and Friends for Action.

The new group has a nine point Platform and Program to guide it in its struggle to establish prisoner rights and eventually abolish prisons and the conditions that send many to prison. Prisoners' Families and Friends for Action recognize that capitalism and the role of powerful corporations is their principal enemy.

The organization particularly attacks the slave-labor operation of the Texas prison system which offers no pay and forces prisoners to work involuntarily at least six days a week.

TEXAS ACTIVISTS SUE IN "FATHER'S DAY SLAVE BEATINGS"

(Dallas, Texas) - The United Defense for Political Prisoners group reports that ten prisoners are suing the Director of the Texas Department of Corrections for $500,000. The prisoners charge the state prison head is responsible for their having been bludgeoned with lead-filled rubber hoses and ax handles on Monday, June 18, 1973.

The five Black, three White, one Chinese and one Native American prisoner had refused to go into the fields to pick corn at the Retrieve Prison Farm. They refused to work on that day because it was Sunday, a traditional day off even for prisoners in this southern institution, it was Father's Day as well. They were finally not forced to work, but were locked in the isolation wing.

The next day, Monday, when they went to work, they were forced to run a gauntlet and clubbed repeatedly by prison guards. At the end of the line the bruised men climbed into the tractor-trailer that pulled them into the field. One of them suffered a heart attack.

"Until We're Free"

A powerful, yet tender and important new album by Elaine Brown. The songs on the album were written and performed by Brown's co-conspirator. The album features a number of prominent Black American artists, including Mary J. Page, then known as "The Black Madonna." The album is available on vinyl and cassette.

To Purchase This Album, Send $3.75
Cash Or Money Order To: Central Distribution, 8501 E. 41st Street, Oakland, California 94621.

SONGS WRITEN AND PERFORMED BY ELAINE BROWN

To be announced.
STATEVILLE REBEL PRISONERS DOUBLE-CROSSED

(Chicago, Illinois) - The predominantly Black rebel prisoners at Stateville prison are waiting to see how many promises the Illinois Department of Correction's new director, Allyn R. Stiefel, will break. While one of the demands they won during their recent nine-hour cell block rebellion was granted, another promise was denied. The prisoners' 15 delegate representation was permitted to appear before television cameras and press to get their story to the outside. As they entered the room thepress met them, they proudly stared back into the glaring eyes of the Illinois state troopers and guards who lined the walls around them. Across the table sat Director Stiefel calmly puffing on his pipe, in suit and tie. He smiled as much as he tried to accommodate them before the TV audiences' eyes.

The meeting began with a summing up of the surrender terms. "Now you stipulated," Brother Sam Early began, "that there would be no reprisals and you granted amnesty, judicial and administrative, for all participants in this action..."

"No", interrupted Stiefel. "We talked about reprisals. We talked about brutality. We guaranteed there would be no reprisals. The question of amnesty was never involved.

Brother Early's voice seemed to grow larger as he saw the trick. "Well, this was the question that was involved when we had the hostages and we were talking and passing notes through that cell block door. We asked..."

"BLACK PANTHER" (Article) REPRINTED IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD


The article, a summary and analysis of the 1973-74 Nixon fiscal budget, was presented by a concerned citizen, Sister Carolyn Elginer of Cleveland, at the April 6 hearings of the Northeast Ohio Congressional Council on the 1974 budget.

A letter from Sister Carolyn notifying the Black Panther Party that the budget summary was recorded in Congress, included a copy of the June 20 House Congressional Record and a letter to Sister Carolyn from Cleveland Congressman Louis Stokes commending her for her excellent contribution to the budget hearings.

TOM BERKELEY "SHINES" FOR PG&E FUNDS

Tom Berkeley, Mayor John Reading's token Black on the Oakland Port Commission, played an important role in undermining the Berkeley community effort for public ownership of the giant California "public" facility Pacific Gas and Electric. His newspaper, the Post, consistently editorialized against the move and opposed the Charter amendment that would make it possible for Berkeley to purchase PG&E facilities, and thus dramatically reduce gas and electricity rates. For almost nine years Berkeley had been retained by PG&E at a fee of six to eight thousand dollars annually. But in 1972 that fee zoomed up to $16,000, making PG&E his best paying client. It was Tom Berkeley that approached and recruited Berkeley citizen Frances Alblob, to file suit against the original initiative to buy out PG&E.

WILCHER'S ONE-MAN BAND

Marcus Garvey Wilcher, another Bay Area "champion" of minorities, considers himself "the man" when it comes to minorities and the media. That's why he got mad when Huey P. Newton signed for a Cable TV hook-up in the name of the Black Panther Party to serve the community without Wilcher's involvement. Wilcher expected to line his pockets off the deal, but Huey was wise to him. Wilcher is the Community Coalition for Meda Change, which he operates from his home with the grandiose name Inter racial House. His big thing is skipping from one million dollar foundation to the next getting grants and aid with which to enter fair employment suits with the FCC in the name of his "Coalition", then nothing happens.

WILMONT SWEENEY - HERE COMES DE JUDGE??

