INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE WITCHHUNT
BANKS WON'T SURRENDER B.P.P. FILES
Editorial

ATTICA!

When, on September 9, 1971, more than 2,000 inmates at Attica State Prison in New York made their determined bid for freedom, their uprising unleashed such a tremendous human potential that even today, three years later, the symbol of those helmeted prisoners united in their liberating territory in D-Yard speaks out to all mankind with the glowing ideas of resistance to indignities and suffering.

Attica! September 13, 1971, the day of America's swift and cruel response; the day of the Massacre, the murder of 42 human souls, prisoners and hostage guards, for the sake of maintaining the prestige of power enragled. With the approval and consent of a crazed President Nixon, Nelson Rockefeller, henceforth and forevermore the Butcher of Attica, crossed over a river of blood and violence of his own making and etched his name into Hell's ledger.

Attica! This week marks the third anniversary of the Attica Uprising and Massacre. The example has been set, the dead have been buried. In commemorating Attica, we must strive to remember both events, the good and the bad, the innocent and the guilty, for they both form the whole. Acknowledging the consequences for our actions, the movement for survival and liberation for the victims of America's treachery must continue to spiral onward and upward, carrying programs of freedom to always more of our people than before.

Commemorating Attica is to look at both the boundless spirit of united resistance and the falling prestige of a paranoid power and analyzing what that conflict means in terms of the future.

Attica! We will not be defeated. A People's Victory is guaranteed.

Letters to the Editor

Revolutionary Greetings,

Comrades...

First of all, I would like to express my sincere appreciation and love to Patricia Avanna Pitts of the Illinois Chapter of the Party (Chicago) for making it possible for me to receive the People's Paper (B.P.P.). Also, my sincere thoughts and concerns go out to the whole Party's staff for the beautiful and profound information it holds. And to the Brothers and Sisters who make sure the paper gets out every week.

My main reason for writing is to ask the Party: Is the Black Panther Paper free to prisoners? If not, what is the low-cost to prisoners—if any?? If the paper is free, then why hasn't it been made known through the paper? Has this issue ever been considered for prisoners and other confined people overseas?

My main reason for asking this question is based on the profound fact that many prisoners do not have the necessary funds to pay for the paper. In many cases, they don't have the necessary money in order to buy soap, toothpaste, powder and etc. So how could they possibly buy a paper?? My intention is not to offend anyone. But just to get information concerning this issue.

So, I close and hope to receive some type of reply to those questions concerning our Brothers and Sisters who are confined to any and all "University of Psychosomatic Training Camps" (prisons, jails, etc.).

Your Comrade in Arms,

Bob Adkins
Menard Illinois State Prison
Slave name: Charles Edward White, Jr.

(Editor's note: THE BLACK PANTHER is sent free to prison inmates on request. We ask our readers on the outside to contribute to the Free Subscription to Prisoners. Central Distribution, 8011 E. 14th St., Oakland, Calif. 94621.)

COMMENT

"FOR CLOSER SCRUTINY OF THE F.B.I."

BY JESSE JACKSON

AND ALVIN POUSAINST

The following article by Jesse L. Jackson, president of Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity) and Alvin F. Pousain, a noted Black Harvard psychiatrist, calling for closer scrutiny of the FBI, indicates very clearly that the power of the FBI and its unanswerability to the American people and Congress should be immediately stopped. The FBI has been a public enemy to Black and oppressed people from the time of its conception by J. Edgar Hoover until today under the direction of Clarence Kelley. Its removal from the executive branch to a position controlled by the people and Congress, would be a step to guarantee our future survival.

It was well-known in the early days of the civil rights movement that rights organizations were under close Federal Bureau of Investigation surveillance.

In the mid-1960s during the height of the struggle in the South there was frequent joking about the presence of FBI informers.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. took FBI surveillance as a fact of life but, characteristically, was undaunted by it. He told us that since the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which he founded, was not a secret organization we had nothing to fear from an investigation of our activities.

The SCCLC has always acted within the best American traditions of social change. It has firmly advocated nonviolence—the antithesis of promoting the violent overthrow of the government. Nonetheless, at the direction of J. Edgar Hoover, then the FBI chief, and with the approval of Robert F. Kennedy, then the Attorney General, Dr. telephone conversations were tapped and his private life scrutinized by the FBI.

In 1967, information from FBI reports about alleged illicit activities of Dr. King was leaked to the press. Many of us believed then that these leaks were part of an organized effort to discredit Dr. CONTINUED ON PAGE 14.
BANKS WON'T SURRENDER B.P.P. FILES

(Oakland, Calif.) - According to information received by THE BLACK PANTHER last week, two banks, one in Washington, D.C. and another in Oakland, have refused to comply with an administrative summons served to them by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) seeking information into the financial status of the Black Panther Party and its supporters.

Both Riggs National Bank in Washington, D.C. and First Enterprise Bank here have informed representatives of the Department of the Treasury, IRS division, that pending the outcome of a $500,000 lawsuit filed by the Black Panther Party against the IRS, they will not hand over the detailed information sought in the IRS witchhunt.

The banks' refusal to comply with the IRS summons came in response to letters sent to them by Attorneys Fred Heislant and Peter Coppersmith, who represent the Party in the $500,000 damage suit filed against the IRS.

The letter sent to Riggs National Bank, for example, says that "This letter is to inform you that the Black Panther Party and Huey P. Newton have filed suit in federal district court seeking $500,000 damages and injunctive relief against the IRS for its unlawful abuse of the administrative summons process to quell dissent by disclosing the identity of members and contributors to the Party and thereby "chilling" effective freedom of association and expression...

"In view of this pending litigation and the gravity of the issues involved, we strongly urge that you not comply with any administrative summons served by the IRS...Your disclosure of this information, after receipt of this letter, could subject you to substantial liability should the plaintiffs (the Party) ultimately prevail."

In response, Riggs Bank's letter to the IRS informs them that, "our council advises us that the administrative summons addressed to us cannot be used in the conduct of a criminal investigation," as the IRS is attempting to do. Adding that they have "appropriate legal cause" to refuse to comply, the bank's letter goes on to say that Item 3 of the summons "...is so unduly vague as to be a dragnet not limited to or appropriate to a tax investigation."

While the IRS summons to Riggs National Bank sought information concerning only one Party supporter, the summons sent to First Enterprise Bank demanded information on more than 20 individuals and organizations.

The letter sent by First Enterprise to the IRS outlines two alternatives to immediate compliance to the summons and asks "...In the event that neither of these alternatives are acceptable to the IRS, please be advised that First Enterprise Bank will not honor your summons."

A hearing on the Party's suit against the IRS is scheduled for late October or early November in the court of Judge Alphonso Zirpoli in San Francisco. In mid-June, Judge Zirpoli refused to grant the Party a temporary restraining order against the blanket summons issued by the IRS. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, June 22, 1974, for full details.)

Named as defendants in the Party's suit against the IRS are: Donald Alexander, commissioner of the IRS, William Simon, Secretary of the Treasury; Thomas Cardoza, regional IRS head; and First Enterprise Bank.

In a press release accompanying the filing of the suit, Huey P. Newton.

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NEW CURRICULUM COORDINATOR AT INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH INSTITUTE

(Oakland, Calif.) - "The Intercommunal Youth Institute thinks of tomorrow, not just today." So says Brother William H. (Bill) Moore, new curriculum coordinator of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, Oakland's model school, in explaining why the school's educational philosophy led him to take his position there.

A staunch believer in the school's theme, "There is a way to escape the poverty of the inner city," Brother Moore has chosen an exciting atmosphere and a dedicated staff with whom to work in making his personal contribution to the future.

A 33-year-old Midwest native who holds a Ph.D. in the History of Consciousness (the study of economics, political science and sociology) and the point at which these subjects connect) from the University of California, Santa Cruz campus, Bill Moore brings a rich variety of professional educational experiences to the Institute.

From 1972 to 1973, Brother Moore was a Black studies workshop instructor through the University of California at Santa Cruz (UCSC) Extension at the California Institution for Women (CIW) in Fontana, near Los Angeles. This program was the first of its kind to be established in the country for women inmates.

Recalling that experience, Brother Moore said that CIW authorities would not let women confined to maximum security out of their cells, so he would have to go inside maximum security in order to conduct classes for them.

So, course at CIW made Brother Moore more aware than ever that "most of the people in jail don't belong there. Most crimes are perpetrated by society."

A writer, Brother Moore is currently working on an article titled "Women and Prison: An Overview of Behavior Modification." He says that "behavior modification is not being used to liberate people." Pointing out the damaging effects that the negative behavior modification programs used by most U.S. prisons have on their human subjects, he added, "The slave whose head is changed (by large doses of harmful drugs) can never rebel."

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SISTER DONNA HOWELL, CHARLES MOFFETT FAMILY AT SON OF MAN TEMPLE

(Oakland, Calif.) - Announcing the fall opening of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, the lovely Ms. DONNA HOWELL (top) was the featured guest speaker at the Son of Man Temple last Sunday. Ms. Howell, the school's co-director, presented the history and purpose of the country's first model school. Also, performing in their usual dynamic manner, CHARLES MOFFETT AND FAMILY, INC., rocked the Temple audience with some of their most original arrangements. Brother Moffett is the music director for both the Institute and the Community Learning Center. Present in the audience enjoying the celebration services were Pharoah Sanders, Ornette Coleman, Billy Higgins and James Blood — all well-known jazz artists.

