HUEY P. NEWTON FRAMED

DALLAS B.P.P. CHAPTER RAIDED

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Editorial

NO REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

Does "the system" work? Does the royal succession of Midwestern farmers — neither very bright, nor at all representative of the nonfarm population — prove the viability and elasticity of American democracy, as its blind apologists currently rave?

We think not. Perhaps our reasons why will be clearer if we phrase the same question a different way: Do the laws of this country serve its many peoples? Do the people have access to open channels for a proper redress of grievances?

Let us arrange the chilling facts as they boldly appear before us — challenging our wits, our courage and our strength.

Scene: August 7, 1970. Brother Jonathan Jackson and three others, including a judge (!) held as a hostage, are brutally shot down by Marin County sheriff's deputies when 17-year-old Jonathan tests his theories of freedom in the courtroom of a San Quentin prison trial.

Scene: August 21, 1971. Comrade George Jackson, Field Marshal of the Black Panther Party and prison organizer supreme, is assassinated by the state of California in an incident later characterized as an abortive freedom attempt.

Scene: August 17, 1974. For the second time in three weeks, Huey P. Newton, co-founder and leader of the Black Panther Party, is harassed and arrested by Oakland police, vandized, and crucified by the media, and charged with outrageous, fabricated crimes for which he is utterly and completely innocent.

In one regard, the apologists are right. Tanks did not surround the White House at midnight to force the Iowa farmer from his chores; the Michigan farmer replaced him in broad daylight. No coup d'état took place. It simply wasn't necessary for the powers that be. They remain secure... and in power.

Instead, Oakland police feverishly sought Huey Newton at 1:00 a.m.; shotguns were leveled at his comrades' heads; his apartment was ransacked until dawn.

State-initiated and sanctioned violence has, indeed, left us all with few alternatives closing off the sacred contract for a true and proper redress of our grievances. If "the system" works, its historical name is Fascism.

FALLEN COMRADES

Assassinated August 25, 1968

ROBERT LAWRENCE

STEVE BARTHOLOMEW

TOMMY LEWIS

Steve Bartholomew, 21, Robert Lawrence, 22, and Tommy Lewis, 18, were among the first members of the fledgling Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party located in Los Angeles. They were therefore, constant targets of police intimidation and harassment. On August 25, 1968, a Los Angeles police squad car suddenly began to trall the car in which Comrades Steve, Robert and Tommy were driving. Quickly sensing trouble, the brothers pulled into a gas station and stopped. The police car stopped behind them. As Steve Bartholomew was getting out of the car, a volley of police gunfire killed him instantly. Robert Lawrence, unharmed in the first barrage, was shot and killed as he got out of the car to help Steve. Seeing his two comrades killed, the youngest of the three, Brother Tommy Lewis defended himself against the police attack and was severely wounded. Although bleeding profusely, Tommy was left unattended for more than two hours at Los Angeles' Central Receiving Hospital. An autopsy showed that Tommy died from peritonitis (severe intestinal inflammation) caused by stomach wounds and loss of blood. Long live the spirit of Steve Bartholomew, Robert Lawrence and Tommy Lewis! Long live the People's Struggle!!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

COMMENT

"CONTRADICTIONS OF THE AFRICAN RULING CLASS"

BY WALTER RODNEY

The following analysis of the African ruling class is taken from a longer article by Walter Rodney, an associate of the Institute of the Black World in Atlanta, Georgia, and author of "How Europe Underdeveloped Africa," a brilliant expose of the effects of European colonialism on the African peoples. We are grateful to the Institute of the Black World for sending the article to us.

Since the Fifth Pan-African Congress in Manchester in 1945, the political geography of Africa has been transformed by the rise of some forty constitutionally independent countries presided over by Africans. Yet, following in the wake of the great pages of the regaining of political independence, there has come the recognition on the part of many that the struggle of the African people has intensified rather than abated, and that it is being expressed not merely as a contradiction between Africa and Europe, but also as a conflict between the majority of the African people and a small African possessing class.

REFORMERS

Before "independence," a small privileged and educated group of Africans expressed the grievances of many when they protested against discrimination, low wages, low prices for cash crops, colonial bureaucratic commandism, and the indignity of alien rule. But these leaders were reformers and not revolutionaries and their limitations were revealed in the character of the independence which they negotiated with colonialism. While demanding constitutional independence, they neglected a cardinal principle of Pan-Africanism, namely, the unity and indivisibility of the African continent. Throughout the continent, none of the successful independence movements rejected the basic validity of the national boundaries created by imperialism. To have done so would have been to issue a challenge as pro-

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DALLAS B.P.P. OFFICE RAIDED

POLICE SEARCH FOR OVERDUE LIBRARY BOOKS

(Dallas, Texas) - In a second attempt to beseech the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party for as many weeks, police here raided the Chapter office last Friday on the phony, almost unbelievable pretext of searching for "stolen and overdue library books." They had no search warrant.

Their real target, of course, was Chapter coordinator and community leader Brother Fred Bell, whose two-year parole ended on Thursday, August 22. But Brother Fred was not on the scene so the attempt failed.

Instead, the police recorded the serial numbers of works on the office machines and equipment, handcuffed and intimidated two brothers who were in the office at the time and finally left, carrying with them 15 books. No one was arrested.

FEELER ATTEMPT

This follows by less than two weeks the attempt to arrest and attempt to hold Brother Fred on a $50,000 "peace bond" resulting from a phony charge of "ordered assault" against the Black manager of a Black housing project in which the Dallas Chapter is carrying on a fight for free past control extermination. (See last week's THE BLACK PANTHER.) This attempt also failed when the "peace bond" was reduced to $1,000 by the court because of the flimsiness of the charge and Brother Fred was released.

The successes realized by the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party in a long-running campaign to bring the question of the vermin and pest-infested condition of the West Dallas Housing Project to the attention of the city has resulted in a campaign by the city police to find any excuse — and create excuses if necessary — to harass, intimidate and attempt to frighten the Chapter into giving up its efforts.

After initially failing to get city cooperation in an extermination campaign for the project, the Dallas Chapter launched its own free pest extermination effort. The success of the effort and the overwhelmingly favorable reaction of the tenants and the Black community to the Party's CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

HUKEY P. NEWTON FRAMED

Oakland, Calif. - In a continuing, desperate effort to harass, intimidate, imprison and kill Huey P. Newton and thus destroy the Black Panther Party, Oakland police broke into the apartment of the leader of the Party during his absence last Friday evening, allegedly in search for him, and spent nearly eight hours tearing the apartment apart with vindictive hatred leaving it in shambles and emptied of unknown quantities of personal effects.

Disregarding repeated assurances given to all police departments of the Bay Area by Black Panther Party attorney Charles Garry that no member wanted by the police will be produced following proper legal steps, other units of Oakland police made a mass assault on the Jimmy’s Lamp Post Restaurant and Bar in downtown Oakland.

Black Panther Party leader HUEY P. NEWTON

Filling the streets outside the popular nightspot frequented by members of the Black Panther Party, the police arrested Robert Heard with shotgun pointed in his face, together with Larry Henson, Flores Forbes and Maurice Powell, allegedly in search of Huey P. Newton.

Among the "charges" entered against the four are possession of marijuana and an outstanding traffic warrant.

When Brother Huey learned that he was being sought and that the Oakland police were rampaging through the Black community, seriously endangering the lives of innocent persons, he immediately contacted attorney Charles Garry and with his friend and legal right arm surrendered himself voluntarily.

Brother Huey is falsely charged with two counts of assault with a deadly weapon; the first arising out of an actual assault against him in his apartment by Preston Callins, a tailor. The second alleged assault against a 15-year-old girl is a pure fabrication from beginning to end.

The incident allegedly occurred on August 6. Police say they have only now obtained evidence linking Huey Newton to the incident. The implication is that police found "evidence" in Huey's apartment linking him to the alleged shooting of the girl. The police were in exclusive occupation of Huey's apartment from about 11 p.m. Friday night to 6 a.m. Saturday morning. Within that time the police could have loaded Brother Huey's apartment with "evidence" linking him to the girl, and probably did.

FALLEN COMRADE

GEORGE JACKSON

Assassinated

August 21, 1971

"This monster—the monster they've engendered in me will return to torment its maker, from the grave, the pit, the profoundest pit. Hurl me into the next existence, the descent into hell won't turn me. I'll crawl back to dog his trail forever. They won't defeat my revenge. Never, never. I'm part of a righteous people who anger slowly, but rage unbalanced. We'll gather at his door in such a number that the rumbling of our feet will make the earth tremble. I'm going to charge them for this, twenty-eight years without gratification. I'm going to charge them reparations in blood. I'm going to charge them like a maddened, wounded, rogue male elephant, ears flared, trunk raised, trumpet blaring. I'll do my damage in his chest, and the only thing he'll ever see in my eyes is a dagger to pierce to his cruel heart. This is one nigger who is positively displeased at all it's of not leaning on them hard enough. War without terms."

GEORGE JACKSON LIVES!

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SEVEN SOUTH VIETNAMESE STUDENTS FACE DEPORTATION

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Seven South Vietnamese students, including Sister Doan Thi Nam Hau, who was a guest speaker at the International Women's Day celebrations at the East Oakland Community Learning Center last March, won a postponement of deportation hearings here last Friday until next month.

The seven, graduates of California State University and colleges and Northrop Institute of Technology, came to the U.S. five years ago on various scholarship programs sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID).

NO ASYLUM

The seven have been denied political asylum in the United States by the Immigration and Naturalization Service on advice from the U.S. State Department. The denial arises out of the fact that the seven have actively voiced opposition to the U.S.-supported Thieu regime in Saigon.

In June, 1972, when the U.S. drastically escalated its bombing of Vietnam, the seven students, together with 14 other South Vietnamese students, went to the Saigon Consulate General in San Francisco to present a letter protesting the waves of repression then occurring in Saigon. The students have also participated in various anti-war educational activities.

The seven are Mr. Nguyen Huu An, 25, a graduate in electrical engineering; Mr.Vu Ngoc Con, 26, a graduate in mechanical engineering; Mr. Nguyen Dang Yen Truc, 24, a graduate in aircraft engineering, all from Northrop Institute of Technology in Los Angeles.

Also Mr. Bui Van Dao, 25, a graduate in civil engineering, Miss Cao Thi My Loc, 25, a graduate in psychology and Miss Doan Thuy, 25, a graduate in journalism, all from California State University, Long Beach, Calif.

Mr. Nguyen Hoang, 31, was a student in electronic engineering at California State Polytechnic University in San Luis Obispo, Calif.

In a press statement the seven point out that the belligerent and repressive policies of General Thieu continue unabated, even though the Paris Agreement was signed 18 months ago, "Thousands of intellectuals, students, religious leaders and others are in jail for advocating peace, national reconciliation and faithful implementation of the Paris Peace agreement," the statement goes on.

The students are convinced that their democratic liberties and even their lives will be in great danger should they be deported to South Vietnam while the Thieu regime is still in power. Therefore, they have requested political asylum in the U.S. until the time when the Paris Peace agreement is seriously respected and fully implemented.

DEPORTATION FUGHT

Their deportation is being fought on two grounds - the U.S. Immigration and Nationality Act which states that the Attorney General is authorized to withhold deportation of any alien within the U.S. to any country in which his original opinion the alien would be subject to persecution on account of race, religion or political opinion..." and also on the United Nations Convention on Refugees which was ratified by the U.S. Senate in 1968.

JU JU, JOAN KELLY AT SON OF MAN TEMPLE

(Oakland, Calif.) - Ms. JOAN KELLY (left), from the Son of Man Temple's Legal Aid and Educational Program, and JU JU (right), a jazz group from Radio Black America, highlighted last Sunday's Temple Celebration.

