PEOPLE'S VICTORY
CITY CENTER REPLACEMENT
HOUSING WON

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Central Distribution
8501 E. 14th Street
Oakland, Calif. 94621
EDITORIAL

HOUSING VICTORY

The Black Panther Party has won an unprecedented victory for the poor and oppressed of Oakland, particularly those being displaced by the multi-million dollar City Center redevelopment project in downtown Oakland. (See story on page 3.)

Ironically what has been won through hard work, perseverance, determination and commitment, should have been guaranteed by the Oakland City Council as a matter of course. It is, after all, the law: The city is required by federal law to build quality replacement housing for displaced residents of urban renewal if the city has a less than five percent housing vacancy rate.

The Oakland City Council denied that Oakland has a less than five percent vacancy rate, forcing the Black Panther Party—apparently better in touch with the needs of Oakland than its City Council—to demand a review of this assertion by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). HUD’s findings concurred with those of the Party, making it mandatory that the city of Oakland agree to build the replacement housing demanded.

Exposed, the City Council— at the instigation of its “liberal” standard-bearer, John Sutter—fumed, balked, delayed and maneuvered. But, relentlessly pursued by the people’s advocates, the Council was forced to submit.

By its decision last week the Oakland City Council has agreed to construct QUALITY replacement housing for those displaced by the City Center project, with rentals no higher than 25 percent of the monthly income of the tenants.

It also agreed to the creation of a non-profit corporation, wholly controlled by community groups, including the Black Panther Party, which will retain collective ownership and policy-making control over the new housing development.

The decisive struggle now begins. In this struggle we need and we request the sustained and determined participation of the people of Oakland. DON’T LET THE CITY COUNCIL, GOADED BY ITS “FAT CAT” LOBBYIST, USING ITS WEAK-KNEEDED “LIBERALS”, STEAL THIS VICTORY FROM US.

COMMENT

“RECLAIM OUR NATIONAL HONOR”

The following is a stinging editorial calling for Nixon’s impeachment reprinted from the Missouri of the U.S. Farm News, the monthly organ of the National Farmers Association, headquartered in Des Moines, Iowa.

Nixon has made it “perfectly clear” that he is not going to resign. He intends to do just what Daughter Tricia said he would do, “fulfill the mandate he was given to rule the country.”

That word “rule” was the word she used if the press quoted her correctly, and no doubt that is what she really meant.

Senator Sam Ervin had Nixon pegged correctly when he said, “I think it was a Gestapo mentality in the Nixon administration’s domestic security policies.”

This mentality and this determination to rule ought to make it clear that naming all the crooks and burglars and egotistical palace guards was no accident. He wanted unscrupulous men of incredible arrogance with contempt for the people to match his own.

He said he would not be impeached. That is the equivalent to throwing down the gauntlet to Congress and the people.

This is a challenge that must be met.

Impeachment is not the final step but it is the necessary first step.

Let’s get on with it!

This is the way to reclaim and redeem our heritage and our national honor. It is also the way to spare notice to the world and to the Nixon cabal here at home that we will not countenance Nixon’s brand of fascism here or any other kind. [Emphasis in original.]

The tyrant is not at our door, he is in the White House—at least he is there part of the time.

He must be exiled. Only thus can our own political record be cleansed and cleared. To argue that Gerald Ford is no better is beside the point. Farren Neus was never for Ford. But he was not involved in Watergate or the consequent cover-up. He is not responsible for the long list of scoundrels picked by Nixon.

This black record on our history can only be censored out of our society and body politic by the one means provided in our Constitution.

That is impeachment.
MILWAUKEE POLICE HARASS B.P.P. CHILD CARE CENTER

(Milwaukee, Wisconsin) - The Milwaukee Chapter of the Black Panther Party has been assaulted twice by the Milwaukee Police Department recently. The purpose of the attacks was to provoke Black Panther Party members into confrontations with the police, providing the police with an excuse for increased harassment of the Party and the community.

In the first attack on February 12, several detectives claiming to be looking for fugitives asked to enter the Milwaukee Chapter of the Black Panther Party's child care facility at 9:45 p.m. As they had no warrant and no "reasonable cause" to search the children's house all night, they were refused entry. They threatened to kick the door in and arrest the occupants. The firm resolve of the occupants and the knowledge that the Party had community support prevented the police from carrying out their threat.

When several more Black Panther Party members came to the child care facility later on, two were arrested outside the house for alleged traffic warrants. One of the cases was dropped at the arraignment and the other resulted in a small fine.

The next day, February 13, approximately eight uniformed Tactical Squad officers came to the child care facility. They still had no warrant and still were very persistent in trying to get in. Finally, they too had to leave without invading the Milwaukee child care facility.

Both of these attempts to provoke a confrontation were accompanied by an excuse for looking for unknown fugitives. The police were unable to obtain a warrant even after their first attempt without one failed. Since then they still have not secured one and have not come back. They had no legal authorization to enter the house and were not in "hot pursuit" of any criminals or fugitives.

These provocations were deliberate, intended to provide the police with an excuse for increased repression of the Black community, creating confusion and division, injury and death.

This attempt to force a confrontation was unsuccessful because the Milwaukee Chapter knew its rights and calmly but firmly held to them.

CITY CENTER REPLACEMENT HOUSING WON

BLACK PANTHER PARTY'S UNPRECEDENTED PROPOSAL ADOPTED BY OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL

(Oakland, Calif.) - "This is an unprecedented victory for poor people in Oakland," said Ms. Elaine Brown, spokesperson for the Black Panther Party, last week. Ms. Brown was commenting on the March 14 action by the Oakland City Council, after almost a year's delay, in unanimously enacting a resolution guaranteeing decent, replacement housing for those persons displaced by Oakland's multi-million dollar City Center Project.

(See editorial on page 2.)

"By this action," Ms. Brown went on to say, "Mayor Reading and his Council finally conceded that building housing for the poor was the only way to save their City Center Project."

The City's commitment to $12 million for the replacement housing, to be funded by profits from the City Center Project, was not, as Ms. Brown pointed out, achieved without a struggle. It was close to one year ago, on May 23, 1973, that Mr. Fred Hiestand, attorney for the Black Panther Party, took the podium at a City Council meeting to point out the city's legal — let alone moral — obligations to provide replacement housing for Oakland's poor.

The passage of the resolution on March 14 is the culmination of intensive negotiations between the city's Redevelopment Agency and community groups including the East Bay Legislative Council for Senior Citizens, OCCUR (Oakland Concerned Citizens on Urban Renewal) and the Black Panther Party.

Specifically, the law (a section of the Federal Housing Act) requires cities to provide or construct decent, quality replacement housing for urban renewal projects in those instances where there is not an adequate supply of low-income housing throughout the city. Thus, the city is obligated to provide replacement housing for those persons displaced by the City Center Project.

Referring to this obligation, Ms. Brown commented, "Although in effect since 1949, cities throughout the country have flagrantly violated it and have made urban renewal synonymous with 'people removal', usually Black and poor people."

The historic housing package passed by the council provides for the construction of 300 housing units at an approximate cost of $22,000 per unit. Another unprecedented feature of the agreement is that a non-profit corporation, wholly controlled by community groups — including the Black Panther Party, OCCUR and the East Bay Legislative Council — will retain collective ownership and policy-making control over the entire housing development.

While the council passage of the replacement housing resolution is surely a victory for all poor people in this city, it is, as surely, a victory won through the committed and dedicated efforts of the Black Panther Party and particularly Ms. Brown. Elaine worked tirelessly in organizing the alliance of community groups to press the issue of replacement housing forward, and she displayed remarkable skills in the negotiations with the Redevelopment Agency to achieve a package deal acceptable to both the city and the community. Credit Elaine Brown with a job well done.

Mr. Charles Drasmin (President of the East Bay Legislative Council for Senior Citizens Groups) summed things up by saying that, "The city and its Redevelopment Agency are to be congratulated for their forward-looking attitude. They have recognized that an alliance among poor people, in this way, means growth for the entire city." Mr. Drasmin added, "We all want this people's housing program to succeed and we, therefore, urge everyone with suggestions and expertise to come forward."

MILWAUKEE B.P.P. FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

(Milwaukee, Wis.) - The Milwaukee Chapter of the Black Panther Party operates a Free Busing toPrisons Program every Sunday. The people in the photograph are boarding the bus that takes them to prisons in Green Bay, Wisconsin, Taycheedah and Central State. In operation since June of 1972, the Free Busing to Prisons Program is available to anyone free of charge. Buses leave from the party office at 2470 N. 3rd Street. More information about the bus schedule may be obtained from the office or by calling (414) 263-5251.
FANTASTIC PERFORMANCES HIGHLIGHT YOUTH INSTITUTE BENEFIT

OVER 1,000 ATTEND

(Oakland, Calif.) - As Oscar Brown, Jr.'s searching call of "Brother, Where Are You?" rang out amidst the accompanying voices of the several hundred people who filled the Community Learning Center, the audience joined him on stage, singing and swinging with the entire cast of sensational Black performers in a joyous finale of the thrilling musical benefit for the Intercommunal Youth Institute, last Saturday evening.

The rollicking end was the climax of an exciting evening of professional entertainment which featured the world-renowned Oscar Brown, Jr., in an enthralling performance. He was accompanied by "1976," a slick jazz combo. The UC Ensemble Theater Company preceded Brother Brown with a moving performance of "Willie Lobo/Manchild," a play depicting a Black war veteran's desperate search for inner peace upon returning from the war. Also highlighting the exciting evening were Afro-Haitian and modern dance performances by Jackie Buist, Halifu and Saudra McPherson.

