EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

SURVIVAL PROGRAMS OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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Editorial

ONE WITH THE PEOPLE

Without lapsing into undue pride or irresponsible backslapping, it can truly be said that the Black Panther Party has had a profound impact upon the minds, hearts and souls of the American people, all the people, since its founding on October 15, 1966. Certainly, and without question, the many and varied Survival Programs organized and initiated by the Black Panther Party have met and serviced long-standing needs within the Black communities of this country which had for years remained unfulfilled.

Breakfast programs, based upon the first Free Breakfast Program for Schoolchildren begun by the Black Panther Party in January, 1968, are now firmly entrenched in public school systems across the country. This government’s neglect in regards to combating the medical disease known as Sickle Cell Anemia, 98 per cent of whose victims are Black, is now well-known.

The list is long to the specific organizing achievements of the Black Panther Party could go on and on. The Intercommunal Youth Institute, the Community Learning Center, the whirlwind 1973 People’s Campaign, this very newspaper...just to name a few.

Yet, perhaps the deepest influence that the Black Panther Party has had over the past eight long years lies in those areas that cannot be measured, tested, voter registrated, or even verbalized and talked about with significant success. That is the idea, the hope, the Example, (whatever one chooses to call that inexpressible phenomenon), that the Black Panther Party has come to mean to millions upon millions of Black and oppressed people.

"All Power To The People," "Right On," the concepts of survival and relating to one's community, have become part of the American vernacular, moving from individualized slogans into the common language we all share.

A daily recognition of the Black Panther Party’s influence upon the community, however, is neither sought for nor, indeed, required. Yet, the fact that it exists — that, many times without notice or conscious concern, Black people are moving forward with increased courage and dignity because of the Black Panther Party’s achievements — is irrefutable.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

"...we recognized that the rising consciousness of Black people was almost at the point of explosion. One must relate to the history of one’s community and to its future. Everything we had seemed our time had come...

— Huey P. Newton, "The Founding of the Black Panther Party," taken from his political autobiography, REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE.

Bursting forth from the streets of Oakland, California, on October 15, 1966, the emergence of the Black Panther Party into history’s floodlight marked the dawning of a new era, a revolutionary era, in the spiraling human rights movement. Led by a young man named Huey P. Newton and armed with lawbooks, shotguns and an unprecedented platform and program for survival, the Black Panther Party began to hatch ideas of freedom, dignity and self-defense into the consciousness of communities whose needs had long been neglected, and into the minds of people dispossessed and under attack. "ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE" the Black Panther Party proclaimed, and the winds of change seized upon this new proud message of hope and swept it across the land.

Long moments of struggle, sacrifice and death have passed since that day, eight years ago. The test of time has taken its terrible toll; yet, the Black Panther Party has survived it all. In those eight years, the die was cast, the foundations layed, roots sank deep into fertile soil. Children have been fed, prisons visited, old folks cared for, health needs met. The city of Oakland became a base of operations for the Black Panther Party’s People’s Campaign in 1973, an inspiring triumph in the conscious development of Black political power. And now, looming before us, another year of struggle, sure to be full of strife and pain, but also destined to bring our great human effort that much closer to victory’s shining hour.

COMMENT

"Hindsight on Attica Won't Wash"

The following stinging indictment against Nelson Rockefeller for the lies which he told the Senate Judiciary Committee two weeks ago concerning his involvement in the Attica Prison Massacre was written by Tom Wicker, the liberal editorial columnist for The New York Times. Mr. Wicker was asked by the rebellious inmates at Attica to participate in the observers’ committee which had been set up to mediate between the prisoners and the state authorities and therefore speaks from a first-hand knowledge.

Congress ought to explore thoroughly the qualifications and attitudes of any man who is to stand a heartbeat from the Presidency. But last week before the Senate Judiciary Committee, the response of Nelson Rockefeller to a question about the Attica prison rebellion raised serious questions about his memory, his veracity or both; the Committee only let the matter drop.

Mr. Rockefeller did concede, tacitly but for the first time, that as Governor of New York, he should not have permitted the armed attack on the prison on September 13, 1971. That attack resulted in the deaths of 39 guards and inmates and the wounding of more than 80 other men. Two days later, Mr. Rockefeller said the attackers — the New York State Police — had done a "superb job."

It may comfort the families of those 39 dead men that Mr. Rockefeller now believes it would have been better not to use firearms.

Mr. Rockefeller’s other testimony on Attica largely obfuscated or distorted what happened there, including his own role.

Mr. Rockefeller told the Senators that "by about the third or fourth day" of the rebellion, his Commissioner of Corrections, Russell G. Oswald, was "fearful of his life" and would not go back into the prison. The fact is, Mr. Oswald did not return to the prison after the second day, not because he was "fearful of his life" — he had gone courageous— CONTINUED ON PAGE 14.\n
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CHATTANOOGA
COMMUNITY
DEMANDS PROBE
OF BLACK MAN'S
MURDER

(Chattanooga, Tenn.) - The Black community demand for a citizens commission of inquiry to investigate the fatal shooting of a Black man by a White cop here is swelling in intensity.

Among the groups calling for dismissal of the police officer pending an investigation is the Chattanooga Branch of the Black Panther Party.

The local NAACP published a statement which demands an "end to the open season for murder of Blacks," and the Unity Group, a progressive organization working for the survival of Black and poor people in Chattano-ooa, issued a demand for a "full and complete disclosure to the community of the facts," surrounding the murder.

Brother Allen Jerome Brown, 21, was shot dead on August 12 by Officer Ronald Conner, who claimed he saw the Black man fleeing from the scene of an attempted burglary. Conner alleged that Brother Brown shot him, but no gun was found on Brother Brown and the only evidence of shooting was turned up was that done by the policeman. A so-called investi- gation by the police department exonerated Conner.

The Chattanooga Branch of the Black Panther Party demanded that Conner be charged with murder, unless a commission comprised of eight representatives of the Black community and two representatives of the police found the charge unjustified.

Chattanooga Mayor Walker and the members of the City Commission have rejected this demand and consider the murder investigation closed. The people of the community are outraged at this gross injustice of the city power structure, however, and are circulating petitions which demand a reopening of the investiga-tion.

The local NAACP newsletter, The Defender, printed the following statement in the wake of the murder:

"The Executive Committee of the Branch (NAACP) has launched an all out effort which is continued on page 10.

B.P.P. MEMBER RELEASED
FROM HOUSTON JAIL
JAMES AARON FALSELY CONVICTED FOR ASSAULT ON POLICE OFFICER

(Houston, Texas) - James Aaron, a member of the Houston Chapter of the Black Panther Party and well-known community activist here, has been released from the Harris County Rehabili-tation Center after being incarcerated there for almost two years. Brother James was falsely convicted of assault on a police officer with a deadly weapon in July, 1970.

Prior to his conviction, the Houston power structure had calculated ways to railroad James Aaron to jail in an attempt to destroy the Houston Chapter of the Black Panther Party. This became clear in Brother James' trial, which ended September 22, 1971, with an all-White jury deliberating only eight minutes before returning a verdict of guilty.

Although Aaron had no previous arrest record, the jury gave him the maximum sentence, a $10,000 fine and two years in prison. His conviction was appealed to the State Supreme Court, and two days after his appeal was filed, he was released on appeal bond.

While James' trial was in progress, Louie Welch, then Mayor of Houston, in an effort to sway community sentiment against the Party, remarked at a press conference that he was determined to "get rid of" members of the Black Panther Party. The statement was loudly trumpeted in the local press, which carried the headline: "All Revolutionaries Here Warned."

Attempting to bring a final halt to the Black Panther Party's organizing efforts in Houston, the police, for the first week of June, 1971, raided the Party head-quarters.

James Aaron, who was out on jail on appeal bond, was not in the office at the time the police raid began, but he arrived shortly thereafter. Upon entering the office, he was promptly arrested.

James and two other Party members, Vernon Benton and Claude Frost, were charged with possession of stolen weapons, burglary, and felony theft. However, the police found their charges so difficult to substantiate that most were dropped and only one charge remained — possession of stolen weapons. All three were tried, convicted and sentenced to 10 years probation.

During the trial, the defense produced evidence showing the connection between the police raid and an agent provocateur, who planted weapons in the Party headquarters. James' appeal bond was revoked, however, following the trial and in December, 1972, he began serving the original two-year sentence in the county jail.

Trying to end James' successful organizing of inmates inside the jail, authorities transferred him to the Harris County Rehabilitation Center where he was placed in isolation. There he was falsely charged with assault in an

FREE BOOK PROGRAM FOR PRISONERS

(New York, N.Y.) - Seize the Time Bookstore here has implemented a Free Books for Prisoners Program to meet the mounting needs of inmates for relevant reading material.

Book requests from interested inmates should contain his or her name, address and any information necessary to insure receipt of the books.

The program is sustained by community donations, which cover the cost of the books and their mailing. Donations to support this program should be sent to:

Seize the Time Bookstore
2545 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10025

FALLEN COMRADE

WELTON ARMSTEAD
Assassinated
October 15, 1968

Welton Armstead, a member of the Seattle Chapter of the Black Panther Party, was only 17 years old when the Seattle police took his life. Known as "Butch," to his close friends, Brother Welton was shot down in the backyard of a neighbor as he tried to escape a police manhunt. The police had no warrant or cause to arrest or chase him. The fact that Welton Armstead was a well-known member of the Black Panther Party and a threat to the Seattle power structure caused his death. Long live the spirit of Welton Armstead! Long live the spirit of the People's Struggle!!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14
YOUTH INSTITUTE

STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND PARENTS BUILD BEAUTIFUL SCHOOL

(Oakland, Calif.) - The atmosphere of most U.S. public schools does not inspire teachers to teach or students to learn, let alone encourage them or parents to take an interest in the beautification and improvement of their schools.

