Editorial

SURVIVAL WITH DIGNITY

Once again local and federal agents of the alleged "law and order" advocates of this country have tried to head the Black Panther Party by cutting off access to its leader and guiding spirit, Huey P. Newton. Only the vigilance and determination of Brother Huey and his comrades and the dedicated expertise of the Party's attorney, Charles R. Garry, prevented success.

Coming as it does at this crucial period for Richard M. Nixon and his criminal gang of robbers, perjurers, cheats and defamers, this latest attack is confirmation of the vanguard role the Black Panther Party, under the leadership of Huey P. Newton, is playing in mobilizing Black, poor and oppressed peoples in this country to seize control over their lives.

All that could possibly save Nixon now is the declaration of a state of national emergency occasioned by unorganized rebellion and insurrection in the streets of this country. The power elite in this country knows that, like the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr., the murder of Huey P. Newton could ignite just such righteous outrage and reaction.

Add to this the very real 1972 electoral threat the Black Panther Party represents to the White power structure of Oakland (and its $90 million-a-year containerized port), with our declared objective of organizing the Black and poor majority of this city around the election of a city council majority, responsive to those who place them in office, and the picture is clear.

Nixon's police (under the cover of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms) and Oakland's police (using two Black plainclothes flunkies—George Whitfield and Richard Tyson) collaborated in this latest effort to "get" Huey, and thus immobilize the Black Panther Party. They will continue this effort, using the courts when possible and all the evil tactics of the Watergaters when necessary.

We must not allow them to succeed. Now is the time to let your voice be heard and your energies be devoted in defense of this man's survival programs and the Black Panther Party in its efforts at achieving people's power. Volunteer your time, your skills and, if you have it, your money. Register to vote. Fight back for survival with dignity.

WHAT DID YOU DO IN SCHOOL TODAY, DEAR?... WELL, FIRST I WERE ALL FINGERPRINTED, THEN OUR PHOTOS WERE TAKEN FOR OUR ID CARDS, THEN WE HAD TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ON HOW YOU AND DADDY VOTED... OH, WE SPENT A FEW MINUTES TALKING ON 'FREEDOM IN AMERICA'.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Folks:

As anyone who has ever been there knows, the visiting conditions at San Quentin are severe. Visitors wait for hours on end for one hour visits across crowded, dirty, and noisy glass screens. Prisoners have no privacy in their visits with family, friends or legal people.

According to the San Francisco Examiner, July 9, 1974, the new warden at San Quentin, Ken Britt, proposes to change this. One of the proposals is to separate all visitors from the prisoners by plexiglass screens with communication only by telephone as in the reception center and county jail.

Let's let him know how we feel about this.

THE PRISON LAW COLLECTIVE
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Editor and Brother:

I have been receiving my copy of THE BLACK PANTHER regular and on time each month. I do appreciate your consideration in sending it to me and words can not express what a help to my morale it has been to receive our paper in this desolate place.

I was truly impressed by the letter entitled "As a proud Black political prisoner," in the Letters to the Editor section in the July 6 issue of THE BLACK PANTHER. It is a good feeling to know that our brothers and sisters in prison have not lost their spirit and courage. I have always known that the Black brother or sister in prison or on the street will never be free until they are able to determine their own destinies in their own communities.

I say you are doing a wonderful job of keeping the people informed and people is power. So keep up the good work. I was born a Black Panther in the Louisiana swamps in 1922, and have fought against oppression more than 40 years and will continue the struggle as long as there is oppression.

All Power to the People,
Brother and comrade,
Ewing B. MacDonald
Vesuvius, Calif.

Dear Editor,

In reference to your newspaper THE BLACK PANTHER, I request the Intercommunal News Service to help Blacks and myself get our minds together. I stand for our Black people's struggle to survive.

Like many other Blacks, I've been victim to this American nightmare. I'm confused in this white man's psychology, but the White man has not yet beat me by a long shot. Because he is Black and Strong, if anything, he has improved my senses of survival. But as before I stood alone and I find that the Panthers have knowledge of the oppression by the White man.

I was a Black marine in a combat town, lacking knowledge, support and money at the time. But the redneck law got over on me, one that I couldn't help it, but the lack of knowledge and money at the time and most of all being Black caused them to get over on me and many other Black marines in their town.

I wish to read Revolutionary Solidere and any other books to help me and other Blacks to gain knowledge while here in our confinement. If it is possible could you send me the address of the Black Panther Party in

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 22
"THEY ARE TRYING TO KILL HUEY P. NEwTON"

ELAINE BROWN'S PRESS STATEMENT ON POLICE ATTACK

(Oakland, Calif.) Last Wednesday at 2:00 p.m. at the Community Learning Center here in East Oakland, Ms. Elaine Brown, a leading member of the Black Panther Party and last year's People's Candidate for Councilwoman in Oakland, held a press conference in which she explained and answered questions on the latest attack by the "law enforcement" arm of Oakland and the Nixon administration on Huey P. Newton and other members of the Black Panther Party last Tuesday.

The full text of that press conference follows:

"Last night Huey Newton and seven other members of the Black Panther Party were arrested at the Fox nightclub. The reason for their arrests is vague, except for the fact that they are now charged with conspiracy to possess weapons, assaulting police officers and resisting arrest. According to what everyone has said there was a fight there. But, there wasn't. Huey Newton had to be taken to the hospital and so was another person, Flores Forbes, because they were beaten so severely while they were handcuffed. There was no fight involved; there was only an assault by the police officers.

"Huey Newton, and other people who have been mentioned, were sitting in the Fox and were talking as people do normally. Last night was just an example of the type of harassment Huey Newton has received in the last three months. He's been harassed and followed by police officers constantly. This is not some paranoid talk or some Panther rhetoric; this is fact.

"His attorney (Charles Garry, see article, this page) had already been notified about this harassment and that he had been followed. Then suddenly, last night there were several plainclothes officers and eventually other types of officers — vice squads or whatever units they were with (agents of the federal Alcohol, Firearms and Tobacco unit) — and they simply assaulted the people that were there because they are members of the Black Panther Party.

"It ought to get boring to the community that they (the police) continue to make these attempts. The only thing that is really sad about it is that eventually they are going to try to make a more concerted effort to kill Huey Newton, because they have been trying to do this all along.

"He has been to the hospital. He had a slight concussion, and has been returned to the jail. Even though Huey's attorney, Charles Garry, had gotten the official okay from the watch commander at the Oakland City Jail, when we went over to the hospital they refused us entry. We had to go to a judge to get a court order to get into the hospital. When we got to the hospital again they told us he had been returned to the jail. This is the kind of silly harassment that goes on.

"In addition to this, they (the eight Black Panther Party members) have not formally been charged. They were told that they were being charged for all the things which I have mentioned. These little technicalities cause them not to be able to pay bail. So, right now, what we are trying to do is work on bail.

"Another thing is that this type of explosive incident where the police call the newspapers..."

"There was a Chronicle reporter at the jail house this morning who claimed he just happened to be driving by Sixth and Washington Streets at three o'clock this morning and looked in and noticed that a lot of people were being brought in and noticed that Huey Newton was one of them. He was able to get this story out to the press. This is the kind of silly and crazy harassment that causes people to become disunited and worst of all that causes people to lose their lives, people who are innocent of any crime. We believe these charges will eventually be dropped just like the raid on our facility at 25th..."

"ATTY. CHARLES GARRY COMMENTS

"HUEY NEWTON'S ARREST WAS PRE-ARRANGED"

The following statement by Charles R. Garry, world-renowned attorney for the Black Panther Party, concerning last week's police attack against Huey P. Newton and members of the Black Panther Party, was provided exclusively to THE BLACK PANTHER.

Huey Newton and seven of the Panthers were arrested Tuesday night for no reason whatsoever. The interesting thing is that apparently whatever happened was prearranged in that the women, tobacco and liquor people were present, and, under the spurious (false) charge that Huey Newton was a convicted felon, put a hold on him through the federal government so he couldn't get out of jail no matter how much money he was able to put up for bail. (See lead story, this page.) This was apparently prearranged and worked out between the district attorney's office and the police department.

"It was interesting that the next afternoon, the district attorney's representative who got himself involved and tried to prevent a low bail from being set was none other than Don Whyte. He is the same Don Whyte who prosecuted Huey Newton in two separate trials and tried to get him convicted of manslaughter. You could see that his attitude was one of hatred and one of a direct interest to see that Huey Newton was kept behind bars.

"He told the judge that Huey Newton had contacts all over the world; that he could go to China and Algeria and that he is a man that shouldn't even have bail because he is a risk. Judge Martin Pulich ignored all of that and said he saw no reason why a reasonable bail of $5,000 could not be set on these charges. He completely ignored the district attorney in this regard.

"At the present time, Huey and Bob Heard and Flores Forbes have to stand trial for a felony. (Brother Bruce Washington, the fourth B.P.P. member charged, must stand trial on two misdemeanor counts.) These are serious charges and it seems that we are going to have to mobilize the community behind this type of railroad conduct that was precipitated..."

FALLEN COMRADE

JONATHAN JACKSON

Assassinated

August 7, 1970

"All right, gentlemen, we're taking over now."

"You can take our pictures. We are the revolutionaries."

On August 7, 1970, Comrade Jonathan Jackson, 17-years-old, calmly walked into the sacred flow of history and into the hearts and minds of Black people everywhere. Courageous Jonathan, the tall, lean Black man/child, sub-machine gun in hand, boldly tested the idea of freedom, challenging the prestige of power in the courtroom of our lives. "We're taking over, now... We are the revolutionaries" — you and I. The ball of bullets that took Jonathan's life that day and the lives of James McClain, William Christmas and Judge Harold Haley baptized the transformation already begun. I became We; Jonathan became us all. Long live the spirit of Jonathan Jackson! Long live the People's Struggle!..."
NIXON-APPROVED SPYING ON BLACK PANTHER PARTY EXPOSED

(Washington, D.C.) - A document approved by Nixon which authorized illegal spying against the Black Panther Party and other left groups was recently uncovered and published July 18 as part of the impeachment evidence collected by the House Judiciary Committee. The spy plan was drawn up by White House aide Tom Hutton in July 1970.

