FRELIMO Chief On Independence

"WE WANT PEOPLE'S POWER IN MOZAMBIQUE"

After more than a decade of armed struggle, on June 25, Mozambique, seven times the size of its former colonizer, Portugal, with an estimated population of 8,900,000 souls, becomes independent. Separated from most of Africa by colonialism, the Republic of Mozambique will now take its rightful place among the independent nations of Africa.

The Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) indisputably led the armed struggle for the freedom of Mozambique from its formation on June 25, 1962. On June 25, 1975, FRELIMO formerly takes over the reigns of government with the wholehearted and total support of the Mozambique masses.

In celebration of this historic occasion THE BLACK PANTHER makes available to its readers the following interview with Samora Moises Machel, president of FRELIMO, who will become president of independent Mozambique on June 25, 1975. This interview appears in the June issue of the magazine Africa, published in London:

AFRICA: Since the formation of FRELIMO in 1962, it has been a liberation front. What changes do you believe will be necessary after independence to change FRELIMO from a front into a party?

MACHEL: FRELIMO has won great prestige because it is an organization with clear structures and a clear and well defined line. It is an organization which has its work in the midst of the masses; it derives its consciousness from the masses. It is a front, to the
Editorial

VIVA FRELIMO

In a rare departure from our general practice, this issue of THE BLACK PANTHER has an intercommunal cover story celebrating the independence of Mozambique on June 25. We do so out of our conviction that the victory achieved by the people of Mozambique, under the leadership of its vanguard, the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), is of particular historic importance to the still struggling peoples of southern Africa and those of us of African descent in this country and throughout the world.

Founded on June 25, 1962, FRELIMO was forged out of a united front of three main parties and other small political groupings of different tendencies which rapidly emerged on the Mozambican political scene in the sixties. Despite continuing efforts by the Portuguese colonialists, the U.S. government and European imperialist interests to undermine and destroy the unity forged by FRELIMO, that unity held fast around the primary objective of ridding Mozambique of Portuguese colonialism.

Early in its struggle FRELIMO adopted the consistent practice of going to the people, listening to the people and learning from the people. By so doing the great debate over armed struggle versus negotiation that engaged the attention of liberation movements in the world was barely touched Mozambique.

The people of Mozambique knew that armed struggle was necessary to crush centuries-old Portuguese colonialism as well as modern day neocolonialism. They were eager to engage in the armed struggle. FRELIMO translated the people's will and determination into organized, disciplined action.

It was only thus that FRELIMO was able throughout its struggle to expose and defeat counterrevolutionary elements and threats that emerged from time to time, to avoid destructive internal divisions and to forge ahead to victory.

Only those who go to the people, listen to the people, learn from the people and translate the people's will into action have the right to call themselves the vanguard of the people's struggle for liberation anywhere on this earth.

LONG LIVE THE VICTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF MOZAMBIQUE!

An Appeal To Our Readers

Thanks,

Rev. And Sister Knight

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

The crossword puzzle which appeared in your May 12, 1975, edition of THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper is just great. What a delightful way to stimulate and educate our people in black awareness. Congratulations to the Rileys of Richmond, Virginia, who created it. I love the inner black beauty which they displayed.

Time and space will not permit me to commend you for this highly informative and responsive newspaper. I appreciate every article and often desire to respond to certain ones: Such as that brave, young woman from Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, Miss Wrights, whose letter appeared in the May 12 paper.

My own experience with trying to help a Black Brother in a Florida prison tells me that she is facing quite a task. Right on, sister! Your cause is worthy. Don't be afraid, and don't feel alone — you're not. If you get knocked down, pray, then get back up and keep on struggling. As the Pointer Sisters said, "We've gotta help this man (our men) be a better man." I do hope that Sister Gloria realizes that censorship exists and that many inmates are not permitted to receive THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper. There are many constructive things which I hope she knows.

Enclosed is a money order for $15.00. Please send me a copy of Seize the Time and Chairman Mao's 4 Minute Exercise, and accept the remaining as a contribution to be used where needed most. And keep up the good work.

Yours in the struggle,

Sister D. Knight

Tallahassee, Florida

P.S. This is a crossword puzzle (see page 22) which we are offering to be printed in THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper. We hope that your readers will enjoy it as much as we enjoyed creating it.

Needless to say, the puzzle is a reflection of our love and pride in and for our Black leaders. Naturally, time nor space would permit us to include all of the worthy brothers and sisters who are actively involved in our struggle for justice, and survival, so we wish to add that we do appreciate them all.

Rev. & Sis. D. Knight

COMMENT

Recession Killing

Black Teenagers' Hopes And Dreams

On assignment from The New York Times, Sister Charlayne Hunter interviewed scores of Black and Puerto Rican teenagers on the streets of New York to find out how this country's worsening economic crisis was affecting their lives. The story which developed is not an optimistic tale of young people finding their way into the mainstream of American society — rather, in vivid details, what we find is the frustration, the desperation and, ultimately, the rage of those for whom the pathway to opportunity and employment is an endless maze, leading nowhere.

Conclusion

Despite the frequent cynicism of young people toward college as a "social control," a way to keep people out of the job market, the attitude of Eleanor Peterson, who had to drop out of school four years ago because she was pregnant, is typical.

"I've been running back and forth to my mother's house and that's a rut. I've been running back and forth to welfare and that's a bigger rut. I'm just running around and running around.

"Now, I'm planning to go into the Army because I know that's income every month. And then after they pay me money, I can come out and the Army can take care of me for a while after I get out. They can help me go to college."

Many of the young people interviewed except for the feeling that they were coming to the end of their patience as their options narrowed.

There is a widely held belief that young people are going to start "acting out," as the sociologist and psychiatrist describe as antisocial behavior. One young woman in the Bronx phrased it differently — "I'm ready to get down.

For in spite of all of the hardships that they know and see, they nevertheless see around them success stories and role

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

THE BLACK PANTHER

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Jury Selected In
San Quentin 6 Trial
(Marin, Calif.) — After sifting through close to 1,000 prospective candidates for more than two months — possibly the longest selection process in California history — a jury of 11 Whites and one Black was sworn in last week for the frame-up trial of the San Quentin 6 at the Marin County courthouse here.

On March 31, questioning of prospective jurors began. Since that time, trial Judge Henry Broderick has consistently denied motions from defense attorneys for the six Black and Brown prison activists to question the prospective jurors on their possible racial and biased attitudes towards Third World people in general and Black and Spanish-speaking prison inmates in particular.

Noted people’s attorney Charles R. Garry of San Francisco, defense advocate for Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain during this trial, has emphasized that the jury selection process is valueless unless in-depth questioning of these latent racist attitudes are undertaken. For example, Broderick has denied Garry’s opportunity to ask prospective jurors, “If you were in my client’s position, would you want a juror of your caliber to judge your guilt or innocence?” Garry says that this is the first time in his over 30 years of law practice that he has not been allowed to ask that question to prospective jurors.

Another of the more blatant absurdities of the jury selection process has been Judge Broderick’s instructions to the potential jurors to “disregard and ignore”:

1. The fact that five of the six defendants are chained and shackled in their chairs, limiting their movement and their ability to communicate with their defense attorneys; and

2. The fact that the trial is taking place in a specially constructed courtroom, replete with a vision-distorting, bullet-proof Plexiglas wall that separates the actual courtroom from the spectator section.

Judge Broderick told the prospective jurors in this regard that they were “being tested” the dehumanizing treatment of the Six nor “to assume possible violent tendencies or guilt or innocence” based upon the chains and the Plexiglas partition.

BOB HEARD VICTIM OF COURT INJUSTICE
B.P.P. Member Convicted
For Police Failure To
“Get” Huey Newton
(Oakland, Calif.) — On one more demonstration of rank injustice by the courts of this land, Black Panther Party member Robert Heard was convicted of three felony counts and a misdemeanor on June 10 in Alameda County Superior Court. The jury was unable to agree on a fifth felony count. July 2 was set for sentencing and the setting of a retrial date on the fifth count.

Following a week-long trial in which Black Panther Party leader Huey P. Newton was more on trial than Robert Heard, a jury, including three Blacks, found Bob guilty of assault on a police officer, harboring Huey Newton, carrying a concealed weapon and possession of a loaded firearm.

Despite a brilliant defense by prominent Oakland attorney John George, it was clear from the outset that Superior Court Judge Stanley Golde and prosecutor Tom Orloff were determined to obtain a conviction.