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

SEPTEMBER 13, 1663

The first serious and organized slave conspiracy in colonial America was betrayed by a house servant on September 13, 1663, in Gloucester County, Virginia.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1739

A strong and organized slave revolt began in Stono, South Carolina, on September 9, 1739. Twenty-five Whites were killed before the rebellion was suppressed.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1851

In a Christiania, Pennsylvania, conflict on September 11, 1851, the Black community dispersed a group of bounty-seeking slave catchers, killing one White man and wounding another.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1925

Ossian Sweet, a prominent Detroit Black physician, and others were arrested on a first degree murder charge stemming from the armed defense of the Sweet home from a rampaging mob in a previously all-White section of the city on September 8, 1925. Sweet was defended in court by the famous Clarence Darrow and won acquittal in a second trial.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1951

Violent White racist reaction to school desegregation reached a new low on September 9, 1951, with the bombing and total destruction of Hattie Cotton Elementary School in Nashville, Tennessee. The school's enrollment was one Black student and 388 Whites.

SEPTEMBER 10-13, 1962

A Supreme Court ruling by Justice Hugo Black on September 10, 1962, ordered the University of Mississippi to admit Black student James Meredith, whose application had been on file for 14 months. Two days later, on September 13, Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett proclaimed that, "There is no case in history where the Caucasian race has survived social integration," and promised to defy the high court ruling.
S.T.O.P. CALLS FOR CITIZEN’S REVIEW BOARD OF SEATTLE POLICE

(Seattle, Wash.) - The Public Health and Safety Committee of the Seattle City Council is considering a proposal to establish a Citizen’s Review Board of the city of Seattle to investigate, judge and take action on complaints by individuals against the Seattle Police Department. Seize the Time for Oppressed People (STOP), author of the proposed ordinance, attacked the Internal Investigations Division of the Seattle Police Department (PIID) at recent Committee hearings on the proposal.

STOP, composed of a wide cross section of community groups and individuals, charged that PIID has been ineffective in curbing police brutality and redressing citizen grievances because:

1) It is an example of the police investigating themselves and therefore begins with the premise of bias; and

2) It falsely presumes that PIID investigators, police themselves, are exempt from the institutionalized racism, sexism and class prejudice out of which most complaints they receive arise.

Posing as private citizens, police at the City Council hearing claimed that PIID was efficient, despite its six-year history of having never disciplined, reprimanded, suspended or dismissed any officers as a result of its investigations. Other than this, they failed to touch upon the issue of a citizen’s review board.

According to information supplied by the Seattle Chapter of the Black Panther Party, the police spent most of their time calling supporters of the proposed ordinance “lazybums who live off the taxpayers’ money, food stamp recipients, communists, guerrillas, extremists and leftists of all types.”

The overflow crowd of community people at the hearing, however, pointed to numerous incidents of police brutality in Seattle, which have gone unpunished, including an incident where an officer was convicted of rape and assault on a woman and was still not removed from the force.

The preamble to the proposed Citizen’s Review measure states...

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FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM FUNDED BY DALLAS HOUSING AUTHORITY AND BLACK PANTHER PARTY PRESSURE OBTAIN VICTORY

(Dallas, Texas) - The Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party and the tenants living in the West Dallas apartment projects here have scored an unprecedented victory after pressuring the Dallas Housing Authority (DHA) to fund the People’s Free Pest Extermination Program.

The victory came in the wake of numerous attempts by the power structure of Dallas to intimidate, disrupt and make inoperative ongoing Survival Programs initiated by the local Black Panther Party Chapter. Special emphasis was placed on halting the People’s Free Pest Extermination Program due to its community-wide support by low-income Black residents.

The Housing Authority voted in favor of the program by a 3 to 2 margin in a meeting held on August 20.

A “guideline program,” of 70 units will be the basis for measuring the effectiveness and overall cost of the concerted effort to rid the housing project residents of disease-carrying rodents and insects. Seventy units were designated as the “test area.”

In forcing the Housing Authority to succumb to the wishes of the community, a newly created department for pest control will be implemented by the Housing Authority, fully staffed by local residents.

The DHA will furnish all equipment and supplies, including a pickup truck and a mounted insecta pressure unit during the time the first 70 units are being exterminated.

A chemical company will conduct a test count of insect and rodent infestation levels before the extermination starts. Afterwards, a post count will be taken of the level of infestation of the 70 units exterminated. This information will go into a report which will then be channeled to the Housing Authority which will review the results in a September 17, 1974, meeting.

On the basis of the report, the board will then decide on the budget for the pest extermination and control department, which will include funds for training community personnel to be professional exterminators.

In keeping a watchful eye on the DHA, the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party is cautioning the people in the community to call the Party office if they have any complaints about...
CHICANO COMMUNITY NEGLECTED

POLICE CHIEF MURDER HIGHLIGHTS UNION CITY'S PROBLEMS

(Union City, Calif.) - Union City Police Chief William Conn died last week as a result of gunshot wounds he received June 11 while he attended a meeting with this city's Chicano community concerning the riotous situation which had existed here.

The disturbances were sparked around April 19, when a policeman senselessly shot a young Chicano, Alberto Terrones, for the alleged theft of a two-pound ham. On the day of Conn's death the Committee for Justice for Alberto Terrones met with the Alameda County grand jury to demand an investigation of young Alberto's death.

Outside the county courthouse 20 demonstrators marched, carrying signs that asked: "Is a life worth a two-pound ham?"

"Police say they have "nothing solid" on the slayer of Cann, who was shot by a sniper outside the church where the meeting was held."

The problems of Decoto, the older Chicano section of Union City, go deeper than the police, however. The greatest fear among Decoto's residents, the San Francisco Bay Guardian reports, is for the future of their community.

At one time Chicanos formed a majority of Union City, working in the orchards and fields of the traditionally agricultural area. Says Bert Perez, longtime resident and active community worker, "In 1958 just before incorporation, there were 6,000 people here and Chicanos formed 85% of them. There were 22,000 acres of agricultural land and now there's not even 2,000 acres left."

The intent of the local landowners and factory owners who brought about the incorporation is explained by the first Chamber of Commerce president, Charlie Scharringshausen. "Their idea, in conjunction with Southern Pacific and Western Pacific, was to turn Union City into an industrial town pretty much like Emeryville. This is why I was hired -- I was supposed to go out and get as much industry as I could into Union City."

The new industry brought jobs, but not for the Chicanos. Holly Sugar and Pacific States Steel, two firms already established in the town, saw to that. "They had a cheap labor force with the Chicanos," says Scharringshausen, "and they saw to it that the industry that was brought in couldn't compete with them."

So the new industry brought new residents, and the two began eating up the old agricultural land that formed the basis of livelihood for the Chicanos.

The net result was a radical shift in the political and economic alignment of the city, leaving the Chicanos penniless and powerless.

"These massive changes in the city," says City Manager William Zaner, speaking about Decoto, "have got to wreck the whole fabric of the community. If you live in Decoto and you don't sense fear about that kind of transformation, you've got to be inhuman."

Zaner pinpointed the Chicano problem: "Decoto has 1,200 registered voters out of a total of 9,000. Those are bad odds if you're going to try to exert political influence, or get the city's resources spent the way you want."

The new residents, in contrast, are quite content to exercise their political power. In 1972, voters approved a federal Turnkey Program of 200

Chicanos are victims of American racism.

low income housing units, intended mainly for Chicanos. The units were to be scattered throughout the city, but when the first one called for 30 units adjacent to an Anglo residential area, the new White residents frantically formed a homeowners' association. They fought the program until it was killed. Another battle was over schools. In 1972, voters were asked to approve an $8 million bond issue, $2 million of which was to go towards the construction of Cesar Chavez Junior High School. The city was embroiled in a violent controversy over the name of the school."

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PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

WOUNDED KNEE

TRIAL RECESS

(Seattle, Wash.) - The Wounded Knee trial was abruptly recessed last week when two FBI agents were discovered behind a door adjacent to the courtroom while another FBI agent was on the witness stand. William Kunstler, attorney for Indian leaders Russell Means and Dennis Banks, told U.S. District Judge Fred Nichols, "They are FBI agents and they've been listening," to which Judge Nichols replied, "This is a serious matter... The agents, Patrick Flynn and Dennis O'Callahan, "had no permission to be there," said Kunstler.

I.D. CARDS?

(Washington, D.C.) - A plan that would require all D.C. high school students to be photographed, given a number and issued an I.D. card similar to a driver's license is under attack on the ground that the system resembles those used in police states. A student would be required to produce his card when asked. There is a fear that the program would be abused by police and school officials, reports The New York Times.

AMERICA'S POOR

(Washington, D.C.) - Seventy per cent of the White people who live in "poverty areas" of the country live outside metropolitan centers, but 70 per cent of Black people who live in poverty areas are in metropolitan areas, says a new Labor Department survey of persons who live in U.S. poverty areas. Similar figures were published periodically until 1972, when the survey was discontinued. There were charges in Congress and elsewhere that the old figures were discontinued because Nixon did not want them published on the ground they showed a deterioration in economic conditions in these areas.
GOVERNMENT-PRISON CONSPIRACY REVEALED AGAINST LEAVENWORTH INMATES

(Wichita, Kansas) - Testimony that the government and the Leavenworth Prison administration offered special favors and threatened punitive action against many potential prisoner witnesses was revealed in the fifth week of the trial here of four Black Leavenworth Brothers.

Special favors consisted of parole or transfer to a minimum security institution, while punitive action involved threats of being thrown into the "hole," parole denial or being indicted.