Ms. Kelly, filling in for Ethel Dotson of the Welfare Rights Organization, who was unable to attend, delivered the guest address on what she called a "new Survival Program. The Program," said Ms. Kelly, consists of being more aware, and "reading between the lines" of stories in the establishment media which help send innocent Black people to jail by presenting them in a bad light.

The five-member group, Ju Ju, utilized saxophone, flute, piano and vocal to produce some mellow sounds which had the Temple audience roaring with appreciation.

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

AUGUST 23, 1843

Proclaiming "Brethren, arise, strike for your lives and liberties. Now is the day and the hour. Rather die free men than live as slaves...Let your motto be resistance, resistance RESISTANCE!" Henry Highland Garnet stirred the souls of hundreds of Black men at a national convention in Buffalo, N.Y., on August 23, 1843. Garnet brought the crowd to its feet wildly applauding when he called for a slave revolt and a general strike.

AUGUST 23-24, 1900

The National Negro Business League was organized in Boston, Mass., at a convention on August 23 and 24, 1900.

AUGUST 23, 1917

Provoked by racial insults and indignities, fighting broke out between Black soldiers of the 24th Infantry Regiment and White citizens of Houston, Texas, on August 23, 1917, resulting in the deaths of 17 Whites and two Black men. Martial law was declared. In cruel and furious retaliation, 13 members of the 24th Regiment were later hanged.

AUGUST 19, 1958

In an act of daring that served as a restless sign of the courageous Black student struggles of the early '60s, members of the local NAACP Youth Council began a series of sit-ins at Oklahoma City lunch counters on August 19, 1958.

AUGUST 22, 1972

Continued boycott threats by Third World athletes, including Black members of the U.S. team, led to the expulsion of the contingent representing White-rulled Rhodesia to the world Olympic Games in Munich, Germany, on August 22, 1972.
FBI HOLDS SYMPOSIUM ON U.S. PENAL SYSTEM

(Washington, D.C.) - Desperate to quell growing inmate resistance against oppressive prison conditions, the FBI sponsored a symposium on "The American Penal System as a Revolutionary Target" here recently. The Black Panther Party was cited at the event as a "revolutionization and violence-prone" group that has "attempted to exploit the legitimate issue of prison reform," reports Liberation News Service.

While, in fact, the Black Panther Party has worked to lighten the burden of oppressive prison life with its Free Busing to Prisons and Free Commissary for Prisoners Programs, programs which inhuman prison conditions make necessary and that are widely supported by the community, the government still chooses to slander and vilify this progressive organization.

Attended by about 100 prison administrators, the symposium drew on material from the Internal Security Committee of the House of Representatives (HISC), formerly the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC). Representative Richard Ichord of Missouri, HISC chairman, called prison reform a "ready-made issue for exploitation by revolutionary groups."

The principle problems identified by HISC were summed up as "those involving the influx of revolutionary literature into the prisons, the inflammatory correspondence between inmates and known revolutionaries, and personal contacts with inmates by members of revolutionary groups under the guise of attorney-client relationships."

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FORD SUCCEEDS "KING RICHARD" AND NOTHING CHANGES

(Washington, D.C.) - Like the inevitable royal succession to the throne of the imbecile son of an English King, Gerald Ford has succeeded King Richard to rule the empire. The awesome power of the President of the United States is now in the hands not only of an arch reactionary but also of a recognized and admitted ignoramus. Such is the nature of "the system" under which the American people seem compelled to live and before which the whole world trembles, not in fear but in unrelied anxiety over what next awful madness to come from the White House.

Successor Ford's address before the joint session of Congress on August 15, completed Nixon's "farewell to the nation" two days earlier. They were two parts of a single whole: "I go because my support in the Congress was undermined," Nixon explained. "I pledge to reestablish union with the Congress," Ford intoned.

Both lied. Nixon deliberately conducted his cover-up; Ford out of ignorance and, as well, continuing the cover-up. The truth is that the office of the President of the United States has since usurped all real power from the Congress of the people. Only a madman or a fool could desire to hold such power in his hands alone.

But "the system" as it is now operated demands the throwing up of such madmen and fools periodically as front men and executors for the real centers of power in this country today in technology, industry, banking and the military.

Why then this verbal bowing to the will of the Congress of the United States? Only to feed the American people's fictitious belief in the fiction of "checks and balances" between the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of government. Only to fool us into believing that we do have some say about the policies enacted in Washington, D.C.

Ford's address to Congress clearly indicated nothing essential will change - only the rhetoric. Claiming priority for galloping inflation, Ford pledged that not a red cent will be cut from a $92 billion military budget for 1975. Praising the shrewd and treacherous Henry Kissinger, Ford declares that U.S. foreign policy remains the same.

If the so-called "defense" budget is untouchable, then where is this great crusade that the new President suggested he is launching to cut government spending expected to start? Where are the cuts to be made?

Nixon won the wrath of the very poor in this country by cutting already meager social service budgets to the bone. His "economy" measures in government have added to the roles of the unemployed. His farm policy is resulting in daily rising food prices and fears of another food shortage just around the corner.

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VACAVILLE INMATES STAGE HUNGER STRIKE

(Vacaville, Calif.) - Word has reached THE BLACK PANTHER of a hunger strike which has been going on for three weeks at the California Medical Facility here by 16 to 18 inmates of W-1 Wing. The inmates are protesting the recent shooting of a fellow inmate by prison officials.

In the signed letter to a Vacaville inmate, who asked that his name be withheld for his safety, writes: "The strike came about after an inmate named Beny Waterman (was) shot in the head by prison officials at very close range with a weapon known as a bean gun."

The letter goes on to say that Waterman required at least 15 stitches on the side of his head and has been denied proper medical treatment since his placement in segregation. The inmate says he knows for a fact that Waterman is a tuberculosis patient and has been denied medication for his illness.

By word of mouth from one prison official it is understood that Mr. Waterman has been placed in a strip cell, which consists of a concrete room approximately 6 x 8 feet, with a fiberglass toilet and washbowl.

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CONGRESSIONAL DISCRIMINATION

(Fort Worth, Texas) - The Fort Worth Star Telegram reports that at least 19 congressmen and senators practice discrimination in hiring and placement in their Washington offices, according to the Office of Placement and Office Management.

Acquiring office help and assistants through the Office of Placement and Office Management, the representatives reportedly express preference for "no Catholics" and similar comments, when filling out job order forms.
INMATE COALITION ATTACKS CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS REPORT
CALLS FOR CREATION OF INDEPENDENT OMBUDSMAN

(San Rafael, Calif.) - Charging that a recently released report by the California Department of Corrections' (CDC) Task Force to Study Violence recommends the same old "carrot and stick," a coalition of prison reform groups cited the report's most glaring fault as "its failure to recommend abolishing the indeterminate sentence and the parole structure."

"By this deliberate omission it rejects the input of prisoners and some staff on the major causes of violence," said the coalition at a press conference here last week.

The coalition consists of the following groups: Vacaville Prison Project; Volunteers Legal Desk; Prison Visitors; United Prisoner's Union; and the Committee for Prisoner Humanity and Justice.

OMBUDSMAN

It calls for the creation of an independent ombudsman's (arbitrator) office responsible to a board of ex-felons, retired CDC staff and private citizens appointed by the state legislature. The coalition points out that an ombudsman would receive and investigate prisoners' complaints, make recommendations and report to publicize the findings.

Predicting that "another massive failure will result" from the 112-page CDC report's "inadequate response to the just grievances of prisoners," the prison groups asserted that "nothing less than fundamental changes in the corrections system will suffice to stem the violence."

Summarizing the contents of the report, the coalition said it consists of "a little reform for public consumption, a lot of control for institutional convenience, and to hell with the prisoners."

California Director of Corrections Raymond Proctor set up the Task Force to Study Violence last November after years of mounting violence initiated by the authorities provoked widespread community outrage at the miserable conditions in California prisons. The Task Force report, however, falls far short of squarely dealing with the causes of prison violence.

One dissenting Task Force member reported that inmates in San Quentin prison were unanimously vociferous and certain that the indeterminate sentence is at the root of the trouble. The indeterminate sentence, he said, causes "loss of hope...frustration leading to violent and/or suppressed anger...reversion to survival tactics...diminution of values of ethics and human life...[and] increases hatred of law enforcement.

"The judgmental and primitive attitudes and actions of the Board (Adult Authority)..." he continued, "in repeated denials of parole release contribute directly to negative feelings in the inmates and as indirect contributing factors to ultimate violence."

The CDC report also neglects the prison staff's contribution to violence and simply recommends increased training for guards, while blaming current prison violence on a "new breed" of prisoner.

"However," criticized the coalition, "a more valid argument can be made that a major contributor to violence is the 'old breed' of guard and administrator, who have remained isolated in their rural prisons, resistant to social change..." Although both convicts and penologists agree that violent guards and administrators are a primary cause of prison violence, the report studiously ignores this phenomenon."

OMAHA BLACK ACTIVIST MAY WIN RELEASE FROM PRISON

(Omaha, Neb.) - Considered a thorn in the side of the Omaha power structure because he was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1971 for the alleged killing of a policeman, Brother David Rice was recently won a major court victory that could soon release him from jail for the first time in four years.

The Nebraska ruling circle wanted Brother Rice off the streets because of his effective work in the organization of the Omaha Chapter of the National Committee to Combat Fascism (NCCF), an organizing bureau of the Black Panther Party.

Throughout 1970, the group was active in the city, primarily in defeating the Omaha Urban Renewal program that threatened wide scale public community removal and also in defeating a racist school bond issue.

The Omaha NCCF also ran seven members in the primary delegate election to the county and state Democratic conventions. Of the seven, six, including Brother Rice, were elected.

ILLEGAL RAID

The Nebraska State Supreme Court upheld the brothers' 1971 conviction but federal District Court Judge Warren K. Urbom decided this spring that the police search warrant used to raid Brother Rice's house was illegal. During further evidentiary hearings Judge Urbom found the state's case against Brother Rice severely lacking.

Judge Urbom ruled on July 5 that the state of Nebraska had 90 days to drop all charges against Brother Rice or begin retrial proceedings, if new evidence is obtained. The state has indicated it will appeal Judge Urbom's decision.

Brother Ed Pindexter, arrested with Brother Rice, whose appeal has been separated from that of Rice's, is also expected to be favorably affected by the decision when Judge Urbom rules on his case within the next few months.

The case began when Omaha policeman Larry Minard answered a bomb threat call on August 17. After searching a vacant house, he found a suitcase laying in the middle of the floor. When Minard picked it up, the suitcase exploded, killing him.

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CONFLICTING TESTIMONY
HIGHLIGHTS LEAVENWORTH TRIAL

(Wichita, Kansas) - The second week of the trial of four Black Leavenworth Brothers featured conflicting testimony by a majority of the government’s star witnesses. Disciplinary reports and written statements prepared at different times varied widely.

The four — Odell Bennett, Jesse Evans, Alf Hill, and Alfred "Jazz" Jasper — along with two Chicano Brothers whose trial has been severed from that of the four, Jesse Lopez and Armando Miramon, have been charged in connection with the July 31, 1973, rebellion at the U.S. Penitentiary in Leavenworth.

The six are all political activists who have been framed by state and prison authorities for their organizing of inmates within the penitentiary.

Brothers Bennett, Evans, Hill and Jasper are being tried by an all-White jury whose average age is 45. When the government disqualified without cause the third prospective Black juror, Brother Hill walked to the courtroom lectern and began addressing the court.