Golde denied a defense motion requesting permission of the court to obtain a deposition from Huey P. Newton, now in enforced exile in Cuba. John George had explained to the court that such a deposition would clear Bob of the charges since Huey P. Newton was directly involved in the incident and since the chief prosecution witnesses were the two Black policemen involved — Whitfield and Tyson.

Golde also refused to permit testimony before the jury of the fact that Whitfield had been suspended from the Oakland Police Department for stealing from a local department store and failing a lie detector test some months earlier.

PHONY CHARGES

The phony charges arose from an incident that occurred on July 30, 1974, in a local bar and restaurant when Huey Newton and Bob Heard were deliberately provoked and assaulted and finally held at gun point by Whitfield and Tyson. A squad of Oakland uniformed and plain-clothed policemen, as well as armed agents of the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms further assaulted Brother Huey and several members of the Black Panther Party during the arrest.

Bob Heard was also convicted of aiding Huey Newton by removing a Black tailor, Preston Callins, from Huey’s apartment following an altercation that Callins at the time admitted was provoked by himself. Prominent San Francisco attorney Charles Garry testified that a tape with the recorded admission had ap
YOUTH INSTITUTE GRADUATION CEREMONIES
6 Graduate At 1975 "Celebration Of Knowledge"

(Oakland, Calif.) - Settled into their seats to the harmonious strains of "To Be Young, Gifted and Black," the audience attending the 1975 graduation ceremonies of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, held last Thursday evening at the Community Learning Center, discovered beyond a doubt that this unique East Oakland model school is, in fact, "where it's at."

In Celebration of Knowledge" was the theme for the graduation ceremonies, and in keeping with this appeal, the beautiful children of the Institute provided a joyful hour and a half presentation before a captivated and highly appreciative audience.

Following a warm message of welcome by Sister Debra Williams, the charming mistress of ceremonies for the evening (who herself was the Institute's very first graduate in 1974), the program began with a series of selections by the Intercommunal Youth Band, directed by the innovative Charles Moffett and his son Mondrake.

The Band members played their young hearts out. A drum solo by 12-year-old Richard Allen, one of the 1975 graduates, and trumpet and trombone solos by nine-year-old Donald Simpson and eight-year-old Tony Smith were featured.

Next, 10-year-old Sister Valerie took the stage alone to read five poems she had written. "Responsibility," one of the five, Valerie recited, went like this:

"When the people say, 'The children are our future.'
We have to keep it that way.
We have to keep on keepin' on!"

Ms. ERICKA HUGGINS with four of Youth Institute's six 1975 graduates (left to right), NYOTA ARCHIBALD, RICHARD ALLEN, PATRICE DUNHAM, and DONNA WILLIAMS.

Another, entitled "True," said simply, "When the eyes of a black cat look you deep in the eyes, you know what it's saying is true."

ON STAGE
Valerie was then joined on stage by two other young sisters, Patrice Dunham and Nyota Archibald, both 11-years-old and 1975 graduates, and together the three softspoken sisters recited "Midway," a poem of freedom written by Naomi Madgett, one of the children's favorites.

Following a martial arts demonstration by 10-year-old Stephan Gibson and the reading of a statement of purpose by Patrice Dunham, Valerie, Patrice and Nyota were back on stage, performing a creative dance routine to the tune "Simon Says," a popular song sung by Minnie Riperton.

PERCEPTIVE YOUNGSTERS
Poetry and short stories read by Nyota Archibald came next. "Children" and "A Beautiful Sunday Morning," two of the short stories, proved that Nyota and Valerie are quite perceptive youngsters, wise in understanding and awareness.

Black Unemployment Rate 25.7%

(Washington D.C.) - The unemployment rate for Black people in the United States reached a record high of 25.7 per cent in the first three months of this year. Reported by the National Urban League here, recently, this is close to three times the current 9.2 per cent national unemployment rate.

The League's research department used what it calls its "hidden unemployment index" to calculate that unemployment had reached 2.9 million Black persons.

The "hidden index" includes people who, whether they have ever worked or not, have become discouraged and are no longer actively seeking employment, part-time workers who want full-time work and mothers at home with children who would take jobs if there were a reasonable and safe place for their children to be cared for.

These categories are excluded from the federal government's Bureau of Labor Statistics figures.

The report added that Black people accounted for almost all of the increase in unemployment in the nation between February and March, 1975. Of the 49,000 new officially unemployed workers, 47,000 were Black.

The League also reported that: 1. More than 50 per cent of Blacks in poverty areas are unemployed; 2. Thirty per cent of the Black Vietnam veterans, 20 to 24 years old, are without jobs; and 3. The number of jobless, married Black males almost doubled—from 172,000 to 338,000—in the first month of this year.

June 21, 1943

One of the bloodiest race riots in American history broke out in Detroit, Michigan, on June 21, 1943. Thirty-four people were killed in Black and White clashes and police attacks. Federal troops were finally called out to quell the violence.

June 20, 1967

On June 20, 1967, Muhammad Ali, people's world heavyweight boxing champion, was fined $10,000, sentenced to five years in prison and released on $5,000 bail following his frame-up conviction in a Houston, Texas, federal court for violation of the Selective Service Act. All, an opponent of the Vietnam war, had refused to enter the armed services on the grounds that he was a Black Muslim minister. His unjust conviction was later overturned.

June 17, 1972

The Nixon administration's scheme to burglarize the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Washington, D.C., Watergate hotel on June 17, 1972, was stopped when an alert Black security guard, Frank Willis, called police to the hotel. Five men, who were carrying cameras and electronic surveillance equipment, were arrested.
1,000 RALLY FOR STRIKING MILWAUKEE MEATCUTTERS

(Milwaukee, Wis.) — On June 4, over 1,000 people marched in support of the striking meatcutters of the predominantly Black Local 248 of the Meatcutters Union. The Milwaukee Chapter of Black Panther Party actively participated along with many community organizations and union locals from many parts of the Midwest and the country.

The rally was called by the Milwaukee County Labor Council, AFL-CIO who saw that they had to take an active stand in the five-month-old strike of meatcutters against nine meat-packing plants located in Milwaukee.

This strike started on January 28 of this year, when 76 meatcutters walked off their jobs to protest a $1.39 per hour wage cut which was slated to be imposed. Their unity has been rock-hard as evidenced by the fact that only 34 strikers have returned to their jobs.

So far the strikers have closed down two plants, Northern Packing and United Packing, both subsidiaries of the Kroger Company. The shutdowns were caused when plant owners found that hired scabs or strikebreakers could not operate at anywhere near the efficiency of the skilled meatcutters, causing the plants to be unprofitable. Already the meatcutters have demanded that the original workers of the plants, who are on strike, be rehired when and if the plants ever reopens.

COLLABORATION

Through the collaboration of the federal court, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), and the Meatpacking Association, civil and criminal contempt charges are being brought against the union, which refuses to bend. Federal Judge Robert W. Warren has ordered the prosecution to begin on these charges.

It should be noted that although civil charges against unions are common, criminal charges are very rare. The criminal contempt charges were filed because of an alleged firebombing of a scab car and a packing garage, tires being slashed at various plants and other alleged misconduct. Also, the NLRB has received from Federal Judge John W. Reynolds an order prohibiting the meatcutters of Local 248 from the "unfair labor practice" of a secondary boycott which has been very successful.

The meatcutters have ample grounds to file charges themselves. In fact, they have been victims of the same crimes they have been accused of, in addition to brutalization by racist police. One case of this was an incident when Sister Mary Andrews of the meatcutters union was choked, beaten and dragged along the ground by her hair by White police who were escorting scabs to a packing plant.

Mike Wallace Replies To B.P.P.

(For working-class MIKE WALLACE's “60 Minutes” TV show on May 18. The charges were made by David G. Du Bois, official spokesman of the Black Panther Party, in a letter to CBS-TV News president Richard Salant.)

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

...has sent me a copy of THE BLACK PANTHER for June 1, in which your headline asserts "Mike Wallace Replies To B.P.P."

In the body of the article is the statement that you had been assured I would be coming to the West Coast with the expressed purpose of interviewing a representative of the Party. Let me assure you that, if such a statement was made to you or one of your staff, it was not made by me or by any of the producers of "60 Minutes." Such a trip and/or such an interview was never intended. I had arranged to interview Eldridge Cleaver in Paris. I wanted to bring the American public up to date on his changing, evolving views. To do it sensibly, we had to match his new views against what he and his confederates had said years ago.

