FINAL POLICE RACISM HEARING CHARGED WITH EMOTION

(Oakland, Calif.) - The third and final scheduled public hearing on Oakland police-racism held last Monday evening at Bethlehem Lutheran Church in West Oakland demonstrated again the deep concern of the community and the validity of charges of police racism made by the Community Coalition on Police Racism, the Black Oakland Police Officers Association and numerous Oakland residents, Black and White.

Last Monday’s hearing before some 200 persons was highlighted by the appearance of Ernest L. Brown, Sr., father of Ronald Brown, 28, killed in broad daylight by a White Oakland policeman on March 24. Mrs. Ernest Brown testified before the first public hearing on April 21 at Allen Temple Baptist Church. Her moving statement was published in full in THE BLACK PANTHER of April 28, 1975.

Mr. Ernest Brown set a somber and angry tone before a busied audience at Bethlehem Lutheran Church declaring: “I can’t keep on being dutiful to people like Mr. Rose (chairman of the City Council committee investigating police racism), or anybody else in his position. I can’t keep on being dutiful to the police department or to our elected officials.

“I can only pray that I don’t make the mistake that the police department did to my son. I have to pray and pray long that I do not

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ERNEST L. BROWN, father of 28-year-old Roland Brown who was killed by a White Oakland policeman on March 24, tells of his frustration and anger at final police racism hearing last Monday before crowd of some 200 at Bethlehem Lutheran Church in West Oakland.
Editorial

Mayaguez

The Mayaguez and its crew of 39 are on the way home and, according to latest figures, five U.S. Marines are dead, 16 are missing and presumed dead and between 70 to 80 are wounded. (Why the White House at this late date does not know exactly how many were wounded is a mystery, suggesting that the death toll will yet rise higher.) An unknown number of Cambodians are dead and wounded.

We are certain the loved ones of the known dead or missing and the many wounded wonder at the jubilation coming from Washington, D.C., over the incident. Particularly when they realize that before the attack, the Cambodian Minister of Information had announced on Cambodian radio that the Mayaguez, and the crew would be released and allowed to proceed.

Surely the loved ones of the Mayaguez’ had some anxious moments on learning that the attack had been undertaken while the crew was still in Cambodian hands. There was absolutely no guarantee that the crew itself would not be killed, either deliberately by the Cambodians or accidentally by the U.S. military action.

And, what’s this need for the U.S. to make a show of force for the benefit of its image in the world? The best thing this country has done in the last half century as regards its image in the world is to admit defeat in Vietnam and Cambodia and get out. Any action aimed at reversing that withdrawal, such as the Mayaguez assault, further tarnishes the U.S. image rather than improves it.

U.S. administration indignation at the seizing of the Mayaguez by Cambodia is also curious when we remember that Washington knew that Cambodia maintains a 12-mile territorial water limit and that the Mayaguez was at least four miles within that territorial water, eight miles off the coast of Cambodian territory.

And, what about the American people? Not only were our elected officials not consulted on the Mayaguez assault, we were lied to about it. Even as White House spokesman Ron Nessen was assuring President Ford would consult with Congress “before ordering use of force,” that force was being planned. WAR AND FASCISM ARE BEDFELLOWS.

All Power to the People

Alex Rackley
Assassinated:
May 21, 1969

Comrade Alex Rackley, a member of the New York State Chapter of the Black Panther Party, was brutally murdered, on May 21, 1969, by a police agent, George Sams, who had infiltrated the Party.

The dedication and love of Comrade Alex Rackley has not been and will not be forgotten. We carry him in our memories. Long live the spirit of Alex Rackley!

Solidarity With Puerto Rico Hailed

The escalation of the worldwide support movement for the independence of the U.S.-ruled island of Puerto Rico marks a significant step in the struggle to rid humankind of all forms of colonialism, imperialism and racism. The following comment, reprinted from the progressive Cuban daily Granma, addresses itself to this crucial issue.

The preparatory meeting of the International Conference of Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico, held in Havana on March 30 and 31, has been a solid step forward in the struggle for the just cause of the Puerto Rican people.

The attendance at this event of representatives from 28 countries and from 12 outstanding international organizations and national liberation movements stresses the scope and strength of the support of the world community to this urgent task.

As is well known, the main resolutions adopted at this meeting were to hold the International Conference of Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico in Cuba this coming September 5 to 7 and to establish a preparatory committee, which is chaired by Comrade Juan Marinello (a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party).

The preparatory meeting has served to exchange opinions and information on the stepped-up colonial oppression endured by the Puerto Rican people at the hands of U.S. imperialism and give a boost to the necessary tasks of propaganda and enlightenment in the eyes of world public opinion.

The case of Puerto Rico — the historic tragedy of a small and heroic nation which has never yielded to the oppression of its conquerors — has entered a new and decisive phase of the struggle in which the attaining of full and complete independence is not only possible but essential for the very survival of the Puerto Rican

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ELAINE BROWN STRESSES WORKER UNITY AT "SAVE OUR BASE" RALLY

Contracting Out To Oakland Port Threatens Jobs of Hundreds

(Oakland, Calif.) — Stressing a theme of worker unity and providing blunt advice on job survival, the appearance of popular community leader Elaine Brown proved to be the highlight of last week's well-attended "Save Our Base" rally at the Oakland Army Base here.

The sign-carrying, predominantly Black crowd of approximately 350 interrupted Elaine's speech several times with ringing cheers and applause — Elaine was the only speaker so honored — as she warned the government workers not to allow the military authorities and local city officials to make "deals . . . at the expense of human lives and human beings right to work." (See text of Elaine Brown's speech in this week's centerfold.)

At issue are the jobs of several hundred civilian employees at the Army Base here, members of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), Local 1157, whose jobs are threatened by the proposed "contracting out" of certain sections of the base to the Port of Oakland. Under the proposal, which has already received a nod of approval from Maj. Gen. H.R. DeMar, the ranking officer for the Military Traffic Management Command, the Oakland Army Base will lease Piers 7 and 8 to the Port of Oakland, which will then sublet the piers to private firms.

Johnny Spain Transferred For Medical Tests

(San Francisco, Calif.) — After over one year of continuous struggle, efforts have secured the temporary transfer of Black Panther Party prison activist Johnny Larry Spain to San Francisco General Hospital. Brother Johnny will undergo an extensive battery of diagnostic tests to determine the causes of his seriously deteriorating health condition.

The transfer, initially for one week only, was accomplished through negotiations between Johnny's attorney, the astute Charles Garry, Mario Obedo, California's newly-appointed Secretary of Health and Welfare and Judge Henry Broderick, who presides over the ongoing Marin County trial of Johnny and five other Black and Brown prisoners, the San Quentin 6.

Complex and overly stringent "security" measures led Dr. Marvin Sollec, the internist who heads Johnny's medical team, to seek and win a week's extension of the original transfer order.

Observers at S.F. General report that the "security" measures at the hospital are beyond imagination. They say that Johnny lies shackled to his bed in the prison wing of the hospital with two armed guards in the room with him 24 hours a day and another guard, armed with a carbine rifle, stationed at the door. Orders dictate that most medical examinations be performed in the hospital cell with guards present. When Johnny is taken out of the hospital, the hospital walls are lined with S.F. County sheriff's deputies and S.F. police — all armed with carbines — and he is accompanied by a contingent of prison guards. Johnny is not allowed to walk but is placed in a wheelchair. In addition, a police helicopter sits on the building's rooftop, and plainclothes detectives have donned patient's robes.

While testing has not yet been completed, one early indication of Johnny Spain's health status was revealed when his weight was recorded upon entry at 138 lbs. In June, 1971, prison records show Johnny weighed 186 lbs.
ANNUAL "MALCOLM X DAY CELEBRATION" AT SUNDAY FORUM

(Oakland, Calif.) — An enthusiastic crowd of nearly 200 persons paid tribute to Malcolm X, a guiding light in the struggle of Black Liberation, at the weekly Son of Man Temple Community Forum on Sunday, May 18, at its annual "Malcolm X Day Celebration." Malcolm’s birthday is May 19.

The special celebration, featured a magnificent skit "On the Life of Malcolm X," performed by the children of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, and a guest speaker, community activist, Pastor J. Alfred Smith of the Allen Temple Baptist Church. Musical entertainment was provided by the Moffettettes — four family members ranging in age from 7 to 20 years old — led by their father Charles Moffett, music director at the Institute.

The program began with James Mott, moderator for the occasion, citing events of Black History for the week of May 18, from the year 1854 to 1961.

The Moffettettes followed with the first of two presentations, an original composition entitled "Jubilee," written by one of the sons, that demonstrated the outstanding musical skills of this talented family.

"Until We’re Free"

A powerful, yet tender and important new album by Elaine Brown. The songs on the album weave a beautiful tapestry of protest against the quality of life for Black Americans and reflect the world of engagement in a flow of emotion as Elaine’s melodic voice works its magic. Once you have heard "Until We’re Free," you will understand why Harry P. Newton says, "A scintillatingly beautiful and a person committed to sound ethics and a peaceful commitment are combined in Elaine Brown making her the first genuinely People's Artist America has produced.

To purchase this album, send $4.00 cash or money order to: Central Distribution 8591 E. 14th Street Oakland, California 94621.

Also available at major record stores now.

Children of Intercommunal Youth Institute (above) perform skit on life of Malcolm X. (center) Moffettettes provide entertainment; and (right) Pastor J. ALFRED SMITH delivers speech.

The highlight of the program came when the life of Malcolm X was portrayed through the eyes of our future, the children of the Intercommunal Youth Institute who gave a superb performance in a group skit.

The skit opened with Group 4 (ages 5 to 7) playing the role of Malcolm’s family — mother, father, and four brothers and sisters. Malcolm was not yet born. The scene portrayed Reverend Little raising his family under poor and oppressive conditions in Omaha, Nebraska. To set the scene in motion, the Ku-Klux-Klan, appears in white sheets to destroy the home of Rev. Little, warning, “We are going to burn down your house tonight, niggar.”

Malcolm Little was born in the midst of this racism and poverty which seriously affected his family and the Black community in which they lived. Malcolm took life seriously as a youth. This was vividly expressed in a scene in which Malcolm is elected President of his school class. He was so proud of his new honor he ran home to share it with his family.

Groups 6 & 7 (ages 8-11) portrayed scenes of his older years. Then follows the tragic murder of his father by a White racist and his mother taken away by police to an insane asylum after the murder of her husband. The children are taken away and split up as a family. Malcolm is sent to Boston, Massachusetts, where he quickly learns the life of hustling and fast living, is sent to jail, receives his "X" and becomes a member and active leader of the Nation of Islam.

Malcolm X, played by 13-year-old Richard Allen, travels to Mecca and finds a truth about humankind.

In the last scene Malcolm is murdered as he is appearing before an audience made up of the children.

The youngsters received a standing ovation from the audience.

Guest speaker, Pastor Smith, recently honored by civic and business leaders for his outstanding service to the community, emphasized Malcolm’s special contribution to the development of Black self-pride, love of our Blackness and the beauty of our Blackness.

MAY 24, 1854

One of the most famous fugitive slaves cases was that of Anthony Burns who was arrested by U.S. marshals in Boston, on May 24, 1854. Some 2,000 U.S. troops escorted him through the streets of Boston to see that he was returned to his master.

MAY 22, 1863

"As a result of the Emancipation Proclamation, which took effect on January 1, the Union War Department established the Bureau of Colored Troops on May 22, 1863, and launched an aggressive campaign to recruit Black soldiers.

MAY 23, 1921

The Harlem Renaissance was a period of extraordinary social and cultural activity on the part of Black artists. Shuffle Along, the first of a series of popular musicals featuring Black talent opened at the 63rd Street Music Hall, New York City on May 23, 1921. It helped mark the beginning of the Renaissance movement.

MAY 22, 1948

Claude McKay, one of the most active and outspoken poets of the Harlem Renaissance, died on May 22, 1948. He is best remembered for his uncompromising stand for Black people’s rights. (See page 21.)

MAY 20-23, 1961

A series of brutal events involving "Freedom Riders" in Alabama was major turning point in the early civil rights struggle. After surviving the burning and bombing of their bus, 13 Freedom Riders finally arrived in Montgomery, Alabama, to be attacked by a White racist mob on May 20, 1961. On the same day, then U.S. attorney General Robert Kennedy dispatched 400 federal marshals to Montgomery to maintain order. On the next day, May 21, then Governor Patterson declared martial law in Montgomery and called out the National Guard. As the conflict increased, the Attorney General ordered 200 more U.S. marshals to Montgomery on May 22.
Martin Luther King

Assassination A Conspiracy

The assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on April 4, 1968, like the assassinations of Malcolm X, John Kennedy and his brother Bobby, remains to this day shrouded in mystery. The "official" explanations in each case have been largely discredited; the "convicted" assassins all claim that they have been framed.