Oscar Brown, Jr. leads finale at benefit.

TWO PERFORMANCES

The musical was sponsored by the African People’s Performing Arts Company to benefit the Intercommunal Youth Institute, a model school for Black and poor youth located in the Community Learning Center. A second performance of the show was given the following Sunday afternoon to another capacity crowd.

The dynamic performance by Oscar Brown, Jr., impressed upon all present the versatility, creative talent and special sensitivity and intimacy this swinging performer has with Black life, Black dreams, Black survival. Brother Brown, a famed singer, songwriter, poet and musical director smoothly ran through twelve numbers, all his own creations, displaying his broad range of talent.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

BOBBY SEAL: "IT'S THE MASSES OF PEOPLE WHO ARE REALLY RADICAL"

The central feature of Brother Bobby Seale's speech at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill campus was certainly Bobby’s attempts to tie the Black Panther Party's survival programs and his recent People's Campaign for Mayor of Oakland into the creation of a broad framework for people's liberation, the following excerpt from that speech, Part 3, Bobby, in his uniquely brilliant way, places both the campaign and the survival programs in historical perspective, explaining the significance of the present in relation to the past, and, "moving on", points out the future direction for the Black liberation struggle in America.

"Historically, the Black liberation movement has been characterized in many different ways — the drive for voter registration, the right to vote through-out the South, the many Black people killed and murdered. I articulate it just like Malcolm X articulated it. They were killing us and shooting us and calling police out on us and trying to intimidate us, to keep us from voting and the like. The White racist capitalist power structure of the South thought, 'That's going to be bad for us if these Black people vote'. So, what's bad for them, as Malcolm used to say, 'got to be good for us'.

Looking at the character of the Black liberation movement historically and presently, looking at it very carefully, from the time Malcolm X and Martin Luther King came on to the set in the 1950s, what do we really find here? We find many times that there were demonstrations in the past for civil rights, voter registration drives. Another period that characterized the Black liberation movement in this country that doesn't exist now is the period of the spontaneous riots and rebellions. Huey and I never agreed with that because too many Black people were killed and wounded, too many thousands were put in jail. It was an unorganized period. All that energy wasted; no precinct or community workers.

I'm saying that the characteristics of the Black liberation struggle in this country from historical times until now have moved and moved and moved. And it is still moving. I am saying you can add all the people who rioted, you can add all the people in the past who protested in the street — Black people—but I'm willing to bet that more Black people have demonstrated the character of the Black liberation movement in this country in the last two or three years, than in the history of our stay in America. I will tell you why I say that.

"You look around this country, you will see Black people in the millions but 7, 8 or 9 years ago there were only 2 million Black people."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

BLACK HISTORY

MARCH 20, 1852

Published on March 20, 1852, Harriet Beecher Stowe’s Uncle Tom's Cabin, with its vivid, melodramatic depiction of the "shame" of slavery, sold more than one million copies in the years preceding the Civil War.

MARCH 18, 1877

Well into the twilight of his eventful and distinguished life devoted to his people, Frederick Douglass was appointed Marshal of Washington, D.C., by President Hayes on March 18, 1877.

MARCH 22, 1960

According to an Associated Press report dated March 22, 1960, over 1,000 Black people, predominantly Black students in the South, had been arrested for participating in sit-in demonstrations as they began on February 1, 1960, in Greensboro, N.C.

MARCH 20, 1965

Thousands of marchers, Black and White, led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and "protected" by federalized Alabama National Guardsmen and U.S. Army troops, began their dramatic, five-day, Selma-to-Montgomery march on March 20, 1965.

MARCH 19-21, 1968

Black students at Howard University in Washington, D.C., seized an administration building and eventually forced a halt to all school operations from March 19-21, 1968. The students demanded campus reforms and a Black-oriented curriculum.

MARCH 22-24, 1968

A three-day student rebellion at Cheyney State College in Cheyney, Pennsylvania, ended swiftly and brutally on March 24, 1968, when state troopers mobilized and entered the predominantly Black school's campus.

MARCH 21, 1972

On March 21, 1972, an all-White jury rejected all claims in a damage suit brought by relatives of the two Black women killed when racist state highway patrolmen indiscriminately opened fire on a woman's dormitory at Jackson State College in Mississippi, on May 14, 1970.
F.B.I. RELEASES "TRUCKLOAD" OF DOCUMENTS ON B.P.P.

(Chicago, Ill.) - The Justice Department announced last week it will surrender a huge amount of information concerning FBI spying on the Black Panther Party. The spying took place before the December, 1969, Chicago police raid which took the lives of Black Panther Party members Fred Hampton and Mark Clark.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Sheldon Wexman made the announcement in U.S. District Court here. He said the documents could amount to "as much as a semi-truckload" and would likely include memos and letters sent to Ray Mitchell, an FBI agent, from Eugene O'Neal, the informant and agent provocateur inside the Chicago Branch of the Party suspected of having drugged Fred Hampton so that he slept while police guns blasted him to death.

Wexman said the information could also include messages from Mitchell to his superiors in Washington and information on the Party in the hands of Chicago police and the office of the former Cook County State's Attorney who ordered the raid on the Chicago Party office, Edward V. Hanhan.

The surrender of the documents came in response to a $3.8 million damage suit filed by the relatives of Fred and Mark against Hanahan, 17 other persons, the city and Cook County. Defense attorneys had been seeking the information.

Meanwhile, in Washington recently, FBI operations to disrupt, discredit and destroy the BPP in Oakland and San Francisco have been disclosed. The disclosure, as well as others concerning FBI operations to underhandedly and illegally destroy the Black liberation movement, came in seven severely censored documents the FBI released to NBC newsmen Carl Stern, who had sued for the release of the memos under the Freedom of Information Act.

A May 11, 1970, memo outlined the "disruptive disinformation" operation against the BPP formulated by late FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover. According to the memo: "Xerox copies of true documents, documents subtly incorporating false information, and entirely fabricated documents, would be periodically anonymously mailed to the residence of a key Panther leader."

The memos would be on police and FBI stationery. The Panthers would be made to think they came from a discredited police employee sympathetic to the Panthers."

The phoney documents would be prepared to pinpoint Party members as police or FBI informants and to ridicule or discredit Panther leaders through their ineptness or personal escapades. They would also expose as "clearly indicating they had personal philosophies" and sought "to promote factionalism among B.P.P. members, to indicate electronic coverage where none exists, to outline fictitious plans for police raids or other counteractions, to reveal misuse or misappropriation of Panther funds."".

A December 24, 1970, memo noted that a leader (whose name was blacked out), had "broken with the organization". A March 4, 1968, memo said that in 1968, the counter-intelligence program against Black organizations was being carried out by 41 FBI field offices.

The memo said: "An effective coalition of Black nationalist groups might be the beginning of a true Black revolution." A major goal of the campaign against "Black nationalist hate groups", according to the memo, was to prevent the rise of a "messiah, who could unify and electrify the militant Black nationalist movement."

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

9 HOUSTON COPS INDICTED FOR DEALING IN NARCOTICS

(Houston, Texas) - Nine police officers here have been indicted on charges of the sale and possession of heroin, theft, income tax violations and wiretapping. Although the men are on leave until after court action is taken they will continue to be paid.

Houston Police Chief Carrol M. Lynn says there will be no more illegal wiretapping in the future by the Houston police. He said he had "no direct knowledge" of how city narcotics officers got away with illegal wiretaps in the past, "but one thing I do know is that they are not doing it now", he claimed. He did not say whether or not theft and heroin dealing were to continue.

A federal grand jury handed down the indictments on February 28, and Lynn is calling it, "one of the largest scandals ever".

The officers are accused of stealing money from defendants, conducting muggings, failing to report income from thefts and heroin sales, filing false tax returns and conspiring to violate the civil and constitutional rights of citizens by intimidating and intimidating them and depriving them of property without due process of law.

Several of the officers reportedly used wiretaps to learn of large heroin shipments intercepted the dope, beat and robbed the suspects and then sold the drugs into the community through their own pusher network. Other officers had similar operations with marijuana.

Although U.S. Attorney J. P. Farris, who is handling the government's case, says that the indictments are not indicative of CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

POLICE BRUTALIZE "BANDIDOS"

(Houston, Texas) - Two members of the "Bandidos" motorcycle gang say they were beaten by Houston police after their arrest following the killing of a narcotics agent by a policeman here three weeks ago. Glen Wilhelm and Donald Johnson both say they were clubbed and punched on the way to the police station following their arrest at the scene of the shooting.

Both men are being charged with having stabbed undercover agent Rodney Scott Morgan in a public bathroom shortly before Officer Glen G. Thyssen accidentally shot Morgan.

Wilhelm says that he and his partner were in the bathroom when Morgan entered and started slapping them around. Morgan's patrol partner, Officer Dodd, fired a shot into the ceiling to scare the pair. Then, according to Wilhelm, a third officer, Thyssen, entered the room and shot Officer Morgan.

N.Y.C. COP INDICTED

( New York, N.Y.) - The former commander of the New York City Police Department's unit assigned to arresting major heroin dealers has been indicted for shipping a bribe of at least $10,000 in return for helping three dealers go free.
CRIMINAL HEALTH CARE CAUSES UNBORN BABY'S DEATH

(Oakland, Calif.) - Criminal medical health care and the Black community—the human life tragedies continue to unfold.

