"WE WILL DISTRIBUT FOOD TO THE POOR..."
Editorial

TYRONE GUYTON

Why and how does a 14-year-old child get shot down by three, burly policemen? By being Black, by "acting suspiciously" (in the eyes of White racist policemen) to whom every poor, Black person is suspicious and by refusing to subject himself voluntarily to police humiliation, brutality and certain arrest.

Thus it was that a few weeks ago Tyrone Guyton was murdered in Oakland by three white Emeryville policemen. What possible excuse or reason is there why three policemen should shoot to death a 14-year-old child because, as they wrote in their report, he was "acting suspiciously" and ran?

Immediately after the shooting the policemen claimed that Tyrone had a gun and had fired at them. Witnesses insist that Tyrone had no gun, did not fire anything at the policemen and that the policemen stood over the prostrate body of the wounded Tyrone and pumped bullets into his back. No gun was found on the scene.

An enraged community acted swiftly to demand justice for the family of Tyrone Guyton. It forced the Alameda Grand Jury to reopen an already closed inquiry into the killing and is mounting a campaign for the indictment and prosecution of the three policemen.

The Guyton family is unknown, except to its immediate friends and associates. It does not have immediate access to the establishment media. Its members cannot afford to take leave of their daily occupations to devote themselves totally to securing some measure of compensation for their lost child. TV cameras and newspaper reporters are not hovering around their front door. No one is sending them welfare checks. And Tyrone Guyton is dead.

Every Black child in Oakland knows how Tyrone died. Isn't it a miracle that the 14-year-olds that live, Tyrone's friends and peers, and all the other Black children growing up in the ghettos of this country make it at all? Isn't it a miracle that they don't all end up paying luridly or raging fanatics? 

Letters to the Editor

Editor:

I want to wish Comrade Huey a very happy birthday in the spirit of revolution and solidarity. However, I do not wish him a happy birthday exclusively because of the romantic notions that people usually attach to birthdays.

Huey was born and grew up in times of great social turmoil and strife; a time when man's inhumanity to man was unprecedented in history. The Black Panther Party stands for that antagonistic contradiction to attack and someday conquer the forces that make men suffer.

Today, not based on bias, but objectively, the Black Panther Party is the greatest force in this country in educating the people against reactionary politics and reactionary intercommunism and is a burgeoning force for the struggle ahead.

All I ask of you is that you read this letter and consider it. Congratulations Huey, I hope you are in the same vein that Gide Davis and Malcolm X said, "Get down, no favor for the few of us," then the Black Panther Party is for you. To all the people of the Bay Area.

All Power to the People!

Frank M. Flann
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Editor:

I, too, read the article about Tom Watson, a 17-year-old Black student, and the anguish and pain that he and his family must have been through. I've also read the article about the 17-year-old Black student, and the anguish and pain that he and his family must have been through. I've read the article about the 17-year-old Black student, and the anguish and pain that he and his family must have been through. I've read the article about the 17-year-old Black student, and the anguish and pain that he and his family must have been through.

Sincerely,

Christine Anderson
Bayton, Kentucky

Comment

BARBEE ON JOB BIAS

Wisconsin Assemblyman Lloyd A. Barbee here comments on a subtle form of racial discrimination in employment which disproportionately affects Black people.

"A recent decision involving an employer's right to demand the arrest and conviction records of employees clearly demonstrates that discrimination need not take the form of Wallace guarding University doors in order to shut Blacks out of many positions which are open to Whites.

"A hearing examiner for Wisconsin's Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations found that requiring such information 'would appear to have a disparate impact upon Negroes and other minorities. What he was really saying is that our police have guaranteed Blacks a better chance to get arrested, and our courts have seen to it that, since our brothers and sisters don't have the money to buy their justice, they have more convictions.'

"This allows employers to exclude Blacks, not being Black, but, ostensibly, for having been arrested and/or convicted. The problem, of course, is not confined to this one area. One of the most flagrant abuses is pre-educational requirements which discriminate against the poor because they don't have the money to stay in school longer. Requiring a person to have a diploma is far different from asking for the ability to read and write. The second may be necessary for performing some jobs; the first is simply a means of discriminating against the poor who can't afford the luxury of formal school and, especially against Blacks and other minorities who are denied the opportunity to attend and learn at school even when they have the money.

"In cases of arrest and conviction records, the employer was ordered to demonstrate the information was clearly a business necessity (which, of course, it is not) and to stop discriminating.

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BOOK PARTY CELEBRATES "IN SEARCH OF COMMON GROUND"

(Oakland, Calif.) - More than 500 friends of Dr. Erik Erikson and Huey P. Newton joined the Harvard Professor and noted psychoanalyst and the leader of the Black Panther Party, in finding common ground last Sunday at a joyous celebration of the publication of their new book, In Search of Common Ground, at the Community Learning Center here in East Oakland.

The Community Learning Center provided a most appropriate setting for the reunion of Dr. Erikson and Huey Newton, whose earlier encounter, at Yale University and later at Huey's apartment in Oakland, were the settings for the two historic dialogues recorded in In Search of Common Ground.

A cheerful and friendly atmosphere characterized the afternoon affair during which the invited guests, representing a broad cross-section of the Bay Area community and beyond, mingled, talked with Dr. Erikson and Huey and had their copies of In Search of Common Ground autographed by the distinguished authors.

The guests included (in alphabetical order): Rob Anderson, President, Zen Center, Sausalito, Ca.; Beverly Axelrod, attorney; Father Eugene Boyle, community activist; Stewart Brand, author; Allen Brotsky, attorney; Oscar Brown, Jr., composer-entertainer; Catherine Byrne, reporter S.F. Chronicle; Carolyn Craven, KOED news reporter; Stan Dale, KGO radio; David Danahey, Village Voice, New York City; George Devos, anthropologist; Robert Dunlop, poet.

Also Nelson Fields, owner Jo-Nel's liquor store; Oakland; Tim Finley, S.F. Chronicle; Charles (Gary Newton's attorney; John Gerson, writer; Ilene Hancock, Berkeley City Councilwoman; Nathan Hare, publisher, Black Scholar; Fred Heistand, attorney; Pat Holt, L.A. Free Press; Karen Howze, S.F. Chronicle; Ying Kelly, Berkeley City Councilwoman; Barry Lubernow, Bureau Chief, Newsweek; Howard Moore, Jr., attorney; Elsa Peters Moreo, author; Father Carl Neil, St. Augustine Episcopal Church, Oakland.

Also, Young Park, President, No. Feralta Community College, Oakland; Richard Pryor, entertainer; Bert Schneider, Hollywood producer; Pay Sander, attorney; Ida Strickland, community activist; Mary Gay Thomas, aide to Congressman Ronald Dellums; John Wenner, editor and publisher of Rolling Stone and Cecil Williams, Pastor, Glide Memorial Methodist Church, S.F.

HUEY P. NEWTON: "THE VICTORY OF FRIENDSHIP"

To an inspired introduction by Donald Freed, Editor of the pioneering Citizens Research Investigation Committee of Los Angeles and longtime friend, in which Huey P. Newton was described as "the leader of the American revolution," and to a standing ovation of several minutes, Huey responded with these brief and profound words:

"First, I would like to thank everyone for coming. Once I was speaking before a group of people. They applauded me, and I was very disturbed afterwards because I heard this woman say, in a kindly way, 'Isn't it cute that he applauds himself?' So now always explain that I'm not applauding myself, I'm applauding you.

Later, I found that I should not have been disturbed because the woman was more right than wrong - that we're so much a part of each other until really we're one. So, I applaud myself as I applaud you.

"I would like for my very fine attorney, Charles Garry, to stand. Often, I've heard the question, what if a war were given and CONTINUED ON PAGE 14
"A MEETING ACROSS GEOGRAPHY AND TIME"

Donald Freed, editor of the Citizens Research and Investigation Committee and co-author with Mark Lane of the film script of the important movie Executive Action, was introduced to the book party audience by Ms. Elaine Brown as "a friend of the people." Don is a long-time friend of Huey P. Newton and coordinated the organization of the successful event. The text of Don's address follows:

"Thank you, Elaine. Comrades, Professor Erikson, Jean Erikson, Huey P. Newton, Richard Pryor, Charles R. Garry, Phillip Shapero and indeed all the people who have worked for today. It's been less than a decade, I suppose, that some of us have been together. But, in that decade, time has moved so fast; so many people have been involved and fallen; an entire new generation is before our eyes. Yet, the six or seven years have gone in an instant." But there are moments like this today. This is an echo of the moment when, in New Haven, Connecticut, at a court of power, Erik Erikson, certainly the world's greatest psychoanalyst, and Huey P. Newton, the leader of the American revolution, sat down across a table and engaged, not in a conversation but in a dialogue, under the sign of Albert Camus and Martin Buber. That is to say, they were willing to not just talk but to change.

"They were not, as Dostoevsky enjoyed one of his characters, they were not afraid of changing their thoughts. They never have been. That is reflected in this book, In Search of Common Ground.

"Then they met again in Oakland, sitting high up, plotting survival in the future, looking out over the ruins of Oakland as if they were God's spies.

"It is a unique meeting between two men across geography and time: two men through whom the 20th Century runs. The differences were nothing. Dialogue was everything. Dialogue was the natural extension of the dialectic, as this Center here today — these children, their curriculum...