The following article written by investigative reporter Jeff Cohen and reprinted from Detroit's "The Fifth Estate," explores the existing evidence into the tragic slaying of Dr. King at 4:50 a.m. on April 4, 1968, perhaps as tragic as the assassination itself is the cover-up of the right-wing conspiracy behind it.

PART 1

James Earl Ray, ghostly pale, looked as if he'd risen from the dead. He had the color you'd expect of a man who hadn't seen the light of day in five years (or solitary). The accused assassin of Martin Luther King came out for an evidentiary hearing in a Memphis federal district courtroom (June 11-18, 1974) where his third set of attorneys attempted to show that their client was coerced into pleading guilty by attorney Percy Foreman.

Ray's attorneys contend that Foreman, prototype for TV's "Judd for the Defense," has interests that conflicted with his client's, namely, 99.7 percent royalty rights on a book about Ray by William Bradford Huie. Since a book about a non-assassin would be worthless, this might explain why Foreman, a renowned trial lawyer, would pressure his client to cop a plea on such flimsy evidence. It is possible that Foreman's role is best explained in the context of complicity in a federal cover-up.

Foreman had bragged to Ray and his brothers of his close friendship with then Attorney General Ramsey Clark. It was Clark, who, within a day of the King murder before the evidence was collected, led the national media in a chorus of "no conspiracy!"

An FBI document dated March 4, 1968 (exactly one month before King was assassinated) gave this directive: "Prevent the rise of a 'messiah' who could unify, and electrify, the militant Black nationalistic movement. Malcolm X might have been such a 'messiah,' he is the martyr of the movement today. (King could be) a real contender for this position should he abandon his supposed 'obedience' to 'White liberal doctrines'!

When Ray entered his guilty plea, on March 10, 1968, he stood up and objected to the stipulation of 'no conspiracy' which was attached to his plea. Before he could finish his statement, he was silenced by the judge and attorney Foreman. All parties had united to deny Ray a hearing. Like the Malcolm X murder case which went to trial, the truth behind the assassination fell by the wayside in the absence of anyone representing the victim in the proceedings.

After the guilty plea, presiding Judge Battle confided to a reporter, "We have not heard the last of James Earl Ray. He is a pretty good trial lawyer and I expect he will be filing writs from now to doomsday."

In his opening statement at the hearing, Ray's attorney Bernard Fensterwald said the evidence would show that the contracts involving Foreman and Ray's first attorney Arthur Hines with author Huie constituted a "blistable conflict of interest," that Foreman began negotiations for a guilty plea before undertaking any investigation of the evidence, and that he "coerced Ray into the guilty plea to preserve the economic value of the book."

On the first day of the hearing, the sheriff of Shelby County was questioned about the conditions of Ray's eight months of custody in Memphis. The sheriff admitted that Ray's mail was opened, photostated, and delivered to the prosecutor, and that two TV cameras and a hidden microphone monitored Ray's activity inside his secluded cell. Fensterwald claimed the "Ellsberg case looks like a walkover for us!"

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Save Grove Street Lobby

Appeals For Funds

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Associated Students of Grove Street College in conjunction with Ron Dellums, Ying Lee Kelly, Iona Hancock and Warren Widener sent a letter, May 9, to THE BLACK PANTHER appealing for as much publicity as possible to help raise an additional $1,000 to carry on a successful lawsuit against the Peralta Community College District.

Recently an injunction was granted against the Board of Trustees of the Peralta College District that prohibits the further removal of educational materials, equipment and staff personnel from the Grove Street Campus. The court case should be heard no later than the first week of June.

David G. Du Bois addresses Conspiracy Conference in Los Angeles, California.

"CONSPIRACY IN AMERICA" CONFERENCE EXPOSES FASCIST THREAT

David Du Bois Given Standing Ovation

(Los Angeles, Calif.) — Some 1,000 Californians, gathered at the weekend "Conspiracy in America" Conference held at the University of California, Los Angeles, from May 18 through May 18, resolved enthusiastically to launch a major research and propagation effort to expose to the American people all aspects of the dangerous right-wing conspiracy that threatens democratic freedoms and signals impending fascism in the United States in America.

Sponsored by the Campaign for Democratic Freedoms, the "Conspiracy in America" Conference was highlighted by reports from some of this country's most committed investigative reporters on the assassinations of John and Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcolm X, Black Panther Party members Fred Hampton and George and Jonathan Jackson, and others.

An enthusiastic welcome was given attorney Marke Lane, representation before a very re-most advocate of the conspiracy theory on the death of former President John F. Kennedy, who keynoted the conference on Fri-day evening. In an exciting responsive audience, attorney Lane detailed with precision, wit and certainty incontrovertible evidence establishing that Lee Harvey Oswald was set up and that J.F. Kennedy was murdered by unknown persons firing from at least two positions other than the Book Depository building in Dallas, Texas. The famous Zapruder film of the assassination was shown.

The rest of all presentations at the conference was that government and police agencies have clearly cooperated in ignoring and suppressing vital evidence, drawing unproven conclusions and generally covering up to support the "one-man, no conspiracy" assertion, thus lying to the American people to protect powerful right-wing elements bent on preventing the emergence in this country of mass, popular democratic movements.

A rousing and sustained standing ovation was given David G. Du Bois, spokesperson of the Black Panther Party and Editor-in-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER Intercommunal News Service, who addressed the conference on Saturday on the subject "Conspiracy Against the Black Liberation Movement."

Greeting the conference in the name of "the only organization to emerge in the turbulent sixties that today celebrates the lives of 28 comrades who have made the CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
THE SAN QUENTIN 6 MUST BE SET FREE

Adverse Health Effects

Of Adjustment Center

Throughout the summer and fall of 1974, testimony was heard in federal court in San Francisco on a lawsuit filed by six Black and Brown prison activists — the San Quentin 6 — charging that their confinement in the S.Q. Adjustment Center was "cruel and unusual punishment," specifically violating their Eighth Amendment Constitutional rights. In the following excerpt from an over 200 page post-trial memorandum filed by attorneys Fred Hiester and Mark Merin for the Six, the harmful physical and mental effects of the Adjustment Center are discussed.

PART 3

EFFECTS OF ADJUSTMENT CENTER CONFINEMENT ON PLAINTIFFS' PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION

1. Medical Condition of Plaintiffs: Though normally outside physicians cannot enter San Quentin to examine prisoners, plaintiffs' physicians obtained a court order permitting them to conduct complete physical examinations, review medical records and take histories as well as blood and urine samples for subsequent laboratory tests.

Despite specific provisions that the examinations were to be conducted with plaintiffs free of all restraints, prison security forces balked at removing the chains, revealing that at no time since the plaintiffs have been in the Adjustment Center have they received anything approaching a thorough examination. The doctors were the first people with whom plaintiffs were able to come into physical contact without restrictions in their years in the Adjustment Center.

"Dreadful Pallor"

To the physicians, none of the plaintiffs appeared his stated age. Health problems, traceable directly to Adjustment Center confinement, plague each of the plaintiffs. Total absence of sunlight causes plaintiffs to appear gaunt with "dreadful pallor and . . . physical conditions affecting most of the plaintiffs range from vitamin deficiencies, fungus infections, second degree malnutrition, advanced hypertension, breathing problems, sinus obstruction and uneven muscle development. Additionally, all plaintiffs suffer tension headaches, indicative of the psychological effects of confinement."

Spain's dramatic weight loss from 175 lbs. in 1967 to 146 in 1974 was ignored by prison doctors, but outside physicians diagnosed hemorrhoids, colitis and Meckles diverticulosis, all conditions related to and aggravated by stress situations. His situational depression, height and weight loss, lost teeth, poor skin pallor, rashes, and back muscle spasms relate directly to the conditions of his confinement.

San Quentin 6 defendants and attorneys during trial hearings.

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

PRISON TORTURER MOVES

(Springfield, Mo.) — The Federal Prisoners Coalition reports that Dr. Martin Groder has resigned from his post as head of the National Behavior Research Center in Butner, N.C., and is now functioning as the mental health coordinator at the U.S. Medical Center in Springfield, Missouri, which is one of the most "repressive prison camps in the U.S. It was Dr. Groder who popularized behavior modification techniques in federal prisons.

POLICE CRIMES

(Connellsville, Pa.) — The local police chief, Dominic Manucci, and four members of his force have been charged with a series of burglaries, robberies and other crimes dating back over three years, including the 1972 firebombing of the chief's office. They were arrested by the state police and the Fayette County authorities in what District Attorney Conrad B. Capuzzi said was the culmination of a 15-month investigation. The five were arraigned before the Connellsville District Magistrate and released on bond ranging from $10,000 to $55,000.

"INVISIBLE MAN" BANNED

(Milwaukee, Wis.) — The cancer of censorship, with its deadly strain of racism, had infected Milwaukee County. The St. Francis School Board will consider a proposal to restrict the classroom use of some books deemed immoral or dangerous by parents. The proposal was born from complaints by four parents that part of Ralph Ellison's celebrated Black novel, Invisible Man, are obscene and unfit for reading by high school freshmen. Ellison's book — a 1952 National Book Award Winner — deals with the problems and struggles of a young man in his search for identity in the United States. The teenagers as well as their parents in this lily White suburban community are the last persons who should be insulated from a learning experience as valuable as Ellison's milestone book.
STANFORD BLACK STUDENTS PLEDGE "VISIBLE" ACTION AGAINST MOYNIHAN APPEARANCE

(Palo Alto, Calif.) — "We will definitely and visibly demonstrate our opposition to the appearance of Moynihan," Brother Charles Ogletree, former Stanford University student body president, told THE BLACK PANTHER last week. Brother Ogletree was referring to the uproar that is sweeping Stanford campus, initiated by Black graduating seniors, against the scheduled appearance as commencement speaker of "benign neglect" advocate Daniel P. Moynihan, newly appointed U.S. representative to the United Nations. (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER).

In response to demands by the Black graduating seniors for an alternative commencement ceremony that would allow them to receive their degrees without requiring them to attend the commencement address of Moynihan, the Stanford administration has changed the format of the ceremony in such a manner as to compel the graduates to attend the scheduled ceremony or forfeit receipt of their degrees.

Brother Ogletree told us that the graduating seniors are meeting in private to decide a course of action. The apparent choices are to proceed with the alternative ceremony plan or to physically absent themselves from the portion of the ceremony including the commencement address of Moynihan.

However, we were assured by Brother Ogletree that "visible" action will be taken that clearly expresses "our conviction that we will no longer stand for calumnious disregard on the part of the administration of Stanford to our feelings, the feelings of our parents and our people." He told us that, "We will take any and all means necessary" to make the point.

Brother Ogletree pointed out that the entire Third World community of Stanford has expressed its support of the Black students, Black faculty and members of the staff of Stanford. He added that large numbers of White students, faculty and staff have expressed their support both through their organizations and individually.

He said that presently Black students are busy informing their parents and friends of the situation in order to elicit their full support in whatever action is decided and that the response has been overwhelmingly in favor of the position already stated.

Brother Ogletree condemned the U.S. media for its deliberate suppression of the developing international campaign launched by the Soviet Union against the appointment of Daniel Moynihan as head of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations.

He pointed out that Stanford administration's refusal to consider a replacement for Moynihan when Black protest first emerged and its maneuvers aimed at forcing Black graduating seniors to submit themselves to the appearance of Moynihan, "Brother-mencement speaker are part of a broader campaign to prevent actions challenging the credibility of Moynihan."

WIDESPREAD SUPPORT

Despite this, Brother Ogletree said, the graduating seniors at Stanford have received little support and are receiving very widespread support in their protest, from academic circles and universities all over the country. Black Ph.D. candidates and graduating seniors have sent letters of support and encouragement. White, Black and other Third World professors and academicians have indicated their support and community organizations as well as national and local figures have offered their assistance.

Meanwhile, as a companion action some 500 Stanford students, in what was called the biggest Stanford protest in three years, demonstrated their opposition to university plans to eliminate preferential treatment for minority recipients of scholarships at Stanford last week.