"In putting together the updated film, we wanted to ascertain what had become of various of the most visible leaders of the Black Panther Party of half a dozen years ago. That chore was undertaken by a researcher for CBS News, Oliver Morley. The information he gleaned from your office was reported on our broadcast."

"As for my statement, reported in THE BLACK PANTHER, that "I should Eldridge Cleaver return to this country he would find little difference between his views and those of the Black Panther Party," that was my conclusion, from having read assorted copies of THE BLACK PANTHER and having spoken at some length with Mr. Cleaver."

"It is my conviction that both you and he are committed to fight for social and economic justice for the Black man, indeed for all men and women, and to do so "outCourting to the ends of the earth" and gone, and without violence. If I am wrong on this as far as the Black Panther Party is concerned, I stand corrected. As for Cleaver, I know what I heard."

"You're right and, if I may — I too hope for social and economic justice in the United States. Each of us, in his own way and according to his own perceptions, labors toward that end. I did not intend to distort your views; I am sure you do not want to distort mine."

Sincerely,
Mike Wallace
I.S.C. CHILD CARE CENTER LOSES FUNDS TO VIETNAM "REFUGEES"

(Palo Alto, Calif.) — A monthly financial contribution of $200 from the Methodist Church of Los Altos to the Marie Hill Child Care Center for poor and minority children in Sunnyvale was discontinued last month, apparently because of the Church's intention to finance the relocation of Vietnamese "refugees."

The Marie Hill Child Care Center is one of two such centers set up and administered by the Palo Alto Intercommunal Support Committee under the direction of former Stanford University assistant Catholic Chaplain Miriam Cherry. Ms. Cherry was fired last March because of her support work for and commitment to the Survival Programs of the Black Panther Party.

DISCUSSIONS

THE BLACK PANTHER has learned that representatives of the Los Altos Methodist Church are engaged in discussions with the regional coordinator for the relocation of Vietnam refugees, Stanford Chapel Dean Robert Hammerton-Kelly. They are discussing the financing of Vietnam refugee relocation.

Mr. Leif Erickson, coordinator for the Marie Hill Center, contacted Dean Hammerton-Kelly, on learning of these discussions, to inform him of the critical state of the Center as regards funding. The cut-off of the Methodist Church funding is the second such blow to the Center. As a consequence of the firing of Ms. Cherry, St. Ann's Catholic Church discontinued its financial support to the Center.

Dean Hammerton-Kelly expressed sympathy for the plight of the Center, but maintained that the decision of churches to take up the cause of the Vietnamese refugees is "their choice." He promised that during the summer a collection could be taken up at Stanford Memorial Church for the Marie Hill Center and suggested three persons to contact for possible donations.

Children enjoy outside play at the Norma Gist Child Care Center in San Mateo, California. Like the Marie Hill Child Care Center in Palo Alto, the Norma Gist Center serves predominantly Black and poor minority children.

Youth Institute Graduation Ceremonies

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

The "reflections" of young Donna Williams, another 1975 graduate, provided an 11-year-old's view of the history of the Institute. Donna, Debra Williams' sister, has been a student at the Institute since its inception in 1971, and from her memories and thoughts about being a student, it was obvious that Donna has made many contributions to making the Institute the creative facility that it is.

Prior to the presentation of the graduation certificates, Ms. Ericka Huggins, the dedicated director of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, read an eloquent "Tribute to the Graduates." When Ericka ended her moving, poetic statement, she called the 1975 graduates onto the stage, individually handing them their diplomas and kissing them on the cheek. Receiving the accolades of the audience were:

Richard Allen; Donna Williams; Patrice Dunham and Nyota Archibald.

Ericka explained that another graduate, Allery Kenson, was on vacation and unable to attend. Just as Ericka was about to leave the podium, 11-year-old James Banks arrived to receive his certificate and performed a martial arts demonstration. Although in street clothes, James displayed himself as a talented practitioner.

Closing the program in grand style, Institute Groups 4 and 5, ranging in age from 5 to 9, sang and pranced their way through "We Shall Not Be Moved," after which the entire school came on stage to sing a rousing, swaying version of "Dah Dah Dee Dah Dah Dah," literally bringing down the house in a sea of cheers and applause.

"To Be Young, Gifted and Black" AND a student at the Intercommunal Youth Institute, "THAT's where it's at!"
ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION REPORT

C.I.A. COMMITTED "VAST NETWORK" OF CRIMES

(Washington, D.C.) — There were no major surprises in the Rockefeller Commission's report, released last week by President Ford, that confirms the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) conducted a "massive network" of illegal activities for over 20 years.

The Commission's findings — described by Rep. James V. Stanton, head of the new House investigative subcommittee on U.S. intelligence, as "by no means a full and complete assessment of the CIA" — exposed the absurdity of Vice-President Rockefeller's earlier claim that the agency had only committed minor violations of its 1947 charter.

Among major findings of the Commission were the following:

1. Over a seven year period, a secret CIA group known as "Operation CHAOS" engaged in spying and sabotage against radical and progressive U.S. political groups, including the Black Panther Party. Files were created on over 13,000 persons, and index records on 300,000 individuals and 1,000 organizations were kept.

2. At his request, the CIA gave former President Nixon classified materials related to CIA landings in Lebanon, the Bay of Pigs invasion, the Cuban missile crisis and the war in Vietnam — "all to serve Mr. Nixon's political ends" — the Commission charged.

3. There was widespread cooperation between the CIA and local police departments, including an incident in which police helped the CIA in a burglary and several incidents in which the agency supplied undercover operatives and surveillance equipment to the metropolitan police in Washington, D.C.

4. For 20 years, the CIA and the Justice Department cooperated under a blatantly illegal agreement allowing the CIA to investigate all criminal charges against its employees and contract personnel.

5. A 10-year drug testing program was undertaken by the CIA for the alleged reason of counter-intelligence experimentation in the Soviet Union designed to study the effects of drugs on obtaining confessions and use in brainwashing. One government employee died after receiving a dose of LSD without his permission.

Hayden Demands Special Prosecutor For C.I.A. Crimes

(San Jose, Calif.) — Tom Hayden, candidate for the U.S. Senate from California, has called for the creation of a special prosecutor's office to "investigate crimes reported in the Rockefeller report," in a press conference here on June 11.

Calling the report of the Rockefeller Commission "a new form of cover-up," Tom Hayden urged Congress to establish supervision of the CIA that includes public hearings and a public record of the operations of the agency.

The full text of the statement follows:

"The Rockefeller report is a new form of cover-up to placate public fears of a police state cancer within our democracy. But even this hopelessly inadequate report reveals to the public what the peace movement has been saying. While we were a home grown and legitimate protest movement, those who claim to represent law and order and attack us for so-called 'conspiracies' were actually violating the letter of the law and the spirit of democracy."

"The American people must know the whole story — and take no cover-up — if we are ever to discover the necessary remedies and safeguards of our freedom."

"1. A special prosecutor's office should be created by Congress to investigate crimes reported in the Rockefeller report. We must reject this watered down report, passed on to an accomplice in the Justice Department which has shielded the CIA from investigation or prosecution for a generation. The necessary Congressional inquiries must be supplemented by a parallel criminal investigation by a special prosecutor's office as was effectively done in the Watergate scandal."

"2. We need Congressional supervision of the CIA but not the kind which has failed for a generation during which time politicians colluded with the CIA. A new committee must include public confidence."

"3. We must prohibit all secret police practices in a democracy."

"JUST RELEASED"

"'The author...has created an interesting cast of unusual individuals and set them in movement against a sharply observed background of honky-tonk Cairo.'

Publishers Weekly

"'Du Bois's book is sensitively written, interesting because of its exotic setting and valuable as a sociological document.'

Library Journal

AND BID HIM SING
An exciting novel of Black Americans living in Egypt in the 1960s

By BLACK PANTHER Intercommunal News Service Editor-in-Chief DAVID G. DU BOIS

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This is going to hurt me more than it is you."
TRUMPED-UP ATTICA TRIALS CONTINUE PERSECUTION OF INMATES

(Buffalo, New York) - Through the judicial system, the state of New York is attempting to continue the massacre of prisoners who took part in the September, 1971, Attica rebellion.