The four defendants, Rodell Bennett, Jesse Lee Evans, Al Hill, Jr. and Alfred Jasper, face frame-up charges of inciting a riot and all but Bennett face charges of assault on prison guards stemming from the July 31, 1973, prisoner rebellion at Leavenworth Penitentiary. Two Chicanos, Brother Jesse Lopez and Armondo Miramon, have also been charged in the incident and are scheduled to go on trial several weeks after the current trial is completed.

Testimony included accounts from many defense witnesses who have been transferred to different prisons around the U.S. since last July's uprising. They have been brought from their present place of incarceration, usually in general population.

PEST CONTROL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

the Program's method of operation. In an effort to discredit the Party, housing project managers have told the DHA that Clarence Knight, the racist White manager of the West Dallas housing project, who is openly hostile toward the People's Extermination Program, is a good manager and is liked by all the tenants.

However, despite the groundless efforts to halt the funding, the Dallas Chapter is confident of the Program's success and is planning to expand to exterminate the homes of nonhousing project tenants and other small home owners in the West Dallas area.

In fact, the community is pleased with the overall strategy of the Party in dealing with the Housing Authority, and daily is providing indications that the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party has become deeply entrenched in the Dallas Black community.

IN MEMORY OF ATTICA

This week marks the third anniversary of the Attica rebellion, in which nearly 2,000 inmates of Attica State Prison in New York, demanding to be treated like human beings, arrested control of the facility from authorities. The inhumane of the officials was unbound, however, and on orders from former New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller, 1,700 fully armed troops invaded the facility, murdering 42, inmates and hostage-guards.

Following the massacre a people's indictment was issued against Rockefeller and former President Richard Nixon for first degree murder and conspiracy to commit murder. Now Rockefeller, the arch-criminal, fronting as a liberal, is on the verge of becoming Vice-President. Yet his liberal pose cannot erase the scars of Attica. He remains a fugitive from people's justice.

In memory of the Attica dead, both inmates and guards alike, in the final analysis all victims of ruthless murder, and in memory of all the courageous brothers who set the undying example of resistance that historic week in September, 1971, we say:

Let us not allow Rockefeller to turn the world into Attica. Let us not allow our mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, families, friends, children and loved ones to suffer the same fate as those massacred at Attica.

(Picture above shows inmates wearing defensive equipment in the Attica yard, the base of operations of the rebellion.)

Leavenworth Brothers (left to right) ALF HILL, ODELL BENNETT, JESSE LOPEZ and ALFRED JASPER, with guards.

Defendant Alf Hill explained how he had been confined to phase I of solitary confinement for 12 months and how Abbott had been there even longer. Hill said, "These are the things that can happen. These are the things that we have been trying to tell people. Those conditions produce people like that." Their respond-

ded, "He (Abbott) should be there."

Donald Orand, a cell mate of Jasper's at the time of the rebellion, was removed from general population in Atlanta Penitentiary and thrown into the "hole" at Leavenworth before testifying and was returned to the "hole" after testifying. Orand was visibly upset throughout his testimony. When defense attorney Dave Brown mentioned this fact to Judge Theis, he replied, "I haven't noticed." Orand, close to the breaking point, said, "Judge, I've been scared to death. Some people think we're just kidding, but..." The judge interrupted saying, "The issue is not germane."
1,600 MACHINE WORKERS STRIKE IN

MILWAUKEE

(Milwaukee, Wis.) - Poor working conditions, unfair labor practices and low wages have sparked over 1,600 workers of the American Machines and Foundry Company (AMF) here to go on strike.

The longest strike is at the Harley-Davidson Motor Company, a subsidiary of AMF since 1969. It has been a long hot summer in Milwaukee during the three months the Harley-Davidson workers have been on strike, but the strikers remain solid in their demands for a contract they can live with over the next two years.

Beginning in October, 1973, members of the militant rank and file workers, in response to harassment and flagrant contract violations by the Company, started the "no more overtime" movement. Leaflets were printed calling on the workers to refuse overtime and were circulated throughout the locker rooms. During that initial period the movement gained the support of 80 percent of the workers.

Since then the workers have organized a group called the Harley Action Workers Group, and their publication, The Trouble Makers Communicate, has played a decisive and important role in building the union and union consciousness.

UPRISING

In a November, 1973, union meeting, a dramatic upsurge in membership in the union took place. The workers voted to coordinate bargaining with other AMF unions through the Industrial Union District (IUD) of the AFL-CIO, thus ushering in the unifying of all AMF workers in order to bargain on equal terms.

The following January, the workers voted out the old union leadership and voted in a new slate which pushed for contract negotiations scheduled for April. Twice, representatives of the company walked out refusing to hear the union's bargaining committee's contract proposals, made up almost entirely from suggestions from the membership. The union has also wasted no time both in filing charges of unfair labor practices with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) and in seeking an injunction in federal court ordering the company to the bargaining table.

American Machine and Foundry, obviously miscalculating the strength of the union, began a concerted campaign to talk the Local 209 membership into disaffiliating with IUD. Nevertheless, their treachery was exposed when the union put out leaflets informing the workers of the truth and, on May 19, the membership voted 610 to 39 to give the executive board the power to strike.

TRIAL BEGINS FOR IWAKUNI FIVE

Iwakuni, Japan - Five U.S. Marines known as the Iwakuni 5, arrested July 12 and 13 for requesting people to sign letters documenting violations of democratic freedoms in South Korea, were scheduled to go on trial here August 21.

The five Marines - LCPLs Gerald W. MacCauley, Robert A. Falatine, Frank Huff; Pvt. Hugh G. Dalton and PFC Patrick McDonald - all members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldiers Organization, are charged with violation of a local Marine Corp order. The order prohibits "the distribution of a petition off base by off duty personnel without prior command approval." One Marine was also told he was violating a U.S. agreement with Japan which prohibits GIs from political activity in that country.

The letter the Five carried, addressed to Senator J.W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, began, "I understand that American tax dollars are being used to support an anti-democratic dictatorship in South Korea." The letter was in denunciation of U.S. foreign policy and its support of the Park Hee regime in South Korea.

However, the Marines were showing people a letter that only one person could sign, which is not a "petition, publication, handbill, flyer or other similar printed or written material" as stated in the order.

In actuality the charges lodged against the Five are in direct opposition to a recent Japanese court decision which defined "political activity in Japan" by U.S. citizens as "not including activities directed to the U.S. government."

CHARGES

The Iwakuni 5 believe the charges to be un-Constitutional in that the charges are in open violation of the right of servicepeople to petition Congress, and that their arbitrary restriction to base for 45 days was done without the due process of law. In their defense they plan to call Japanese and Korean witnesses to document repression in South Korea, and to argue the Constitutional right of servicepeople to protest.

Letters of support and information pertaining to what is happening in your areas around issues can be sent for Iwakuni Defense Committee, P.O. Box 49, Iwakuni-shi, Yamaguchi, Japan 740.

(We thank Liberation News Service for the information contained in this article.)
INDIAN WOMAN ACTIVIST JAILED FOR 1972 PROTEST

(Topka, Kansas) - In an admitted effort to "make an example" of 27-year-old Joyce Guerrero, federal authorities have succeeded in sentencing her to nine months in jail and three years on probation for her alleged part in a Native American demonstration at the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) headquarters in Washington, D.C., in 1972.

Joyce Guerrero, a Pottawatomi Indian and the mother of two small children, is the only person so far to be sentenced for the confiscation of BIA documents during the November, 1972, protest.

Ms. Guerrero was moved to take part in the Trail of Broken Treaties Caravan to Washington, D.C., by the long suffering of her tribe at the hands of BIA officials. In 1948, the Pottawatomies were removed from their homes in Michigan by the federal government and given joint landholdings of five million acres north of Topka. They now have 300 acres thanks to BIA neglect and federal government intrusion over the past 122 years. Recently the tribal-elected Tribal Action Council (TAC) won the right to hunt and fish on their land without a license. And in addition, TAC negotiated with the Jesuits to get

1,280 acres of their land returned. The BIA has since then suspended the tribal government.

A spokesman for the American Indian Movement, (AIM) which organized the four-mile long caravan in 1972 said, "We go because America has been only too ready to express shame, and suffer none from the expression while remaining wholly unwilling to change to allow life for Indian people."

Joyce Guerrero’s role in the protest was the care of the 75 to 100 children who were left without shelter when they were given the run around about promised sleeping accommodations at the General Services Administration Building. What was planned to be a week-long peaceful demonstration ended with the Native American’s forcible eviction of the BIA building. When the Washington director of the YMCA offered its facilities for childcare and for older people, Joyce and 20 other women took the children over to the available facility.

The occupation of the BIA building ended on November 8 with government promises that hearings would be held on the Native Americans’ 20 demands.

After returning to Topka, FBI agents came to her home bringing charges of receiving, concealing and retaining stolen BIA documents, which detailed the “bureaucratic bungling, neglect and outright chiseling of the department.”

Despite the fact that BIA property was neither found on her person nor in her possession, Joyce Guerrero was found guilty on May 22, 1973, by an all-white jury, of “willfully” failing to appear for one of her earlier pretrial hearings. This time she was sentenced to three additional

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POLICE CHIEF MURDER HIGHLIGHTS UNION CITY’S PROBLEMS

One of the few political battles won by Chicanos was the recall election of the superintendent of schools, who was quoted as saying of the Mexican problem, "BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit) and the freeway will take care of that."