"But Erik Erikson and his illustrious wife, the author Joan Erikson, came to the trial of Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins (in New Haven, Conn.) for the same reason that Huey P. Newton had come to New Haven. There was Charles R. Garry, the revolutionary lion of the courtroom who had interceded for Bobby and Erick, as he had for Huey before them and so many others, because he realized that behind them stood these young people in the generations yet to come —

ERIK ERIKSON: "A COMMON GROUND FOUND"

Dr. Erik Erikson, Professor Emeritus of Human Development at Harvard University was introduced to the overflow Book Party audience by his co-author and friend, Huey P. Newton. The text of Dr. Erikson's address follows:

"I really don't know what to say after this music and after these words. I am Huey P. Newton's co-author and I am very grateful for that. I want to talk about that for a moment.

"This is surely a creative party this afternoon, dedicated to a school and to a book. The book is called In Search of Common Ground. But, this afternoon seeing these young people and hearing them play, seeing all of you come here, using up some of your energy, I have more of a feeling of a common ground found, than one sought. So, my first thanks go to Ericka Huggins and Charles Moffett, who seems to be as good a dancer as he is a composer and director. They demonstrated to us this afternoon what this is really all about.

"I would like to say a few words about the book. I called the publisher, George Podway. I told him that we were having a Book Party. He said, "Yes I know." He sounded a little dry and was laughing. I asked, What's the matter? The book isn't going so well? He answered, Yes, but don't tell them — so I won't tell you. Then I asked, What shall I tell them? He said, You tell them that Huey and you did this for the sake of your education and that I was glad to print it. I think that's quite a publisher and I want to thank him.

"Usually Huey Newton and I are referred to as the authors, although this was really a record of a group conversation. Huey and I were simply the more notable participants in the discussion. The person who really made it possible, who organized it and edited the book, was my son, the Yale professor, Kai Erikson, who cannot be here this afternoon, but he sends his love, and we miss him here.

"And if I could offer a bit of a commercial, I would say that the book is worth reading for Kai's introduction, for his preface for he outlines quite unforgettable the very tense situation then prevailing in the country and then prevailing in New Haven, as Don Freed has so eloquently described to you. Ericka Huggins was there and we're all so glad to see her here.

"In trying to approach each other, we had to overcome all...

"DONALD FREED

...giving everything, spending everything, without vanity and without modesty.

"The intervention in New Haven went on to make history, as did the San Quentin victory which has just been won by a bald man who cannot be unrung — on a motion that was inspired in the worldwide defense of Huey P. Newton. They were all together there in the courtroom; Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins in chains.

"Later, Bobby Seale was to send shock waves through the political establishment together with Elaine Brown, his companion, his sister, artist and revolutionary — garnering upwards of forty percent of the vote with an enormous unregistered voting bloc and a non-voting bloc, but soon-to-be-voting bloc behind that.

"CHAINS

"You heard Ericka Huggins here today. Just two years ago they had been in chains in New Haven, as are these children and all of the children of the dispossessed; in chains even before they are born, born into chains, live and die in chains — unless there is an intervention.

"That is what this Center is, obviously; a direct attempt to intervene in what is otherwise the dead end, the statistical doomsday picture that we know, Eric Erikson's insights and Huey P. Newton's insights and the implementation of those insights, the convergence of theory and practice is here.

"We all know that when the children of the dispossessed in the normal and ordinary schools to which they are warehoused for a few years, draw pictures of their apartments or their homes, there is no sun shining in those pictures. When they draw pictures...

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BERKELEY NEIGHBORHOOD FAIR A SUCCESS

"HOW TO SURVIVE IN BERKELEY" THEME

(berkeley, Calif.) - Over 300 Berkeley residents attended a community get-together recently to meet with their neighbors and work to improve their lives. the theme of the Neighborhood Fair was, "How to Survive in Berkeley".

The fair, which was sponsored by the Berkeley Intercommunal Survival Committee to Combat Fascism and the North Berkeley BAFT (Bay Area Rapid Transit) Station Neighborhood Association held on Sunday, February 10, 1974, at the Franklin Elementary School. Thirty-nine organizations were represented at the fair, ranging in purpose from tenants' rights to voter registration.

Berkeley residents were also given a chance to meet with local elected officials and discuss city governmental policy. Ms. Loni Hancock, a white progressive Berkeley city council member was there and spoke to the assembled fair-goers on the importance of community groups and the development of community influence on city policy.

Berkeley artists set the festival in opulent beauty with their iron sculpture, pottery and other handcrafts, several demonstrating their skill to the people at the fair.

The success of the meeting has encouraged the two sponsor organizations to plan for future get-togethers to build community unity and work for the mutual survival of all people.

600 PACK LEARNING CENTER FOR JUSTICE FOR TYRONE GUYTON

(Oakland, Calif.) - As the auditorium at the Community Learning Center filled with the more than 600 people who attended last Saturday's Community Rally for Justice for Tyrone Guyton, and as the Intercommunal Youth Band played out the introductory number, Ms. Elaine Brown addressed the gathering. Quietly, in her own way of speaking for everyone, Ms. Brown summed up and set the tone for the entire two-hour affair:

"...I'd like to say one thing about the band that's here. These are young people from our community. Their lives are our everyday. They are our future. 

"It's very appropriate that they should be here today in this place, to a call for justice for another young brother, Tyrone Guyton. This is an example of what was taken away from our community when the life of one child was taken away.

"Think of all the growth and beauty that we can see here among us. We can see it right here among our children...It's an indication of the beauty and strength that we have and that is why it's so important that we fight for justice for Tyrone Guyton..."

Continued on page 22

VERNA GUYTON, sister of Tyrone Guyton addresses rally with her brother Jerry at her side.

B.P.P. ORGANIZES DALLAS COMMUNITY AGAINST POLICE BRUTALITY

(Dallas, Texas) - The newly organized Dallas Black Panther Party was launched by the Black Panther Party is launching a campaign to organize residents of the West Dallas Housing Projects against increased incidents of police harassment and brutality in the area.

In a meeting of more than 50 friends of Ms. Roberta King, aunt of 18-year-old Cal Ray Biggins, who was recently framed in a robbery-murder case, Brother Fred Bell, head of the Dallas Chapter of the Party, urged the West Dallas residents to document and denounce every complaint against the police department for evidence to support a drive for community control of police. Brother Bell explained that victims of police brutality and harassment cannot expect any protection from such failing complaints with the Dallas Police Internal Affairs Division.

Earlier that day the Dallas County Grand Jury had pronounced the indictment of Ms. King's nephew on charges of murdering an elderly couple in their store on January 2. Biggins was arrested four days later after a $25,000 reward was offered for information and an informant, who has already been paid, called the police and implicated him.

Ms. King maintains that her nephew, without benefit of counsel, thought he was signing a confession to a gas station robbery when he signed the murder confession. He was severely beaten by the police and she was not allowed to see him for several days following his arrest.

The Black Panther Party representatives at the meeting encouraged the West Dallas residents to remember in detail all they could about police officers who harass them and immediately report such incidents to the Party for their documentation. Brother Bell noted that most complaints the Party has received in Dallas have come from the West Dallas area. He stated that the Party already has a file of denoted complaints concerning police procedures in the arrest of Biggins.

B.W.

BRAHMAH L. MURAD, RANGER and CAL RAY BIGGINS got no help from the Dallas police.

encouraged the West Dallas residents to remember in detail all they could about police officers who harass them and immediately report such incidents to the Party for their documentation. Brother Bell noted that most complaints the Party has received in Dallas have come from the West Dallas area. He stated that the Party already has a file of denoted complaints concerning police procedures in the arrest of Biggins.

When the police arrived at the scene of the murder, they found the elderly couple dead in their store. The police, without benefit of a warrant, arrested Ms. King's nephew, Cal Ray Biggins, on charges of murdering the couple. Biggins was later released and has not been heard from since.

Continued on page 22
CONFERENCE FOCUSES ON BLACK MEDIA'S DEBT TO COMMUNITY

(Oakland, Calif.) - The accountability of the Black media to the Black community emerged as the theme of a Conference on the Mass Media's Role in the Black Liberation Struggle held last Friday at the Community Learning Center, 6118 E. 14th Street, Oakland. The conference was sponsored by the Black Student Union and the Journalism Department of North Oakland Community College in conjunction with the school's Community Service Department.

Following five stirring selections by the Intercommunal Youth Institute Band, under the direction of Brother Charles Moffett, the conference was introduced by Charles Aiken, head of the Journalism Department at North Oakland Community College. Brother Aiken commented on the need for good journalism programs in the schools of the country and the overall importance of the press. "All of us grow up ignorant because of the information we are getting," he said.

QUESTS

He then introduced the conference moderator, David DuBois, Editor-in-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER, and the distinguished guest speakers: Robert Allen, Associate Editor of The Black Scholar magazine and author of Black Awakening in Capitalist America; Elizabeth Johnson, news commentator for KDIA radio in Oakland; Reginald Major, writer for the Sun Reporter of San Francisco and author of A Panther Is A Black Cat; and Otis Hyde, well-known labor activist and retired trade unionist.

Brother Allen spoke on the history of the Black press and its role in the liberation struggle. He noted: "The history of the Black press can't be separated from the liberation struggle. The Black press was born out of the liberation struggle. Allen then listed three reasons for the establishment of the Black press (the first Black newspaper published in the U.S. was named Freedom's Journal, in 1827): (1) To expose and protest against racial discrimination and abuse; (2) To put forward youth programs and proposals for social change; and (3) To inform the Black community about activities and events of interest to Black people that are not reported by the White press.