The demonstrators gathered inside and outside the university's student services building chanting and clapping. They had earlier rallied at Stanford's White Plaza where they heard speeches pointing to the military-industrial complex that controls Stanford. The demonstration went off without incident.

Black Salesmen File Rights Suit Against Gallo

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Five Black wine and liquor salesmen filed a civil rights suit in the U.S. District Court last week, against Gallo Sales Inc., and Juillard Alpha Liquor Co.

The Black salesmen charged in the suit that approximately 120 wine salesmen, Gallo employs only about ten Blacks and they are assigned to a Black sales unit headed by a Black district manager. They are assigned only to the lesser accounts to service "mom and pop" stores, owned and operated mostly by minority persons.

The Black salesmen complained that the White salesmen got all the more lucrative accounts, including the chain supermarkets, chain drug stores, and restaurants. There are no Black route drivers and no Black office personnel hired by Gallo.

The four plaintiffs against Gallo are asking $800,000 in punitive damages plus $50,000 damage to each for emotional and psychological injury. Melvin Stewart, the sole plaintiff against Juillard is asking for $100,000 in punitive damages, plus $50,000 for emotional injury.

Kunstler To Argue For J.B. Johnson Retrial

(St. Louis, Mo.) — Noted civil liberties attorney William Kunstler will argue for a retrial for James Ben Johnson, a young 25-year-old Black man who was convicted in 1972 of first degree murder in the 1970 killing of a White police detective.

On December 16, 1974, a 3-judge panel of the Missouri Supreme Court ruled that a "reversible error" had occurred in the original trial when the police were allowed to testify about oral statements they allegedly obtained from Johnson, which were withheld from the defense. On this basis, a new trial was granted. The next day, however, Attorney General John Danforth appealed the whole court to reconsider, with hearings set for this month.

Bail was denied by both Missouri Supreme Court and federal District Court Judge Kenneth Wangelin, despite the fact that Johnson no longer stands convicted. Wangelin took an unnecessarily rigid stance, stating that under Missouri law, the state courts were powerless to grant bail -- as though the position of Missouri courts automatically resolved the matter of whether federal Constitutional rights are being violated.

Johnson was serving a natural life sentence after being charged and convicted as an accomplice in the shooting death of White Officer James Boeinglo, during an aborted jewelry store robbery.

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GUINIER: "HARVARD ADMIN. UNDERMINES BLACK STUDIES"

The following is Part 3 of a March 5, 1975, statement delivered by Dr. Ewart Guinier, chairman of the Department of Afro-American Studies at Harvard University, to the school's Board of Overseers. Dr. Guinier's statement is a blistering attack on the White Harvard administration for its racist treatment of the Afro-American Studies Department at Harvard and African and Afro-American Studies in general.

PART 3

"Dean Rosovsky's complete insensitivity to the kinds of issues raised in this paper are double-ess traceable, in significant measure, to his attitude toward and limited knowledge regarding the traditional disciplines. Consider his reflections on the disciplines vis-a-vis people of African ancestry:

"First of all, it seems to me true that the social sciences and the humanities have treated the American Negro in rather off-hand fashion. His literature is not commonly studied in universities, and his music is welcome on the dance floor but not in the classroom. Traditional social, political and economic problems of American Negroes received — until recently — only tangential attention. To put it another way, the traditional disciplines have not provided an atmosphere in which subject matter directly related to Black Americans has flourished.

"Now that remark is a masterpiece of understatement. First of all, there is no mention of the treatment which Blacks have received from the American scientific community. There is, in fact, a large corpus of scientific literature, to which Harvard scientists have contributed in no small degree, that is shot through with racism.

"Spawned in ante-bellum America to meet the imperatives of the American slavocrats, such pseudo-scientific efforts were greatly aided by, and in turn reinforced, America's advancing imperialism at the close of the last century. The endurance of a racist spirit within the American scientific community was sadly demonstrated when, just a few years ago, Arthur Jensen's racist-fascist theories were loudly trumpeted in The Harvard Educational Review. Indeed, an entire issue of that journal was devoted to Professor Jensen's efforts.

"Secondly, it is not the American Negro alone who has been wronged by White academics; rather, people of African ancestry throughout the world have come under their attack, and Harvard men have been in the van of this assault: Louis Agassiz, Albert Bushnell Hart and George N. Shaler — a zoologist, an historian, a geologist respectively — made notable contributions to racist scholarship, and their followers at Harvard and elsewhere have been legion. Du Bois, writing as late as 1939, in the preface of Black Folk Then and Now, charged that the Negro (and he meant people of African ancestry everywhere) had been made 'the clown of history, the football of anthropology, and the slave of industry.'

"Yet, The Report of the Faculty Committee on African and Afro-American Studies, from which the dean quotes approvingly, boasts that 'it should surprise no one that Harvard has a long and distinguished history in this branch (African Studies) of learning.' We must say: In addition to the Africans, it would surprise none other than W. E. B. Du Bois. And we ask: by the way, how long is long?

"Du Bois, writing in 1939, observed:

"'Few today are interested in Negro history because they feel the matter settled: The Negro has no history...I remember my own sudden awakening from the paralysis of this judgement taught me in high school and in two of continued on page 22"
2,500 CHINESE MARCH TO PROTEST N.Y.P.D. BRUTALITY

(New York, N.Y.) - More than 2,500 residents of New York's Chinatown marched on City Hall on May 13 to protest police brutality, reported The New York Times. The event itself was a very strong show of solidarity among New York Chinese-Americans primarily because as a group they have not in the past taken part in public demonstrations.

The rally was sponsored by the Asian Americans for Equal Employment to protest the beating of Peter Yew, who was attacked and arrested by New York police. The incident occurred at the scene of a traffic accident on April 26, when Peter Yew was protesting police "misconducting" of Chinese youth in the crowd that had gathered.

Six leaders of the demonstration gave their demands to City Hall through Joseph Exazo, special assistant to the mayor. Among the demands were: (1) that the officers from the 5th Precinct who beat up Mr. Yew be suspended; and (2) that Captain Edward McCabe, commanding officer of the 5th Precinct, publicly apologize and resign. Captain McCabe declined to comment or discuss the case.

During the demonstration a scuffle broke out between police and about 250 demonstrators, who had been at City Hall all day. Although three police officers were slightly injured, no arrests were made. Shortly afterwards, however, the six leaders of the demonstration were invited to discuss their grievances with high-ranking police officials.

Both city officials and police were very surprised and disturbed at the demonstration because, in the words of Mr. Exazo, "This is a group that usually doesn't demonstrate this way." But, in the words of John Hung, a Chinese shopkeeper who watched the demonstration, "This is something that should have been done a long time ago."

At the rally stood Mak Nui, 80-year-old, leaning on a cane, saying, "I'm joining the demonstration because I'm Chinese," while her friend Tzuem Potzi, 81-year-old, whispered her agreement to a translator. This was one of the striking examples of the Chinese community unity on this issue.

The demonstration started at 9:00 a.m. in the morning and lasted until the evening. Everything was orderly until 5:00 p.m. when the scuffle broke out. To address the crowd several of the demonstrators stood on overturned trash cans as the crowd cheered in approval.

Although Mr. Yew is still faced with charges of assaulting a police officer and resisting arrest, the people of New York's Chinatown made their point very clear - no more police brutality upon the Chinese community will be passively tolerated.

Black Seniors Hardest Hit By "Energy Crisis"

(Washington, D.C.) — Many Black senior citizens now face a crisis centering on their ability to sustain a minimal level of existence in the face of soaring energy costs.

The central finding of a new study conducted for the Federal Energy Administration (FEA), published in the Black News Notebook last month, is that the elderly poor consume less energy than any other age-income group, including the younger poor, but spend a much higher proportion of their total budget on energy expenditures.

The results of the study confirm the facts that: the older you are, the more likely it is that you will be poor. While 11 percent of the total population was below the poverty level in 1973, 16 percent of the senior citizens were below the poverty level in 1973. Almost 40 percent of the total Black seniors' population was below the poverty level in 1972.

The National Center on Black Aged, based in Washington, quotes these 1973 Bureau of Census figures: 37.1 percent of America's 1.7 million Blacks live in poverty; among Black females over 65 who live alone, the figure is even higher, 61.8 percent live in poverty.

The National Urban League also points out that the typical Black man never reaches age 65 or older, while the typical Black man can expect senior citizen status for fewer years than her White counterpart. "Poverty," the League noted, "is a continuing barrier to the basic right of peaceful and comfortable old age."

THIRD WORLD ARTISTS OF LANEY COLLEGE
invite the community to

"BLACK ARTISTS OF THE NEW WORLD" ART SHOW

Tuesday, June 3
12 Noon
First Floor-Laney Tower
Admission is Free

Any artists of the Black and Third World communities who would like to participate, contact Paula Simon at 533-7934.

Elaine
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

A representative from Ken Meade's office also pledged the state assemblyman's support.

Earlier in the rally, Mr. Clayton Po, the young, highly respected president of AFGE, Local 1175 — "He's heavy," said one onlooker — explained the critical dimensions of the dilemma to the demonstrators. Mr. Po, an Hawaiian, urged unity and a strong determination to struggle for their jobs.

The rally, moderated by Brother Robert Hines who served admirably in his capacity of introducing the various speakers and chief enthusiast also featured the dramatic entry of a coffin in which lay a straw dummy effigy of General Del Mar.

Under cloudy skies, the ceremonial crowning of the effigy and returning it to its coffin brightened the spirits of the workers as the loud laughter and applause emphasized the collective feelings of the entire crowd.
VIETNAM "REFUGEES:

PHOENIX AGENTS SETTLING IN CALIFORNIA

(Berkeley, Calif.) — Under the rubric of humanitarian relief, the Ford administration has mounted a massive air and sea lift of Vietnamese, including those who were so closely identified with the U.S. presence in Saigon that the State Department feels that they would have been exposed to "high risk" if they had remained in their country.

An official of the Agency for International Development quoted in the San Francisco Examiner May 4 estimated that about 5,000 of the "high-risk" refugees are former operatives of the CIA-sponsored Phoenix program — which carried out a real bloodbath in South Vietnam in the late sixties and early seventies.

Wayne Cooper, a foreign service officer who served as a Phoenix adviser for 18 months, writing in the Washington Post in June, 1972, reported, "CIA representatives recruited, organized, supplied and directly paid CT (Counter-Terror) teams, whose function was to use terror — assassination, ambushes, kidnapping and intimidation — against the Viet Cong leadership."

An expert on the Phoenix program, counterinsurgency critic Michael Klare, author of War Without End, characterized the Phoenix operatives as "Assassins and professional torturers."

"When the program was under direct U.S. supervision," Klare said, "26,369 people were murdered by Phoenix operatives and another 33,356 were imprisoned — and in the situation in Vietnam at the time, that meant automatic torture."

He added that though U.S. sponsorship ended officially with the signing of the Paris Accords in 1973, the program continued — renamed "Operation F6" — and took another 40,000 lives, according to Saigon figures.

CBS correspondent Bruce Dunning reported from Guan May 3 that the men in dark glasses he was watching at the gate of the immigration processing area were some of the most powerful and most feared men in Saigon.

All were going under pseudonyms (aliases) and receiving escorted VIP treatment, rushed ahead of other evacuees who had been in line for hours. One was once Saigon's police chief; two others headed secret political police units — one in charge of investigating "Vietcong political activity," the other spying on opposition politicians.

Some critics of the CIA's preferred refugees point to the regularity with which the murky world of cloak-and-dagger intelligence operatives overlaps with narcotics trafficking, organized crime, and the political far right.

They fear that the anticommunist exodus from Vietnam may have an impact similar to that of the anti-Castro Cubans who have made Miami the drug-smuggling capital of the United States, a base camp for covert operations from the Bay of Pigs to the Watergate burglary.

The State Department has denied that it plans to concentrate Vietnamese refugees to the degree that Cubans were concentrated in Miami, but so far the administration has been vague about its plans to "spread out" the refugee population.

In one crucial respect, a concentration of right-wing Vietnamese around San Francisco would differ sharply from the Cuban impact on Miami. While the anti-Castro Cubans blended easily with the established communities of Miami, the ex-Phoenix agents may be settling in areas known for some of the most vocal criticisms of their patrons in Saigon — and the scenario for confrontation is not hard to imagine.
N.A.A.C.P. WESTERN REGION RALLIES
IN SUPPORT OF BOSTON BUSING

(Oakland, Calif.) — Close to 400 people turned out at Oakland Technical High School auditorium last Saturday, May 17, to stand in solidarity with a NAAACP national demonstration in Boston to defend the efforts to integrate the racially troubled Boston public school system and to stop the White racist attacks against Black school children.