Just the opposite is true at East Oakland's model school for Black and poor youth, the Intercommunal Youth Institute, where students, staff and parents actively work together to create the most comfortable and attractive learning environment possible.

When you walk into the Institute, you are immediately struck by its cleanliness and brightness, qualities rarely found in public schools. Students, staff and parents take great pride in the school and work daily to keep it clean and neat.

Prior to the opening of the 1974 school year on September 23, the staff and several of the parents painted the classrooms and offices in bright colors and placed stylish carpeting on the floors.

The parents and teachers did not arbitrarily paint the class-

rooms. Each one (Groups 1 through 7) is a reflection of the divergent interests of the children demonstrated in the wide array of colors, decorations and designs. Artistic schemes range from displays of African culture to the scientific, geometrical vein.

The children themselves painted the walls in the main corridor on the first floor of the Institute.

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SEATTLE CHAPTER OPENS THIRD FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

(Seattle, Washington) - The Washington State Chapter of the Black Panther Party recently announced the opening of its third Free Breakfast Program for schoolchildren here. The new Breakfast Program, in the High Point community, is located at 3204 S.W. Holly Street.

Just prior to the opening of the new program, someone broke into the facilities which house the Chapter's two other Breakfast Programs. On the weekend of September 15, the Atlantic Street facility (2103 Atlantic St.) was broken into and the program's tables and furniture destroyed and the facility ransacked.

On the same weekend, the Breakfast Program facility in Holly Park (6809 32nd Ave., S.), located in a large housing project, was burglarized. Food was stolen, eggs thrown on the walls and partially cooked food left on the kitchen stove.

Despite these attempts at sabotage, all three Breakfast Programs opened at 7:30 a.m. as scheduled that Monday morning, serving hot, nutritious meals our children deserve. All three Survival Programs combined now feed 1,000 children each week.

THE CREATIVE YOUTH" Untill We're Free"

A powerful, yet tender and moving album by Denise Brooklyn. The ironic style of the album scores victories against the quality of life for Black Americans. Listeners will find themselves captivated on a flow of poetic content topped with its beauty. There has been no "Until We're Free" you will understand by Denise Brooklyn. The consuming talent a total destruction and a future commitment are combined to make this the premiere Young American album ever released.

To purchase this album, send $4.50 cash or money order to: Central Distribution, 8901 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621. Also available at major record stores near you.

October 8, 1775

On October 8, 1775, the Council of General Officers resolved to bar slaves and free Black colonials from the American Army during the Revolutionary War.

October 7, 1800

Thirty-eight days after a sudden rainstorm forced the suspension of the attack on Richmond, Virginia, by Gabriel Prosser and an estimated army of 1,000 slaves, Prosser and 15 of his co-conspirators were hanged on October 7, 1800. Two hundred slaves had betrayed the attack before it could be reassembled.

October 11, 1939

In order to gain a necessary advantage in the courts, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund was incorporated as a separate organization on October 11, 1939.

October 12, 1970

Ominously commenting that there had been a "major breakdown" in the enforcement of legal mandates forbidding racial discrimination, the findings of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights were released on October 12, 1970. Announcing the findings, the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, the Commission's chairman and president of the University of Notre Dame, charged that "the credibility of the government's total civil rights effort has been seriously undermined." He added that "unless we get serious about this, the country is on a collision course."

October 11, 1972

Reacting to excess brutality and extremely oppressive conditions, the predominantly Black inmates at the District of Columbia Jail in Washington overpowered their guards and seized 10 hostages on October 11, 1972. The hostages were later released after being warned upon the immediate hearing of the inmates' problems by U.S. District Court Judge Albert Bryan. Bryan ordered the District to provide every inmate involved in the rebellion with an attorney, that a psychiatrist be made available, and that no reprisals be taken.
SON OF MAN TEMPLE SINGERS BENEFIT

BAY AREA CHOIRS STAGE SWINGING GOSPEL BENEFIT

(Oakland, Calif.) - Music lovers, gospel music lovers in particular, had a rare treat when three popular Bay Area choirs put on a dynamite fund-raising benefit concert on Friday, October 5, at East Oakland's Community Learning Center, 6118 E. 14th Street.

Sponsored by the Son of Man Temple Singers, a fast-rising, popular rock-gospel choir in the Bay Area, the evening's entertainment consisted of the Temple Singers, the Sacramento Community Gospel Choir and Helen Stevens and the Voices of Christ, of Oakland. As Brother Charles Brunson, host for the evening, summed up so well at the end of the program, "If you don't feel good now, then you've got something missing."

The talented, versatileSon of Man Temple Singers started the evening off with a stirring rendition of a gospel favorite, "If You Just Hold Up 'Til Tomorrow." Smartly dressed in black robes worn by the men and pink, green and blue floor-length dresses worn by the women, the Singers got the audience clapping and rocking with a soulful version of "My Imagination," which featured the mellow voices of Brothers Charles Jackson, Henry Smith, Clark Bailey, James Mott (director of the Singers), and Sister Lontoria Shephard. The Singers concluded their portion of the program with the popular "The World Is A Ghetto."

Next, the enthusiastic audience was thrilled by the superbly blended voices of the Sacramento Community Gospel Choir, directed by Brother Clarence Eggleton, who is also the choir's pianist. Attired in attractive blue robes, the Sacramento Community Gospel Choir sang moving and spirited versions of "We Have Entered The House of the Lord"; "I've Got To Give An Account of My Deeds"; "We've Got To Live For Jesus," featuring the dynamic voice of Brother James Franklin; "Let Jesus Fix It For You," with Sister Yvonne Kennedy singing the solo that repeatedly brought the audience to its feet cheering: "We Need Jesus," featuring Sister Valetta Carter, "By The Time I Get To Heaven," featuring Sister Alda Humphrey; and "Lord, Help Me To Hold Out," featuring Brother Alvin Bryant, the assistant choir director.

Already almost saturated with gospel music at its best, the cup of goodness overflowed with the appearance of Sister Helen Stevens (choir leader) and the Voices of Christ. In their stunning orange and black robes the Voices performed such songs as "Save Me, Lord"; "Pray On, My Child" and "I Feel the Spirit Move Me," featuring the soulful voice of Sister Sherline Hall; "Make Me An Example," featuring Brother Eugene Galloway, and "Great Is Thy Faithfulness," featuring Sister Fran Harding, in an arrangement that had the entire audience standing, rocking and "amen-ing."

The enjoyable evening was concluded by a tasty dinner of spaghetti and French bread served in the Learning Center's cafeteria. All funds raised will go toward the numerous educational, cultural and social programs of the Community Learning Center, which also houses the Son of Man Temple's Celebration Services every Sunday at 4 p.m. in its spacious auditorium as well as providing a home for the Intercommunal Youth Institute, Oakland's model school for Black and poor youth.

CHARLENE DAIGRE AND HOME GROWN AT SON OF MAN TEMPLE

(Oakland, Calif.) - Sister CHARLENE DAIGRE, representing the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) Black Caucus, highlighted last Sunday's Son of Man Temple service with an informative talk on the group's efforts to get more Blacks into positions with BART. She also described the Caucus' hard and continuing struggle to become an effective bargaining agent on behalf of BART's exploited Black workers.

The entertainment portion of the service was marked by the exciting song "HOME GROWN," a Oakland group. Home Grown rocked the Temple audience with renditions of "It's A Family Affair," "Can You Handle It?" and "Party," an original composition.
LEAVENWORTH BROTHERS FOUND GUILTY

(Wichita, Kansas) - In a blatant example of "blind justice," an all-White jury in U.S. District Court here has found four Black Leavenworth Brothers guilty on numerous charges arising out of the July 31, 1973, inmate rebellion at the U.S. Penitentiary in Leavenworth.

Concluding five days of deliberation on September 24, the jury found Brothers Odell Bennett, Jessie Lee Evans, Alf Hill, Jr., and Alfred Jasper guilty of inciting to riot, assault with intent to murder and assault with a dangerous weapon. The verdict was reached despite testimony that all four defendants were in solitary confinement at the time of the rebellion and could not have possibly committed the actions charged by the government.

The July 31 rebellion occurred as a result of the brutal and inhumane conditions existing at Leavenworth Penitentiary and the refusal of prison officials to listen to inmate grievances. Seeking scapegoats for the rebellion, prison officials accused the government to falsely accuse Brothers Bennett, Evans, Hill and Jasper, all of whom have been outspoken critics of prison conditions.

(Also charged in the incident are two Chicano inmates, Brothers Jesse Lopez and Armando Miranda, whose trial was severed from that of the other four and is expected to begin shortly. The only White Leavenworth Brother, William Hurst, was found hanging dead in his cell in the Wyandotte County jail, and an alleged suicide victim that inmates charge was murdered by prison guards.

During the two-month long trial, the defendants frequently spoke out in court concerning the trumped-up charges against them and the farcical trial. When Judge Frank Thies thanked the jury for their time following the reading of the verdict, Brother Bennett said, "We're ready to go...we don't want to hear your pep talk."