The trial of Shango Bahati Kakawaha (indicted as Bernard Strobble) is in its 13th week before Erie County Superior Court Judge David Carlin in Buffalo. Shango is charged in three indictments, along with four other defendants, with the kidnapping and murder of inmates Kenneth Hess and Barry Schwartz during the Attica takeover.

For the first time in the three and one-half years since the release of the state's Grand Jury, a witness who testified last week that he saw Shango slit the throat of Barry Schwartz, apologised to the Eyewitness news anchorwoman who was present at the crime scene.

The witness, James J. Ross, played upon the emotions of the jury, pausing frequently to weep and wipe his eyes as he recounted the details of the murder. He allegedly witnessed the crime in the prison cell block on September 15, 1971, two days after the rebellion had begun. Earlier, John Flowers, another former Attica inmate, testified to two contradictory and conflicting stories—one in which he had given state investigators and one he had given to defense investigators.

CONVERSATION

The jury refused to accept the contention of the prosecution that Flowers said that Hess and Schwartz had tried and were to be executed.

Defense attorneys questioned Flowers in detail about the history of his interviews and statements concerning this incident. Flowers testified that he had been questioned almost daily by the state investigators for many months following the rebellion.

Flowers said: "I got the message from them that they could be helpful to me when I became eligible for parole in May, 1972. If the murders could be pinned on Strobble, I would be a sure bet to get out on parole."

The defense attorneys Ernest Goodman and Haywood Burns reviewed, with Flowers each statement he had given to the state during this period of intensive interrogation. In none of the numerous statements did Flowers say that Hess and Schwartz had tried and were to be executed.

The defense then introduced a signed statement in Flowers' own handwriting which he had given to defense investigator Linda

Bob Heard Victim Of Court Injustice

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

apparently been "lost" by police after a police break-in at Huey's apartment and its occupation for nearly eight hours.

The jury refused to accept the contention of the prosecution that Bob Heard assisted Huey Newton in the apartment altercation. The jury also refused to accept the prosecution contention of assault with a deadly weapon in the bar and restaurant incident, finding Bob guilty of simple assault only.

The conviction on lesser counts than those put forward by the prosecution, however, do not alter the charge of injustice. This was clearly the tactic of the prosecution and the judge making it possible for those jurors who had serious doubts about the validity of any of the charges, to "compromise" on lesser charges rather than find Bob "not guilty."

THE BLACK PANTHER has evidence from the community that Whitfield, a vice squad officer of the OPP and one of the highest ranking Black policemen on the force, the complainant and the chief prosecution witness, habitually assaults, insults, vio-
AFRICAN PEOPLE’S SOCIALIST PARTY
CONFERENCE DRAWS SUPPORT
FOR STRUGGLE

(Washington, D.C.) - Showing his concern for the millions of
disemployed workers in this country, California Congressman Ron
Dellums has called for an increase in unemployment compensation
benefits. Dellums has joined Rep. Donald Riegle in co-sponsoring
legislation which would increase the amount of weekly benefits
payable under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment
Compensation Program, and would remove limitations on the
number of weeks of unemployment benefits an individual may
receive under the Emergency Unemployment Compensation
Program.

Rep. Dellums has noted that Unemployment Compensation
Insurance has proved to be the most efficient and effective of all
federal or state unemployment programs and has urged the
Congress to make a major commitment to developing the
Unemployment Compensation Program to the fullest extent while
the recession lasts.

Dellums pointed out that his proposal addresses two of the most
serious shortcomings of the present unemployment compensation
system. First, it provides for periodic increases in the amount of
payments to persons unemployed for a long time due to adverse
economic conditions and, secondly, it also extends indefinitely
the period in which the jobless can be paid benefits under the
Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program.

Dellums feels this is necessary because “a long term layoff tends
to continually erode a jobless person’s financial standing,” and that
all prior emergency unemployment compensation legislation needs
to be consolidated into a single program without a time limit.

DELLUMS’ CORNER
Co-Sponsors Bill For Increased
Unemployment Benefits

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Rep. Dellums has noted that Unemployment Compensation
Insurance has proved to be the most efficient and effective of all
federal or state unemployment programs and has urged the
Congress to make a major commitment to developing the
Unemployment Compensation Program to the fullest extent while
the recession lasts.

Dellums pointed out that his proposal addresses two of the most
serious shortcomings of the present unemployment compensation
system. First, it provides for periodic increases in the amount of
payments to persons unemployed for a long time due to adverse
economic conditions and, secondly, it also extends indefinitely
the period in which the jobless can be paid benefits under the
Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program.

Dellums feels this is necessary because "a long term layoff tends
to continually erode a jobless person's financial standing," and that
all prior emergency unemployment compensation legislation needs
to be consolidated into a single program without a time limit.

FLOOD OF TELEGRAMS

Among the actions coming out of the conference was a flood of
telegrams in support of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU)
in its armed struggle being waged for African rule in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), in opposition
to compromise moves instigated by anti-revolutionary forces in Zimbabwe and in Africa.

The workshop on Black Women agreed to hold a meeting this month with the purpose of organizing a Black women's
organization to deal with the specific problems of Black women, as part of the anti-imperialist
movement for Black liberation.
Black Teenagers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2 models — but not of the traditional sort.

One young woman said that "even my little brother is saying, I want to grow up to be a big-time dope dealer." Then he tells you about some dope dealer's bathroom. 'He had a bad house, and he had himself a bathroom,' my brother told me.

One young man said that he had been in the streets, had a Cadillac when he was 17, but lost it when he almost lost his life in a street altercation.

"In hustling, there's this thing called an unauthorized zone and if you cross it, they will kill you. I wanted to get out before somebody killed me or I had to kill somebody. So when the dude fired at me and hit my friend and said 'Oh, I hit the wrong person,' I said, 'Oh no, you didn't.' I left town, went and stayed with my grandmother until things blew over. Now I don't want to get back out there, but I may have to."

"Even the people that's scared are getting out there now," said another young man. "It's not about being scared, it is about surviving."

Probation officers, policemen and the young people themselves say that street hustlers, particularly those dealing in narcotics, are getting younger.

"The adult dealers are now using the young Blacks because they figure they won't slap those heavy sentences on them," said a probation officer in the Bronx.

But if Black teenagers in general are having a hard time finding jobs, those with records are having it worse.

"Their records are not supposed to be held against them or even known about," said a probation officer. "But many of the personnel people are former cops who have connections down at the Bureau of Criminal Identification. They may not be able to do a fingerprint check, but they'll run a name check everytime."

Some probation officers argue that there is little correlation between the joblessness and crime among young offenders, including one who attributed much of the antisocial behavior among Black teen-agers to "a general sense of rage" over their conditions.

But even those who argue that there is a correlation, agree that it is the conditions out of which many of the youngsters come that contributes to their attitudes.

"It's true," said one probation officer. "A lot of these kids who have committed offenses don't really want to work. They come from backgrounds where the value system is so different that their whole life-style is not consistent with work. They are poorly educated, so they drop out of school out of boredom. They are poorly trained and don't even know how to look for a job, or what to wear, or how to talk to an interviewer once he gets there."

Nevertheless, they argue, that blaming the victim for the failure of the systems, and institutions is the wrong approach.

The Army will not even take anyone actively on probation," one probation officer said. "We have resorted to telling them that if the job does not involve bonding, and nobody is going to do a background check, then cheat a little bit. Don't tell them. Otherwise, where's he going to go?"

ON THE BLOCK

HOW CAN THE COURT SYSTEM BE IMPROVED?

ASKED OUTSIDE ALAMEDA COUNTY COURTHOUSE

David Meyers
827 52nd St.
Machinef

When a person is trying to explain what happened, I don't think they let that person talk enough. The judge cuts him off and then uses some legal mumbo-jumbo that the average person doesn't know anything about. Another thing that's wrong with it is that it's for the lawyers to make money.

Don Bosh
10 Moss Ave.
Unemployed

As far as the jury is concerned, they could pick it even-balanced as far as racial statistics are concerned.

Public defenders could be more true to their clients. Also, you're supposed to be innocent until proven guilty, but here it's the other way around — you're guilty until proven innocent and then you're still guilty.

Patricia Morris
12th Ave.
Student,
Long Beach State

Equal jury for the person on trial. Like if the person is middle-aged, he should have a middle-aged jury; if the person is Black, they should have Blacks on the jury. A person on trial who has to have a public defender should have a selection, not give him one but be able to select one.