The publication of The Chicago Defender in 1905, was an important turning point for the Black press," Allen said, "because it marked the introduction of sensationalism into Black newspapers for the purpose of increasing sales. He described The Chicago Defender as an example of the commercial Black press while such newspapers as THE BLACK PANTHER and Mohammed Speaks represent the crusading Black press. Allen explained that there is a serious conflict that must be resolved concerning the commercial interest of the Black press as opposed to its political interest.

Sister Johnson, speaking on the role of radio in the liberation struggle, declared that as a Black radio commentator her "pressing responsibility is to keep the Black community informed about the events that directly relate to our survival." She emphasized that she is more concerned about being "honest" in her reporting than it is about being "objective.

IMPORTANT

Commenting on the importance of radio, she noted the oral tradition of Black history and added, "Radio is far more capable of providing those things we need, and it's not top 10 music. However," she continued, "radio stations won't change unless the community demands it." As a reporter for White-owned and operated, but Black-oriented KDIA, Sister Johnson emphasized that Blacks must begin to move into top management positions at radio stations in order for change to come about.

Calling for the establishment of a strong national Black press, Brother Major, who was a writer for the now defunct African News, said the Black press failed to subscribe to the African News Service which sought to provide national news of importance to Black people. He added that the present trend is for Black papers to concentrate on local news. "The vigor of the Black press is dependent on the issues that come to it daily," Major said.

ATTACK

In a fiery attack against the general mass media, for being "anti-labor" and "anti-democratic", Brother Otis Hyde said: "We must mobilize the masses and change the media's interpretation of reality." While he said he believes the Black press is a "movements press," Brother Hyde attacked the press in general for being guided by "a corporate industrial profit motive" and the ideological institutions of this society.

Before the question-and-answer period, Brother DuBois commented on the media's role in the African liberation struggle, and noted: "The White media uses our ignorance of one another as a weapon. The audience, inspired by the excellent presentations of the four guest speakers, asked many questions of the speakers and offered suggestions for bringing pressure to bear on Black newspapers to be more responsive to serious needs of the Black community.

Each panel member expressed his/her willingness to serve as a journalist program person for the journalism programs of the various Bay Area community colleges. Brother Allen suggested the formation of a Student Coalition for Media Change-

BLACK HISTORY

FEBRUARY 18, 1663

The first formal protest against slavery in the Western Hemisphere was raised on February 18, 1663, at a monthly gathering of a Society of New Friends (Quakers) meeting in Germantown, Pennsylvania.

FEBRUARY 15, 1851

Rising life and limb on February 15, 1851, an anonymous Black abolitionist crashed into a Boston courtroom and rescued a captured "fugitive" slave from being sent back to his Southern owner.

FEBRUARY 23, 1868

The great Black scholar, writer, and editor, William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, founder of the N.A.A.C.P. and the first editor of its newsletter, Crisis, was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, on February 23, 1868.

FEBRUARY 20, 1895

Having led a remarkable life from slave to world statesman - totally devoted to securing full human rights for his people, Frederick Douglass, died in Anacostia Heights, Washington, D.C., on February 20, 1896, leaving an undeniable imprint on Black peoples' struggle and history in America.

FEBRUARY 21, 1895

The North Carolina legislature, dominated by Black Republicans and White Progressives, adjourned to mark the death of Frederick Douglass on February 21, 1895.

FEBRUARY 19-21, 1919

Marking the beginning of a new era in Black political organizing, the first Pan-African Congress, organized by W.E.B. Du Bois met at the Grand Hotel in Paris from February 19 to February 21, 1919. The Congress, one of five organized by Dr. Du Bois, was the first formal attempt to join the Black communities of the world as an organized political force.

FEBRUARY 21, 1965

Brother Malcolm X, the most dynamic, popular and effective Black leader since the time of Marcus Garvey, was assassinated at the Audubon Ballroom Harlem New York on February 21, 1965, while in the middle of a speech on the formation of his new organization, the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU).
L.E.A.A. ENDS FUNDING FOR "BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION"

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. government has drastically reduced funding for "behavioral modification" programs in U.S. prisons. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), a branch of the Justice Department, has banned any further fund allocations for programs which use drug experimentation, nerve research, sensory deprivation and psychosurgery.

Although the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's Director, Donald E. Santarelli, said that the ban was "effective immediately", the agency is not sure which of its hundreds of programs are involved with behavioral modification and will have to "work out", just which programs will have to be discontinued.

The ban also does not affect the hundreds of state and county-financed facilities that also use such programs in controlling prisoners, troublesome juveniles and alcoholics. The federal government will also continue to fund some of these experimental programs through other federal agencies such as the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW).

Al Bronstein, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union's National Prison Project, said in an interview with the New York Times that, "This is going to be one of the trends of the future. He told the Times that unless abuses in behavioral modification in law enforcement are stopped now there will soon be abuses involving hyperactive children and the elderly.

Several LEAA-funded programs already involve experimentation on "youthful offenders".

The LEAA is bowing to the people's demands that the inhuman treatment of captive prisoners in America be halted. In the words of Mr. Santarelli: "programs such as psychosurgery are "so fraught with peril'' that they are not "appropriate'' for LEAA aid. The agency head did not denounce the thought-control concepts involved in these projects nor did he preclude any future re-instatement of funding.

He said only that the agency does not have the "technical and professional skills'' needed to properly run the experiments.

The February 14 announcement is the latest and most important in a number of recent CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

WORKERS UNITE TO FIGHT HEALTH HAZARDS

Oakland, Calif. - Workers are invited to learn methods of combating unhealthy and unsafe work conditions at weekly classes sponsored by the Bay Area Committee on Occupational Safety and Health (BACOSH). The classes are every Monday at 8:00 p.m. in Printing Specialties Union Hall #1, 2267 Telegraph Avenue in Oakland.

An independent organization of rank-and-file union members, doctors, scientists and lawyers, BACOSH is interested in the eradication of health hazards against which present laws do not protect workers.

Three course sessions have already taken place. The fourth session, to be held February 25, will feature a slide presentation on the health and safety hazards that were at issue in the Shell Oil strike of last year. Participants in the strike will be on hand to discuss aspects of their ongoing struggle to improve conditions at Shell.

The fifth session, to be held on March 4, will discuss the ways in which stress, hypertension and alcoholism are caused by poor work environments. Factors such as speed-ups, compulsory overtime and racism will be considered.

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BLACK MARINES REBEL AGAINST MIDDLE EAST ALERT

(Aboard U.S.S. Iwo Jima, somewhere in the Mediterranean Sea) - Black Marines aboard the U.S.S. Iwo Jima stationed in the Mediterranean rebelled early last winter against the war footing on which the vessel was placed during the Middle East crisis. Officers blamed three Black men for inciting the rebellion. A letter to THE BLACK PANTHER from one of the brothers, Rodney J. Barlow, states that the three brothers were blamed because they had drafted a petition opposing U.S. participation in combat in the Middle East.

A sergeant, who observed the brothers explaining the petition to about 50 crewmen, alleged this discussion provoked the rebellions. However, Brother Barlow explains that on the contrary, they urged the other crew members not to engage in spontaneous rebellions because of the physical danger involved and the likely imprisonment that would result.

TRANSFERRED

On November 28, immediately following the rebellions, the three brothers were split up. Brother Barlow was transferred to the U.S.S. Raleigh; Donald "Duck" Hayes was transferred to the U.S.S. El Paso and Michael Martin remained on the U.S.S. Iwo Jima.

Shortly after the drafting of the petition, on October 28, Brother Barlow received in the mail some literature concerning the Middle East situation from the Defense Committee in Jacksonville, North Carolina. After hearing about the literature, the commanding officer claimed that material of a "communist nature" was being circulated aboard ship.

The "communist" literature was used as an excuse to institute a policy of opening incoming mail before it reached the addressee. Any mail having "Defense Committee" or "National Legal Defense Fund" addressed on it was not delivered to Brother Barlow.

Barlow later received word that five of eight letters he sent to the "Committee" never arrived. He also discovered that "about 12 men posing as officers aboard ship were actually intelligence personnel!" These "supersnoopers," as he called them, drew up a list of the activists on the vessel and sent the list to the Classified Files Unit in Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, the base from which the Iwo Jima originally set sail.

The petition's goal was to influence the commanding officers on the Iwo Jima "to use common sense in realizing that just because we were on the front lines, our guns didn't have to point towards the front against our struggling brothers in the Middle East." - "We want to expose the true nature of U.S. intervention in the Middle East!" Barlow wrote in his letter.

Barlow said the brothers are continuing to organize aboard their respective vessels. They have instituted political education classes and expressed a strong desire to visit the Black Panther Party in Oakland when their tour of duty is over in 1976.

"...ACROSS GEOGRAPHY AND TIME"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

...talks of their teachers and middle-class companions, they draw normal body images with the long and normal appearing arms.

"But, when they draw pictures of themselves, there are no arms, only mutant fingers or no arms at all. That's the body image that is the non-entity of the system and of history that is programmed into, against which this Center is intervening." It was never well understood that when Huey P. Newton talked about arms, he meant arms; the arms it takes to hold a law book, as he held one in one hand and a shotgun in the other at that dialectical moment when love and defense were acted out for the first time in recent American history.

"It takes arms to hold a scalpel. It takes arms to hold another human being. Of course it takes arms to hold a weapon and defend yourself. But arms stood for arms, for identity, for the ability to reach out, to hold, to give, to take, to grasp, to study, to learn and defend one's self. That was never clearly understood. But there is no reason now, and certainly In Search of Common Ground makes it clear in the dialogue between these two men.