Heavily censored by the Judiciary Committee, the document is part of the “Summary of Internal Security Threats,” a list of groups targeted for wiretapping, burglary, mail tampering and infiltration. It is believed that the deleted portions of the document concern the extent of government spying. The gross distortions and mischaracterization of the Black Panther Party is all too obvious.

Reprinted below from the Militant is the section of the plan on the Black Panther Party.

TOP SECRET
II BLACK EXTREMIST MOVEMENT
A. Assessment of Current Internal Security Threat

“Until We’re Free”

A powerful, yet tender and important new album by Elaine Brown. The songs on the album weave a beautiful tapestry of protest against the quality of life for Black Americans. Listeners will find themselves engulfed in a flow of emotion as Elaine’s melodic voice works its magic. Once you have heard “Until We’re Free,” you will understand why Huey P. Newton says: “Elaine Brown has a consuming talent, a total dedication and tremendous commitment are combined in Elaine Brown, making her the first reason People’s Artists America has produced.

To purchase this album, send $4.00 cash or money order to: Central Distribution, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621.

Also available at major record stores near you.

BRO. VICTOR JAMES, FASHION SHOW SPOTLIGHTED
AT SON OF MAN TEMPLE

(Oakland, Calif.) - Last Sunday’s Son of Man Temple Celebration was graced with the presence of VICTOR JAMES (left), candidate for Alameda County sheriff, and the UMJOA modeling troupe (models are shown above and right).

Brother James spoke on his campaign for sheriff and the immense responsibilities of this important office.

UMOJA, whose home is Richmond, California, charmed the Temple audience with dazzling fashions for women of all ages. The community-oriented modeling troupe is available for any type of community event.

AUGUST 9, 1936

Brother Jesse Owen single-handedly ruined Adolph Hitler’s plans to showcase White Aryan “supremacy” by winning four gold medals at the Berlin Olympic Games on August 9, 1936. Hitler later showed his contempt for Brother Owens and all Black people when he refused to shake his hand in post-award ceremonies.

AUGUST 4, 1953

The movement of a small number of Black families into Trumbull Park housing project in Chicago on August 4, 1953, so antagonized racist Whites as to cause an almost continuous riotous situation lasting over three years and requiring the assignment of more than 1,000 policemen to keep order.

AUGUST 7, 1960

The growing Black student-civil rights movement began yet another protest campaign on August 7, 1960, as 20 Black and White students staged kneel-in demonstrations at several lily-white churches in Atlanta, Ga.

AUGUST 4, 1964

The bodies of James Chaney, Michael Schwerner and Andrew Goodman were found by FBI agents on August 4, 1964, in a crudely constructed mud grave on a farm near Philadelphia, Mississippi. The three youths, two White Northern college students and a Black resident of the area, all in their early twenties, were participants in the “Freedom Summer” voter registration drive in the South and had been missing since June 21. The FBI later said they were murdered on the night of their disappearance by White segregationists.

AUGUST 5, 1970

Huey P. Newton, co-founder and leader of the Black Panther Party, was released from prison after close to two years of false incarceration and returned to the Black community on August 5, 1970. (See picture story, page 18.)
ELAINE BROWN ADDRESSES NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE CONFERENCE ON EMPLOYMENT

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Ms. Elaine Brown, standing in for an indisposed Bobby Seale, addressed nearly 1,000 delegates and participants at a plenary seminar on "Full Employment as an Approach to Reducing Crime," at the recently concluded National Urban League Convention at the Hilton Hotel here.

Ms. Brown spoke as a member of the reaction panel in reply to addresses by Milton B. Allen, Baltimore, Md., state's attorney, Bennett J. Cooper, director of corrections for the state of Ohio and Patrick Murphy, president of the Police Foundation, Washington, D.C., and former New York City police commissioner.

The beautiful and talented Ms. Brown led off with a reference to the severely limited participation of women as speakers and panelists in the deliberations of the Conference.

She said: "It might be a relief for some of you to hear a woman's voice here today, and, as a matter of fact, throughout this conference.

'I am glad to be here today and I think that it would be better if we saw a lot more women here speaking on a lot of things.'

Ms. Brown began her presentation by relating her observations in China as an example of the effects of full employment. 'I have been to China several times as a guest of the government. In China, where there is over one-third of the world's population, there is no such thing as robbery, murder or crimes of passion. The ruling in China is 'In China, I've seen these things, I'm not talking about what someone has told me, I've seen it myself.'

Explaining that she was not advocating communism or any other form of government per se, Ms. Brown said, 'I'm talking about an egalitarian manner in which people can live. I'm not necessarily saying that full employment is the total answer. But it is a beginning.'

'I would say that a guaranteed income is the next step and it is a step that should be taken very shortly,' she said, pointing out that the National Welfare Rights Organization attempted to get the delegates at the 1972 Democratic Convention to endorse a $6,500 per year guaranteed income.

Ms. Brown said that she did not necessarily think that any mental employment is better than no employment at all. She qualified her statement by citing her experience working in several different fields and at a variety of jobs. To a pimp who's making four or five thousand dollars a week, she noted, 'you can't possibly convince him that working as a cook for $40 a week is better than pimping.'

'What we really have to deal with is the question of how people live everyday,' Elaine explained. 'The only reason that you are employed is to make money and the only reason you want to make money is to get the things you want. The whole thing is related to how you live as a human being in relation to your human dignity. We have to talk about how we can resolve that problem.'

Ms. Brown then used the Black Panther Party's S.A.F.E. (Seniors Against a Fearful Environment) Program as an example of how employment deters crime. She explained how teenage youths in the ghettos are often the perpetrators of muggings and robberies."

GOVERNMENT WORKERS CAN BE FIRED FOR CRITICIZING BOSSES

(Washington, D.C.) - The federal government can fire employees for criticizing their bosses and making public comments harmful to alleged government "efficiency," the Supreme Court ruled this spring. The Court also held that "due process" did not require a trial-type hearing before the government fired a worker under this law.

The two rulings will affect all permanent federal employees - nearly the entire federal work force, reports Liberation News Service. Public workers at lower levels could also be affected because many states and cities have modeled their civil service laws on the federal statute.

The case originated with Wayne Kennedy, a field representative with the Office of Economic Opportunity in Chicago. He was fired in March, 1972, after he charged that his immediate supervisors had offered a $100,000 bribe to a community action organization. The Supreme Court, overturning a lower court, said that Kennedy, claimed that the law not violate free speech.

Dissenting, Justice Thurgood Marshall argued that by failing to define "free speech," the "efficiency" standard had been left vague that "even truthful criticism of an agency in any way tends to disrupt its operation" could justify firings.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10
WELCOME HOME, BOB WELLS
REMINISCES ON 47 YEARS IN PRISON

PART 3 OF EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

(San Francisco, Calif.) - On July 1, 1974, Brother Wesley Robert Wells, at the age of 65, was released on parole from Vacaville (Medical Facility) prison, after 47 years of confinement in California prisons.

The following is the third in a series of reminiscences with the Editor-in-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE on those 47 years. In the first, Brother Bob talked about his childhood, how he got into prison and prison's impact on him; in the second, he talked about how he survived in the jungle of prison life.

I imagined they figured that I hadn't had enough stress and they sent me to Vacaville to put the screws to me and see how I would react under any pressure. Actually, the STRESS itself didn't bother me anymore because I had lived under stress all my life. I was conceived to live under stress. My color caused me this. Just being Black was stress in the prison. In fact, it's stress in the United States, you might say.

The thought of it bugged me to death. In all the years I'd been in prison—I think I'd been in 44 then, and they say I didn't undergo enough stress so they sent me to Vacaville into the STRESS unit and "close psychiatric study." Now, that's very interesting. Here they'd had me for 44 years and I said if you don't know me now, you'll never know me. That bugged the devil out of me.

But I went into STRESS, and with the unanimous opinion of the STRESS authority, I was approved. They wanted to see if I had under control whatever violent tendencies I had. Unanimously, they recommended me for release. And I don't know what the AA still wanted, but they denied me a parole for 15 more months.

Let me read what they had to say as a reason for denying me parole:

"Summary of behavior of subject by representative Joseph O'Brien—review. Support of the community representatives acknowledged. It was noted some are unaware that the inmate was not eligible for parole unless the governor commuted the sentence. The fact that the inmate made request forms requesting

commutation from the governor's office discussed. Members did not feel that the AA should initiate the request for commutation of sentence inasmuch as subject had been involved in several disciplinary actions within the last two years and decrease in physical violence appears more a result of aging rather than reformation in attitude and character. He could constitute a menace if he were to be commuted and then paroled."

Brother Wells' statement is the reason they gave for denying me my freedom. In other words, I might be a menace to society. That was stated despite the fact that the psychiatrist and the other three professionals of STRESS character assessors gave me a clean bill of health. But they sent me in for another 15 months.

That's what I mean when I say the people, because thousands of people wrote letters in my behalf to the AA and the governor, and the Delancy Street Foundation stepped in and says: We'll take him here, we'll be responsible for him, we'll see that he has a place to stay, cloth him, feed him, whatever is necessary, all the medical attention he needs.

Delancy Street and other organizations and individuals made it known to the powers that be that they should release me. I was released, I understand, under the care of Delancy Street. I am very grateful to all those that appealed in my behalf.

B.P.: Charles Garry called you "the original Panther" on the day of your release. How would you interpret what he meant by that?

WELLS: Charlie has used that expression a number of times. I imagine what he meant is what the Panthers are fighting for and believe in and are standing for. I had the same feelings and aspirations long before they came on the scene.

The only difference, I would say, is that whereas the Panthers are fighting through an organization, I was fighting the same battle individually.