The trial was highlighted by conflicting testimony given by government witnesses. For example, during its last week, Alfred Hall, a senior plumber at the prison, testified that on August 1, 1973, Brothers Bennett and Evans asked an inmate plumber who was assisting Hall for some tools. The inmate, Kenneth Sanders, refused. How-

INMATES MURDERED AT
MC ALESTER STATE PRISON
AUTHORITIES START CAMPAIGN OF TERROR

"(McAlester, Okla.) - Three inmates have been murdered in the new Adjustment Center of McAlester State Prison here within a month. The killings were the result of a campaign by McAlester prison authorities to incite inmates to murder other inmates.

"McAlester -- the people are so desperate; it's such a hellhole, some probably say they've got nothing to lose, why not work for some better treatment?" said a spokesperson from HOPE (Help Our Prisoners Exist), which has been working inside the prison.

More than 100 inmates, mostly members of prison groups, have been on 24-hour lock-up in the Adjustment Center. "The situation is extremely volatile, extremely explosive. Everyone is afraid for their lives," said one person who has followed events at McAlester.

On September 8, Fred Butler, a Black man who had a reputation for being able to take care of himself, was lured into an empty cell where he was stabbed to death by a group of inmates.

Four days later, Roger Dycus, a 19-year-old serving a two-year sentence for unauthorized use of a motor vehicle, was found dead in his cell, hanged by the neck with a piece of twine tied to an upper bunk. "Prisoners say that he was killed too," said the HOPE spokesperson, "Some men saw it and are out of their minds with fear that they will be next."

On the night of September 23, another inmate was reported stabbed to death in the mess hall. No details of the murder have been disclosed. For fear that they too will be killed, inmates in McAlester's CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

SENATE YIELDS TO FORD

(Washington, D.C.) - Under White House pressure, the U.S. Senate last week again succumbed to the demands of the Ford administration by voting to cut off military aid to Chile, to stop fertilizer aid to South Vietnam and to affirm its military aid cutback to Turkey, and then two days later, reversing itself to allow the aid to continue.

This act ended hopes that the Senate might begin to assert its Constitutional powers in the face of overexpanded Presidential authority.

WHEELCHAIR LAWYER

(New York, N.Y.) - Brother Curtis Brewer, a 48-year-old Black quadriplegic, was admitted to the New York State Bar last week after four years of law school in a wheelchair.

"It's a very proud day in my life," said Brewer. "I feel it was worth it." Brewer was then segundo in 1966 with a nerve disease.

BLACK OFFICIALS MEET

(Washington, D.C.) - Elected Black leaders are planning ways to achieve greater influence over national politics as a result of a series of workshops and meetings culminating in the fourth annual fund raising dinner sponsored by the Congressional Black Caucus here last week. Also discussed was the need for more Black influence within the Democratic Party. The number of Black elected officials in the U.S. now exceeds 3,000, including 110 mayors.

GUARDSMEN MOTION DENIED

(Cleveland, Ohio) - U.S. District Court Judge Frank J. Battisti has denied motions for dismissal of charges against eight former Ohio National Guardsmen scheduled to go on trial October 15 in connection with the 1970 Kent State University student shootings.

The eight men were indicted by a federal grand jury last March, nearly four years after four students were killed and nine wounded when guardsmen opened fire on a crowd protesting U.S. military involvement in Cambodia.

Ben's Community Printing Service

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BLACK INMATE ACTIVIST
FIGHTS TO RECEIVE BLACK
PANTHER NEWSPAPER

(Reidsville, Ga.) - Black minister-activist Rev. Bobby Hardwick, falsely convicted of committing an armed bank robbery and assaulting a policeman in 1969 and now an inmate at the Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Center here, is appealing a civil rights suit he filed in August for violation of his Constitutional right to receive copies of THE BLACK PANTHER. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, July 6, 1974 and August 17, 1974.)

Judge Wilbur Owens of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals arbitrarily denied the motion for the original suit because of Brother Hardwick’s alleged failure to properly fill out a questionnaire required for filing the suit. Brother Hardwick charges that Judge Owens has consistently denied Black people access to the Georgia courts.

Named in the appeal are Dr. Allen Ault, commissioner of the State Board of Correction; Dr. James G. Ricketts, warden of the prison, and E.P. Blackburn, a captain at the prison.

REFUSAL

The prison’s refusal to allow Brother Hardwick to receive issues of THE BLACK PANTHER is a clear violation of his First Amendment rights. In his appeal, Brother Hardwick points out that such newspapers as Muhammad Speaks and the Atlanta Constitution are allowed inside Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Center. Prison officials have no grounds for their claim that THE BLACK PANTHER presents “a clear and present danger” within the institution.

Outspoken in demanding his rights, Brother Hardwick is a frequent victim of harassment and brutality by prison officials. He claims that any time he is moved within the prison, a loaded stun gun and a pick-axe handle about 40 inches long are pointed at him and he is handcuffed with his hands behind his back. This treatment is a further violation of Brother Hardwick’s Constitutional rights, a violation of the Eighth Amendment in particular, which bars cruel and unusual punishment.

Furthermore, Brother Hardwick is incarcerated in tight maximum security segregation without having had the court hearing required prior to such confinement.

INEZ GARCIA CONVICTED IN
RAPE-MURDER CASE

(Monterey, Calif.) - Although her conscience remains admittedly clear and her feelings of pride and dignity are still strong, Ms. Inez Garcia’s faith in the American judicial system, like many of her supporters’, was shattered forever last Friday when a jury of seven women and five men returned from three days of deliberations to deliver an astonishing guilty verdict ending the celebrated rape-murder trial here. No verdict was reached in the case against Fred Medran, 30, Ms. Garcia’s co-defendant.

Thus, Ms. Garcia’s concerted efforts to battle in behalf of her honor and the broader issue of rape victims’ legal right to self-defense received a major setback in a case of high courtroom and emotional drama which might have broken through centuries-old prejudices and resulted in an unprecedented verdict for women’s rights. Charles Garry, Ms. Garcia’s famous attorney, has scheduled a press conference in his San Francisco law offices for Monday, October 7, to discuss his views on the verdict and the possibility of appeal.

As reported in the San Francisco Chronicle, Ms. Garcia remained “astonishingly calm” when the verdict against her, finding her guilty of second degree murder, was read. “It was only when her 11-year-old son burst into wild weeping that Ms. Garcia exhibited anxiety and concern,” the Chronicle reports.

Judge Stanley Lawson, reminded Ms. Garcia into immediate custody and set the date of October 21 for sentencing. A young, good-looking 30-year-old woman of Puerto Rican and Cuban descent, Ms. Garcia faces a possible sentence of five years to life.

Astonishingly, one juror told the press following the trial that the issue of rape never entered into the panel’s deliberation.

Yet, the rape of Ms. Garcia by Luis Castillo, 17, and the dead man Miguel Jimenez, 30, and Ms. Garcia’s defense of her honor were the key issues of the trial.

As Charles Garry explained in behalf of the defense, Ms. Garcia’s actions were justified by “the unwritten law” that it is “the right of human beings to protect their own integrity when they’re violated.”

Ms. Garcia claimed throughout the trial that on the night of March 19, 1974, Jimenez held her down while Castillo raped her, after she put them out of her house when the two attacked and beat Mr. Medrano. About 30 minutes later, in a state of shock and humiliation, Inez Garcia found Castillo and Jimenez in a darkened Soledad street and shot Jimenez six times with a .22 rifle.

Gradually becoming more outspoken about her case as the trial progressed, Ms. Garcia always asserted that she didn’t want sympathy because “what I did was right.” She even told Mr. Garry “not to say that I was sorry. I have no regrets. None.”

The day following the verdict, a group of over 200 Bay Area women, many of whom attended the trial from its opening days, demonstrated in front of the Monterey County Jail where Ms. Garcia is presently being held, and later in front of Judge Lawson’s home in Salinas. As they marched, they chanted: “Fright Rape,” “Free Inez,” “Jail the Judge,” and “Women have a right to fight.”

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE CONDEMNS
PRISONER PROBATION

(Washington, D.C.) - In his severest attack yet on prisoners’ rights, U.S. Attorney General William Saxbe called probation “meaningless” and said that the concept of inmate rehabilitation is “a myth” and should be abolished.

Under Saxbe’s plan, the U.S. prison system’s professed goal of rehabilitation would be replaced by a system which assumes prisoners cannot be rehabilitated. Inmates would consequently be stripped of all rights.

“If they (criminals) are found guilty of a crime, they will know that a certain number of days will be subtracted from their lives,” said Saxbe, referring to alternatives to rehabilitation.

He said offenders must be made to make an acknowledgement of guilt and indicted his opposition to proposals that would allow convicted defendants to appeal the severity of their sentences.

Defending his contention that prisoners should not be released on probation, Saxbe said, “You either go to jail or don’t go to jail.”
BLACK SUPPORT INSTRUMENTAL IN TEXTILE WORKERS UNION BREAKTHROUGH IN SOUTH

(Noank Rapids, N.C.) - As a result of strong Black support, the Textile Workers Union of America (TWUA) has won a major breakthrough in union organizing below the Mason-Dixon line, where the textile industry has long been nonunionized.