The reference was to Highway 238 which was scheduled to rip through Decoto until a lawsuit put a halt to it. And, of course, BART does go through Decoto, posing the greatest threat to the community.

One major commercial development spurred by BART is the edge of Decoto, and others are sure to follow. Asked if Decoto is becoming a logical area for development, Ernest Jorn of Omega Realty, exclusive leasing agent for the planned shopping center, said, "The answer is yes."

"Once we get going," he says, "once people get used to coming to that vicinity, more commercial and residential development will no doubt follow. We’d love to see apartment buildings going in on other properties in the vicinity."

A cruder assessment of the situation comes from Oakland realtor Abe Doty, one of the first developers to start dividing up Union City’s agricultural lands back in the sixties.

"The Decoto district is definitely a good area to go into. But you have the Mexican people in there against any development, They just want to keep their junk the way it is. There’s a group of Mexicans who just don’t want to upgrade themselves. I guess you have to get the Mexican community to support the development if you can’t do that you can go the redevelopment route and tear them out. The Decoto district will be developed one way or the other, but it’s too slow to wait for those people to die."

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IN INDIAN WOMAN ACTIVIST JAILLED

FOR 1972 PROTEST

(Topeka, Kansas) - In an
admitted effort to "make an
example" of 27-year-old Joyce
Guerrero, federal authorities
emphasized the idea of
sentencing her to
several months in jail and
three years on probation for her
alleged part in a Native American
demonstration at the Bureau of
Indian Affairs (BIA) headquarters
Joyce Guerrero, a Pottawatomi
Indian residing with her
mother and two small children,
is the only person
so far to be sentenced for the
confiscation of BIA documents
during the November, 1972,
protest.
Ms. Guerrero was moved to
take part in the Trail of Broken
Tobacco, an event organized by
the W.D.C., by the long suffering of
her tribe at the hands of BIA officials.
In 1848, the Pottawatomies
were removed from their homes
in Michigan by the federal
government and given joint
landholdings of five million acres north of
Topeka. They now have 300 acres
thanks to BIA neglect and federal
government intrusion over the
past 122 years. Recently the
tribal-elected Tribal Action
Council (TAC) won the right to hunt
and fish on their land without a
license. And in addition TAC
negotiated with the Jesuits to get
1,250 acres of their land returned.
The BIA has since then suspended
the tribal government.
A spokesman for the American
Indian Movement, (AIM) which
organized the four-mile long
caravan in 1972 said, "We go
because America has been only
ready to express regret but
suffer none from the expression
while remaining wholly unwilling
to change to allow life for
Indian people."
Joyce Guerrero's role in the
protest was the care of the 75 to
100 children who were left
without shelter when they were
given the run around about
promised sleeping accommodations
at the General Services
Administration Building. What
was planned to be a week-long,
peaceful demonstration ended
with the Native American's forced
occupation of the BIA building.
When the Washington
director of the YMCA offered its
facilities for childcare and for older
people, Joyce and 20 other
women took the children over to
the available facility.
The occupation of the BIA
building ended on November 8
with government promises that
hearings will be held on the
Native Americans' 20 demands.
After returning to Topeka, FBI
agents came to her home bringing
charges of receiving, concealing
and retaining stolen BIA
documents, which detailed the
"bureaucratic bungling, neglect
and outright chiseling of the
department."
Despite the fact that BIA
property was neither found on
her person nor in her possession
Joyce Guerrero was found guilty on
May 22, 1973, by an all-White
jury, of "willfully" failing to appear
for one of her earlier pretrial
hearings. This time she was
sentenced to three additional
CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

POLICE CHIEF MURDER HIGHLIGHTS UNION CITY'S PROBLEMS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

proposed school, and some members
of the school board actively
fought the bond issue. "They
didn't want that school," says
Mary Jane Jancowski, chair
woman of Taxpayers for Better
School Management, "because it
would have served Chicanos and
honored them with the name of
Carlos Chavez."

City Manager Zander has this to
say: "It's definite that the name
Carlos Chavez beat the school. I'm
certain that you found bigoted racist
people on the school board and
you wouldn't have to look very
far."

During the campaign, a Union
City resident named Frank Beldin
approached Jancowski with a
petition to change the school's
name because he disapproved of
honoring an "avowed Communist."
Beldin now sits on the school
board.

One of the few political battles
won by Chicanos was the recall
election of the superintendent
of schools, who was quoted as
saying of the Mexican problem,"BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit)
and the freeway will take care of
that."

The reference was to Highway
238 which packet through Decoto until a lawsuit
put a halt to it. And, of course,
BART does go through Danos,
posing the greatest threat to the
community.

One major commercial
development spurred by BART is
the edge of Decoto, and others
are sure to follow. Asked if Decoto
became a legal area for
development, Ernest Jorn of
Onega Realty, exclusive leasing
agent for the planned shopping
center, said, "The answer is
yes."

"Once we get going," he says,
"people get used to coming
to that vicinity, more commercial
and residential development will
no doubt follow. We'd love to see
apartment buildings going in on
other properties in the vicinity."

A cruder assessment of the
situation comes from Oakland
realor Abe Doty, one of the first
developers to start dividing up
Union City's agricultural lands
back in the sixties.

"The area is definitely a good area to go into. But
you have the Mexican people in
there against any development.
They just want to keep their junk
in the place. There's a group
of Mexican who just don't want
to upgrade themselves. I guess
you have to get the Mexican
community to support the develop-
ment..."
ATTICA STATEMENT:  
OCTOBER 16, 1971  
BY  
HUEY P. NEWTON

Attica represents to the oppressed on the one hand a valiant action to right desperate wrongs and on the other a monument to the ungodly violence of oppressors such as the then governor of New York Nelson A. Rockefeller, who, refusing to negotiate with prisoners, ordered their executions. Rockefeller can now mount his attack from the White House.

murder of Vietnamese people and the deaths of the U.S. soldiers. Both the Vietnamese people and the U.S. soldiers are victims of the reactionary Nixon regime. This is why we approached Chairman Mao Tse-tung, because we know of his peace-and-freedom-loving nature. There can be no peace without freedom.

We are asking all the agents of Prison Warden Nixon (whom he despises) to join forces with the victims of the world: The U.S. soldiers to join forces with the victimized Vietnamese people; the guards and the families of the deceased guards at Attica and the guards of the state prisons across the U.S. to join forces with the victimized inmates.

It is clear that Mr. Nixon is trigger-happy and could trigger off World War III. And because we knew of his impending visit to the People's Republic of China, we asked the Chinese people to receive us first, so that we might ask the peace-and-freedom-loving Chairman Mao Tse-tung to be the chief negotiator to Mr. Nixon for the peace and freedom of the oppressed peoples of the world. And this is why we ask for unity of all the victims against the common enemy, the Nixon-Rockefeller regime.

So let it be done.
ROCKEFELLER MONEY—A SHARP TOOL

I've got to be perfectly frank. I've never had a reputation for standing up for the oppressed. My office is really a place where I can make friends and influence people. I'm not going to waste my time getting involved in things like this. If you want to do something about it, you can do it yourself. If you don't, you can stay out of it.

In Washington, D.C., with assurances from Pinochet that he will hold elections, a student from Colombia called for a demonstration. The student was told that he would be arrested if he went to the demonstration. He was also told that if he went, he would be sent to a concentration camp. The student refused to go and was arrested.

As governor of New York State, Rockefeller had a four-year-old son named Nelson. Nelson was often seen playing with a toy gun. Rockefeller often said that Nelson was a good baby, but that he didn't want him to grow up to be a soldier. Rockefeller was also known for his love of hunting. He once went hunting in the woods and came back with a dead bear.

FORD WEARS THE CLOAK OF LIBERALISM

Washington, D.C.: Under increasing pressure from his political opponents, President Ford has released a detailed report on the Vietnam War. The report includes a statement by a former military commander who says that the war was a failure.

Ford's administration has been criticized for not doing enough to end the war. However, Ford has said that he is committed to finding a peaceful solution.

In Congress, Ford's proposals have met with some opposition. Democrats have condemned Ford's stance on the war, while Republicans have supported him.

During the days of peace negotiations, Ford said, he wanted the peace to be a benefit to the American people. He said that he wanted the country to have a chance to heal after the war.

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NEW CURRICULUM COORDINATOR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

From 1969 to 1971, Brother Moore organized a community education program in Santa Cruz with particular emphasis upon Black and Brown studies, encompassing specific behavioral, social and educational aspects of Black and Brown youth.

He also served, from 1969 to 1970, as director of the Black-Brown Cooperative Association in Santa Cruz. The Association provided overall leadership for a community center including the following programs: Breakfast for School Children; a Clothing Program; the Louie Nelson Memorial Library; the John Brown Scholarship Fund; the People's Art Program; and a Black-Brown Studies program.

In addition to the article on prisons, he is also writing an article titled "The Rising Third World and the Second Decline of Europe."

As the father of twin sons, Brother Moore has a direct interest in the education of our youth. The Intercommunal Youth Institute cannot help but flourish with such a fine addition to its already exceptional staff.

"FOR CLOSER SCRUTINY OF THE FBI."

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

King and the civil rights movement, and realized that FBI surveillance was no longer a joking matter. We began to wonder about the ultimate aim of FBI infiltration of our organizations.

