CALIFORNIA ADULT AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR PRISON VIOLENCE

[Stateville Prison in Illinois, pictured above, was also recently locked-down for reasons similar to those given to justify the lock down in California prisons.

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Centerfold
In Boston 40,000 demand “Dump Nixon, Not Tea”

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ADULT AUTHORITY
REAL CULPRIT
IN CALIFORNIA PRISONS

The California prisons lockdown is a direct and violent assault on the constitutional and human rights of the entire prison population of the state. Its primary purpose is to isolate and crush the rapidly growing movements within the prisons against the inhumane conditions of prison life. If continued, it threatens to turn these institutions into bloody battlefields of desperation, violence and death.

Violence in California prisons is the direct result of the deprivation and frustration of prison inmates in the face of the wholesale refusal of the California Adult Authority (parole board) to grant parole to deserving inmates. This refusal is responsible for a doubling of the prison population in the past decade.

Violence in the prisons is also the result of the deprivation of prison inmates in the face of sadistic, racist, frightened guards carrying out orders of uncaring, empire-building prison administrators. Law and order advocates outside the prisons conspire with prison administrations to dominate and control the Adult Authority.

These forces want increased violence in California prisons. They care little for the lives of the inmates or the guards. Their interest is to justify their demands for millions upon millions of dollars to build new, electronically rigged, computerized fortresses of confinement, in which modern technology will be used to more efficiently accomplish the dehumanizing of prison inmates.

California citizens, representing the total community, must secure control of the Adult Authority. It must be taken out of the hands of the "law and order" troops that run the state's membership. It must be compelled to recognize that it holds in its hands the key to decreasing and ultimately doing away with violence in California's prisons through depopulating the prisons and humanizing the corrective methods of this state.
CALIFORNIA ADULT AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR PRISON VIOLENCE

VACAVILLE INMATES INSIST

LOCK-DOWN INCREASES TENSIONS AND FRUSTRATIONS

(Vacaville, Calif.) - Vacaville Prison inmates charge that tensions, antagonisms and violence in California prisons is the direct result of the widespread refusal of this state’s Adult Authority (parole board) to grant parole dates to deserving inmates. The current, state-wide lock-down will only increase these tensions and antagonisms, and therefore the violence, they assert.

Since the lock-down, guard-inspired violence, the use of tear gas against prison inmates, beatings and forced removals have swept San Quentin Prison. Last week, another stabbing occurred at Vacaville and mass prison inmate resentment at the lock-down threatens major prison rebellions throughout California prisons.

In recent years the population of California prisons has doubled. This is the result of a comparable increase of convictions in this state, but rather the refusal of the Adult Authority to grant parole to those entitled to it. “It is forces outside the prisons that are responsible for creating prison problems,” Vacaville inmates told THE BLACK PANTHER.

NEW ATTEMPTS TO FRAME

POPEYE JACKSON

CITED FOR PAROLE VIOLATION

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The California Adult Authority is continuing its attack on Wiltbert “Popeye” Jackson, chairman of the United Prisoners Union, although he was just acquitted in November of false drug charges.

The Adult Authority is now seeking to violate Popeye’s parole, claiming to have “new evidence” — statements from new informers and therefore, new drug charges against him. This information is supposedly unrelated to the previous attempt to revoke Popeye’s parole by having police plant heroin in his car while he was under interrogation.

The California Adult Authority is made up of nine men, appointed by the governor, with powers unquestioned by any other agencies. The Adult Authority’s decision to send a parolee back to prison is often based on little or no testimony or evidence. A parolee can be returned to complete his sentence for violating conditions of parole such as, getting married without permission, changing addresses, being in “bad” company or being arrested, even if found innocent of all charges.

Although the Adult Authority holds hearings before parole can be revoked, neither the parolee nor his attorney are allowed to be present. Witnesses are called only at the discretion of the Adult Authority. Hearings evidence or the testimony of an unidentified informer is enough to send a parolee back to prison.

Popeye Jackson’s case is scheduled to come before the Adult Authority within ninety days on these “new” violations. Supporting his case is a step towards establishing justice for all prisoners and parolees against the arbitrary Adult Authority decisions.

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WILBERT POPEYE JACKSON

FBI INFORMER ORDERED TO TALK IN FRED HAMPTON CASE

(Chicago, Ill.) - A federal judge here has ordered Black FBI informant William O’Neal to testify concerning possible — and long-suspected — federal government involvement in the murders of Black Panther Party members Fred Hampton and Mark Clark during an early-morning police raid on December 4, 1969.

The ruling orders the government to make O’Neal “available for the court within 30 days” or face contempt charges.

News of O’Neal’s covert reports to the FBI on the activities of and within the Illinois State Chapter of the Black Panther Party, particularly upon the Chapter’s young, inspiring leader, Fred Hampton, dramatically coincides with the stingy indictment of the raiding police issued by the Roy Wilkins/Ramsey Clark-led, Commission of Inquiry.

O’Neal’s existence as an agent provocateur is an unpleasant connection with the Hampton-Clark assassination surfaced recently during a highly sensationalized trial and conviction of a Chicago policeman for violating the civil rights of two West Side Black men.
DALLAS CHAPTER OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY OPENS

(Dallas, Texas) - The Black Panther Party recently announced the formation of its newest chapter here in Dallas, bringing with it a host of programs to aid the Black and poor residents of this city.

The new chapter is adapting the Black Panther Party's over-all Program For Survival (see page 23) to the particular conditions of Dallas' Black and oppressed community. The chapter promises to be very active politically in this city which is presently run by a non-representative, oppressive city government.

The following statement was issued by the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party in announcing its formation:

"Our purpose in the community is based on it being NECESSARY that oppressed people begin to establish systematic plans and programs for our survival, as well as a strong political program for freedom from oppression.

"Black people make up approximately 28% of the total population in Dallas. This makes us about 300,000 in number here.

One third or more of the Black population lives at or below the federal government's designated poverty level, and the majority of us barely struggle along from payday to payday—never making 'ends meet'. The Chicano community and poor people of Dallas in general share most of the same problems.

"Our problems cannot be treated as merely individual problems. They are group problems—collective problems. So, there is no other way to struggle for solutions except from a well-organized political base.

"The survival programs that we are organizing will not solve the total problem, but these programs will provide some relief until such time as this society is rid of economic exploitation and racial oppression."

July 26, 1972 Survival Day Rally in Houston. Dallas Black Panther Party Chapter is now in the process of implementing such programs.

GAY PRISONERS' RIGHTS SUIT FILED

(Leavenworth, Kan.) Two male prisoners have filed a lawsuit challenging the Federal Bureau of Prisons' ban on homosexuality. Larry Howard and Leonard Holiday contend that their constitutional right to freedom of speech was violated when prison officials transferred them from a federal reformatory to separate maximum security federal prisons as punishment for publicly announcing their intention to marry each other after their release from prison.

Howard has been held in solitary confinement since April at the federal penitentiary here. He has lost 20 pounds, developed a rash over most of his body, and has had to be placed on sedatives to control an ulcer. Prison officials say that he is too young to be placed on the main compound of the Leavenworth prison, which houses mainly older and more hardened prisoners.

The lawsuit has been filed in federal court in Washington, D.C., where Judge Charles Halleck recently ruled that: "the statutory prescription against sodomy...is an unconstitutional invasion of the right to privacy."

Prison inmates Howard and Holiday also argue that they have been denied equal protection of laws because of the harshness of their treatment. They point out that, although homosexuality is more or less tolerated in prison, they have been singled out for special punishment.

Their lawsuit seeks to have the court declare that all federal prisoners have the right to engage in consensual sexual acts. CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

"Until We're Free"

A powerful, yet tender and important new album by Elmore James. The music on this album shows a beautiful support and protest against the quality of life for Black Americans. Listeners will find themselves engrossed in a sense of mission and the 100 mile-per-hour electric guitar of Elmore James' music works its magic. Once you have heard "Until We're Free", you will have a new Elmore James. "Honky Tonk Train," one of the first... CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

POLICE LIE ABOUT OAKLAND HELICOPTER CRASH

(Oakland, Calif.) - It has now been determined that the Oakland police helicopter which crashed October 2 killing the two officers on board did so because of an in-flight engine failure and not because of a "sniper bullet," as the police department had claimed.