The victory was won when workers at the J.P. Stevens & Co. mills here voted in favor of TWUA representation August 28. J.P. Stevens, which operates 83 mills and employs about 47,000 workers, is the second largest textile company in the industry. The company's revenues totaled $1.1 billion in 1973. The seven mills in Roanoke Rapids make up the company's biggest production complex.

Black people, who held less than 10 per cent of the jobs in the textile industry a decade ago, now comprise about 57 per cent of the work force here.

As a group, Blacks are more pro-union than Whites in textiles, says The Christian Science Monitor. About three-fourths of the Black people in the Roanoke Rapids election are believed to have voted for the TWUA.

The union expects the emergence of Blacks in southern mills to influence other elections similarly, and industry sources concede that Black political power certainly will be a factor in textile union organizing throughout the South.

The TWUA, the principal textile union of the AFL-CIO, has about 200,000 members nationally, but only 50,000 among about 700,000 workers in the Southern textile industry. Almost all 50,000 are employed in mills of small independent companies, not by major producers.

The TWUA victory in the J.P. Stevens & Co. mills was hailed by the textile union as "a breakthrough that could open up the industry." In the election, the official tally showed 1,685 votes for TWUA, 1,144 for no union, 72 challenges, and 12 void.

The victory was "prime evidence of the desire of Southern textile workers to join the union despite massive and often unlawful opposition from employers," said TWUA President Sol Stein.

He charged that Stevens employees were subjected to "an unrelenting campaign of coercion, intimidation, and blatant violations of the National Labor Relations Act" during the election campaign.

The TWUA president expressed confidence that "given a free democratic choice," other Stevens workers will follow the lead of Roanoke Rapids employees and vote for union representation.

The NLRB has handed down 12 decisions upholding union charges of unfair labor practices by Stevens. The company also lost eight federal circuit court verdicts and three appeals to the Supreme Court. Stevens has been ordered to pay a total of $1.3 million in back pay to 289 workers found to have been discriminated against for union activity in the company's plants.

Also, several company officials have been arrested and charged with illegally "bargaining" a motel room used as an office by union organizers. Electronic eavesdropping devices were found in the room.

Stevens has taken the false position that its employees did not want to join TWUA or any other union and that its workers were harassed by and made a target of pro-union pressures.

Black textile workers in the South receive wages and endure working conditions not far removed from slavery.

NIXON'S APPEARANCE AT WATERGATE TRIAL DOUBTFUL

(Washington, D.C.) - The Watergate trial, which is in the stage of jury selection, will be significant if it uncovers the crimes perpetrated by members of the Executive Branch of government under the Presidency of Richard M. Nixon.

As the trial shapes up, it is doubtful whether Mr. Nixon will testify.

Mr. Nixon has filed two motions based on his illness to quash subpoenas commanding him to appear as a witness at the trial. Mr. Nixon's doctor announced recently that his patient is too sick to testify.

President Ford's pardon of Richard Nixon meant that Nixon would not have to participate in a trial which would further uncover the crimes of the United States government. The result of Mr. Nixon's illness is to continue the cover-up of the crimes of his former administration.

Mr. Nixon has been subpoenaed by both the special Watergate prosecution and also by John P. Ehrlichman, once Mr. Nixon's chief domestic affairs advisor and now one of the five Watergate defendants. The others are: H.R. Haldeman, former White House chief of staff; John Mitchell, former Attorney General; Robert C. Mardian, political coordinator for the Committee to Re-elect the President; and Kennedy Parkinson, the Committee's attorney.

All are charged with participation in the conspiracy to conceal the roles played by the White House and the Nixon campaign team in the 1972 Watergate break-in, and all but Mardian are charged with additional counts of obstruction of justice.

The prosecution subpoenaed Mr. Nixon only as a precaution lest the court decide that Mr. Nixon's testimony was necessary to establish the admissibility of the 53 White House tape recordings that the prosecution wants to introduce as evidence.

Defendant Ehrlichman has asserted that Mr. Nixon's testimony is necessary to his defense. In a document filed with the court, Mr. Ehrlichman reportedly described conversations with Mr. Nixon in such a way as to blame the President for the crimes. Some of the other defendants also anticipated the need to call Mr. Nixon as a witness.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 9
GI SENTENCED FOR VIOLATING ARMY HAIR LENGTH RULE

(Berlin, W. Germany) - PFC Louis M. Stokes, one of many GIs leading the civil rights movement against the U.S. Army's stiff and harsh enforcement of rule AR600-20, relating to hair length, has been sentenced to four months of confinement at hard labor here, a loss of rank and the loss of two-thirds pay. The special court-martial took place on September 18.

Stokes was represented by attorney Bill Schopp, who works with the progressive Legal Military Defense Committee. The thrust of the defense was to reduce the maximum sentence of the special court-martial. Another strategy of the defense was not to argue that Stokes didn't violate existing Army hair regulations but to argue Stokes' motivations.

More than 100 witnesses, including a long-haired medic from the Dutch Army, attested to Stokes' good character, his job performance and the general oppressive nature of U.S. Army hair rules.

In his closing statement, defense attorney Schopp, asked that the jury put the recent Presidential pardons and amnesty proclamations into perspective when making a felon out of a person who refused to cut his hair.

Stokes received the verdict optimistically — by no means surprised or disappointed with it.

The prosecution's argument for a harsh sentence as a means of deterrence may have been persuasive for the three officers and the two NCOs, but it's logic or frightening affect hasn't changed the minds of a growing number of GIs who have found the hair regulations intolerable and are ready to face courts-martial for their commitments.

As Stokes himself said in his defense, explaining how he and others had reached the point of open defiance of the haircut regulations: "A citizen does not cease to be a citizen once he becomes a soldier, but becomes a soldier because he is a citizen. I wish to serve the people. But, I believe soldiers and Americans are tired of conforming to one man's ideal. I've taken my stand here. I'm not conforming anymore."

GRAND CANYON INDIANS ASK CONGRESS FOR MORE LAND

TRIBAL SURVIVAL THREATENED

(Grand Canyon, Ariz.) - A small Native American tribe, the Havasupai, living on the floor of the Grand Canyon have submitted a bill to Congress expanding the land space of their reservation to include another 185,000 acres.

The bill, titled Bill S 1296 to Enlarge the Grand Canyon National Park, carries an amendment - the Udall Amendment - which if not passed in its present form, will seriously endanger the Havasupai tribe's continued survival.

The Indians now occupy 518 acres of land 2,400 feet below the Canyon's South Rim. The additional land would provide them access to a portion of the plateau area for grazing land in the cold winter months.

In a statement delivered to the Interior Subcommittee of the House of Representatives in November of last year, a spokesman for the tribe explained the necessity for the proposed addition.

"We must have plateau lands to support ourselves. Our canyon only gives us some fruits and vegetables in the summer. We need pasturage and an area where we can gather seeds in winter."

Now forced to live in the Canyon year round, the tribe must pay exorbitant prices for food and supplies which are packed down the eight-mile trail on horses or mules. During winter months, ice often blocks the path, sealing off the tribe from vital food and supplies for days or weeks at a time.

However, having access to plateau land would allow the Havasupai to grow those foods needed and maintain an adequate route to purchase those minimal things they cannot grow.

Opposing the expanded-land measure are conservative environmentalist organizations, the national Sierra Club and Friends of the Earth. They have mounted a massive effort to defeat the bill or table it before Congress adjourns on October 11.

National Sierra's and Friends of the Earth's nationwide campaign contains articles in national magazines claiming the Indians want to develop the land for commercial interests which would destroy wildlife here and "set a dangerous precedent." According to their literature the Park would become "threatened by land claims from Indians all over the country."

Supported by the local conservationist chapter in Arizona, the Havasupai have been fighting to regain some of the three million acres they had lived on for almost a thousand years. Although the National Park Service has continued to allow the tribe grazing permits, over the years they have forced them to leave the Canyon rim and have even resorted to burning their homes as late as 1960.

The life expectancy in the Havasupai tribe is 44 years - 26 years less than the national average. A doctor visits the reservation once a month when he can get down into the valley. Medical evacuations are only possible by helicopter.

Because of the blatant lack of medical attention, many Indian people have died or have suffered in unsanitary conditions while ill. Last August, the wife of the tribal chairman fell ill. When the Public Health Service, 70 miles away, was contacted they refused to send a helicopter, declaring she was not sick enough. Consequently, she died.

Last year two children died during the winter when they were cut off from medical help which could have saved their lives.

Brook Evans, director of Sierra Club's Washington, D.C., office, has totally ignored the tribe's statement issued last year:

"All these so-called environmentalists coming up here and begging you to keep this land away from us to protect the plants and wild animals... They think the National Park Service is the only one who can take care of this land. It's time to look at the truth..."

"These people can't even know what they're talking about. They haven't even seen most of the lands they want to steal from our people. We live on the land, and these people from the city think they know something about it. We'd like to put some of them out there with nothing and see if they could even figure out how to stay alive..."

The Havasupai have issued an appeal to the people of this country to urge their representatives in Congress to support Bill S 1296 with the Udall Amendment intact, granting them trust title to 185,000 acres of the Canyon that has long been theirs.

We thank Liberation News Service for information contained in this article.
WHITE PANTHER PARTY SUES SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

PARTY FACILITY BURNED

(San Francisco, Ca.)-Members of the White Panther Party (WPP) called a press conference here on Thursday, October 3, to announce a suit they are filing against the San Francisco Police Department for attacking and setting fire to a WPP facility. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, July 20, 1974.)