B.P.: In that context, what advice would you give to prisoners in general and particularly Black prisoners?

WELLS: My first advice to a youngster or anyone, White or Black, entering prison, is to try to learn something in prison that will enable him to stay out of prison when he gets out.

Getting out of prison is not too difficult. You're going to get out sooner or later. The big job is getting out and staying out. So I would say, try to learn something, go to school. Learn a trade, some vocation that will enable him to earn an honest living when he gets out.

For those already there, as well as those entering: Do your own number. Do your own time. That is, be your own man. I'd hope that they would make the acquaintance, the friendship, if possible, of someone that knows the working of the prison and that can advise you about what to do. But, most important: Do your own number.

BOB WELLS talking to reporters at Vacaville Prison just after being released. Brother Wells' spirit is unshakable, and he has vowed to struggle for prison rights.

You find many coming into prison that have acquaintances inside from the outside that they feel close with. They tend to try to support the newcomer. There's nothing wrong with that providing his friend or acquaintance is doing his own number. Help him in every way possible, share with him, as he will share with you. But let him do his own number.

And if he gets into something that lets him get out. If someone attacks him, one man, he's got to get out the best way he can. You can help him but not jeopardize your time. And I don't think a real friend will ask you to do something that will lengthen your time, or give you advice that would lengthen your time. Those are not your friends.

B.P.: What happens in prison itself which results in so many of those who have been in going back in?

WELLS: Recidivism. Well, I can't say definitely. But it is my opinion that most of them are coming back for trying to make a living, trying to survive in this mad world out there. He didn't learn anything when he was in the first time that would enable him to make an honest living when he got out. You don't get something for nothing. He's not able to cope with the situation. He didn't learn. Or he was too busy escaping, trying to escape in prison, reading his books and acquiring nothing; or his head in that TV instead of going to school, or learning some trade. He didn't learn anything.

That's the same thing that applied to me when I went out the first time after 12 years. I went out like a newborn baby, I was totally helpless. I didn't even know how to ask a man for a job, let alone do a job if he gave it to me. If he gave me a job I wouldn't have known how to do it.
ATMORE-HOLMAN BROTHERS PREPARE FOR TRIAL

(Birmingham, Ala.) - The Atmore-Holman Brothers Defense Committee is building a movement for the legal defense of the eleven inmates from Atmore and Holman prisons who are scheduled to go on trial in September and October on charges stemming from the January 18 prison rebellion in which three inmates were murdered and two guards killed.

The eleven - Makau Salik (Lincoln Heard), Oscar Johnson, Grover McCovey, Anthony Paradise, Charles Beasley, Frank X. Moore, Edward Ellis, Johnny Harris, Johnny Lee Wilson, Charles Kelley and Jemise James Clancy - are those men chosen from an original lot of 45 inmates to face charges of murder and rioting in connection with the January protest, which began as a peaceful demonstration. All those charged are active members of Inmates for Action (IFA), an organization formed by progressive brothers in Atmore following the February, 1972, trial beating of an inmate by guards.

On June 11, the presiding judge called off the trial until September after carloads of supporters streamed into the small town of Bremen to show their support for the brothers at the trial. The Bros' Defense Committee views the trial postponement as a temporary victory which allows more time to build a solid movement for the eleven brothers.

Anybody wishing to help may send donations and letters of support to the Atmore-Holman Brothers Defense Committee, IFA Defense Fund, 802 Sixth Street North, Birmingham, Ala.

AGNEW PERMITTED TO OWN A GUN

(Washington, D.C.) - In one more illustration of the inequality of justice in this country, convicted felon Spiro T. Agnew has been officially sanctioned for the purchase of a gun, even though that same Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms owns a gun. This while members of that same Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms are still awaiting news of their freedom.

NEWARK PROJECT TENANTS WIN FOUR-YEAR RENT STRIKE

(Newark, N.J.) - Residents of the Stella Wright Housing Project here have won the longest fought rent-strike battle in the nation's history. The tenants-controlled Newark Tenant Organization (NTO) won a recent ruling over the Newark Housing Authority, ending a more than four-year dispute with the city, the culmination of which led to an unprecedented victory.

Conditions necessitating the strike included lack of heat and hot water, unrepairable broken windows due to faulty building construction, broken elevators in the 13-story buildings, large rats chasing children down hallways and the city's refusal to keep the buildings clean.

The most crucial and important aspect of the tenants' victory is the project remaining open and its management being placed in the hands of the tenants themselves. A proposed Tenant Management Corporation will be established to train Stella Wright tenants in the management of the seven 13-story buildings.

In addition, $81.3 million in federal funds have been pledged to renovate the project. This is the first time that federal housing and Urban Development (HUD) money has been pledged to resolve a "local dispute."

The plan also calls for Newark's Mayor Kenneth Gibson to recommend a tenant of a high-rise project for appointment as a commissioner of the Newark Housing Authority. The mayor's choice, however, is subject to approval by the City Council.

In setting the dispute, federal District Court Judge Frederick B. Lacey also dismissed six suits pending against the residents. In one of these suits, Judge Lacey ruled that Stella Wright tenants were liable for only one year of the four years' rent they withheld.

Judge Lacey said that, "history is made by this unprecedented agreement...Stella Wright can now win a model for others to follow."

After the settlement, a gathering of over 200 residents in the project's recreation center greeted news of the agreement with enthusiasm.

Toby Henry, president of NTO said, "We hopes the Stella Wright Project victory will contribute to the overall fight against oppression and dispel the myth that 'you can't fight City Hall.' We feel that we've fought City Hall and we've won!"

(The Black Panther thanks Liberation News Service for the information contained in this article.)

CHATTANOOGA BLACK MAN BRUTALLY BEATEN BY POLICE

(Chattanooga, Tenn.) - On July 21, Milton Eugene Lindsey was brutally beaten by Chattanooga police officers Paul O'Rear and Buddy Hullander after being falsely arrested at a popular Black nightclub. Brother Lindsey gave details of his ordeal to THE BLACK PANTHER:

"My name is Milton Eugene Lindsey. I am 23-years-old. I hold a steady job, one of the best. I have a wife and two sons. I am a young Black Brother struggling to make it in life. I have an experience I would like for the people to know.

"Early Sunday morning, July 21, 1974, I was in a club on Main Street. Two white policemen entered the bar and asked the owner for his beer license. The policemen then asked Percy, the owner, for his I.D. and he presented them with his I.D. At that time they asked me for my identification and I told them that I didn't have it with me at the time. They told me to step outside the club, and I did as they asked.

"One of the policemen put the butt-end of his flashlight in my face, and I told them that they could talk to me without doing that. Then he replied, 'I'll put more than that in your face.' Then he said quite bluntly, 'Get your Black ass in the car,' which I did.

"While enroute to the jail I was called all sorts of names: 'Coon, Nigger, Black Bastard.' The slim cop told his partner, 'Let's stop in the alley and beat his Black ass.' As they pushed into the alley they did just that. Not only then but the rest of the white cops in the jail, about nine or ten of them.

"They beat me, they murdered me unmercifully. They beat me and threw me in jail. It was a joke."

Brother MILTON LINDSEY was viciously beaten 'for kicks' by Chattanooga policemen.

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"After they beat me, they murdered me unmercifully. They beat me and threw me in jail. It was a joke.
TESTIMONY BEGINS IN COURTS-MARTIAL OF EIGHT U.S.S. MIDWAY CREWMEN

(Yokosuka, Japan) - On July 20, the court-martial of the first of eight U.S.S. Midway crewmen (who have civilian counsel) charged with missing the ship's June 14 sailing began here with the racial prosecutor contending that the defense must show that "extraordinary racism" on board ship led between 50 to 80 sailors to be AWOL (Absent Without Authority) on June 14.

The eight are among 40 crewmen who have been sent to special courts-martial for their part in the spontaneous protest against the ship's head, Captain Schulte, and the racism, brutality, living and working conditions and unfair punishments under Schulte's command.

Fireman apprentice Daniel Long, 22, of St. Louis, Mo., stated three witnesses from his division to testify about the exploitative conditions in the number one engine room where he worked. The witnesses accused their supervisor, Chief Rice, of blatant racism, and also of calling them "Third World sailors," and of having a "settled" of people he was out to get.

According to one witness, Chief Rice said, "As we say in Alabama, "Let's hang that nigger," in reference to another defendant.

When Long took the stand on July 26, he testified that he had joined the Navy so that he could return to college under the GI bill and help to financially support his family. He said that he was not allowed to learn new jobs but trained new arrivals on his job who were then moved to other areas to qualify for more responsibility.

Judge Lt. Miles Eastwood awarded Long three months at hard labor: docked him for two-thirds of his pay for five months; gave him a two-month jail sentence, and a total of $1,000 in fines.

Following Long's testimony and sentencing crewman Ozio Washington was tried. The defense made a motion, which was denied, to dismiss this court-martial because the brig personnel had interfered with the lawyer-client relationship by confiscating some literature Washington's lawyer had given him.

Washington testified about illegal searches for contraband and about how morale among the crew stemming from constant in port and out of port periods with few new liberty ports.

After a five-minute deliberation Eastwood awarded Washington 75 days at hard labor (to be added to the 30 days already served awaiting trial) and a fine of $11 for six months.

Both defendants are expected to be transferred to the states to serve their punishments. They will not return to the USS Midway.

BLACK FIGHT FOR EDUCATION MUST CONTINUE

(Washington, D.C.) - Congressional Black Caucus leader Charles Rangel has declared that while the Supreme Court has banned most city-suburban busing to achieve racial balance in public schools, the fight for a quality education for Blacks is not over.

New York City Congressman Rangel said, "We must work harder now to meet the standards set by the Court and to pursue the Constitutionally mandated goal of integration by other means."