Maria Broadway
1330 Hurst St., S.F.
PBX Operator

Get rid of most of them White people, because most of them are White; the police, the attorneys, the D.A., and everybody else. I'm attending a trial now and everybody's White. There's not enough Blacks.

Ann Mench
Modesto Ave.
Housewife

Full Employment
Or
Guaranteed
Income
Boycott Cuts Coors Beer Sales

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Coors Beer sales in California have steadily declined since the January, 1975, beginning of the strike against the Coors brewery, according to figures released by the United States Brewers Association (USBA), reports Director Allan Baird and Field Director Andris Cirkelis of the Beer Drivers and Salesmen's Union, Local 888, in a press statement dated June 11.

The USBA says that Coors Beer sales in California for the month of February declined 31.7 per cent. In March, sales declined 8.6 per cent and in April there was a 9.7 per cent drop. The figures are based on the amount of beer sales in 1974 in California. Baird said he estimates the total amount lost to be $13,076,000 for the three months

OBVIOUS SUCCESS

Field Director Cirkelis stated that the obvious success of the Coors Beer boycott is an expression of awareness and concern for the solution to economic and political problems in the United States. Cirkelis also stated that there is an increasing segment in the community that has become aware of Coors’ economic abuse of its workers and its position as a foe of civil liberties.

Baird and Cirkelis also announced that the Coors Beer boycott would now move into a second, unspecified stage.

In other developments, last month, Allan Baird sent a letter to President Gerald Ford, which said in part:

"The people of the United States have read in their newspapers that you have ordered a swimming pool built at our White House. Please remember the word our White House. The news media have reported this playground for yourself will cost in excess of sixty thousand dollars. Your press secretary, Ron Ness, announced that strict guidelines have been imposed on the nature and size of individual donations to pay for this insult to the Poor Whites, Latines, Blacks, Asians, Elderly, Students and all other disenfranchised people in the United States who deplore your latest escapade.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

10 FARM WORKERS SHOT IN TEXAS MELON STRIKE

U.F.W. — Backed Protesters Seek Higher Wages

(Hidalgo County, Texas) — Ten farm workers and a foreman were shot by a ranch supervisor on May 26 during a strike in the melon fields here. The workers were shot as they were walking out of the fields of the Texano Ranch by ranch supervisor Chiley L. Miller. Two of the farm workers were seriously injured, one of whom will probably lose his sight because of shotgun pellets lodged in his eye.

The United Farm Workers Union (UFW) which has been supporting the melon strike, said the strike was not organized by the UFW, but occurred spontaneously in mid-May in protest of the prevailing wages of $1.60 to $1.80 an hour. For the past several weeks, the strikers had been present at the border town in the southern Rio Grande Valley, principally in Reynosa, Mexico, urging farm workers not to cross the border into Texas to work in the melon fields.

HIGH SPEED

Between 200 and 300 workers had already walked out when Chiley Miller drove through the picket line at high speed in a pickup truck, hopped out, and started firing on the workers at close range with an automatic shotgun.

Miller held the farm workers at bay for more than an hour, forcing them to lie in drainage ditches, and threatening to shoot anybody aiding the injured workers. An ambulance arrived only after a farm worker ran three miles to Reynosa for help.

When Hidalgo County sheriff deputies arrived, they refused to arrest Miller. Miller was arrested the next day after the injured farm workers filed charges on ten counts of aggravated assault, the lowest possible charge under the circumstances. Miller was released on bail later that day.

The day after the shooting, the growers raised the prevailing wage from $1.80 to an unprecedented $2.50 an hour, but the workers stayed out on strike, demanding collective bargaining arrangements. Seven hundred farm workers marched from the Reynosa Bridge to the Texano Ranch in protest of the shooting the day before.

The same day, the growers secured an injunction limiting farm workers picketing throughout the county. On May 28, a heavy rainstorm occurred, and the following day, despite the injunction, the picketing continued. The strike spread to the adjacent Starr County.

Picket lines at two ranches were broken briefly by pickup trucks that crashed through the lines at high speed. One of these incidents took place on the ranch of Griffen Brand. One of the largest in the Rio Grande Valley, when owner Othel Brand came hurrying through the picket line in a pickup truck and crashed into another truck. Brand got out of the truck waving a pistol and threatened to shoot the picketers and "enforce the injunction." The sheriff deputies got him to leave.

The scene was repeated at another ranch where a ranch supervisor tried to run down some picketers and afterwards threatened them with a shotgun. In neither incidents were the drivers arrested, although sheriff deputies witnessed the action.

FIGHTING

Meanwhile, in Union City, Ohio, a group of Chicanoos are actively fighting for the removal of an Anglo (White) police officer who shot to death a 23-year-old Chicoano worker on March 4. Gilberto Ramos was killed by police officer Devanin Rinaldi after he was stopped for allegedly speeding.

Ramos' death is the first such killing by an Anglo in Union City, but observers say that seven Chicanos have been killed in the surrounding area in the past year and a half.
MARTIN LUTHER KING ASSASSINATION: A CONSPIRACY

Concluding a provocative series of articles on the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., investigative reporter Jeff Cohen pieces together little known facts concerning the tragic slaying of our great Black civil rights leader, arriving at an all-to-successful scenario for the political assassinations which rocked the 1960s.

THE BLACK PANTHER thanks Mr. Cohen, who flew to Memphis, Tennessee, last fall to research his expose, and the Detroit-based Fifth Estate newspaper, for making this information available to our readers.

CONCLUSION

James Earl Ray felt he was being tailed that fateful day, by a man he'd run into in a nearby lounge, and later, in the rooming-house cafe. Ray, an escaped prisoner, hoped that the tail was Raoul's gun-smuggling contact, and not a cop. Through photographs, Ray later identified the snooping "gun-runner" as Jack Armstrong.

Armstrong was arrested the next morning (Friday) in connection with the slaying, and then quietly released by the FBI. Although the CIA-employee had, in the past, been connected to con games, political kidnapping and assassination, he had grown accustomed to being released soon after arrest.

IN DISGUISE

It was Armstrong who in disguise visited attorney Russell Thompson, after the King slaying and detailed exactly how it had been done. Thompson remembered Armstrong saying that the killer had impersonated a Black man in setting up the assassination.

A day before King arrived in Memphis and two days before his death, the manager of the Black owned and operated Lorraine Motel was visited by an "advance security for Dr. King." When the advance man saw that King's suite was on the first floor, he told the manager, "No, no Mr. Bailey. This simply won't do. Dr. King always likes to stay on the second floor overlooking a swimming pool."" When the advance man left, the manager scowled at an employee's suspicion that King's advance security man had been a "White imitating a Black.

King's accommodations were moved upstairs. He was shot while on the second floor balcony. The advance security man remains a mystery to King's associates. There was no advance man assigned for his Memphis arrival, and no one in King's entourage could fit the description.

In his conversation with attorney Thompson, Armstrong alleged that his former, Denver roommate, "Petey," had pulled the trigger. Armstrong provided Thompson with the address of a Denver rooming-house.

When Thompson investigated the Denver rooming-house, he discovered that: 1) a man fitting Armstrong's description had actually stayed there; 2) Armstrong's roommate was very possibly Eugene Brading, a syndicate figure who had been arrested at the scene of the JFK assassination. When Brading produced the phony credentials of an oil-man, and said he had come to Dallas to see Lamar Hunt, he was released. (The right-wing, oil-rich, Hunt family used to air Hunt's Life-line "Freedom Talk" political commentaries on WABX and other radio stations.)

The nodus operandi of an espionage operation provides the researcher with many clues to distinguish a political assassination from a "senseless killing."

COVER STORY. The senseless killing was perpetuated by a "lone-nut seeking recognition." We have heard this media jingle often in the last decade.

Immediately following each political assassination, the corporate media impatiently awaits the FBI's designated lone gunman, and then delves deep into the "lone-nut's" personality for the motive. Selected attorneys and official biographers write the nut's personal history. Psychiatrists are called upon for analysis. The media overkill into the "lone-nut's" personality problems leaves no room for a careful review of the evidence or possibility of conspiracy. This is tantamount to frame-up.

The King cover-story was created by official biographer William Bradford Huie and embellished upon by demagogic attorney Percy Foreman, the two men who share responsibility for Ray's forced guilty plea. James Earl Ray was a bungler seeking recognition in "White America," who, as the story goes, "rose to the occasion" to pull off the King murder.