As a result of the suit, the police, on October 11, will have to show evidence before federal commissioners that they are still conducting an investigation. If the police fail to produce evidence, they will be required to return WPP property confiscated during the raid.

The incident took place in the Haight-Asbury district when San Francisco plainclothes police Officers DeFilippo and Harrington, attempted to break into the WPP facility at 7575 Haight Street.

Thomas W. Stevens, a member of the White Panther Party, fired three warning shots at the officers. With their guns, forced their way in. Immediately afterwards uniformed San Francisco police officers surrounded and attacked the building.

The raid left three families' homes completely ruined from fire. Also, four members of the WPP were arrested and charged with aggravated assault on a police officer and WPP member Nelson Miranda was charged with burglary.

The police, however, were unable to produce evidence substantiating the charges, and the following week, on July 20, the charges were dropped.

Refuting the fabricated police report, which stated that police were in hot pursuit of Ms. Miranda when they entered the building, members of the White Panther Party issued a statement to the press which read, in part, as follows:

"This flimsy justification for a forced entry into a private home following a sinister pattern now emerging. Police are using testimony of witnesses they know to be unreliable to precipitate violent confrontations with members of opposition political organizations."

CHATTANOOGA COMMUNITY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

intended to curb some of the wanton and totally unnecessary murders of Blacks. The Committee is concerned over the large number of murders of Blacks whether they be Black on Black, White on Black, or be they police on Blacks.

"The Committee will seek measures from the police departments and the courts that will reduce the slaughter by murder of Black citizens. It will call for a comparative analysis of punishment meted out where Black and White murderers are involved. The judicial process as well as bonding process needs critical study and analysis...

"The police departments and the courts must act affirmatively to end the open season for murder of Blacks. The citizen must voice his protest to bring these murders to an end." -

White Panther Party headquarters in San Francisco, California.

SUPPORT THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON is an independent citizens' group made up of a cross-section of attorneys, clergy, students, political activists, and other concerned citizens. The Committee, which was formed in August, 1974, is presssing for a full investigation into the intensifying pattern of attacks by police and police authorities against Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party. For further information contact THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON, c/o Community Learning Center, 6118 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621, or call (415) 562-5261.

I would like to donate to help the Committee's legal and educational activities

$1,000  $500  $300  $200  $100  $50  $20  $10

I would like to volunteer my time to help:

Publicity  Research  Fund-raising  Contacting other groups and individuals

I would like more information on the Committee:

Name:
Address:
City  State  Zip
Phone:

Please clip and mail to THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON
6118 East 14th Street
Oakland, California 94621
(415) 562-5261

(Make checks payable to THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON)

Posters, brochures and buttons are now available.

OUR HEALTH

THE CONTROVERSIAL I.U.D. (CONCLUSION)

The question women ask most frequently about intrauterine contraceptive devices is: How do they work? The I.U.D. does not interfere with ovulation (release of eggs) but does, however, prevent fertilization and/or more usually, prevent the maintaining of a pregnancy. That means the fertilized egg (fetus) does not remain in the uterus but passes out of the body. Why this happens is unknown but one speculation is that the presence of a "foreign body" (the I.U.D.) makes the pregnancy not a "good" one and therefore, the uterus expels it.

How effective is the I.U.D.? It is highly, but not 100 per cent effective in preventing pregnancy. Out of 100 women using it for one year, three to five per cent will become pregnant. Failure rates tend to decrease after the first year of successful use.

What are its side effects? Most women face no more than minor side effects such as cramps (due in part to the uterus' attempt — occasionally successful — to expel the I.U.D.) or discomfort for a short time after the I.U.D. is inserted. However, there are major side effects that may require a minority of I.U.D. users to see a doctor. Excessive bleeding, which may bring about anemia and an iron deficiency are the most common.

At least two to five per cent of the women who use I.U.D.s develop an infection in the uterus, Fallopian tubes and/or ovaries. Symptoms are usually fever, continuing lower abdominal pain or cramping, increased vaginal discharge and a burning sensation when urinating.

In rare instances, perforation (puncturing) of the uterine wall and slipping of the I.U.D. into the abdominal wall may occur. A doctor should be consulted if it is suspected that any of these problems have occurred. An operation may be necessary to remove the I.U.D. if the migration (slipping) takes place.

Women who cannot and/or should not use the I.U.D. are those who have severe menstrual cramps; have severe gonorrhea scars or other prior infections in the uterus.
IN DEFENSE OF SELF-DEFENSE

BY HUEY P. NEWTON

The following is the conclusion of one of the earliest works of Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party. Written in 1967, this classic essay provides a concrete evaluation of Black people's oppression in America and of the role of armed self-defense in the context of the Black liberation struggle. It was written in a dramatic era, when Black people across the nation began to sharply challenge the terrible casualties inflicted by police racism and violence.

The validity of this essay remains true, however, even today. "Black people must now move," explains Brother Huey P. Newton, from the grass roots up through the perfumed circles of the Black bourgeoisie, to seize by any means necessary a proportionate share of the power vested and collected in America."

CONCLUSION

The oppressor must be har- assed until his doom. He must have no peace by day or by night. The slaves have always outnumbered the slavemasters. The power of the oppressor rests upon the submission of the people. When Black people really unite and rise up in all their splendid millions, they will have the strength to smash injustice.

We do not understand the power in our numbers. We are millions and millions of Black people scattered across the continent and throughout the Western Hemisphere. There are more Black people in America than the total population of many countries now enjoying full membership in the United Nations. They have power and their power is based primarily on the fact that they are organized and united with each other. They are recognized by the powers of the world.

We, with all our numbers, are recognized by no one. In fact, we do not even recognize our own selves. We are unaware of the potential power latent in our numbers. In 1967, in the midst of a hostile racist nation whose hidden racism is rising to the surface at a phenomenal speed, we are still so blind to our critical fight for our very survival that we are continuing to function in petty, futile ways. Divided, confused, fighting among ourselves, we are still in the elementary stage of throwing rocks, sticks, empty wine bottles and beer cans at racist police who lie in wait for a chance to murder unarmed Black people.

The racist police have worked out a system for suppressing these spontaneous rebellions that flare up from the anger, frustration, and desperation of the masses of Black people. We can no longer afford the luxurious life of the terrible casualties wantonly inflicted upon us by the police during these rebellions.

Black people must now move, from the grass roots up through the perfumed circles of the Black bourgeoisie, to seize by any means necessary a proportionate share of the power vested and collected in the structure of America. We must organize and unite to combat by long resistance the brutal force used against us daily. The power structure depends upon the use of force within retaliation. This is why they have made it a felony to teach guerrilla warfare. This is why they want the people unarmed.

The racist dog oppressors fear the armed people; they fear most of all Black people armed with weapons and the ideology of the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense. An unarmed people are slaves or are subject to slavery at any given moment. If a government is not afraid of the people it will arm the people against foreign aggression. Black people are held captive in the midst of their oppressors. There is a world of difference between thirty million unarmed submissive Black people and thirty million Black people armed with freedom, guns, and the strategic methods of liberation.

When a mechanic wants to fix a broken-down car engine, he must have the necessary tools to do the job. When the people move for liberation they must have the basic tool of liberation: the gun. Only with the power of the gun can the Black masses halt the terror and brutality directed against them by the armed racist power structure; and in one sense only by the power of the gun can the whole world be transformed into the earthly paradise dreamed of by the people from time immemorial. One successful practitioner of the art and science of national liberation and self-defense, Brother Mao Tse-tung, put it this way: "We are advocates of the abolition of war, we do not want war; but war can only be abolished through war, and in order to get rid of the gun it is necessary to take up the gun."

The blood, sweat, tears and suffering of Black people are the foundations of the wealth and power of the United States of America. We were forced to build America, and if forced to, we will tear it down. The immediate result of this destruction will be suffering and bloodshed. But the end result will be the perpetual peace for all mankind.
THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM
MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM
WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT freedom. We want freedom to determine the destiny of our black and oppressed communities.
   - We believe that freedom is inalienable. It is a natural right and a human necessity. The struggle for freedom is a struggle for justice.
   - We believe that the struggle for freedom is a struggle for human dignity. The struggle for freedom is a struggle for equality.

2. WE WANT equality. We want equality for our people.
   - We believe that equality is a fundamental human right. The struggle for equality is a struggle for justice.
   - We believe that equality is a fundamental human right. The struggle for equality is a struggle for freedom.

3. WE WANT freedom for all black and poor oppressed people.
   - We believe that freedom is a fundamental human right. The struggle for freedom is a struggle for justice.
   - We believe that freedom is a fundamental human right. The struggle for freedom is a struggle for equality.

4. WE WANT an end to poverty.
   - We believe that poverty is a fundamental human right. The struggle for poverty is a struggle for justice.
   - We believe that poverty is a fundamental human right. The struggle for poverty is a struggle for equality.

5. WE WANT a new way of life. We want a new way of life.
   - We believe that a new way of life is necessary for the survival of our people.
   - We believe that a new way of life is necessary for the development of our people.

6. WE WANT an end to all forms of discrimination.
   - We believe that discrimination is a fundamental human right. The struggle for discrimination is a struggle for justice.
   - We believe that discrimination is a fundamental human right. The struggle for discrimination is a struggle for equality.