Recently a report became available that supports the worst suspicions of Black leaders concerning FBI interference with their programs. FBI counterintelligence documents directed at Black groups came to light last December as a result of a suit filed under the Freedom of Information Act. One of those documents was a memo dated Aug. 26, 1967, in which Mr. Hoover outlined a counterintelligence program against growing Black militancy.

In Mr. Hoover's words, the purpose of this new effort was "to expose, disrupt, misdirect, discredit and otherwise neutralize the activities of Black nationalist, hate-type organizations and groupings, their leadership, spokesmen, membership and supporters."

On March 4, 1968, a directive sent to FBI offices around the country urged that they take active efforts to prevent "the evolution of Black nationalist groups" and "the rise of a 'messiah' who would unify, and electrify, the Black nationalist movement."

The implications of the Hoover documents are deeply disturbing. One immediately wonders in what fashion these directives were interpreted by local FBI offices. The memos appear to have given broad sanction to the use of agent provocateurs and police-state tactics.

Just how far has the FBI taken the concept of "neutralizing" the activities of Black organizations? For instance, we were shocked to learn that William O'Neal, chief of security for the Black Panther Party in Chicago, was a paid FBI informer and was present at Panther headquarters on the night of the Dec. 4, 1969, police raid in which Fred Hampton, the Party leader, and Mark Clark, a Party member, were killed by the police.

The recent disclosures of the involvement of the Justice Department and other federal agencies in the Nixon administration's scandals make it clear that acts of oppression against dissenting individuals and groups have been committed regularly under the guise of protecting national security.

The problem is clear. Our entire society is threatened by the abuse of power by intelligence agencies that have carried their activities to partisan areas remote from issues of national security.

One may well wonder to what extent racial prejudice and stereotyping have influenced FBI policy in view of the statement in April by Attorney General William B. Saxbe that in the McCarthy era the "Jewish intellectual" was "very enominated of the Communist party."

As a result, paranoia about government has quickly become the cultural norm, reinforced by repeated disclosures of illegitimate government skullduggery. It is time for us to recognize the public danger of these illicit, government-authorized counterintelligence operations and for us to insist that public interest be served by removing the FBI from the executive branch of the government and placing it under control of the people and Congress.

Its activities must face much closer public scrutiny and the requirements of accountability to Congress. If this control is not enforced, the civil rights of each of us remain in danger, as does the integrity and stability of our political system.
PORTUGUESE TROOPS LEAVE GUINEA-BISSAU

AFRICANS REVEAL ROLE AS SPIES FOR P.A.I.G.C.

(Bissau, Guinea-Bissau) — The signing of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau’s independence pact on August 27 signaled the departure of some 35,000 Portuguese troops from the country.

Meanwhile, several hundred African farmers, herdsmen, merchants and others have revealed that they have been acting as long-time spies for the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC).

The massive troop removal has made it necessary for airlines to make continuous four-hour jet runs to Lisbon, Portugal. Ships are loaded daily with the tons of military equipment to be shipped out. It was over 600 years ago, in 1446, when the Portuguese navigator Nuno Tristao invaded the west African country searching for slaves.

The Portuguese have agreed to remove their troops by October 30, but Portuguese sources report that the evacuation could be completed by mid-September.

PAIGC’s leadership of the African people of Guinea-Bissau led to their decisive defeat of Portugal after a 13-year war. Much of PAIGC’s success can be attributed to those Africans who served as undercover intelligence officers, providing PAIGC with a flow of information on Portuguese military operations.

Many of the PAIGC agents lived in the string of heavily fortified border villages which Portugal is now abandoning. One such village is Cúntina, populated mostly by Falani tribesmen—Muslim cattle raisers and farmers.

Some Fulani did not believe the Portuguese—“Tugas”—as they are called here—lie that the guerrilla struggle was led by foreigners who would take away their land and cattle. At least two became the eyes and ears for the PAIGC in this region.

“The Tugas assumed that because we were Fulani we would not support the PAIGC,” Mr. Fofani, one of two recently surfaced PAIGC supporters, said. “But we had to work for the liberation of the country.”

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

SOUTH AFRICAN ARMED FORCES GO ON ALERT

MERCENARY TROOPS ORGANIZED TO INVADE ANGOLA AND MOZAMBIQUE

(Johannesburg, South Africa)—The South Africa government placed its armed forces on permanent alert early in August when the Portuguese government announced plans to grant independence to Angola and Mozambique, Liberation News Service (LNS) reports.

According to LNS, a front page article in the French newspaper Le Monde stated that South Africa’s military leaders consider the imminent independence of Angola and Mozambique (FRELIMO, Front for the Liberation of Mozambique), began negotiations for independence with Portugal last week, a serious threat to continued White supremacy in southern Africa.

Since the Armed Forces Movement head by General Antonio de Spinola seized power from the fascist regime of Marcello Caetano last April, South African leaders have maintained a friendly, optimistic public pose. Privately, however, observers say that the country is leashed with the thought of independent Black governments in Angola and Mozambique, both of which border South Africa.

South Africa’s only remaining ally in southern Africa, the White minority regime of Rhodesia’s Ian Smith, is in deep trouble itself. A FRELIMO-led independent Mozambican government is likely to impose both political and economic sanctions on Rhodesia. (See last week’s THE BLACK PANTHER, September 7, 1974.)

Regular army units have replaced South African police on the Mozambique border, and the head of the South African secret police has increased his agents in Angola, Mozambique and Rhodesia, LNS reports.

Although it is not clear how far South Africa and Rhodesia are willing to go to maintain White control in the buffer states between them and independent Black Africa, South Africa has made it clear that she feels the defense of her country does not end with her northern border.

Elaborating on this point, an influential member of the ruling Nationalist Party and a member of Parliament said the day after the Caetano regime fell, “It may be necessary...to occupy a part of Mozambique because with the finishing of the Cabora Bassa Dam (a massive hydroelectric project on Mozambique’s Zambezi River) being completed, we can supply cheap electricity to South Africa, our front lines are in fact the Zambezi River.”

There are several indications that a mercenary force, backed by a rich White Mozambican businessman, is being organized in southern Africa for combat against FRELIMO when Mozambique wins independence, expected next spring. A veteran

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FRELIMO, PORTUGAL SIGN PACT

(Lourenco Marques, Mozambique) — Initial reaction to the signing of the independence agreement between representatives of FRELIMO (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) and Portuguese officials has left this capital city in an uproar streaming with potential bloody violence.

At this writing, less than 24 hours after the pact was signed in Luanda, Zambia, setting an independence date for June 25, 1975, a clandestine group of former Portuguese commandos calling themselves the “Dragons of Death” has seized control of the main radio station here and is broadcasting pledges to fight against the prospect of Black African rule.

Other White opposition groups have taken over the central jail and freed over 200 Portuguese secret police, detained there since the coup in Portugal last April.

Thus, it seems that the 10-year-old armed struggle for freedom waged by the Mozambican people and led by FRELIMO has not yet reached its long-awaited peaceful conclusion.

[See next week’s issue of THE BLACK PANTHER for more details]
SAMORA MACHEL SPEAKS ON MOZAMBIAN STRUGGLE

Addressed to "the people and militants in the still occupied zones and to the soldiers, sergeants and officers in the Portuguese army in Mozambique," the following excerpted political statement by Samora Machel, president of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO), was delivered July 24, before Portugal announced it would recognize Mozambique's independence.

At this writing, FRELIMO and Portugal are on the verge of signing an agreement which is expected to set the date for independence and describe the composition of the provisional government. Details of the pact will be reported in next week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.

We are living through a magnificently decisive moment in our history when the armed struggle for national liberation and the patriotic resistance of the masses, united by FRELIMO from the Rovuma to the Maputo, is causing the disintegration of the Portuguese colonial regime.

The unspeakable determination of our people and of the sister peoples of Angola and Guinea-Bissau has brought about the downfall of Marcello Caetano's colonial-fascist regime. Justly proud of having carried out our duty of internationalist solidarity, we can affirm that our struggle, our sacrifices and the blood we have shed have already contributed towards the liberation of the Portuguese people, our allies under long and abominable oppression.

The correctness of our political line has been shown even in the liberation of another people. Our fight has benefitted other peoples because we have always been able to identify correctly our enemy and our targets and the objectives and methods of our struggle.

The victories of our people's liberation war, coupled with the fall of the fascist regime in the colonial metropole created conditions for the broad masses of our people in the occupied zones clearly and publicly to express their determination to win their most sacred and inalienable right: the total and complete independence of Mozambique.

In the face of this situation, colonialism is now intensifying its maneuvers. Behind the facade of the democracy which it has always fought and still is fighting, colonialism is now desperately resorting to playing around with words.

Posing as the defender of the people it has always oppressed and is still oppressing, colonialism is shamelessly trying to masquerade as the upholder of the rights of the masses. Colonialism, the creator of division, the instigator of racism, is also trying to present itself as the promoter of coexistence and harmonious relations among the various linguistic and racial groups which go to make up our people. Defeated in one of the most cruel wars, colonialism still dares to ask our people if they want to be independent. A barbarous aggressor responsible for savage massacres and war crimes, colonialism now claims to be peaceful. All in vain.

The people are exposing and rejecting the maneuvers. Mozambican women and men of all races, ethnic groups, religious beliefs and social origins are unanimously identifying with FRELIMO; they are repudiating the divisive maneuvers of puppet groups set up by the enemy to divide us; and they are stubbornly opposing attempts to perpetuate colonialism in old or new forms.

Thus, although the struggle in Zambezia began less than a month ago, it now covers more than one-third of the province, mobilizing in the drive for liberation both Black and White, brothers in their Mozambican personality and their determination to win national independence.