BLACK HISTORY

"This is Black History week. But what is Black History? Is it what the concession at the Academy tells us it is, or is it something ongoing, right now and right here? I suggest to you that this is Black History, this and other schools that will come from this paradigm, this model. The word will spread, and that's the purpose — to spread the good news of the renaissance of the dammed in this Temple, in this religious setting, in the true sense of that word, having very little to do with theocracy and a great deal to do with human beings and human loyalties.

"This image and example will spread across this country if we can all involve ourselves in it. I think no one can resist involving themselves. We're not just talking about money. The booklets that were passed out have a form to fill out. There are people with skills who can help: lawyers, doctors, teachers of dance, drama and all the other fields. There is no discipline that is not needed here. Everyone can help.

"We have asked you to check your name when you signed in today if you would like to have a meeting in your home with some of your friends and have someone from the school come and just give this good news.

"In this crisis that we now live in, where every news commentator sounds like a town crier in Pompeii, it is time to give out the good news that we can tell, first in secret, then in groups, then in crowds and then across this country, that it can be done. It is

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14
U.S. IMPRISONS HAITIAN REFUGEES — THREATENS DEPORTATION

(San Francisco, Calif.) - "We, the Haitian people, enjoy the benefits of freedom in the United States of America, appeal to the human element in each and everyone of the American people to come to the aid of over four hundred of our Haitian brothers and sisters who are being held in captivity in Florida and Texas prisons."

Speaking at last week's demonstration in front of the U.S. Federal Building here, sponsored by the U.S. Committee for Justice for Latin American Political Prisoners, Ms. Marie-Jeanne, a Haitian national, laid to rest the myth of Haiti as a small version of paradise.

Instead, painting a picture of terror in the Caribbean propped up by U.S. business interests, Ms. Marie-Jeanne explained: "The present U.S. administration has stated that the reason for the imprisonment and threatened deportation of these Haitian brothers and sisters is dictated by the claim that "Haiti no longer has an oppressive form of government."

"Any intelligent human being who knows right from wrong cannot in his right mind accept that claim verbatim."

A New York Times article dated January 15, 1974, provides some background of the imprisoned Haitian's plight: "Thirty-eight Haitian refugees rescued from their foundering wooden boat in the Atlantic...left their homeland January 4...The Haitians said they were fleeing an increased campaign of terror under Jean-Claude Duvalier, who has taken over as chief of state since the death of his father."

The Times headline states: "38 Haitian Refugees Seized After Rescue in Atlantic."

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

KDIA radio and Brother Malcolm Kelley, chairperson for the Committee for Justice for Tyrone Guyton.

In addition: Ms. Sandy Turner, representing Calif. Assemblyman Ken Meade; Joel Tolbert, representing the East Lake School Parents Committee; Leo Gomaz, representing the Farah Strike Committee and Edith Austin, the popular newspaper columnist, were all introduced to the audience.

Verna Guyton, one of Tyrone Guyton's two sisters, spoke briefly to the crowded in place of her mother, Mrs. Mattie Shepherd, who was too overcome with emotion. Just prior to Ms. Guyton's message, Mrs. Shepherd stood up from her seat in the front of the theater and received an admiring standing ovation. She is, as Malcolm Kelly described her, "...a person who has moved me and others just by being beautiful."

"All in all, the rally displayed the far-reaching, broad-based support and concern that has emerged around the shooting death of 14-year-old Tyrone last November 1 by three White Emeryville policemen. With the Alameda County Grand Jury scheduled to re-open its investigation for a second time next week, a wave of anticipation swept the Saturday crowd as community pressure for an indictment of the policemen grows.

Libya Nationalizes U.S. Oil

(Tripoli, Libya) - Libyan President Mouammar Khadafi has nationalized the Libyan oil companies, charging that the oil-consuming nations' conference in Washington was "a provocative attempt aimed against oil - producing countries".

USLA, in its literature on the protest, comments that the Black community in Miami — where the protest against the deportation originated — pointed out the difference in the U.S. government's treatment of "Anti-Castro" Cubans, leaving the progressive Cuban island and Haitians fleeing Duvalier's "Tontons Macoute's", the hated secret police.

They ask that concerned Americans write: U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, c/o State Department, Washington, D.C., demanding asylum for the Haitian refugees.

JEAN-CLAUDE DUVALIER ["Little Papa Doc"], president of Haiti.

600 PACK RALLY FOR TYRONE GUYTON

Ms. MATTIE SHEPHERD, surrounded by some of her children, at the rally. In bottom picture, audience gives standing ovation to Inter-communal Youth Band. Refreshments were served. There was a closeness, a warm feeling which surrounded the group that was unmistakable. Again, Elaine Brown's words were woven their haunting effect.

"We want to see that justice is brought to bear for the murder of Tyrone Guyton. But, we also want to see that there is justice in our communities so there won't be any more 'Tyrone Guytons', so we won't have to come together on this issue, but we can come together just because we like to see one another, because we're in love with each other, because it's beautiful to be together..."
IN SEARCH OF COMMON GROUND
CONVERSATIONS WITH ERIK H. ERIKSON
AND HUEY P. NEWTON

In this week's selection from IN SEARCH OF COMMON GROUND, a dialogue between Black Panther Party leader Huey P. Newton and Dr. Erik H. Erikson, world famous psychoanalyst, Dr. Erikson concludes his in-depth discussion of "identity".

ERIKSON: I have indicated, and I will repeat this here, that the identities of future men will always combine a sense of uniqueness inherited from a number of past liberations — whether religious, cultural or political — and yet also a sense of universal community which must always again find ways of guarding itself against monopolizers and usurpers.

Well, that was quite a mouthful. But, Huey, could you accept such a psychological statement as a counterpart to your political one?

NEWTON: Yes. We say that we would like to express our own individuality in a collective consciousness. One of our chief drives is to free the man as we bring him into the human community.

ERIKSON: Then I should add that my immigration to America is now part of me — and while I would not want to overlook the possibility that we may see things differently as a result, I also feel strongly that without that development called the United States of America and, yes, even the technological imperialism that we deplore so much when it oversteps the limits of human comprehension and compassion — that without it we would not have been here talking as we do. That means that we have a common factor (maybe only because we must have a faith in survival) that each epipsychosis and each empire in some dialectical way added new elements to a more universal sense of humanity.

NEWTON: Yes, and I would take that further and say that without imperialism there would be no reactionary intercommunism; and without reactionary intercommunism there would be no revolutionary intercommunism; and so it follows that imperialism lays a foundation for world communism. It is necessary for imperialism to exist, even though we don't like it: that's the internal contradiction, you see. I would agree with that. I'm not happy about it, that is the dialectics of the situation.

ERIKSON: I came across that form of dialectics fifteen years ago when I wrote about young Martin Luther's identity crisis within the historical crisis of the Catholic empire. Incidentally, I heard recently that some young priests in Rome are reading the Italian translation of my Luther book now — enough to make the Pope publicly scoff at their claim of undergoing an identity crisis. But you cannot start an ecumenical movement without arousing identity conflicts and historical doubts which make these young priests hear the echo of that long-forgotten German voice; or, more probably, ecumenism would not emerge without the prior existence of such conflicts and doubts. All of this is on the way to overcoming such pseudospeciation as the Church of Rome, too, has indulged in.

Now I might mention that I recently reported, in a meeting where representatives of other fields did the same, on the possible connection between my particular life in these particular times and the fact that I was the person who first described and named the "identity crisis," a concept which immediately took. I think it is important to be aware of the reasons why some ideas prove importable and exportable. For example, I think that psychoanalysis was welcome in this country more than anywhere else because it promised to the self-made man a tool to remake in himself what he had brought along by dint of his origins. Psychoanalysis, for some, replaced lost orthodoxies.

At the same time, in a country to which the management of things and people was the highest endeavor, psychoanalysis seemed to promise more efficient self-management and, in fact, the mechanization of sexuality, aggression, and even love. The mechanistic terms used in psychoanalysis, for reasons going back into the scientific climate of the turn of the century, acquired an even more metallic sound here — terms like "defense mechanism" and "transference," for example. And the prominent use of the ancient term "ego" no doubt appealed to a wide consumerism because people took it by its American meaning. In this way, ideas emerge from and come to serve the material culture.

QUESTIONS: Mr. Erikson, yesterday you closed your talk with a quote from Marx — something to the effect that until there is a revolution no one can really become an adult. Now I would imagine that Marx was talking about the fact that various impingements of class and race and sex and so on prevent one from moving into real adulthood. They are part of his identity and affect him in ways he is not conscious of. Marx obviously thought that once a revolution takes place and wealth is redistributed, then these changes in the material world would result in similar change in the psychological world. But how do an individual's inner perceptions get influenced by his material surroundings? To what extent are basic human drives derived from material conditions and to what extent are they changed by material conditions? I guess I am really asking how the material dialectic and the psychological dialectic relate to one another.

ERIKSON: A good question. Yes, indeed, if I could only answer that one. All I can say right now is that the dialectics of the generational process mediates between the material and the psychological. This, at least, would give us some access to your question. But as to my quoting Marx, I only meant to indicate that he may have had something in mind analogous to this pseudospecies business.
B.P.P. MESSAGE TO HEARST FAMILY

"WE WILL DISTRIBUTE FOOD TO THE POOR...