7. WE WANT an end to all forms of exploitation.
   - We believe that exploitation is a fundamental human right. The struggle for exploitation is a struggle for justice.
   - We believe that exploitation is a fundamental human right. The struggle for exploitation is a struggle for equality.

8. WE WANT an end to all forms of violence.
   - We believe that violence is a fundamental human right. The struggle for violence is a struggle for justice.
   - We believe that violence is a fundamental human right. The struggle for violence is a struggle for equality.

9. WE WANT an end to all forms of repression.
   - We believe that repression is a fundamental human right. The struggle for repression is a struggle for justice.
   - We believe that repression is a fundamental human right. The struggle for repression is a struggle for equality.

10. WE WANT an end to all forms of oppression.
    - We believe that oppression is a fundamental human right. The struggle for oppression is a struggle for justice.
    - We believe that oppression is a fundamental human right. The struggle for oppression is a struggle for equality.

11. WE WANT an end to all forms of exploitation.
    - We believe that exploitation is a fundamental human right. The struggle for exploitation is a struggle for justice.
    - We believe that exploitation is a fundamental human right. The struggle for exploitation is a struggle for equality.

12. WE WANT an end to all forms of violence.
    - We believe that violence is a fundamental human right. The struggle for violence is a struggle for justice.
    - We believe that violence is a fundamental human right. The struggle for violence is a struggle for equality.

13. WE WANT an end to all forms of domination.
    - We believe that domination is a fundamental human right. The struggle for domination is a struggle for justice.
    - We believe that domination is a fundamental human right. The struggle for domination is a struggle for equality.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
STUDENTS,
TEACHERS
AND PARENTS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

The colorful mural design is an expression of the children's creativity developed by their classes in People's Art, which encourages them to make art objects that reflect their own culture, rather than that of the dominant White society.

Another area which parents, students and teachers have developed is the library. A well-organized library is a necessity for any school, and the Institute Library has been arranged in a manner that is most serviceable to the children. The Dewey Decimal System (numbering books from 000 to 999.9) is used to classify the wide variety of books. Brother Bill Moore, curriculum coordinator for the school, explained the importance of the children thoroughly understanding the Dewey Decimal System so that only will they be able to easily find the books they want but also so that they will know how to utilize the system as a research tool as they advance in their education.

The spirit of unity and cooperation among the students, parents and teachers at the Intercommunal Youth Institute, therefore, has not only made the school a beautiful place in which to learn and develop but has also contributed to its growing reputation as a model school for education of, by and for the people.

ANTI-I.T.T. BOMBING

(Los Angeles, Calif.) A caller who said he represented a group called the “New World Liberation Front” took responsibility for his bomb which ripped apart a restroom in a plush hotel here last Saturday. The blast was almost a duplicate of a bombing in a San Francisco hotel last week, in which the bomber said their action was against the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (ITT). Sheraton, an ITT subsidiary, operates both hotels.

In a written communication left at a San Francisco gas station, the group accused ITT of creating “a reign of terror” in Chile by conspiring to overthrow Salvador Allende, the late Chilean president.

B.P.P. MEMBER RELEASED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

In the incident in which he was attacked by guards. Strong community support forced the district attorney, with advice from the judge, to agree to a six-month concurrent sentence. Black Panther Party attorneys in Houston plan to appeal the 10-year probation sentence to the Texas Criminal Courts of Appeal and, if necessary, take the case to the U.S. Supreme Court.

INMATES MURDERED AT McALESTER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

Adjustment Center, have been on a hunger strike, refusing to leave their cells to go to the mess hall.

Oklahoma state representative David Riggs, who has been investigating conditions at McAlester since a 1973 inmate rebellion there, heads a “penal affairs” committee investigating recent events at the prison. But already four key inmates scheduled to give important testimony at a September 25 meeting have backed out for fear of their lives.

In July, 1973, most of McAlester Prison, Oklahoma’s only maximum security facility went up in flames during a 9-day inmate rebellion touched off as a result of deep frustrations over oppressive conditions. During the next ten months, inmates still confined in the burnt down, 70-year-old prison, suffered horrible living conditions and guards’ frequent, frequent, poisonous gas attacks in their cells.

As a result of painstaking legal work by HOPE and the local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, a federal court on May 30th ordered the state department of corrections to begin immediate, far-reaching changes.

In spite of this legal victory, however, in late August, correction department administrators formed a “reclassification” committee composed of guards and administrators. The reclassification of 122 inmates allegedly “in need of behavioral and attitudinal changes” and sent them to the newly created Adjustment Center on August 30th.

The reclassified inmates were those most active in organizing in the prison — members of the Organization of Black Culture and Unity, the Indian Culture Group, the United Indian Movement, the prison HOPE chapter, the Wardens’ Housing Committee, the prison chapter of the JAYCEES Junior Chamber of Commerce) and the staff of the prison magazine, Omega.

These inmates have been locked up 24 hours daily and have had all their personal property confiscated. All philosophical, educational and reference books were removed under a new “free books to a cell” policy.

REGISTER TO VOTE
U.N. REJECTS CREDENTIALS OF SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATION

Arabs' political use of oil hailed

(United Nations, N.Y.) - Spirited by a fiery speech hailing the Arab countries' use of oil as a political weapon by Chiao Kuan-hua, a deputy foreign minister from the People's Republic of China, and highlighted by the rejection of the credentials of the delegation representing the White minority-ruled Republic of South Africa, the 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly steamrolled through its fourth week of activity.

Last week's meetings also included three big boosts for the Palestinian liberation struggle, which included speeches of support by the foreign ministers of Egypt and Syria plus an agreement by the 20 member-states of the Arab League on a resolution that would invite the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) to address the General Assembly.

An address of this kind would be without precedent in U.N. history.

Requiring equal bluffness to the recent threats before the Assembly by U.S. President Gerald Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Chiao Kuan-hua declared that the “historic pioneering action” taken by the Arab oil-producing countries in regards to oil could have a tremendous impact on the Third World's struggle against “imperialistic plunder and exploitation.

“The profound significance of the oil battle lies in the fact that the developing countries have united themselves and independently exercised control over their natural resources and fought against plunder, exploitation and the shifting of crises on to them,” Mr. Chiao said.

He added that although some non-producing countries in the Third World would suffer temporary hardships that ought to be resolved, even that could not negate the “historic significance” of the Arab countries' actions.

In regards to South Africa, the Black African-led campaign was overwhelmingly successful in its move to rebuff and humiliate the South African government delegation, with the Assembly voting 98 to 23, with 14 abstentions, to continue on page 18.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY SALUTES CHINA'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Congratulations to the people of China from the Black Panther Party on this 25th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Progressive people everywhere now celebrate, on October 1, the momentous revolutionary achievements of the people of China in the last quarter century. The continuing progressive transformation of China inspires the liberation struggles of all oppressed people.

China continues to march forward, defeating imperialism's best efforts to arrest its development, which is really the world's development. All peoples are interconnected, presently under the domination of reactionary intercommunism, in which People's China represents liberated territory. As still oppressed people struggle towards liberation on their respective battle fronts, earth nearer revolutionary intercommunism - the worldwide reign of freedom for all humankind. The Black Panther Party salutes the wholehearted efforts of the People's Republic of China to build toward the new society.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20
LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES UNITE AGAINST BANANA IMPERIALISM

(Panama) - Five Latin American countries have formed the Union of Banana Exporting Nations (UPEB) to fight against U.S. corporate exploitation and domination of their economies. Government representatives from Panama, Honduras, Colombia and Guatemala traveled to Costa Rica to participate in the UPEB founding conference.

Meanwhile, negotiations have begun for immediate transfer of the government of Panama of the banana production and packing facilities of the Rockefeller-controlled United Fruit Company, though the company will continue to transport and market the fruit.

Panama's Minister of Commerce and Industry Fernando Manfredo called the creation of UPEB on September 17, an important step for the banana-producing nations of Latin America.

"We have an instrument which will be a sufficient force in pursuing our international banana policy," he said.

Last March, seven banana producing countries - Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Ecuador, Colombia and Nicaragua — agreed to place a tax on bananas exported from their countries. The U.S.-based multi-national corporation Castle & Cooke (Dole bananas), immediately announced it would not pay.

Castle & Cooke also cut back production in Honduras and Costa Rica, threatened to sell its operations in Costa Rica and destroyed 145,000 boxes of bananas in Honduras. In June, there were charges that Castle & Cooke had engineered a plot, using

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AFRICA IN FOCUS

RHODESIA

The White minority government of Rhodesia was denounced before the Roman Catholic Synod of Bishop meeting in Rome, Italy, last week as a "political absurdity." Speaking before the 208-member Synod, the Most Rev. Donal Raymond Lemont, White Bishop of Umtali in Rhodesia, charged that the country was ruled by "a remnant of the settlers who constitute a bare five per cent of the population." The prelate added that, "This small group of Europeans denies to the African majority fundamental rights and is determined to hold on to power and privilege even though in this manner it has now become a political absurdity — a state without a nation."