"The last four or five days we have been talking about racism and racial prejudice...I know everyone in this court is tired of hearing about racism, but I've been hearing about it all my life," Hill said.

At this point Judge Frank Thies interrupted, saying, "...the government has a right to challenge anyone they choose."

PEERS ARE BLACK

"I understand that," countered Hill, "that I have a right to a trial by a jury of my peers. I've never lived in a White neighborhood. My peers are Black."

When Thies denied defense's request on July 15 for a two-week continuance to July 29, Brother Bennett declared, "I want to leave. I do not wish to dignify these 'railroad' proceedings with my presence...You are forcing us to trial."

He and Brother Jasper are no longer in the courtroom. They watch their trial on closed circuit television from their detention cells.

In court, George Sahlie, an ex-Leavenworth inmate, testified that Brother Bennett asked him where a good place would be to take hostages. Sahlie, 31, was transferred from Leavenworth two days after the rebellion into a minimum security unit and was paroled from a halfway house in Billings, Montana, on August 13.

Sahlie denied that he received any promise of an early release if he would testify for the government.

OVER 3,000
PROTEST DAY
CARE CUTS IN
NEW YORK CITY

(New York, N.Y.) - Despite the heavy rain, chants of "Day Care, not Welfare," rang from the lips of over 3,000 women and children as they converged on City Hall here recently. Representing 28 groups, the mostly Black and Puerto Rican demonstrators marched in protest against the city's cutbacks in day care services. The high-spirited parents and children carried signs in Spanish, Chinese and English declaring, "Day care is a right not a privilege," "Free, no fee," and "Our taxes for our daycare."

At issue is a new fee scale, effective July 1, that restricts the use of day care facilities to welfare recipients or people whose net income falls below a certain level. In addition, rent and medical expenses will no longer be a factor in determining how much a family can afford to pay for day care services.

Unless the estimated $10 million in city funds and an equal amount in state funds is allocated, 6,000 children will be thrown out of the centers in September, forcing parents now paying small fees to pay up to $75 a week per child or leave the program.

New York's 450 day care centers, some providing after school care for older children, provide services for 40,000 children.

ALLEN HAYSON BEGINS PRISON TERM IN VACAVILLE

(Vallejo, Calif.) - Brother Allen Hayson, well-known activist-schoolteacher here, has begun serving his one to 14 year sentence in Vacaville Medical Facility on trumped-up charges of perjury.

Last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER described the arrest of Beside Hayson, 30, who was convicted this past June of perjury. An all-White jury decided that Brother Hayson lied when he testified last year in the murder trial of his nephew, Alonzo Neal.

Alonzo was convicted of killing a White cab driver in Livermore on November 8, 1972. Brother Hayson testified that his nephew was in Vallejo at the time of the murder; a fact he still believes is true.

Judge Allen P. Lindsey denied Brother Hayson probation on a so-called technicality and also denied him his appeal for a new trial on the technicality that Alameda County Deputy District Attorney John L. Taylor had not been informed of the filing of the appeal. Furthermore, Brother Hayson was denied bail pending appeal and therefore was sent to Vacaville.

Howard Moore, chief defense counsel in the Angela Davis case, is now handling Brother Hayson's case. Members of the community are actively working to raise funds for Brother Hayson's defense. Interested persons may send donations to the Allen Hayson Defense Fund, United California Bank, 227 Larwin Plaza, Vallejo, Calif. 94590.

PRISONERS OF LIBERATION

Aylin and Adele Rickett

In 1944 an American couple went to China to study and as informers for the U.S. Naval Intelligence Service. In this book Aylin and Adele Rickett describe the four years they spent in a Chinese Communist prison for their crime, the story of the changes that took place in them, and how they were made to contribute to a cause by which all people can be made to contribute to their social roles.

For this book send 75¢ plus 75¢ handling and postage check or money order to SIEFEL BOOKS, 8275 Broadway, N.Y. 10035, for our mail order brochure.

WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY'S PHONE SERVICE CUT

(New Haven, Conn.) A federal judge has refused temporarily to restore telephone service to the National White People's Party which used a special number to play anti-Black and anti-Semitic tape recorded messages.

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U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION BLASTS GOVERNMENT FOR FAILURE TO ENFORCE FAIR HOUSING

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has sharply criticized the federal government's failure to enforce fair housing standards and has called on the government to require states to establish metropolitan housing and community development agencies to insure "minority groups' a free choice in housing.

At an August 12 press conference held here, the Commission charged in its 72-page report, entitled "Equal Opportunity in Suburbia," that states and local officials had manipulated zoning regulations, building codes and highway construction to keep out or remove poor and minority group families from many suburban areas.

According to the Commission's report, federal fair housing laws have not solved the problem of racial discrimination in selling and renting. "Present programs," the report says, "are often administered so as to continue rather than reduce racial segregation."

The Commission recommended that the agencies, to be set up within one year on either a state-wide or metropolitan area basis, have the power to override various local and state laws such as zoning ordinances and building codes.

It was further suggested that federal subsidies or tax cuts be given to all persons who purchase homes in areas which are working toward racial integration in housing.

The independent, six member, bipartisan fact-finding Commission is concerned with the rights of minorities and women but has no power to make regulations or enforce laws. It is authorized to report its findings and recommendations to the President and to Congress.

Among other Commission recommendations were:
- The Department of Justice and the Department of Housing and Urban Development and all federal regulatory agencies should step up their enforcement of fair housing, mortgaging and financing laws;
- The Office of Federal Contract Compliance of the Department of Labor should require housing contractors to demonstrate the adequacy of low and moderate-income housing to areas in which they are located or propose to relocate.
- The Commission found that "suburban governments have acted almost exclusively in their own economic interest and too often to the detriment of the central city and of the metropolitan area as a whole."
- "WHITE NOISEES" Exclusionary zoning, failure to enact or enforce fair housing ordinances and failure to utilize federal housing assistance programs have been used by suburbs to create affluent "white noisees" around central cities, the Commission said.
- It also charged that private real estate practices reinforce and profit by a dual housing market for Whites and one for minorities. Real estate brokers frequently steer prospective buyers to segregated housing and control access of minority brokers to listings of houses for sale in White areas.
- The Commission's report was based on testimony taken from tenants in public housing minority suburban homeowners, real estate brokers and government officials in St. Louis, Baltimore and Washington, D.C. □

OMAHA
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

Arrest warrants were issued for Brothers Rice and Poindexter, the two most well-known NCCP members. Their thirteen-year-old daughter, Duane Peak, who admitted placing the bomb, was also arrested. Judge Simon A. Simon granted a warrant to search Brother Rice's house on the basis that he was "a member of a militant organization that advocates the killing of policemen."

At the preliminary hearing, Peak initially denied any affiliation with Brothers Rice and Poindexter concerning the bombing. Later on in the hearing, however, Peak, nervous and trembly, reversed himself and falsely implicated the two brothers in the bombing. While on the stand Peak admitted he was saying what police wanted him to and that he had been threatened with the electric chair.

Since their arrest, Brothers Rice and Poindexter have remained in the Nebraska State Prison. Peak, however, pled guilty to "juvenile delinquency" and is now free in the custody of his grandmother in Kentucky.

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

EVERS DENIES GUILT
(Fayette, Miss.) - Black Mayor Charles Evers, declaring that unnamed forces are trying to break him financially and politically," said he is on the spot of federal income tax evasion charges. Mayor Evers, indicted last week on three counts of evasion amounting to more than $50,000 for the years 1968, 1969, and 1970, said, "I don't know of any wrong that I've done. I think the people of Mississippi know by now that I want to do what is best for Mississippi."

N. Y. CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

(New York, N.Y.) - A coalition representing minority workers in Harlem has said that unless half the force employed in the construction of facilities on the north campus of City College was non-White, the job would not be permitted to begin. At a meeting in which contractors bid on the project, James Haughton, head of the labor group Fight Back, said Harlem was a desperate community with "armies of people" out of work.

AIR FORCE JUSTICE

(New York, N.Y.) - Five Air Force officers have asked that the "present and immediately preceding" superintendents and commanders of cadets at the Air Force and other military academies be court-martialed for violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The violations include imposition of nonjudicial punishment of cadets, denial of their legal rights, coercion, harassment and other alleged violations, primarily in the conduct, honor and ethics codes at the academies.

TORTURE A WAY OF LIFE

(New York, N.Y.) - Torture, says an Amnesty International report, is an official way of life in more than 90 countries and is evidenced in some form in at least 64 nations. The 224-page report on torture, spanning the past decade, describes institutionalized policies of torture at every level of government and concludes that it is most often used to combat dissent.
CHINESE GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE
S.F. SWEATSHOP

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Over 100 Chinese garment workers are entering the second month of their strike against the Great Chinese American Sewing Company here in Chinatown in a labor strike which may well determine the future organizing in Chinatown for many years.

The Bay Area Bureau of the Guardian reported that the striking workers are currently in an organizing campaign with Local 101 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU), which represents a new start at organizing in Chinatown.

The workers have gained wide support among other workers and unions, particularly in Chinatown.

Historically, Chinatown's garment industry, in which Chinese subcontractors bid for work from the large manufacturers, has been known for its infamous sweatshop conditions, long hours and substandard wage, piece rate system. Many immigrant Chinese women who speak no English and would have a difficult time working in the middle of Chinatown are thus ruthlessly exploited.

The Great Chinese American Sewing Company, Chinatown's largest sweatshop, is directly owned by the manufacturer, unlike the small subcontracting shop. Young, bearded and "liberal" Doug Tompkins, president of Esprit de Corp, prides himself as having the "nicest sewing shop in Chinatown." He told the Guardian that his renovation of the shop to be "light, airy and nicely decorated" has created a better working atmosphere for his employees.

The striking workers tell an entirely different story, with no mention of the shop's aesthetics. They complain bitterly of piece rates arbitrarily chosen and adjusted downward so that few could earn over the minimum $2 wage per hour. The rigidly enforced breaks and being unable to lift their heads from their machines because of the unbearable speed-up.

WOMEN'S STRIKE

Following the firing of a worker who had been very active in the unionization drive, the workers decided to go on strike.

On the strike's third day Tompkins announced that the company was closed due to financial losses and hired a notorious San Francisco anti-labor lawyer. Tompkins claims that the shop had been losing money since late last year due to the energy crisis and that, as a result, it was forced to borrow more and more from its parent company, Esprit de Corp.

The workers, however, quickly point out that in the first five months of fiscal 1974, Esprit de Corp netted a profit of $1.4 million. The separation of the two companies is merely a bookkeeping matter and the closing of the sewing shop is clearly a maneuver to break the strike, the union insists.

It has filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor
CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
HUEY FRAMED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

"The only reason Huey isn’t dead is because he wasn’t home when the police busted in!"

Ms. Brown said the condition of the apartment after the police left was "unbelievable." She said they went so far as to cut up the carpet in their outrage. Among the known personal items taken from the apartment were the U.S. passports of Brother Huey and his secretary, clothes and personal items "that by now are hung on the walls of some policeman's office or living room as a momento of their dastardly act," Ms. Brown said.

"This should be further evidence for everyone to clearly see," Ms. Brown added, "that the power structure of this city, together with the Watergaters that escape disclosure in and around the White House are determined to put Huey away forever, and by so doing, they hope destroy the Black Panther Party. What they don't understand is that so long as there is oppression and so long as their are Black people, they can never destroy the Black Panther Party or the spirit of Huey P. Newton."

VACAVILLE INMATES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

combined and a concrete slab for a bed," the letter explained.