Another official fiction involves Lee Oswald, a mediocre shot who rose to such heights that his shooting performance in the JFK slaying not only broke Newton's Laws of Physics, but could not be duplicated by America's best marksmen.

Oswald's official biographers ranged from attorney Louis Nizer, and his "mental derangement" theory, to Warren Commissioner Gerald Ford, with his "commitment to communism" angle.

COVER STORY

The cover story on Jack Ruby, the mob and right-wing CIA operative, who killed Oswald in the Dallas jail, was created by two of his attorneys, Melvin Belli and Percy Foreman, the old hand. Ruby has been recorded in our history books as a "misguided, impulsive patriot."

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY is an independent citizens' group concerned about the systemic and widespread violation of the civil liberties of minority and political groups (such as the Black Panther Party) by federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies. We insist that the Congressional Committees investigating the IRS, FBI, and CIA expose these violations fully.

WE NEED YOUR PARTICIPATION!

Fill out and return the volunteer form below:

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY
P.O. Box 297, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94618

☐ I will do the following in support of the Committee for Justice:
☐ Donate $100 $50 $25 $10 $5
☐ Help organize a chapter or information center for the Committee in my area.
☐ Circulate the plans.
☐ Collect names of people interested in receiving the Committee's newsletter.
☐ I want more information about the Committee.

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE
ZIP CODE
PHONE

(Please make checks payable to: The Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton.)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"STARTING OUT"

Following an inspiring introductory manifesto, "Revolutionary Suicide: The Way of Liberation," Huey P. Newton, respected leader and chief theorician of the Black Panther Party, begins the first chapter of his political autobiography with a moving description of his parents, Walter (recently deceased) and Armelia Newton, Brother Huey's account of his close family ties, of the warm and supportive atmosphere of his "Starting Out," gives even more meaning to the book's opening dedication:

"For my mother and father, who have given me strength and made me unafraid of death and therefore unafraid of life." Part 3 of Revolutionary Suicide follows.

PART 3

"Many migrants like us were driven and pursued, in the manner of characters in a Greek play, down the paths of defeat; but luck must have been with us, for somehow we survived."—Richard Wright, Preface to Black Metropolis

The late WALTER NEWTON, and his wife, ARMELIA, parents of Huey P. Newton.

My father was not typical of southern Black men in the thirties and forties. Because of his strong belief in the family, my mother never worked at an outside job, despite seven children and considerable economic hardship. Walter Newton is rightly proud of his role as family protector. To this day, my mother has never left her home to earn money.

I have little knowledge of my grandparents or those who went before. Racism destroyed our family history. My father's father was a White rapist.

DEEP SOUTH

Both of my parents were born in the Deep South, my father in Alabama, my mother in Louisiana. In the mid-thirties, their families migrated to Arkansas, where my parents met and married. They were very young, in their mid-teens — some said too young to marry — but my father, Walter Newton, is a very good talker, and when he decided he wanted Armelia Johnson for his bride, she found him hard to resist.

He has always known how to be charming; even today I love to see his eyes light up with that special glow when he gets ready to work his magic. They were married in Parkdale, Arkansas, and lived there for seven years before moving to Louisiana to take advantage of better employment prospects.

As a child I swelled up proud to see him up there leading church services, moving the congregation with his messages. All of us shared the dignity and command he commanded. Walter Newton is not a particularly tall man, but when he stepped into that pulpit, he was the biggest man in the world to me.

MARRIED YOUNG

My mother likes to say that she married young and finished growing up with her children, and this is true. Only seventeen years separate her from Lee Edward, the oldest child in the family, and my older brothers and sisters were growing up in Louisiana. Mother was one of their best playmates.

She played ball, jackrocks, and hide-and-go-seek. Sometimes my father joined in, rolling tires and shooting marbles and keeping the rules straight. This sense of family fun and participation has helped to keep us close. My parents are more than the word usually implies; they are also our friends and companions.

My mother's sense of humor affected all of us. It was pervasive, an attitude toward life that led us to insight, affection, humor, and understanding with each other. She helped us to see the light side in even the most difficult situations.

This lightness and balance have carried me through some difficult days. Often, when others expect to find me depressed by difficult circumstances, and especially by the extreme condition of prison, they see that I look at things in another way. Not that I am happy with the suffering; I simply refuse to be defeated by it.

TO BE CONTINUED
BLACK PANTHER EXCLUSIVE

"Pictures From Cambodia"—Part 2

By Richard Boyle

Pacific News Service staff reporter Richard Boyle and freelance photographer Loretta Smith were among the last Western reporters to leave Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia, at the moment of its liberation by troops of the victorious Khmer Rouge. Richard Boyle's last story out of Phnom Penh was printed in the April 28 issue of THE BLACK PANTHER, under the title "Pictures from Cambodia." But there were no pictures. Richard Boyle explains why in the following brief report accompanying the pictures that were intended to accompany the story, appearing here in THE BLACK PANTHER, for the first time anywhere—an exclusive photo document of flight and liberation brought by hand to THE BLACK PANTHER by its author.

Accompanying Richard Boyle's story in the same issue's frontfold, was a brief story by Loretta Smith from Bangkok, Thailand, describing a French news agency report about the "bizarre activities" of an American pilot called Douglas Sapper who jeopardized the lives of American journalists in Phnom Penh just prior to that city's liberation, brandishing weapons and shouting his determination to fight to the death to defend Phnom Penh against advancing Khmer Rouge forces.

In that story, Loretta Smith wrote: "Some of the newsmen in Bangkok suspect Sapper may be working with the CIA, others that he may be associated with the Defense Intelligence Agency, but there is no hard evidence to connect him with either agency."

Again, in gratitude to the THE BLACK PANTHER for printing the original story, Ms. Smith has provided us with a photograph of this Douglas Sapper, and a story, exclusive in THE BLACK PANTHER, about this man Sapper, who, indeed, she reports having learned later, was everything she had heard he was, and more.

On April 28, THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper was the only newspaper in the United States to run my Pacific News Service photo story, "Pictures from Cambodia." The story was written at the Phnom Penh telegraph office as the liberation forces of the Khmer National United Front (Khmer Rouge) were about to storm the city. The wireless office itself was coming under heavy artillery fire and finally the operator, after a round rocked the building, decided to quit and I punched out the story on the wireless machine myself. Hours later the wireless office was liberated.

AGENT PROVOCATEUR IN CAMBODIA EXPOSED

By Loretta Smith

At the time I wrote the story on Douglas Sapper, I knew very little about him, except that he was a "crazy" and that he was running around Phnom Penh with some machine guns doing his best to provoke a bloodbath.

I had seen that kind of "crazy", before — at peace marches, at demonstrations, at community meetings, even on labor picket lines. And I knew he must have a reason for acting so crazy.

In the following weeks, I learned a lot more about Sapper. He hadn't just been in the military — he was "security director" for Southeast Asian Air Transport, a known contract CIA airline. And the guns he had been brandishing in Phnom Penh had been left there for him by his old friend, Matt Franjola, formerly the AP bureau chief in Phnom Penh.

After Phnom Penh fell on April 17, there was a news boycott on developments in Cambodia. CIA radio stations such as "The Voice of New Cambodia" broadcast a flurry of rumors about American journalists getting killed in the rush
Captions For Pictures
By Richard Boyle


to evacuate the city, but I didn’t really believe them.

All I knew for certain was that several hundred foreign nationals had been granted asylum in the French Embassy in Phnom Penh, and that the French, the Red Cross and the United Nations were negotiating with the new Cambodian government for their release.

On Wednesday, April 30 — the day Saigon fell to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam — the newspaper reported that a convoy of 600 foreigners had left the French Embassy in Phnom Penh to make an overland journey through Cambodia to the Thai border.

When the convoy reached Thailand the following Saturday, I learned that only two Americans had been on it — Sydney Schanberg of The New York Times, and one Douglas A. Sapper III.

But I didn’t get a chance to meet Sapper until Thursday, May 8, when I arrived at the Thai-Cambodian border to see the second convoy out of Phnom Penh.

He was one of the most conspicuous figures there at the border crossing. He was a big man, pot-bellied, and at least 30 pounds overweight. He was strutting around, greeting people in a loud voice, and waving to the Khmer Rouge guards on the other side of the border. The Khmer Rouge did not respond.