Wilmont Sweeney, the Berkeley City Councilman that headed up the move to recall D'Army Bailey, has moved a little closer to that desired Reagan appointment as judge with the success of his Black undermining venture against D'Army. Sweeney works with Skip Porter, attorney for Harlemian Markey and is stepping up his already firm ties with the Bay Area's highest political wing. All, while he plays a champion of Black causes. Such "champions" we can do without.
DISHONORABLE DISCHARGES CAN BE CHALLENGED
NEW PAMPHLET AIDS VETERANS

(San Francisco, Calif.) - CCCO, a non-profit, military and draft counseling agency with offices throughout the country, has published a six-page memo, "Upgrading Discharges", aimed at helping veterans who want to change their military discharge status. It is the first time that the agency has attempted to address the issue.

In the past 10 years alone, over half a million servicemen and women have received General, Undesirable, Bad Conduct or Dishonorable Discharges. Problems caused by such other-than-honorable discharges are numerous and formidable. A person often loses part or all of his veteran's benefits with any of the above mentioned discharges. He has trouble getting work or cannot advance in his job and is often branded an outcast in the civilian job market.

Statistics show that Vietnam era veterans, even those honorably discharged, face high unemployment rates. The outlook for veterans with bad discharges, especially Black veterans, is even bleaker. For most of these people, the only possible solution is improving their discharge. It's not easy, however, and unless the veteran understands bureaucratic procedures and has plenty of time and patience, even an appeal will probably fail.

"Upgrading Discharges" outlines different means by which ex-service-

CHRYSLER WORKERS
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

A: (Isaac) You see during the time that we had been passing around petitions on the matter, we didn't just say that all we wanted was to get rid of Woolsey. We told people that we wanted to get rid of Woolsey and the type of things that Woolsey was doing. We also talked about the conditions in the plant, the fact that Chrysler is engaged in exploiting us and about the capitalist system in general.

But as far as the specific demands, we knew that we couldn't demand that Chrysler share the profits before we'd get out of that cage. That would have been impossible, the way the system is set up. Getting rid of Woolsey was more or less an educational piece to prove the power that we workers have.

Q: How did the union relate to the action?

A: (Larry) Well on Monday, July 23, we turned in the petitions demanding that they get rid of Woolsey. I told the chief steward to bring me some response during the day. At the end of the day, he hadn't moved at all.

Q: What happened when you decided to act?

A: (Isaac) When we went in, I saw one guy and told him what we were going to do. But I didn't tell him the exact place. At 6:03 a.m., we climbed over the 10-foot fence and cut the power off. Then workers started gathering around asking what was going on and telling us we had their support. The foremen and supervisors were running around trying to find out what was wrong with the line. They kept running past us, not knowing who had cut the power off.

Black and White workers supported us. But it was majority Black. There are also a lot of Arabs in the plant and they were supporting it too.

Q: How do you think your action affected the UAW leadership?

A: (Isaac) Well, Douglas Fraser said that we were hijackers. We don't consider that we were hijackers for the simple reason that hijacking is an individual thing. We don't consider this as being sit-in either. You see, when we climbed that fence and pushed that button, it became the workers' thing -- it became the workers' struggle.

Q: Apparently the International Union eventually supported both your demands -- firing Woolsey and Amnesty. Did they support you out of the conviction that you were right or some other reason?

A: (Isaac) They did support our demand, but they did not support our position that we wanted to deal directly with management. The union has been going behind closed doors to negotiate with management and the workers don't even know what's going on. Workers couldn't even voice their opinions. Like now, with the contract talks. Do you think we know what's going on in those talks?

(Larry) We demanded that the company come out front and negotiate with us, and that's why it took so long, because they didn't want to come out front.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

men can attempt to erase "the stigma attached to a bad discharge", and secure much-needed benefits.

The first, most common avenue for relief, a veteran might seek is through the Discharge Review Board (DRB). The board, consists of five members, usually active duty officers. The DRB can only change a discharge/dismissal or issue a new discharge. It cannot revoke one, nor, contrary to many servicemen's hidden fears, can it reinstate someone into the military or recall a person to active duty. Notable among other exceptions to this board's power is that the DRB cannot review a discharge/dismissal resulting from a general court-martial.

Consisting of a board of at least three civilians, the Board for Corrections of Military or Naval Records (BCMIR) reviews cases denied by the DRB and discharges resulting in court-martials. It can also approve claims for back pay and allowances. Applications for review and correction submitted to the BCMIR, however, must be done within three (3) years after the injustice, rather than the 15 year time period allowed applications to the DRB.

Black G.I.'s resistance to racism may lead to dishonorable discharges.

"Upgrading Discharges" points out that personal appearances before these boards are not mandatory for either the applicant nor his witnesses; notarized personal affidavits and other documents are fully acceptable. Obtaining legal counsel is encouraged, particularly in regards to legal review of the thoroughness of those documents and personal accounts to be submitted.

"Upgrading Discharges" can provide invaluable aid to ex-service men who, jobless and harassed, have only battle wounds and mental scars to show for fulfilling their "Duty" to America.

To obtain a copy of "Upgrading Discharges" as well as other service-related information to CCCO, National Office, 1130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103
REPRESSIVE DRUG LAW TAKES EFFECT IN NEW YORK
MANDATORY LIFE SENTENCE FOR HEROIN POSSESSION AND SALE

(New York, N.Y.) - What many people call the most repressive drug law in the United States went into effect in New York, September 1st. Under the new law anyone convicted of selling or possessing narcotics such as heroin will receive a mandatory life imprisonment sentence. Conviction for possession of as little as one ounce of marijuana could bring a jail term of up to 15 years.