On Thursday morning, March 7, Caroline Godfrey, 23, woke up with weak but persistent stomach pains. A nursing student at San Jose University and 8 months pregnant, Caroline discussed the pains with her husband, Ricky, 24, before deciding that the throbbing meant "nothing.

Later that afternoon, while in line waiting for gas, Caroline felt a sharper, more acute pain. She immediately went to the El Camino Medical Center in Sunnyvale, less than two minutes away from where she was. Once there, a doctor methodically examined her. He told her she had "gas pains" and suggested that she take some Maalox. Thinking that the doctor knew best, Caroline tried to ignore her growing pain and went home. At home the pain grew worse and Caroline called Ricky at work and told him what had happened. Ricky immediately drove home, picked up his wife and, realizing there were no county hospitals in the San Jose-Sunnyvale area, drove to Oakland's Merritt hospital.

F.B.I. DOCUMENTS ON B.P.P.

continued from last page

it said one Black leader (whose name is deleted but who may be Malcolm X), "may have been such a 'messian'; he is the martyr of the movement today." (Government agents assassinated Malcolm X in 1965.) Other names were listed, but deleted, who the memo said, "all aspire to this position.

The leader, the memo said (probably Martin Luther King) could "be a very real contender for this position should he abandon his supposed 'obedience' to White liberal doctrines (nonviolence) and embrace Black nationalism. The man has the charisma to be a real threat in this way."

(Brother King was steadily moving away from "supposed obedience" to the aforementioned doctrines before he was assassinated in April, 1968.)

In the summer of 1967, a group in an unnamed city was "arrested on every possible charge until they could no longer make bail." As a result, the memo said, they spent most of the summer in jail and no violence took place that could be attributed to them.

One leader (who may be 76-year-old Black Muslim leader Elijah Muhammad) is "less of a threat because of his age," the memo said.

In addition to the B.P.P., the main targets of the memos were six "Black nationalist hate groups", six Black leaders, the Ku Klux Klan, nine White "hate" groups and the Socialist Workers Party.

THE SEATTLE LEGAL AID PROGRAM

Busing Schedule

Provides Free Transportation to:

MCNEIL ISLAND FEDERAL PENITENTIARY
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PURDY PRISON FOR WOMEN
Leaves each 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11:30 a.m.

Leaving the Sidney Miller Free Health Clinic 12:00 NOON
WASHINGTON CORRECTIONAL CENTER AT SHELTON T.C.
Leaves each 2nd and 4th Sunday at 8:00 a.m.

MONROE REFORMATORY
Leaves each Monday at 5:00 p.m.

Law and Rights Classes on the Criminal Justice System

Some of the topics discussed are:

Arrest Rights, Court Rules, Landlord/Tenant Relations.

The Black Panther, Saturday, March 23, 1974
SUPPORT GROWS FOR TARBORO 3

(Tarboro, North Carolina) - The Black community of Tarboro and Black communities throughout North Carolina have mobilized in behalf of three young Black men sentenced to die for the alleged rape of a White woman. The three men, Vernon Leroy Brown, 22, Robert Lee Baldwin, 21, and Lee Walston were sentenced on Jan. 10 to die in the gas chamber on the testimony of the young White nurse who submitted to intercourse and later charged rape. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, February 2, 1974.)

Marches and rallies have been held across North Carolina by Black people outraged at the conviction of the three men. Seven hundred people rallied in Memorial Auditorium in Raleigh on January 13 to demand their release. The rally was sponsored by a broad coalition of civil rights, civil liberties and religious groups. Over 150 of those attending the rally had staged a protest march from Tarboro to Rocky Mountain prior to the rally.

According to the young men, on August 4, 1973, the woman who accused them was walking along a lonely road and was clearly heavily intoxicated. They asked her if she needed a ride. Once inside the car she made advances toward them, and willingly submitted to sexual intercourse. Her claim that she was raped was believed in court although a Black nurse and a White doctor who examined her following the incident testified that they found no evidence of rape or any type of struggle.

The Black community in Tarboro and many White residents are convinced that the three men are innocent. Black emplyees at Edgecomb General Hospital, where the woman who accused the three men works, demanded the woman's resignation. They charged that because so many Black people were at the hospital her remaining there would hamper morale.

This protest action also prompted them to draw up a list of demands about racial discrimination at the hospital. The woman is still at the hospital and the other demands have not been met either.

The NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, the Southern Poverty Law Center and Anthony Amsterdam have entered the CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

L.A. COP CHARGED WITH PLANTING GUN ON MURDERED BROTHER

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - A Los Angeles policeman, Paul D. Koerschgen, was recently charged with planting an automatic pistol at the side of Brother James Otis Baldwin, 34, after Koerschgen had shot Baldwin to death. The change was brought by Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) Police Chief Edward M. Davis following an "intensive" Internal Affairs Division investigation.

KOERSCHGEN was also charged with carrying the unauthorized pistol while on duty (a .25 caliber automatic), carrying an unauthorized 9-mm. Browning automatic pistol while on duty and carrying unauthorized ammunition (high-powered magnum hollow point cartridges called "dum-dums").

This situation followed indignant eyewitnesses and community protest of the brutal murder of Baldwin by Officer Koerschgen at 7th Street and Avalon Boulevard on January 11, and police claims that Baldwin had threatened them with a gun.

Brother Baldwin was stopped by Officers Koerschgen and Joseph M. Coppi of the 77th Street Division, according to the police report, because his car matched the description of a car involved in a shooting the night before.

SHOT IN LEG

After dragging Baldwin out of the car and frisking him, police claim that "without warning", Baldwin ran to his car "and dove onto the front seat". Witnesses report that Baldwin was running to the car to get his identification, when for no apparent reason Koerschgen shot him in the leg. "Then they just blew the windows out of the car", according to one witness.

Following the incident, when police explanations appeared in the press that Baldwin had threatened them with a gun, and claims of having found a gun by his side on the seat of the car were reported, witnesses came forward to expose the lie. The slain man's brother, Albert Baldwin, told the Los Angeles Sentinel: "Both my brother's guns were at his home. The gun they found didn't belong to him. They just murdered him, man!"

The charges of planting the gun, and possession of unauthorized guns and ammunition have only been leveled at Koerschgen who has been suspended by the LAPD and was reported to have been hospitalized "suffering from a nervous breakdown"; according to the Sentinel Coppi, the other policeman, is reportedly doing desk work in the 77th Division. In late January, a police spokesman said that the Internal Affairs Division inquiry regarding conduct of Coppi in the CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

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ALL WHITE JURIES CONVICT TWO OF LEAVENWORTH 26

(Topeka, Kansas) — Two Black prison inmates at Leavenworth Penitentiary, Alf Hill and Alfred Jasper, have been convicted here in separate trials by all-White juries on charges of assaulting a federal officer and inciting mutiny.

The charges grew out of the July 31, 1973, rebellion at the prison. Since that time, prison authorities contended, Hill illegally held 20 men — the judge worth Brothers — in solitary confinement. The two jurors reached their verdicts after two hours and 15 minutes of deliberation in Hill’s case and one hour and 45 minutes in Jasper’s case.

Not only were Brothers Hill and Jasper denied their constitutional right to trial by a jury of their peers, but Hill’s trial was further unjust because of improprieties on the part of U.S. District Court Judge George Templar. The judge said that Hill could not have an opening or closing statement in his behalf. However, Templar added, “You may assist in your defense.” When Hill asked “How?” Templar snapped, “I have had enough of your say, sit down”.

Addressing the jury in a plea for justice, Brother Hill said, “There are no Black people here... This is a frame-up. My nose was broken. I’ve got no shoes. They tell me they’re going to kill me... They broke my ribs. The man who should be here on trial is the man who broke my ribs.”

On the eve of Jasper’s trial, March 5, three of his defense witnesses made an aborted jailbreak attempt. In a ridiculous statement before the jury, the next day, Judge Templar accused defense counsel Gary Eldredge of “planning the jailbreak”.

Following Templar’s charge, Eldredge filed a motion for the judge to disqualify himself from the case because of prejudicial conduct. Templar denied any motion submitted by the defense in both the trials of Hill and Jasper.

Brother Jasper was found guilty specifically of “conveying a thing designed to injure a person, from place to place, in Leavenworth Penitentiary, specifically a sock filled with glass”.

Leavenworth guards testified that Associate Warden Vander-slice removed a sock filled with glass from Jasper’s right rear pocket in the hallway of Building 63, the “hole”, during the July 31 rebellion. Jasper and defense witnesses testified that a black Afro comb was taken from his right rear pocket. Albert Reiderer, defense counsel, raised the issue of a politically manufactured case against Jasper. “Why would Jasper transport such an openly displayed sock in the presence of 15 to 20 riot-equipped guards?” Reiderer said in the defense summation.

FANTASTIC PERFORMANCES HIGHLIGHT BENEFIT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

Bathed in the beams of stage lights and attired in a black and a tough print shirt, Brown captivated his audience with the moving “Work Song”, the amusing but instructive “Signifying Monkey”, the hilarious “But I Was Cool,” and the poignant “A Dime Away From A Hotdog.”

Brown’s lyrics in “Bid ‘Em In”, depicting a slave auction, were gracefully interpreted by the dancing of Hafita, who then pantomomed “Sometimes I Feel Like A Motherless Child.”