It went on to say that Waterman is to be transferred to Folsom State Prison Adjustment Center.

The letter then asked for community support in eliminating the repressive conditions inside the prison.

"Some unbelievable abuse and mistreatment of inmates in W-1 Wing (the "hole") and in our Intensive Treatment Center (ITC) has been going on," the inmate writes.

It is requested by this writer and his peers that this information be made available to the public, so as to have an investigation brought forth of this so-called medical facility and its staff members, who are more than willing to condone unbelievable abuse and mistreatment of human beings. Only with the assistance of the public, can a change be brought about for the betterment of the convict and the public itself.

The letter directs concerned persons to write or call Superintendent Clanon, California Medical Facility, P.O. Box 2000, Vacaville California 95688 or the Director of the California Department of Corrections in Sacramento, California, demanding that the civil rights unit of the FBI investigate Vacaville's W-1 Wing, Willis Unit, W-2, W-3, and the Intensive Treatment Center.

LEAVENWORTH BROTHERS,

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

Calling for "full due process rights for prisoners in all classification and disciplinary hearings," the prison groups said, "It is not enough to say, as the report does, that 'inmate participation in classification decisions should be increased.'"

The coalition also disputed the report's contention that violence is caused by political prisoners.

The report mentions that the prisoner's family is a key factor in his future adjustment, but offers no proposals to keep the inmate in touch with his family, such as the Black Panther Party's Free Busing to Prisons Program and overall Free Legal Aid Program does.

DALLAS RAIDED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

efforts has forced reconsideration by the city to fund the Party's program.

Powerful reactionary forces within the Dallas power structure, however, are making every effort to defeat the move in the Dallas City Council to fund the program. Part of this effort is the use of the Dallas law enforcement agencies to undermine the Chapter's leadership by arresting and hopefully hanging on Brother Fred Bell some trumped-up charge that could result in the revoking of his parole.

This last effort, as transparent as it is, is part of the local and federal campaign to harass, intimidate, attack and destroy the Black Panther Party and its leaders because of the Party’s vanguard role in serving the people and exposing the system.

A coalition of community groups in New York City is protesting the city's proposed day care budgetary cuts.

STRIKE

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

Relations Board on the closing of the shop and the firing of the activist worker. Since it may take some time to get a resolution, new strategies are being developed to put pressure on the company.

One worker summed up the strikers' aspirations which go beyond their economic demands: "I'm not striking just for a few dollars on my job. That doesn't matter so much to me; what I'm fighting for is the right of all Chinese in America, so our people can stand up and so my grandchildren will not have to suffer the same discrimination."

PROTEST DAY

CARE CUTS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

This allows the mothers of many of these children to acquire jobs and remain off the meager subsistence level of welfare.

Much of the city's procrastination in allocating these much-needed funds is based on the fact that it is the city's advantage to force women onto welfare. The 1979 Revenue Sharing Act stipulated that the city and the state must split the cost of day care expenses. However, it also stated that the federal government reimburses the city for 90% of its day care expenditures, if the women work in the WIN, Work Incentive ('forced-labor') Program. Under this 'program' welfare recipients work for no pay on civil service-unionized jobs, providing a cheap substitute labor force.

The coalition of community groups arranged a meeting with Mayor Abraham Beame's staff representative, Lt. Mayor James Cavanaugh, who did not show up at all. Cavanaugh's replacement showed further disrespect for the mothers by being an hour late.

The obvious lack of concern on the part of the mayor and his staff did not prevent the group from staging another demonstration on Aug. 15, at the City Council budget hearing to demand letters of intent to support day care funding from each of the City Council members.
STATEMENT BY HUEY P. NEWTON AT THE REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR GEORGE JACKSON

George Jackson "will go on into immortality because we know the people will win," said Huey P. Newton at the Revolutionary Memorial Service for the fallen Field Marshal of the Black Panther Party.

Huey P. Newton, leader of the Party, eulogized his "hero" at the service: "A strong man, without fear, determined, full of love, strength and dedication to the people's cause"; a man who "lived a life that we must praise."

George will live "on into immortality," Huey said, because his ideas will inspire generations of revolutionaries and therefore victory is certain.

Huey P. Newton's statement is confident of people's victory, moving and tender, yet thoroughly analytical of the man and the wretched system that murdered him.

In honor of George on this, the third anniversary of his assassination, THE BLACK PANTHER reprints below Huey P. Newton's statement at the August 28, 1971, Revolutionary Memorial Service for George Jackson, held at St. Augustine's Episcopal Church in Oakland.

Power to the People. Power to our fallen comrade Brother George Jackson, member of the Black Panther Party. First, because many people are wondering, I would like to explain the connection between Brother George Jackson and the Black Panther Party.

When I went to prison in 1967 I met George. Not physically, but through his ideas, his thoughts and words. He was at Soledad Prison at the time; I was at California Penal Colony. George was a legendary figure throughout the prison system, where he spent most of his life.

I met George through his spirit. Shortly after learning about him I got word through the prison grapevine that he wanted to join the Black Panther Party. His request was made a member of the People's Revolutionary Army with the rank of general and field marshal. He was put in charge of the prison recruiting, and was asked to go on with his life as a revolutionary example, which is the most important thing that one can ever do, because that cannot be killed.

I say that the legendary figure is also a hero. George Jackson was my hero. He set a standard for prisoners, political prisoners, for people. He had a strong heart, the revolutionary fervor that's characteristic of any soldier for the people. He inspired prisoners, whom I later encountered, to put his ideas into practice and so his spirit became a living thing.

Today I say that although George's body has fallen, his spirit goes on, because his ideas live on. And we will see that these ideas stay alive, because they'll be manifested in our bodies and in these young Panthers' bodies, who are our children. So it's a true saying that there will be revolution from one generation to the next. This is George's legacy, and he will go on, he will go on into immortality, because we believe that the people will win, we know the people will win, as they advance, generation upon generation.

What kind of standard did George Jackson set? First, he was a strong man, without fear, determined, full of love, strength, and dedication to the people's cause. He lived a life that we praise. No matter how he was oppressed, no matter how wrong he was done, he still kept the love for the people. And this is why he felt no pain in giving up his life for the people's cause.

The state itself sets the stage for the kind of contradiction or violence that occurs in our world, particularly in the prisons. The ruling circle of the United States has terrorized the world. The state has the audacity to say they have the right to kill. They say they have a death penalty and it's legal. But I say by the laws of nature that no death penalty can be legal—it's only cold-blooded murder. It spurs all sorts of violence, because every man has a contract with himself, to keep himself alive at all costs.

Legally the state can only confine someone, subject to correction at a later date. Even if the state does wrong it could give itself the semblance of legality by leaving open the possibility of rectification. But of course with the death penalty, with the kind of violence that we see in our community where the police are also the executioners, we don't have this chance of negotiation.

They have the audacity to say that people must deliver a life to them without a struggle. None of us can accept that. George Jackson had every right to do everything possible to preserve his life and the life of his comrades, the life of the People.

STRENGTH

Even after his death, George Jackson is a legendary figure and a hero. Even the oppressor realizes this. To cover their murder they say that George Jackson killed five people, five oppressors, and wounded three in the space of thirty seconds. You know, sometimes I like to overlook the fact that this would be physically impossible.

But after all George Jackson is my hero. And I would like to think that it was possible; I would be very happy thinking that George Jackson had the strength because that would have made him a superman. (Of course, my hero would have to be a superman.) And we will raise our children to be like George Jackson, to live like George Jackson and to fight for freedom as George Jackson fought for freedom.

George's last statement, the example of his conduct at San Quentin on that terrible day, left a standard for political prisoners continued on page 14.
GEORGE JACKSON LIVES!

"I know that they will not be satisfied until they have pushed me out of this existence altogether."

So wrote George Lester Jackson, "Comrade George," as he was called, the People's Only Field Marshal who held that position courageously and with dignity within the Black Panther Party. Writing to one of his attorneys, Ms. Fay Sletter, in April, 1970, graphically depicting the nature of the California penal system, Comrade George in the following letter leaves no room for doubt as to whom he feels must assume the responsibility for the conditions under which he and countless Black and poor people find themselves in California: the governor of the state, Ronald Reagan, and the California Department of Corrections.

With clear-cut insight and biting wit, Comrade George presents us with both a brilliant political document as well as a look into the living, pulsating soul of a man whose ability to reach out to serve and organize his people touched all our hearts forever... George Jackson Lives!

April 1970

"Dear Fay,

On the occasion of your and Senator Dynally's tour and investigation into the affairs here at Soledad, I detected in the questions posed by your team a desire to isolate some rationale that would explain why racism exists at the prison with particular prominence.

Of course the subject was really too large to be dealt with in one tour and in the short time they allowed you, but it was a brave scene. My small but mighty mouthpiece, and the Black establishment senator and his team, invading the state's maximum security row in the worst of its concentration camps. I think you are the first woman to be allowed to inspect these facts from the inside. The question was too large, however. It's tied into the question of why all these California prisons vary in character and flavor in general. It's tied into the larger question of why racism exists in this whole society with particular prominence, tied into history. Out of it comes another question: Why do California inmates produce more Bunchy Carters than those over the rest of the country?

I understand your attempt to isolate the set of localized circumstances that give to this particular prison's problems of race is based on a desire to aid us right now, in the present crisis. There have been changes that could be made right now that would alleviate some of the pressures inside this and other prisons. But to get at the causes, you know, one would be forced to deal with questions at the very center of American political and economic life, at the core of the American historical experience.

This prison didn't come to exist where it does by happenstance. It was a product of society and it feed off its existence are historical products. The great majority of Soledad pigs are southern migrants who do not want to work in the fields and farms of the area, who couldn't sell cars or insurance, and who couldn't tolerate the discipline of the army. And of course prisons attract sadists. After one concedes that racism is stamped unalterably into the present nature of American socio-political life in general (the definition of fascism is: a police state wherein the political ascendency is tied into and protects the interests of the upper class—characterized by militarism, racism, and imperialism), and concedes further that criminal and crime will arise from material, economic, sociopolitical causes, we can then burn all of the criminology and penology libraries and direct our attention where it will do some good.

"The logical place to begin any investigation into the problems of California prisons is with our 'pigs are beautiful' Governor Reagan, radical reformer turned reactionary. For real understanding of the failure of prison policies, it is senseless to continue to study the criminal. All of those who can afford to be honest know that the real victim, that poor, uneducated, disorganized man who finds himself a convicted criminal, is simply the end result of a long chain of corruption and mismanagement that starts with people like Reagan and his political appointees in Sacramento. After one investigates Reagan's character (what makes a turncoat) the next logical step in the inquiry would be a look into the biggest political prize of the state—the directorship of the Department of Correction.

"All other" lines of inquiry would be like walking backward. You'll never see where you're going. You must begin with directors, assistant directors, adult authority boards, roving boards, supervisors, wardens, captains, and guards. You have to examine these people from director down to guard before you can logically examine their product. Add to this some concrete and steel, barbed wire, rifles, pistols, clubs, the tear gas that killed Brother Billingley in San Quentin in February, 1970, while he was locked in his cell, and the pack handles of Folsom, San Quentin, and Soledad.

"To determine how men will behave once they enter the prison is of first importance to know that prison. Men are brutalized by their environment—not the reverse.

"I gave you a good example of this when I saw you last. Where I am presently being held, they never allow us to leave our cell without first handcuffing us and belting us up, putting cuffs to our wrists. This is preceded always by a thorough skin search. A force of a dozen or more pigs can be expected to invade the row at any time searching and destroying personal effects. The attitude of the staff toward the convicts is that of despotic and hostile. Until the convicts give in completely, the situation will not be so. By giving in, I mean protraying oneself at their feet. Only then does their attitude alter itself to one of paternalistic condescension.