The new drug law brings more crime to the felony category and provides stricter penalties for first and second offenders. The quantities of drugs set for felony crimes are considerably smaller. Plea bargaining is severely limited. And several new crimes related to attempts to bribe policemen or conspiracy have been added.

The law provides a schedule of crimes (classes of felonies or misdemeanors) and related penalties. Not only narcotics, but barbiturates, amphetamines, hallucinogens, and other drugs are included. The law applies to anyone in New York State. They are: Public Health Law - Article 53; Mental Hygiene Law - Article 81; and Penal Law - Article 220.

COMPUTERIZED POLICE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

systems. Dealing with what an Oakland Tribune editorial has called a possible "technological tyranny of computers" violating an individual's constitutional rights, the committee urges:

- Federal legislation guaranteeing individuals the right to find out what information is being maintained about them in computerized systems and to obtain a copy of it on demand.
- Legislation allowing a person to contest the accuracy, pertinence and timeliness of any information in a computer-accessible record about himself.
- That record-keeping organizations, like the police, be required to inform individuals, on request, of all uses made of information that is being kept about them in computerized files.
- Revelations of secret "enemies" lists and growing, fanatically conviction-minded computerized police departments make such legislation necessary. Without it, Justice will tumble as "Big Brother" mounts his blooded pedestal.

Each crime and its penalty is determined by specific amounts for each drug. Anyone selling or possessing specific amounts of non-narcotic drugs, such as LSD, will receive a life term. Those paroled before serving life terms will be placed on strict probation for the rest of their days.

Governor Rockefeller rammed through the New York State Legislature. The laws' opponents feel that increased arrests will overload New York's already clogged court system. Consequently, alleged drug criminals will be denied the constitutional right to a speedy trial.

The state plans to enforce the law through the establishment of 100 new narcotics courts staffed by 100 new judges, but experts suggest that New York City alone will need 200 courts the first year. Fifteen special narcotics courts will be scheduled to open September 24th.

Many people feel the new laws useless because it does nothing to stem the flow of hard drugs into the black and oppressed communities. The addict who it is felt, is not a criminal but is sick, a victim of oppression will languish in prison, while the sources of addictive drugs in the community, those touchables of organized crime, will remain free to peddle their poison.

To provide incentive to the public and to help police round-up dope pushers, Governor Rockefeller included what is called a "buyout" provision in the new law. Under the provision, a $1000 reward is in store for anyone who provides information leading to the arrest and conviction of a person who sold any amount of heroin, or possesses any amount with intent to sell.

Because, critics say, the law is so ineffective or "irrelevant", they conclude that Rockefeller could care less about drug usage in the oppressed communities of New York, where there is an estimated 150,000 addicts. Rockefeller, they say, is seeking national acclaim as he prepares to enter the 1976 presidential race.

"TO BE OR ..."

The U.S. military is "studying" whether or not it will keep a deadly chemical nerve gas it had promised to destroy. The Army says the gas, stored at an arsenal near Denver, may be useful as a "deterrent".

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

LEGALIZING "THE NUMBERS" URGED

(Washington, D.C.) - A panel of prominent lawyers recommended last week that the District of Columbia legalize the "numbers" racket to serve as a model for the nation. The panel's report said the numbers game was the most popular form of gambling in the inner city and that police concentrate their efforts there, tending to ignore illegal gambling by middle-class Whites. In this way Blacks are discriminated against.

AN INTERESTING THEORY

(New Orleans, La.) - A political scientist told the American Political Science Association here last week that integrated schools may retard the political growth of Blacks. Alfred S. Arkley, professor at Western Washington State College said that research he compiled indicated that Black students in all-black schools were more politically aware and more inclined to participate in politics than were Blacks in integrated schools.

MORE TROUBLE FOR NIXON

(Anaheim, Calif.) - The California State Bar last week overwhelmingly endorsed a bar investigation of six California lawyers, including President Nixon, involved in the Watergate scandal. Each of the six could lose his license to practice law in California, even if not convicted of a crime. The six are: Nixon, Nixon's lawyer, Herbert Kalmbach, Robert Mandan, John Erlichman, Donald Segreti and Dwight Chaplin.

FRENCH RACIST RETALIATE

(Marseille, France) - An outbreak of racism on a scale unheard of since the days of the Nazi occupation in France, has occurred here following the alleged shooting of five people by an Algerian immigrant. Retaliating, snipers have murdered seven Algerians in the street in the past week.

WILL U.S. DO ITS JOB?

(United Nations) - U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim declared recently that the basic question facing the United Nations was whether the United Nations was willing to take an active role to maintain peace and order in the world. It will be a test of the organization's will to act, he said.

August 26, Mr. Waldheim said his main purpose was to provide a basis for constructive debate on the present state of our organization and on some of the problems of its future development as a universal instrument in a world of interdependent sovereign nations.
REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

THE DEFECTION OF ELDREDGE AND REACTIONARY SUICIDE

BY HUEY P. NEWTON

This is the third and final excerpt from "The Defection of Eldridge and Reactionary Suicide", chapter from Revolutionary Suicide in which Huey P. Newton analyzes the defection of Eldridge Cleaver from the Black Panther Party. In this excerpt Huey explains how Eldridge's incorrect ideas and his unscientific ideology caused him to equate revolution with violence. It analyzes the positive aspects of Eldridge's defection, how the end to his influence allowed the Party to return to its original vision and thereby gain a much wider acceptance in the community.