Spurred by the NAAACP Western Region, which was greatly aided in its organizing tasks by the Northern California Student Coalition Against Racism, both the local rally and the national demonstration marked the 21st anniversary of the landmark Brown vs. Topeka Board of Education Supreme Court decision in which the high court outlawed segregation in public schools on May 17, 1954.

40,000 PEOPLE

Midway through the two-hour local affair, when it was announced that 40,000 people had marched up Commonwealth Avenue to historic Boston Commons, the Black and White Bay Area audience whistled and cheered loudly.

Starting off the sunny afternoon’s activities, the Moffettettes, a swinging jazz combo composed of Charles Moffett, music director of the Intercommunual Youth Institute, and his family, performed to everyone’s enjoyment.

They were followed by the appearance on the stage of the sponsors and honored guests of the rally. The crowd then stood and sang the Black National Anthem. James Weldon Johnson’s majestic “Lift Every Voice.”

The invocation was similarly mindful of the tasks at hand: “May we not rest, until all people in all places, are free,” was the message the audience received.

Mrs. Mary Jane Johnson, president of the Northern California Conference of the NAAACP, gave the welcome remarks, emphasizing that the Boston busing issue was a question of equal access to the educational opportunities of this country.

“This [busing] movement abroad in this country,” Mrs. Johnson said, “to send us back where we came from. We are not going!”

Rashaad Ali, spokesperson for the Student Coalition Against Racism, gave a fiery speech calling for a “new civil rights movement” to defend the gains of the civil rights movement of the early 60s. Brother Ali characterized the antibusing forces as participants in a “campaign to support the privileges of the White majority of the U.S.” He said that the Student Coalition Against Racism would not fold after the day’s events but would continue to organize.

Other speakers at the enthusiastic rally included: Carl Sanders, Dean of Boys at Tenison H.S. in Hayward; Jim Goodwin, assistant to the president at the University of California, Berkeley campus; and Samuel Sheets, a former member of the Pasadena School Board, who was the featured speaker.

C.L. Dellums, former president of the Sleeping Car Porters Union, was ill and not able to attend. The event was moderated by Brother Don McCullum, the Berkeley City Attorney, who kept the affair alive with a spirit of dignity and dedication.

Students protest at U.C. Santa Barbara.

Santa Barbara Students Occupy Computer Center

(Santa Barbara, Calif.) — Nearly 250 student demonstrators took over the North Hall Computer Center at University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB) for three hours recently, in protest against cutbacks in minority programs and to demand the resignation of Chancellor Yomper Cholesterol and Jan Minow, editor of Nexus, the school paper.

The peaceful demonstration ended with no damage to the $14 million worth of computers or the building, according to Katja Jacobsen, a reporter for the Santa Barbara News and Review. Ms. Jacobsen was admitted to the building during the demonstration to be an objective third party.

The list of demands made by the Students for Collective Action (SCA) who organized the demonstration are:

1. Amnesty for all those that occupied and supported the occupation of the computer center.
2. Reinstatement of the Black Organized Research Unit and ending the “secret review” of the Chicano ORU.
3. Bringing an impartial third party on to campus from Governor Brown’s office to study the minority problem on campus.
4. Hiring of a tenured faculty member to fill the vacant chairmanship of the Chicano Studies Department.
5. Recruitment of an alternative newspaper and abolition of the administration-controlled press council.
6. The resignation of Chancellor Vernon Cheadle.
7. The resignation of Affirmative Action Coordinator Raymond Huerta.

An additional demand was added: that an Asian American Studies Center be instituted on campus.
UNEMPLOYMENT MAKES SOUTH BRONX DESPERATE

(New York, N.Y.) — In April, when the officially announced national unemployment rate rose to 8.9 per cent over-all, the rate for Blacks was 14.6 per cent, for Black teenagers 40.2 per cent and for Black men 20 to 25 years old, 25 per cent. The rate for Spanish speaking persons was about the same as that for Blacks.

Sources at the regional office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which covers New York and New Jersey, estimate that the minority unemployment rate for those two states is higher than the national average. A source at the Connecticut Department of Labor confirms that estimate for Connecticut.

Several nongovernmental agencies put the over-all unemployment rate for the 105,000 person labor force in the South Bronx and Hunts Point at around 25 per cent. The New York City Manpower Planning Council estimates the rate to be 16 to 20 per cent. In either case, the unemployment rate for teenagers and young heads of families in their twenties is certainly much higher.

It is not difficult, however, to see what these figures mean in human terms, on the streets of the community.

LINGERING

There are groups of four or five men lingering on streetcorners, sitting on stoops, or in local bars, restaurants and neighborhood corner stores at midday, when they would normally be at work.

These new men on the corners appear restive about their idleness. Some object to being interviewed. Those that permit it shift their feet uncomfortably, and when they speak, it is with resentment about being unable to feed their families, trapped on unemployment compensation with no much time on their hands.

They are bitter about the arrival of South Vietnamese refugees who, they say, will probably receive far better treatment from the federal government.

There are other signs of the depression in the South Bronx. Schoolyards begin to fill in mid-morning with young men in their late teens and early twenties who are out of work. They come to People's Park at 141st St. and Brook Ave., or to the schoolyard adjacent to P.S. 52 in Hunts Point to play handball, paddleball or basketball. Older unemployed men sit and watch, smoke marijuana, talk or stare idly.

Neighborhood bars are fuller these days. But the men have little money to spend. They nurse a beer for hours and talk about the Mets and food stamps in the same breath.

The depression in the South Bronx aggravates ordinary people blems to often intolerable levels for individuals.

Edward Smith is one such person. He is 31 and has been arrested once, when he was 14. He does not want it to happen again. But he is desperate.

Mr. Smith is a house painter. He is Black and he has been out of work since last October. He was making $180 a week. He has a common-law wife, Almeda Mitchell, to support, and he reluctantly applied for unemployment compensation.

The 880 he receives every two weeks and the few dollars he earns occasionally loading trucks at the Hunts Point produce market is not enough to live on.

He has been to every agency in CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

J.B. Johnson

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

in University City, Missouri, on January 23, 1970.

The man apprehended at the scene of the robbery, Robert Lee Walker, stated in a sworn affidavit that Johnson did not accompany him that day. In fact, Walker said that he had never seen nor heard of Johnson until months after his own arrest.

Johnson has repeatedly explained that he was shooting dice with friends at the time of the hold-up and witnesses during his trial substantiated this claim.

The jewelry store owner, Adam Bakos, who had spent at least 15 minutes with the two robbers in his store could not identify Johnson as the accomplice. He even went as far as to pick another man from the police line-up and later excused himself by stating, "To me all coloreds look alike anyway." The trial began in 1972, two and one-half years after his arrest. The prosecuting attorney attempted to get Johnson to plead guilty to exchange for a ten year armed robbery term. Johnson's response was, "Why should I plead guilty when I am innocent." Brother Johnson has kept with these words for the past five years.

Support for Johnson's right to bail and a new trial has been received from Missouri congressman William L. Clay, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, all of St. Louis' Black state representatives and state senators, Georgia state senator Julian Bond and a number of others.

WE NEED EACH OTHER!

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY is a non-profit voluntary organization representing a cross-section of citizens concerned about abuses by federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies of the civil liberties of domestic political groups, specifically those seeking to further the civil and human rights of racial minorities.

WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT!...

to continue the fight to make the current Congressional investigation of government intelligence agencies a meaningful and thorough one. We have continuing legal fees, printing costs, postage, etc. The Committee for Justice is totally supported by contributions from people like yourself.

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Black teenagers have been hardest hit by America's skyrocketing unemployment. Latest statistics show 40.2 per cent of Black teenagers are unemployed.
TO THE REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

By Huey P. Newton

In this eloquent piece of work, readers are exposed to the truth of America's history from its very beginning: A small ruling class, building momentum with bloodshed and violence, taking control of the land of others, first within its own continental confines, and finally throughout the world.

In "To the Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention," delivered at a Plenary Session in Philadelphia, Pa., on September 5, 1970, Comrade Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, expresses the determination of Black and oppressed people living in the United States to struggle for liberation in the heart of the empire America has become. The speech was the first major address by Brother Huey after his release on August 5, 1970, from close to three years in prison.

PART 1

Two centuries ago the United States was a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The conditions which prevailed in the nation and the assumptions upon which its foundations were built ensured that the United States would continue to exist under circumstances which required that the life of a substantial proportion of its citizens be nothing more than a prison of poverty, and happiness nothing more than laughing to keep from crying.

The United States of America was born at a time when the nation covered relatively little land, a narrow strip of political divisions on the Eastern seaboard. The United States of America was born at a time when the population was small and fairly homogeneous both racially and culturally. Thus the people called Americans were a different people in a different place.

ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Furthermore, they had a different economic system. The small population and the fertile land available meant that with the agricultural emphasis on the economy, people were able to advance according to their motivation and ability. It was an agricultural economy and with the circumstances surrounding it Democratic Capitalism flourished in the new nation.

The following years were to see this new nation rapidly develop into a multi-linged giant. The new nation acquired land and spread from a narrow strip on the Eastern seaboard to cover the entire continent. The new nation acquired a population to fill this newly acquired land. This population was drawn from the continents of Africa, Asia, Europe and South America.

Thus a nation conceived by homogeneous people of a small number and in a small area grew into a nation of a heterogeneous people, comprising a large number and spread across an entire continent. This change in the fundamental characteristics of the nation and its people substantially changed the nature of American society.

Furthermore, the social changes were marked by economic changes. A rural and agricultural economy became an urban and industrialized economy, as farming was replaced by manufacturing. The Democratic Capitalism of our early days became caught up in a relentless drive to obtain profits until the selfish motivation for profit eclipsed the unselfish principles of democracy.

Thus 200 years later we have an overdeveloped economy which is so infused with the need for profit that we have replaced Democratic Capitalism with Bureaucratic Capitalism. The free opportunity of all men to pursue their economic ends has been replaced by constraints (confines) placed upon Americans by the large corporations which control and direct our economy. They have sought to increase their profits at the expense of the people, and particularly at the expense of the racial and ethnic minorities.

The history of the United States, as distinguished from the promise of the idea of the United States, leads us to the conclusion that our suffering is basic to the functioning of the government of the United States. We see this when we note the basic contradictions found in the history of this nation.

The government, the social conditions, and the legal documents which brought freedom from oppression, which brought human dignity and human rights to one portion of the people of this nation, had entirely opposite consequences for another portion of the people. While the majority group achieved their basic human rights, it had brought about alienation from the lands of their fathers and slavery. The evidence for this is clear and incontrovertible.

We find evidence for majority freedom and minority oppression in the fact that the expansion of the United States government and the acquisition of lands was at the expense of the American Indians, who are the original possessors of the land and still its legitimate heirs. The long march of the Cherokee on the "Trail of Tears" and the actual disappearance of many other Indian nations testify to the unwillingness and inability of this government and this government's Constitution to incorporate racial minorities.

MINORITY OPPRESSION

We find evidence for majority freedom and minority oppression in the fact that even while the early settlers were proclaiming their freedom, they were deliberately and systematically depriving Africans of their freedom. These basic contradictions were further exacerbated (made worse) by acts which implicitly admitted that the majority was wrong but unwilling to do right.

Thus when the Declaration of Independence was drafted, the Founding Fathers considered the slave as the fifths of a man. Thus when the slaves were emancipated the descendants of the Founding Fathers compromised that freedom to gain land and territory. These compromises were so basic to the thinking of our forebears that legal attempts to correct the contradictions through Constitutional amendments and civil rights laws have produced no change in our condition.

TO BE CONTINUED
ELAINE BROWN AT "SAVE OUR BASE" RALLY:

"YOU ARE IN A POSITION OF POWER TODAY"

On May 14, in the first major speech since her recent bid for a seat on the Oakland City Council, Ms. Elaine Brown spoke before an assembled gathering of close to 350 government workers protesting the "contracting out" of certain sections of the Oakland Army Base which would result in the layoff of hundreds of employees.