SOUTH AFRICA

An appeals court in Johannesburg has held South African censors to be in violation of their own censorship rules. The court found that the government's action against a controversial Afrikaans-language novel that focused attention on that country's strict censorship method, "It makes a section of the community, the White, contemptible," the court said in banning the distribution and sale of 'Knooiheid van die Paelisganger' written by Andre Brink. The appeals decision may be, in fact, one of the last of its kind since the South African Parliament recently enacted a new and even more rigid censorship law which will prohibit court appeals of censorship decisions.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Black population of South Africa now outnumber the White population by 5 to 1 and the gap is continuing to widen, according to the Department of Statistics in Pretoria. The total South African population rose 10.8 per cent to 24,857,000, over June, 1970. In that time, the Black population rose 11.3 per cent, to 17,712,000, while the White population grew by 8.5 per cent, to 4,160,000. The number of coloreds (mixed ancestry) rose 11.2 per cent, to 2,306,000, and the Asian population by 10.4 per cent. The increase in non-White population is said to greatly overburden South Africa's job market, resulting in skyrocketing unemployment.
BLACK SOUTH AFRICAN LEADER PRAISES
FRELIMO VICTORY
"NEW ERA OF LIBERATION OPENED UP"

(London, England) - "...The psychological impact of the victory in Mozambique and Samora Machel's pledge to (make his country) 'a revolutionary base against imperialism and capitalist colonialism in Africa' is a great morale booster for our freedom fighters and for all progressive people in South Africa."

David Sibeko, leading spokesman for the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), the vanguard of South Africa's two major Black political parties banned by the racist White government of the country, however, went on to tell The Guardian in a recent interview: "The victorious FRELIMO victory in Mozambique, Black South Africans realize 'that the liberation of our own country must be achieved from within.'"

SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT INTENSIFIES REPRESSIVE ACTIVITY

( Johannesburg, South Africa) - The White South African government, in another reactionary response to FRELIMO's (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) victory in Mozambique and recent gains made by other Black liberation movements in southern Africa, has stepped up its repression of Black political activity. The New York Times reports.

According to the Times, security police have initiated massive nationwide arrests, searches and interrogations after breaking up two pro-FRELIMO demonstrations. The police activity was directed primarily against the South African Students Organization (SASO) and the Black People's Convention (BPC), two groups which have been highly vocal in their criticism of the racist White minority government of the country and its policy of strict racial segregation known as apartheid.

Press reports stated that several leading members of SASO and BPC were being sought by police and that one officer of SASO allegedly fled to Botswana. Police would not reveal details of their repressive activities but admitted that some arrests have been made. Estimates at this writing put the total number of people arrested between 12 and 30, not including 12 people arrested at Durban for participating in a pro-FRELIMO rally banned under the Riotous Assemblies' Act.

Several key figures in SASO and BPC were banned in 1973. Under a new security law, a banning order restricts movements and residences, makes it illegal to meet with more than one or two persons at a time and also makes it illegal for the banned person to be quoted in the press.

Surprisingly, repression has not been limited to Black people. John O'Malley, White editor of The Daily News of Durban, was arrested for carrying an article on the banned pro-FRELIMO rally. Officials said this constituted illegal advertising of a banned meeting. O'Malley was later released on bail.

The increased harassment of Black political organizations comes at a time when secret South African arms purchases continued.

Comrade DAVID SIBEKO, a leader of South Africa's Pan-African Congress, are confident that FRELIMO will abide by the United Nations and OAU (Organization of African Unity) resolutions establishing political and economic sanctions against South Africa and Rhodesia in this respect. But the stand of the new government can also be judged by the fact that South African and Rhodesian diplomats were excluded from the inauguration ceremony of the transitional government in Mozambique..." noted Sibeko.

Concerning the specific influence of a free Mozambique on the liberation struggle in South Africa, Comrade Sibeko commented: "A new era has been opened up for the whole of South Africa...It is significant that only a year or two ago the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) prepared an assessment and concluded that no matter what outside support they got, national liberation movements in Southern Africa had no chance of success. With the victory in Mozambique they have had to revise this assessment..."

The enemy is not going to give up without a tough fight and we expect the most sinister forms of foreign intervention. Rhodesia and South Africa, however, are under no illusions but that the forces of liberation are closing in on them," Comrade Sibeko emphasized.

ONE BILLION PEOPLE "NEAR DISASTER"

(Washington, D.C.) - One-fourth of humankind, about a billion people, face "an appalling prospect" and "near disaster," World Bank head Robert S. McNamara said recently. The deteriorating world economic situation has hit the "have-not" nations hardest, he declared, and "newly-sharpened" threats to hundreds of millions. He also described a "fourth world" consisting of "thousands of millions of individuals barely surviving on the margin of life" in a "condition so degrading as to insult human dignity."
U.N. REJECTS CREDENTIALS

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reject the group's credentials.

Then, in an unprecedented action, the Assembly resolved by a 125 to 1 vote (19 abstentions) to have the Security Council review the matter of South Africa's future relationship with the world organization. Under the articles of the U.N. Charter, a country can only be suspended or expelled from the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

It is assumed, however, that in the Security Council either the U.S. or Britain will use their veto power against such a move.

"The time has come," said Princess Elizabeth Bagaaya, foreign minister of Uganda and this month's chairperson of the African group, "for the issue of credentials of South Africa to be resolved by the Security Council.

We further believe," Princess Bagaaya said, "that the time has come for the South African regime to be ostracized."

Forty-eight countries sponsored the resolution requesting the Security Council review. They cited as the reason "the constant violation by South Africa of the principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

Ms. Bagaaya also cited South Africa's policy of apartheid, its refusal to give up South-West Africa (Namibia), which it illegally administers despite a judgment by the International Court of Justice, and its continued trade with the White settler government of Rhodesia despite sanctions voted by the U.N.

The Arab League is presently circulating its draft resolution inviting the PLO to address the world body as "representative of the Palestinian people" to other Third World countries, according to Fuad Naffah, the Lebanese foreign minister, who currently holds the rotating chairmanship of the Arab League. If successful, Yasir Arafat, head of the PLO, will appear before the Assembly early in November.

Although his remarks supporting the Arab oil-producing countries attracted the most attention, Mr. Chiao, from the People's Republic of China, interviewed by the Author.

"Called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea, said Chiao, "aiding the presence of 35,000 U.S. forces helps to keep in power "a reign of terror under a fascist dictator"."


*Held that the Vietcong's Provisional Revolutionary Government in South Vietnam was the "authentic representative of the Vietnamese people" and should be invited to send an observer to the Assembly on the same basis as the present Saigon observer.

Neither the U.S. nor the Soviet Union - whose "detente" agreements Mr. Chiao severely criticized - joined in the applause when the deputy foreign minister finished his address. Mr. Chiao was congratulated by several well-wishers on the way back to his seat. *
THINKING ALOUD

Hey mister man
You live across the street from me
In your mod, style bungalow
Me in my little hole of cold stone floor
A broken down piano and a mattress for my bed.
In the mornings you have rolls and eggs
With your juice and coffee.
I am lucky if I get a cup of tea.
Rotting garbage is my company,
orches, rats and fleas.
In your brand new car
You are driving over me.
OF COURSE
I keep forgetting
THE STREETS BELONG TO YOU.
With no place for me.
Your high rise apartments
And your industrialised cities.
I must exist engulfed within your constructed masonry.
Breathing all your infested misery.
You take pills to make you sleep in your
SOFT BED OF LUXURY
While your prison bars are enclosing me.
Because I dare to resist your methods of OPPRESSING ME.

Diamanda Alexandrine Hoosem
Denmark

HUNGRY STOMACH
HUNGRY MIND

Black people have been hungry all their lives.
Hungry stomachs are a way of life.
Black children dying of starvation.
Some of the hungry stomach and starvation.
Has stopped
Something new has been added and
That is hungry minds seeking knowledge of unity.
Cause only through this will the hungry Stomach come to an end.

Mumbaji Jaja Pande

MOVIE REVIEW
"THE LORDS OF FLATBUSH" - THE KOOL AID KIDS

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Lords of Flatbush is a terrible movie:
awful, bad, horrendous. It has as much to do with Flatbush,
Brooklyn, and White gang life in the 1960s as Butte, Montana,
had to do with the Black liberation struggle of the 1970s.
Perhaps that was the point.
The movie's producers and distributors hoped to appeal to their
audiences with a fantasy of the trials and tribulations of young
love in the 1960s, with make believe gang-type camaraderie as
White middle-class people from Anytown, USA, remember it.
To that extent, they are only guilty of misleading advertisement and
misrepresentation.

This reviewer grew up in
Flatbush, in the 1960s - eight blocks away from Ebbets Field,
which the then-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball team called "home,"
to be exact. If Chico, Stanley, Wimpy and Butch, the "Lords of
Flatbush," acted the way they did throughout the movie, in real
life, in the real 1960s in Flatbush, they would have never lived to
have seen the 1960s; they might not have made it home from
school - elementary school.

While it might seem unfair, or
a mistake, to compare The Lords to reality, the recent Hollywood
trend toward romanticizing the 1940s and 1950s, makes such
comparisons inevitable...and necessary.

For one thing, not only do these
movies, including The Lords, fly
from real life situations, and
linguish in the daydream world
of memories and recollections,
but they also represent a flight from the Black community.

Again, perhaps this is the intent. In fact, perhaps, in the
memories of those who write,
direct and produce movies of this
type, Black people did not exist.
We certainly didn't exist in The
Lords of Flatbush.