CONTRADICTION WITHIN NIXON ADMINISTRATION OVER AFRICAN FAMINE

(Washington, D.C.) - Two major departments within the Nixon administration have contradicted each other over whether the famine in sub-Saharan Africa is getting better or worse. One agency cannot agree within itself.

An internal report of the Agency for International Development (AID) released by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, states that "the great drought is continuing to have catastrophic consequences." However, a deputy AID administrator said the problem of malnutrition and food distribution had "vastly improved" in sub-Saharan Africa.

Meanwhile, a high agricultural department official told a Congressional committee that the situation was under control and "mass starvation averted."

CHATTOOGA BLACK MAN BRUTALLY BEATEN BY POLICE

(Washington, D.C.) - The number of days lost because of strikes in the U.S. during June was greater than at any time since July, 1971, reports the Labor Department. The Department said that 4.6 working days per thousand were lost during the month—one working day per thousand more than in May and the highest figure since that of 5.2 recorded in July, 1971. For the first six months of this year, days lost because of work stoppage rose to 2.2, working days per thousand—a 100 percent increase on the nine year low of 1.1 days per thousand in the corresponding period last year.
CHICANO BROTHER UNJUSTLY HELD FOR MILWAUKEE COP MURDERS

(Milwaukee, Wis.) - Three weeks ago, on Milwaukee's Southside, two drunk, off-duty policemen were shot to death with what may have been bullets from their own guns. They were Robert Riley and Thomas Matulis. Matulis' 19-year-old brother James and three of his drinking companions were with them on the evening of their death. A Chicano brother, James Reynolds Mendoza, also 19, is being held for these deaths in the city jail.

Policemen Riley and Matulis were ending a drinking night on the town when they met up with Matulis' brother James, also drunk, who was with three companions. Accounts differ, but there seems to have been a disagreement between the two brothers about the younger one's (James') intoxication.

A little while later, and here again there are varying accounts, there was a fight involving at least three men; shots were fired; a white man was seen firing at one of the policemen and then was seen running north; the three companions were seen crouching behind a parked car, and James Matulis was seen walking south and banging cars saying, "they killed my brother." The two officers were found dead.

JAMES MENDOZA at courthouse during trial for the killings of two Milwaukee policemen.

doors, ransacked homes, took family belongings — all without search warrants — while claiming their actions were justified because they needed "evidence" on Mendoza.

The date of Brother Mendoza's next hearing has not yet been set.

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A.C.L.U. CHALLENGES L.A. POLICE REPORT ON S.L.A. SLAUGHTER

(Los Angeles, Calif.) — American Civil Liberties Union (A.C.L.U.) attorney Leonard Weinglass has challenged the official police report on the May 17 shoot-out here in which 500 police killed six members of the Symbionese Liberation Army (S.L.A.).

Speaking at an A.C.L.U. press conference on July 22, Weinglass urged a public inquiry into certain aspects of the killings, declaring that the police report issued July 19 left several questions unanswered.

The Society charges that the plans for the new prison are being carried forward with "a total disregard" for the "Master Plan for Corrections in Alabama," published by the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency in consultation with law enforcement experts.

The Society has expressed concern that the community facilities are truly just that and not small prisons. The press release continues: "We can prove to the board that their plans go against every recommendation in the "Master Plan and every principle of prison reform."

The Master Plan states that "institutionalization isolates and shelters female offenders from the reality of everyday life," and that every effort should be made to link the detention or institutional process to the community and family.

The Master Plan also brings out the fact that only 120 women are now imprisoned in Alabama while the proposed new prison will house 184 women. According to the Master Plan, as few as 10 per cent of these 120 should be institutionalized.

The Society is urging Alabamians to write state officials to voice their protest over the new prison.
G.I. DIES OF DRUG OVERDOSE IN BID TO GET OUT OF ARMY

(Bohinj, W. Germany) — Mike Castello took hard heroin in an effort to get out of the Army. Finally, he got out — through an overdose. His story — reprinted from Forward, a progressive G.I. paper published here — follows.

Why? The Berlin Observer never really answered that question in its recent front-page article on the death of Sp5 Mike Castello. Mike ODed on scag in his room on May 31st. Let’s put one thing up front first: we don’t think using scag is cool. But when someone ODs on the shit, it also isn’t cool to cover up the real reasons.

Why? Ask people who knew Mike around HHC, 3/6. They’ll probably tell you that Mike was a little mixed up, but he was clean. He didn’t smoke, he didn’t drink. He worked out constantly at the YMCA and kept in shape. And he didn’t do junk — until he re-enlisted.

He was promised a transfer to the states and a bonus. He re-upped and didn’t get them. It was then, when he realized that he’d beenucked, that Mike started doing junk.

Why? To get out.

He turned himself in to the Detox Ward and managed to get himself put in for a Chapter 13. People who saw him said he looked real happy. Then he went to the YMCA and they declined him rehabilitated. Mike’s Chapter 13 papers got ripped up.

From then until the day he died, Mike went around yelling, “Short!” Weird thing was, he had years to go. He’d obviously made up his mind how he was gonna get out.

Word has it that Mike even went so far as to have another medic help him shoot up on the night he died. There’s a medic in the McNair Stockade on a first degree murder rap. The pigs aren’t talking about that side of the story yet. Why?

Cause Mike had ODed on the Army and they wouldn’t let him out. Mike ODed on the Army before he ODed on scag. They wouldn’t let him out. He found his own way.

ALASKAN CANNERY WORKERS FILE SUIT

(Seattle, Wash.) — Ten minority members of the Alaska Cannery Workers Association (ACWA) filed a multimillion dollar class action civil rights lawsuit in federal court here on July 12 against Nefco-Fidalgo Packing Company.

The company has been charged with excluding minority workers from more desirable and higher-paying jobs and segregating and discriminating against them in living conditions, advancement opportunities and personnel and discipline policies.

The plaintiffs are all former employees of Nefco-Fidalgo and are active members of ILWU Local 37.

Nefco-Fidalgo was dismissed from an earlier case filed against it and the Joint Ventures, New England Fish Company. The case against Nefco-Fidalgo had to be refined because of a discrepancy in the complaints filed with the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Johnny Spain

And, if you knew about the gleam in the eyes—I got it.

Willie Tate: “I do not want Greg Armstrong to use any material on me for anything.”

ELAINE BROWN AT URBAN LEAGUE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

robberies of senior citizens. Seniors, can be intimidated and employed to escort the elderly to the banks or wherever they want to go.

Elaine also cited the unequal system of justice in relationship to crime. “Nixon is allowed to steal huge amounts of money while a man who pesos a grocery store of $300 will get five years to life in prison. Nixon almost
definitely will not get a prison sentence for anything. There are a whole group of crimes that only pertain to one class of people.”

The Bay Area-hosted 64th Annual National Urban League Conference was described by officials of the organization as the largest convention in Urban League history. The four-day Conference was held around the theme “Full Employment as a National Goal.”

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

Left elements. During 1970, the BPP formed a working relationship with radical student dissidents by issuing the issue of Government “repression” of Panthers into the antiwar cause. Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) supported the BPP in a 1969 “united front against fascism.” The probability that Black extremists, including the BPP, will work closely with New Left White radicals in the future increases the threat of escalating terrorist activities. It would be safe to project that racial strife and student turmoil fomented by Black extremists will definitely increase.

3. BPP Propaganda Appearances.

Despite its small membership, the BPP has scored major successes in the propaganda arena. In 1969, BPP representatives spoke at 160 colleges throughout the Nation, while in 1967 there were only 11 such appearances. Although no direct information has been received to date indicating that the BPP has initiated any large-scale racial disorders, the year 1970 has seen an escalation of racial disorders across the Nation compared to 1969. This fact, coupled with an increasing amount of violent Panther activity, presents a great potential for racial and civil unrest for the future.

4. Appeal to Military

The BPP has made pointed appeals to Black servicemen with racist propaganda. High priority has been placed on the recruitment of veterans with weapon, and explosives training. The BPP has also called for infiltration of the Government. These activities, if not curbed, should they achieve even minimum success, present a grave threat.

B.P.P. PHILOSOPHY

5. B.P.P. Philosophy and Foreign Support.

The BPP relies heavily on foreign communist ideology to shape its goals. Quotations from Mao Tse-tung were the initial ideological bible of the BPP. Currently, the writings of North Korean Premier Kim II-sung are followed and extensive use of North Korean propaganda material is made in BPP publications and training. The Marxist-oriented philosophy of the BPP presents a favorable environment for support of the Panthers from other communist countries.

BPP leaders have traveled extensively abroad including visits to Cuba, Russia, North Korea, and Algeria. International operations of the BPP are directed by Eldridge Cleaver, a fugitive from United States courts.

Radical White students in Western Europe, and the Scandinavian countries have organized solidarity committees in support of the BPP. These committees are the sources of financial contributions to the Party and provide outlets for the BPP newspapers.
"Prison Where Is Thy Victory?"

BY HUEY P. NEWTON

In this classic essay written by Huey P. Newton while imprisoned in 1968, the leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party explains the futility of imprisonment for the purpose of controlling a man's ideas. He states that the prison can never be truly victorious over the prisoner. This essay will help the reader to understand that regardless of how often police agencies attack and arrest Brother Huey, Black Panther Party members, and other progressive peoples, they can gain no victory over the indomitable spirit and ideas which guide humankind toward the liberation of all.

When a person studies mathematics he learns that there are many mathematical laws which determine the approach he must take to solving the problems presented to him. In the study of geometry one of the first laws a person learns is that "the whole is not greater than the sum of its parts." This means simply that one cannot have a geometrical figure such as a circle or a square which contains more than it does when broken down into smaller parts. For example, if all the smaller parts add up to a certain amount, the entire figure cannot add up to a larger amount. The prison cannot have a victory over the prisoner because those in charge take the same kind of approach as if they have the whole body in a cell that they have contained all that makes up the person. But a prisoner is not a geometrical figure, and an approach which is successful in mathematics is wholly unsuccessful when dealing with human beings.