The findings, made public after a two-week investigation by the National Transportation Safety Board, fully contradicted the local police lie that the helicopter had been downed by a sniper.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6
YOUTH INSTITUTE’S ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES PROJECT AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Environmental Studies Project is an innovative and meaningful part of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, a model community-based school in Oakland. Unlike the situation at most other schools, the children at the Youth Institute receive the greater portion of their education through direct experience.

The many and varied field trips under the Environmental Studies Project teach the children about the world by exposing them to numerous learning experiences. In addition, the Project focuses on the development of the students’ "internal environment" by introducing them to a number of physical exercise games which induce growth, self-discipline, stamina, and strength.

The exercises are taken from a variety of disciplines, including martial arts and yoga. The physical aspect of the program improves the concentration by cultivating the inner environment, which explains the project’s coordinator - consists of peace, knowledge, understanding and love.

The internal self-control, the Project aims to develop, eliminates the need for physical punishment, the instructors point out. The students understand why they should discipline themselves.

All the Intercommunal Youth Institute children, who range in age from two and a half to eleven, participate in the field trips of the Environmental Studies Project. The trips take place about twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. About a month overnight trip is also scheduled.

Recently, the children spent five days at Santa Monica in southern California, bike riding, at the beach and on a vacation type field trip.

Another recent excursion was to the Black community of Watts, Los Angeles, where a day was spent observing and discussing the area, home of the historically important Watts Riots. While there, the children also saw the Watts Tower, the vicinity’s only historic landmark.

Other field trips included, several to San Francisco to the Zoo, Japanese Tea Garden, a wax museum and Golden Gate Park. The Institute students have been to the Marin County Civic Center to see the San Quentin Six trial and to California’s Mount Diablo, one of the highest points in the area, which on a clear day offers a view all the way into the state of Nevada.

The students have also visited local attractions, including the Oakland Zoo, the Oakland Museum, Alameda County Courthouse and Lake Merritt. Once, the children camped overnight at Hawridge Camp in Anthony Chabot Park, where they picked apples and later they made apple pies.

Planned is a four to six day trip in May to one of the national parks. Parents of the Institute children and other interested community people are welcome to participate in the trips.

At the Intercommunal Youth Institute, the whole world is the children’s classroom.

BLACK WORLD FESTIVAL OF ARTS AND CULTURE SLATED FOR LAGOS, NIGERIA

(Oakland, Calif.) - Black people around the world have begun to prepare for the Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture to be held during November, 1975, in Lagos, Nigeria. Participants will be drawn from at least 37 countries and will represent all art forms - from dance and drama to hair braiding and rapming. The event is expected to attract an international audience of over 300,000.

In order to participate in the festival at the international level in Nigeria, Bay Area artists will first have to compete on a regional and national level. The Far West Regional Festival will be held in late spring 1974, in Oakland. It will make use of the facilities of the Oakland Auditorium, Oakland Museum and Laney College.

The Far West region includes Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. It is hoped that all Black artists representing all geographical areas of the region will participate.

INDIVIDUALS

From the regional festivals, successful individuals and groups will continue on to the National Festival to be hosted by Howard University, in Washington, D.C. In addition to the facilities of the university, the National Festival will also make use of John F. Kennedy Center, the Smithsonian Institute and the National Gallery of Art.

Those who survive the elimination process in Washington, D.C., will represent North America at the International Festival in Nigeria.

The areas of participation in the North American festivals have been divided into four categories. The first is continental African traditional dance, music and religious forms, as they have been transmitted to and translated by African-Americans.

Ray Charges Conspiracies In M.L. King Assassination

(Nashville, Tenn.) - Breathing five years of silence, James Earl Ray, the convicted killer of Martin Luther King, Jr., has accused his former attorney of luring him to trial.

"...the resident listed under the Baton Rouge number was a parish official under the influence of a Teamsters Union office in the Baton Rouge area and that the resident listed under the New Orleans area was, among other things, an agent of a Mideast-oriented organization disturbed because of Dr. Martin Luther King's report forthwith, before his death, public support of the Palestine Arab cause..."

Ray at first pleaded guilty to the charge of assassinating Dr. King, but later denied the charge saying that he had been coerced into making his original plea.

Dr. King was fatally shot while standing on a Memphis hotel balcony on April 4, 1968. He was in Memphis at the time to lend his support to a strike by garbage workers belonging to the Teamsters Union.

The murder ended a quick departure from the sounds and the huge sums of money provided for Ray's flight to Canada and beyond indicated to many that more than just one man was involved in the assassination plot, although the government did nothing to investigate that probability.
LEAVENWORTH PRISONER'S SUIT DISMISSED

(Leavenworth, Kansas) - A suit by 16 Leavenworth prison inmates charging the guards with maintaining inhuman living conditions in the "hole" (solitary confinement area), denying inmates their First Amendment rights and the right to due process, was summarily dismissed by Judge Wesley E. Brown on October 30, in U.S. District Court in Kansas City.

Many of the prison inmates who filed the suit had participated in a July 31 rebellion inside Leavenworth, in which four guards were held hostage inside the prison laundry for 10 hours and another guard was killed in a separate, but related, incident. The rebellion was to protest the murders of prison inmates Richard Presley and Anderson Stewart by prison hospital officials.

A committee of three Black, three White and three Chicano inmates negotiated the hostage guards' release.

On August 22, Odell Bennett, a member of the committee who was scheduled to testify in district court to eight cases of prison abuse, was digitally raped, brutally beaten and indicted for allegedly assaulting the guards and inciting to mutiny.

VETERAN ORGANIZER

On October 11, All Hill, founder of the Leavenworth Chapter of Vietnam Veterans Against the War, was attacked in the hallway of the hole after leaving the committee room. He suffered a broken nose, contusions and multiple bruises. He was also charged with assault and inciting to mutiny.

Another committee member, Alfred Jasper, was indicted for inciting to mutiny during the beating of Hill.

It was against this background that the suit by the 18 prison inmates was summarily dismissed. An October 20 article in the Kansas City Star began by quoting U.S. marshals as saying, "These 16 inmates are the most dangerous men in America". This highly-charged atmosphere permitted the judge to casually dismiss the prisoner's suit.

Even before the prisoners reached the hearing, however, the repressive machinery of the state sprang into action.

When four of the brothers objected to receiving rectal searches, the guards forced them to submit and beat them. One brother, Ernest Norman, bleeding from the face, had to be dragged and carried to the bus.

At the federal building in Kansas City, site of the hearing, 13 guards armed with shotguns, rifles and sawed-off carbines were assigned to watch the 16, who were bound with handcuffs, waist chains and leg irons. They were immediately separated into two groups.

Before the hearing started, the U.S. Marshal of Kansas testified that he wanted only four of the prisoners allowed in the courtroom at a time and the others could listen over a loudspeaker. Judge Brown agreed, thus denying the brothers the right to attend their own hearing.

In response the brothers decided they would all go into the court together or not at all. After four hours of discussion on this matter between judge, prisoners and lawyers, the judge dismissed the hearing. Attorneys for the prisoners subsequently filed an appeal.

On November 23, the grand jury met in Kansas City to investigate the July 31 rebellion and to hand down possible criminal indictments. This added to the already-charged atmosphere and further reduced the chances of ever getting a jury not influenced by anti-prisoner propaganda.

HOUSTON 12

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

The defense committee is asking all concerned with averting this blatant infringement of human rights to support the Houston 12 in the long court battle ahead. They are asking everyone to attend the pretrial hearing on January 10-11, and the trial February 25. Both will be held in the court of Judge Wallace Moore on the third floor of the Family Law Center in Houston.

ASSISTANCE

They are also requesting financial assistance to aid in paying legal expenses and asking that letters be sent to District Attorney Vance, Police Chief Herman Sharpe and Mayor Louie Welch demanding that the charges be dropped against these twelve young men. Of prime importance is spreading the news of this attack on civil liberties in order to counter the lies and gross distortion of the Houston mass media.

Drug companies prefer inmates for testing because they can pay them only $8 - 10 per week, about 10% of what it would cost them on the outside. Prisoners can be controlled and observed easier, and news of deaths and bodily damages from experiments rarely spread beyond the walls of the repressive institutions. 'Volunteers' are also easier to find.

Due to recent adverse publicity of their inhumane testing practices, drug companies are worried that public outcry will bring a ban to such testing. Holding true to the racist path of this country's capitalist drug companies are now planning large scale experiments on the populations of certain Third World countries.