Within a few weeks more than 5000 patriots have volunteered to join the ranks of the people's forces for the liberation of Mozambique.

EVERY RACE

Mozambicans of every race who were forced to join the colonial army are staging mass desertions and using their weapons to defend the people's interests.

These brothers realized that colonialism wanted to turn them into aggressors against their own people. They decided to stand by the masses and, as Mozambican patriots, fight for freedom. This magnificent awakening of consciousness is spreading to every region in our country.

The stand taken by the soldiers forcibly recruited for the colonial army and war of oppression is of vital importance at the present moment.

Officers, including commissioned officers, sergeants and privates in the colonial army in Mozambique, are sending us many messages declaring their support for the just cause of independence for Mozambique and informing us of their refusal to take part in operations against our people and our fighters.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

AFRICA IN FOCUS

RHODESIA

The United Nations Security Council Committee on Sanctions two weeks ago formally urged Portugal to begin to apply strict political and economic sanctions against the country of Rhodesia and its apartheid practices as part of its reassessment of its African policies. The Committee also expressed the hope that the use by Rhodesian authorities of Mozambique territory and ports, the most important route for imports and exports by the internationally condemned Ian Smith government, would be brought to an immediate end.

KENYA

Proclaiming, "The basis for any independent government is a national language. We are an independent nation and we can no longer continue using our former colonizers," President Jomo Kenyatta decreed Kiswahili as the national and official language of Kenya, replacing English. Although some sections of Kenyan society considered the decision "too hasty," 60 per cent of the Kenyan population understand or are literate in Kiswahili and a recent survey revealed that 75 per cent of the people of Kenya favored Kiswahili as the national language opposed to only eight per cent favoring English.

SOUTH AFRICA

In an attempt to calm the growing uneasiness within this country, South African President Verwoerd told Parliament that he expects to cooperate with an "indigenous (native) government in Mozambique," a government he considers "invincible." Yet, even as Verwoerd repeated his previous pledge not to interfere or invade Mozambique, and claimed he does not expect attack from Mozambique people's forces, FRELIMO, the South African army has been placed on permanent military alert.
"THE DIARY OF INHAMINGA"

This week THE BLACK PANTHER presents Part 6 of "The Diary of Inhaminga," a recounting of the massacres perpetrated by the Portuguese army against the African population in Mozambique's Inhaiminga region from August, 1973, to March, 1974. The Diary was written by Dutch Catholic missionaries who left Mozambique this past April as a protest against the mass murders of the African people and the failure of the Catholic Church to respond to them.

We are grateful to the Angola Committee of Amsterdam, Holland, for providing us with this translation.

PART 6

12th February - Tuesday.

Funeral of the Jacinto couple in the Macuti church in Beira. The Father Superior met Mrs. Dona Mira of the shop at Muanza. She said that she had warned Mr.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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WORLD DEMONSTRATIONS HELD IN PROTEST OF CHILEAN FASCISM

BAY AREA RALLY MARKS FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF ALLENDE'S DEATH

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Thousands of people throughout the world are participating in actions in solidarity with victims of repression in Chile this week. September 11 marks the first anniversary of the coup that overthrew the government of Salvador Allende and installed a brutal military dictatorship over the Chilean people.

The U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners (USLAP) has issued a call for demonstrations September 4-11 in as many U.S. cities as possible, demanding: Free all political prisoners in Chile; End the ban on trade unions and political parties; No U.S. aid to the Chilean military dictatorship.

The Rome-based United Chilean Left, composed mainly of exiled supporters of Allende's Popular Unity government, has likewise urged international shows of solidarity with the Chilean people during this week.

In dozens of U.S. cities, groups have responded to these calls and have planned picket lines, teach-ins, rallies and news conferences. In the Bay Area, a protest meeting to launch a month-long series of protests against the Chilean military junta was held last week.

The Bay Area Coordinating Committee in solidarity with Chile held a press conference on the sixth floor of the Flood Building in San Francisco and then trooped down one floor to hand a protest message to the Consul General of Chile, Carlos Matus Ugarte.

Delegates to the United Nations Conference on Population, representing 150 nations, signed a Plan of Action calling for the recognition of women's rights and equalization of the use of world resources.

U.N. POPULATION CONFERENCE ESTABLISHES PRIORITIES

(Bucharest, Romania) - One hundred thirty-five countries have agreed to a Plan of Action which calls for the promotion of an end to discrimination against women and wiser use of natural resources so that the poor are not deprived of resources the rich waste. The program was adopted by the United Nations World Population Conference recently concluded here.

The Conference was marked by the Third World delegates' successful fight to delete references to population goals in terms of numbers of people from the Plan. It was a setback for the West, particularly the U.S., whose proposals to work for population growth quotas and establish specific birth control measures were defeated by delegates from Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The People's Republic of China was in the forefront of a struggle over the West's contention that poverty was the result of overpopulation, which would soon exhaust the world's food supply. Rather, the delegate from China charged that imperialistic plunder of the Third World and exploitation of the underpaid were the real cause of underdevelopment.

Excerpts from the Plan of Action, adopted by about 1,250 delegates representing virtually the entire world, were reported in The New York Times.

Referring to women, the Plan of Action states that its goal is to "promote the status of women in ways that do not interfere with the welfare of the family, and that are compatible with cultural and religious differences among peoples." It adds that the purpose is to "strike the balance between the importance of the family and the individual's interests." (The New York Times, August 28, 1974)

Planned Bay Area actions include a picket line in front of the Chile consulate in San Francisco beginning at 12:30 a.m. September 11, to be followed by a rally in the evening. A march and rally is also scheduled for September 21 in San Francisco's Ralph Park beginning at 12:30 p.m.

Protests are also scheduled to take place in New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., Cleveland, Seattle, Boston, and many other U.S. cities, as well as in Canada.

The protests come at a time when renewed executions of opponents to the fascist regime of General Augusto Pinochet, chief of the military junta, have been reported.

After the regime fatally shot Dr. Hector Garcia, a physician and member of the Socialist Party, and Ruben Lamich, a contractor and member of the Communist Party, on August 13, it threatened the life of the Washington Post Chile correspondent, Joseph Novitski for transmitting the story to the world. Publication of the story was withheld for two days until Novitski was freed. The military junta had announced early this year that it was prohibiting summary executions.

Meanwhile, General Pinochet last week ruled out a return to civilian rule, stating that the regime's "objectives" have to be accomplished first and "they have no time limit."

The September protests also come at a time of renewed attention toward the repression in Chile. The Organization of American States (OAS) recently called upon the junta to end its physical and psychological torture of political prisoners. The OAS team spent 16 days in Chile investigating violations of human rights. The OAS report on its findings is expected soon.
"THE DIARY OF INHAIMINGA"

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

Jacinto not along ago not to treat the Africans so brutally, because he might have to pay dearly for it.

The Chief of Souce, Chico Romao, was arrested along with some of his people and interrogated with the customary torture, because it was considered to be suspicious that nothing out of the ordinary had happened in his village up to that moment. The Chief lost consciousness during the interrogation. He was given the order to settle his people and the people of Mbila in an aldeamento near the mission school.

Luis Nhaguta, a progressive African farmer, also from the neighborhood of Souce, was called up and interrogated. He was ordered to leave his home and fields within 7 days.

13th February - Wednesday.

Three laborers of Jose Mendonca Teixeira's saw-mill were fired at on their way home by soldiers (employed by the TZR) from a train—the rail-truck ran parallel with the road—and one of them was wounded in the head, another one in the arm. The school of Santa Fe was then officially closed, because the children could not go to school any longer. In the afternoon armed militia visited the teachers at the mission to get information about some school-girls.

14th February - Thursday.

Catarina Branco, Rengo Charen'ti's wife, who lived near the airport, was raped by two soldiers when she was at home. Catarina and her husband went to the doctor afterwards who took their part. They went together to the barracks and demanded 2,500 escudos from each of the 2 soldiers.

Arrival of 160 new militia in Inhaiminga. Since there were no accommodations for them, the Chief of Police went to ask the Superior, without getting out of his car, whether the militia could sleep in the parish-house. The Superior answered that the parish-house was also used as a school. If it was only for one night he had no objection, but if it was for a longer period, it was necessary to get in touch with the District Governor and the diocese first. The police left without further result. The militia spent the first night on the store porches of the village for want of anything better.

The freedom fighters paid a visit to Mr. Soares' shop in Matondo, 42 kilometers from Inhaiminga. He was not very highly regarded because of his treatment of the Africans. The freedom fighters bought something and paid for it. Then they asked to speak with the boss. Since he was not at home, they continued to buy, however this time without paying. They said that they would do that after the liberation and left.

15th February - Friday.

We were informed that 6 of the refugees of Chief Moises Panga- chana died of cholera, including Cerveja, Maria and Zenha Tombo. Nenua and mother-in-law Dauce. There was much misery among the refugees. The rains continued.

16th February - Saturday.

Two trucks with men, women and children from Matondo and Chermadze were taken for interrogation to the barracks. Chief Moises Panga- chana was again taken to stay at police headquarters.

17th February - Sunday.

The Mayor and Police agent Teixiera, also Commander of the local militia, went to Mazama with 50 militia. On their way back they were fired at twice by the freedom fighters.

Chiefs Sczinho and Baera were both allotted 20 militia. The women and children from Matondo and Chermadze, transported yesterday, were allowed to return home on foot. The men all stayed behind as prisoners of the PIDE-DGS.