"Most convicts don't dig this kind of relationship (though there are some who do love it) with a group of individuals demonstrably inferior to the rest of society toward regard to education, culture, and sensitivity. Our cells are so far from the regular dining area that our food is always cold before we get it. Some days there is only one meal that can be called cooked. We never get anything but cold-cut sandwiches for lunch. There is no variety to the menu. The same things week after week. One is confined to his cell 23½ hours a day. One racism exists unchecked. It is not a case of the pigs trying to stop the many racist attacks; the actively encourage them.

"They are fighting for survivors right now. If 11:15 comes and 11:16, No Black is supposed to be on the tier upstairs with anyone but all Beaks but—mistakes take place—and one, two Blacks end up on the tier with nine or ten. White convicts frustrated by the living conditions or openly working with the pigs. The whole ceiling is trembling. In hand-to-hand combat we always win. We lose sometimes the pigs give them knives or zip guns. I'll be delayed today: the tear gas or what it is drifts down to sting my nose and eyes. Someone is hurt bad. I hear the metal wash from the hospital being brought up. I probably gave them some weapons. But I'm sure fair. Sometimes (not more often the necessary) they'll set up one of the Mexican White convicts. He'll be one who has not been sufficiently racist in his attitudes. After a brother get killed by a previous attack he lets this White convict whom the officials have up, he'll fall right into line with the rest.

"I was saying that the great majority of people who live in this area of the state seek their employment from this institute and have overt racism as a traditional aspect of their characters. The only stops that regulate these are the legal to carry this thing from place to place. The result of losing employment here as a result of outside pressures to control the violence. This is O Wing, Max (Maximum Security) Row—Soledad—in part anyway.

"Take an individual who has been in the general prison population for a time. Picture him as an average convict with the average twenty-year-old mentality, the nation's norm. He may have the wants a woman and a baby. Let's say this average convict is White and has just been caught attempting to escape. This may put him on Max Row. This is the worst thing that will ever happen to him. In the general population facility there are no chairs and cubs. TVs, radios, record players, civilian sweaters, keys to his own cell for daytime use to keep his mind off his real problems. There is also a recreation yard with all sorts of balls and instruments to strike or throw. There is a gym. There are movies and library well stocked with light fiction. And course there is work, where for two or three an hour he can sit here at Soledad make all kinds of things for the general population. He is useful and people actually like this work since it does provide some money for the small things and helps them to get through their day—without thinking about their real problems.

"Take an innocent con out of this general population setting (because a pig 'thinks' though he may have a reason for doing this) the worst part of the adjustment center of which Max Row is part). He will be cuffed, chained, belted..."
pressured by the police who think that every convict should be an informer. He will be pressured by the White cons to join the rest brand of politics (they all go under the nickname 'Hitler's Helpers'). If he is predisposed to help Black he will be pushed away—by Black. Three weeks is enough. The strongest hold out no more than a couple of weeks. There has been only one White man only to go through this W Wing experience without losing his sense of self, without allowing himself to succumb to the madness of nihilistic, provocative racism.

"It destroys the logical processes of the mind, a man's thoughts become completely disorganized. The noise, madness streaming from every throat, frustrated sounds from the bars, metallic sounds from the walls, the steel trays, the iron beds bolted to the wall, the hollow bones, the cast iron sink or toilet.

"The smells, the human waste thrown at us, unwashed bodies, the rotten food. When a White con leaves here he's ruined for life. No Black leaves Max Row walking. Either he leaves on the meat wagons or leaves crawling licking at the pig's feet.

Ironic, because one cannot get a parole to the outside prison directly from W Wing. What's positively pending is the parole board work he has made. No one goes on a man leaves at the feet of the pig not for a release to the outside world but for the privilege of going upstairs to W Wing adjustment center.

There is no parole process must continue if a parole is the object. You can count on one hand the number of people who have been paroled to the streets from W Wing in all the years that I have been here. A prisoner has to be recommended from W Wing, Max Row straight to the general prison population. To go from here to the outside world is unthinkable. A man must go from Max Row to the regular adjustment center facility upstairs. Then from there to the general prison population. Only then can he entertain thoughts of eventual release to the outside world.

"One can understand the depression felt by an inmate on Max Row. He's fallen as far as he can into the social trap. His relief is so distant that it is very easy for him to lose his holds. In two weeks that little average man who may have ended up on Max Row for suspicion of attempted escape is so brutalized, so completely without holds, that he will never heal again.

He's dodging lead. He may be forced to fight a duel to the death with knives. If he doesn't sound and act more zealous than everyone else he will be challenged for not being loyal to his race and its politics, fascism. Some of these cons support the pigs racism without shame. There's support from the inmates in their own race and their own form of isolation. But in here there the social Black racism is a forced reaction. A survival adaptation."

"The picture that has painted of Soledad a general population facility may have made it sound not too bad at all. That mistake reaction would result from the absence of my description of one very important feature of the prison. A frightening, petrifying diffusion of violence and intimidation is emitted from the offices of the warden and captain. How else could a small group of armed men be expected to hold this whole another much larger group except through threats.

"We have a gym (induction to throw away our energies with a ball instead of revolution).

But if you walk into this gym with a cigarette burning, you're probably in trouble. There is a pig waiting to trap you. There's a sign 'No Smoking.' If you miss the sign, trouble. If you forget to light a cigarette to comply, trouble. The floor is regarded as something of a fire hazard (I'm not certain what the problem is). There are no receptacles. The pig will pounce. You'll be told in no uncertain terms to scrape the cigarette from the floor with your hands. It builds from there. You have a gym but only certain things may be done and in specified ways. Since the rules change with the pigs' mood, it is really safer for a man to cool.

"You have to work with emotions that range from nothing to three cents an hour! But once you accept the pay job in the prison's industrial sector you can't get out without going through the bad conduct process. When workers are needed, it is a case of accepting a job here. Under you take the job or you're automatically refusing to work, even if you clearly stated that you would cooperate in other employment. The same atmosphere prevails on the recreation yard where any type of minor mistake could result in merely a bad conduct report and placement in adjustment center, but death. A fistfight, a temporary, trivial loss of temper will bring a fusillade of bullets down on the darker of the two men fighting.

"You can't begin to measure the bad feeling caused by the existence of one TV set shared by 140 men. Think! One TV, 140 men. If there is more than one channel, what's going to occur? In Soledad's TV rooms there has been murder, mayhem, and destruction of many TV sets.

"The Blacks occupy one side of the room and the Whites and Mexicans the other. (Isn't it significant in some way that our numbers in prison are sufficient to justify the claiming of half of all these facilities?)

"We have a side, they have a side. What does your imagination envisage out of a hypothetical situation where Nuina Simone sits down on Bette Davis's lap and read the news on the 'splits' on one channel, while Merle Haggard yodels and bogs for an ass kicking on another. The fight will follow immediately after some brother, who is less democratic than he is starved for beauty (we did vote, but they're sixty to our forty), turns the station to see Angela Davis. What lines do you thinking the fighting will be along? Won't it be Angela and me against Merle Haggard?

"But this situation is tolerable at least up to a point. It was worse. When I entered the joint on this offense, they had half, and we had half, but our half was in the back.

"In a case like the one just mentioned, the white man leaves the joint and the Black man, who is carrying the word among themselves that all Whites should be in the TV room to vote in the "Cadillac cowboy."

Two groups polarize out of a situation created by whom? It's just like the outside. Nothing at all complicated about it. When people walk on each other, when definitions of the normal one when the fight is falling apart it is full of those of whose responsibility it is to govern. They're doing something wrong.

"And long range political activity isn't going to help that man who will die tomorrow or tonight. The apologists recognize that these places are controlled by absolute terror, but they justify the pig's exactions with the argument that we exist outside the practice of any civilized codes of conduct. Since we are convicts rather than men, a bullet through the heart, summary execution for fistfighting or stepping across a line is not extreme or unusual at all. An official is allowed full range in violent means because a convict can be handled no other way.

"Pigs, have you ever considered what type of man is capable of handling absolute power. I mean how many would not abuse it? Is there anyone that isn't satisfied that everyone is not being abused? At all? Can we be trusted with a gun and absolute discretion as to who we will kill? I've already mentioned that most of them are KKK types. The rest, all the rest, in general, are so stupid that they shouldn't be allowed to run their own bath. A responsible state government would find a means of weeding out most of the savage types that are drawn to such a callousness long ago. How did all these pigs get through? Men who can barely read, write, or reason. How did they get through? You may as well give a baboon a gun and set him loose on us! It's the same thing as on the streets out there.

"So has this thing on an already suffering people? The Rennas, Ninox, the men who have, who own. Investigate them! There are no qualifications asked, no experience necessary. Any fool who falls in here and can sign his name might shoot me tomorrow from a position thirty feet above my head with an automatic military rifle! He could be dead drunk, drunk accidently (and by one to one it won't be, however), but he'll be protected still. He won't even miss a day's wages.

"The textbooks on criminology like to advance the idea that prisoners are mentally defective. There is only the most suggestion that the system itself is at fault. Penologist rigorous reeducation efforts are most likely formulated in a bureau that operates under the heading Department of Corrections. But what can we say about the asylums since none of the inmates are ever cured. Since in every instance they are sent out of the prison more damaged physically and mentally than when they entered, what can you do if you continue to investigate the inmates? Where does administrative responsibility begin? Perhaps the administration of the prison cannot be held accountable for every individual act of their charges, but when things fly apart along racial lines, when the breakdown can be traced so clearly to circumstances, we have to wonder if the control of the wards and administration investigation of anything outside the tenets of the fascist system itself is futile.

"Nothing has improved, nothing has changed in the weeks since your team was here. We're on the same course, the Blacks are fast losing the last of their restraints. Growing numbers of White Black's deny openly passed over when paroles are considered. They have become aware that their only hope lies in resistance. They have learned that resistance is actually possible. The holds are beginning to slip away. Very few men imprisoned for economic crime or even crimes of passion against the oppressor feel that they are really guilty. Most of today's Black convicts have come to understand that they are most abused victims of an unrighteous order.

"Up until now, the prospect of parole has kept us from confronting our captors with any real determination. But now with the living condition deteriorating with our knowledge that we are slated for destruction, we have been transformed into an implacable
STATEMENT BY HUEY P. NEWTON
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11 AND FOR THE PRISONER SOCIETY OF RACIST, REACTIONARY AMERICA. HE LEFT A STANDARD FOR THE LIBERATION ARMS OF THE WORLD. HE SHOWED US HOW TO ACT. HE DEMONSTRATED HOW THE UNJUST WOULD BE CRITICIZED BY THE WEAPON. AND THIS WILL CERTAINLY BE TRUE, BECAUSE THE PEOPLE WILL TAKE CARE OF THAT.

George also said once that the oppressor is very strong and he might beat him down, he might beat us down to our very knees, he might crush us to the ground, but it would be physically impossible for the oppressor to go down. At some point his legs will get tired, and when his legs get tired, then George Jackson and the people will tear his kneecaps off.

GEORGE JACKSON LIVES!

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

army of liberation. The shift to the revolutionary anti-establishment position that Huey Newton projected as a solution to the problems of America's Black colonies has taken firm hold of these brothers' minds. They are now showing great interest in the thoughts of Mao Tse-tung, Nkrumah, Lenin, Marx, and the achievements of men like Che Guevara, Giap, and Uncle Ho.