In 1947, fifteen German doctors were convicted by the Nuremburg War Crimes Tribunal of criminal responsibility for cruel and murderous medical experimentation on concentration camp inmates. It is time for the American people to accuse the U.S. penal system and the drug companies here of these same crimes and put a stop to the use of imprisoned men as guinea pigs.

OAKLAND FREE BUSING TO PRISON SCHEDULE

EVERY SUNDAY:

Departing Time: 10:15 a. m.
From: 11:30 a. m.
14th Street
Returns: 1:30 P.M. Free Schedules Provided
For Further Information and Reservations Please Call 562-5368
GUARD CONFESSIONS
GETS "SADISTIC PLEASURE" BEATING PRISONERS
(Springfield, Mo.) - John Ellis Lawson, Jr., a prison inmate at the U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, wrote of the following article which he released to the press: "This statement was dictated to me, John Ellis Lawson, Jr., #29926-138, on November 26, 1973. I swear under oath not to divulge the rank or name of the officer who gave it to me. There are others who would like to follow suit, but are afraid, due to the repercussions from the administration, unless they are assured protection."

Excerpts from this amazingly frank prison guard's statement follows:

"You will probably wonder why I agreed to be interviewed by this inmate at the Medical Center. It's not an easy question to answer, unless you could say I saw something of a spiritual righteousness in Mr. Lawson that I haven't seen in any other prisoner as long as I have been here, which has been quite some time. Mr. Lawson reminds me of a great deal of the ancient Holy Man, and I find it hard to find such as him in an institution such as this.

"Mr. Lawson first came to me in March of this year, 1973, and asked me a simple question, 'Why are all of you so revengeful?' I laughed in his face and didn't give him an answer because I thought then that he was trying to be smart and difficult. But I never forgot what he said. It bugged me a long time until, one day, when I saw through the smoke screen of importance that had been placed on me, and realized for the first time that the people we dealt with daily were human, after all.

"Before, when we beat them, I felt only a glow of sadistic pleasure that kept me blind with joy these many years. They were animals and we were their keepers. I felt no remorse when asked to substitute water for pain shots that the doctor had ordered for a convict's pain. I felt no shame when I was selected to put a home-made knife in his locker while pretend to shake-down his locker and bed. I felt no guilt if I was not asked to destroy pictures of his family and friends, or his important legal papers that might deliver him from this man-made hell. Yes, it was pleasure until Mr. Lawson arrived on the scene.

"At first, I didn't like him. I looked down upon as an invalid that had come to the Medical Center, as so many others had, to die, and I relished the thought on more than one occasion that I would have the pleasure of putting him out of his misery. As far as we were concerned he was dead already. He had had eight major operations and his stomach would swell to unsafe proportions. It was only a matter of time--or so we thought.

"But this guy was tough. He was a fighter and I know now that we underestimated his strength, both mental and physical. His only fault was, he was a do-gooder. He would help anyone at any time, ill or not. I guess that's when I started to respond to the psychology that he lived day by day.

"I thought at first that there was nothing that one guard could do, but Mr. Lawson made me aware that there was something that could be done by me and all other guards that had been used to our breaking points by the racists and mad men that run our prisons throughout America; men who sit back and order us to beat men to death and even for our actions by double-talk and our tactics on the inmate population. Men die while we sit idly by and watch, while we hold the medication that might save their lives, and we are congratulated for our non-action.

"I live 200 years and I will never forget their cries. Nor can I forget.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20
FAVORABLE DECISION LIKELY FOR STRIKING WOODCUTTERS

(Stuttgart, Miss.) - Lawyers representing the Gulf Coast Pulpwood Association (GPA) are anticipating a favorable decision following their recent presentation before the federal 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans on December 11. Yet, even if they are successful and the lower court's decision not to issue a preliminary injunction is upheld, striking woodcutters throughout the South will have won only a minor victory in their continuing struggle for union representation and a decent standard of living.

At present, the GPA is involved in five separate but associated legal battles. The GPA is managing to keep a clear perspective of their goals. As they point out in their latest newsletter: "None of these struggles (the lawsuits) is primary for GPA or its membership; their struggle is with the giant monopolistic paper industry. That industry exploits woodcutters labor and is presently seeking to the aid of state and national government so that their exploitation may continue unchecked."

"SECONDARY STRUGGLES"
The biggest and undoubtedly most important of these "five secondary struggles" for the GPA is the case presently pending decision in the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals. This battle pits the GPA against the two giants in the paper industry, Scott and International Paper.

The legal battle began less than a week after the woodcutters broke their most recent strike against the pulp and paper mills on September 7. (In the fall of 1971, a three-month-long strike won meager benefits for the woodcutters. However, runaway inflation eroded the gains in less than a year.)

On September 12, federal judge Virgil Pittman in Mobile, Alabama, granted Scott and International and their local dealers temporary restraining orders against GPA picketing. The following week, however, at a hearing called by Judge Pittman, it was determined that the woodcutters were "de facto" employees of the dealers rather than independent contractors. Consequently, Pittman ordered that the temporary restraining order be denied and that as of September 28, the restraining order was lifted.

No definitive court decisions have been handed down in the other GPA law battles, which include cases against Allied Paper Company and two Scott international dealers in the Alabama court cases and St. Regis Paper Company in Escambia County, Florida.

GPA has also announced that NLRB union authorization cards have been sent out to all GPA locals. Once filled out and collected, these cards will be filed with the NLRB for a decision on whether to order an election making the GPA the bargaining agent for the woodcutters.

WOODCUTTERS ON STRIKE. VICTORIES ARE EXPECTED.

An estimated 200,000 schoolchildren across the U.S. have been given the drug, ritalin, to stop so-called hyperactivity.

RITALIN DRUGS NO SOLUTION FOR INFERIOR EDUCATION

(New York, N.Y.) - Sweden and Japan have banned the manufacture of the drug ritalin because of the extensive illicit use of this stimulant. In the U.S., however, ritalin is prescribed to children in an often vain effort to cover-up a variety of social and educational ills.

Many children who are so-called "hyperactive" or have a condition called "minimal brain dysfunction" (MDD) often annoy their parents or teachers when they don't want to take time with them and have little patience. Many of these children are now being drugged with ritalin in order to slow them down.

As a recent medical journal puts it, "When the parent turns to the drug solution, the child-rearing responsibility is avoided, and when the teacher does the same, then the development of effective teaching for problem children is less likely."

It is estimated that between 150,000 to 200,000 children in this country are being treated with the stimulants ritalin and amphetamines for "behavior disorders". An unknown, additional number are being treated with various tranquillizers for the same reason.

Children who don't pay attention in class, can't sit still, won't take naps, and are said to be disruptive rarely have concrete neurological problems. In a reason-sized class, with a teacher who cares about children and keeps the class creative and interesting, these same children suddenly turn out to have psycho-CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
1968 HOOVER MEMO RELEASED -- FBI ORDERED TO DISRUPT NEW LEFT

(Washington, D.C.) - Issued sometime in the spring of 1968, the communique began:

"COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM"
"INTERNAL SECURITY"
"DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT"

"Effective immediately, the Bureau is instituting a Counterintelligence Program directed against the New Left Movement and its Key Activists."

"The purpose of this program is to expose, disrupt, and otherwise neutralize the activities of the various New Left organizations, their leadership and adherents...

It ended with a moral imperative:

"Law and order is mandatory for any civilized society to survive. Therefore, you must approach this new endeavor with a forward look, enthusiasm and interest in order to accomplish our responsibilities. The importance of this new endeavor cannot and will not be overlooked."

Sent by then F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover to all F.B.I. bureau offices throughout the country, the communique officially established the policy of all federal law enforcement personnel towards the young, predominantly White student movement which arose during the late 1960s—-infiltrate, disrupt, eliminate.

FULL TEXT

Although its existence was staunchly denied for years, on December 6 the F.B.I. surprisingly released the full text of the 1968 communique as well as another dated April 28, 1971, which discontinued all "COUNTERPROS" (counterintelligence programs) operated by the F.B.I. They were released only after N.B.U. newspaper Carl Stern filed suit against the Justice Department under the Freedom of Information Act.

While the implementation of the 1971 communique is certainly questionable, the F.B.I.'s zeal in accomplishing the "responsibilities" outlined in the 1968 message is well known.

Specifically, the communique demanded: "On or before June 1, 1968, all offices are to submit to the Bureau a detailed analysis of potential counterintelligence action against New Left organizations and Key Activists within their respective territories."