In the case of the human being we are not dealing only with the single individual, we are also dealing with the ideas and beliefs which have motivated him and which sustain him, even when his body is in captivity. In the case of humanity, the whole is much greater than its parts because the whole includes the body which is measurable and definable and the ideas which cannot be measured or defined.

The question which can and will sustain our movements for total freedom and dignity of the people cannot be imprisoned, for they are to be found in the people, all the people, wherever they are. As long as the people live by the ideas and values upon which there will be no prison which can hold our movement down. Ideas move from one person to another by the association of brothers and sisters who recognize that a most evil system of capitalism has set us against each other, although our real enemy is the exploiter who profits from our poverty. When we realize such an idea, then we come to love and appreciate our brothers and sisters who may have seen us as enemies, and those exploiters we who may have seen as friends are revealed for what they truly are to all oppressed people. The people are the idea. The respect and dignity of the people, as they move toward their freedom, are the sustaining force which reaches into and out of the prison. The walls, the bars, the guns and the guards can never encircle or hold down the idea of the people. And the people must always carry forward the story of our dignity and beauty.

The prison operates with the concept that since it has a person's body it has his entire being, because the whole cannot be greater than the sum of its parts. They put the body in a cell and seem to get some sense of relief and security from this fact. The idea of prison victory, then, is that when the person in jail begins to act, think, and believe the way they want him to, they have won the battle and the person is then 'rehabilitated.' But this cannot be the case because those who operate the prisons have failed to examine their own beliefs thoroughly, and they fail to understand the types of people they operate. Therefore, even when the prison thinks it has won, there is no victory.

Two Types

There are two types of prisoners. The largest number are those who accept the legitimacy of the assumptions upon which the society is based. They wish to acquire the same goals as everybody else: money, power, and conspicuous consumption. In order to do so, however, they adopt traditional methods which the society has defined as legitimate. When this is discovered, many people are put in jail. They may be called "illegitimate capitalists" since their aim is to acquire everything this capitalistic society defines as legitimate. The second type of prisoner is the one who rejects the legitimacy of the assumptions upon which the society is based. He argues that the people at the bottom of the society are exploited for the profit and advantage of those at the top. Thus, the oppressed exist and will always be used to maintain the privileged status of the exploiters. There is no sacredness, there is no dignity in either exploiting or being exploited. Although this system may make the society function at a high level of technological efficiency, it is an illegitimate system, since it 798 upon the suffering of humans who are as worthy and as dignified as those who do not suffer. Thus, the second type of prisoner says that the society is corrupt and illegitimate and must be overthrown.

This second type of prisoner is the "political prisoner." They do not accept the legitimacy of the society and cannot participate in its corrupting exploitation, whether they are in the prison or on the block.

The prison cannot gain a victory over either type of prisoner no matter how hard it tries. The "illegitimate capitalist" recognizes that if he plays the game the prison wants him to play he will have his time reduced and be released to continue his activities. Therefore, he is willing to go through the prison programs and say the things the prison authorities want to hear. The prison assumes he is "rehabilitated" and ready for society. The prisoner has really played the prison game so that he can be released to resume pursuit of his capitalistic goals. There is no victory, for the prisoner from the "get-go" accepted the idea of the society. He prefers to accept the idea of the prison as a part of the game he has always played.

The prison cannot gain a victory over the political prisoner because he has nothing to be rehabilitated from or to. He refuses to accept the legitimacy of the system and refuses to participate. To participate is to admit that the society is legitimate because of its exploitation of the oppressed. This is the idea which the political prisoner does not
 DIRECTORY OF PUBLIC AND SOCIAL SERVICES
IN OAKLAND

(Oakland, Calif.) - As a service to our local readers, the staff of THE BLACK PANTHER has compiled this directory of Oakland public services. All too often, the limited public and social services of large metropolitan cities go hidden and unknown to vast numbers of their citizens, particularly Black and poor people. It is the view of THE BLACK PANTHER, however, that a well-informed community is a more conscious community - conscious of today's political realities and of the means to go about getting those things required in their interests. It is in this spirit that this Oakland Directory is being printed.

We urge other communities around the country to compile local public service information on their city and send it to us for publication. Out of consciousness grows unity.

Street Lights
If a street light is out on your block or if you would like to arrange to have a street light put in, call the City Electrical Department at 273-3331.

Abandoned Car
If you would like to report an abandoned car in your neighborhood, call the police dispatcher at 273-3481.

Trash Collection
If you have questions or complaints regarding trash collection, call the Office of Public Works at 635-2090.

Street Cleaning
Did the street cleaners forget your block again? Did they do a sloppy job? Call the Office of Public Works at 635-2090.

Fallen Trees
To remove a fallen tree from your property or to report a hazard situation if one falls, call the Parks Department Tree Service at 635-2050. Ask for extension 291.

Blackouts
If the lights go out on your block, call Pacific Gas and Electric Company (P.G.&E.) at 835-9500.

Live Wires
Is that a live wire on the ground dangerously easy to touch? Call the Fire Alarm immediately at 273-3331.

Sewage
Sewage bad? Backed up almost to your door? Call the office of Public Works at 635-2090.

Street Signs & Parking Meters
For street signs and parking meter repair, call 273-3466.

Traffic Signal Repair
Does that red light never turn green? For traffic signal repair, call 273-3331.

Weed Abatement
Are those creeping weeds getting closer all the time? Call the Oakland Weed Abatement program, 635-2090.

Dead or Injured Animals
For dead animal removal or injured animal care, call Animal Control at 273-3563 between 8:00 a.m. to 4:40 p.m. During off hours, call 273-3481.

Unemployment
If you need information concerning unemployment benefits or compensation, call 464-0764.

Welfare
For problems regarding the Welfare Department, or for information regarding food stamps, call the Welfare Department main office at 874-6114 or call branch offices at: 401 Broadway - 874-5531, 4340 Bond Street - 874-6052, 7800 MacArthur Blvd - 635-2100, 4051 Broadway - 874-7161.

Consumer Protection
For shabby business deals and other consumer protection information call the Better Business Bureau at 839-5900.

Air Pollution
To help protect our community from unsafe industrial wastes in the air or from whatever source, call the Ecology Switchboard at 548-2220.

Voter Registration
Register to Vote NOW! For voter registration and information, call the Alameda County Voter Registration Office at 874-6361.

Birth and Death Certificates
For copies of birth and death certificates call the County Recorder at 874-6395.

Drivers License
For motor vehicles information and driver's license cards, call the main office of the Department of Motor Vehicles at 4641157 or the Oakland Coliseum Office at 788-0091. For information on non-driver identification cards, call 464-1155.

Oakland City Offices
The following numbers can be called for particular Oakland city government offices:

- Mayor's Office - 273-3141
- City Manager - 273-3301
- City Attorney - 273-3601
- Controller - 273-3261
- Oakland Redevelopment Agency - 834-2010
- Oakland Housing Authority - 839-6200
- Oakland Civil Service Personnel - 273-3111
- Public Information - 273-3301
- City Hall Switchboard - 273-9000
- Chief Telephone Operator - 273-3001
- Oakland Parks & Recreation Department - 273-3266
- Oakland Public Library (main branch) - 273-2222
- Oakland Charities Commission - 273-2411

Community Action Program
The city of Oakland runs a Community Action Program (CAP) as part of the local implementation of the federal poverty program. The main number for the Community Action Program is 839-8810. Other CAP-sponsored programs are:

- Golden State Business League - 635-5900 (Youth Training)
- Oakland Rehab, Inc - 465-9912
- Senior Action Project - 832-8542 (The city of Oakland Senior Citizens program, run by the Parks and Recreation Dept., can be contacted at 273-3290.)
- Children's Vision Center - 832-8221
- 24-Hour Parent Center
- Child Care - 261-0196
- Head Start - 839-8810

Urban Out-Reach - 635-8376

Manpower
The city of Oakland hosts a number of adult and youth employment programs. You can find out more about the following programs by calling Manpower, the coordinating research arm for the programs, at 839-3800. Among the programs are:

- Neighborhood Youth Corps - 836-2222 (In-School)
- Neighborhood Youth Corps - 273-3181 (Out-of-School)
- Urban League On-The-Job Training - 922-5050
- East Bay Skills Center - 658-7356
- Project Intercept - 538-2274

Fire & Police Department
To report a fire and other Fire Department emergencies, call 444-1616. For non-emergencies, call 444-3322. For Police Department emergencies, call 273-3211. For non-emergencies and general information, call 273-9000.

Oakland Public Schools
In order to contact the Oakland Unified School District, call them at 836-2222.

Social Security
For information concerning the social security administration, eligibility or related concerns, call the Social Security Administration at 548-7950.

Suicide Prevention
Feeling down and out? Call 849-2212 and smile again.

Poison
For poison information, call Children's Hospital Emergency, 654-5600.

Hospitals
The following hospitals are all located in the city of Oakland. They are all public hospitals:

- Brookdale General Hospital - 535-1664
- Children's Hospital - 654-5600
- Civic Center Hospital - 655-8727
- Everett Gladman - 536-8111
- Highland Hospital - 534-8055 (Call Highland Hospital anywhere in Oakland for 24-hour emergency service)
- Kaiser Hospital - 645-5000
- Merritt Hospital - 655-4000
- Oakland Hospital - 632-3300
- Peralta Hospital - 451-9490
- Providence Hospital - 835-4500
- Naval Hospital (Oak Knoll) - 639-2411

Oakland Media
The beat goes on: well-informed-consciousness-unity. If you have information concerning the happenings in your community, call the following Oakland media and let the people know:

- THE BLACK PANTHER - 638-0195
- Oakland Tribune - 645-2442
- California Voice - 859-9212
- Oakland Post - 763-1120
- Montclairian - 339-8777
- KDKA - 854-4339
- KABL - 261-9867
- KNEW - 836-9316
- KTVU - 824-2000

(Fire Department Information: 273-3311 - for all emergencies, 273-3211 - for non-emergencies, 273-9000 - for general information.)
"THE DIARY OF INHAMINGA"

DAY-BY-DAY ACCOUNT OF PORTUGUESE MASSACRES IN MOZAMBIQUE

Repeated massacres and mass killings by Portuguese troops of Mozambican Africans have taken place in the Inhambinga region. They have continued after the coup in Portugal which allegedly brought a "liberal" regime into power.