Brown sang the flowing words of “Afro Blue”, the sleek dancing figure of Sandra McPherson provided an added dimension.

“Willie Lobo/Machin Child” was performed by the talented members of the Black Ensemble Theater Company of the University of California. The play was written and directed by Walter Dallas, a young Black playwright, director and lecturer at the University of California at Berkeley, who successfully synthesized the talents of the young troupe of students into an exciting experience in Black theater.

BLACK ARTIST

Emory Douglas, the internationally-acclaimed Black artist and community leader, was the charming master of ceremonies whose cheerful smile and cordial manner kept the show flowing smoothly.

In commenting afterward on the successful benefit, Brother Brown’s words displayed the sincere concern which prompted this people’s artist to contribute his valuable time and masterful talent: “I think this is the direction Black theater should take, toward community - based activities. I would hope that eventually there will be a network of places like this throughout the community and around the country, so we can begin to present ourselves in our best light and reap the rewards ripped off regularly from generations of gifted Black artists. We’ve got to seize the time and keep it swinging!”

NEW STERILIZATION RULING

(Washington, D.C.) — A federal judge has barred the government from financing the sterilization of any more children or “mentally incompetent” persons. The judge also ordered the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) to amend its new sterilization guidelines to assure that adults seeking sterilization are not threatened with the loss of welfare payments if they change their minds. The National Welfare Rights Organization filed the suit against HEW, claiming that the sterilization rules were illegal and unconstitutional.

WOUNDED KNEE TRIAL

(St. Paul, Minn.) — Defense attorneys have asked a federal judge to dismiss all charges in the Wounded Knee occupation. The Wounded Knee occupation leaders Dennis Banks and Russell Means on the grounds that the FBI set up an illegal wiretap. Lawyers for the two Native Americans said they will call a telephone installation man to testify that the FBI had a line leading to the abandoned post in the embattled Pine Ridge reservation to be tapped during the 71-day occupation last year. U.S. District Court Judge Fred Nichol said if the wiretap charge is proven he may dismiss the case.
STUDENTS ANGRY

N. PERALTA COMMUNITY COLLEGE TO BE CLOSED

(Oakland, Calif.) - On March 15, at the North Peralta Community College gym, Dr. Thomas Fryer, chancellor of Peralta School Board met with approximately 400 students to announce the phasing out of North Peralta College.

North Peralta Community College (NPCC) is one of four Peralta District Community Colleges (two-year, degree granting). It is the only college located in the heart of a Black community and has an overwhelming Black enrollment. A very active community services program provides a variety of educational and cultural opportunities relevant to the community it serves.

REASONS

The reasons Dr. Fryer gave for his decision to recommend to the Peralta Board the closing down of North Peralta College were:

1. Oakland operates more colleges per square mile than any other community college district in the country.

2. Because of the need for a campus that would serve the north Peralta district as well as Albany.

3. The tremendous financial burden that North Peralta is to the school board and that the enrollment is not meeting expectations.

The students were extremely angry. They told Dr. Fryer, "We're not going to accept your or any one else's whim decision to please some unknown political entity in Berkeley."

They said that the college had become a community resource center with many meaningful ties in the general surrounding community and to move the college would cause many hardships.

At one point a faculty instructor, Bernardo Pontavina, accused the President of North Peralta, Dr. Young Park, of being the root cause of NPCC's problems. Orlando Vaughn, a leading member of the Black Students Union (BSU) on campus took the microphone and responded: "Dr. Park is not the issue, so let's not falsely accuse anyone. If Bernardo himself was running the campus and the district decided to close the school, all they would have to do is shut off the water and power..."

U.S.S. LITTLE ROCK

11 BLACK SAILORS CHARGED WITH RIOT AND ASSAULT

(Naples, Italy) - The trials of 11 Black sailors charged with riot and assault aboard the U.S.S. Little Rock last November 8, 1973, are scheduled to begin here this month at the Naval Law Center. The sailors face special court-martial charges which could result in six months imprisonment and bad conduct discharges.

Four months prior to the alleged riot aboard the Little Rock, the 6th Fleet flagship's 50 Black sailors — who composed less than four percent of the crew of 1,300—protested and sought relief from the racist conditions on the ship. The younger Black sailors had brought specific requests and complaints to the ship's captain, Peter K. Collins.

Among their demands were: the removal of racist supervisors; an end to duty roster juggling which placed Black sailors on duty in lifeboat; an end to unequal treatment at sick call, and an end to Blacks being forced to do the most demeaning jobs on the mess desk.

One of the brothers, James Shempert, described what was happening this way: "After a few days on the water, problems started to show up, little incidents began to occur. Really, no one but the Blacks looked at them as if they were racial problems. And with the captain's help, the incidents increased." Ignored by Collins, the Black sailors discussed their grievances in meetings. Afterwards, Shempert explained, "They (White sailors) would spread rumors about us."

Finally, on November 8, when the ship was cruising the Mediterranean waters on maneuvers during the height of the Middle East War, Brother Earlie Jessie was attacked and hit over the head with a wrench by a White sailor, who, according to witnesses, screamed, "I'm going to kill you nigger!"

At that point, a rebellion broke out. During its course, 200 Whites armed with knives, pipes and spikes rushed through the ship trying to corner the greatly outnumbered Blacks.

Collins, was able to calm the White sailors for awhile, but the Black sailors did not trust him due to his past behavior. "Our hopes had turned to hatred, our raised hands for help became clenched fists", David Pryor said.

Although no one was seriously injured in the rebellion the continued on page 20..."
OGLALA TRIBAL LEADERS SUPPORT WOUNDED KNEE TRIAL VICTIMS

(St. Paul, Minnesota) - The first days of the trial of Wounded Knee defendants and American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders Dennis Banks and Russell Means were attended by 65 traditional leaders of the Oglala Lakota Nation.

The traditional leaders are the men who would be leading the Oglala according to the customs and policies followed by the Oglala Nation prior to the White man's intrusion which brought about the present state of affairs. Although under U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs rules the Oglala chiefs have no authority, they are still highly respected by the Oglala Lakota people. Realizing this, Mayor Lawrence Cohen of St. Paul welcomed the 65 men to a formal dinner in their honor when they came here to observe the trial.

TRADITIONAL SUPPORT

The traditional leaders have supported the American Indian Movement in its goals and the liberation of Wounded Knee (their home) from the beginning of AIM's involvement in the Native American struggle. It was at the invitation of the traditional leaders that AIM first came to the Pine Ridge reservation and Wounded Knee.

The traditional leaders issued the following statement to the "American public and to Frank Nebel, federal judge: "We are all Oglala people, landowners and Traditional people. We have come to a court we don't know, which doesn't know us, to tell everybody who will listen that we stand with our brothers Russell Means and Dennis Banks. Together we stand with our traditions, our land, our medicine, and our Treaty rights. "We represent not only ourselves but the Oglala Band, the Sioux Nation and concerned Indian people everywhere."

"We called our brothers and AIM to help us because we were being oppressed and terrorized. They answered our call. We now call upon all people to honor our people and to honor our Treaty rights. "If Dennis Banks and Russell Means go to jail for supporting the dignity of the Sioux Nation and the promises made to us, you must be ready to send us all to jail. If we cannot live according to our ways and tradition we are ready to join them in the White man's prison."

Frank Fools Crow, Traditional Chief of the Oglala Nation

The treaty rights which Chief Frank Fools Crow refers to are those rights to land and independence for the Oglala people that are promised by the 1868 Sioux Treaty. This document is also the heart of the defense case in the trial. When Brother Russell Means introduced the issue of this important treaty during the opening statements, Judge Nichols interrupted him to say that it was not settled yet whether the treaty would be allowed into evidence.

KLAN 'INFILTRATES' HOUSTON POLICE FORCE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

The Fiery Knights is a terrorist splinter group of the United Klans of America, which for years has claimed to have members in the Houston Police Department.

Former Klan leader Frank Converse told a rally in October, 1970, "We have them (Klan members) in the police department, in the sheriff's department, and up at City Hall."

The Fiery Knights claim to be much more vicious than the KKK, which they describe as "just a bunch of old coffee and donut boys." Imperial Wizard P. C. Page Jr. advocates: "Running all the Communists out of Houston in any way possible. I'm for physically getting rid of them."

SUPPORT GROWS FOR TARBORO 3

The North Carolina law, one of the strongest capital punishment laws in the U.S. Supreme Court struck down such statutes in 1972, makes death a mandatory penalty for anyone convicted of first-degree murder, rape, arson and even first-degree burglary - entering a residence at night and the intent to commit a felony.

The conviction of the three men put them on death row at N.C. Central Prison with 19 other persons. Of the 22, 15 are Black and one is Native American.

There are 22 death-row prisoners under death sentences in seven other states. Twenty-nine of the 44 inmates on death rows in the U.S. are Black.

The case has become a prime example of the use of the rape charge in the death penalty to terrorize Black men and control White women. Any one wishing to protest the conviction of the Tarboro 3 should write to Dr. Ed Roberson, the mayor of the city, in care of the Tarboro Clinic, in that city. Letters of protest should also be sent to Governor James E. Holshouser, Jr., State Capital, Raleigh, N.C. 27601.

RED FOXX MAY RETURN

(New York, N.Y.) - Comedian Redd Foxx, who left NBC's top-rated series "Sanford and Son" January 22, says he'll return to the show if NBC corrects the series' depiction of Black life.