"Commencing July 1, 1968, and every three months thereafter, each participating office should submit...

1. Potential Counterintelligence Action;
2. Pending Counterintelligence Action;
3. Tangible Results.

The organizations and activists who spout revolution and unlawfully challenge society to obtain their demands must not only be contained, but must be neutralized..."

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RITALIN
CONTINUED FROM LAST PAGE

Continued from last page, mental powers of concentration. Those children who do have mild neurological or psychological problems are not adequately helped in the mass production effort to treat hundreds of "hyperactive" children.

Some psychologists say that as many as 5% of our children are "hyperactive". The survey showed that nine-tenths of all doctors prescribe drugs for behavior control in children. Another study showed that 2% to 4% of the children in one urban area were treated with such drugs at some time. In light of these facts does it seem probable that only 27 children in the entire Oakland school system are administered ritalin? Yet, this is the claim of the Oakland School Board.

What are the lifelong effects of a child's pulse rate being increased 15 beats per minute when he's taking ritalin? What are the psychological effects of the hallucinations sometimes caused by ritalin in children?

Do these drugs accomplish what they are supposed to do? A recent article in the New England Journal of Medicine says, "Successfully treated children do more of their assigned work in class, but one may question whether this is a truly important goal; doing assigned work is not the same as learning."

There is no clear evidence that ritalin and amphetamine, which are addictive in adults, are not addictive in children, as often claimed. There are no adequate studies on future drug use by children who are administered these drugs at an early age. If they have been raised to depend on chemical solutions, why should they distinguish between the prescription drug and the illegal drugs that are available?

Many children are slighted and abused in our society by an educational system which often takes little time to develop creative skills and instead demands rigid conformity. Many are forced to indulge in chemical solutions for what are, in fact, society.

THE BLACK PANTHER would like to thank Ms. Selina Bendix and Grassroots for the information in this article.

SANITATION CREW CUTS PROTESTED

(Williamsburg, Del.) - Over 160 sanitation workers grouped in front of City Hall recently to protest a 40% cut in the size of sanitation crews. The protest was supported by the local NAACP Chapter, the International Longshoremen's Association, and friends and families of the workers. The employees were protesting plans by Wilmington Mayor Tom Maloney to cut the mostly Black sanitation truck crews, from five to only three men, and still require the same amount of work.
G.I.'s ON U.S. IMPERIALISM
OKINAWA SOLDIERS ASK, "WHY ARE WE HERE?"
IN SEARCH OF COMMON GROUND
CONVERSATIONS WITH ERIC H. ERIKSON AND HUEY P. NEWTON

Concluding his brilliant essay "The Wider Identity", Erik H. Erikson, Professor of Human Development and Psychiatry at Harvard University, summarizes his understanding of a future "world-wide identity" among humankind. Erikson's views were not dissimilar from the views of the young man with whom he was engaged in debate, Huey P. Newton, leading theoretician of the Black Panther Party. The text of their conversations, In Search of Common Ground, is available at local bookstores.

At any rate, that some young Americans and Japanese, French and Germans, feel closer to one another than they feel to their parent generations, who so recently made war on each other, is a highly hopeful sign. It means that a new revolutionary spirit can count on a common technology and communication, a joint fund of information and education, all transcending mutual nationalistic isolation and the corporate structures of their individual societies. What holds them together is both the sense of a world community interconnected by technological means and a sense of an immediate if sometimes passing community larger than a concrete, visible, and touchable circle of individuals. This, somehow, will be the basic dialectics of a culture design and political organization must sooner or later adapt to.

INTERCOMMUNALISM

But what does all this have to do with intercommunialism, with that ubiquitous phrase "human beings," and what with a new consciousness"—the last two, incidentally, being implicitly reactionary concepts insofar as they assume as already given what must be struggled for in detailed and sometimes shocking ways? And most of all will we, with deep responsibility for the next generation already concretely about us: the future, it seems, is so often sacrificed to the rhetoric of an immediate sense of liberation which often is nothing but what I would call an indefinite perpetuum mobile, an indefinite delay of adult responsibility. We will not, therefore, be intensely interested in Huey Newton's neighborhood activities, and in his educational philosophy. What he calls reactionary intercommunialism may, on the other hand, have to do with the persistent danger that people will always again be divided into new kinds of pseudospecies which defiantly uphold their "inborn" or "earned" right to consider themselves the dominant species on earth— even, it seems, right once earned through revolutions and liberations.

Would you like to interrupt me here? Or shall I go on and say one more word which may really be my conclusion? It is about the United States, which has brought together such people as us-immigrants and descendants of immigrants, Blacks and descendants of slaves—which is to say both people with a maximum sense of having been free to come here and people with a maximum sense of being having been forced to come here and having remained unfree. Nothing could divide the respective identities of different people more than the sense of first choice and the sense of being without it; and yet, by the mere dialectics of living here for generations, does not the American Black "belong" here more than anywhere else?

Now what, then, does the American identity stand for? As you know, for the longest time this country has prided itself, beside technical know-how, on having a "way of life." To be an American citizen meant first of all to be part of a "wider identity than any of the constituent identities brought along in the immigrants. But this wider identity imprinted and sported by the first second generation still was balanced by a communal life of great intensity, often clustered around the original immigrants or, for that matter, the immigrants to the West. But the American identity was always characterized by an openness toward the future, by an emphasis on what each individual and each group might yet become—and not on where it came from or what it was. This resulted in what to other countries appeared to be an adolescent stance, as if Americans felt that an all to early and all too well defined adulthood meant to look too much like the immigrant parents. In the meantime, it was the woman's job to keep the "boys" in line. It was the readiness to rend and to start anew that was the test of character for many. This, of course, happened to fit the spread of the industrial civilization on this vast continent—the very civilization which America, when it became an empire, imported into the old countries and especially to our former enemies.

Incidentally, is "empire" the right word? It conjures up the Roman Empire or the British Empire, and having just studied the way Gandhi, the separatist within that empire, became a nationalist and internationalist, I would rather call America a World Technocracy which imports to her world markets also a technocratic identity. And that identity, before our eyes and within ourselves, has become so standardized, so role-determined, so bureaucratized, that the stance of making like a forever new kind of people turns at times into a caricature, not related anymore to concrete conditions.

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OPERATION GEMSTONE: "THE GREAT WATERSGATE CONSPIRACY"  

By C.R.C. and Donald Fred  

Operation Gemstone: The Great Watergate Conspiracy is a package being completed by the Committee for a Constructive Therapeutic Education (CCTE) of Los Angeles. THE BLACK PANTHER has been given permission by author Don Fred to print excerpts from this worthwhile work.

Last week's excerpt told of Nixon's early relationship with the Watergate Special Prosecutor, and the political landscape in Cuba. This week's column concerns the Watergate scandal.

In 1969, Nixon moved another visit to Cuba, this time to claim an award on the Cuban Constitution Day. Fidel Castro's 50th birthday. In Cuba, the discussion focused on the Watergate scandal. The following is an excerpt from the document:

"The Watergate scandal was a result of the Nixon administration's efforts to cover up their illegal activities. The Nixon administration used a variety of tactics to obstruct justice, including wiretapping, wiretapping, and even murder. The Watergate scandal was a turning point in American history, as it led to the resignation of President Nixon."
THE GLASS HOUSE TAPES
By C.R.I.C. and Louis E. Tackwood

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Eight months after that tape was made by Louis E. Tackwood two mystery men were catapulted into the headlines. Their names were McCord and Hunt. Their various code names included "Martin" and "White." These names were used by several operatives.

The Watergate Affair began on June 17, 1972, with arrest of five men in the Democratic National Committee office located in the Watergate Hotel, Washington, D.C. (the home of John and Martha Mitchell).

A million-dollar suit was placed against the Committee for the Re-election of the President for compensatory and punitive damages to the Democratic headquarters.

Charges in the suit may include unlawful interception of wire communications as well as unlawful possession of wire devices and burglary.

The Associated Press reported, "The Committee for the Re-election of the President was worried that a hearing on a suit involved in the break-in and bugging attempt could cause incalculable damage to President Nixon's campaign."

"The Committee asked a U.S. District Court to postpone suit against the Committee until after the November 7th election."

"To hear the case before the election, the Committee said, could deter campaign workers and contributions, force dis-
closure of confidential information and provide the Demo-
crats with a reason to hold a news conference."