With this issue, THE BLACK PANTHER begins publication of "The Diary of Inhambinga," an account of the war massacres committed by the Portuguese Army from August, 1973 to March, 1974. The account was written by Dutch missionaries of the order of the Sacred Hearts, who worked in Inhambinga and left Mozambique in April, 1974, as a protest against these murders and the silence of the Catholic church. We are grateful to the Angola Committee of America, Holland, for providing us with the translation.

PART 1

End of July, 1973

First report of an attack by FRELIMO on the Portuguese army at a distance of 46 kilometers from Inhambinga, near the crossroad of Mazambwa-Gorongosa and the branch-off to the open-air school of Nhanole. Two wounded in the Portuguese army. This resulted in a thorough oppression of the population living in this area by the army, which set off by foot with all the consequences: burning of empty huts, interrogations, ill-treatment of the tribal chief during questioning, when he was hung from a tree by the feet, and brought by the PIDE-DGS afterwards to Beira. The people became increasingly frightened and they began to flee, especially the young. For this reason fourteen boys left Nhanole to join FRELIMO on just one day.

16th August - Thursday
First attack of FRELIMO in Massandza on a hill near the mission school. Two army trucks were shot at by the freedom-fighters: three wounded in the army. Immediately afterwards the army shot and killed a woman and her child who were returning from the mill and who tried to flee out of fright. The soldiers took the bodies with them and buried them on the grounds of the barracks. Directly after this, six men including the mission school teacher Carlos Chapo were picked up from the shop near the school and taken to the barracks for questioning, which took place without incident.

17th August - Friday
An expensive car filled with men of the PIDE-DGS coming from Beira on the way to Inhambinga (200 kilometers) was shot at by FRELI M7 kilometers above Mafalala, and he was taken to 36 kilometers below Inhambinga. No wounded or dead resulted. After arriving in Inhambinga they started to question the captives, who, as was the custom, were only allowed to wear their shorts and were beaten several times. Five of them were released. The teacher was transported to Beira with a dislocated and swollen arm, where he was imprisoned by the PIDE-DGS for about 1½ months and questioned at different times about Massandza, Lundo and the mission of Inhambinga.

24th August - Friday
Jan Tieleman works as an agricultural worker in the African population, was summoned by the Mayor, where he was told that he would have to appear before the PIDE-DGS in Beira on Tuesday, the 28th of August.

28th August - Tuesday
Jan Tieleman traveled to Beira to obey the order of the PIDE-DGS. He was questioned from 9 o'clock until 10:30; at first about FRELIMO, then about agricultural activities relating to the African population, about why he did not visit the population of Massandza, Cozde, etc. regularly any more, about the closing of the mission of Lundo at the end of March 1973, about the possession of documents relating to the massacres in Wiriyamu. The interrogation did not go on any further than questioning.

5th September - Wednesday
Pedro Hale F. Joo, an African working for the PIDE-DGS, was invited to a meeting with the tribe living in a place 34 kilometers from Beira.
AfrIca in focus

Guinea

The Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) has admitted that West German residents in the Republic of Guinea were involved in subversive activity against the government of the republic of Guinea, as charged by Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Touré several years ago. A statement by the West German government condemning acts of violence or subversion against another state refers to nationals of West Germany who have been established and have resided in Guinea, according to a communique issued by the United Nations headquarters in New York City, by Conakry, Guinea, and in Bonn, West Germany on July 22, 1974. The statement is the result of an intervention by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim with West Germany following a visit to Conakry, where evidence was presented to him on the activities of certain West German citizens aimed at overthrowing the regime of Pres. Sekou Touré.

Rhodesia

In an election farce in which the majority White population of Rhodesia voted last week, the racist regime of Prime Minister Ian D. Smith and the Rhodesian Front party won total victory, taking all of the 50 "Parliament" seats reserved for Whites. The majority African population are only allowed 16 seats in the 66-person "Parliament." Eight of those 16 are chosen by a reactionary, so-called college of tribal chiefs and headmen, who receive "salaries" from the racist government. In this way, less than 300,000 Whites rule over nearly six million Blacks in Rhodesia.

United Nations

In Geneva, Switzerland, recently the United Nations Economic and Social Council urged intensified efforts to help West Africa's Sahelian region, ravaged by drought over the past six years. Two resolutions dealt with both emergency and long-term assistance, including projects to change the ecology of the area. The Council also called for continued aid to Ethiopia where both a drought and an infestation of army worms have wrought havoc.

Massacre in South Africa

The East German daily Neues Deutschland reports from Pretoria that troops of the South African apartheid regime massacred 105 Africans, the entire population of a village, in the Caprivi strip of northeastern Namibia (South West Africa), and completely destroyed the village under the pretext of searching for African guerrillas. A single survivor, a 44-year-old man, reported the massacre to a Swedish journalist, Per Sander, who documented the atrocity on film. Namibia has been illegally occupied by South Africa since a 1966 U.N. resolution dissolved South Africa's League of Nations mandate over the country. In June, 1974, South Africa replaced civilian police in Namibia with regular army units.

To Be Continued

THE DIARY OF INHAMINGA

Continued from previous page
from Inhaminga by their chief, Nhawawa. When he arrived af- ter 28 kilometers in Chombe, he warned by several freedom- fighters, who asked him whether what he was doing was to the advantage of the White or of the Africans. When it appeared that the White's advantage, he was held for three days in a secret place, and then set free. In order to leave a sign of their presence, the freedom fighters set the tourist camp of Sinius on fire. The chief Nhawawa was taken prisoner thereafter by the Portuguese army.

4th October - Thursday
The teacher Carlsito Chapo returned from Beira and reported himself early in the morning at the mission, where the missionaries dared only question him superficially, partly as a precaution, partly out of fear of his strange attitude. It was difficult to give him a position as teacher again, since he did not want to return to Massanza.

Beginning of November
Carlsito Chapo went to the school of Mazamba together with the teacher of the school of Nhansole. The mission schools of Nhansole, Codze, Massanza and Mphopo were closed because it became impossible to work there due to the misconduct of the army. The children stayed home. We heard more and more frequently stories about the training of freedom fighters, politicization of the population, the food supply of the entire population at the foot of the plateau of Inhaminga. The freedom fighters instructed the people how food could be preserved underground so that not all the food would be lost if the huts were burned.

11th November - Sunday
On the road to Inhaminga near the river Bawa at the caves of Thombo two army trucks were attacked by two freedom fighters, after the administrator had attempted to set up an almshe in the tribe Suer during the previous week, in which the population was required to clear the area. Everything remained apparently peaceful. However, we received more and more information to the effect that the freedom fighters were planning to come into action around Christmas.

Portuguese troops have continued their murderous atrocities against the people of Mozambique and Angola even after Portugal's new military regime came to power.
SOUTH AFRICAN WORKERS' STRIKES SPREAD TO THREE PROVINCES

( Johannesburg, South Africa) - Black South African workers striking for higher wages and improved working conditions have expanded their protest to three of South Africa's four provinces, reports People's Translation Service.

Three thousand workers have closed 11 repair industries as a result of their walking out in demand of immediate wage increases.

On July 9, in Durban, a key port in Natal province, 300 shipyard workers went on strike, demanding higher wages and injury compensation and also voiced their opposition against being called "kaffirs" and other derogatory names applied to Bantu people.

Civil engineering strikers in the Orange Free State in the Welkom area walked out dissatisfied with the meager wage increase granted them under the Bantu Labor Relations Act. In addition, 600 gold mine workers in the Orange Free State went on strike July 15, while in a Johannesburg suburb, 750 furniture factory workers and 300 at a gate and fence factory struck on the same date.

The strikes represent the second largest wave of strikes in South Africa in the last two months. Most of the workers are demanding that the 10.5 per cent wage increase, approved by the industry council to begin this month, go into effect as of the middle of last month.

INMATE DEPICTS REALITIES CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Approaches and techniques vary. Some men attend so many group-therapy sessions they begin to talk like beach balls with Mattel voice boxes implanted in their vocal chords. Others get religion and sing in the choir, take educational courses and classes, which teach a man little more than the basic skills of writing and reading comprehension. Still others become joiners and manipulate for club offices and leadership positions.

A few try to play the game straight, hoping their honest reach for daylight does not go unnoticed and they will be really rewarded with something, anything at all, that will give them one day less in this jungle of brick and steel. None of these methods seems to work very well and many men are left bewildered when they receive access time from the parole board.

Looking at prison life from the broad perspective, at best it reveals that in teaching a man penitence, he has been harshly dealt with. At worst confinement dehumanizes, mechanizes, incapacitates mentally and otherwise turns men into functioning robots.

PRISON WHERE IS THY VICTORY?”

(Continued from page 11)

accept this is the idea for which he has been imprisoned, and this is the reason why he cannot cooperate with the system. The political prisoner will, in fact, serve his time just as will the "illegitimate capitalist." Yet the idea which motivated and sustained the political prisoner rests in the people. All the prison has is a body.

The dignity and beauty of man rests in the human spirit which makes him more than simply a physical being. This spirit must never be suppressed for exploitation by others. As long as the people recognize the beauty of their human spirits and move against suppression and exploitation, they will be carrying out one of the most beautiful ideas of all time. Because the human whole is much greater than the sum of its parts. The ideas will always be among the people. The prison cannot be victorious because walls, bars and guards cannot conquer or hold down an idea.