After a recent meeting with NBC officials, including network president Herb Schlosser, Foxx said he was "very pleased with what I heard" and said he'll go back to work when the series begins shooting for the 1974-75 season "if everything I was promised happens."

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IN SEARCH OF COMMON GROUND
CONVERSATIONS WITH ERIK H. ERIKSON
AND HUEY P. NEWTON

K. ERIKSON: We were talking about the meetings in New Haven.

NEWTON: My preconception about the meeting was that I would be at odds with you, Erik, as a psychoanalyst. I didn’t know that you had developed a new approach to the understanding of man’s behavior. After I read a number of the essays and books you had written, I was impressed; your approach took the edge off of what I thought would be my attack, you see, because I was ready to view it as an adversary kind of thing. Then after starting the seminar at Yale, I was somewhat on the defensive because of the general environment.

There were a number of people there who were more likely than not to misunderstand. And I was more likely than not to misunderstand, too, because in a setting like that you tend to want to answer people as quickly as possible, to come out looking and feeling all right about it. In that kind of environment, one might miss the purpose of the whole thing.

E. ERIKSON: I suggested to Kai that whatever title we agree on, the word “search” or “exploration” should be in it. We were really in an exploratory mood in New Haven, and that was the meaning of the whole thing. But, of course, I was on the defensive too—wondering from which direction your offensive was going to come, and feeling that we were an odd pair of contestants. We are obviously an old man and a young man, an immigrant to America and a Black man coming out of that American reality which I did not know and, no doubt, preferred not to know at first. And then, too, I am a psychoanalyst at the end of his career, a certified professor, already eminent; and you are a young man who has put his life and liberty on the line in the service of a future as yet unclear to me. So on every score we were apt to talk by each other at first—which is actually what happened at the scheduled meetings, even though we were relating privately in ways I was not yet willing to share in public. When I come right to the point, I am the kind of person who has to respond to what is going on in the world with psychoanalytic insight, which I realize now you can accept up to a point. But I could not be sure when we met that you would not feel like calling me some kind of names—because, you see, I thrived on that system that exploited your people, thrived in spite of being an immigrant, a former dropout, and then no general recommendation) a Freudian. And then, just before we met, I had received a certain amount of publicity—my picture on the cover of magazines and all that, because a book about me had just come out. I felt particularly vulnerable then. My book on Gandhi is the closest I have come in understanding revolutionary action.

E. ERIKSON: What was the role of the students in the conference? What were they looking for? What were they expecting?

K. ERIKSON: I don’t know. As I look back on the whole affair, I sometimes worry that I handled it poorly. It all began with a phone call from Don Freed, as I guess you know, and our thinking at the time was that it would be nice for you, Huey, and later for you, Pop, to compare ideas with one another in a room full of thoughtful students. I suppose I actually had two things in mind. For one, I am a teacher and I just wanted students to hear and share in the discussions. And then, frankly, I also wanted to avoid bringing a lot of other professionals into the conference who have their own particular lines of thought to offer—Yale is full of them, of course—because I thought our agenda would get so crowded. It seemed to me that “intercommunalism” and “the wider identity” were about as much as we could handle in a three-hour workshop, and I did not want other people hawking their own wares. I didn’t even hawk my own (to the great irritation of my esteemed colleague here) and maybe I was just too sensitive on that score. It might have been interesting to hear what people like Bob Lipton or Bill Coffin or Ken Keniston would have made of the proceedings.

E. ERIKSON: In retrospect, would you have liked to have some of those people there?

NEWTON: I think it would have been interesting. I didn’t think the students made the contribution they could have.

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

Huey P. Newton

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HARCOURT Brace Jovanovich

Brother HUEY P. NEWTON receiving congratulations at his recent book party.

K. ERIKSON: Well, one problem was that the conference got out of hand in terms of scale. If I had to do it over, I wouldn’t locate the whole thing in that enormous library; it’s Ivy League to the core. And there were simply too many people in the room. Several of the students I talked to felt they were in some kind of theater, acting out a script they hadn’t seen yet.

BLAKE: Perhaps. But it seemed to me that the students were reflecting a general public attitude—an image of Huey Newton and the Black Panther Party which is uninformed and unenlightened—and I frankly doubt that they saw the conference as an opportunity to become exposed to new ideas. I thought some of the students were surprised to see Huey without his shotgun. I would be interested in knowing from you, Erik, what your first reaction was to Huey’s articulation of revolutionary intercommunalism. Is this the direction you expected him to come from? The reason I ask is that I have a concern which is shared by many persons who have become revolutionary. People who sit in positions of power and influence keep saying, “We’re doing all right, what’s the matter with you that you can’t fit in? They cannot seem to accept as legitimate the fact that someone has done an objective and serious, analysis of the system they live in and has consciously made the decision not to be a part of it. For people like that, to even give serious thought to the ideas of the Party is to question their lives, their selves, their beings, their positions; and so they spend all their time trying to rationalize the matter, to push the Party back into the system or even to psychoanalyze it out of existence. I’m wondering to what extent those kinds of sentiments were coming through.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22
SEARCH THE WHITE HOUSE

(Washington, D.C.) - Why is it that U.S. law enforcement agencies don't obtain a warrant when they enter and hunt for subversive materials? After all, the Constitution clearly states that the government must have a warrant before it can search a private residence or business. Most U.S. citizens, if they had a warrantless search of their homes, would have had their homes searched by the government without them knowing about it. If they were to find out about the search, they would have no legal recourse to challenge it. It is the same with the White House, which is not a private residence but a governmental building. If the law enforcement agencies want to search the White House, they should follow the same procedures as they would when searching a private residence. This will help to ensure that the government is respecting the rights of the citizens of the United States.

EASTER WEEK TELL YOUR CONGRESSMAN, "IMPEACH NIXON"

Washington, D.C. - Continuing efforts to "recall the people and hope upon which America was founded", the National Campaign in Impeachment's second conference, held March 21 to 30, voted unanimously to declare Easter Week a month of mass action to force an end to the era of Nixon. April 13 to 20, a time for massive home-front lobbying for Nixon's impeachment. Members of Congress will be visiting their local districts at that time.

On April 17, prior to the House Judiciary Committee's scheduled report to the full House of Representatives, three regional demonstrations will be held in Washington, D.C., Chicago, and on the West Coast. A 100,000-kilometer walk will be part of the activities leading up to the April 17 vote, and the major focus will be on the regional demonstrations.

The Chicago will feature an Impeachment March through the Federal Triangle area, followed by a rally with a maximum of six speakers, at least half of whom are women. Demonstrations will be held on the days of the House of Representatives, and the State and Local Committee will use the slogan of the House of Representatives, "The House's do not right to rule.

"Men who injure and oppress the people under their administration promote them to try and organize, and then make it very complicated the palaver for take back of power".

Andrew Hamilton, 1798

OPERATION GEMSTONE: THE GREAT WATERGATE CONSPIRACY

BY CRIC AND DONALD FREED

Operation Gemstone was the code name of Nixon's plan to ensure an administration victory in the 1972 American presidential election. It was conceived by John Dean and James W. C. Hagerty, Nixon's White House staff. The operation involved a variety of tactics, including the planting of 일본 잠재적인 요인

The phrase "White House House" was a significant term during the Watergate scandal. It referred to the period when the Nixon administration was under investigation by the House Select Committee on Watergate. The phrase was used to describe the time when the White House was under scrutiny and the administration was trying to cover up its involvement in the scandal. It was a significant term in the history of the Watergate scandal and marked the beginning of the end for the Nixon administration. The phrase became synonymous with the corruption and deceit that characterized theWatergate scandal and its aftermath.
BOBBY SEAL: "IT'S THE MASSES OF PEOPLE WHO ARE REALLY RADICAL"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

people registered to vote. Now, there are 10 million Black people registered to vote. Black people are deliberately, willfully and correctly voting for Black candidates, primarily for the reason that they are getting tired of electing racist, capitalistic, fascist, warmongering candidates who do not have their interest at heart. That is the Black liberation movement in this country today.

"In the 14 Southern states last year, some 79 Black candidates ran for political office and about 50 of those ran got into office. Maybe not all of those candidates were good candidates but the conscious act of running and calling upon Black people to elect them triggered a conscious effort on their part of 10 million Black people voting across this country. It's important to understand the character of this movement. It's very important.

"When you're talking about running and voting Black political candidates into office, remember, we are talking about electing candidates who have internalized the philosophy of people's struggle. That's important. Not just any old candidate. We are talking about community control of politics, and we don't need any political bosses that really don't serve our interests, desires and needs.

"Your congressman, who is supposed to represent you in the Congress of the United States, is elected every two years. We're going to have to focus in on all those seats. With 10 million Black people eligible to vote, there are 1,200,000 policemen. If you start saying that there are at least two guns per policeman then they have at least 2,400,000 guns; from AR-15s to .357 magnum and .44 magnum. They have armed cars and trucks and everything. That's what it is!

"A community is a comprehensive set of institutions and we do not have community people in control of these institutions; we are not able to transform them to serve our interests. A police department is an institution; a fire department is an institution; supermarkets, governmental agencies and the like, are not in the hands of the people. I'm telling you that electoral process because there is no government of the people, by the people, and for the people in this country.