What was actually happening at the Democratic National Convention headquarters? Electronic devices were involved but that seems to be the least serious activity. Within six weeks of the first arrests it was known that at least twelve men and $114,000 were involved; this was obviously not a "bugging" budget or squad. The invaders were discovered putting forged documents of some kind in files, not taking papers out. They were not burglars. These were the first major contraventions.

RUBBER GLOVES

The men, wearing evening clothes and rubber gloves, carried electronic devices so sophisticated that according to the New York Daily News they could have been used for "months" without detection. (These veteran clandestine operatives are the same men that sources close to the White House called "circus tramps" and "burglars." ) Also in the team's possession were "incendiary and bomb manufacturing devices and implements," according to the Washington police. They had previously planted a supersensitive listening device in a fire alarm box. The men had been in the Democratic Committee offices before and the listening devices were still working. In fact, as they broke and entered, another team of agents was dismantling a listening post in a motel across the street from the Watergate complex.

One thing was perfectly clear: this espionage mission was involved with far more than eavesdropping. As the investigation of the event unfolded during the 1972 presidential campaign, it became clear that Watergate was but the tip of the iceberg. Hundreds of thousands of dollars and scores of men were revealed as part of a national network for political espionage, sabotage and provocation. The contacts for the provocateurs who were recruited turned out to be men from the White House, some of the President's closest advisors. As each of the upper echelon operatives involved were introduced, it is important to remember that all of these men were hired by the White House to "protect" secrets like the Pentagon Papers from reaching the public.

Soon other names were revealed by the national press. In order to make sense of the information reaching the public it is necessary for a research group like C.R.I.C. to add further facts and to use some of the structural nomenclature of what is called in intelligence work, "clandestine operations." Here, then, was the chain of command as it emerged during the 1972 presidential campaign.

Charles W. Colson ("Case Officer"): Replacement to Murray Chotiner as Nixon hatchet man in charge of such tasks as placing advertising, in 1970, accusing Democratic candidates for office of being advocates of everything from narcotics addiction to immediate surrender in Vietnam.

LOUIS E. TACKWOOD.
PEOPLE'S CHINA AIDS TANZANIA IN NEW JET BASE CONSTRUCTION

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) - U.S. diplomats have begun to express their annoyance and anger at Tanzania's growing military capability and China's contributions to its growth. This could be read between the lines of a dispatch that appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on December 26, by its correspondent here, Henry S. Hayward.

The annoyance arises out of the assumption that Chinese assistance is aimed at providing what Hayward calls a "foothold" in Tanzania to carry out political action "in two directions where conflict in the years ahead remains a possibility. One is southern Africa, the other the Horn of Africa, which controls the entrance to the Red Sea and thus one of the main approaches to the Middle East", he writes.

The dispatch reports the completion of a new military airfield at Morogoro, about 100 miles west of Dar es Salaam, capable of handling MIG-type jet aircraft. Built with Chinese assistance, Hayward reports that "according to reliable informants", the field has already been supplied with MIG jet fighters manufactured in China.

Hayward writes that one of his "spy sources" indicated that approximately 20 MIG-17's and small gunboats "of the type used by the Chinese for their own coastal defense". The naval base was built with the assistance of China also, as was a naval repair facility on the nearby Island of Zanzibar.

The writer points out the fact that Chinese military advisers are in Tanzania advising and training the Tanzanian military in technical matters. He fails to note that these advisers replaced British "military advisers" which, prior to Tanzania's independence controlled the meager military force permitted in the territory, and that after independence wanted to stay on to sabotage the creation of a genuinely African-controlled military machine.

Finally, Hayward writes: "It is considered virtually certain the Chinese also are helping anti-Portuguese FRELIMO ( FRONT for the Liberation of Mozambique) guerrilla activities against the increasingly stronger Mozambique by providing training and weapons."

It is inconceivable to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent and to U.S. diplomats and spies in Tanzania that Chinese assistance to Tanzania is without political, military and economic strings. But Tanzanians report that this is, in fact, the case. Apparently the Chinese understand that the best way to make a friend is to be a friend.

RHODESIAN TRIBE FIGHTS FORCED RELOCATION

The following article, reprinted from the British newspaper, the Manchester Guardian, tells the story of a unique resistance movement by the Tangwena tribe in Zimbabwe [Rhodesia] against the racist, apartheid policies of Ian Smith's White settler government. The Tangwena's people's refusal to move from their ancestral homeland is being fully supported by the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army [ZANLA] guerrillas through d\ervatives and direct intervention. Together, their overall liberation movement sweeping across Zimbabwe and all of southern Africa.

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - The defiant Tangwena tribe in Rhodesia's mountainous eastern border area has become a symbol of Black resistance to the White man's racial legislation. Police, troops and courts have been used to try to break the Tangwena spirit. The pressure has failed.

At issue are a few square miles of mountain near the territory of Mozambique. It is the Tangwena ancestral homeland, and it includes the tribal burial ground. By African tradition it belongs to grey-bearded Chief Rekayi and his people. By White law, it is designated as a European area in terms of the Land Tenure Act, and the Tangwenas can remain only as servants of a White man.

For both sides, important principles are at stake. The Tangwenas' is expressed simply by Chief Rekayi:

"We have to live here. The spirits of our ancestors are in these hills, and our chiefs are buried in the mountains. We will never leave these hills. It is our home and we would rather be killed than live elsewhere."

White Rhodesians feel no less strongly about the necessity of moving the tribe. The law says that the Tangwenas are simply squatters. Hundreds of thousands of Africans in other parts of Rhodesia have been moved from their homes to designated "Black" areas. If they weaken for the Tangwenas, then they believe they invite resistance from other Africans.

So, on at least six occasions since 1968, police and troops have been sent up the winding dust road to the Tangwena Kral, to arrest anyone they can catch, scatter the others, burn the village to the ground and destroy the crops. The Tangwenas no longer have cattle. These were seized by the authorities long ago and sold off at an auction. More than 100 of their children have been taken into Salisbury by the police to face the authorities and are being held in the capital - 90 miles from the mountains where their parents are hiding in caves and grass shelters.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
GULF FINDS MAJOR OIL FIELDS IN ANGOLA

(Cabinda, Angola) - The Gulf Oil Company has stumbled upon what is believed to be one of the biggest oil finds in recent years. The Observer of England has reported. The field lies on the west coast of Africa, in Cabinda, a part of the Portuguese colony of Angola.

The major problem Gulf is having in utilizing the oil find is that a popular movement for the liberation of Angola (MPLA) guerrillas are in Cabinda battling Portuguese troops. To get the oil out, Gulf has had to collaborate with the Portuguese in an attempt to rout the MPLA from Cabinda.

Gulf will not divulge the total size of the field, but oil industry sources believe it is very large. In fact, because of the size of the Cabinda find, President Nixon is reportedly not at all worried about the Arab oil boycott.

The only official recognition of the find appeared in Gulf's journal, Orange Disc, which reported that some of its wells pumping crude oil discovered off the coast of Cabinda are among the most prolific south of the Middle East. Gulf officials already refer to the find as the "new Kuwait." Other evidence of the find's huge dimensions is provided by the rush of oil companies bidding for neighboring concessions.

SMALL QUANTITIES

Gulf has for some years been shipping small quantities of oil from the Cabinda fields to the U.S. Officially, the company only admits to certain small findings; however, a map produced by Gulf and obtained by The Observer shows seven unadmitted fields, two of which are already engaged in production.

Gulf has been silent about the new finds in an apparent attempt to hide their importance, particularly from the MPLA. Secret Portuguese military maps that have reached The Observer reveal that the MPLA has been fighting the Portuguese with considerable success and the MPLA reportedly now possesses sophisticated Soviet SAM-7 surface-to-air missiles.

Serious doubts have arisen about whether a proposed Cabinda pipeline could be successfully built and defended from the activities of the MPLA. The guerrillas have recently stepped up their operations in Cabinda, and are now able to launch attacks within a short distance of the proposed pipeline.

Just this past October 24, the MPLA attacked the main Portuguese garrison of Mocioné, 10 miles inside Cabinda. After five days of fighting, the Portuguese had to bring in aircraft to evacuate their few surviving troops.

INTERVIEW WITH ZIMBABWE REVOLUTIONARY

(Part 2)

(San Francisco) - Last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER carried the first part of a two-part report of a press conference held here recently by M. Mudzi, External Affairs Secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU). Part II follows:

QUESTION: During the time of UDI (Unilateral Declaration of Independence) there was a great deal of discussion in this country about the notion of kith and kin; the British and Rhodesians were cousins or brothers. Do you feel that the White settlers and Rhodesia live no place else to go, that this is their home, that they have always been here (Rhodesia)?