HERE I STAND

by Paul Robeson
an autobiography

HERE I STAND. WHICH NOW REAPPEARS AFTER BEING OUT OF PRINT FOR A DECADE, IS INDISPENSABLE FOR AN UNDERSTANDING OF PAUL ROBESON'S POETICAL POINT. IT WAS WRITTEN, HE SAID, "TO SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT," AND TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: "WHO, WHAT AND WHY IS PAUL ROBESON?" (FROM THE PREFACE, BY LLOYD L. BROWN)

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(Continued from page 11)

PUBLIC

It is time for the public to take a serious look inside its prisons.

Neither the get-tough approach nor the treatment-in-prison-on-a-rehabilitation level has made the correctional system work. For all the fear that it has generated, for all the difficulties that it has presented to prisoners and continues to, I believe the public should seriously consider deinstitutionalizing the whole correctional system.

Crime arises from social causes and can be controlled and reduced through social action and participation. The myth of correctional treatment is now the main obstacle to progress. It has become the last line of defense of the prison system. It prevents the sound use of resources to balance prison protection and humane rights, and it diverts energy away from defending democracy through widening opportunity. It is time to awake from the dream of correctional rehabilitation and give our brothers and sisters a true helping hand.

EARN MONEY

Sell THE BLACK PANTHER

Young brothers and sisters in the Bay Area can earn money after school and on weekends by selling THE BLACK PANTHER. Any young brother or sister at least nine years of age living in the Oakland-San Francisco-Berkeley area who would like to sell THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper should call Sheridan Brewer at 638-0195 in Oakland for further information, or come to 8801 E. 14th St. at 10 a.m. on Saturdays.

Register To Vote
GARRY COMMENTS
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

August 5, 1970
HUEY IS RELEASED

(15, Calif.)—August 5, 1970, marked a jovous reunion for
Brother HUEY P. NEWTON, co-founder and leader of the Black
Panther Party, and the Black and poor people of this city. On that
day, over 44 months after his false arrest in October, 1967, and
almost two years after his eventual overturned conviction for
manslaughter, Brother Huey walked out of Alamedo County
Superior Court House and into the community whose interests
he so devotedly served. Although police harassment of Huey Newton
has continued up to today (see page 3), the spirit of determination
and mutual respect and love which characterized the moment captured
above has grown even stronger.

WORLD
SCOPE

MEXICO

Mexican President Luis Echeverria Alvarez has ordered
the attorney general to investigate
the allegation that there are
U.S. Central Intelligence
Agency (CIA) agents in his government
a spokesman announced
last week. The investigation
follows a statement last month
by ex-CIA agent Philip Agee
that at least 50 people paid by
the agency are in the Mexican
government.

PHILIPPINES

President Ferdinand E. Mar-
cos, whose U.S.-puppet govern-
ment has been seriously hurt by
rebeling Moslems in the south,
has inaugurated a special bank
that will lend the Moslems
money at no interest. At the
opening ceremonies for the
bank, Marcos contributed a sum
equal to a year's presidential
salary, and guests at the cer-
emonies made deposits.

CANADA & INDIA

A three-day conference of
top-level Indian and Canadian
officials has failed to resolve the
rift between the two countries
over the Indian nuclear explo-
SION last May in which material
from a Canadian research reac-
tor was used. As a protest over
the blast, Canada has sus-
pended further nuclear assist-
ance to India and threatened to
cut off all other economic
assistance except allotments for
food and agricultural develop-
ment.

U.S. & RUSSIA

Central Intelligence Agency
Director William E. Colby has
told Congress that despite the
Pentagon's concern, he doubts
Russia will build up its Indian
Ocean fleet significantly under
the U.S. buildup to first.

SPINOLA
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

both the military and administrative control of the African Party for the Independ-
ence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC),
the single liberation movement of the country, and constitutes the base
of the new republic.

The UPI reports from Lisbon that the Portuguese government
has begun working out the details of a plan to end Portuguese rule
in Africa. “We are ready from now on to initiate the process of
the transfer of power to the populations of Portugal's overseas
territories,” the UPI dispatch quotes Spinola as saying.

Spinola is reported as saying that the Portuguese government
is open to all initiatives to begin the process of decolonization and
supported “the immediate acceptance of the right to political
independence.”

In Mozambique and Angola, the question of the “granting” of
independence is complicated by the existence of so-called African
groups — some having come onto the scene just since the April
coup in Portugal — claiming to
represent the independence as-
pirations of the African peoples.

These groups have been in-
spired, nurtured and financed by
Portuguese business interests,
various European imperialist
interests, as well as U.S.-CIA and
economic forces, in hopes of
undermining the legitimate right
of FRELIMO (the Front for the
Liberation of Mozambique) and
MPLA (Popular Movement for
the Liberation of Angola) from
coming to power in their re-
spective countries.

Last week, The New York
Times reports, a meeting was
held in Kinshasa, Congo, be-
tween representatives of the
MPLA and the National Front for
the Liberation of Angola (NPLA),
a much smaller and inactive
African liberation group, with the
object of establishing a united
front in negotiations with Portu-
gal for the independence of
Angola.

A crucial period is ahead for
the liberation movements of
Angola and Mozambique. There
can be no compromise on the
question of independence under the
right to political
independence. Any agreement
that
fails to
recognize the
leading
roles of FRELIMO in Moz-
bique and the MPLA in Angola
will represent a betrayal of the
peoples of these two great
African countries.
ELAYNE JONES SIGNS FOR 1974-'75 SEASON WITH SAN FRANCISCO SYMPHONY
BLACK TYPMANIST CONTINUES FIGHT FOR TENURE

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Black tympanist Elayne Jones has accepted employment with the San Francisco Symphony for the 1974-75 season, in a move that buys time but does not resolve the righteousness charge of racism for the refusal to grant Ms. Jones tenure with the orchestra.

Ms. Jones filed suit on June 21, for the court to order the Symphony Association and the Musicians' Union Local 6 to grant her tenure in the orchestra and to award her $80,000 in damages. The action was taken following the decision of the Players Committee of the Association to refuse to grant Ms. Jones tenure, despite a highly distinguished career and two years of outstanding performances with the San Francisco Symphony.

Principal bassoonist Ryohei Nakagawa, an Asian, was also refused tenure by the Players Committee, but refused to protest against the action. Both players have been given the right to audition again following the 74-'75 season with a chance to win two more years probation with the orchestra. Ms. Jones flatly refuses to consider this possibility. Mr. Nakagawa has indicated he will do so.

"The San Francisco Chronicle suggests that failure to resolve the dispute may well jeopardize the future of the San Francisco Symphony. The orchestra's recent distinction has largely been the result of its distinguished and somewhat unorthodox conductor, Seiji Ozawa. Mr. Ozawa has already indicated his displeasure with the Players Committee decision, but has no power to change it."

Mr. Ozawa has maintained a low profile throughout the latest developments, but apparently a management bid is being made to force Ozawa out of the orchestra because of his precedent shattering decision to hire Ms. Jones.

Ms. Jones is the only Black principal player of any instrument in a major symphony orchestra in this country. A practiced racism has steadfastly operated in this area throughout the country. The San Francisco Symphony stands out as an exception to this practice. The National Association of Negro Musicians (NANM) charged the Symphony Association with racism at the time of its original decision to refuse tenure to Ms. Jones and expressed its support and assistance in enforcing the suit against the Association and the Union.

William Duncan Allen, president of NANM's Golden Gate chapter here told a press conference: "That committee (Players) is all White, all male and none of them are the first rank themselves. If it isn't union politics or professional jealousy, then it must be in some subtle way racism."

Mr. Ozawa has publicly indicated his intention of getting rid of some of the old-line, mediocre players and replacing them with younger, finer talents. Some critics are suggesting that the action against his two principal players, both members of minority groups, is aimed at undermining Maestro Ozawa, before he can move to replace old-timers.

If the issue has to be resolved by the court in favor of Ms. Jones, the underlying problem will remain. If the courts rule in favor of the Association, denying Ms. Jones tenure, then the San Francisco Symphony's moment of glory will be at an end.

KRE RADIO: BEHIND THE WALLS AT SAN QUENTIN

(Berkeley, Calif.) - Berkeley radio station KRE, and particularly producers/narrators Clarence Johnson, are to be congratulated for their fine, five-hour long program "Bright Moments - Behind the Walls at San Quentin" aired last Sunday.

This precedent shattering first included revealing and moving interviews on prison life with Quentin inmates, the warden, and the indomitable Wesley Robert Wells. This was followed by a live San Quentin Jazz Festival featuring prison instrumental and vocal groups, invited local groups and a fashion show with some foxy models who really turned the Brothers on. This is an example of what Black-oriented radio should be about.

MOM'S MABLEY DOES PROMOTION TOUR FOR NEW MOVIE

(New York, N.Y.) - Famed Black comedienne Moms Mabley, at age 75, is currently on the road doing a personal appearance tour for her new film, Amazing Grace. Accompanied by the co-star Slappy White and the legendary Stepin Fetchit, also featured in the film, Moms will visit, Atlanta, Memphis and Pittsburgh.

Amazing Grace also stars Rosalind Cash and Moses Gunn, with Butterfly McQueen making a cameo appearance.

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Outstanding Black tympanist ELAYNE JONES rehearsing on kettle drums at home.
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Ave, and just like the false arrest of a number of our people at the Lamp Post night club not long ago. These charges are just as phony as they can be.

Q: Is it true that Huey has refused to be fingerprinted. That seems to be a problem now also.

ELAINE: What is true is that the police arrested Huey Newton every other minute and want to send him through the same process. I think that they know who Huey Newton is. We understand that someone called to the jail and they (the police) said they had someone who looked like Huey Newton but they weren't sure because they didn't have his fingerprints. These are the types of silly games that the police play. He has been beaten and was unable to deal with the process of going through booking. He has now been treated at the hospital and after discussion with his attorney has been fingerprinted and gone through this process.