SYMBIONETE LIBERATION ARMY DEMANDS REPRINTED

The Black Panther, Saturday, February 23, 1974

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We have heard it said that Mr. Hearst wants to save his daughter, we want to save all the children and people, in an effort to answer some of the basic needs of the people, we are asking for a symbolic gesture of good faith from this representative of the repressive state. Each person with one of the following cards is to be given $7.00 worth of meats, vegetables, and dairy products: all people with welfare cards, seniors' or pension cards, food stamp cards, disabled veteran cards, medical cards, parole or probation papers, and jail or jail release slip. So that all those with such cards have time, and will not be forced to stand waiting in long lines, the time for this distribution of the food must extend over a four-week period, beginning February 19th, on each Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday for four successive weeks, each person with one of the listed cards can go to a published store and pick up their food.

1. The stores where people can go are be clearly designated and published by leaflets of the community listed below, and they are to be within easy access to the people of those communities. There must be at least 5 stores as distribution points in each community; these distribution points should be major stores within the community, we suggest such stores as Safeway and Mayfair.

2. The meat, vegetables, and dairy products must be of top quality, and in ample supply during all store hours.

3. TO THE PEOPLE: If you are not receiving your food, all you have to do is voice your discontent in the streets, at bus stops, movie theaters, etc., and we will hear about it. Also anyone facing any interference from the police state in the way of their right to voice their discontent in the streets, at bus stops, movie theaters, etc., we will hear about it.

The people's army calls upon the communities such as Woodside College in East Palo Alto, Glide Memorial Church in San Francisco, and the National Welfare Rights Organization, United Farm Workers, AIM, Third World Women's Alliance, United Prisoner's Union, as well as the San Francisco Community Action Committee, the Black Panther Party, the Arab, and others to act as observers and coordinators to see to it that the aged and disabled receive their food and transportation to and from food distribution. (Note: This is not to be confused with the food distribution of S.L.A."

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The emblem of the Symbionese Liberation Army [S.L.A.]

We of the Symbionese Liberation Federation and the S.L.A. define ourselves by this name because we state that we are no longer willing to enter the society of all our people and children to murder, oppress and exploit us nor to use the law, the courts and the Constitution against the people. We have joined together under black and minority leadership in behalf of all our different races and people to build a better and new world for our children and people's future. We are a United Front and Federation Coalition of members from Black Power, Chicano, Women, Women, and Gay Liberation Movements.

Who have all come to see and understand that only if we both the oppressed, federate, and federate in its members will there be a future for our children and people. We of the People and not the ruling class will be the future of our world. We who have been working in the building of educational works and other institutions, of which each has been built in our name and we ask the representatives of our nations and groups to make a stronger defense against any external enemy to get together and take up the work at the jail in the forces of the Symbionese Liberation Army.

THE GOALS OF THE SYMBIONETE LIBERATION ARMY

1. To unite all oppressed people into a fighting force and to make a concerted, unified, and strong attack against the American system and all its institutions.

2. To establish a self-determination and the rights of our own nation, government, and communities to be the exclusive representatives of the people and all its institutions and to aid each nation in the building of educational works and other institutions and new world for our children and people's future. We are a United Front and Federation Coalition of members from Black Power, Chicano, Women, Women, and Gay Liberation Movements.

Who have all come to see and understand that only if we both the oppressed, federate, and federate in its members will there be a future for our children and people. We of the People and not the ruling class will be the future of our world. We who have been working in the building of educational works and other institutions, of which each has been built in our name and we ask the representatives of our nations and groups to make a stronger defense against any external enemy to get together and take up the work at the jail in the forces of the Symbionese Liberation Army.
WE WILL DISTRIBUTE FOOD TO THE POOR, TO THE OPPRESSED, TO THE DISENFRANCHISED...

SYMBOLIC LEADERSHIP, LIBERATION MOVEMENT, AND DEMANDS REPRINTED

CONTINUING FROM PAGE 1

KUCHINASHI: A LIBERATED DETERMINATION SELF-DEFENSE

Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Input

231 Week Street

El Toro, California

February 12, 1974

Dear Family,

First, let me say, as the leader of the Black Panther Party, that we have no relationship with and do not support the Symbolic Liberation Army.

The fact is, however, that Patridic Input is already captured by the Symbolic Liberation Army and in danger. In the past, we, the Black Panther Party, have attempted to help the U.S. government often enough to stop this. But we have failed. We now have no choice but to support the liberation of Patridic Input.

We will distribute food to the poor, to the oppressed, to the disenfranchised. We will do so because we must.

Sincerely,

 Huey P. Newton
Black Panther Party

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Surgical Conference in Palo Alto, Calif. in 1972

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Black Panther Party members distributing 10,000 free bags of groceries

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Each out of the S.L.A. TACTICAL SUPPORT UNIT is composed of citizens or other organizations and groups. Individuals. Under the guidance of the S.L.A. specifically compiled to follow the operational directives of the U.S. government, organization of political societies, it is often difficult to organize new political organizations. In such cases, they will not be in the political organizations and groups. Therefore, we will continue to struggle for the united people. The Black Panther Party remains committed to the principles of the nonviolent struggle for social change. Therefore, we will continue to struggle for the united people. The Black Panther Party remains committed to the principles of the nonviolent struggle for social change.

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The United States War Council, TOXIC MILITARY POLITICALLY UNPRINCIPLED

Our commitment to the revolutionary struggle for self-determination for all oppressed people and nations and the international revolutionary perspective is both and totally unstoppable. Therefore, any relationship the Revolutionary Army has with any organization or leadership is based on the active military-political movement to the liberation of the people.

1. To collectively develop a common strategy
2. To collectively develop the abilities of the people
3. To collectively develop the abilities of the people
4. To collectively develop the abilities of the people
5. To collectively develop the abilities of the people
6. To collectively develop the abilities of the people

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The Black Panther Party is dedicated to the struggle for freedom for the people, who justify deserve it, we are willing to help realize this confiscation.

Because we are familiar with mass distribution of free food, we, the Black Panther Party, are willing to take full responsibility for the distribution of food to the people in exchange for one life, the life of Patridic Input.

We will distribute food to the poor, to the oppressed, to the disenfranchised. We will do so because we must.

Sincerely,

 Huey P. Newton
Black Panther Party

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Each out of the S.L.A. TACTICAL SUPPORT UNIT is composed of citizens or other organizations and groups. Individuals. Under the guidance of the S.L.A. specifically compiled to follow the operational directives of the U.S. government, organization of political societies, it is often difficult to organize new political organizations. In such cases, they will not be in the political organizations and groups. Therefore, we will continue to struggle for the united people. The Black Panther Party remains committed to the principles of the nonviolent struggle for social change. Therefore, we will continue to struggle for the united people. The Black Panther Party remains committed to the principles of the nonviolent struggle for social change.

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This is our call, and we shall have it or die trying. The struggle against the establishment of the Free People is our reality, our struggle is the only struggle that will define us.

Sincerely,

 Huey P. Newton
Black Panther Party
BOOK PARTY
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Prior to gathering in the beautiful auditorium of the Learning Center, guests were treated to refreshments in the Center’s dining room and were conducted on tours of the Center’s facilities, including the classrooms of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, housed in the Center, the library, courtyard and preschool nursery.

Later, a packed auditorium was welcomed to the book party by Ms. Erica Huggins, Director of the Intercommunal Youth Institute and a founding member of the Black Panther Party. She told the assembly that the book party was being held at the Learning Center because it was the Institute under which we struggled for our goals and ideals set forth in *In Search of Common Ground*.

Her characteristic warm and intimate manner, Erica told the attentive audience about the Institute’s curriculum and activities, explaining some of the advanced educational concepts utilized at the Institute.

YOUTH BAND
A spectacular performance by the Intercommunal Youth Band, which followed Erica’s remarks, musically conveyed the message of the hopes and aspirations of our youth. This fantastics group of some twenty-five young people, ranging in age from six to fifteen, out of the heart of the East Oakland Black community, ignited an already receptive audience to near frenzy with their polished and intricate renditions of the “Theme From Love Story”, “Watermelon Man”, “Sonny” and Count Basie’s “Satin Doll”.

Elaine Brown, dynamic candidate for Oakland Councilwoman in last year’s city elections and community activist of long standing, stressed the significance of the assembly. She said: “We have really shown that we are in search of common ground to have all come together from so many different backgrounds and persuasions. We’ve come here around a basic issue — our humanity.”

Elaine then introduced Donald Freed, Chief Editor of the Citizens Research and Investigation Committee and co-author of the film script of the important movie *Executive Action*, testifying to his dedicated service in educating and working to unite the Black and White communities.

Don Freed’s stirring and inspired address was interrupted several times with bursts of applause from a deeply moved audience. In a voice filled with emotion, he reiterated the significance of the event and presented a broad prospective of its relationship to the realization of our common destiny. (See text of Don’s address on page 4.)

Don ended his remarks with a rousing introduction of Huey, whom he described as “one of the unquestioned geniuses of our time and our leader of the American revolution”, to which the audience responded with a sustained, standing ovation.

**TROPHY**
Huey spoke briefly introducing “...one of the finest persons I know...the victory that I received in the war at Yale...the trophy of Dr. Erik Erikson’s friendship, Dr. Erikson.” (See text of Huey’s remarks, page 3.)

To a hushed and expectant audience Dr. Erikson spoke with gentle, studied humility about his deep affection for Huey, the result of their joint effort at discovery. He acknowledged with appreciation all those who helped to make *In Search of Common Ground* possible, including his son, Kai Erikson, a Yale professor and the Yale students who participated. (See text of Dr. Erikson’s remarks on page 4.)