This is a very persuasive argument in the international arena and served to create a great deal of international sympathy for what is considered the plight of the Rhodesians. Do you feel this type of international sympathy for what is considered the plight of the Rhodesians? Do you feel this type of international sympathy would amount to a type of compromise? Do you see that as a possibility and what does your Party feel about any kind of compromise settlement with the Rhodesian or Smith regime?

MUDZI: As far as my Party is concerned, I will say no. ZANU will not accept any compromise. As far as ZANU is concerned, it is fighting against the evils of the minority regime, the discriminatory laws they are imposing on us.

We have discovered that to say, "Those laws should be repealed," will not pay. The only thing is that we have to get people to come out and carry out a revolution that changes everything. After changing, after we regain our country, the settlers will have to accept the type of government we set up in Zimbabwe, which will involve socialism. If they accept this they would be allowed to stay.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
FIRST CUSTER COURTHOUSE CASE BEGINS

WE REMEMBER

1890 - 1973

WOUNDED KNEE

WOUNDED KNEE - RELATED

RUSSELL MEANS, DENNIS BANKS ACCUSED IN FBI SHOOTING

(Sioux Falls, So. Dakota) - The first case connected with the Custer courthouse demonstration is scheduled to begin this month. David Hill, the first to be tried of the 19 Custer defendants, is charged with assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill, riot where arson was committed and conspiracy to commit arson.

In Custer, on February 6, 1975, Native Americans protesting the failure of authorities to prosecute Whites responsible for the murder of an Indian activist were attacked by marshall. The Custer courthouse was burned down and many demonstrators were arrested.

This trial will be the first of any Wounded Knee-related cases to occur. A victory will provide the defense with the needed strength for winning the remaining Custer cases.

INTERVIEW WITH ZIMBABWE REVOLUTIONARY

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But, he or she who will not accept this surely is free to leave and we will provide them with the means to leave as fast as they can. We really believe that we must change the society and then when we have changed the society we shall be able to play our role on the international arena. Therefore, there won't be any compromises as far as ZANU is concerned.

We know that Ian Smith, the British government, the American government are manipulating to see that certain minor African parties try to strike a compromise settlement. But they cannot do that. Smith is only agreeing to talk with ANC because there is armed struggle going on. He thinks by so doing he'll fool the people of Zimbabwe into believing liberation in Zimbabwe will come through constitutional means. But we know this is not going to happen. If ANC feels this is the way things will come about it is living in a fool's paradise.

MUDZI: It is quite true. There are troops on the border and many have come from South Africa. About 10,000 South African troops are within Zimbabwe and others inside Mozambique. They were recently brought in because they found that we are very effective.

I feel the Tam-Zam railroad will have a great impact on the liberation struggle of the whole of southern Africa. It will be of great use to our struggle because Zambia is a land-locked country whose exports and imports used to go through Rhodesia.

When the railroad is finished Zambia will direct all its imports and exports through Tanzania. By so doing, it will be denying Rhodesia and South Africa foreign currency. This will weaken the position of the minority, racist regimes in southern Africa.

MUDZI: The response of those to whom I have spoken has been very favorable. But one waits to see the practical side of it. I would like to say, however, that even before my coming here, there were certain groups who were aware of our struggle and have been contributing, collecting clothing, medical supplies and other things like that. We were receiving them in small quantities, but after talking to these groups I have found that there are many who are interested. I hope they will be able to provide us with some funds, clothing, medical supplies and other things which are necessary for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

Besides, I think that people here have a duty to mobilize themselves and raise their consciousness about the war going on in my country by fighting against the imperialists here; weaken the imperialists here who are supporting the colonials in my country.

People here should demonstrate and make representations to their congressmen to see that the Byrd amendment (authorizing the import of chrome ore from Rhodesia) is repealed. I know it is in the process of coming before the House of Representatives. The sooner you are active on it the sooner the congressman will be able to follow the demands of the people.

The Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee filed a motion, calling for dismissal of all the cases on the grounds of conflict of interest in relationship to John Fitzgerald, a former co-counsel for the defense being hired by the Attorney General.

Fitzgerald was an attorney in the public defenders office in Rapid City, who offered help to the attorneys of the Wounded Knee Legal Defense Committee (WKLD/OC). He played an important part in the defense of the Custer cases; participating in trial strategy, developing pretrial motions and making suggestions based on his experience of law practice in South Dakota.

TRIAL COUNSEL

John Fitzgerald accepted the job as chief trial counsel for the South Dakota Attorney General's office, although he will not be the prosecutor for the Custer cases and has promised not to divulge any information of the defense.

In related WKLD/OC affairs, the government has charged Russell Means, Dennis Banks and others with the Wounded Knee shootings of an F.B.I. agent and U.S. marshall, although these two government officials are now admit, for the first time, they do not know who actually shot them. They do not claim that any of the defendants charged did do the shooting. Most evidence supports the conclusion that both officials were shot by federal agents or provocateurs outside the occupied Wounded Knee compound last spring.

M. MUDZI, External Affairs Secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU)
POPULAR RESISTANCE MOUNTS IN CHILE
PUBLIC PROTESTS OF FASCIST REGIME'S TERROR GROW

(Santiago, Chile) - Opposition to Chile's military regime is growing daily and new forms of resistance are emerging, reliable sources in Chile report. Despite the intense terror of the government, Chile's people are beginning to publicly discuss and protest against the oppression.

Forbidden, freshly painted slogans of protest are appearing on walls in Santiago, the country's capital. Women in the bus carry signs protesting high prices and low wages. Men in bars do not hide their belief that conditions were better under the former government of Salvador Allende.

FOREIGNERS

Chileans, approach foreigners and tell them about what they have experienced and what they think is going on. They ask them to make the truth known abroad. They protest despite that fact that a Chilean's life is in great danger if the police discover he has spoken against the regime. Non-cooperation is a type of widespread resistance. In the working class district of Santiago, the military couldn't find anyone willing to serve on the neighborhood council, a local governing body. In another instance a Christian Democrat professor refused to accept the post of Dean of the Faculty at a university.

Resistance ranges from spreading derogatory jokes about the military (of which there are many) to finding foreign embassies to act as a sanctuary for people in danger of being arrested, a daily occurrence. More active forms of resistance include underground organizing in the community and at work. A nationwide liberation movement is being organized. Regional links between radical political parties, broken by the regime's terror, are being reconstituted. Information is being gathered and communicated and resources are being created and channelled.

Urban guerrilla activity has increased in frequency and effectiveness. Rural guerrilla bases have been established in two southern mountain regions. The military has admitted not being able to capture the guerrilla's weapons.

There has also been a series of commando actions, the most spectacular of which was an attack on the Santiago residence of one of the military dictators, Torrijos Merino. The guerrillas shot their way into the house, but the admiral was not there. The commandos, amazingly, escaped with no losses.

Initially, the military junta had intended to recover some lost popularity by lifting the curfew for the holiday season. But, fearing massive attacks on military installations during the holidays, they have imposed a more severe curfew instead.

RESISTANCE

Among the organizations participating in the resistance is the Chilean Communist Party. Its strategy is to create alliances which will force an early return to civilian government. Negotiations between the Communists and the Christian Democrats (another political party active in the resistance) for the formation of a national front of all democratic forces continue.

The Christian Democrats' newspaper, El Presidio, has begun criticizing government policy and entering into political argument with major government newspapers, El Mercurio. Despite the military's attempts to destroy liberal radical organizations, the documents published by the Christian Democrats have become more outspoken in opposing the regime.

The visible discontent of the people is growing from all indications, both in the cities and in the countryside. The military's attempt to hold on to power in the face of popular resistance is failing.

THE BLACK PANTHER thanks the organization Non-intervention in Chile [JOINIC] for the information contained in the above article.

The Vietnamese people are organizing against the repression of the regime. They are now criticizing the military dictatorship in public.
POLICE GET NEW POWERS AS "WAR ON CRIME" GETS HOT

(Washington, D.C.) - Continuing to provide the legal underpinnings for this country's growing police state apparatus, the U.S. Supreme Court has recently granted policemen broad new powers in searching arrested persons.