Elaine's speech was significant one. Emphasizing the necessity for continued unity and pointing out the power and strength that such unity offers, Elaine captured the spirit and determination of thousands of workers across America, many of whom are daily threatened by insecurity and, as individuals, are exposed to the behind-the-scenes deals which lead to massive layoffs and firings. The following is the text of Elaine Brown's address at the "Save Our Base" Rally sponsored by the American Federation of Government Workers, Local 1157.

"Thank you very much. I'm very glad that I was asked to come and say a few words to the people who work on this base.

"The main thing that I am concerned with is not so much the entity of the Oakland Army Base (referring to the 'Save Our Base' banner) nor the Port of Oakland, but the people who work here and really 'Saving Our Jobs' and our right to work and to live a decent life. I think that is the crucial issue that we have here today.

"It's tied in with the fact that if the Oakland Army Base were to close, that would mean so many hundreds of people will be out of work and their families will have a difficult time eating and maintaining their living standard.

"As I said yesterday when I spoke with Clayton Pao (Local 1157 president), I think the most important thing that we can do here is to be able to demonstrate, in any way possible and in every way possible, the kind of unity and organization that will cause the people who are running the city of Oakland to know that we will not tolerate these kinds of deals being made at the expense of human lives and human beings' right to work.

"GUARANTEE SOME JOBS"

"I think that one of the things that can be done—if no one will get too excited that's listening to this—is that if the people here were not to work for one or two days, I think that you would guarantee yourselves some jobs for a very long time.

"You are in a position of power today. But if they close this base, which they have the ability to do, you will not have the kind of power and the kind of leverage you need to effectively maintain your income and maintain your jobs.

"I think that you can demonstrate, with the power, unity and strength that you have shown today—to the Department of Defense, to the Oakland Army Base, to the Port of Oakland and those people who are going to be making millions out of the Port of Oakland at the expense of the workers here—that you are in a position now to make a serious move to"

Ms. ELAINE BROWN spoke last week before over 350 government workers at Oakland Army Base.

EX-SPY, TURNS MARXIST, TELLS ALL

Recent revelations of illegal activities by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and other U.S. intelligence agencies have brought about the publication of several books about the intelligence community. What promises to be one of the best is the recently published Inside the Company: CIA Diary, written by Philip Agee who from 1960 to 1968 was a CIA operative in Latin America, before converting to Marxism.

The following are excerpts from a review of Agee's book which appeared in the New American Movement of April, 1975. The review was written by Rodney Larsen.

In 1969, a young CIA agent assigned to the Mexico City Olympics decided to leave the agency and go into business. He was emotionally alienated from his career with the government, in the midst of a marital breakup, involved with a young and moderately leftist woman, and toying with the idea of writing a book.

Philip Agee's reasons for leaving a promising career with a powerful and vengeful employer were complex and probably not fully understood by himself at the time. Nevertheless, he threw away an impending promotion and a lifetime of economic security and power for a chance at a very dubious career in business and writing. He was ill-equipped for the former, and it took him six years to finally bring out a volume of 640 pages on his experience with the CIA. It was well worth it. Agee is not a professional writer. Some will say that he is not yet a particularly good one. But he does have something to say, and the reverberations from CIA Diary will be with us for years to come.

"MURDER, INC."

One incident was particularly interesting to me. It was a reference to the rumored existence of a CIA-sponsored "Murder, Inc." group of Cuban exiles in the Caribbean. These "cubanos" have figured so prominently in so many deadly disasters like Watergate in the last few years that they have attracted the attention of thousands. Just a couple of years ago, Jack Anderson ran a column or two that seemed repeated attempts had been made to kill Fidel Castro in the 1960s and speculated about

other activities of the rented assassins. The killing of Dominican dictator Trujillo, not to mention a Kennedy or two, was referred to, and Robert Maheu of the Hughes empire was rumored as a go-between in these macabre attempts to re-establish the CIA's version of orderly democracy in the Caribbean. Dentals sprang forth. Former CIA Director John McCone scoffed at the charges and personally guaranteed that if anything of the sort had been going on he would have known of it.

Now we learn some details of the group from Agee. His station chief, Ned F. Holman, informed him that the 1965 Dominican invasion "all goes back to the Agency's assassination of Trujillo. He was chief of the Caribbean branch in headquarters at the time and was deeply involved in planning the assassination, which was done by Cuban exiles from Miami using weapons we sent through the diplomatic pouch. The weapons were passed on to the assassins through a U.S. citizen who was an agent of the Santo Domingo station and owner of a supermarket."

Now this is just a couple of sentences in a 640-page volume. What is one to think of the
guarantee your income, to guarantee your jobs. Even if the base closes, and I think that we seriously have to consider that possibility, your jobs and your lives are far more important than a deal that is being made between a general and a few businessmen.

"It is up to you, to the collective and unified strength that you have shown here, to continue this activity and guarantee that either you will have your jobs on this base, and it will remain open, or you will have some guaranteed income until an acceptable transition is made for every single one of the workers.

"It must be every single worker. There can’t be side deals by one or two people to throw into disarray the unity that is shown here.

"Together, in this particular instance, I think that you can effect that kind of a change. You can bring about guaranteed incomes until such times as your jobs are secure; not just for this year but for many years to come. It can go for six months, but what will happen two or three years from now? These are things we have to think about...

"I am familiar with what goes on in civil service jobs for the federal government because my mother worked for the federal government for over 12 years. I know the kinds of things that go on. I know that there is no real moving up among certain groups of people. I know that there is no real job equality. I’m hoping that whatever happens here that the kind of unity the American Federation of Government Employees on this base have shown today will be maintained for all the needs that you have, beyond the immediate question of saving jobs and saving the place that keeps those jobs. But, even beyond that, you must make sure that everybody has an equal opportunity and a better opportunity to move upward so that our employment can be improved.

"I say that today you’ve shown strength, that if you unify, you can close this base, if you want to, your way, and they will have to come to some decision as to what they are going to do about people they want to lay off and do not care about.

"We have to realize that from Del Mar on down, from John Reading (Mayor of Oakland) down to the Port Commission and the businessmen that are going to make millions, they could care less about what happens to the employees on this base.

"But actually, we outnumber them. And when we come together we show that we outnumber them. So I think that we cannot only ‘Save Our Base’ but ‘Save Our Jobs’ as well. Thank you.”

"IT’S UP TO YOU, TO THE COLLECTIVE AND UNIFIED STRENGTH YOU HAVE SHOWN HERE...

YOU CAN BRING ABOUT GUARANTEED INCOMES UNTIL SUCH TIMES

AS YOUR JOBS ARE SECURE.”

"THE REVERBERATIONS FROM ‘C.I.A. DIARY’ WILL BE WITH US FOR YEARS TO COME.”

statement? McCon is a liar. The murder squads existed. They were based in Florida. The striped pants image of the State Department gives way to a picture of a bunch of bag men and couriers for a corps of assassins. Holman is still around to be questioned about this group. Things like that for an interesting book.

There are many who thought Trujillo could have graced the century by passing away earlier, but if anyone were to murder him I would have preferred that the job be done without U.S. training, equipping, and financing of a bunch of uncontrollable fanatics who might adopt other targets in their off hours. It makes me think of that mysterious Latin Revue, who controlled James Earl Ray from Hollywood Boulevard to New Orleans to Memphis...

These samples illustrate the value of the book. It really boils down to a very long diary of murder, torture, telephone taps, room burgling, phony newspapers and leaflets used to confuse students and labor, bribery of nearly everyone who would take a bribe including presidents, politicians, labor leaders, military officers, and gay religious groups. There are some interesting examples of a few free-floating females for hire who were assigned to an assortment of targets that included chauffeurs, policemen, and others. You read this book with the growing realization that there is literally nothing in any criminal code that has not been resorted to by the CIA in a vague attempt to combat communism.

This must be supplemented by a word or two about some of the private comments of Agge to correspondents in this country. He says that the bogey of communism is simply a convenient “go” signal for the black-bag operators and assorted Watergate trainees to go into action—and he doesn’t see anything constructive in the results.

In October, 1968, after a massacre of hundreds of students and laborers in Mexico City, Agge concluded “there’s no use trying to change the system. What happened at the Plaza of the Three Cultures is happening all over the world to people trying to change the system. Life is too short and has too many delights that might be missed. At thirty-three I’ve got half a lifetime to enjoy them.” He changed.

Agge went on a five-year odyssey that including trips from Mexico to Canada, Cuba, France, Great Britain and Portugal and a couple of other places that aren’t in the book. All this time was spent in attempts to flesh out his slim diary and find a publisher who would handle it. At the same time, the CIA was using many methods to harass Agge and prevent publication of his book.

TO BE CONTINUED
Final Police Racism Hearing
Charged With Emotion

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

retaliating. Now, still pleading and begging for the support of our City Council, to do something now, not tomorrow, but now!!

The three members of the City Council committee—Councilmen Joshua Rose, Joseph Coto and George J. Vukasin—listened in
tently to the plea of Mr. Brown.

Following Mr. Brown, Mr. Alphonso Galloway, executive director of the Oakland chapter of the NAACP and a leading
member of the Community Coalition on Police Racism, in an official statement of the NAACP thanked the Council committee for joining
the community in the community hearings. He warned that "just
because the hearings are concluded
does not mean racism in the
city police department is concluded."

Police department officials testified that it has been evident from the hearings that the feelings on the issue "are running high in the
community," he stressed that the police department should func-
tion like any other city agency that provides a service to the
community, and not like an autonomous unit, unresponsive to
the will of the community.

Mr. Galloway expressed the desire of his organization to meet
with the committee prior to the investigation of a frame-up by
the Oakland police.

The investigation, conducted by an Oakland police officer, into
the actions of the police department in the arrest of a Black employee of the Oakland Public Schools, was highly critical of the
police department's actions.

The investigation led to the firing of an Oakland police officer
for using excessive force.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

The city, but there is no work he
can do.

In December, the apartment
building on Tiffany St. in the
Morrisonia section of the Bronx
where he lived was condemned.
He did not learn of it until, one
cold night the electricity and heat
were shut off. He and Miss
Mitchell went to stay with
relatives.

Being out of work, they did not have the money to move and store
their five rooms of inexpensive
furniture. During the two days
they spent in the apartment
it was stripped clean. They are now
living in a grim furnished
apartment on East 168th St. To make
things worse, Miss Mitchell has been
hired for a low-week job as
a shoe repairman in a South Bronx
warehouse.

"I spend my time just
hanging out," Mr. Smith said.
"I go to the movies and walk
the streets trying to kill time. I would
soon or later I'm going to get into
trouble. I'll steal something or
hold up somebody."

During the Great Depression
the Works Project Administration
and other federal unemployment
and emergency employment programs were created to reduce the
impact on people. People on the streets
of the South Bronx, and numerous
community workers see no
similar effort to cope with the
problems now.

The city and state say they have no money for emergency
employment programs. Congress
is currently considering a $6
billion job program that would
provide 900,000 summer jobs for
teenagers and extend 300,000
public service jobs. It is not
certain the measure will become
law.

The public-service jobs are not
new ones and would not affect
current unemployment in the
South Bronx; the summer teen-
age jobs, many feel, are designed
simply to keep things cool over
the summer. They would not
solve the problems of places like
the South Bronx.

Along with high unemployment
has come a rise in crime. Although
police officials at the 40th Precinct in the South Bronx
deny there has been an increase,
their own figures indicate other-
wise. The greatest increase has
been in robberies and burglaries.

(Excerpted from an article by
Byrant Rollins in The New York
Times in Review.)

Mr. BOBBIE WATSON argues for a Multi-Cultural Education at packed School Board meeting.
O.A.P.E.C. To Establish Petroleum Industries

(Kuwait) — The Council of Ministers of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), meeting here earlier this month, have agreed to establish an Arab Petroleum Service Company headquartered in Libya.

According to Hsinhua News Service, the Council also decided to establish three Arab maritime academies in Jedda, Saudi Arabia, Doha, Qatar, and Basra, Iraq. A decision was also made to provide aid for an already existing academy in Alexandria, Egypt, and for a training center in Algiers.

The meeting discussed the report of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development on special funds for assisting the Arab Petroleum Importing Countries. It was decided to renew this assistance in 1975 with the same amount as 1974, $80 million.

The Council also asked its General Secretariat to prepare a survey of the technical personnel in the member states. The study will become the basis for a five-year plan to be adopted by the member states, for the purpose of developing the Arab specialists in petroleum production.