FEDERAL HOLD

Huey Newton and Robert Hearst have now been held on them. Now, this is what is for is not clear, but according to the police, the federal hold is because of possession of a deadly weapon by an ex-felon. And as everybody knows, Huey Newton's conviction was overturned, nor did he have a weapon.

Q: Are you saying that none of the guns there were his?

ELAINE: Yes, Huey did not have a weapon. I don't know what guns they (the police) have, but they always have a lot of guns. But he did not have a weapon on him. So it's just a lie and that's all it is.

Q: Is it true that bail has been set as high as $80,000? ELAINE: Bail has been set officially. They refused to set bail because they claim they're only investigating. It is true that there is a general bail for the charges. The base bail is about $5,000 each; plus additional charges. All of them have about three charges with the exception of Huey Newton and Robert Hearst. We don't know what they will be because you have to get the state court bail paid and it all gets crazy because of this kind of harassment on the part of the police department.

There is one thing I want to say more than anything else, that is this is an indication of the types of things characteristic of the new police chief, Hart, who refuses to recruit Blacks into the police department, who refused to do a lot of things that even the average reasoning thinking policeman would think about doing.

Chief Hart is one of the most unreasonable human beings walking around, in addition to being a vicious person who has set out from the beginning to get rid of the Panthers in Oakland, including the leader of the Black Panther Party, Huey Newton.

Q: When did Chief Hart say he would get rid of the Panthers?

ELAINE: It was around November of last year when he took office. I don't know if he said it publicly but I have reliable sources that said just what he said and I believe them. I won't say publicly who they are, though.

But, if you watch the Oakland police department recruitment system you can believe that and if you believe that then you can assume that what I am saying is true. If you don't believe me, I won't quote that he exactly said these words, but I'll say that he, in fact, stated that he's going to get the Panthers out of Oakland and for all because he is the new police chief. So, probably the next time we get together we'll have even worse things going on. I hope the people of this city are prepared to understand this kind of activity and what may happen in the future.

Q: Will you make a formal complaint to the internal affairs division of the police department?

ELAINE: Yes, we will. All of these people have been assaulted. Huey has been injured, handcuffed and beaten with a gash in his head. He wasn't offered a cigarette or the slightest type of human courtesy for a person in that condition. It took a court order practically to get two doctors to see him and even then he was only afforded minimal treatment under the watch of police guards.

Q: Has Bobby Seale suffered the same type of harassment?

ELAINE: Bobby Seale has been in the front of a campaign for a long time. This is a method that the police are using to attempt to try to influence people to believe that Huey Newton for example, is doing this kind of thing. They are against the things we have done—the positive programs and positive campaign. Hopefully, as far as they are concerned, this will have an effect on the coming election in Oakland. Probably it will have an effect and turn people around even more and make them realize they have to get rid of the existing government and turn it over into a better government—a real government of the people.

Scores of Black people in Oakland gathered at the Oakland City Jail to express their overriding concern for the well-being of Brother Huey Newton and the other Black Panther Party members assaulted and falsely arrested by the Oakland Police Department.
RON DELLUMS ON SAFETY IN SPORTS

(Washington, D.C.) - California Congressman Ronald V. Dellums, Bay Area representative well known for his progressive stands against U.S. involvement in Indochina and his active role in the Congressional Black Caucus, is also the author of two sports safety bills. The Athletic Care Act would require high schools with interscholastic sports programs to employ certified trainers. The Athletic Safety Act would amend the Occupational Health and Safety Act, which gives federal backing to safety standards for workers, to include high school and college athletes. High school and college athletes, under Dellums' bill, could be fined $10,000 for violating health and safety codes.

Below, THE BLACK PANTHER reprints an interview with Congressman Dellums conducted by Eric Singh that appeared in the August issue of Black Sports, in which the congressman discusses some of his views on safety in sports.

B.S.: Congressman Dellums, what is the need for the legislation you've introduced?
DELLUMS: Well, The Athletic Care Act, where we're talking about competent, certified athletic trainers, speaks to the fact that in football alone there are approximately 60,000 injuries per year. Most of these injuries are not looked after by a trainer.

So you have the potential of a young kid being permanently damaged because of inexperience on the part of the trainer to determine whether or not this is a serious injury. I don't have the exact figures, but I'm certain that thousands of young people have had their athletic futures terminated in high school because the trainer never understood the severity of the injury and allowed the young person to continue to participate in competitive sports, bringing even greater injury to himself.

Right here in Washington, D.C., for example, there are only two certified trainers. One is with a college and one is with a professional football team. That means that all the hundreds of young people in Washington who participate in all kinds of high school sports that have no certified trainers to look after them.

B.S.: Is this problem with the lack of certified trainers you've described more prominent in poorer schools or schools that are predominantly Black? Or is this a general problem?
DELLUMS: I think it's a general problem at all levels of society. But empirical evidence, I'm sure, would show that it's even more significant in lower income and Black and other minority school areas. The level of services in this country has always been higher for higher income people.

B.S.: You've said before that you're not optimistic about the chances for passage of your Athletic Safety Act but that you're somewhat more optimistic about the chances of the Athletic Care Act. Why is that?
DELLUMS: Yes, if either of these bills is going to pass, I think it's the Athletic Care Act that's going to make it. Many members of Congress have read the material we've prepared on it and they believe the issue of the need for certified trainers is a fine one.

The problem with The Athletic Safety Act is a purely political one. There is a strong sentiment in Congress, particularly from Republicans and conservatives and moderate Democrats, to kill OSHA. They say it imposes a hardship on the business community. One thought is that if we open up OSHA to strengthen it by including athletes we would also open it up to amendments to weaken it from the right wing.

The Athletic Care Act, you see, is not caught up in that kind of cumbersome political situation, tied to an already controversial piece of legislation.

B.S.: You've also spoken out on the issue of artificial turf and the Consumer Product Safety Commission is now considering a petition by the National Football League Players Association to have it banned as a hazardous product. What are your feelings on the subject?
DELLUMS: All the testimony I've heard points out the tremendous dangers to athletes who play football on artificial turf. We're not just talking about professional athletes here because more and more college athletes are playing their games on artificial turf. And more and more school students are coming down with knee injuries.

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BUY FROM JO-NEL'S
Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Winston-Salem, N.C., so I can ask for their assistance to try to get me back to court to prove my innocence. I realize I'm one of 22 million Blacks who need help from the White man's oppression. But with your help, I shall become a revolutionary—that one soul, one life, willing to give, ready to die for our Black people's struggles.

Victim of American Democracy
Boat Higgins
Lillington, N. Carolina

Dear Comrades,

This is in recognition of the much-needed vanguard revolutionary political guidance of the B.P.P.; for the work the Party has done for all of us in raising our level of political consciousness and understanding; for the ideological struggle the Party has taken up in our behalf against the reactionary and infantile leftist thinking and actions exemplified by the S.L.A. mentality that could otherwise easily lead us in its adventurous and counter-revolutionary nature down a wrong and dangerous path at this our tender stage of revolutionary development.

Also, I would like to bring to the attention of the Party and the masses my basic situation and the general fascist conditions in the state of Texas where I am at present awaiting trial in Houston, Texas, for the murder of a police officer (I don't think it is possible to murder a pig) and where they have already given me two life sentences for allegedly trying to murder two pigs. In what was in actuality a pig attempt on my life, where I was shot but still survived. Texas is a purely fascist state, where the only order of law here is repression and the only respect for law is that of the penitentiary (but their mistake here is that of some of it's law and respect the penitentiary).

Texas is a fascist mass dictatorship and its judicial railroad of political prisoners, as well as Black, Brown and poor White prisoners in general. And, like most of my brothers here, because of the pigs' reactionary nature, the cases they have put together against me are legally weak, but without the support of the people, of the community, of my brothers and sisters, they will surely railroad me into one of their slave farms/concentration camps which is also an economic factor, a continuation of their social-economic exploitation of us and where I have the plan to make their last attempt good.

Without the support of the masses all thoughts of revolution are idealistic. Without the support of the community and our revolutionary comrades in the community, I have no real hope of ever winning my freedom again. I have the life-sentence for attempted murder and my next court date here in Houston is August 12, and I would respectfully appreciate all the support I can get.

Write to:

Marvin J. Fentis
2310 Aztecotta Rd.
Humble, Texas, 77338

Ms. Aliya M. Fentis
2921 Southmore
Houston, Texas, 77004

In perfect love and perfect hate...

Comrade M.F. Fentis
Humble, Texas

Letter to the Editor.

I have just enjoyed listening to the recording of the Joan Baez Hanot trip of Christmas, 1972. "Where are you now, my son?" It was the most intriguing listening experience I have ever had. The clear voice of Miss Baez and her sincere feeling for the suffering of humanity affected me most profoundly. The long ballad which takes up one complete side of the recording is partially spoken and partly sung with and with the recorded sounds of sten, falling bombs, the cries of Vietnamese women and the laughing and singing of brave and frightened people trying to cheer each other up in this time of trial and tribulation. In the spoken parts, Miss Baez uses some striking imagery of suffering and of hope such as young girls carrying flowers to the dead on their bicycles; an old woman searching in the rubble for the remains of her dead child; flames bursting in the air as you run towards an underground shelter, the suffering on the faces of the six American pilots shot down during the bombing; the sound of falling bombs shattering the singing of the Lord's Prayer; the voices of two beautiful women outshining each bomb which fell that night on Hanot.

Miss Baez is glad to have had the opportunity to share the agony of these strong, determined people and asks forgiveness for the evil being done to them by American bombing. She hopes for peace and in the last beautiful image says "And the white flower of Hue Mat will surely blossom once again." This is a truly great recording. I know many people have heard it. Many have not. By listening to it, we can share in the suffering of the people of Viet Nam which they have had to endure for such a long period of time.

Yours truly,
Charles Stade
A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL RESEARCH HEALTH CLINICS
Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

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

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

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

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM
Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

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

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

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

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

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM
Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM
Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.

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

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

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

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

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM
Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bobby Seale