In twin 6 to 3 rulings involving Florida and District of Columbia traffic violations, the court said that as long as the arrest itself is legal, police can "routinely search" the suspect's clothing and body, and the person can be prosecuted if evidence of another offense is discovered.

Justice William Rehnquist, writing the court's majority opinion, complained that the "pat-down" search would, in most cases be sufficient, the court felt it was wiser to give the police broader discretionary powers. He added "a search incident (along with) the arrest requires no additional justification", if the police had "probable cause" to make the arrest.

Rehnquist's written opinion also, in thinly veiled words, warned lower court judges to halt their inquiries into the circumstances of police searches. Instead, Rehnquist, one of the four conservative Nixon-appointees to high court, called for giving the police "complete discretion" on making their decision to search or not.

The task of giving the latest rash of police-supportive Supreme Court rulings a practical, on the - streets application, is being amply fulfilled by a new and little-known government agency, the Law Enforcement Assistance Agency (LEAA). THE BLACK PANTHER, via AP News Service for the information contained in the following article:

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President Nixon's "war on crime" is beginning to look more like a war every day. The 40,000 local police departments scattered throughout the country constitute its front lines and a little-known governmental agency, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) is fast becoming its central command post.

A creation of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1966, LEAA is the fastest growing agency in the U.S. government. Already it has doled out almost $2.5 billion to "improve" local law enforcement.

From computerized data banking of intelligence information to highly sophisticated surveillance equipment, LEAA is planting the seeds of local law enforcement tactics for the next decade. Its funding has already had a dramatic effect on U.S. industries.

Corporations which previously filled multi-million dollar Defense Department contracts are now entering the police technology business at a feverish pace. IBM, General Electric, Sylvania, Westinghouse, Motorola, RCA and Zenith are merely a few of the corporations which are involved in the lucrative business of making war on the criminal.

The market for law enforcement equipment is rising rapidly.

Helicopters are but one of a number of equipment snowballs started by LEAA seed grants. As of late 1971, 79 police departments in 28 states had a total of 173 helicopters in use. These craft are being equipped with radios, searchlights, combination public address and siren systems, as well as video tape cameras and night vision equipment.

LEAA has also spent $440,000 for a helicopter pilot training school in Alabama.

But LEAA seems to have no intention of directing this arsenal of advanced weaponry against organized crime. In fiscal year 1971, the research arm of LEAA expended a token 2.7% of their funds for planning and development of programs aimed at combating organized crime.

Likewise only 3% of LEAA "action grants" were designated in this area.

In California, for instance, while nine out of the ten LEAA categories saw their appropriations jump between 1970 and 1971, organized crime programs (already the smallest category) had a drop of almost $200,000 in their appropriations.

These funding allotments outline the strategic priorities of LEAA. As Richard Speigelman, a University of California criminologist, points out. "With President Nixon cutting out social programs right and left, with unemployment high and prices for food and rent skyrocketing, people are bound to turn to crime."

"CRIMINAL STREET"

It is this "criminal on the street" rather than organized crime which is the real focus of LEAA.

LEAA has used its discretionary funding powers to put a high priority on surveillance. The logic of these grants is that any project which promises to help prevent or fight crime is acceptable, whatever its implications for civil liberties.

An experimental surveillance program underway in Mt. Vernon, New York, is the product of a special $74,000 LEAA grant. The police in this suburb have installed GTE Sylvania-developed low-light-level television cameras above their city streets. The equipment can rotate on a 360-degree axis and display a man-sized object in extreme darkness from more than one half mile away.

LEAA is obviously pleased with the program because similar projects in San Jose, Tampa, New York, Hoboken and other cities have been initiated.

The local LEAA people in Indiana came up with another surveillance scheme. The proposed plan called for the hiring of "rural monitors" or "individuals who know their neighborhoods well." These monitors would report on potentially "dangerous situations" and suspicious characters.

Asking in an interview if this might not lead to a spy network, William Greenman, Indiana State Planning Director for LEAA responded, "That's what it could amount to... we might not be able to trust our neighbors after a while..."

LEAA is helping to foster a desire within local police departments to develop methods of storing and easily retrieving the increased amount of data they are accumulating. By 1975, LEAA's plans call for all the various state and local data banks to feed into a massive national file run by the FBI.

The data banks were initially intended for use by the various police agencies to attain instant access to information on suspects. But it seems that their use will not be nearly so limited. The Secret Service, IRS, the Bureau of Customs, U.S. attorneys, federally insured banks, hospitals and insurance companies are among the not so select few which will have access to the FBI's detailed files.

Using money as a lever, LEAA is slowly molding America's local police forces into something very closely resembling a sophisticated domestic military apparatus. Remarks an LEAA-sponsored study about this trend: "Only time will tell if citizens will object to a 'Big Brother' type atmosphere."
BARBEE
COMMENTS
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7
Professor Raines uses $26,000.00 annual income as the 'take-off point for making it in the U.S.' No wonder Black Americans were unimpressed with Watenberg and Scammons published findings.

A system which is so unequal that the top owns such a disproportionate amount of wealth and which is controlled by an even smaller group must be seen realistically. The poor are encouraged to survive in the hopes that they will thrive. The middle class looks down upon the poor and looks up at the top in the hope that they will be with the one percenters and winners.

Whether one opts for reform or revolution, a change must be brought about. The easiest solutions appear to be the hardest: Redistribution of the wealth of this country on the basis of need; regulations which will prevent individuals and corporations from hoarding wealth; abusing natural and manufactured resources, up-setting ecological balance, and committing inhuman acts toward minorities.

When the "middle class" wakes up sufficiently to realize that its true interest does not lie with America's 1% greedy, crass materialists, it may become more humane and sensitive to gross injustices meted out consistently to poor people. If they continue to sleep while the worldly wealthy burn and strip this country of its material and human resources, the poor will have to revolt and take their fair share of the goods and services for a just society. More hope lies in this direction, in my view.

FARMWORKERS ILLNESSES INCREASE
(Sacramento, Calif.) - State agricultural scientists in Sacramento report that the number of California farmworkers, mostly Mexican-American, suffering illnesses as a result of exposure to pesticides has increased 25 percent since 1971.

Prisoner struggles to obtain basic human rights are always met with repression.

WINDSOR PRISON GUARD DOPE RING EXPOSED
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At this meeting, the warden informed the prisoner representatives that, due to staff shortages (as of October 10, several guards had already offered their resignations), all privileges must be cut, effective immediately, without discussion.

To place this action in its proper perspective, one must realize that these privileges had already been reduced as a result of the July 8 riot.

The representatives of C Block left the meeting and organized among residents of C Block for a passive resistance strike. Said VPSC: "This strike is a peaceful means of expressing our outrage at what is an unreasonable move...The warden refuses to treat us as men, in return, we refuse to crawl for him..."

The morning of October 16, the Vermont State Police were on constant alert outside Windsor State Prison.

During the strike, a constitutent of the VPSC, it clarified their grievances and demands and clearly showed their dismay and outrage towards Windsor that went beyond the recently withheld privileges.

On Saturday, October 20, the Solidarity Committee sent a message to Governor Thomas Salmon of Vermont requesting that a citizens investigating panel enter the Windsor complex to review and investigate the grievances of the members of the VPSC. Governor Salmon's approval was never granted.

The following day, October 21, Woodmansee, LeBlanc, Allen and Clayley were hauled off to Windsor's Special Adjustment Unit (SAU) - the "hole". Unfortunately, due to the removal of these four prison inmate leaders, the strike in C Block ended prematurely.

As a aftermath to this strike and subsequent allegations made against the guards at Windsor Prison concerning a narcotics ring, an investigation by States Attorney Paul F. Hudson is now under way.

STATE'S ATTORNEY INVESTIGATES
Mr. Hudson has reserved comment at this time but it was confirmed, from a staff associate of the States Attorney that "Warden Moeykens did call for an investigation into the security at Windsor State Prison." One source has speculated that, "other pertinent information, taped conversations, of narcotic deals may have been given to a third party by the inmates before the shakeout on October 10th," which makes it possible that Mr. Hudson is now in search of the still outstanding evidence. A resident of C Block speculated: "The warden is covering-up at least four members of his staff that were involved in the narcotics ring, as they are still employed by Windsor Prison." If this is true, the remaining tapes will illustrate this to the public.

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Intercommunal Youth Institute
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WE ARE LAUNCHING A CAMPAIGN TO GAIN FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE STUDENTS AT THE INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH INSTITUTE THROUGH THE "EACH ONE TEACH ONE" TUITION CLUB.