TO BE CONTINUED

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Portuguese troops have gained a worldwide reputation as the butchers of Africa for their terror and wide scale massacre of African people.

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WORLD SCOPE

PALESTINE

The leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has informed the U.S. through third parties that it wants to set up talks between Yasir Arafat, PLO chairman, and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The PLO wishes to discuss the creation of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip, informed sources said. Member states of the Arab League have agreed to ask the U.N. General Assembly to enter the question of Palestine as a separate item on the agenda for the coming session. Since the early 1950s the Palestinian issue has been discussed as part of the overall topic of the Middle East problem.

PUERTO RICO

Thirty-three per cent of Puerto Rican women have been sterilized, and the island's legislature has budgeted $4.5 million to set up 25 new sterilization centers, the Mexican daily Excelsior reports. Since 1925, when the first sterilization clinics were established in the U.S., Puerto Rican women have been used as guinea pigs for testing numerous contraceptive devices.

NORTH VIETNAM

South Vietnamese intelligence reports claimed last week that North Vietnam's Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, 62, is gravely ill with cancer. The reports have been denied by Col. Nguyen Dinh Tu, acting chief of the North Vietnamese delegation to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission in Saigon, who described the reports as "old, invented slander made by the Saigon administration." Giap led the North Vietnamese army in defeating the French and the U.S. in two decades of warfare in Indo-China.
“TOUGH”: A TRAGEDY OF ADULT NEGLECT

(Oakland, Calif.) - The tragedy that unloving, selfish parents and uncounseled, inept teachers can bring to a child’s life is the subject of Tough, a film that parents and teachers, especially, should see as a sobering reminder of the critical influence they have over the direction that young children’s lives take.

If you believe that children are the hope of the future — our only chance for a better world — you will be moved by the story of 10-year-old Johnny Baines, excellently portrayed by the young, precocious Dion Gossett, whose future is wrecked by his parents and his elementary schoolteacher. Commendations go to Horace Jackson, who wrote, directed and produced Tough, for his sensitive treatment of an important subject.

Johnny has to be tough since his mother blames him for delaying her acting career and his stepfather, although he loves Johnny, fails him as a father. Johnny was born out of wedlock and, at the film’s opening, his mother and stepfather have been married three years. Not only do they argue over Johnny, but neither parent takes time to be with the boy. The stepfather, played by Renny Roker, who is an insurance salesman, comes home late most nights, eats dinner and disappears to go bowling with his friends. Johnny’s mother retires each night to her room where she stares at herself and primp in the mirror, all the while dreaming of her hoped for success in Hollywood. When the father leaves to bowl, she leaves too, for mysterious meetings with her “girlfriend,” who turns out to be his White agent, with whom she is having an affair.

(One day while playing hooky from school, Johnny sees his mother and her agent embracing in the park — another blow to his troubled youth.)

Neglected at home, Johnny must daily face an incompetent young White teacher — Mr. Bishop or “the Bishop” — as his pupils call him — who’s dedicated to, but fails to maintain, discipline in his class. Even Bishop’s fellow teachers are aware of his ineptitude in the classroom. One teacher says to him, “Have you ever thought of quitting?” to which Bishop replies, “I’ve thought about it, but I have to make a living.”

NO SECRET

Bishop makes it no secret that he believes Johnny will “never amount to anything.” Johnny (as is most of the class) is in constant struggle with Bishop and once tells his stepfather, “Mr. Bishop is making plans for me, and they’re all bad.”

To cope with his problems, Johnny naturally turns to those things which allow him to take out his frustrations and gain him attention: stealing, fighting, lying, and playing hookey from school. In one scene he and his best friend knock a grocer unconscious with a lead pipe and steal his money.

The film has its light moments such as when Johnny removes a “for sale” sign from in front of a house and places it on the lawn of his school and when his friend Chris (who in real life is a native of Oakland, California) gives a recitation of the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution reminiscent of the recordings of The Last Poets.

The development of unity among the pupils is also shown. Johnny’s “girlfriend” and another girl are constantly battling it out on the playground until one day the former walks into the girls’ restroom in time to save the other girl from rape by a White pervert. The girls absolve all their differences when they shake hands after beating up and chasing off the would-be attacker.

Johnny is taken to police headquarters after being caught stealing a carton of milk. The policeman who checks him in seems totally indifferent to the fact that he is dealing with a 10-year-old boy and becomes engaged in a violent fight with Johnny when the boy refuses to hand over his watch, his only true possession.

When the stepfather arrives at headquarters, he tells the sergeant handling the case that he and Johnny’s mother have done everything they can but that Johnny keeps getting in “trouble.” The sergeant cautions the stepfather after he tells the officer that he and the mother want the boy placed in a juvenile home. “Think what that will mean to Johnny,” the sergeant says.

A few moments later, as the stepfather prepares to leave, Johnny begins to cry, begging not to be left behind. “Please don’t leave me here, please don’t leave me here,” he cries as he grabs his stepfather. His plea is in vain.

Later, back at home, the stepfather is plagued with guilt and convinces Johnny’s mother that they must go and get Johnny and make a new start. When the sergeant calls to tell him that Johnny has escaped from the juvenile facility, he gets in his car to search for Johnny who is running down the streets. The stepfather is not looking where he is driving and Johnny is not looking when he crosses the street. The movie ends with the stepfather running over Johnny and a voice singing, “Parents and teachers, when are you going to get it together?”

It is left to the viewer’s imagination to determine whether Johnny survives the accident and he and his parents do, indeed, make a new start. However, this writer believes it was Jackson’s intent for Johnny to die in order to bring home his point about the suffering and tragedy that parental neglect and a callous, inefficient public school system can bring to a child’s life.

The film has received so much acclaim that it is being shown across the country as part of in-service teacher training. There is no doubt that parents and teachers must “get it together” in the rearing and teaching of our youth. If adults fail in this effort, they will in effect destroy our future— the children.
SAMORA
MACHEL
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16
More recently, at a meeting at the Nampula general headquarters, a large number of high-rank-
ing officers declared themselves in favor of stopping operations against our people and fighters.
The Mozambican people and FRELIMO’s militants and central committee hail the position of the
Portuguese privates, sergeants and officers against the colonial war, the cancer preying on both
our peoples. They realized that they were involved in an unjust war serving sordid interests.
These solders who are daily suffering the physical and mental consequences of a criminal pol-
icy, have seen that the futile prolonging of the war is merely intended to lay the foundations for
a system to perpetuate the exploitation of our people and wealth by foreign and multina-
tional monopolies.
These privates, sergeants and officers, who for 10 years have suffered for interests alien to
those of the Portuguese people, basing themselves on the ties of friendship between our peoples,
want to make their army help consolidate those ties.
To these privates we say: it is already possible to establish peace, so long as our fundament-
Al right to independence is recognized.
These unanimous demonstrations of the feelings of the Mozambican people, Mozambican
soldiers in the colonial army and now the Portuguese military themselves, clearly show that the
pursuit of the war is the sole responsibility of the Portuguese colonialist government.

STRIKE
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8
At 11:00 p.m. that night the workers went on strike and haven’t been back since. The strike got underway with a rally at the Juneau Avenue plant that was
called by Harley Action Workers Group.
The first break in the strike came June 13, when federal Judge John Reynolds handed
down an injunction, the seventh of its kind ever granted, forcing the Company to bargain in good
faith with the entire bargaining committee. Bargaining began
June 15 with a federal mediator present. A favorable NLRB
decision on the unfair labor practices charge was passed
down in July, further legitimizing the workers’ righteous demands.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS LEAVE
GUINEA-BISSAU
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15
Another PAIGC agent, Mr. Ba, operated from his cluttered store
inside the barbed wire of Cun-
tina, located between the officers
and the enlisted men’s quarters
and about 30 yards from the
headquarters building where plans
for the camp’s 350 soldiers
were formulated.

COUNT
“From here I could count the
soldiers coming and going and see
all their equipment and supplies,” Mr. Ba said. The
information would be passed on to
Mr. Fofani, a farmer, who
would meet guerrilla contacts in
the forest.

Sometimes, Mr. Ba recounted,
he would personally contact
PAIGC officials in Kolda, Sen-
gal, about 15 miles to the
northeast.

“Cut the border to
buy things,” Mr. Ba said,
“cookies, machetes, cloth, ciga-
rettes and the like.” Crossing
the border was illegal at that time,
and the goods he brought back
were contraband.

Mr. Ba said that the Portu-
guese knew he was a smuggler
but “that did not bother (them).
They were some of my best
customers.”

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INDIAN WOMAN
ACTIVIST JAILED
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9
months in prison and 21 months
on probation.

At the time of her pretrial
hearing she was delivering food
and supplies to snow-bound
victims in Rapid City, South
Dakota. However, she had made
repeated calls to her lawyer, Scott
Jarvis, notifying him that she
would not be able to meet the
court date.

A statement issued by the
Joyce Guerrero Defense
Committee states, “We believe that
the trials of Joyce Guerrero are
understandable in this context.
The federal government needs a
victim in order to slander the
Indian cause and to hide their
own illegal actions. Indeed, this is
what the judge and the federal
prosecutor implied during the
trial and the sentencing. They
claimed they wanted to make an
example of Ms. Guerrero.”