"Some people are going to get killed out of this situation that is growing. That is not a warning (or wishful thinking), I see it as an unavoidable consequence of placing any leaving control of our lives in the hands of men like Reagan. These prisons have always borne a certain resemblance to Dachau and Buchenwald, places for the bad niggers, Mexicans, and poor Whites. But the last ten years have brought an increase in the percentage of Blacks for crimes that can clearly be traced to political-economic causes. There are still some Blacks here who consider themselves criminals—but not many. Believe me, my friend, with the time and incentive that these brothers have to read, study, and think, you will find no class or category more aware, more embittered, desperate, or dedicated to the ultimate remedy—revolution.

The most dedicated, the best of our kind—you'll find them in the Folsoms, San Quentin, and Soladado. They live like there was no tomorrow. And for most of them there isn't. Somewhere along the line they sensed this life on the installment plan, three years of prison, three months on parole; then back to start all over again, sometimes in the same cell. Parole officers have sent brothers back to the joint for selling newspapers (the Black Panther paper). Their official reason is 'Failure to Maintain Gainful Employment,' etc. Flee.

"We're something like 40 to 42 percent of the prison population. Perhaps more, since I'm relying on material published by the media. The leadership of the Black prison population now definitely identifies with Huey, Angela, and George. The savage repression of Blacks, which can be estimated by reading the obituary columns of the nation's dailies, Fred Hampton, etc., has not failed to register on the Black inmates. The holds are fast being broken. Men who read Lenin, Fanon, and Che don't riot, they mass, they rage, they dig grades.

"When John Clutchette was first accused of this murder he was proud, conscious, aware of his own worth but uncompromised to any specific remedial action. Review the process that they are sending this beautiful brother through now. It comes at the end of a long train of similar incidents in his prison life. Add to this all of the things he has witnessed happening to others of our group here. Comrade Newton spent eleven months here in O Wing for possessing photography taken from a newsweekly. It is such things that explain why California prisons produce more than their share of Bunchy Carters.

"Pay, there are only two types of Blacks ever released from these places, the Carters and the broken men.

"The broken men are so damaged that they will never again be suitable members of any sort of social unit. Everything that was still good when they entered the joint, anything inside of them that may have escaped the ruinous effects of Black colonial existence, anything that may have been redeemable when they first entered the joint—is gone when they leave.

"This camp brings out the very best in brothers or destroys them entirely. But none are unaffected. None who leave here are normal. If I leave here alive, I'll leave nothing behind. They'll never count me among the broken men. But I can't say that I am normal either. I've been hungry too long. I've gotten angry too often. I've been lied to and insulted too many times. They've pushed me over the line from which there can be no retreat. I know that they will not be satisfied until they've pushed me out of this existence altogether. I've been the victim of so many racist attacks that I could never relax again. My reflexes will never be normal again. I'm like a dog that has gone through the K-9 process.

"This is not the first attempt the institution (camp) has made to murder me. It is the most determined attempt, but not the first. I look into myself at the close of every one of these pretial days for any changes that may have taken place. I can still smile now, after ten years of blocking knife thrusts and prick handles of faceless sadistic pigs, of anticipating and reacting for ten years, seven of them in solitary. I can still smile sometimes, but by the time this thing is over I may not be a nice person. And I just lit my seventy-seventh cigarette of this twenty-one-hour day. I'm going to lay down for two or three hours, perhaps I'll sleep."

Seize the Time."

Comrade George
ETHIOPIAN ARMY ABOLISHES SELASSIE'S POWER ARMORED CARS, TANKS PARADE THROUGH CAPITAL

(Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) - The armed forces committee of the Ethiopian army announced in a radio broadcast last week that it had abolished Emperor Haile Selassie's crown council, court of justice and military committee, all appointed bodies of the Ethiopian ruling, feudal elite.

And thus, this unprecedented most peaceful and civilized military coup d'etat (military takeover) in modern history continues. The action was accompanied by a peaceful show of force as armored cars, tanks and troops paraded through the streets of this capital and a squadron of jet fighters flew overhead.

The broadcast and the military parade represented the bold challenge so far to the Emperor, who has ruled over this feudal land with absolute authority for 44 years. Overwhelming public support for the military was evident during the parade. Crowds lining the streets cheered as the armored columns passed.

The sweeps of jets over Addis Ababa were seen here as a show of solidarity by the Air Force with what has been described as the more militant or radical junior officers and enlisted men of the army that chiefly make up the armed forces committee.

Reports that the civilian cabinet of Premier Michael Imru, a cousin of the Emperor, had resigned have been denied by the government. However, Imru has reportedly resisted continuing demands of the armed forces committee for the arrest of some of his cabinet ministers on charges of maladministration.

Mr. Imru formed his cabinet last month, following the resignation of the former cabinet of Mr. Endalkachew Makonnen, for failure to carry out reforms or stamp out corruption as swiftly as the military demanded and for his attempts to obstruct reform and the arrest of certain members of the ruling elite.

Throughout this gradual and generally bloodless overthrow of the autocratic rule of the Emperor and the great landholding elite of this east African country, the symbolic person of the Emperor, a direct descendant of the fabled Queen of Sheba and King Solomon, has not appeared to be threatened.

The imperial bodyguard was one of the army units taking part in the military parade signaling its allegiance to the armed forces committee and the moves toward parliamentary democracy in Ethiopia.

Under a draft constitution now being studied by a specially created constitutional committee, the Emperor would become a constitutional monarch, with the center of power moving from the imperial palace to the parliament.

The civilian government received another blow last week when 23 Eritrean members of the Chamber of Deputies resigned in protest against government neglect of the affairs of the northernmost province. Eritrea was annexed by Ethiopia and made into a province. A liberation movement active since 1961 is demanding independence for Eritrea.

The Eritrean deputies said that successive governments had done nothing to alleviate the suffering in the area which continued to be a center of much social unrest. They also said that although amnesty had been granted to political prisoners, the government still held a number of dissidents in jail.

The Ethiopian armed forces first made its bid for change when, on January 12, a division mutinied for better conditions and increased pay. This action set off a chain reaction throughout the country and won the overwhelming support of the masses of the Ethiopian people, many of whom were suffering untold hardship because of widespread famine which the ruling elite was at worst ignoring and at best poorly administering.

WIFE OF SOUTH KOREA'S PRESIDENT SHOT TO DEATH

(Seoul, Korea) - As South Korea's puppet President Park Chung Hee began his address commemorating the country's 29th year of "independence," his wife was shot and killed by a sniper's bullet. President Park narrowly escaped death by ducking behind a desk on the podium.

His wife, sitting directly behind him, was not as fortunate, receiving a bullet wound to the head.

South Korean police also killed a 16-year-old boy in firing the volley of bullets that wounded the gunman, who carried a passport identifying him as Yukio Yoshii of Osaka, Japan. Later, Yoshii called from Japan saying, "I am not the gunman. I am in Japan. Somebody must have taken advantage of my name."
ZAMBIA'S MINISTER OF PLANNING AND FINANCE INTERVIEWED

In the following interview reprinted from Africa magazine, Zambia's Minister of Planning and Finance, Alex Chikwanda, discusses Zambia's economic and social development. Part One was presented in last week's BLACK PANTHER: The conclusion follows.

AFRICA: What about agriculture — the main occupation of most Zambians?

CHIKWANDA: In terms of agriculture, where we have big potential, the strategy of the government at the moment is that we should move away from our dependence on copper and expand agricultural production. This will enable the country to export large quantities of beef, wheat, rice, etc. — the climate in Zambia is ideal for these.

Eventually we may even earn more by exporting agricultural produce than from copper. At the going rate, for instance, the price of a ton of beef is twice as much as that of a ton of copper. Beef involves very little foreign exchange outlay because animals feed on grass and other local food stuff. Very little equipment for processing needs to be bought from outside.

Actually, one could pay us more to go into things like beef production and capitalize on the world shortage of food: Africa in general has a great agricultural potential. We in Zambia are determined, modestly, to show that Africa does not have to be dependent economically. Given the organization, the determination and, most important, committed leadership, we can organize our economies and be able to compete with anyone in the world.

AFRICA: How far have you gone with the training of Zambian nationals to man and control the various programs of your government?

CHIKWANDA: Training is one of the things we regarded from the outset as being vitally important. This is why the government spends quite a lot of money on education: this year alone we are spending just below 100 million kwacha on education from primary to university, including technical and vocational training. The government is establishing technical institutes in Lusaka, on the Copperbelt and in other places in the country, aimed at training our young people.

There is also training at the managerial level. At independence we were told that we could not train people very easily or quickly. But we insisted that even in private firms a more meaningful effort should be made to train Zambians.

Because of the delay in training Zambians, it became necessary for the government to acquire interests in the mining industry and in other industries in order to train our people fast. Foreign companies had an interest in perpetuating themselves. Once we took over we appointed Zambian executives. They did well; they also made their mistakes. But mistakes are part of the learning process. We need to be prepared to make mistakes. For instance, if a company was run by expatriates and was 100 per cent efficient, and in order to train Zambians or local people the company's efficiency was to drop to 80 per cent, once the aims of the development objectives are clear, this 20 per cent drop in the so-called standards of efficiency is a price worth paying.

One of the major motivations for the government to take an interest in various companies was the desire to speed up the training of Zambians so that in the end Zambians can run their own enterprises in a way which is conducive to our overall development aims and strategies.

AFRICA: Mr. Minister, not long ago you had a serious set-back in your economic programs with the sudden closure of the border with Rhodesia. However, we know that the Tanzam railway is fast nearing completion. This is a source of relief not only to Zambians, but to most Africans. How much really were you affected economically by Ian Smith's action and what are your expectations of accelerated economic development with the opening of the Tanzam railway?

CHIKWANDA: When Smith closed the border — a very irrational decision on his part because he immediately lost more than Zambia did — we were forced to re-route the imports which came through the Rhodesia Rail.

AFRICA: In Focus

UNITED NATIONS

Last week the 15-member United Nations Security Council unanimously recommended to the U.N. General Assembly that the Republic of Guinea-Bissau be admitted to the United Nations. This action was taken despite the fact that Portuguese troops continue to occupy some areas of Guinea-Bissau. Portugal has indicated its willingness to enter into talks for the withdrawal of its troops. Ninety countries have recognized the independence of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

SOUTH AFRICA

The East German daily newspaper Neues Deutschland reports that four White trade unionists have been expelled by the White, minority South African regime for helping to organize a strike of African textile workers in Durban. More than 10,000 Black workers participated in the strike for higher wages. The textile Workers Union International, headquartered in Prague, Czechoslovakia, as well as the West-oriented International Federation of Textile workers, headquartered in Brussels, Belgium, have protested against the expulsions in letters to the U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

MOZAMBIQUE

The Italian daily Il Manifesto reports that more than 1,400 Whites fled from Mozambique on July 27 and 28, following the statement of Portugal's President Antonio de Spinola that Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau were to be granted independence. The July 30 issue of the paper wrote that as of that date all flights leaving Mozambique for Portugal had been booked through October.

ETHIOPIA

The Ethiopian armed forces last week said that the Emperor's palace was not to be used as a refuge for individuals from the former ruling elite being sought for crimes against the people. At least 140 former ministers, civil and military officials, provincial governors and judges, all members of the former ruling elite and some close advisers and associates of Emperor Haile Selassie, are now being held pending investigation by a 15-man inquiry commission into charges of maladministration and corruption.
U.S. NEGOTIATES TO "BUY" MARIANAS ISLANDS IN PACIFIC

NUCLEAR TESTING GROUND SOUGHT

(Hong Kong) - The United States is negotiating to "buy" a chain of 14 small islands in the Pacific called the Marianas. The Marianas are one of several island groups which make up the United Nations trust territory of Micronesia, which the U.S. has "administered" since it took the islands from the Japanese during the Second World War.