The formal program ended with an electrifying rendition of the “Theme From Shaft” by the Intercommunal Youth Band, sending the overflow crowd flowing out of the auditorium into the courtyard, hallways and dining room of the Community Learning Center, reluctant to end this overwhelmingly successful demonstration of the ability of a widely diversified community to come together on common ground in search of our common humanity.

HUEY P. NEWTON, seated next to Dr. ERIK ERIKSON, autographs book for young admirer.

Comedian RICHARD PRYOR talks with guest during book party.

DONALD FREED
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

being done. For those of you who were deeply moved, and I am sure that was almost everyone, there are envelopes in the program and buckets outside. Checks can be made out to the Center and cash can be given.

“But beyond that, the question is, who will give of themselves? Money is only one extension of energy. Time is another. These extensions of the body and the world, time and money and energy, are being asked for. I think that most of you will give, especially the time and the energy which I can assure you is as needed as the money.

“I hope you will take part, see these classrooms, this laboratory, this birthplace. Indeed, this entire Center is an act of birth, an act of creation. The Black Panther Party, I think, has changed history in this country for the third time in less than a decade with this Center. See these classrooms, talk to the teachers, see some of the children who are reading at age two-and-a-half and three.

“This is the final answer to the Jensenian word salad and the vicious racism being spread across this country, as the budgets are cut back in all our institutions in an attempt to segregate out the children of the dispossessed and let them go down the drain under some pseudo-state and stereotyped genetic theory that we thought had gone down in the flames of Buchenwald and Biafra. This Center is the answer to that. When you work for this Center, that’s the answer to that!”

Intercommunal Youth Band entertains guests in Learning Center auditorium.
S.F. DOCKERS REFUSE TO UNLOAD SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE

(San Francisco, Calif.) - More than 300 picketing representatives of unions and progressive organizations in the Bay Area chanting "U.S. Must Stop Supporting Racist Regimes", successfully prevented a load of South African asbestos and cashews from being unloaded here last week, forcing the pier from which the goods were scheduled to be unloaded to close for the day.

The Liberation Support Movement (LSM); the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), Local 2131; the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), Local 10; the Black Workers Organization (BWO); the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW/WSO), and other groups came together to protest U.S. trade with the racist regime of South Africa.

About 80 longshoremen, half of whom were Black, refused to cross the picket line and unload the Japanese ship, the Keoop, which is owned by the Dutch shipping company, Nedlloyd Lines. Nedlloyd is the only shipping company which carries goods between South Africa and San Francisco.

Fred Neufeld, a member of IBEW and LSM, told THE BLACK PANTHER: "We're here to protest U.S. trade with South Africa and trade with the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola. We're in solidarity with the liberation struggles in these two countries and in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Commenting on the impact of the pickets, Neufeld said: "We don't think the government will listen to what we're doing, but we want to draw the attention of all progressive people to what's happening between the U.S. and South Africa. We want to help mobilize all working class people to oppose trade with South Africa, and we want to spur the longshoremen on to do the most effective things they can to stop South African workers seek employment daily.

U.S. trade with all racist governments."

Earl Rose, a representative of BWO, explained the interest of longshoremen in U.S. trade with South Africa. "The Black Workers Organization is a coalition of a lot of groups protesting against the exploitation of Africans in Africa. African people are working for fifty cents an hour... They are being exploited by the Portuguese government. They're being bombed every day just like in Vietnam. That exploitation is something that has to be addressed..."

"The longshoremen support the struggles of the African people. We're not doing this for some moral reason. We see the relationship between the workers and exploitation and we feel that the conditions they're working under are intolerable. We're in solidarity with the brothers over in Africa."

Wishing to avoid a direct confrontation with the picketers, Nedlloyd Lines backed down on unloading the ship, and Pier 23 was closed for the day as the majority of the longshoremen went home.

The victory at Pier 23 was the first of its kind on the West Coast of the U.S. However, longshoremen have successfully prevented shiploads of goods from Zimbabwe and South Africa from being unloaded at ports in Philadelphia, Baton Rouge and Baltimore.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

ISRAELI OCCUPATION CITY

(Tel Aviv, Israel) - Israeli officials have announced that ground will be broken in March for a new Jewish city of 5,000 residents on the occupied Golan Heights of Syria.

Indian militant on guard duty at Wounded Knee last year was housed in a weather vane for the world, would endorse government by violence, threat and destruction of whether we would pursue progress through our imperfect system of democracy. AIM leaders are asking the United Nations and freedom-loving peoples of the world to question and oppose the inhuman oppression that Native Americans continue to suffer at Pine Ridge under the dictatorial BIA, as well as the other U.S. puppet governments in Indian reservations across the country.

AIM is also calling for the formation of an international coalition to aid Native Americans in obtaining the basic human rights they lost to those who invaded this land and systematically stole it from them.
AFRICAN DROUGHT WORSE THAN EVER

BRIEF RAIN SPELL OFFERS NO RELIEF TO DESERT STARVATION

(Niamey, Niger) - Inspite of a brief rainy spell, this year will be another hard one for Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Chad, with Senegal and Upper Volta only slightly better, writes Henry S. Hayward from Niamey, Niger, in the Christian Science Monitor.

"1974 will make this year (1973) seem like the year of the horn of plenty", one pessimistic official in Niamey told Hayward. With five months to go before they can plow, now and hope for rain again, farmers are already short of out of food and begging.

Meanwhile, in Ethiopia, the New York Times reports that famine has hit the northern part of Ethiopia very hard and that officials of the government and of foreign relief agencies estimate that at least 1.7 million people in the original famine area will have to be fed for much of 1974 to prevent renewed starvation.

It has become increasingly clear in the last few weeks that the famine is certain to take a heavy toll this year in eastern and southern Ethiopia, areas where the December harvest failed badly or where the livestock are dead or dying.

In the Sahel region of Central and West Africa, hardest hit by drought and famine, Western observers have put the numbers of lives lost from the famine as high as 600,000. "But nobody really knows. No reliable statistics exist", say the informants.

Belatedly, writes Hayward, a huge relief operation now is underway. "For the past 18 months, it can be described as intensive." The United States is described as being the largest contributor, having given more than twice all other donors combined.

The former colonial powers refuse to assume their measure of responsibility for the disaster facing the African peoples of the Sahel. The U.S. government is represented as terribly generous for its alleged $100 million contribution to date. And yet, little is remembered of the terrible toll on the African continent of the rape by Europeans of that continent, its people and its natural resources.

The seizing of untold hundreds of thousands of human beings by slavers; the catastrophic disruption of societies and traditional ways of life caused by the intrusion of the colonizer; the terrible slaughter of human life as a result of the seizing of empires — all forced movements of societies inland to escape the ravages, often onto lands and areas incapable of sustaining life.

Under colonial oppression nothing was done in massive areas of the portions of the continent the colonialists claimed to rule over. People were left to fend for themselves if they did not live in or near the administrative centers — the centers of exploitation of the gold, or diamonds, or other minerals — along the rivers used for transport, or in the port cities through which the natural resources were shipped to Europe.

These are some of the conditions that independent African countries have been left with, to greater or lesser degree, by the colonialist. These are the conditions that neo-colonialism hopes to exploit to maintain its hold over the economies of independent African countries. These are some of the massive problems facing the newly independent countries of Africa.

The countries of Europe and America, whose massive potential for material well-being depends in large measure on the robbery of the natural wealth of the African continent, can never return to Africa in material things what it stole from that continent in human lives. Aid and assistance at this time to help prevent further disaster resulting from the famine, is little enough recognition of shared responsibility.

With billions of dollars being spent on space exploration, surely neither peoples in Africa nor anywhere else on this globe should have to die from hunger.

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ATMORE PRISON INVESTIGATION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

Committee in Birmingham, writes in a letter to THE BLACK PANTHER: "If the shot killed George, why was he beaten so badly after he was already shot to death? And if the vicious beating occurred first, then why was it necessary to shoot him in the back?"

The news media reported that the attack on guards by George and other prisoners precipitated the ensuing rebellion. But the truth is that after George was assassinated, the prisoners moved to avenge his death. The assassination of Comrade George is what really precipitated the revolt...

"We of the African People's Survival Committee, support the righteous and courageous struggle of the prisoners to humanize the Alabama penal/plantation system", declares the letter.

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MADAGASCAR

Madagascar has joined with Australia and New Zealand in denouncing, a joint British - American agreement to build up military facilities on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. The island republic off the coast of southeast Africa asked that "all Indian Ocean territories be consolidated into a zone of peace". The island is British "owned". Last week Britain announced that an agreement had been reached with the U.S. for the expansion of military facilities on the island that lies between Africa and Australia.

UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations Special Committee of 24 on Decolonization met recently for the first time this year, with U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim declaring that its work had "never been more important". The Secretary-General said there was a major crisis in Africa, where the struggle against colonialism and apartheid had entered a new stage. "The surge towards national sovereignty and independence in Africa cannot and will not be checked!", Mr. Waldheim declared. Peace was seriously threatened in Africa, and the United Nations must grapple with that problem this year.

HOLLAND

A medical committee for Angola based in Amsterdam, Holland has gathered about 1.3 million pounds ($4 million) to three liberation movements, FREIMO of Mozambique, PAIGC of Guinea Bissau and MPLA of Angola. The committee has built a 72-bed hospital in Sisongo, Zambia, for the MPLA and opened a medical school at the hospital. A 20-bed hospital will be built at Ngambela on the border of Zambia and Angola and a third hospital is being built on the Tanzania/Mozambique border to aid FREIMO.