PART 3 CONCLUSION

Eldridge Cleaver identified with other negative aspects of the Party. It is not a coincidence that he joined the Party only after the Ramparts confrontation. What appealed to him were force, firepower, and the intense moment when combatants stood at the brink of death. For him this was the revolution, Eldridge's ideology was based on the rhetoric of violence; his speeches abounded in either/or absolutes, like "Either pick up the gun or remain a crawling coward". He would not support the survival programs, refusing to see that they were a necessary part of the revolutionary process, a means of bringing the people closer to the transformation of society. He believed this transformation could take place only through violence, by picking up the gun and storming the barricades, and his obsessive belief alienated him more and more from the community. By refusing to abandon the position of destruction and despair, he underestimated the enemy and took on the role of the reactionary suicide.

Long before Eldridge's actual defection from the Party he had taken the first steps of his journey into spiritual exile by failing to identify with the people. He shamed the political intimacy that human beings demand of their leaders. When he fled the country, his exile became a physical reality. Eldridge had cut himself off from the revolutionary's greatest source of strength—unity with the people, a shared sense of purpose and ideals. His flight was a suicidal gesture, and his continuing exile in Algeria is a symbol of his defection from the community on all levels—geographical, psychological and spiritual.

From a dialectical point of view, something positive has arisen out of Eldridge's defection. While he and his followers still identify with aspects of the Party that once alienated us from the community, the Party has moved in a different direction. He has taken the media's image squarely upon his own shoulders. We are glad to be free of the burden. What little we lost in credibility we have gained in a wider acceptance of the Party by the community. We have reached a more advanced state. There has been a qualitative leap forward, a growth in consciousness.

Camus wrote that the revolutionary's "real generosity toward the future lies in giving all to the present". This, he says, grows out of an intense love for the earth, for our brothers, for justice. The Black Panther Party embraces this principle. By giving all to the present we reject fear, despair, and defeat. We work to repair the breaches of the past. We strive to carry out the revolutionary principle of transformation, and through long struggle, in Camus's words, "to remake the soul of our time".
WATERGATE BURGLARS TO TALK

COURT OF APPEALS COMPROMISES ON TAPES, HEARINGS SHORTENED

Here are the faces of the “original” Watergate burglars who were arraigned in the District of Columbia on 11 charges of burglary, and who will appear in a District Court at noon today.

PHILIP BERNARD

NED HIGGINS

JUDSON SMITH

FRANK SINCLAIR

FRANK STARR

Lawyers who have been working closely with the defendants in their case for months say that the defendants are well-prepared for the trial.

Meanwhile, in related affairs, the U.S. Court of Appeals has suggested that the President and the Senate have been aware of the White House tapes — an unusual compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The White House tapes case was dropped by the President and the Senate. The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The White House tapes case was dropped by the President and the Senate. The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.

The new settlement involves a compromise move in the case of the American people versus Nixon. Nixon has quickly accepted the suggestion, while the White House counsel has been “monitoring” the case. The settlement, coming as an alternative to an actual court order, was made in Washington, D.C., by the Edith seven member court.
CHRYSLER WORKERS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

(Q) You see we just put the union to one side. All we wanted the union to do was just stand aside and witness what's going on. This is what they did. They didn't have anything to say. In the end it was Larry and I negotiating with the management, and everything we said to put down on paper went down on paper, and the management signed it, and that was it.

A: (Larry) No. They would have come down with the word, that they would get rid of Woolsey and there would be no repercussions, but that's it.

(Q) You see, we wanted them to come out and deal with us in front of the other workers so if they had anything to say on the matter, they could voice their opinion. The management didn't want to do that, but they ended up doing it about 7:30 that evening.

A: In other words, you wanted this to be done publicly in order to have the other workers standing around to voice their opinions and decide whether it was a fair settlement?

Q: No, the main thing is, you must have the power. And I think we helped to show the workers that they do have the power, if they will use it.

We will move within the union, as well as outside of the union. We will not be bound by the union procedures in all cases, but we will attempt to transform the union. We know that there is a positive as well as a negative in UAW, but the predominant factor is negative. So what we're going to try to do is to correct this and make the union play a more positive role for the workers.

SEATTLE POLICE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

"It was evident they were going to arrest me", Brother Curtis said, and he told the officers he would not resist. They then threw Brother Curtis to the floor, beat and stomped him.

ACORN TENANTS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

ment does not seem capable of establishing a positive cash flow even with a drastic rental increase. 6) Nationally recognized management experts have determined that, given efficient and fiscally responsible management, the proposed drastic rental increase is not necessary. 7)

It is not possible for many Acorn tenants to pay the 15%-17% increase. If enacted, the increase will bring about the eviction of at least 70 families. While HUD recommends that rents should not exceed 25% of their income, 79% of the over 200 Acorn tenants paid rents over this 25% limit even before the proposed rental increase. Twenty-seven percent of the tenants now pay almost half of their net income in rent! It is estimated that over 65% of the tenants could no longer afford to live at Acorn if the request for the rental increase is improved.

During this period of ever-soaring food prices, this is time for housing projects to be managed to take substantial funds out of their food budget for drastic rent increases. There is no decent housing available in Oakland for the families who will be evicted. HUD, through its unnecessary destruction of thousands of low-income housing units in Oakland is one of the primary causes for this severe lack of housing.