OAPEC was established in 1968 and now has ten member states: Kuwait; Bahrain; Saudi Arabia; Libya; Algeria; Egypt; Syria; Qatar; Iraq; and the United Arab Emirates. Hsinhua describes OAPEC as having “played a positive role in consolidating national independence and safeguarding national petroleum resources of the member countries over the past few years.”

O.A.S. To CONSIDER LIFTING CUBAN EMBARGO

(Washington, D.C.) — The 23-nation Organization of American States (OAS) reached agreement last week to “consider lifting its 11-year-old embargo against Cuba.” This action represents a defeat of U.S. efforts to maintain the rapidly crumbling antagonism between Cuba and its South and Latin American neighbors.

FIDEL

Earlier, Premier Fidel Castro told U.S. television viewers that Cuba wished friendship with the American people. “We belong to two different worlds but we are neighbors. One way or another we owe it to ourselves to live in peace,” Premier Castro said. The interview was made during sessions with visiting U.S. Senator George McGovern.

On his return to the U.S., Senator McGovern said he and Premier Castro agreed in discussions on the need to give priority to lifting the trade embargo now maintained by the U.S. against Cuba. In a television interview, Senator McGovern pointed out that Cuba suffered shortages in food and medicines because of the embargo and that in return Cuba might consider matters of interest to the U.S., including compensation for the $1.8 billion worth of U.S. property expropriated after 1959 and the release of nine Americans being held in Cuba.

The still unscheduled OAS meeting is expected to be held in the fall, and is slated for Costa Rica. Nineteen of the OAS member countries already have diplomatic or trade relations with Cuba or both. However, Chile, Paraguay, Bolivia and Brazil are among the OAS member states that have not resumed ties and are reportedly reluctant to do so.

Following the breaking of U.S. diplomatic ties with Cuba in 1961, the OAS, under pressure from the U.S., voted Cuba out of the organization in 1964 and called on all members to sever trade and diplomatic relations. The U.S. trade embargo, more total than those of other countries, forbids any U.S. trade with Cuba, forbids ships that bunker in Cuba from stopping at any U.S. port and bars aid to any country that deals with Cuba.

FAVORABLE RESPONSE

In Havana, South Dakota Senator McGovern also said that Premier Castro appeared to respond favorably to his proposed use baseball and basketball to help break down the U.S.-imposed hostility toward Cuba. “It is quite possible,” Senator McGovern said, “that baseball and basketball teams from the United States would be flying here soon.”

Senator McGovern said he told Premier Castro that he intended to urge in Washington that sports diplomacy be used to increase relations between the two countries in the same way that “ping-pong diplomacy” helped thaw U.S. relations with People’s China. “He was very much interested,” Senator McGovern reported referring to Premier Castro. “I think it is quite possible that some discussions can get under way.”

Meanwhile, the White House reportedly welcomed the remarks by Premier Castro suggesting steps toward improving relations between Cuba and the U.S. But White House sources said that “any dramatic shift” in those relations would have to await a formal lifting of diplomatic and trade curbs against Cuba by the Organization of American States.

Since OAS curbs were a result primarily of pressures from the U.S. in the first place, it is clear that the above position is recognition that OAS member states are taking the initiative in improving relations with Cuba and the U.S. government is being compelled to go along very much against the will of many forces in the government. Failure to do so, however, would seriously endanger important U.S. economic and political ties with Latin and South American countries.
MOHAMED SAID: "WE ARE STRUGGLING FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION IN ERITREA"

Mohamed Said is the Director of Information for the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), the group which is fighting for the freedom of its country from Ethiopian colonial rule. This week in Part 2 of an interview with Africa magazine, Mr. Said presents previously little known aspects of his people's struggle.

PART 2

AFRICA: Recently President Nimeiri of the Sudan offered to mediate between the Ethiopian government and the ELF with a view to finding a peaceful solution. What is the response of your organization to this initiative?

SAID: When President Nimeiri offered to mediate we responded favorably, and we shall soon be sending a delegation to Sudan. We are ready to negotiate with the Ethiopians in order to seek a peaceful solution; we have always been. Since last August we specifically declared that we were against the continuation of war, and we approached the OAU, the UN, and several Arab and African governments, requesting them to mediate between us and Ethiopia. We want peace; but we have our conditions.

AFRICA: What are those conditions?

SELF-DETERMINATION

SAID: Firstly, we cannot accept peace which implies the continuation of Ethiopia’s occupation of our country. Secondly, Ethiopia must accept and recognize the right to self-determination and full independence of the Eritrean people. Thirdly, the ELF will refuse to negotiate with any Eritrean group that is established by Ethiopia or the Governor-General of Eritrea; for this is a means by which the Government of Ethiopia seeks to localize the Eritrean question and avoid the fact that they are a colonized power in our country. And the Ethiopians must accept the ELF and the Popular Liberation Front (PLF) as the sole and legitimate representatives of the Eritrean people. Fourthly, any negotiations between the Ethiopian government and the representatives of the Eritrean revolution must be held in neutral territory under the auspices of the OAU, the UN, and the Arab League. These are our terms, but let me insist that we cannot accept any partial solutions.

Let me also add that so long as Ethiopia excheers our olive branch, it will get from us more bullets and bombs; the weapons which our forces have obtained of late have no less effect and value than the weapons that are in possession of the Ethiopian army.

AFRICA: In today’s circumstances, where clearly Eritrea has been part of the Ethiopian state and has been regarded as such by the international community, it has been suggested that perhaps the basis for a peaceful solution is not secession, but a certain degree of autonomy for Eritrea within the Ethiopian state. Are you willing to consider this?

SAID: We have had bitter experiences with Ethiopia because they did not respect the UN resolution which established a federal system. They unilaterally changed it into a complete annexation and military occupation of our country. This, and the hardship that our people have faced during the last 14 years of war, has eroded any trust that could be placed in the Ethiopian government. Really, there is very little room for compromise; Eritreans are determined to have their full independence.

AFRICA: To press that question further, would you consider a solution to the Eritrean problem along the lines of the agreement that ended the war between the North and South of Sudan?

SAID: The question of the southern and northern parts of Sudan was quite different from that of Eritrea because the former was part of the Sudanese Republic. Eritrea is not part of Ethiopia and we are not Ethiopians. We are an African country colonized by another. If our brothers elsewhere in Africa fought for independence from colonialism, why should Eritrea continue on page 25?
"UNHOLY ALLIANCE WITH WEST BEHIND KAUNDA'S ARREST OF Z.A.N.U. MILITANTS"

Written by Tapson A. Mauvere, chief representative in the United States, Canada and the Caribbean for the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), the following statement provides a well detailed and documented analysis of the assassination of ZANU chairman Herbert Chitepo and the subsequent arrest of 1,500 ZANU militants by the government of Zambia. Behind this repression, Mr. Mauvere exposes, are the interlocking political and economic motives of Zambia. These arrests also focus light on the interest of Britain, the United States, the South African White minority government of Premiers Vorster and the Rhodesian White settler government of Ian Smith in a Southern African "detente."

In the past two months top political and military leaders of ZANU, the major liberation force in Zimbabwe (called Rhodesia by the White settler government) have been either murdered or imprisoned.

Recognizing the inevitability of Black majority rule in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), these three governments determined to maneuver Black Zimbabwean leaders into power who would not threaten Western investments in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) nor harbor Azanian (African name for South Africa) guerillas fighting to overthrow the South African government of apartheid.

Agreements were made among Prime Minister Vorster, Britain, and the United States for the South African government to pressure Ian Smith to abandon Rhodesia's "hard line" and accept Black majority rule and agree to "peace talks." In conjunction the decision was made for South Africa to pressure the Black government of Zambia to curtail their support of ZANU. The governments of Britain, the United States, South Africa, and Zambia, in their agreements to suppress ZANU, have furthered their own economic and political self-interests.

BRITISH INVESTMENT

Over 60 per cent of the capital investment in Rhodesia is British. Their largest interest is in mining as symbolized by the London and Rhodesian Land and Mining Corporation (LONRHO) which has extensive holdings all over Africa and is based in London. The other British interests are landholding, especially huge beef ranches and then manufacturing. Most of the settlers in Rhodesia are first or second generation English with close connections to Britain. And British corporations have investments worth $6 billion in neighboring South Africa.

Prime Minister Vorster of South Africa, fearing the fall of the Rhodesian government to ZANU which would ensure a revolutionary Black nation on South Africa's northeastern border, would prefer to sacrifice Rhodesia gradually. South Africa, in pressuring for "peace talks," hopes a Black Zimbabwean government can be negotiated into power which would agree to Black majority rule in five or ten years time—the gradualist approach.

The United States, with capital investments in South Africa exceeding $1 billion, and large mining interests in Rhodesia represented by such corporations as American Metal Climax and Union Carbide, have great interest.

At the signing of the Zimbabwe Declaration of Unity, Zambian President KAUNDA (standing left) and Zimbabwean military leaders (left to right, seated) SITHOLE, MUZOREWA, NKOMO and CHIKEREMA.

Zambia, the White racist regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa, and the governments of Britain and the United States.

The arrest by the Zambian government of 1,400 members of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), allegedly to investigate the murder of chairman Herbert Chitepo, raises many questions about the motives of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. The political repression has forced the politics of the ZANU government to reassess its relationship with its international allies. The United States and Britain have turned their attention to other African liberation movements, leaving ZANU with little support from abroad.

On March 4, the ZANU President Sithole was re-arrested after being released to attend "peace talks." On March 18, ZANU Chairman Herbert Chitepo was assassinated in his car in Lusaka, Zambia. And on March 23, after a state funeral was held for Chitepo in Zambia, 52 ZANU leaders gathered for the occasion were arrested by Zambian authorities and ZANU offices and camps in Zambia were raided and closed. Zambia, on the northern border of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), was under these events, the host country and headquarters for ZANU.

ZANU controls close to 50,000 square miles in northeastern Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and has struck within 30 miles of the capital city, Salisbury. The military victories of ZANU, combined with the liberation of nearby Mozambique and Angola, has brought the majority rule of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) by the 96 per cent Black population close to achievement.

Immediately after the defeat of the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique, the governments of Britain and the United States consolidated their efforts to defend the Republic of South Africa.
Solidarity With Puerto Rico Hailed

Continued from page 2

people and for the existence, as such, of the Puerto Rican national-

ity.

In this battle, Puerto Rico needs the support and solidarity of all.

The attempts of the Yankee government to mask, conceal and silence the ominous condition imposed on Puerto Rico have ended in resounding failure.

The 1972 Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, which recognized the inalienable right of this Caribbean people to independence and self-determination, was for the imperialists a political and moral setback of enormous proportions.

This fact showed the new balance of forces in the world, the growing awareness and concern of a majority of governments for the tragedy of Puerto Rico and the world condemnation for the regime that has kept the island in chains since 1898.

But this solidarity and clamor for justice are not a gift to a people who await their destiny with arms folded.

They are a tribute of admiration for the heroic struggle of a people who, in the face of the most intense drive for their cultural and national destruction, have known how to maintain their unyielding determination for their country's independence.

They are a recognition of the more-than-century-old independence efforts which have given personalities as illustrious as Betances, Hostos and Albizu Campos; which have given thousands of anonymous heroes and martyrs; which have given the patriots who are the political prisoners with more years of confinement in the continent; and which have brought about in our days a profound and militant independence movement.

They express the concern over Puerto Rico's condition as en-

clave of imperialist military ag-

gression in the island; and the

repudiation for the repressive methods that colonial authorities employ against the progressive forces, for the plunder and destruction of the country's environment, for cultural aggression and for preventive genocide against the population — namely, the program of massive sterilization of women.

Under the new conditions prevailing in the world, favorable to the cause of socialism, of independence, of place and of the progress of the peoples; and unfavorable to imperialism and its system of oppression and aggression, the sister people of Puerto Rico can and should attain their definitive and full sovereignty.

The big victories of the patri-

otic forces in South Vietnam and in Cambodia — greeted by the preparatory meeting as their own — encourage the Puerto Rican people to continue their hard and long struggle.

Together with Puerto Rico stands the socialist countries, the whole international revolutionary and progressive movement, the sister people of Latin America, and the broad movement of the Third World.

Support

For Cuba, for special and deeply rooted historical reasons, support for the cause of the freedom of Puerto Rico constitutes a revolutionary duty we can never relinquish.

The selection of Cuba as host country for the International Conference with the Independence of Puerto Rico, an enormous revolutionary honor, means for our people and for our Party a new stimulus to continue giving the cause of Puerto Rico our maximum support and solidarity.