Joyce Guerrero is currently
appealing her conviction. For
information on how to get letters of
support or money, write to: Joyce
Guerrero Support Committee at
either 306 W. 39th St., Kansas
City, Mo., or the Topeka Indian
Center at 502 W. Lyman Road,
Topeka, Kansas.
(We thank Liberation News
Service for the information
contained in this article.)
"OF CHEERLEADERS AND JOCKS" BY PAUL HOCH

The following is the conclusion of a two-part series of articles titled "Of Cheerleaders and Jocks," written by Dr. Paul Hoch, a frequent contributor to the sports page of THE BLACK PANTHER and a professor of sports sociology at Dawson College in Montreal, Canada. In exploring computerized lies and misconceptions of masculinity in sports, Dr. Hoch gives us contemplative and analytical insight into the chauvinistic mentality in American culture.

"Of Cheerleaders and Jocks" first appeared in the July-August, 1974, issue of The Sportswoman.

CONCLUSION

The whole ritual can easily be compared to a primitive male puberty rite, which for the gladiators consists of a sort of ritualized battle for the laurels of the tribe's conception of "manhood." This is to be won by the gridiron gladiator's proofs of virility on the battlefield, whose central arena, the space between the two enemy lines, is called the pit! The overwhelmingly male audience in the stands and watching on television thereby also learns the socially correct and approved standards of masculinity, which they then seek to carry on in their own lives.

The cheerleader is absolutely crucial to the whole ritual. Not only does her beautiful body represent the ultimate goal and prize of all the intramural competition in society, as represented by the gridiron battle; but also, by worshipping this particular conception of masculinity in her assigned role as a cheerleader, she thereby confers the most important possible legitimacy on it.

It would be impossible to elevate a certain standard of masculinity to a pedestal position without securing in advance the worshipful approval of those sex objects that this kind of masculinity will magically enchant. To him that society judges the victor, or supernormal, belong the spoils. Or to put it in a more modern way, "You've gotta be a football hero to get along with a bee-u-tee-ful gal..."

The concept of "manhood" being pushed in our modern day gladiator rites consists essentially of a battle of each and every gladiator to "prove his masculinity" through intramural competition, struggle for dominance (which transmits into a struggle for dominance over women), conquest and direct physical brutality, with a heavy emphasis being placed on brawn not brain and complete obedience to the team owners and coaches (representing our modern day economic caesars).

Ideologically this view of manhood not only makes every man the "competitor" (and, to some extent, the enemy), of every other, but forces every man to continuously "prove" what is called his "masculinity" by repeated proofs of potency and dominance. Thus, one gets through macho sport, the same sort of psychopathic performance-oriented criteria of manhood that one gets in the novels of Norman Mailer (and particularly in his essay The White Negro).

Basically, this is just the same sort of "you're only as good as what you're putting out" criteria of performance that one is supposedly judged by in a factory, on a ball field, or, apparently, in a bedroom. The rat race to "masculinity" never ends, and no matter how many games you "win" (or how much you "score"), each day the game begins anew. Which is probably why Mailer describes himself as The Prisoner of Sex.

The upper class, which by virtue of its privileged social position, never has to produce that much of anything, can easily afford to have other, more "humanistic," standards of manhood involving an emphasis on process rather than product, as well as vague ideals of what it calls human dignity.

WORKING CLASS

Working class men, and particularly the men of the so-called minority groups, including Blacks, however, are often stuck in such boring and abrasive jobs that their main consolation all too often lies in this repressive definition of "masculinity." Particularly so, since this emphasis on machismo provides the ideological rationale for dominating one's women and identifying with one's own group's super-masculine sports heroes. These then become the main sops in a workingman's life, after his job and boss have robbed him of a large part of his potential for creativity, self-actualization and real involvement in his work.

For the fans, the gridiron gladiators are supposed to typify the ultimate in American "manhood." As one columnist put it, "football players represent the deep-seated desire of every red-blooded American male to be a Superman (with their shoulders pads the gridiron gladiators even look like Superman), all-powerful and immortal, the average fan's ultimate trip, the fulfillment of the American dream."

CHEERLEADERS

On the other hand, the cheerleaders typify good, clean, suburban American "womanhood," brought up to passively worship their Superman from the sidelines of a ritual they are never really allowed to be fully a part of. They provide the right degree of sexual tension (and hint of sexual rewards) for the battle, while preserving the correct virginal, girl-next-door image of American purity.

Though the TV commentators are quick to comment on the well-roundedness of each cheerleader's sweater, the message is strictly: look, don't touch. The girls' drill teams strutting around at halftime in mock military uniforms above their tiny skirts, and parading in precision drill steps, provide a clear link-up between repressed sexuality and the militarism that surrounds all aspects of the big game gladiator battle.

Men who cannot be supermasculine gladiators end up as perpetual consumers of "masculine" products, from the big game itself to "manlier" beers to sports cars "with drive" to the manly after-shave lotion. Women whose face and figure does not fit the vestal virgin cheerleader ideal can then get their "femininity" by consuming everything from make-up to hair-spray to vaginal deodorants. It seems that this endless rat race to "masculinity" and "femininity" is one of the main things that keeps this kind of economy churning.

In summation, our mass public gladiator festivals have become one of the key national arenas in which we are taught our conception of "masculinity" and "femininity," which we are then encouraged (especially during commercial breaks in the action) to translate into mass consumption of "masculine" and "feminine" products. Furthermore these mass gladiator spectacles are much more effective than any other kind of public entertainment or spectacle for inculcating these values because the male "fans" fully identify with the values displayed by their sports heroes to a far greater extent than they do with the values of movie stars or TV heroes.

After all, though a man might allow himself to be put to sleep by a late night TV war movie, he does not normally jump up and down in his seat screaming "Kill the enemy!" On the other hand, at a football game he might do exactly that, and a lot more, to cheer on his heroes in the big game.

Not really much of a game.

MADDOX DEFEATED

(Atlanta, Ga.) - White segregationism suffered a crushing defeat last week when Georgia Lieutenant Governor Lester Maddox lost the Democratic gubernatorial primary by a landslide to George Busbee, a south Georgia lawyer.
Letters to the Editor

Greeting Conrades,

What we really want drugs cannot supply. We want nice jobs, fine clothes, decent homes for our loved ones, and peace and happiness in all walks of life... That's a Natural High.

We must come to some realization of what profits off the sales of drugs such as heroin. And who is this never seen...the rich man. As long as the rich man gets his profit, and he gets his first, he does not care how the next man survives, and he will assure the poor man a life of pure hell. It is an asphyxiate that climbs at all times for the poor Brothers and Sisters.

How does heroin get into this country? By water and through the sky. Who brings drugs into this country? The Federal Government. The controller of the trespassers of the sea and ocean? The Federal Government. Let me take the time to say this, the rich man makes sure the poor remain poor. This is why they must come up with something that will keep the poor person's mind in captivity, keep them low. This is the bait that will lead them to prisons and food banks.

We spend hundreds and thousands of dollars each year on drugs, and we have nothing but a world of problems to show for it. Dig this... When the Federal Government transports drugs into this country, it is legal. When they sell to their rich friends it is legal. But once the poor man gets it, it becomes illegal to make the poor people think they are getting something that's hard to get, or something no one else can get. It is a cruel game of Brainwashing, which is as old as the Sun, Moon and Stars. Each time a Brother or Sister puts a needle into their arm, it can be a matter of life and death. Let's unite and stop this game of murder of our Brothers, Sisters, and loved ones. We must seize the time.

All Power to the People
Peace — After Revolution

— Shomari
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir,

I have recently heard much — both for and against — on the subject of mercy for ex-President Nixon. Well — let not me a plea for mercy — a plea involving Nixon and his Watergate backroom deals on the one hand and thousands of others on the other. And my plea for mercy should be given special consideration because it includes a very wide range of people.

With all the oppression the little people of the world have had, I still do not think there is among them a great desire for the useless shedding of blood or torment of fellow humans. Instead, all they ask is equal justice — including mercy, if possible — for all people.

Therefore, I propose that Nixon and his boys be pardoned on the one hand and that thousands of prisoners — at least in our federal prisons — who have committed crimes less than those of Watergate, all be pardoned at once — so that human mercy can be extended both ways and thus balanced with justice. I do not propose a trade-off of Watergate people for some certain number of poor prisoners in some sort of hostage situation. This would completely miss the point of my proposal, which is to grant mercy with justice to all kinds of people.

Let's have mercy on Nixon and company — balanced by mercy for all prisoners who have sinned no more or less. There are those of good will who could make these arrangements and human mercy could thus be given, equally and with justice to all concerned.

Sincerely,
Paul H. Dubeau
Seattle, Washington

P.S. And that could be the beginning of a new and better way of enforcing criminal justice for all of the people.

P.S. I read in today's Seattle Times that Harry Newton is missing and I pray to God for his personal safety — from gangsters of any kind.

B.P.P. FILES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3
Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party charged that, "The IRS investigation is a fishing expedition. It's just the latest step in a concerted effort to destroy the Party simply because of the race and political views of its members. We have documents which show that the IRS is cooperating with other governmental agencies, like the FBI, to intimidate contributors and supporters of the Party and other views unpopular to the Nixon administration."
A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

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.

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

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

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

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM
Free household extermination of rats, mice 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 revolution."
—Huey P. Newton
Vice-Presidential nominee Nelson Rockefeller’s order to invade Attica Prison with 1,700 heavily-armed troops on September 13, 1971, resulted in the murders of 42 prisoners and guards and the wounding of over 100 inmates: THE ATTICA MASSACRE.

REMEMBER ATTICA!