As an American citizen traveling abroad, I knew immediately that I didn’t want to have anything to do with him. If I were overly friendly, people might get the idea that we Americans are all alike.

He was flashing the peace signal and flourishing his red and white checkered scarf — a traditional Khmer scarf that has become the emblem of the Cambodian liberation forces and a regular part of their uniform. The scarf and the peace signal didn’t seem to match the rest of his outfit — khaki pants, pilot’s jacket, and a floppy jungle hat with a U.S. Airborne insignia pinned on it.

When a friendly newsman told me that this bizarre figure was Sapper, I exclaimed, "Why, of course — he has to be!"

The newsman offered to introduce me to him, but I didn’t really want to interact with Sapper. I just wanted his picture.

"Why are you taking my picture, honey? Am I a celebrity?"

"This will be hanging in the post office someday," I told him.

After that, he wasn’t too friendly, but I finally had the picture to go with my story.

I am deeply grateful to THE BLACK PANTHER Party newspaper for running my brief sketch on Sapper in the April 28 issue.

When I met up with my friend Richard Boyle later that day, my suspicions about Sapper were confirmed. Sapper had in fact threatened Richard’s life and had jeopardized the lives of other foreigners during that tense period in mid-April before the Khmer Rouge took the city. If Sapper’s craziness had achieved the desired result, and if Richard Boyle had been killed in Phnom Penh, that article in THE BLACK PANTHER paper might have been the only clue about the reality of his death that the American public would have seen.
"We Want People’s Power In Mozambique"

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

extent that it includes all tendencies, including religions, such as Catholics, Moslems, Protestants, atheists—FRELIMO is open to them all.

The formation of a party has different demands to those of a front; a party cannot be just the result of a proclamation. It presupposes a certain level of political consciousness; the existence of cadres; high consciousness of the masses; because the party is not a handful of persons.

We would say, as a first step, it is necessary to know the feelings of the people, the internal political situation and the political level which the people have already attained for it to be possible to define the ideology that is going to be followed for the definition of a sole ideology is one of the main characteristics of a party.

In FRELIMO cannot pretend that our ideology has been embraced by the entire people. But there is an ideological line, a basic ideological thought which is formulated and subscribed to by all members of the Central Committee. The central point, let us say, the strangulation knot, which determines the meeting point between us all, that is: we are anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, against the exploitation of man by man against capitalism.

PEOPLE’S POWER

In Mozambique we want people’s power. This is the aim which we must achieve: it must be solid and it must be understood and embraced by the people. When that happens, we shall be in a position to create a party.

We realize that a party is necessary because it is unavoidable that a country without a party. But its formation will depend on the work that FRELIMO and its cadres are going to carry out. It will also be the product of not only this but the extent to which the level of mass consciousness has been raised. It is necessary to be constantly in contact with practice to win the masses to that ideology. In other words, it is through a permanent struggle that independence is attained and only a constant struggle can determine the transformation.

Thus, when a major part of our cadres and our people has reached such consciousness that it places them as being the transforming elements of society, then we can have a party, a vanguard party to orientate the country, to orientate the government to promote development, establish priorities and define the tasks for the people.

AFRICA: That is the theory of what you need and how you form your party, but what are the practical steps you must now take to bring about this formation?

MACHEL: First we need cadres; at the moment it cannot be said that we have many cadres. We will only say that we have cadres when we have already transformed a great part of the mentality which always lived intoxicated by capitalism and by individualist, selfish, ambitious, subjective spirit.

We are still transforming that mentality; it is a necessary effort, a constant activity in the work for the cadre to be born. The cadre does not come from academic chairs, that is not the cadre; it is necessary that they be tempered and forged by the struggle. And the struggle is not just the armed struggle; it is the struggle for the transformation of minds.

Consequently, it is necessary that there should be a policy in the schools, in the health services, in the university, in the factories, in the rural areas, because the cadres will come from those places. Those are the cadres formed by the struggle. They will have the new mentality and a new conception of the world. It will be those cadres who will be able to know what we lack and on that basis what is demanded of us. They will know what we lack. Then, we will say: we have cadres.

FRELIMO

We in FRELIMO call cadres those who assume the national policy; have a complete vision of the world; both in a national and international context; have new conceptions about the world and those who know how to combine and integrate the particular with the general. We want cadres who are free, with confidence in their own strength as agents of transforming nature.

AFRICA: You have inherited from the Portuguese colonial system many problems. In the short term, what are Mozambique’s economic problems and how serious are they?

MACHEL: After 500 years of colonization and ten years of war, the situation which exists in Mozambique is not alarming; on the contrary it is very normal. It is a situation which permits us to start and advance more rapidly to develop Mozambique. When we started the war we had absolutely nothing, but in 10 years we have deeply transformed our country. We have uprooted colonialism, transformed men, made Mozambique known to the world. And that was in wartime.

Now we are going to rebuild Mozambique in peace. Our line defines how to rebuild Mozambique. The priorities are given, we know very well the real situation in Mozambique. Therefore we can state with certainty that we will get through this crisis rapidly.

The crisis for us is an excellent situation. If colonialism left Mozambique in a comfortable situation, in an organized situation, it continued on page 18.
AFRICA CONDEMNS RHODESIAN MASSACRE OF 13 BLACKS

(Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) Widescale condemnation has followed the massacre in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) of 13 persons by Ian Smith’s police on the pretext of quelling rioting Africans. At the same time, the minister of local government and housing of the rebel Smith regime called last week for the use of the “full force” of Smith’s military against the African people in order to stop the growing militant determination of the Black majority for African rule.

In this capital, the Organization of African Unity issued a statement on June 3 condemning the massacre by the racist Smith regime. The statement points out, “The motive of the regime is no doubt part of a well calculated maneuver to frustrate the march to majority rule.” The statement calls upon the Zimbabwean people to be vigilant against Smith’s abhorrent tactics of dividing the nationalists’ ranks.

In London, David Sibeko, head of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) mission in Europe and America, issued a statement on June 3 condemning the “calculated” massacre and the wounding of several by the Smith regime.

The statement says, “These murders confirm beyond a shadow of doubt that the reactionary White minority regime in Rhodesia is not interested in a peaceful transfer of power to the African majority. This latest use of murderous counterrevolutionary violence,” the statement continues, “also proves that only by means of revolutionary violence will the people of Zimbabwe be able to retrieve their inalienable right to self-determination.”

“We take this opportunity, on behalf of the struggling masses in Azania (South Africa), to reaffirm the unflinching support of the Pan Africanist Congress to the revolutionary armed struggle waged by all patriotic Zimbabwean people and their national liberation movement,” the statement says.

The Nigerian government issued a statement in Lagos on June 3, condemning the “cold-blooded murder” of defenseless African nationalists by the racist regime of Ian Smith. The statement says, “The Federal Military Government has learned with dismay and indignation of the cold-blooded murder of several defenseless African nationalists in Zimbabwe by the regime of Ian Smith. The Federal Military Government condemns this wanton killing of innocent men.”

The statement points out, “Such an exhibition of naked force must be seen as a deliberate provocation against the nationalists in Zimbabwe and, indeed, against Africa as a whole and Smith and the evil men surrounding him must bear full responsibility for their crimes.”

Kenyan Foreign Minister M. Waiyaki, at a press luncheon in Nairobi on June 4, commenting on the massacre, said: “Kenya strongly condemns this wanton shedding of blood of the sons of Africa.” He pointed out that the murder of innocent Africans in Zimbabwe is a grim reminder of the evils of colonialism and apartheid. He said, “The racist, like a leopard, does not change its spots voluntarily.”

The Tanzanian newspaper Daily News wrote editorially on June 3, “This act of barbarism is further proof that Ian Smith’s repressive machine is stained with the blood of the African people. In its desperation, the Smith regime has now embarked on the wanton use of bullets on unarmed men,” the paper states.

The Daily News editorial adds: “It would be wrong to imagine that this is only an isolated act, or that the regime will stop here,” and points out that the Smith regime has committed the act to intimidate the Zimbabwean people into slowing down their tempo in demanding their rights.

The Ethiopian Herald in an editorial on June 3 condemning the massacre in Salisbury writes: “The freedom fighters of southern Africa must not lose heart following the recent massacre in Salisbury. There is no freedom without sacrifices. In fact, the brutal acts of murder committed by the racist regime in Salisbury should provide them with a more intensified struggle.”