This is the generous and internationalist legacy of Cepedes, Marti, Maceo, Pablo de la Torriente Brau and Ernesto Che Guevara.

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WORLD

SCOPE

CHILE

A group of 57 academic figures in the U.S. recently voiced their concerns in a message to the Organization of American States' Human Rights Commission about the "violations of the most elementary human rights in Chile." The group also urged the Commission to impress upon the Chilean government "the importance of their respect for the rights of all individual citizens." The OAS General Assembly is scheduled to consider soon a report from its Human Rights Commission on the "abuses of human and civil rights," since the 1973 military coup.

Signers of the message included: Jerome Wiener, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Marvin Bernstein, president of Brandeis University; Linus Pauling, Nobel prize winner in Chemistry; and Derek Box, president of Harvard University.

COLOMBIA

A committee consisting of Colombian minister of finance Rodrigo Botero Montoya and five other government officials and heads of financial institutions has been set up to hold negotiations with foreign banks in accordance with a decree adopted by the Andean Pact Organization. The decree states that 51 per cent of all foreign banks and institutions operating in Colombia must be sold to Colombians. This new decree is called by the Colombian government "Colombianization."

Italy

Millions of people have been demonstrating throughout Italy, calling for an end to the brutalizing and assassinations of progressive individuals and groups by the Italian Social Movement (MSI), vigilante groups and the police. These groups were responsible for four deaths in a 48-hour period. A four-hour general strike by millions of workers demanded curbs on the MSI. The workers were originally protesting against the government's economic policy, which threatens future massive lay-offs.

Support for the outlawing of these new fascist groups is growing quickly with more and larger demonstrations. Along with outlawing them, demands have also been made to stop government aid to the MSI.

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OUR SEARCH FOR FREEDOM

California prison authorities consider Brother Johnny Larry Spain, a beloved member of the Black Panther Party, as a "dangerous" man. As a result, for the past five years, Johnny has been almost constantly confined in a barren 6' x 8' cell, sleeping on a concrete slab which juts out from the wall, in the most isolated

If We Must Die

If we must die let it not be like hogs, hunted and penned in an inglorious spot, while around us bark the mad and hungry dogs making their moan at our accursed lot.

If we must die then let us nobly die, so that our precious blood may not be shed in vain. Then even the monsters we defy shall be constrained to honor us though dead.

We kinsmen must meet the common foe, though far outnumbered, let us show us brave, and for their thousand blows, deal one death blow.

What though before us lies the open grave, like men we'll face the murderous pack, pressed to the wall, dying, but fighting back. —Claude McKay

(Clause Mc Kay, a Black poet and writer, was born in Jamaica in 1890. A major figure in the Harlem Renaissance, McKay died on May 22, 1948.)

Insights & Poems certainly gives us that, but what is unique in these reasons is the depth of the search — the penetrating probe for truth. The avenues employed by Huey and Ericka to find truth are wide and numerous. The hands of the reason in Insights & Poems, which seek truth, begin in Huey's dedication:

"To my father who has given me strength and made me unafraid of death and therefore unafraid of life."

We can search, and unafraid we can answer Ericka's question: yes, we do hear the winds of change.

It seems somewhat inappropriate and demeaning to merely call Insights & Poems a book, for when we think of books we tend to think in terms of a work that is in print and bound. We read it, we put it away. But this is not comfortably — because, as Richard Baker-Roshi says in his introduction: the contents in Insights & Poems are us. Shelves are for many things, most often for the used, if not to say the rejected — but hardly do shelves represent a place for people. Huey and Ericka let us know this and in no uncertain terms. Insights & Poems disallows us to place ourselves or be placed upon any shelves.

That is one of the messages, one of the great accomplishments, given to us in Insights & Poems. History came awfully close to losing us, but Huey and Ericka insist upon the truth which finds and identifies our existence. The logic, in Huey's words:

"If a thing is lost it cannot be called found and if a thing is found it cannot be called lost."

We, in this in-between, must find ourselves today in order to know who we are tomorrow. Finding ourselves, then, seems to be the simple task. But finding ourselves is not so simple for those of us who are almost lost — and who realize, like Ericka:

"It seems that from birth I was meant to deal with hard things like obtaining freedom."

The observation is a painful one, particularly for those who refuse to be lost — who realize: "that change never comes overnight.

Insights & Poems doesn't wear away the observation or the pain — it takes full account of CONTINUED ON PAGE 24
Martin Luther King Assassination A

Conspiracy

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

like a model of judicial rectitude" by comparison.

Day one's key witness was
Memphis attorney Russel X.
Thompson. As local counsel
with Ray's first attorney, Hanes,
Thompson and an investigator
had begun a serious study of
the evidence. They surveyed and
photographed the scene of the
murder, interviewed witnesses
and amassed a file. When
Foreman replaced Hanes as
Ray's attorney, Foreman was
notified of Thompson's file, but
made no attempt to secure it.

Even more startling was
Thompson's testimony concern-
ing Tony Benavides, "a man
who... came to my office... and...
claimed that he knew how the
King assassination occurred; not
the way it was reported in the
press. We had a lengthy
discussion."

MURDER SCENE

Veteran Memphis reporter
Wayne Chastain, has been re-
searching the King case for six
years. He spent the last two days
of King's life covering his
speeches in Memphis, and was
on the murder scene, interview-
ing witnesses, within ten minutes
of the shooting. Chastain's main
task had been to identify Benavi-
des, a man of many tongues and
disguises.

In a book on the King as-
sassination, Chastain described in
detail the Thompson-Benavides
meeting. It took place in Thomp-
son's law office on April 10, 1968,
six days after the shooting:

"I believe my roommate killed
King," Thompson quoted Benavi-
des as saying. "It will be my lousy
luck that the police will arrest me
and charge me with King's
murder. They picked me up last
Friday."

In a conversation that lasted
55 minutes, Benavides puffed Cu-
ban cigarettes, boasted of being
"a professional gunman," and
performed hidden gun tricks:

"The man (Benavides) was six
feet tall and muscular. He had
dark eyes and swarthy features.
He took his hat off for a few
seconds and Thompson was
surprised to see that his visitor
was bald."

In Chastain's November, 1968,
Look articles, "Ray and the
Conspiracy to Kill King," Ray
described his contact man, Raoul,
as a blond Latin.

The well-travelled Thompson
detected "linguistic inconsistencies" as Benavides' accent kept
slipping from refined Spanish to a
Tex-Mex slang dialect to flawless
English.

"He said that the shot that
killed King did not come from
the window of the rooming house
but from a clamp of bushes on a wall
across the street from the motel.
Benavides said, 'I can tell you for
sure. I looked out that bathroom
window... you could not have
squeezed off a bullet and hit King
from that spot. There were the
trees (in the way) for one thing.
The angle of elevation is a
nonsense.'"

Benavides left Thompson
dazed and confused. Thompson
notified the FBI.

UPWARD TRAJECTORY

At the instant he was shot,
Martin Luther King was leaping
over a second-floor motel balcony
talking to his chauffeur, Solomon
Jones. Jones described in Chas-
tain's book how Dr. King seemed
to be lifted off the balcony by the
bullet. This upward trajectory
implies a lower assassin's perch
more consistent with Benavides'
story than with the state's version
of Ray shooting from a second-
floor rooming house window.

"I heard the shot and turned
around and saw a man with a
white sheet on his face in some
bushes over there," said Jones.
When the gunman "hunkered
down again" as if he were going
to fire another shot, Jones took
cover.

Ballistics expert Herbert
MacDonell took the stand to state
that there was "no way" the rifle
said to have killed King could have
been fired from the rooming-
house bathroom window, as the
state claimed. After examining
a dented window sill on which the
state claims Ray rested his rifle,
MacDonell testified that "to get
the proper angle, the rifle would
have stuck six inches into the
wall."

Ray's attorney Fensterwald
remarked: "It's inconceivable to
me that no one from the defense
would have examined the room to
see if a shot was possible from that
window... There's no proof
that the bullet was fired from that
window and there's a lot of
evidence to show that it was from
somewhere else."

Dr. J.T. Francisco, the doctor
who was originally assigned by
the court to determine the
circumstances and cause of
death, admitted at this week's
hearing: "From my findings, I
could not exclude other sites
than the bathroom window as
the source of the bullet."

Expert witness MacDonell also
contested the FBI ballistics report
that stated that: "Due to mutilation,
no conclusion could be drawn that
the submitted bullet (from King's
body) came from the submitted
rifle (bought by Ray)." Mac-
Donell claimed that an identifica-
tion could have been possible if
the rifle had been fired to
examine the slugs.

TO BE CONTINUED

Guinier: "Black Studies"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

the world's leading universities
the University of Berlin and
Harvard..."

"Not until 1907, when German
immigrant Franz Boas spoke at
Atlanta University, did Du Bois
even become aware of the history
of the kingdom of the Sudan. By
his own testimony, he was taught
at Harvard that his people had no
history, which is precisely the
thesis that Hart and Shaler, two
of Du Bois' mentors there,
advocated in their works. Du Bois'
encounter with Boas, however,
was fateful, for in 1915 Du Bois
published the first study of Africa
by an American in this century
that contained knowledge and
free of racism, his pioneering "The
Negro."

"The Report of the Faculty
Committee on African and Afro-
American Studies contends that:
"...in the years 1910 to 1915
Harvard pioneered African studies
in the United States; furthermore
the university has remained a
very active participant since
that time."

"And before that time, it bears
repeating, in the days of slavery
and in the aftermath of reconstruc-
tion. As regards the ridicu-
ulous contention that Harvard
pioneered in African Studies in
the U.S., it must be said that
Harvard did indeed pioneer in
racist scholarship on Africa. If
any university truly pioneered in
African studies in this country it
was Howard University, which
was offering courses in African
history more than thirty years
before Harvard began, in the
1960s, to teach African history.

"Unlike courses on Africa
available in Harvard's Govern-
ment Department, African poli-
tics and history are offered in
the Afro-American Studies Depart-
ment by scholars who invariably
know the languages of the people
being studied. It would be
unthinkable for the East Asia
Programs at Harvard to have full
professors teaching, say, Chinese
history without a grasp of the
language spoken by the people of
that country. It would be an insult
to Japan. Yet, Harvard's Govern-
ment Department permits
Martin Kison to pose as an
Africanist when the man, forever
screaming about "standards" and
"knowledge," does not know a
single African language. Such a
policy is an insult to Africa. Some
pioneering for the seventies?"

TO BE CONTINUED
MARTIAL ARTS

The Total Experience

Due to the improper methods of bringing martial arts concepts and practices into their contemporary conditions and applications, many of the methods are lost in ritual and guesswork. Many instructors and students are not in touch with anyone outside of their style. They seem to forget that the point of origin, all styles were one. So too, the extension of the human experience and our social roles should be based on a common idea even though the paths may be slightly different. Once something becomes "separate" and exclusive, it loses its ability to merge with things around it.

If we view some of the simpler yet prominent facets of the technical aspects of martial arts and their day to day values, perhaps the individual can develop a broader scope on human experience. For once, something as simple as breathing becomes a matter of proper understanding on the technical level in training and therefore in controlling or limiting emotional and physical performances. Uncontrolled breathing commutes one to an incomplete life potential. Years alone don't measure the quality of a life. It's the content of the life which measures the years. It's what takes place; the amount of information or experiential data you have coming into your body; and of course, what you do with it. Martial arts is one way to sensitize your body to experience the world around you; so that your awareness of life and of yourself are in terms of years. A person may live to be hundred and five (105) or more; but what if that life is spent with disabilities? The reason for good health is to be able to utilize your body to its fullest capacity to make positive contributions; life develops to contribute to others' experience. Martial arts may develop the defensive/attack reflex, but at the same time, it must also develop healthy mental attitudes towards life and living. Training develops all the senses and enables the individual to take in more of the realities of his/her experiences.

CHINESE GOAL: MAJOR OLYMPIC POWER BY 1980

Track And Field, Swimming, Gymnastics Emphasized

(Hong Kong) — The People's Republic of China aims to put millions of youngsters onto the athletic fields and into swimming pools to find enough potential champions to become a major Olympic power in the near future.

This was the clear message in the regulation issued last week by Peking's Physical Culture and Sports Commission as part of a five-year plan aimed at the 1980 Olympics, the French Press Agency reports.

Track and field, swimming and gymnastics were the three major events included in an age-group training program unveiled by the commission which set different standards for tens of millions of Chinese children and youth.