If approved, the rental increase would be the second in three years at Acorn and would effectively exclude low-income persons from living at Acorn. This is in direct violation of the National Housing Act, which states that Section 236 housing (like the Acorn Project) is to be established "for the purpose of reducing rentals for low-income families" and must be administered "so as to accord a preference to those families whose incomes are within the lowest protractable limits".

If the increase is enacted, a massive refusal by tenants to pay the increase may result. While these tenants are ready to pay their fair share of rents and to help make necessary improvements at Acorn, they state that it is time for Acorn management, ownership and FHA to correct the problems for which they are primarily responsible, rather than again looking to the tenants who are least able to bear this burden.
Chile coup - Made in U.S.

(Santiago, Chile) - Jack Kubisch, assistant Secretary of State, told members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee shortly after news of the coup against Chilean President Salvador Allende broke, that there had been “no involvement by the U.S. government, U.S. corporations, agencies or citizens”.

If the President of the U.S.A. can claim ignorance of subversive activities going on right under his nose, in his own office, how can this relatively minor administration figure responsible for Latin America be expected to know what government agencies, private U.S. corporations and U.S. citizens are doing in Chile?

The truth is that the Nixon administration, U.S. corporations and countless American citizens contributed mightily to what the widow of the late President of Chile has called a “fascist coup”.

Who is ignorant of charges made before a Senate subcommittee last spring that the CIA, a government agency, approached the International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT) Corporation about waging a campaign of economic sabotage against the government of Allende?

Are the American people so ignorant of the ITT’s offer to the Nixon administration of a reported one million dollars to prevent the election of Allende as an isolated action? We insist that they are not. We have only the word of the Nixon administration that it did not accept the offer. This was one that got caught. How about the many that were never uncovered?

It is a matter of record that from the moment of Allende’s democratic election as Chile’s president, U.S. corporations, in concert with the Nixon administration and government agencies, declared economic war on Chile. The objective was to do everything possible to create economic chaos in the country making it impossible for the Allende government to rule.

This economic war took the form of an immediate cut-off of long-standing credits on the purchase of much-needed U.S. manufactured and capital goods. Development loans were halted abruptly and U.S. corporations refused to sell vital equipment, spare parts and raw materials with or without credit. These same corporations twisted the long but pliable arms of their subsidiaries and foreign associates to do likewise, and they complied.

Economic chaos resulted, fanned into hysteria by organized bands of right-wing elements and dubbed members of Chile’s middle-class. Meanwhile, Chile’s ranking military establishment, Allende’s deadliest opposition, with the complete cooperation of the U.S. government, was being flooded with U.S. military hardware, training and purchasing facilities. No U.S. boycott existed in the area of arms. Allende’s policies, frustrated...

FRELIMO Launches Rocket Attack - PAIGC to Receive Jets

(Dar es Salam, Tanzania) - FRELIMO Freedom Fighters have launched another rocket attack on a major military town in Mozambique, reports the Daily News here. The attack on the strategic garrison town of Tete took place only four days after a similar assault on the town of Mocimboa da Praia in Cabo Delgado Province.

Reporting the latest attack the South African Press Association in Johannesburg quoted a communique released by the Portuguese High Command in Nampula. The communiqué said that "several Russian-made 122mm rockets" were fired at sunset on the town. The communiqué claimed that the rockets exploded in nearby bush. However, on every occasion that the Portuguese have announced a FRELIMO rocket attack since last September, the Daily News writes, they have maintained that the rockets either missed their target or that minimal damage was done. Observers take these claims with a grain of salt.

This is the second time Tete town has been attacked with rockets. The first occasion was last November when an attack was launched simultaneously with a devastating assault on nearby Chingozi Airport. The massacres of civilians recently reported by Spanish priests and others took place a few weeks later in surrounding villages.

Meanwhile, the Star of South Africa reports that within two weeks of taking command of Portuguese troops in Mozambique, General Basto Machado appears to be readying a major onslaught on FRELIMO guerrillas in the Tete district.

The Star reports: "The FRELIMO have been so active in the Tete district in the past year or two that movement on roads is almost impossible except in defended convoys and is extremely risky on the one road open to lone travellers, that south from Tete to Beira."

In other developments in the southern Africa war of liberation, forty militants of the Afrikaner Party of Independence for Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) have arrived back in Guinea (Bissau) after...
THIRD WORLD UNITY STRESSED AT NON-ALIGNED NATIONS CONFERENCE

(Algiers, Algeria) - The 4th Conference of Non-Aligned nations ended here last week sounding a clear and unmistakable anti-imperialist, liberation call.

The representatives of 76 nations from Africa, Asia and South America representing more than two billion souls, voiced strong, unified support to the liberation movements of the continent. They recognized the absolute sovereign right of nations to nationalize their natural resources and were opposed to the Big Stick policies of powerful, industrialized states.

Some of the main conference results were the following:

1. Agreement to sharply build material and moral support to anti-colonial liberation struggles throughout southern Africa. Many states pledged training facilities and funds to African liberation movements, to aid the anti-racist movements.

2. Agreement on a charter of economic freedom, asserting that states owning oil and other resources can freely fix prices of these resources. Furthermore, in bargaining with the corporations and consumer countries, prices for oil, copper and other materials the industrial states must depend on the fairness of industry and corporations to the prices they charge for their manufactured goods.