"In Oakland, California, when our campaign was moving, some senior citizens walked up to us, a Mrs. Ruth Jones, a White and a Black senior citizen. They came up to Elaine and I. Our campaign office. We had known them before, and they brought this problem to us. What could we do about senior citizens getting mugged in the community so much? They had just come from the police department and the police down there - for the fifth time - were making cracks, telling them not to walk so close to the door, but walk closer to the cars in order to cut down on muggings. So I went down to the YMCA and got four vans. I got another brother to give us two vans.

"There are five senior citizens buildings in the Satellite Senior Citizen's Homes, about fourteen stories high. We went down there and leafleted them and told the people that on the day they cash their checks - social security and pension checks - we would have transportation and personalized escort service, to and from the banks. And we ran them every half hour on the hour.

"I remembered something very significant when those two senior citizens brought that problem to me. My mother had been mugged twice, and the second time we had to put her in the hospital. We needed to teach youth about senior citizens. Elaine Brown and I criticized the local city government because they wanted to give two and one half million dollars more to the police department. They had already tripled themselves in the last five or six years. We had a press conference and said "no". We wanted two and one-half million more for the senior citizens program - for vans, 75 vans, to train some young people in karate, in first aid, and teach them about escorting senior citizens.

"The norms of this society say that when a person gets old, he or she is supposed to go somewhere and lay down. I'm saying that senior citizens have a right to be happy, that they shouldn't have to be forced to be locked up and fearful of going out on the streets."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18
NEW PORTUGUESE ARMY MASSACRE DISCLOSED

200 ANGOLANS KILLED

(Deep Inside Angola) - A Portuguese army massacre of some 200 Angolans in February or March, 1970, was disclosed recently. The report, which appeared in the March, 1974, issue of Africa magazine, was written by a correspondent who visited Africa and talked with two Angolans who barely escaped death in the massacre.

The Angolans say that soon after a group of African guerrillas attacked the garrison near Chicala, a special squad of Portuguese troops raided the nearby "re-settlement" camp of Kauvili.

The Portuguese took all 230 men present and forced them into a large hut. "They beat us around the head with the butts of their guns to force us into the building—we even had to lie on top of each other to fit in."

The soldiers pulled the men out one by one. They said it was to question the Angolans on the whereabouts of the "terrorists". "After each person had been taken, we heard a shot—one for each...Man after man left the hut. We counted over 140."

"Suddenly a screaming man ran past the window. He had been shot in the side. We watched him fall to the ground. A soldier came up and shot him in the head with a pistol."

"The remaining 80 or so of us decided we might as well die together. We stormed the guard and broke down the door. What we saw was horrible. There were bodies and blood everywhere. The Portuguese soldiers immediately started firing at us with machine guns. As we ran, we kept stumbling over all the bodies."

Tshiyuka and Montanga, who disclosed the massacre, were the only survivors.

Resettlement camps of the type the Portuguese raided have been described by many Angolans as the worst manifestation of Portuguese domination. Called aldeamentos, or "strategic resettlements" by the Portuguese, their purpose, according to the Portuguese, is to protect the people from the "terrorists" and to centralize educational and medical facilities. These facilities are non-existent however.

Clearly the major purpose of aldeamentos is to control the rural people so that they cannot provide a support base for the guerrillas. Some people volunteer to go and live in these aldeamentos, though they regret it later.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17

PORTUGAL SEeks "AFRICANIZATION" IN MOZAMBIQUE

(Lisbon, Portugal) - Faced with the reality that it cannot militarily defeat the African freedom-fighting party in Mozambique, FRELIMO, the Portuguese government is pressing for an "African solution" in the east African colony.

To implement this so-called African solution, Portuguese Prime Minister Dr. Marcello Caetano is quietly backing a new group of predominantly African nationalists in Mozambique. This "third force", as it is called, is made up of a loose association of about 300 people drawn primarily from the African professional classes.

The fact that the Portuguese have allowed the nationalists to form a political pressure group in Mozambique is a clear indication that the group, Grupo Unido De Mozambique (GUM), will be nothing more than puppets of the Lisbon government. The Portuguese claim that GUM will be given sanction to press for independence in Mozambique.

Portuguese observers believe it is highly probable that the Portuguese Governor of Mozambique, Pimentel dos Santos, will be replaced by a "more imaginative" administrator in agreement with the need to create a predominantly African government in the colony.

The military situation for Portugal in its war of repression against FRELIMO is fast deteriorating. White settlers are leaving Mozambique in increasing numbers, and those who have remained have fortified their farms in remote areas. In addition, at the beginning of the year

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
ETHIOPIANS PRESS DEMANDS FOR "BREAD" AND "DEMOCRACY"

(Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) Despite reports to the contrary, the Ethiopian people have not ended their demands for bread and democracy. Last week enlisted men in Ethiopia's small Air Force refused to go to work until their demand for the ouster of 21 officers was met. Air Force enlisted men complain that while the government had accredited to Army and Navy pressure for increases in pay and the removal of objectionable officers, nothing had been done about the Air Force personnel. The original mutiny that began in the Army on February 25 and spread to the Navy, resulted in substantial raises in pay for enlisted personnel and removal of many officers. A new strike by air-traffic controllers closed the airports at Addis Ababa and Asmara, the two largest cities, and riot police wielding clubs dispersed demonstrators demonstrating for political freedom at Emperor Hailie Selassie University. "We want popular elections", a student leader is reported to have told the New York Times reporter. "We do not want any government appointed by the Emperor. We want to choose our own." The student was referring to the government of the newly-appointed Prime Minister, Endalkachew Makonnen, which has promised concessions to the country's workers and military. He has promised a minimum wage, the right of public employees to strike, nationwide price controls and abolition of school fees for poor children.

At a faculty meeting at the university, the demand for the ouster of Premier Endalkachew was adopted and the meeting called for free elections. Following the meeting, several hundred students were burning an effigy of Mr. Endalkachew when helmeted police fired tear gas grenades onto the campus and brutally waded into the demonstrators with clubs. Emperor Hailie Selassie concdeed to newsmen last week that his absolute rule was no longer absolute. He said that while the monarchy was in its opinion a durable institution needed to hold Ethiopia together, its once overwhelming political power was not "eternal" and could be varied according to the "requirements and exigencies of the time".

These remarks seem to suggest that he is serious about the eventual convening of a constitutional conference, with the hope of establishing some form of constitutional monarchy in Ethiopia. However, when asked to outline the most important tasks facing the nation, the Emperor did not mention land reform, central to any break up of the feudal structure of Ethiopian society.

Henry S. Hayward, staff correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor writing from Addis Ababa, was skeptical about the government's ability to implement all the reforms and changes it has promised during the continuing rebellion. He wonders if Ethiopia's present resources are sufficient.

PORTUGAL SEeks "AFRICANIZATION"

CONTINUED FROM LAST PAGE

February, angry mobs of Whites demonstrated against their army for three straight days in Beira. At one point military police fired over the heads of the crowd in order to drive them back from the homes of the military officers. The crowds demanded the resignation of the two highest-ranking men in Portugal's army, General Francisco Costa Gomes and General Antonio de Spinola. Spinola, ironically, received a hero's welcome just last September after five years as Governor of Guinea-Bissau. (Both have since been dismissed by Caetano.)

Spinola is a leading advocate for greater autonomy and "Africanization" in Portuguese Africa within the confines of the Portuguese Commonwealth. (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.) In his recently published book, he advocates that plebiscites be held in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola to help determine the nature of future governments in these countries.

Ultra-right-wing White settlers who are dead set against Africanization have long been suspicious of Caetano's policy of greater autonomy for the colonies. Their suspicions were heightened in February when an African school teacher, Johanna Simiao, was allowed by the government to say openly and publicly in Lisbon that Mozambique is for Mozambicans. Ms. Simiao is expected to emerge as a leading member of GUM.

WILL POWER

Despite pressure from the conservative right-wing, Caetano will no doubt press on for political "Africanization" for two reasons. First, most of the middle ranks of the army backed Spinola although some senior officers don't like the way things are going. The army would not mind leaving Mozambique if it could do so with "honor", and was not made a scapegoat for Portugal's disengagement.

Second, one of Portugal's most intelligent and highly-respected figures visited Lisbon late in February specifically to tell Caetano that Portugal would lose Mozambique totally unless solid Africa political institutions were established.
ZIMBABWE FREE

The Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) charges that Ian Smith's regime in Rhodesia with responsibility for a cholera outbreak in the northern-most combat areas of Rhodesia. According to ZANLA, a medical report in the February Zimbabwe News, official organ of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), the origin of the current epidemic and its geographic distribution are unnatural. Through to the Assembly, the White settler government has a "hand in it". ZANLA health teams have vaccinated more than 2,000 men, women and children in the affected area.

KENYA

Police used tear gas and clubs in Nairobi, Kenya, recently to break up student demonstrations against further cuts in educational opportunities. Because of mounting economic problems, the Kenyan government has recently cut back expenditures on education and raised university entrance requirements to reduce the number of entrants into the already overcrowded job market. The students charged that mass failures at graduation time are designed to further reduce this flow.

UNITED NATIONS

The United States was the sole "No" vote before the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on March 4, which urged the U.N. to issue a strong condemnation of the South African and Portuguese governments and the Rhodesia White minority regime for flagrant disregard of U.N. resolutions relating to fundamental rights and specifically the right of the people of southern Africa to self-determination. The vote was 19 in favor to 1 against (U.S.), with 2 abstentions (France, England).