The directives were issued as the International Olympic Committee (IOC) prepares to debate People's China's membership at Lausanne next week and possible participation in the 1976 Montreal Games.

People's China has applied to rejoin the IOC, which it left in August of 1958, and demands the expulsion of Taiwan from the world body as a precondition for entry.

The move to develop sports potential also comes as the Chinese train for their clash with a visiting American track and field team in three unprecedented athletic meetings in China: Canton (May 18-19), Shanghai (May 22-23) and Peking (May 27-28).

New China News Agency said that the program, ratified by the government, is being promoted throughout the country, particularly in schools and army units.

Observers considering the Peking directive say that the nation's top athletes are passing their peak and it is necessary to train a new generation of athletes.

One of the older team members is bespectacled Ni Chin-chin, 34, who was beaten by Iran's Teymour Ghiassi, 26, in the high jump in the seventh Asian Games in Teheran last September.

Significantly, it was the younger members who gave China 12 gold medals in two Asian Games events — diving and gymnastics.

Making their international debut at the Teheran Games, a teenage Chinese woman and two 16-year-old teenage men won all four golds in diving.

In gymnastics, People's China clinched six of the 35 medals, including both the men's and women's team honors. The oldest Chinese woman in the team was 18 and the youngest 14.

National woman all-around champion Chian Shao-li is China's answer to the Soviet Union's Olga Korbut, taking three gold medals for the asymmetrical bars, beams and floor exercises in a near perfect display of gymnastics.

As a young leader, Chairman Mao Tse-tung believed that one of the main assets for a revolutionary was a healthy body and encouraged his colleagues to take grueling hikes in all weather. He has always greatly enjoyed swimming.
The San Quentin 6 Must Be Set Free

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

reserved exclusively for epilepsy (Dilantin and Mysoline) inappropriate to Spain who had to seek an outside opinion to rebut the prison vice that it should take them.

Medical neglect of Tate is revealed by the prison’s failure to test him for Sickle Cell Anemia, a disease fatal to some Blacks, though strong family history and clubbed fingers suggest he possesses the trait. Neither did he ever get a tuberculin skin test in his fourteen years of confinement and the test administered by outside doctors was strongly positive, indicating contact with tuberculosis bacilli if he does not, actually have active TB. Pinell and others had strongly positive reactions yet the prison never tested this especially high risk population to detect and begin prophylactic measures to protect against tuberculosis.

HURT INSIDE

Pinell’s severe fungus infections of his feet which have left him with great difficulty in walking, is a hanging by a thread, do not concern the prison physicians because they recognize it is the conditions of confinement, lack of fresh air, clean underwear, and socks, which make it impossible to overcome it and these conditions are under custody’s control, not theirs. Similarly, prison doctors recognize the need for sunshine and exercise but never “prescribe” it, knowing that the security of the institution is a higher priority than the health of the prisoners.

Instead of investigating Pinell’s constant complaints of asthma and breathing problems, the prison doctors deny they exist. What they do not appreciate is that the “asthma” might reflect lung tissue damage traceable to repeated exposures to tear gas in destructive concentration.

Full exploration of Drugge’s medical condition remains difficult since he is reluctant to describe his problems so as to avoid exposing weaknesses which might be used by hostile guards to their advantage. So he concealed his frequent muscle pains, his stomach cramps and his headaches; all stress-related symptoms. His fungus infections, worst among the six plaintiffs, reflect the infrequent showers and lack of sun and fresh socks.

Hypertension, a disease which cannot be caused by brain damage, is dismissed by prison doctors as “situational” and therefore temporary. The prison physicians consistently evaded diagnosing Johnson’s high blood pressure for six years. Inspection of his fundi or eye grounds reveal that the disease is in advanced stages. Perhaps not caused by the Adjustment Center stress, high blood pressure is aggravated by the pressure Johnson is subjected to in the Adjustment Center. Also Johnson, suffering tension, was put on drug therapy without even testing his blood pressure. The drugs they prescribed are contra-indicated for persons with high blood pressure.

Denying that his three high blood pressure readings and the arterial narrowing and segmental spasms in his eye grounds indicate Pinell definitely has high blood pressure, they still refuse to prescribe a low salt diet, without pork, recommended for victims of hypertension. Johnson, like Tate, felt himself a human guinea pig when Stalazine, Thorazine, Melaril, Tofranil, Haldol, Artane, Chloral Hydrate, Valium and Librium, all potent psychoactive drugs were tried on him in succession when he complained of feeling anxiety in the Adjustment Center. Medical records reveal no entries of a diagnosis of psychosis ever having been made. Such drugs would only be appropriate in the treatment of a psychotic.

Folic acid deficiency, traceable to the absence of green leafy vegetables, is through its seriousness, leading to anemia and central nervous system degeneration, has not been grasped by a prison administration which continues to print the menu sheet and protest that the food in the Adjustment Center is as fine as the Waldorf Astoria’s.

Talanquez’ deviated nasal septum, responsible for his chronic sinus problems, predated his entry into the Adjustment Center. Correctly diagnosed as early as 1972, recommended corrective surgery was denied because he was in the Adjustment Center. Custody rejected a second recommendation for surgery the following year with the explanation that it could be reconsidered upon release from the Adjustment Center. Only when the conflict between the medically appropriate procedure and prison practice was exposed by this action did the prison retain a nose specialist to offer the examination to Talanquez during the evidentiary hearings recently concluded. After their close he underwent successful surgery.

TO BE CONTINUED

People’s Assembly

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

The Guinean-Bissau people, he pointed out, are faced with the task of struggle to eliminate colonial vestiges and oppose schemes of sabotage by enemies both at home and abroad. He stressed the need to educate the youth, saying, that “It is necessary to lead the youth onto the road to love our heroic people and dignity.”

President Cabral analyzed in detail the situation after independence of the country. He put emphasis on the development of the “national economy and culture, particularly in the field of agriculture, which is the base of the economy. For this aim,” he said, “the people should be told to return to the rural areas to give a hand to the peasants in building new villages.” No taxes would be levied from people living in the liberated areas in the coming three years, he suggested.

Referring to foreign policy, Cabral said, “The characteristic of foreign policy has always been total independence both in thought and action, mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. “Our struggle forms part of the struggle of the oppressed and dominated peoples in the world. We hold that their victories are also ours.”

He expressed firm support for the people in southern Africa in their fight against racism and for the Palestinian people in their struggle against Zionism. He also warmly congratulated the Cambodian and Vietnamese people on their great victories.

The meeting came to a close on April 30 after passing a series of resolutions and decrees.

Our Search For Freedom

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23

them — and from that very consideration flows the beauty and strength of the commitment to struggle “still all are free.”

STILL MISSING

In a society filled with so many things we often feel that so much is still missing. Many, even in the presence of others, find that we are lonely due to personal inhibitions; that society says all is well, but we hurt inside nonetheless.

As one reads Insights & Poems one feels a tremendous sense of being pulled out of the muck of personal inhibitions and societal misery. The reader is given a scientific tool to reach others with, and having reached another human being one realizes — slowly at first — that this powerful tool of science is within us all, as it is transformed and at once becomes a tender experience, a passionate love affair wherein the intercourse of realization and existence people gain become pregnant with reason and life. A beautiful child is born: Understanding.

The winds of change, as illustrated in Insights & Poems are our own efforts, our understanding of those efforts and of ourselves.

LAMPOST BOWLING TEAM TOPS LEAGUE

(Oakland, Calif.) — SMILING FACES, the entry sponsored by the LampPost Bar and Restaurant, recently captured top honors in the Winter Bowling League. (Left to right): SHIRLEY WAYNE, JAMES (Pee Wee) ALBREY, GERRI SMITH and EARL TAYLOR, proudly display their trophies. Right on, SMILING FACES!
Letters to the Editor

Revolutionary Greetings,

Commander Dave Lind has been most helpful to furnish me with a few copies of THE BLACK PANTHER NEWS. Allow me, in the person of Abdullah Salah Rama, slave name Chiko, to express the sentiments of my comrades in prison and all the others, who have answered your call. We are the Black Consciousness Movement, a group formed for the purpose of fighting against the White minority regime in South Africa and ZANU. We are inspired by the spirit of self-determination and the struggle for freedom. We are united in our determination to overthrow the oppressive system and establish a just and equitable society for all.

Yours sincerely,

Abdullah Salah Rama
Tulsa, Okla.

Black Panther Editor, Staff, etc.

Please find my enclosed contribution to my own, and my White brothers and sisters liberation struggle. I am more than pleased to contribute to this important work. I may even say, I am satisfied. It is not the quality of your paper, your thoughts, and your efforts.

I especially like your April 5, 1975 article, "The Question of Death," April 14, "March Set for Joan Little," and even the review of "Freedom," which I enjoyed. You have stirred the reader's thoughts for a moment. I realize that I am not so prepared to understand your paper because you are Black and I am White. Although your paper is Black and White, I am not as prepared to understand it. I have been told, perhaps in his letter to the editor, you have been brought off. On the other hand, it may be that I was brought off. But you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are reaching minds, and people, Black and White.

Yours sincerely,

A member of the Young Black Movement of the 1970s, San Francisco, Calif.

Editor:

It is all very well to say that what is really happening in prisons around America. It is to another action that is going on in other jails, being treated as non-existent. The school has taken its stand to do nothing. It has also radically failed in its primary obligation of honestly defining the aims and standards of the people, to which it even is their existence. The true conception is education has been distorted and to the light comes the truth: a corporation for producing and marketing robots in their means of production.

Roger Morris has set in the urban planning of the prisoners, training and sending out task-oriented technicians to carry forth the program of ignorant racism, and the upholding of their imperialist policy. If a man was getting himself together then their wouldn't be so much racial conflicts coming from the prisons. Indeed, all acts of violence past and present clearly shows something besides convict dress. What is the role? Who started this? Is it really the prisoners, or does it resolve deeper? These questions have arisen, and are left unresolved. The pigs put a uniform on with traditional customs intended to their minds, and the result is a thing a whole.

If a prisoner returns to society he's so submissive and brainwashed that he will carry out the knowledge that's been perpetuated in his mind. If he does return to prison it's because he stood outside the boundary of his role. Prison makes him of weak minded inmates: weaker and sicker where social illness is a constant factor. What is the basis of such class piggishness? The pigs are not only, but the society is. The pigs stand for oppression and practice on society as on their slave yard.

Instead of the whip he uses the gas gun, gun or psychology ethic. When some human beings start coming around the prisoners, maybe then the madness will cease. But the pig's role must be exposed and human beings must be aware. Stop these prisons, for its nothing but a way to keep some of these prisoners, longer and bring those into the system.

Thank you.

Johnny H. Satter
Tracy, Calif.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN

Pretoria almost on a daily basis while his foreign minister, Vernon Mwaanga, frequently London and Washington, D.C., to consult with the Wilson government and the Ford administration.

At the same time Kaunda was busy convincing some African heads of state that Smith's Rhodesian government was now ready to grant majority rule and therefore there was no need to continue to support armed struggle but to get the people of Zimbabwe ready for a constitutional conference.

The result was the united front that was imposed on the people of Zimbabwe at last December's "peace and unity" talks and Kaunda's attempts to pick who the leader of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) would be — pushing to the forefront leaders who could be moderate and more acceptable to the White settlers, Britain, and the United States.

The strongest opponent of this arrangement is ZANU chairman Herbert Chitepo. The night before his death, when Kaunda had called Bishop Muzorewa to come to Lusaka to take control of ZANLA, the ZANU army, Chitepo was firm and resolute in his refusal to hand over control of ZANLA, and Kaunda had to take a "moderate" take control of the ZANLA forces in order to enforce a ceasefire.

The next morning, Chitepo was brutally murdered.

It has been charged by the Zimbabwe government that the murder of Chitepo was carried out by members of ZANU. The Zimbabwe government who had their interest in Chitepo's death is not impartial in making this charge. For example, the investigating committee of this political assassination to be fair, an impartial commission should address themselves to the economic and political interests of the governments of Rhodesia, South Africa, Britain, the United States, and Zambia in the suppression of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

trivia are deprived of a similar right? We will not consider any federal or regional solution; our claim is for self-determination and independence. Eritreans must have the right to decide their own future; and if, afterwards, they decide to be Ethiopians, then we accept that. But this cannot be decided for them, nor can it be imposed by military aggression.

TO BE CONTINUED

CONTINUED TO LAST COLUMN
IN SAN FRANCISCO
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