Martin Woolacott, writing in the Manchester Guardian Weekly, reports that Washington has offered this tiny community something like $15 million a year for seven years.

He also writes that the U.S. is offering the chain of islands "permanent association" with the U.S. as a "commonwealth," a status similar to that of Puerto Rico. A massive movement in Puerto Rico describes "commonwealth" status as colonialism and is mounting a fight for independence from U.S. dominance.

According to Woolacott, most of the 14,000 inhabitants of the Marianas want a deal of this kind "since it would guarantee them living standards otherwise unattainable, even though it amounts to cultural suicide."

Calling the offer of $15 million annually generous, Woolacott writes: "This generosity naturally springs from self-interest since the U.S., which has used (or abused) its trusteeship for nuclear testing and anti-ballistic missile testing, wants to retain the Marianas for forward military and naval deployment."

In the case of the Marianas, writes Woolacott "the value is strategic. Guam, geographically part of the Marianas although culturally more akin to the Philippines and a U.S. possession since the conquest of those islands from Spain, is already developed as a major base."

STRATEGY: UNITY

The Guam strategy demands that none of the island group north of it should pass into "hostile" hands, and the best way of preventing this is to continue to hold the entire group. The other Marianas give the U.S. the option of developing alternative and complementary facilities for its ships and aircraft.

The Pentagon has for some time had plans to build a large base in Guam, one of the islands, for these very reasons," writes Woolacott. Finally, the writer concludes, "the problems inherent in maintaining military bases in other countries continue to make island bases attractive to naval and air planners."

Micronesia covers an ocean area 3,000 miles long by 2,000 miles wide. It is one of the three great culture sectors of the Pacific island world. The action of the U.S. in taking over the Marianas will in effect cut this group of 14 islands out of the Micronesia group.

Woolacott concludes that "it is curious that the U.S., as opposed to the rest of us to the myth of the so-called overseas territory when practiced by the Portuguese or the French, should follow a policy not so different in its own affairs." □

MINERS PICKET COAL

(Mobile, Ala.) - Despite picketing by coal miners, longshoremen here, under police guard, unloaded the cargo of coal from South Africa from the British ship Erredale last week. The coal is destined for the Florida subsidiary of the Southern Company, an electric generating plant in Florida. The miners were protesting the importation of South African coal, charging that it is mined by African workers who are virtually conscripted and that the purchases will cost Alabama miners their jobs. □
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

20 meters were bent. Upon hearing this news the White population of Inhaimenga became completely confused. A train with representatives of the TZR, some civilian and military authorities came from Inhaimenga to the site of the explosion to examine this. Among this group was Mr. Jose Mendonca Texeira, the owner of the lumber-mill near Bencanta. Upon arriving at the place of attack, he realized that his financial future was put into danger by the fact that freedom fighters were already operating in this area. His first reaction was to confront the authorities present, in a fit of rage, and to accuse them in improper language of being just as responsible for the fact that the White Portuguese citizen was increasingly losing his hold. He said that the only effective means to combat this threat was a complete clean-up among the native population in the area.

WATERPUMPS

7th January - Monday.

Mine discovered and defused near the waterpumps of the municipality of Inhaimenga. Early in the morning freedom fighters came from the backwoods to the quarry, kilometers from Munanza and took three members of the militia with them (African soldiers on defence assignment).

From there they went to the waterpumps of the TZR, which were located near the river Nhacacanga and Munanza. Two African guards were captured and taken to a safe place and after that the pumps were blown up. Two badly wounded resulted from this action: one militia and one African police. In the afternoon the Father Superior of the mission went to Dondo for a meeting.

11th January - Friday.

An African had to appear before the police of Inhaimenga and was questioned about several matters, including the mentality of the teachers at the mission and the foreign missionaries and about the jeep of the mission, which was marked with a yellow-white stripe (the papel colours), which was interpreted by the police as a sign of cooperation with the freedom fighters to make the jeep recognizable wherever it went. After that he was allowed to go.

13th January - Sunday.

Because of the increasing intensifying of the activities of FRELIMO more and more Africans were taken prisoner and questioned. The African authorities were met with increasing difficulties. The techniques used in the interrogations were being refined and more and more because:

a) they started using a transformer which gave electric shocks to victims on sensitive parts of their bodies such as ears, head, breasts, etc.

b) they beat with belts, clubs and truncheons to the point that the victims collapsed, injured and unconscious.

c) the hands and feet of fallen prisoners were trampled upon, and they were also kicked in other parts of the body.

At 11:45 p.m. a driver saw some freedom fighters on his way to Beira near Milha 90. He returned to Inhaimenga and warned the army which immediately began a search which lasted from one to four a.m. Afterwards they returned without having accomplished their goal. One hour later a bomb exploded on the railway track, which only caused damage to the engine which derailed along with five cars destroying about 100 meters of rail. When they later tried to reconstruct what had happened they came to the conclusion that the army had to have been five meters away from the hidden freedom fighters.

14th January - Monday.

Orders were issued that the area along the railway track, from Mavatimbe to Milha 100, had to be evacuated for 100 meters on either side of the track by those living there. Everyone who was then seen near the railway track would be shot unconditionally.

Curfew was established: after 6 p.m. the Africans were not allowed out of doors; the Whites had to remain indoors after 8 p.m.

That night shots were occasionally fired in Chichadre between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m.

Soldiers were searching for freedom fighters who had visited the African policeman Feliz the day before from 7 till 12 p.m. He terrorized every African with his brutality.

21st January - Monday.

Several children were captured, including 8½ year old Tembo Lole and they were questioned by agents of the COMING-DSG who wanted to learn whether their parents gave food to the freedom fighters and whether freedom fighters had ever been in their home. The method of extracting incriminating testimony by electric shocks applied to ears and head was used on these children as well. A breath of about 14 said after suffering this kind of treatment: "Now I shall never be afraid of Whites again."

SUNRISE ATTACK

23rd January - Wednesday.

At half past 3, one half an hour before sunrise, freedom fighters attacked the barracks, which was located one kilometer outside the center of the village. Part of the roof of the dining-room was destroyed and several windows were broken. No one was killed or wounded. The army was not able to catch a single attacker, but they found an automatic rifle. At 5:30 when the first two Africans passed by on their way to work, they were shot. They were: Creva, assistant bricklayer who worked for the White wood inspector of the village, and Caleno, painter for the TZR. The bodies of these two slain Africans were left lying there for quite a time in order to convince the White population of their victory and to intimidate the Africans. This case was reported in the Portuguese press as follows: Vida Mundial, 8-2-1974...."the attack on the automatic weapons on a military settlement at Mavingas, railway center of the TZR, which two attackers were shot...." And in the National Assembly, Vida Mundial p.3: "The terrorists attacked a barracks, located about 190 kilometers Northeast of Beira, with handgrenades and automatic weapons, but it was possible to force their retreat without losses for our army, costing two deaths for the enemy, however."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22
AMINATA MOSEKA (ABBEY LINCOLN): "WE ARE ALL ARTISTS"

(Oakland, Calif.) — Portions of the following interview with the most beautiful, soulful, highly talented and inspiring Ms. Aminata Moseka (Abbey Lincoln) were first aired last Sunday over KDIA radio program "Campus Analysis." THE BLACK PANTHER here prints for the first time the complete interview. Ms. Moseka is appearing this weekend in an historic performance by the East Oakland Community Learning Center.

Q: Aminata, could you tell us why you have chosen to use your talents for the benefit of the Community Learning Center and something about your interests in education? AMINATA: I believe really that I was brought to the Community Learning Center. It was not actually planned. I only had the chance to visit the Center that the Son of Man Temple to see the various activities. For instance, the fact that the Son of Man Temple busses families to visit prisons created a very deep impression on me. I have been striving for a long time to really be placed where I can be of service to the people. The fact that I am a female makes me a mother, and my interest is really in seeing it to that the children are seen after. I see all of that in the Center.

I also have a chance to work with some singers and I can play the part of instructor for a little bit.

Q: You have some singers working with you? AMINATA: I'll be singing with the Son of Man Temple singers. Walter Dallas is doing some choreography. So, I'll have all the cooperation I need. This is really a give and take relationship. The aspiring artists need the community and the community needs the art.

Q: Didn't you make a recent trip to Africa that was something of an enlightenment for you? AMINATA: Yes. I talk about it a lot. It was a very important event in my life. It all began when I met Miriam Makeba (world renowned South African singer) at Maya Angelou's house in New York City. I had a chance to talk with her for some time and she explained many things to me. I didn't talk to her in years and I had never seen Miriam work in person, although we hadn't known each other through our careers. She was in the country for a recording session and I went to see her. At that time she invited me to Africa. The next morning I was there. She presented me to the Honorable Sekou Toure (President of the Republic of Guinea) at breakfast. Some of the cabinet members were there. President Toure gave me the name Aminata at that time.

I was told it is the name of the mother of the Christ child and also means "one that can be trusted." It is also a name that was given to Mohammad the Prophet. The people gave him that name — Aml, meaning "the trusted one."

Then I was taken to Zaïre (The Congo) and there the Minister of Information's secretary gave me the name Moseka. That means "God of love."

One of the most important things that happened to me in Guinea was the opportunity to look into a leader who is elected by the people to a President's place. I learned something about authority and the blessing of authority. We have been denied that in this country because we looked at people who we thought were enemies, and we acted as enemies. I've come to an understanding of one human nature; one to another in respect.

A Liberian man told me it's an African tradition to respect your elders, your parents and your leaders. I had a chance to see the people of Africa — the whole spectrum — everybody in the world is African.

Q: Some visits to the Mother Continent have said that there is a special warmth of the people there that they were not able to experience elsewhere. Did you experience this type of feeling?

AMINATA: Yes. In the first place the atmosphere is so warm and generous. I knew I was home. There was never any question as to who I was. The people were wondering what nation I was from.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22
FORD SUCCEEDS "KING RICHARD"
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5
What is Ford to do but more of the same?
California congressman Ron V. Dellums, member of the House Armed Services Committee, points out that nearly one-half (some covertly) of the 1975 budget is earmarked for the military. Why, if the Nixon trips to Moscow and Peking accomplished so much in the interest of detente (peaceful cooperation) are astronomical sums of taxpayers' money going to war preparations?
Are these the great achievements of Kissinger in foreign policy? Ask the Vietnamese people, the peoples of Laos and Cambodia, the Arab and Israeli peoples of the Middle East, the Turkish and Greek Cypriots, the peoples of southern Africa about the alleged "achievements" of U.S. foreign policy.
And all the while the conditions of life of the vast majority of the American people continue to deteriorate. It will make no difference if it's a Ford, a Lincoln, a Model T or a Nixor.

NATIVE AMERICANS
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17
refusal by the United States of America to sign the United Nations 1948 Treaty on Genocide.
"We reject all execution orders, legislative and judicial decisions related to Native Nations since 1871, when the United States unilaterally suspended treaty-making relations with Native Nations.
"We recognize that there is only one color of Mankind in the world who are not represented in the United Nations. And that is the indigenous Redmen of the Western Hemisphere. We recognize this lack of representation in the United Nations comes from the genocidal policies of the colonial power of the United States.
"The International Indian Treaty Council...is directed to make application to the United Nations for recognition and membership of the sovereign Native Nations...
"This conference directs the Treaty Council to open negotiations with the government of the United States through its Department of State. We seek these negotiations in order to establish diplomatic relations with the United States...in order to deal with U.S. violations of treaties with the Native Indian Nations..."