3. Acceptance of Chile's idea of a non-aligned development bank to be financed chiefly by the rich, oil-producing states. It will furnish, pool and invest funds for needed development projects in member countries, cutting Third World dependence on highly industrialized countries for development assistance.

4. Agreement on a strong anti-Israel resolution on the Middle East, calling on all non-aligned states that have not already done so to break relations with Israel and apply economic sanctions and trade boycott until Israel withdraws from Arab territories. France, the U.S. and Britain announced their intentions in 1967. Also, the conference declared that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the "sole and authentic representative of the Palestinian people," giving a tremendous boost to the Palestinian guerrilla organizations.

5. Recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and the provisional regime of Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia as the legitimate governments of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples.

Contrary to the conclusions of the U.S. press, these accomplishments are momentous. Attempts to play up the minor, individual differences that arose at the conference only reveal the fear and apprehension felt by the U.S. government at the tremendous significance of 76 nations coming together with the open intent of organizing to withstand the increasingly threatening inroads of world imperialism.

There was serious discussion at the conference on the creation of a permanent, non-aligned secretariat or headquarters and the formal creation of what might be termed a Third World United Nations. Final decision on this proposal was tabled, possibly for the next non-aligned conference which is scheduled to be held in Colombo, Sri Lanka (Ceylon) in 1976.

2ND TRIAL OF CARLOS FELICIANO BEGINS
IN NEW YORK

(New York City) - "The case of Carlos Feliciano, forty-two-year-old nationalist militant, is more than the case of one individual. It breathes the life of a nation, of a history, both of which Carlos has come to symbolize, both of which he is a part,"

These words by the Committee to Defend Carlos Feliciano express the significance of the latest trial of Carlos Feliciano, political prisoner and symbol of the struggle for Puerto Rican independence, which opened here September 4th. He is charged with attempting to bomb the General Electric building here on February 9, 1970, and with possession of dangerous materials. It is his second frame-up trial in a U.S. government move to cripple the Puerto Rican independence movement by falsely linking Puerto Rican activists with terrorist bombings.

In an earlier trial in June, 1972, Carlos was found innocent of attempting to bomb an Army recruiting station and of possessing dangerous weapons. The trial followed his May 16, continued on page 16.

CHILE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

by a non-cooperative legislature, consistently received the overwhelming support of Chile’s working people and rural poor. These clearly constitute a numerical majority of the Chilean people.

Early reports say close to a thousand persons have been killed in this fascist coup in Chile. We may never know the actual figure, Allende's steadfast resistance to demands that he resign as the crisis neared is sufficient evidence for us that he did not commit suicide as the coup leaders insist, but that he was murdered.

In Paris some 40,000 demonstrators surged through the streets shouting "Coup-makers, fascists, murderers" and "Down with the murderers and the CIA" denouncing the overthrow and murder of Allende. Demonstrations were also held in Rome, in Milan, in Mexico, Argentina, Costa Rica and many other places.

Former Argentine President Juan D. Peron, not unfamiliar with the workings of the U.S. government in South America, is reported to have charged that U.S. elements had helped the coup. He said: "I firmly believe that because I know all about this process; I believe it could not have been otherwise."
S.A. POLICE RIOT-KILL 12 AFRICAN MINERS

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - The 12 African miners killed at the Deep Levels gold mine at Carltonville in South Africa's Transvaal were murdered by rioting South African police; not the other way around as the press has attempted to assert.

Called in by the mine's management to break up a picket line of Black machine operators, the police went berserk when the miners firmly refused to break their line, shooting into it and killing the 12 and wounding an additional 29 at least.

Eighty Black machine operators were picketing the mine over pay differentials between Black and White operators. When police appeared on the scene to break up the picket line, large numbers of non-skilled Black miners and laborers joined their brothers on the line to resist the attempts to break it.

This demonstration of strength, determination and unity on the part of Black miners infuriated and frightened the racist South African police and precipitated firing into the miners' peaceful demonstration.

Black machine operators in the mines of South Africa are paid about $7.00 a month, White technicians doing the same work are paid as much as twenty times that amount, while White miners are organized in strong unions that protect their interests. Black miners are forbidden to organize unions and are forced to work as much as 70 hours a week.

The Carltonville mine is the third largest in South Africa. It produces uranium as well as gold and is reputed to be one of the most modern in South Africa. It is owned by the Anglo-American Corporation of Harry Oppenheimer.

For these and other reasons the murder of the 12 miners takes on added significance.

ZAMBIA DESCRIBING MASSACRES

Zambia describing massacres by the Portuguese armed forces are to be charged with "complicity in crimes of high treason". They have been held in jail by the fascist authorities for the last 18 months.

A military court charge sheet against the two -- Father Alfonso Valverde Leon and Father Martin Hernandez Robles -- alleged they wrote reports accusing troops of serious injustices against the population of Mozambique's Mecumbria district.

Included in the charges against the two priests: supplied cooked meals, foodstuffs, medicines, books and other articles to FRELIMO freedom fighters. A fifteen-year-old African boy who was among the few survivors of one of the massacres has been placed in hiding by priests of the Burgos order, to which Fathers Leon and Robles belong. The boy, known as Antonio, gave the first eyewitness account published abroad of what happened in a village in Tete last December when it was attacked by Portuguese troops.