ANGOLA

The People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) reported that it has killed 23 Portuguese soldiers and virtually destroyed a military garrison at Micaone. MPLA lost two dead and eight injured the organization said.
U.S., ETHIOPIA HOLD SECRET TALKS ON AMERICAN MILITARY BASE

(Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) - While untold thousands die of starvation from famine in Ethiopia, high government officials of this feudal kingdom and the United States are holding secret talks about the future of the Kagnew military communications and intelligence base, located at Asmara.

The $80 million base accommodates more than 1,800 U.S. personnel and is a vital installation for U.S. surveillance of Africa, the Middle East and the USSR. It is also used as a NASA space tracking center, for naval communications and is essential to the worldwide U.S. communications network.

The French language magazine Afrique-Asie (January, 1974) writes that Kagnew Base is situated in a high altitude region, free from interference. Because of its ultra-sensitive interception equipment, it has aided not only the U.S., but also certain U.S. allies - Israel, South Africa and Portugal - in spying on African countries, the liberation movements of southern Africa and the Middle East.

Its role in the service of U.S. imperialism is widely known throughout Africa and acts as an obstacle to Emperor Halle Selassie's attempt to pose as an African leader concerned about the independence and the best interests of the continent. As a result, there is now speculation and rumor that the U.S. is considering abandoning Kagnew base.

ESPIONAGE

Over the years, writes Afrique-Asie, the importance of the Kagnew base has decreased. The U.S. can continue its espionage activities without Kagnew because of highly sophisticated satellite equipment and new bases acquired at Masirah and in other states of the Arab Gulf.

Also, it is common knowledge in Africa that the U.S. thinks that leaving Kagnew would be very advantageous for Halle Selassie. At the last meeting of the Organization of African Unity, Selassie came under heavy attack and criticism, led by the Libyan delegation, for his puppet role in the service of the United States. For the U.S., it is important that its best agent in Africa not be weakened, writes Afrique-Asie.

Moreover, the base is situated in Eritrea, a country over which Ethiopia claims sovereignty and holds by force of arms and brutal repression. The Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) has been engaged in armed struggle against U.S.-equipped and U.S.-trained Ethiopian troops since 1961. At the present time some two-thirds of the territory of Eritrea is under the control of the Eritrean Liberation Front, which has the support and participation of the surrounding urban laboring masses.

Afrique-Asie writes that the continuing successes of the ELF and the growing political and social unrest within Ethiopia compels Ethiopian officials to urge the continuation of Kagnew. The evolution of the various currents in Africa and the Middle East, as well as the intensification of the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle of the African and Arab peoples, leave the Selassie regime isolated and threatened.

Halle Selassie feels he needs all possible support from the U.S. in this critical period. And, by a calculated maneuver, Selassie has decided that the best guarantee of immediate American military support in case of serious insurrection would be to maintain as many American military and civilian personnel in Ethiopia as possible.

INCENTIVE

Toward this objective, as an incentive to encourage Americans to stay, Selassie has given 10,000 acres of land in the province of Bale (one of the most agitated regions) to American civilians; and they are taking it!

Even if the U.S. withdraws from Kagnew, there will be no rupture in the American neocolonial hold over Ethiopia, writes Afrique-Asie. Although there are other military bases and the U.S. maintains its total control over the country's armed forces - which it trains, equips and advises - the national U.S. intervention in recent years has been increasingly economic.

According to the New York Times, more than 200 American companies began activities in Ethiopia in 1968 alone. American companies control the rich mineral resources of the country; some operate under the cover of multi-national companies, with Japan, Israel or West Germany, in order to strengthen their influence over a vast sector of the Ethiopian economy.

Standard Oil of New Jersey and Mobil jointly share oil rights to coastal areas; the Ralph Pearson Co. has a tax-exempt, $45 million mining project in the Danakil desert; other projects include a $100 million potash mining operation. The U.S., together with other countries, totally controls the modern sector of agricultural plantations.

Imperialist control of the national economy is facilitated by means of legislation extremely favorable to foreign investment, for example, making foreign corporations tax exempt and the free flow of profits out of the country.

The Ethiopian regime is trying to link the importance of Kagnew base to the need to "struggle against communism in East Africa and in the south of the Arab world," in order to assure the "freedom" of the Red Sea and to guarantee the security of Israel.

Should the U.S. decide to withdraw from Kagnew, Ethiopia has made it known that it will need to receive massive quantities of weapons to protect the Red Sea and the northeast of Africa. It is understood that a request for more sophisticated weapons is currently being studied in the U.S. Defense Department.

(Nixon, WALLACE SHARE PLATFORM)

(Huntsville, Ala.) - President Nixon spoke on the same platform with Alabama Governor George Wallace at an "Honor America Day" ceremony held here earlier this week.

Huddled with his knees next to his chin, this little boy sits listless from undernourishment in a relief camp in drought-stricken Ethiopia.

The extent of the famine in this northeast African country has been husked up until recently by the Ethiopian government.

But now food is moving to the hardest hit northern provinces where the death rate from starvation is still 400 to 500 people a day.

A United Nations report estimates 50,000 to 100,000 people have already perished in the remote areas.
ENTERTAINMENT

"THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MISS JANE PITTMAN" DISTORTS BLACK HISTORY

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman, the recent two-hour million dollar CBS "made for television" movie about a fictional 110-year-old Black woman — whose life spans the Civil War to the civil rights movement of the 1960s — was billed as Black History par excellence. Instead, it proved to be a slick and shallow distortion of Black history because it by and large ignored Black people's historical resistance to White racist oppression.

Academy Award nominee Cicely Tyson is to be commended for her memorable portrayal of Jane Pittman, a character created by novelist Ernest Gaines. Despite the excellent dramatic quality of the movie, it failed to realistically deal with Black people's struggle for freedom.

In one of the movie's scenes a White bounty hunter's boss convinces the bounty hunter to kill Jane's "uppity" son, the young brother she escaped with at the beginning of the movie when his mother was killed by other White bounty hunters who made money from the capture of "runaway" slaves. This bounty hunter, who went fishing with Jane all the time, had a fond admiration for her but nevertheless was known as a racist, cold-blooded killer of Black people. When he and Jane were fishing, he told her that her son shouldn't be so "uppity." She asked him if he were going to kill her son, and he said, "Yes!"

A few scenes later, her son is on a country road in a wagon with another young brother when the bounty hunter suddenly comes out of the bush. He tells them to stop the wagon, and the companion of Jane's son tells the latter that they could jump the bounty hunter and choke him to death. The action which followed demonstrates the slick, shrewd, racism of the Xerox Corporation, the sponsor of the movie. Jane's son tells his friend to take the wagon and leave and let him face the bounty hunter. Then the bounty hunter points a gun at Jane's son and tells him to kneel on the ground. The young brother refuses and the angry killer shoots him, demanding that the brother crawl on the ground. The brother-still refuses, and he is shot again. This scene was undoubtedly meant to reflect the slave's willingness to accept death peacefully without any type of resistance.

All through her life Jane Pittman took the position of running away from confrontation with her oppressors. In the 1950s and 1960s, when she was an old, old woman, students were advocating and initiating nonviolent sit-ins in the South. The most dramatic, as well as the final, scene in the movie involved a segregated water fountain in the town where Jane lived. All the students who went to the fountain to attempt to get a drink of water were beaten and jailed. In this particular town, all the White people knew Jane. So she went to

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"GOLDEN STOOL":
A DRAMA OF AFRICAN UNITY

(Oakland, Calif.) - "Okomfo Anokye's 'Golden Stool'", which premiered on the West Coast last Friday, is a play about the achievement of unity by the Ashanti people of West Africa during the 17th century. Presented by the B & B Experimental Theater, the play's most striking features are brilliant African costuming and excellent drum and flute accompaniment.

Okomfo Anokye is a prophetic priest, who always gives correct advice about events ordained by the gods. After wailing and contorting in ceremonious, god possession, the priest saves the life of a prince, Osei Tu Tu who has almost been killed by a rival king for having an affair with his daughter.

Osei Tu Tu flees the rival kingdom, leaving behind his beloved princess and their child. When we see him 10 years later, he is ruling over his own kingdom and the two kingdoms are in a bitter war with each other. When the rivals are finally vanquished, the victorious King Osei Tu Tu encounters his former lover, now a captived slave girl. She vanquishly recounts the recent horrors of her life, which include the slaying of their son in battle. King Osei Tu Tu then begins to regret the bitter experiences of war and disunity, after which the former princess suddenly falls into his arms and they are reunited.

Okomfo Anokye, the priest then appears, appealing to the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

LANGSTON KNEW

a dream deferred
can grow teeth
and tails
and gnaw
like victorious rats
at a ghetto baby's
milk-stained mouth
at a mother's first born
first hope sprung
that weaves and bleeds
through the night
up two/three/four flights
to fall lost across the garbage
cans
to be visited by:
flies
frowns
the first there:
onlookers,
thrill seekers
and the curious
who simply never saw
a dream deferred

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A dancer performs in a scene from "The Golden Stool."
BLACK GOLFER CHARLES SIFFORD HONORED AFTER YEARS OF DISCRIMINATION

Brother Charles Sifford, the "Jackie Robinson of golf," will be honored next April 13 for his contributions to golfing and to Black Americans. The "Masters" jacket Brother Charles will receive will not be awarded by the White-dominated world of professional golfing but by the Cleveland Chapter of the National Negro Golf Association. The following article, reprinted from a Canadian journal, was written by Dr. Paul Hoch, Dr. Hoch, who is a professor of Sports Sociology at Montreal's Dawson College, is the author of Rip Off the Big Game, a study of racism in spectator sports and is a regular contributor to THE BLACK PANTHER.