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Write Us

THE BLACK PANTHER is your newspaper, so let us know what you think about the opinions 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.
BIRTHDAY GREETINGS,
COMRADE MAO TSE-TUNG
BORN: DECEMBER 26, 1893

On this tiny globe
A few flies dash themselves against the wall,
Humming without ceasing,
Sometimes shrilling,
Sometimes moaning.
Ants on the locust tree assume a great nation swagger
And mayflies lightly plot to topple the giant tree.
The west wind scatters leaves over Changan,
And the arrows are flying, twanging.

So many deeds cry out to be done,
And always urgently;
The world rolls on,
Time passes.
Ten thousand years are too long,
Seize the day, seize the hour!
The Four Seas are rising, clouds and waters raging,
The five Continents are rocking, wind and thunder roaring.
Away with all pests!
Our force is irresistible.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung
People's Republic of China

COMMONGROUND

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

But, at the end, the British Empire in a dialectical way served the emergence of new nations by first forcing them into subjugation and then tempering it with a kind of identity among members of the empire. If this showed them the way to rebellion and a new national identity. Similarly, I feel, this country may prove to have served the emergence of new communal images, based, in the last analysis, on what the immigrants came here for in the first place.

That is exactly what makes the identity of our Black citizens so central to the future of America and to that of a wider identity anywhere. For as America exports its dreams along with its goods, it must admit that it failed to share the same goods and the same dreams with those whom it forced to come here and whom it forced to serve in power.

Yet, as we said, nobody can really find his most adult identity by denying it to others, nor, for that matter, can those who were denied that identity find it by seeking another communal identity, unless it be one that transcends as well as embraces the old one.

So we will be interested in knowing what kind of world organization you foresee for your intercommunalism. What will be the smallest units and what the largest? And if I may end with a question which interests me right now the point that I go around like Diogenes with a flashlight, what kind of adult, what kind of mature citizen, do you visualize as the intercommunalist? I know that we have been so preoccupied with the sons who want to kill their fathers that we have failed to take a really good look at the fathers who, always again, sacrifice their sons, who cast gods into the images of superfathers so that they will sanction the sacrifices of the sons. Maybe the adult partaking in a world-wide identity will need neither a father-image nor a god figure in that compensatory sense, but only an ideal of maturity as the symbolic guarantor of a universal adulthood. This, too, we must discuss in historical perspective.

I talked a long time, but then so did you!

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

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3:30-5:30 3:30-5:30 3:30-5:30
5-7 yrs. 5-7 yrs. 5-7 yrs.
9-11 yrs. 9-11 yrs. 9-11 yrs.

Music Program: MON.-FRI.
1:00-3:00 1:00-3:00 1:00-3:00

Location: 6118 EAST 14TH STREET, OAKLAND, CALIF.
Sponsored by Educational Opportunities Corporation
For further information please call 582-5201

ZAIRE SOCCER TEAM WINS BIG

Zaire's World Cup soccer team, which beat Morocco, 3-0, to qualify for the finals in Munich next June, learned early last week that it had won more than just an entry in the final leg.

President Mobutu Sese Seko said each player would receive a car as a gift, a foreign holiday in the country of his choice and a loan to buy a house.

Jones [180 in inset] spearheaded the 33-7 victory of the East squad over the West last week in Candlestick Park here, in the 49th Annual East/West Football Classic.
CALIFORNIA ADULT AUTHORITY
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

However, with the practice of the indeterminate sentence, placing the total responsibility of parole in the hands of the Adult Authority, which is answerable to no state agency, the prison inmates have no hope. Tensions, antagonisms and violence are the natural result.

The Adult Authority, claiming to represent and speak for the community, is made up solely of former "law enforcement officers." The present head of the Authority is the former Deputy Chief of the Oakland Police Department. "These people don't represent the community," the prison inmates here insist. "They rather represent the most reactionary, bigoted, business establishment interests of the community, which is only a fraction of the total community."

When representatives of the communities from which the prison inmates come express their unanimous desire for the return of their incarcerated brothers and sisters, the Adult Authority ignores their request. Robert Weasly Wells, the Vacaville most striking example, David Hilliard, is another. Both have recently been again denied parole by the Adult Authority.

For years his peers in his community have demanded the parole of Robert Wells, for 46 years an inmate of California prisons for a minor infraction of the law that no one can now remember. The community has been ignored and Robert Wells has repeatedly been refused parole. "In what way does society gain by keeping a 67-year-old man in prison?" his colleagues at Vacaville ask.

David Hilliard, convicted of a crime he did not commit by a politically-influenced prosecutor, judge and jury, was for the third time refused parole by the Adult Authority, which alleges that David's release "would be a danger to the community." This despite the fact that petitions bearing 50,000 signatures from David's community and hundreds of letters from outstanding leaders in all walks of community life appealed to the Authority for his release on parole.

The California Adult Authority must be made answerable to the community, the Vacaville prison inmates insist. This is only possible when the members truly represent the community, rather than a minority segment of the community. A radical change in the composition of the Adult Authority and a review of Adult Authority decisions by a responsible and responsive agency of the people are the only real assurances that violence in California prisons will be reduced.

DALLAS CHAPTER
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

wholesale at greatly reduced costs. We will also organize collective Free Food programs for families and for children whenever needed.

"The problem of rats and roaches can be tackled by the system of rotating exterminating equipment. We will save the cost of paying exterminators by doing this ourselves. Tenants need unions to be able to deal with hostile landlords. We will help them with their complaints.

"Other programs we are implementing are: Tutoring Programs for Students, Escort Programs for our Senior Citizens, Assistance in Job Hunting, a Complaint Center for Police Brutality, Community Day Care Centers, Community Schools for High School Drop-outs or Expellees.

"This oppressive system makes it necessary for us to organize our own programs for survival."

The Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party is located at 4503 Metropolitan, Dallas, Texas. ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE.

ARAB-EUROPE OIL DEAL
(Beirut, Lebanon) - Britain and France were both reported to be negotiating deals with Saudi Arabia for huge amounts of oil. In exchange, the two countries will provide the oil-rich Middle Eastern country with modern weapons and industrial machinery.

BLACK WORLD FESTIVAL
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

The second category encompasses the traditional European art forms, such as classical music and ballet.

The third category recognizes the artistic value of many aspects of the everyday lives of Black people. Into this category falls "street culture," including the arts of hair braiding and rapping.

The last category anticipates Black people's ability to create their own art forms and only requires that any new forms or concepts presented be based on the African traditional forms and/or African-American traditional modes.

Financing for the regional and national festivals will be through a number of fund-raising activities. Although participants will have to make their own arrangements to exhibit at the regional festival, those selected to participate in the national and international festivals will have their expenses paid by the regional and national committees, respectively.

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PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL RESEARCH
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Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.
THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM
(Imagined)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM
(Imagined)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM
Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM
Provides children a free nourishing hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM
Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM
Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

DAVID HILLIARD
PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM
Provides free shoes made at the David Hilliard Free Shoe Factory to the people.

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM
Provides Legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM
Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM
Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER
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.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM
Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE
Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH INSTITUTE
Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS
Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Intercommunal Youth Institute.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT [S.A.F.E.] PROGRAM
Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community, banks on the first of each month.
GIVE OUR YOUTH A CHANCE!

The Community Learning Center, newly-opened at 618 E. 14th Street, Oakland, has begun a free music program for Black and oppressed youth of all ages. Under the direction of noted artist Charles Meffett, the program has already produced a fantastic 22-piece band, the Intercommunal Youth Band, as well as a Combo, Ensemble, Jazz Trio and Tiny Tots Rhythm Band. The Intercommunal Youth Band specializes in Big Band orchestral music. The Combo and Ensemble specialize in Rock 'n Roll and Jazz.

The children of this extremely successful program can continue their musical education only if the program receives enough funds to sustain its expenses. In order to raise these funds, the Intercommunal Youth Band, as well as the other Music Program groups (Combo, Ensemble and Jazz Trio), have made themselves available for bookings at parties, banquets, concerts and other social functions.

All proceeds from this self-reliant effort by our youth go to the Educational Opportunities Corporation, a non-profit group which sponsors the program. All donations are tax-deductable.

For information on booking any of the Bands, come to the Community Learning Center, 618 E. 14th Street, or call: (415) 562-5261 and ask for the Programs Department.