F.B.I. HOLDS SYMPOSIUM
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5
According to the FBI summary of the proceedings read into the record by Ichord, the FBI made available "extensive information" on the "history and activity of a number of revolutionary and violence-prone groups which have attempted to exploit the legitimate issue of prison reform." Cited in addition to the Black Panther Party were the Nation of Islam, Communist Party USA, "Trotskyist-Communist groups," and the National Lawyers Guild.
Norman Carlson, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, addressed the symposium on the problem posed to prison authorities by "self-styled political prisoners influenced by radical groups outside the prison."
While only a "small percentage" of inmates become involved with revolutionary groups, said Carlson, this small percentage "requires a tremendous and disproportionate investment of resource allocation" from administrators.

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ZAMBIA'S MINISTER INTERVIEWED
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10
way system; and re-organizing imports and exports is not an easy thing.
In terms of imports, for example, one has to place orders well in advance. Consequently, besides the tremendous increase in costs—a factor which incidentally explains the high price levels in Zambia—there was also a delay of our essential imports.
Items for the construction of our industry and commodities for consumption by our public were being held up. This created certain shortages which slowed down our development programs, and caused some discomfort to our population. It also exaggerated the inflationary trend.
In this context, the decision to close the border by the settlers in Rhodesia only strengthened our resolve to go ahead even faster with the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway. Fortunately, our Chinese colleagues who have been working on the railway system have proved to be most conscientious and efficient.
The railway system is well into Zambia and has gone beyond a town called Kasana in the north. This means that it is only something like 600 km away from the Kapi, Mposhi where it will join the existing Zambian railway system.
So we can look forward to the completion of the Tanzam railway: it will give us quite a reliable route to world markets via Tanzania; and it will also strengthen the economic ties not only between Zambia and Tanzania but also between Zambia and the rest of East Africa. Indeed, it is a major event in the development of African economic links, and a modest but positive move towards the economic integration of the African continent, which I consider priority number one. 

S.C.L.C. HONORS Wills
(Philadelphia, Pa.) — Frank Willis, 26, the security guard who discovered the Watergate break-in was honored at the SCLC 17th Annual Convention here last week. Brother Willis, still unemployed, received the organization’s highest honor, the Martin Luther King Award. Also honored was actress Cicely Tyson.

SPORTS
N.F.L. OWNERS WARNED TO REACH AGREEMENT WITH STRIKING PLAYERS
(Washington, D.C.)—A dozen U.S. congressmen, including five members of the Congressional Black Caucus, have warned the National Football League (NFL) owners that unless they reach a fair agreement with the striking players union action will be initiated in Congress to completely overhaul professional football’s antitrust exemptions.
The five Black Caucus representatives—Ron Dellums, Carl Pittman, Mitchell, Md., Charles Rangel, N.Y., Fauntroy, D.C., and John Conyers, Mich.—joined with John Moss, Calif., chairman of the House subcommittee on commerce, and six other members of the House of Representatives in signing a letter sent last week to John Thompson, executive director of the NFL Management Council, which represents football’s owners in the current dispute.
“We are today calling on both the owners and the players, but particularly the owners, to sit down again Thursday (August 15) and this time reach a fair compromise agreement,” the congressmen wrote.
“If they do not or if the union is significantly injured, we want it known that we will undertake a complete review of the National Football League’s antitrust status, and if facts warrant, introduce appropriate legislation.”
The letter coincides with the beginning of a player association “cooling-off” period which includes veteran players returning to their training camps for the first time this season. Taking note of this, the congressmen wrote: “We await a comparable move by the owners demonstrating their good faith in seeking a fair agreement with the players.”
The congressmen also warned the owners against trying to break the strike although they “might have the financial muscle to do so.”
“That is where Congress comes in. One reason why the owners have the financial muscle to refuse to bargain or to damage the players’ union is because of the special treatment they have received from the Congress through exemption from antitrust laws for broadcast pooling agreements and the NFL-AFL merger.”

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 Sherman Brewster at 638-0195 in Oakland for further information, or come to 8601 E. 14th St. at 10 a.m. on Saturdays.

SOLAR ENERGY STOVES TESTED
(Peking, China) — One thousand solar energy stoves have been trial-produced by a Shanghai factory and have had “fairly good results,” the People’s Daily of Peking reported last week.
"THE DIARY OF INHAMINGA"

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The White inhabitants of the village, heavily armed, formed a group in the center of the village near the railway station, thinking that the waterpumps of the village were being attacked again, as the mission had its own water supply system, this would not be affected by any elimination of the village waterpumps. An already long-smoldering distrust and hatred of the mission flared up. In the ensuing panic it was decided to destroy the mission. The private water supply system, in spite of the fact that many European families got their daily drinking water from it. This was prevented by Mr. Pantaziz, an elderly man from Inhaminga, of Greek origin, as well as by some other people.

The news of the affair arrived that morning in Inhaminga by airplane. The Whites, driven by distrust and still in panic, issued a complaint against the mission as being a base for the freedom fighters; keeping them hidden there; storing arms and ammunition, in the house treating a wounded freedom fighter, etc. After that the governor gave the order for the mission to be searched.

At 7:30 in the morning the mayor, the Chief of Police and some African policemen arrived at the door. The European police and militia replaced the civilians in surrounding the whole mission territory. The buildings of the mission were systematically searched: the house of the sisters, the house of the fathers, the house of the adjoining library and other rooms, the secondary school, the eight houses of the African mission personnel and finally the offices. Cupboards, shelves, beds, dustbins, everything was searched. Merely one old shotgun was found which was unfortunately rusted. The papers were in order. The police search lasted about three hours. Some military articles of clothing were found in the house of the widow Mbamba Chale which was situated within the compound and was not to be included. This belonged to her son Adolfo, who had just been discharged from the army. He was taken to the police station and submitted to intensive interrogation.

26th January - Saturday.

The Father Superior of the mission had a discussion for two hours with the Mayor in the Townhall. The mission was the first to be forbidden to travel by vehicle outside the village. The Father Superior had to sign a statement that he was informed of this order of the District's Governor. He was also criticized for the neutral position taken by the mission in the whole conflict. In the Mayor's view this explained the distrust which the White population felt for the mission. A particular concern was how the mission should be expected in convincing the African population to go to the aldeamentos.

In the afternoon a note was delivered to the barracks in three languages (Portuguese, English and Chisean, the national tongue spoken in Inhaminga) in which the release of Chief Mouses Pangacha was demanded and in which a warning was given that measures would be taken if their demand was not granted. In the evening the highly respected doctor of the village, Mr. Hemeningo Jannew, discussed with the Father Superior and Sister Joanna the possibility that freedom fighters would come to the mission for help. 'You may give them temporary aid, but inform me at once, the rest is then for me to do, for as a doctor I am the responsible person. I am Portuguese, but in the first place a doctor'. This confidential conversation took place at the mission. Adolfo Renco, taken prisoner during the search, was released.

27th January - Sunday.

Second attack on the barracks, again at 3:30 am. In front of the barracks to the right of the entrance was a small wooden shed in which the prisoners were confined during the night. Fearing that the freedom fighters would set the prisoners free, including Mouses Pangacha, the soldiers shot at this shed (4 meters by 4) in which at least eight Africans were kept—two were thereby killed and three were wounded. Pangacha was not hurt. Members of the O.P.V. (civic guard), who were staying at the deserted mission of Gorga, were shot at and later ambushed on their way to Muunza.

At the mission of Inhaminga things appeared to take their usual course. That Sunday relatively many Whites attended church, but few Africans. The working of full-time catechist was reduced to leading the singing and reading the Holy Mass. All adult confirmation classes had already been discontinued for a long time. The catechist was also not allowed to travel outside the village without express permission of the authorities as was the case for the missionaries.

TO BE CONTINUED

Letters to the Editor

Comrades,

Accept this as a voice of the people who are engaged in the struggle within these walls of the United States Disciplinary Barracks. The Armed Forces have clearly acknowledged what they consider to be their duty. We have been incarcerated. There's no euphemism for "Disciplinary". If there were, in these years of America it couldn't deceive the people. As all ex-soldiers, the first impression of the prison's motto "Our Mission, Your Future" is motivation. Surprised by the thought of your life not ending, nor you step through the gate, only increasing. How false is this! Yet there is some truth to that motto. It doesn't concern our welfare though — but the system's. The mastermind of tactical maneuvers, not only instilled their trickology in Vietnam, but in the consciousness of us, as well. Going to a Friday afternoon meal here, would allow pacification to seep into the average inmate, as the prison's soul/rock band projects an — "this pen ain't so bad" — atmosphere. The "elevation in custody" is a privilege available to all inmates who display conformity.

As in the outer realm of society the 70 percent Third World people here, also find it degrading to "tap dance." Their maneuvers aren't even empathetic. To confine a man with six (6) months to a serving life, is an accurate example, amounting to sharp friction. Pacification is only another weapon of repression. As in many prison camps. This May I, the "D.B.33" stood up, by refusing to answer slave/work call, demanding pay wages, an uplift in the trades, the erasure of minor D.I.S. (disciplinary reports), along with many other human grievances that plague this population.

A method of trickology was launched to collapse the united protest. Since those five (5) hours in may, twelve (12) comrades of the "D.B.33" have been dispersed to different camps, but solidarity still remains here. We have gained strength from past errors, and when confronting our immediate oppressor again, it will be the masses of the D.B., aware of their plight, demanding justice and human livelihood!

In the Struggle

Comrade Tiwu J. Warfield II
Comrade Lucy Members, Jr. Owens, Jr.
Camarada Bolo/J.A. Colon

U.S.D.B.

☐ ☐

AMINATA MOSEKA:

"WE ARE ALL ARTISTS"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

because they couldn't place me. I told them I was a citizen of America and they understood who I was. I was taken into the bosom of the people.

Q: Did you experience the same type of warmth on first coming to the Community Learning Center?

AMINATA: Yes, the very same thing, only even closer here because our experiences are more common. There is a commonness in Africa, but the immediate family is here. I am very happy to have this opportunity to commune with the people of the Community Learning Center. I met Huey P. Newton which was really a trip for me. He was very warm.

Q: How would you describe the music of Aminata Moseka?

AMINATA: It's the music that Abbey Lincoln learned, particularly under the tutelage of Max Roach (the pioneering jazz drummer), that includes the music of the people for as long as I can remember. Billie Holiday was one of my teachers. I feel that I am heir to her, as she was heir to Bessie Smith.

Bessie Smith was the one who consciously directed our music to the lives of our people. She wrote about what we feel it's like to be here at this time — like being a social secretary, marking meetings that let you know where you are and where you've gone.

In Africa they like the same type of music we like here — Stevie Wonder, Bill Withers, Aretha Franklin. In Japan, the people are very much involved in the music that is called jazz — the music of Max Roach, Miles Davis and the others.

No matter where I go I hear some form of music from the people. In South America it's what they call the bossa nova; in Cuba they call it Afro-Cuban here they call it jazz. But it is the music of Africa, and this is the music of the whole world.

Q: What do you think is the role of the Black artist in reference to serving the community?

AMINATA: To be really a human being and to let everybody know who we are. We are all artists. Art means to be what we are; who we are. We must always express ourselves. At the Community Learning Center everybody is an artist because everybody is giving their best. That's what it is to be an artist — to give everything you have to that which you do.
A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL RESEARCH HEALTH CLINICS
Provides free medical treatment and preventive 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.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

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.

SENIOORS 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.

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.

“All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending resolution.”

—Huey P. Newton
IN CONCERT

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(Also Known As)

Aminata Moseka

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