The headline in the New York Daily News read, "Super Mex Faces His Biggest Challenge." They were talking about Lee Trevino, Chicano golfer and his prospects in the Masters Golf Tournament. "Super Mex," they call him. If they could find his clothes in the car.

In almost no other sport is the racism against Black people so intense as in golf. Until recently, most of those who play the game are Whites of relatively high socio-economic standing. The function of sports like golf for the elite is to provide them with activity which only they can indulge in. The only Blacks they care to see on the courses and country clubs are the caddies. Hence the Professional Golfers' Association's notorious former "Caucasian clause." Hence the complete exclusion of Black golfers from the Masters to this very day.

"I've forgotten about the Masters," says veteran Black golfer Charlie Sifford in a 1971 interview. "I just figure it's a tournament where the White man doesn't want the Black man to play." Until recently the only Black golfers could play in professional tournaments was through their own United Golfers' Association. The money wasn't good (the players used to call it the "peanut tour"). Most of the handful of Black golfers who compete today in integrated tournaments got their starts as caddies. Today there is still an incredible web of racist and financial barriers against Black golfers.

For example, to become a member of the PGA tour, a golfer must graduate a PGA school and have about $350 a week on hand. It comes out to a minimum of $18,000 per year or more, depending on whether the pro brings his family with him on the tour. Most players need sponsors to come up with this kind of bread.

And here is where the racist catch comes in. "Very few of the Black golfers on the tour have sponsors," says Lee Elder, one of the most successful Black golf pros. "I've been without a sponsor ever since I began playing the tour. This is the type of thing you run into being a Black professional."
CHARLES SIFFORD HONORED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

Another problem here, too, is advertising endorsements, for which White golfers like Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus, receive additional thousands of dollars.

Then there are the racist barriers at the private clubs. Most of the touring White pros play out of a country club. They have cushy jobs as club pros waiting for them when they retire. Not so the Black golfers. In fact, many of the Black golfers have been excluded from the same clubs where the PGA plays its tournaments.

"I was getting ready to qualify for the U.S. Open two years ago," says Lee Elder. "I skipped a tournament to go to one of the clubs in Washington to practice early and they refused me..."

And how many Black players do you see on the teams of universities that offer golf scholarships? Part of the reason may be that there still exists a network of "gentlemen's agreements" between the universities and the private country clubs. The deal is that the university gets to use the club facilities free and in return soft-pedals the recruitment of Black golfers for scholarships.

Once again, the sort of "gentlemen's agreements" that have made the Masters such a bastion of "Southern gentility" will be in full force. If you watch on TV when the announcer says that the Masters represents "the best in the American tradition," try not to laugh.

"COOL PAPA"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

roads and playground lots that made up the unforgettable and talented Negro Leagues, never batting less than .300. He once circled the bases in 12 seconds, an astonishing record.

"The year I stole 175 bases, Josh Gibson hit 72 home runs," Cool Papa, now retired from his St. Louis night watchman's job, recalls. This was at a time when the lily-White baseball world was building its myth of Babe Ruth's 60 home runs and was fondly remembering upon the memories of the "Georgia Peach," Ty Cobb.

"By the time the major leagues started letting us Black players in, most of us were too old to do anything," Brother Bell explains.

Still, in 1948, at age 43, "Cool Papa" scored from first on a bunt in an exhibition game against the Cleveland Indians.

"Cool Papa" Bell is the fifth player from the Negro Leagues elected to baseball's Hall of Fame by the recently established seven member Negro Baseball Selection Committee. Satchel Paige, Josh Gibson, Buck Leonard and Monte Irvin have already been enshrined in Cooperstown.

"GOLDEN STOOL"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

gods for a Golden Stool, a throne of symbolic unity upon which no man may sit. After it floats down from the sky, it is consecrated as a symbol of unity for the Ashanti people. King Osu TuTu, then pronounces a unified Black nation of "no war, no hate, peace and love."

The Black Panther Party and other dedicated organizations and individuals are working to build a world based on these ideals, precisely because such a society won't be ordained by the gods or fall from the sky as the play suggests it can. The dialogue, which sounds as through it is straight out of Greek mythology, adds to the mystic aura of the play.

"Okomfo Anokye's 'Golden Stool' will be performed on February 22 and 23 and March 1 and 2 at Kaiser Center Auditorium in Oakland."

S.F. DOCKERS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

In January, a group of predominantly Black longshoremen refused to unload a shipload of nickel at the Baltimore docks, forcing the ship to leave the port for Europe with the nickel cargo on board (See THE BLACK PANTHER, January 12, 1974.)

A resolution adopted by the ILWU at its 20th Annual Convention last May states, in part: "We can lend support to the oppressed African people fighting for freedom by demanding that the U.S. immediately terminate all trade relations with South Africa; apply strict economic sanctions against the country and insist that the U.S. refuse the use of all U.S. facilities to all South African planes and ships; end the sales of arms and ammunition; and the granting of military and economic aid to South Africa;..."

"AUTOBIOGRAPHY" DISTORTS HISTORY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

the water fountain and was allowed to get a drink of water without being brutalized. The moral of that scene is that if you are a good slave and live on the plantation where everyone knows you, then there's a great possibility that you can drink out of the water fountain.

The fact that the Xerox Corporation sponsored the show was ironic in itself. Xerox has many capitalistic interests in South Africa, and the company is stealing raw materials from the country and enslaving the people. Xerox is also supporting the Portuguese and all other reactionary governments who are trying to oppress the Black liberation struggle in southern Africa. Xerox is exploiting Black people on the one hand and trying on the other hand to get people to buy their product.

The movie was not totally realistic because it omitted the fact that there were many slave revolts going on in the South at the time of Jane's childhood. Blacks who laughed and smiled in the slavemaster's face afterwards went out into the woods and plotted their scheme for survival.

In two hours' time the movie moved all the way from the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 to the Civil Rights movement in 1963. The producers deliberately left out relevant activity that was taking place in the Black community during that time. The movie did an excellent job of playing on the emotions of its viewers but grossly distorted Black history. We must always be critical of Black films that are highly rated by Whites. Their interests, which are usually profit-making, aren't those of the Black community, which are survival and liberation.

Sister CICELY TYSON performs admirably in Miss Jane Pittman.

BARBEE ON JOB BIAS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

employees for their failure to provide such information. Even this decision is tenuous since it must be reviewed by the department's Commissioners, and this could then force a court challenge even if upheld.

"It is this kind of less obvious discrimination which must be ended. It is not hard to spot but hard to prove that this nation's makers and shakers don't practice fairness at the hiring level, thus robbing this country of billions of dollars worth of talent, goods and services. For these reasons, this discrimination in employment is all the more damaging in human terms. "Justice like freedom is a constant struggle.""

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MAR. 21: A RAISIN IN THE SUN
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APR. 4: SOMETHING OF VALUE
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APR. 18: THE LEARNING TREE
APR. 25: JACK JOHNSON

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L.E.A.A.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

court and surprising federal government renunciations of behavioral modification programs. The U.S. Bureau of Prisons has ended its Special Treatment and Rehabilitation Treatment (START) program in Springfield, Missouri. The Control Unit Treatment program in Marion, Illinois, is also being closed as a result of a court order following the suicide of one unit prison inmate.

However, many behavior modification programs, based on the Skinner "reward" theory and the Pavlov "drooling dog" experiments, are continuing and others will probably be implemented. Not only state prisons but even county jails distribute behavior - influencing drugs freely.

The U.S. Court of Appeals declared that an experimental project involving drugs used by the Iowa prison system is "cruel and unusual" punishment violating the Eighth Amendment constitutional rights of the system's prisoners. However, the court allowed the program to continue on a "voluntary" basis. The drug involved, given as a punishment, amphetamine makes its victims vomit uncontrollably for up to an hour.
kinds of conceptual problems and preconceived notions. We started in a rather stingy fashion. Huey at one time said, "I find it difficult to treat you as an adversary." And I, at another time, said "I find it difficult not to admire you". But soon the stinginess waned and gave way to real mutual enjoyment in just talking to each other. I also thank Herman Blake, who was there and Kai Erikson.

"What resulted then, if I could speak briefly of our critics, was what the New York Times captioned as 'a remarkably gentle confrontation', which to most reviewers meant a disappointingly gentle confrontation. We can understand that the student participants were a bit dismayed and stymied when they found their expectations betrayed.

"Reviewers expected Huey be aggressive and me psychoanalytic and the sparks would fly. In all the reviews I have seen, this is the most quoted sentence. The reviewer usually adds, 'The sparks didn't fly'. So, we didn't give them the show that they wanted. But, as the publisher said, it was for our mutual education. He is a New Englander and he, I think, understated the fact.

PASTS

"For in talking to each other, we found that wherever our pasts had been as different as any pasts could be, our futures very much depended on each other and what each of us with our respective experiences could tell each other. This is what the book is all about. This is what it is a record for — in search of that.

"Of course, the specific context by now is already dated to some extent. As a Los Angeles paper put it, 'These tapes should not have been released'; showing how quickly the way we think of our passing lives in the light of the very newest sensationalism. But that's why I'm so happy to be here. All the more must we keep track of that which is continuous in our life histories and in history."

I want to thank Huey, and his friends again for holding this book party here in this school, I certainly want to thank these young people here for giving us such an inspiring presentation, which none of us will ever forget. These children and these young people may never wish to read this book, but they will know of its many..."
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