The priests feared for the boy's life when it was learned the Portuguese authorities were searching for the youth to 'question' him. Latest reports say the Portuguese authorities plan to expel from Portuguese-held territory all remaining priests of the Burgos order by the end of the year.
CARLOS FELICIANO

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14
1970, arrest ordered by two Bureau of special Services and Investigation (BOSSI) detectives, Andrew Guitierrez and Edward Rodriguez.

After the arrest New York District Attorney John Fino told the press that Carlos was: 1) responsible for 40 bombings in New York during the previous five months; 2) a member of a clandestine group accused of numerous bombings both in Puerto Rico and New York; and 3) affiliated with an "unfriendly" foreign government, later identified as Cuba.

At the trial, held in the Bronx, it was discovered that six BOSSI agents were assigned to watch Carlos around the clock and tap his telephone. The agents admitted that during the entire 60-day surveillance period, Carlos was not found to be engaged in any kind of illegal activity.

ATTEMPTING TO BOMB G.E.

Dissatisfied with the acquittal in this trial, the government decided to try him in Manhattan for attempting to bomb General Electric and possessing dangerous materials. Defense Attorney William Kunstler presented a motion in a pre-trial hearing on July 2, 1973, demanding the charges be dropped on the grounds that the prosecution’s case was fabricated for political reasons and brought in bad faith.

The pre-trial hearing uncovered startling new facts from the testimony of prosecution witness Sergeant Dunn of the New York City Police Department. Under oath, Dunn admitted the complicity of City, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, federal and presidential agencies in the prosecution. He said the decision in early 1970 to put Carlos and other Puerto Ricans under surveillance was the result of a meeting BOSSI held with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Police, FBI, and the President’s special security force.

Kunstler said a new hearing should be scheduled "at which the full measure of governmental misconduct in respect to the... prosecution may be determined, with information submitted in advance regarding the participation of the White House Intelligence evaluation staff, including representatives of the CIA, FBI, National Security Agency, Departments of Justice, "treason and defense and the Secret Service, in the decision to prosecute Carlos Feliciano".

In the new trial the state’s case has already received a setback. BOSSI detective Guitierrez, who ordered Carlos’ arrest, has been suspended from BOSSI for taking a $15,000 bribe for allowing a drug pusher to escape arrest.

Support the Intercommunal Youth Institute

THE CHILDREN ARE OUR FUTURE
WITHOUT THEIR GROWTH
WE AS A PEOPLE CANNOT SURVIVE

The Intercommunal Youth Institute is designed to help our children think. All instruction is made relevant to the survival of Black and poor people. We expand the concept that the whole world is the children’s classroom.

The youth receive instruction in language arts, mathematics, science, health, physical education, political science and people’s art. Our objective is the development of the well-rounded human being.

We need more instructors with ever-expanding ideas to cope with the ever-expanding ideas of the children. If you have teaching skills and can donate some time, please contact the Black Panther Party at 8501 East 14th Street, Oakland, California; or phone (415) 638-0495.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

AFRICAN MINERS KILLED

CONTINUED FROM LAST PAGE

an importance comparable to the Sharpeville shootings in South Africa in 1960, when the police killed 68 and wounded more than 200 Africans peacefully demonstrating against the infamous pass laws.

South African mines and industries are under increasing pressure to upgrade Black workers and improve their pay scales. The pressure comes from two directions: Black workers throughout South Africa are demanding living wages and greatly improved working conditions, and White workers are increasingly refusing to accept the lower level, skilled and semiskilled jobs.

In recent months some of these skilled and semiskilled jobs have been opened up to Black workers, but little or nothing has been done about increasing their below level poverty wages.

Black workers throughout South Africa and all those who are sympathetic to their just demands will see the murder by police of picketing miners at Carltonville as an indication that industry is taking the hard-line approach to their demands. This can only mean a hardening of their resolve to obtain justice and consequently increasing, bloody confrontation.

DEATH CELL READY

The re-institution of the death penalty in California has not taken the govern- ment or the people by surprise. They have kept the gas chambers (above) ready for use since the Supreme Court outlawed capital punishment as "cruel and unusual punishment."
THE ESCORTS (standing) and GEORGE KERR (located, second from the right) who discovered them.

PRISON RECORDING ARTISTS

THE ESCORTS - "ALL WE NEED IS ANOTHER CHANCE"

In any Black and poor community across this country we can find groups of young people harmonizing in song "on the block". They usually know all the top tunes and are equally at ease in the blues, gospel, rock and pop idioms of oppressed people.

"All We Need Is Another Chance" is a first album by such a group -- with a difference. The seven young men who make up The Escorts are prison inmates at Rahway State Prison in New Jersey. Like many prisoners, these young men formed themselves into a singing group. Unlike many, they may get "another chance".

Such groups, whether from the block or the prison, sing of lost hope, lost love, of movies on up, of things getting better. Not only are the songs an important sustaining force in the face of poverty, hunger, police or prison brutality and depression, but to many they offer hope of a future, a better life.

DREAMS ARE SHATTERED

For the most part such dreams are shattered and must be forgotten as the reality of struggling to survive -- of being Black and poor in America determines their destiny. A very few "make it" in the entertainment field. The rest end up with low paying jobs, on welfare rolls, in the army or in prison.