GUINEA-BISSAU

A delegation of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) is currently visiting African countries and other countries for discussions on the question of United Nations membership for the newly proclaimed Republic of Guinea-Bissau. The Secretary-General of PAIGC, Mr. Aristides Pereira, told a news conference in Accra, Ghana, recently that Guinea-Bissau will formally apply for membership in the United Nations during the next session of the General Assembly.

S. AFRICA'S VORSTER MEETS WITH GOVERNMENT-CREATED "HOMELANDS" CHIEFTAINS

(Pretoria, South Africa) - For the first time in the history of this minority settler regime, a meeting has taken place between the apartheid government and government-created African leaders.

On March 6, South African Prime Minister John Vorster had discussions with African leaders of the eight so-called tribal "homelands", created by Vorster in an attempt to undermine legitimate demands for self-determination by the African people of South Africa.

An indication of the true nature of the talks can be drawn from the statement that was issued following the meeting. Vorster and the tribal leaders declared that no African leader had demanded independence at this time.

The eight tribal "homelands" represented at the talks are collections of fragmented bits of land, interspersed with vast lands occupied by Whites, roughly representing African tribal groupings. With one exception, none of the "homelands" represents solid land areas. The exception is the tiniest territory of 177 square miles for the South Sotho tribe.

This fact compels those African tribal chiefs, who have been given government classifications such as "Chief Minister of the Transkei", to concern themselves in discussions with Vorster about the problem of land. Fifteen million Africans are forced to occupy only a fraction of the total land area of South Africa in the so-called Bantustans. (The White population, constituting 19 percent of the total population, owns 97 percent of the land surface. The non-White majority owns the least productive sections of the land in the remaining 13 percent.)

The statement following the meeting said only that the discussions had been about land and the pay differences between Africans and Whites. Within the framework of the government-created Bantustans, demands have been made for more aid and assistance from the Pretoria government for "homeland" development.

PORTUGUESE MASSACRE DISCLOSED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

But the Portuguese are prepared to use force to round up and hold those who will not cooperate willingly. The same methods lead to many deaths.

Most of the aldeamentos have armed guards and are surrounded by barbed wire. Food supplies are severely limited. The people must work in exchange for food.

In one aldeamento, the work consists of gathering stones 12 hours a day. The only "pay" is two mugsful of flour every three days for a family of eight. Many die from malnutrition, overwork, disease, beatings or shootings.

Gerald Bender, an American writer on Angola, wrote in 1971 that about one million Angolans, or 20 percent of the population, lived in aldeamentos. The proportion is much higher in eastern Angola, where the guerrillas are most active.

Bender quotes a high-ranking Portuguese official as reporting to the government that there are incidents where: "The soldiers rob and pillage food, animals, clothes, radios, almost any object of value, indiscriminately and without justification. They have also raped women in the villages, killing anyone who attempts to interfere, then later justifying killing by accusing the man with having collaborated with the terrorists."

ALLENDE MINISTER A SUICIDE?

(Santiago, Chile) - Former Interior and Defense Minister in the government of the late Dr. Salvador Allende, Jose Toha Gonzalez, hanged himself in a military hospital where he was undergoing treatment, according to a report by the fascist military authorities.

Toha allegedly killed himself in a bathroom of the hospital where he had been receiving treatment for gastric pains, the report said. However, Chilean patriots are convinced his death was at the hands of the junta authorities.

Write Us

THE BLACK PANTHER is your newspaper, so let us know what you think about the opinions expressed in our columns. Write us. The Editor and staff are eager to know your reactions. As space permits we will share your letters with our readers.
BOBBY SEAL: "IT'S THE MASSES OF PEOPLE WHO ARE REALLY RADICAL"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

The norms in this society tells senior citizens that they worked all their lives to lie down and die five or ten years early. We don't want that. W.E.B. Du Bois lived to be 96 years old. He had a very active mind.

"At the same time we were implementing this program, we went down and got all the Party members, the sisters and the brothers, who were trained in karate and understood the human liberation struggle and gave those senior citizens to fend from the banks in the community. We'll cut down on crime 75 percent because we'll train 500 youth and, in fact, pay many of the students part-time. We'll establish a 24-hour around the clock transportation service for all our senior citizens.

"If you want to teach some senior citizens who vote for the people who are going to create some social programs here. We took 63 percent of the vote in all five of the senior citizens satellite homes. There were some elderly, White people who were diehard racists who changed their minds and voted for Elaine Brown and Bobby Seale.

"What I'm saying is that grassroots organizing is where it's at. Just talking about something is not where it's at. Armchair revolutionaries are not helping. It's a running around and hollering that we're 'Black and beautiful' is not enough. That was essential in that ten-year period that developed, because Black people were accepting themselves as human beings. We're not going to be 'niggers'; we're not going to be 'Negroes'; we're not going to be 'colored' anymore. I'm saying that we accept ourselves as human beings. That's where we were coming from.

"The power structure and the Agnew and the others said that's 'Black militancy'. John Reading, (the Mayor of Oakland) when we first started out said that we cannot have a radical elected to office in our city. He doesn't even know what a radical is. It is me, Bobby Seale, that's radical, if you really understand what a radical is all about.

"The word revolution has been defined by the politicians to mean so-called 'anarchy'. I'm not talking about the anarchy. I'm talking about evolving the control of institutions in the community to the hands of the people. Evolve, move ahead, revolutionize, change via a process — that is what revolution is about.

"They're talking about radical and militant. I told Reading that he didn't even understand the people in this community. One third of all the crimes being committed in Oakland were being committed against senior citizens. I say that he or she who is getting mugged or a hungry baby or a person unemployed without a job; I'm saying that people right now without gas, people who are feeling a wholesale cutback in services at the same time capitalist corporations are making huge profits in this country; all these people who are suffering under this want a RADICAL change. Don't tell me about being radical. It's the masses of people who are really radical. The hungry baby wants a radical change, so he or she isn't hungry anymore.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

JAPANESE SOLDIER SURRENDERS

(Tokyo, Japan) - After living 30 years in a mountain hideout in a Philippine jungle, Second Lieutenant Heroo Onoda of the Imperial Japanese Army has returned home.

Onoda, 52, was ordered to stay behind on Lubang Island when the Japanese Army pulled out nearly 30 years ago. One of four soldiers who refused to surrender on the island when Japan withdrew in 1945, Onoda was discovered in the jungle recently. He presented his sword in surrender to Philippine dictator Ferdinand Marcos before returning to Japan.
"FIVE ON THE BLACK HAND SIDE"

SPEAKS OF UNITY

When Leonard Jackson said, "Gimme five — on the Black hand side", in the motion picture of the same name (minus the "gimme"), the unity of a Black family was consummated. This unity was desperately pursued throughout the film. It was unity of the kind the larger Black family — the community — must realize before freedom can be won.

*Five on the Black Hand Side* speaks of unity. And although this is the film’s major contribution, it is not its only one. It’s also 90 minutes of a good time, and, like any good time produces frequent laughs.

Many scenes mirror the Black community. Sometimes when we view aspects of the way in which oppression makes us act, it is funny. For example, when the local hustler-pimp explains the hows of handling women to Mr. Booker’s barbershop assembly, it’s real. “It’s all in the lines”, says the pimp as he proceeds to run some down. “I may not be the baddest man in the world, but I’m in the top two and my father’s getting old...I’m the only one that ever sold a blind person a flashlight...I know where the light goes when you turn the lights out”, are examples.

Then there’s Roll Royce, the numbers writer with the “photogenic” memory. He never needs to write down his customer’s numbers and his every utterance is a poem he heard or read somewhere.

These aren’t the major characters in the movie, however. The story revolves around the problems of a Black family. Mr. Booker severely oppress his wife. He forces her to address him as “Mr.” Booker, makes her fill out a daily appointment book of activities he schedules for her, won’t allow her to buy a new dress for their daughter’s upcoming wedding, and so on.

Fed up, Mrs. Booker decides to fight. With the help of “Stormy Monday” and another friend, she transforms herself into a dashiki-wearing, natural-haired “African Queen” and presents Mr. Booker with a list of non-negotiable demands. She mounts an operation from the rooftop of the house to get Mr. Booker to sign the demands. The operation is coordinated by her young son, Gideon, who is living on the roof in protest of Mr. Brooks.

Part of Gideon’s protest stems from his father’s desire to see him study business administration instead of anthropology. Gideon feels that the purpose of education is not to make money but as a tool for the liberation struggle.

Gideon goes all out to direct the battle against Mr. Booker, who represents “Uncle Tom” and the establishment. He enlists a team of women karate experts, and sets up pickets in front of the house who shout, “Take the chain off your brain, John Henry (Booker)” They take over Mr. Booker’s barbershop, threaten to leaflet the community and call a congressional investigation.

Mr. Booker, adopting the methods of the oppressor, enlists the aid of the oldest son, Booker T., a poverty program worker, to try to open up meaningless negotiations, and divide and conquer the "bad guys".

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

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**Risa**

*She’s young.*

Black around 9 or 10.

(not yet in her teens)

just a princess

growing into a queen

—if we let her grow

help her grow

tell her no

(but gently)

when it isn’t so.

—she’s young

—pig-tailed

—and quite frail

—but she’s knowing

—and she’s growing

into a woman.