The Lords of Flatbush (from left), "Wimpy," "Chico,"
"Butch," and "Stanley,"

In Brooklyn in the 1950s, the
Chaplins, and the Bishops, particularly, along with the Baldees,
the Balaclavas and the Royal
Lords, claimed Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brownsville and the Fort
Greene sections of the city as
their "turf." The Mau-Maus
held sway within the Puerto Rican communities. "Green leaf"
gangs surrounded the junior high schools during the winter months,
drawing their name from their
name to hand over one "green leaf" in order to walk home
unharmcd. Rival gang members,
captured alive, were given a quart of wine before being pushed off
the roof of 30-story tenements.

In Flatbush, which was pre-
dominantly made up of Jewish and Italian neighborhoods in the
1960s, no one gang stood out,
although there were a number of Italian gangs around. The Lords
of Flatbush in the movie were
vaguely based on these Italian
gangs. However, all but one of
the characters missed the key
motivation: poor people, prodded
by oppression and its effects,
fighting against time, devouring
life and limb to the present in
order to avoid dealing with a
bleak future. Only Stanley, excel-
lently portrayed by Sylvester
Stallone, undergoing the process
of being forced to marry his
pregnant high school sweetheart,
actually lived in the style of the
1960s.

There was a saying, a put-
down, we had back then, in fact,
which can best sum up The Lords
of Flatbush: "Their hearts"
pumped Kool-Aid.
CHINA'S 25th ANNIVERSARY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

history. Steel output tripled, coal production doubled and the manufacture of cotton textiles rose by 25 per cent in the five-year period.

China conducted its first nuclear test in 1964 and in April, 1970, the first Chinese-made satellite was placed in orbit.

Unemployment in China is virtually nonexistent, and the prices of essential food items have remained almost unchanged since 1967. Under the guidance of the Communist Party the Chinese people have developed a free, cohesive and well-disciplined democratic society in which crime, juvenile delinquency and prostitution are almost unknowns.

The People’s Republic’s crowning political victory in the past 25 years was its admission to the United Nations on October 25, 1971, and the simultaneous ouster of Chiang Kai-shek’s Nationalist China (Taiwan). Since that time the People’s Republic has openly emerged as the leader of the Third World, never ceasing its correct criticism and exposure of U.S.-Russian policies to exploit the Third World for their own selfish gain (see article, page 15), while aiding the cause of justice and liberation.[1]

LAPIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

British mercenaries, to assassinate Panama’s president, General Omar Torrijos, who had initiated discussions on the UPEB. In addition, the company was formally charged with plotting the overthrow of the governments of Honduras and Costa Rica.

United Fruit joined Castle & Cooke in trying to break the backs of the Latin American banana-producing countries and refused to pay the $1 per box tax in Panama. Panama’s government retaliated by seizing $3.9 million that United Fruit had deposited as security in a local bank. In response, United Fruit suspended cutting and exporting bananas, leaving 15,000 workers jobless.

Six weeks later, after threats of nationalization, demonstrations by workers, a militant conference representing 100,000 banana workers throughout the Central American region and the stoning of the U.S. embassy, United Fruit gave in and agreed to resume production, to pay the back salaries of 3,000 workers, and to compensate independent producers for their losses.

Two factors, however, will limit the strength of UPEB.

First, Ecuador, the world’s largest banana exporter, accounting for 30 per cent of the world’s banana supply, refused to join UPEB or impose the tax.

Second, United Fruit, Castle & Cooke, and Del Monte control the shipping, distributing and marketing of bananas, which will not rot in the fields or at the docks if the multinational corporations do not market them.

We thank the Guardian for the information contained in this article.

SPINOLA GOVERNMENT FALLS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

the former Premier Marcello Caetano, who was ousted five months ago in a coup which installed Spinola as president.

Spinola’s government included both Socialists and Communists, banned under Caetano’s regime. As a result of the coup, millions of Portuguese began to exercise freedoms they had never known under Caetano. But Spinola failed to follow through with the establishment of democratic reforms. Discontent spread and an economic crisis grew worse.

For example, thousands of naval shipyard workers in Almeda ignored the government’s restriction against striking and went on strike in protest of government apathy on September 19. The strikers marched through lines of soldiers — who showed little resistance — to Lisbon, the capital, where supporters joined the protest.

During Spinola’s reign, Portugal signed agreements granting independence to its former African colonies, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau. But, Spinola had naively hoped that FRELIMO (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) and PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde) would consent to join a huge Portuguese family of nations, rather than demand complete self-determination for their people.

Just before his resignation, Spinola tried to take over policy for Angola in a last-ditch effort to prevent the complete independence of this last and richest Portuguese colony. He had proclaimed a two-year process in which liberation forces would have to submit to a vote which he hoped to win. With his downfall, this policy is expected to change.

SPINOLA GOVERNMENT FALLS

SPINOLA GOVERNMENT FALLS

ARMY officers, members of the Armed Forces Movement, elected two men to the seven-man junta October 3rd, to replace Spinola and one of his supporters. The names are being kept a secret until they have been submitted to the president and the Council of State for what is virtually certain approval.

At this writing, on the eve of celebrations marking the 64th anniversary of the founding of Portugal, air force officers were meeting to choose replacements for the two conservative generals dropped from the junta after Spinola was toppled.

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FRANK ROBINSON NAMED FIRST BLACK BASEBALL MANAGER

(Cleveland, Ohio) - It took 27 years, five months and 19 days for America's favorite pastime, the grand old game of baseball, to move from a Black player to a Black manager, but the transition was finally reached last week when Frank Robinson, 39, stepped forward to end a national disgrace.

Frank Robinson remembered also.

"The one wish I could have is that Jackie Robinson could have been here today to see this happen," Robinson said, announcing his signing as player-manager for the Cleveland Indians for the 1975 season.

"To say this is a proud day for me would be an understatement," the star outfielder and two-time winner of the Most Valuable Player (MVP) Award (the only player ever to win that honor in both the National and American Leagues) told the huge press gathering here, also attended by the Cleveland Indians, club officials and the rest of baseball's top brass.

At the conference, Robinson refused to be baited or backed into explaining the powder keg that the subject of race has historically meant in the White baseball world.

"The only reason I'm the first Black manager is because I was born Black," Robinson said coolly. "I'm not a superman. I'm not a miracle worker."

S. AFRICA WINS DAVIS CUP BY DEFAULT

(Johannesburg, So. Africa) - The Union of South Africa won the Davis Cup last week -- the symbol of international tennis supremacy -- but it was a hollow victory, won by default. India, their opponent in the final round, refused to play against the South African team, here, in India, or "on any neutral ground anywhere in the world" because of the apartheid racial policy of the White minority-ruled South African regime.

The Indian team had sweated into the final round of Davis Cup play by ousting the Soviet Union team last month. South Africa beat Italy to win the opportunity to play India.

It was reported from New Delhi that the Indian Lawn Tennis Association was "adamant" in their refusal.
LEAVENWORTH BROTHERS FOUND GUILTY
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

ever, defense rebuttal witness Lt. Thomas Edmonds, the supervisor for solitary confinement, testified that on August 1, both Bennett and Evans were housed in phase one of solitary confinement and were not in a plumbing job.

In closing remarks, the government proceeded. Bruce Millers made insulting and inflammatory comments about the defendants, such as, they were convicted felons and “less likely to be credible” in testimony.

“Who would you be most likely to believe,” he quizzed the jury, “convicted felons or prisoners?”

The four attorneys for the defense in their closing remarks cited points which included the unequal treatment Black people receive before the law, the conflicting testimony of prosecution witnesses, and the conspiracy to charge and convict the four defendants.

Chester Lewis, attorney for Odell Bennett, charged that the entire case against his client and his co-defendants was “deliberately fabricated.” Speaking of the corrupt and dehumanizing penal system, Lewis noted, “Once you start to strategize and plan alternatives, then you’re singled out. The only reason Odell Bennett is charged is because he dared to fight for what he believes in.”

Defense attorneys were scheduled to file for a new trial on October 7 and if overruled, will appeal to the Tenth Circuit Appeals Court.

ROCKEFELLER CONFIRMS
$50,000 GIFT
TO KISSINGER

(New York, N.Y.) - Vice-President designate Nelson Rockefeller has confirmed that he made a gift of $50,000 to Henry Kissinger just prior to Kissinger’s assumption of the office of Secretary of State under Richard Nixon. The purpose of the gift apparently was to ensure that Mr. Kissinger, as Secretary of State, would vigorously protect Mr. Rockefeller’s interests overseas. Rockefeller’s interests include numerous multi-national corporations controlled by him and his family. He said he made the gift out of gratitude for Mr. Kissinger’s long-time service to Mr. Rockefeller.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17
from Jordan have come to light. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, October 5, 1974.) Despite the claim that it has no intention of attacking any of its Black-led neighbors, the presence of the FRELIMO-dominated government in Mozambique has heightened the South African government’s fear for its future.

Meanwhile, Newes Deutschland, an East German daily published in Pretoria, South Africa, reports that the U.S., South Africa and several NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) powers are plotting against the Black liberation movements of southern Africa. “Secret White House documents,” Deutschland says, are being circulated about the U.S. policy in southern Africa. The article quotes Esquire magazine on this point:

“For more than a year NATO and the U.S. have been occupied with a strictly confidential plan for the evaluation of their air and naval operations in the extensive and strategically important ‘vacuum’ from the South Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.”

The Johannesburg paper Rand Daily Mail has also reported huge arms and weaponry transactions between the U.S. and South Africa. In addition to military aircraft, ships and financial aid, the South African government also receives “chemical defoliation warfare” from the U.S. that has previously been used in Vietnam.

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— Huey P. Newton
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