But, for Laurance Franklin, Ronald Haynes, Robert Arrington, William Dugger, Stephen Carter, Frank Heard and Marion Murphy, Rahway Prison inmates, the cycle may be broken. Brother George Kerr, professional songwriter and record producer formerly with Motown Records, discovered The Escorts at a talent show over two years ago at the prison.

George Kerr was so impressed with what he heard that he decided they should be recorded. Thus began a two year struggle to get permission to enter Rahway State Prison to record The Escorts. He was finally able to do so and from this effort comes the album "All We Need is Another Chance".

In tight, mellow harmony The Escorts sing seven popular songs from the sixties and seventies. They include "Little Green Apples", "Ooh Baby, Baby" and "By the Time I Get to Phoenix". The album's title is taken from an original composition by George Kerr, "All We Need (Is Another Chance)." It is done on the Alithia label, out of North Bergen, New Jersey.

The royalties from this recording will be split, half will go to the families and half will go to the large welfare fund for prisoners at Rahway State Prison.

STATEVILLE DOUBLE-CROSS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

the cages they were held in.

"Listen to me!", one Black prison inmate shouted, "you got men stacked up there in those cells. It's 80 and 90 degrees. And all day long you got those guards on our backs. You got prisoners being beaten to death by those racist guards."

Sam Early broke in: "You took all the people you thought belonged to organizations and placed us all in one nasty, dirty cell house. Then you put your racist officers in that cell house to harass us daily. You wanted us to pitch each other 100 feet to the floor where that racist officer fell six months ago. (On April 26, 1973, a guard was pushed over a tier rail and fell 100 feet to a concrete floor.) The director left the room to answer a phone call and Warden Vernon Revis took his place. When Stelaff returned he told the assembly, "I thought I should tell you that I have just spoken to Governor Walker on the phone, I made a recommendation to him that we should not. We are not against amnesty. Also, he supports my position in respect to no reorientals."

The prisoners were shocked. They had been betrayed. Stelaff was the official they had expected would encourage amnesty. Now, he was against it. After only two months on the job, Stelaff, the "reformer", was lying and deceiving them.

"Will you just make one commitment?", Brother Early asked. "Will you promise that your racist officers will not come into my cell in the middle of the night and take my life?"

"I told you!", Stelaff answered, "there will be no reorientals. We have promised you that, we will keep that promise."
STRIKES HIT 700,000 SCHOOL CHILDREN
About 700,000 American school children are still on vacation because of teacher vs. school system disputes. Strikes have hit cities in Michigan, Ohio, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

EVOLUTIONARY TRANSITIONAL CHURCH OF CHRIST
ONE MIND TEMPLE
351 Divisadero
San Francisco, Calif.
Bishop Ha'qq

FREE FOOD
Hot Meals Daily
MONDAY - SATURDAY 1-3 p.m. SUNDAY 2-4 p.m.

Free
WHOLE WHEAT BREAD FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN
All Compassion to the People
ONE MIND TEMPLE EVOLUTIONARY CHURCH OF CHRIST
351 DIVISADERO SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94117
PHONE: 431-8254

BOYCOTT SAFEWAY
These stores in Oakland where U.F.W. picked grapes are sold are:

FOOD FARM - 2547 E. 14th Street
VERNS - 5011 Telegraph
EMBY - 6925 E. 14th Street
EMBY - 10111 E. 14th Street
Lucky's - ALL
P&X - ALL

THE BLACK PANTHER urges all our readers to buy only U.F.W. picked table grapes!

DON'T BUY FARAH PANTS
JOIN 3500 STRIKING CHICANO WORKERS (Mostly Women) IN DEMANDING:

* RIGHT TO ORGANIZE
* INCREASE IN $1.70 HOURLY WAGE
* HUMANE WORKING CONDITIONS
* RETIREMENT BENEFITS
* SOCIAL JUSTICE

JAPANESE ARMY UNCONSTITUTIONAL
The Japanese army, the Self-Defense Forces, has been declared unconstitutional by the Hokkaido District Court. The 13 division army and 1000 plane air force as well as the navy are forbidden in Japan's constitution, written by the U.S. occupation army in 1945.

THE BLACK PANTHER is Available in MICROFORM from...

Trapps Enterprise
Business: 833-2038 - Residence: 833-4377
JOHNNY, The Gift Salesman
"Call us on the phone - we deliver to your home"
1607 TELEGRAPH AVENUE OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94609

Xerox University Microfilms
300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

University Microfilms Limited
St. John's Road, Tyler's Green, Pais, Buckinghamshire, England

THE BLACK PANTHER INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE
Enter My Subscription For: Domestic Foreign
3 MONTHS (13 Issues) $2.50 $9.00
6 MONTHS (26 Issues) $5.00 $12.00
1 YEAR (52 Issues) $8.75 $15.00
LIFE SUBSCRIPTION $100.00

(Please Print)
NAME
ADDRESS
STATE/ZIP
CITY
COUNTRY

NEW SUBSCRIPTION □ RENEWAL □

(Please mail check or money order to: BLACK PANTHER PARTY, MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, 8001 East 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621)
A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL RESEARCH HEALTH CLINICS

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

PEOPLE'S SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM
(Being Implemented)

Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM
(Being Implemented)

Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children a free-nourishing hot breakfast every school morning.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

DAVID HILLIARD PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

Provides free shoes made at the David Hilliard Free Shoe Factory to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisoners for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.