Joe H. Mitchell

Markham, Illinois

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**Register to Vote**

**Free Films**

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

Mar. 26: Nothing But a Man

Apr. 4: Something of Value

Apr. 11: Black Orpheus

Apr. 18: The Learning Tree

Apr. 25: Jack Johnson

May 9: Sunnony

May 16: Malcolm X

May 23: Sweet Sweetback

May 30: Saba Saba

June 6: Black Girl

6118 East 14th St., Oakl. Phone: 562-5201

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**LEONARD JACKSON** [left, as Mr. Booker] and D’URVILLE MARTIN [as Booker T] discussing family problem.
L.A. COP CHARGED
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9
Baldwin shooting had not been completed.

The gun planted beside Baldwin was traced by investigators to a man arrested two years ago. A source close to the investigation told the Sentinel, "one of the same officers" involved in the arrest of the gun owner was also involved in the Baldwin shooting.

The pistol had been confiscated by police officers two years ago, but never booked into evidence.

Baldwin was shot six times by Koerschgen and hit six times with the unauthorized hollowpoint munition "dum-dum" bullets. ("Dum-dum" bullets have a tearing and ripping effect when they hit the human body, and fragment as they travel through the body.)

A citizens committee together with the family is preparing a civil suit against the LAPD. Mrs. M. Baldwin, mother of James Baldwin, told THE BLACK PANTHER: "They claim their investigation is continuing, but we can get no information whatsoever about the progress of that investigation."

She added that a hearing is expected soon to report on the findings of the inquiry. She insisted that the family and the citizens committee is keeping a close eye on police maneuvers in order to assure that this is not another whitewashing of a police murder of a Black man.

The citizens committee is holding a dance on April 6, in Los Angeles, to raise money for a "contingency fund" to be available to the community for similar occurrences involving members of the community unable to afford legal and professional assistance in securing and protecting their rights.

REGISTER TO VOTE

9 HOUSTON COPS INDICTED FOR NARCOTICS
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9
"Widespread" corruption in the department, local citizens say that police corruption and brutality are rampant in the Houston department as well as the Harris County Sheriff's Department.

Chief Lynn, who says the problems are dealt with by "closer accountability of seized property" and beefing up "supervision in the narcotics division."

Captain Cullins, the commanding officer of the ship. The Uniform Code requires that a commander who is personally involved in an incident disqualify himself. Until recently, following months of protest by the accused and their civilian attorneys, the jury members had been White officers hand-picked by Cullins exclusively from the U.S.S. Little Rock—White officers who had witnessed and prejudged the participants in the event.

The 11 charged are James E. Shempert, Fred Crowder, Martin P. Williams, Donald E. Brookins, Ediberto Felix, Stanley W. Walton, Edward Percy, Gary V. English, David M. Pryor, Earl Jesse and Newell Jackson.

The 11 Black sailors need your support in their just struggle against racism in the Navy and to see that they receive justice. U.S. congressmen Robert V. Dellums and John Conyers of Michigan are also following the cases. Any interested persons may write to them or to any of the defendants in care of: Lawyers Military Defense Committee, c/o Captain Ed Welch, Naval Law Center, Box 8, FPO New York, New York 09521.

N.PERALTA COLLEGE
TO BE CLOSED
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9
and put a lock on the gates. We have to stop looking for scapegoats and start to deal with real issues.

The BSU student then told the excited audience, "If you want to do something about it, be at the District Board meeting Monday March 18, 1974, at Merritt College, 8 p.m."

Shortly afterwards, Black Students Alliance (BSA) members (a group of Black Student Union members from all Bay Area community colleges) met with the BSU members from North Peralta Community College to draw up a plan of strategy.

The BSA members decided that as representatives of their colleges, they were obligated to take a fully committed stand with NPCC.

They agreed to make media contacts, design picket signs, write up leaflets and arrange transportation to the Mondy, March 18 Peralta board meeting that night.

Rallys are to be held on the various campuses to inform the students and the general community.
"THE BATTLE OVER RACISM IN SPORTS"

PART 3

A professor of sociology of sports at Dawson College in Canada, Brother Paul Hoch added a new dimension to sports analysis with the publication of his book Rip Off the Big Game. In the following selection, excerpted from the chapter entitled "The Battle Over Racism in Sports", Brother Hoch continues his study of racist and hypocritical policies at the Olympic Games, comparing the jere hurled at Tommy Smith and John Carlos for their Black Power salute at the 1968 Olympics with the "Nazi Olympics" in 1936.

It is interesting to review the records of some of the men who accused the Blacks of playing politics. Once before these men had been confronted with a boycott threat. The incident is described by Richard D. Mandell in his book The Nazi Olympics in Berlin in 1936.

At that time the issue was that Hitler's German team discriminated against Jews. The Olympic establishment repeatedly claimed that this wasn't so, or if it was, it was irrelevant. Eventually, as the movement to boycott the Olympics gathered momentum in America, they sent General Charles Sherrill (a member of the American and International Olympic committees) to Berlin to negotiate with the Nazis. Sherrill vigorously opposed the boycott and upon his return, discussed the reasons for his mission: "I went to Germany for the purpose of getting at least one Jew on the German Olympic team and I feel that my job is finished. As for obstacles placed in the way of Jewish athletes or any others in trying to reach Olympic ability, I would have no more business discussing that in Germany than if the Germans attempted to discuss the Negro situation in the American South or the treatment of the Japanese in California." (New York Times, October 22, 1935.)

He also claimed that he knew many Jews who opposed a boycott and who feared that "it would be overplaying the Jewish hand in America as it was overplayed in Germany before the present suppression and expulsion of the Jews were undertaken."

The next day, Frederick Rubin, then Secretary of the American Olympic Committee announced his position: "Germans are not discriminating against Jews in their Olympic tryouts. The Jews are eliminated because they are not good enough as athletes. Why there are not a dozen Jews in the world of Olympic calibar." (New York Times, October 23, 1935.) General Sherrill later appeared before the Italian Chamber of Commerce in New York and

Brothers VINCE MATTHEWS [left] and WAYNE COLETT refused to stand at attention on the winners' podium at 1972 Olympics.

posed as being fair above petty chauvinism—a position that did not prevent them from occasionally praising the visible accomplishments of the Nazis and from slurring the adherents of the boycott Committee on Fair Play as being Reds or even Communists."

In May, 1968, Ramparts reported that Brundage had told an AAU National Convention that the German Jews were "satisfied" with their treatment under the Nazis. Was this just a hastily thought-out view based largely on ignorance?

NAZIS PRaised

Apparently not. For even after Brundage made the trip to Nazi Germany with the 1936 Olympic team, he returned to a packed rally of 20,000 at Madison Square Garden with hearty praise for the Nazi establishment. According to the October 3, 1936, New York Times, Avery Brundage "brought his audience to their feet cheering in an outburst of enthusiasm when he paid tribute to the Reich under Adolph Hitler." He told them, "We can learn much from Germany. We, too, if we wish to preserve our institutions, must stamp out communism. We, too, must take steps to arrest the decline of patriotism."

"As recently as August, 1940", Ramparts reported, "Brundage was serving as head of Citizens to Keep America Out of War, a group now known to have been Nazi-supported."

It came as no great surprise that the only two Jews on the American track and field team, Sam Stoller and Marty Glickman, were mysteriously dropped from the 400-meter relay team just before the start of the Berlin Games.

German athletes "Heil Hitler" at 1936 Olympic games in Munich.
IN SEARCH OF COMMON GROUND
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11
E. ERIKSON: Well, as to that last point, I probably should have stressed earlier that the very fact of my being a psychoanalyst makes me hold back with criticism or critique. I’ve seen psychoanalytic explanations used as weapons—either of offense or defense—only too often, and I have tried to learn not to do that. I want to first understand the whole situation and then see where any psychoanalytic explanations might fit in. So I guess I held back exactly in that area where, from your previous experience, you thought I might let go.
BLAKE: Yes.
E. ERIKSON: No wonder the students felt that neither of us really let go. They felt, I would imagine—and, Kai, you correct me if I am wrong—they felt that you, Huey, were so theoretical that they could barely recognize the man with the gun and wondered if you were holding back for reasons of academic environment. At the same time, they half-expected that I would light into you, asking about your background, your personality, in an effort to figure out the unconscious determinants of your revolutionary leanings—which, come to think of it, is what I did do in the case of Luther and Gandhi, but only after long study of their voluminous confessional utterances. So maybe the students felt a little betrayed: they came to a spectacle in which Huey was going to be aggressive and I was going to be psychoanalytic and the sparks would fly.
TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

"FIVE ON THE BLACK HAND SIDE":
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19
Meanwhile, it looks very bad for the daughter’s wedding the next day. That is, until the fiancé arrives and explains to the combatants that love and respect should be used to overcome the family squabbles and that the other tactics should be used on the real enemy, the White power structure.

At the wedding, an African one, the entire family except Mr. Booker is dressed in African clothing. When a crucial point arrives in the ceremony and the families must drink from a common cup, Mr. Booker does so only after some hesitation and visible strain. After the ceremony is performed, Mr. Booker leaves.
When he returns, quiet overcomes the assemblage. For Mr. Booker is decked out in a dashiki. He approaches the crowd and says, “Somebody give me five—on the Black hand side!”. When Mrs. Booker complies, the family is one.
Casting in the movie is excellent. Leonard Jackson is superb as Mr. Booker. Clarice Taylor as Mrs. Booker, Glynn Turman as Gideon, Duvulle Martin as Book-

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

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Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.

"The survival programs are the means by which you organize and unify the people for their future liberation. They give a new character to the Black liberation movement in America."

Bobby Seale