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continued from page 16
would have lost stature as colonialism. If it left everything organized, left a lot of money in Mozambique, we would be suspicious; this would mean that we would have lost many agents, that we would have lost the representatives. It would have left the highest state of development of corruption in Mozambique.

This way we are able to distinguish who served colonialism, who benefited from colonialism and, for the development of the country, we will know better where to start. It is not alarming because first, we have the deciding force: the people of Mozambique. Secondly, we have a correct line which defines our objectives, and thirdly, how are we going to rebuild Mozambique. Thirdly, we have the territory with enough potential to develop the country.

AFRICA: As FRELIMO's 1968 Congress, the Front came out very strongly against supplying contract labor to the South African mines. Will the contract in force at present be terminated on June 25, or will it be re-negotiated?

MACHEL: Until June 25, we respect the agreements which the Portuguese made with South Africa. And June 25 will allow Mozambique with South Africa to discuss and review the content of the agreements. Besides that, we have many problems to solve in our country. We need to create conditions to better the life of our people. We have the great responsibility.

South Africa receives 150,000 workers. The Portuguese did not create the structures for those people to work in Mozambique. Therefore, FRELIMO must before anything else create structures for those people. We are not hysterical revolutionaries, the ten year war tempered us.

AFRICA: And realism demands a certain amount of prudence in our case like this mining contract; that you do not compromise the contract and put 150,000 people out of work?

MACHEL: The priorities of the people and our policy is drawn with the basis being the aspirations of our people. FRELIMO's priority comes from the bottom to the top, and position the top to the bottom. We will discuss with our people and ask: if we cut that contract, what are you going to do? The people will answer.

Our external policy is dictated by the international situation. It is not

the international situation, the external, which dictates FRELI-
MO's internal policy. It is our orientation. FRELIMO's policy comes from the people, it is dictated by the internal situation. We do what the people say is right. That was how we led the struggle for ten years. We would ask the people, "are we correct, can we proceed?" The people said, 'yes.' It was the people who decided, for example, the elemency policy to war prisoners.

AFRICA: What is your policy with regard to Zimbabwe?

MACHEL: We support Zimbabwe everywhere we say that and declare it. It is a part of our people, and we are also part of the people of Zimbabwe. With all its consequences, we support their just cause.

AFRICA: Are you going to apply U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia after June 25?

MACHEL: Let's practice patience. Ask me after the 25th when will be our policy?

MACHEL: Rhodesia has already removed its diplomatic representation in Portugal. We do not know why they are in Mozambique. South Africa is also in Mozambique because it is a colony. However, they have to present their credentials.

AFRICA: It has been reported that the Central Committee is going to study with whom we are going to establish relationships, what position to take with regards to South Africa and Mozambican workers in South Africa. But I can answer generically, already with regard to Zimbabwe, because that is FRELI-
MO's policy.

AFRICA: What are you going to be the external guiding principles of foreign policy after independence?

MACHEL: Our policy is to have first, all African countries and members of the OAU are our allies. Secondly, in Africa the freedom movements are also outside and in the countries.

The socialist countries are our allies. This basis of our relations with them existed at a national level, even when we were still a liberation movement. We have now, in the progressive parties of socialist Europe. Thirdly, the democratic forces of the capitalist countries. Sixth, we have solidarity with the newly independent countries who struggle for economic emancipation and con-

solidation of independence. Finally, we are for peace; therefore, the expansionism and imperialism.

AFRICA: During the liberation war a number of countries, while not physically opposing us, did not give us enough support in our relationship with Portugal. I am thinking here of Britain, France, West Germany, Japan and the United States in particular. What will be your attitude toward these countries after the 25th?

MACHEL: During the struggle we defined the following: we have direct enemies and indirect enemies. The direct enemy was always Portuguese colonialism. Indirect enemies were those who always helped Portugal. Against the direct enemy we fought the armed struggle. There was never direct fight against indirect enemies, who were involved either for economic reasons or ideological reasons, or by century old alliances, as in Britain's case.

ECOMONIC REASONS

For those who were involved for economic reasons, the war was a business, and they developed their country's economy war. For those who were in Portugal, bringing about the ruin of Portugal, Portugal is today in a crisis and the country will not help because it was an economic formula which motivated them.

We have to consider that there are progressive forces in Britain who are also supporting us. The people of Britain, America, Japan, France, we have supported in the struggle. Consequently, we do not want to isolate people. We want to isolate governments. But these governments are also isolated by the people, by the workers, the poor people. They help the people. They help us.

Our policy after the 25th has been some talk of a federation possibly involving Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. Now does the President have any suggestions?

MACHEL: We have never discussed that problem because Mozambique was always a colony. But if it happens it will be welcome. We have nothing against it. It would allow the rapid development of this country.

AFRICA: Has there been an overall economic plan drawn up in your country? Has it been developed in the terms of national development? Are there any figures that one can attach to what is immediately being achieved. In terms of aid?

MACHEL: To start with, in Mozambique we need about $400 million to be used in two main fields: agriculture, which is the basis, and the industry, which is the innovating factor. When we speak of agriculture as the basis, and taking into consideration that one does not live with hunger, we want to liquidate hunger in our country. This is a priority. We want to liquidate illiteracy in our Mozambique, this is a priority. We want to improve the health services. The rest will come.

AFRICA: What do you intend to do with the political prisoners you are holding, such as former vice president, Simango?

MACHEL: The prisoners for us are precious because they educate us and activate us. We always keep in mind that sometimes we learn with them how people become corrupt, how they transform themselves into agents of imperialism. The war in Mozambique was against Portuguese colonialism. Many thought that the Portuguese were bad colonialists: they massacred people, concentrated them in vil-

ages, cruelly exploited Mozambicans. Therefore, the appearance of Uria Simango and Lazaro Kavandame is a school for us, which teaches us that exploitation has no color, has no race; that the enemy has no people, no people, no more, no pity.

Uria Simango has political ambitions to lead Mozambique. As the two things are inseparable, they became allies immediately. Simango, having the power in his hands, will exploit the people. He needed political power to exploit the Mozambican people.

For that reason, after the coup in Portugal, they did not hesitate to join the enemy to massacre the people, after the agreements and ceasefire they joined the enemy so that the war and massacre would continue, or to make them earn money and live comfortably. It was within this perspective that they had no doubts to join Spinola, fascist, aggressor of Guinea-Conacry, assassin of A-

milcar Cabral.

Therefore, we say: it is a great lesson for us, for those who doubted our definition of the old school. Teachers of the negative school, they will serve to help the new generations, who will not know what colonialism was - to understand the definition of enemy.
ZAIRE AND F.N.L.A. CONSPIRE TO SUBVERT ANGOLAN INDEPENDENCE

(Nairobi, Kenya) — Amid reports that the leaders of the three liberation movements of Angola are meeting in Kenya in an attempt to prevent civil war in that former Portuguese colony, a revealing analysis of the background of the fighting between these movements has appeared in a Dutch monthly, Angola Bulletin, translated by the Peoples Translation Service and made available in its May 10 packet.

The report by Peter D. Ague remarks made to a Portuguese daily recently by Philip Agee, the former secret agent of the CIA whose book exposing CIA workings in Latin America and naming names, Inside the Company: CIA Diary, has been banned in the United States.

Agee declared that: "We all know that Mobutu (President of Zaire) works for the CIA, Roberto Holden (leader of the FNLA, Front for the National Liberation of Angola), too. In Angola, the CIA does everything to work against Agostinho Neto (president) of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). When we're dealing with one of the richest countries in the world, with many natural resources, it is, of course, imperative to defend American interests."

Angola Bulletin reports a remark made by Aldus Donald B. Eason, former Secretary of State for African Affairs, at the U.S. State Department in an interview in Jeane Afrique, February 22, 1975. Eason told that publication: "The United States has no plans to invade Angola militarily. We count entirely on the authorities in Zaire to protect American citizens and interests."

Eason was recently replaced in this function by a man who was ambassador to Chile when the Popular Unity government of Salvador Allende was overthrown. Davis' appointment was opposed by the Organization of African Unity in a rare expression of concern about the internal affairs of the U.S. by the African organization.

Mobutu and his American protector,” writes People's Translation Service, “have two aces in the hole in Angola: the ‘ liberation movement’ FNLA under the leadership of Mobutu’s son-in-law, Holden Roberto, and the separatist movement in oil-rich Cabinda, FLEC. Mobutu made proposals to former Portuguese President General Spinola in September, 1974, calling for a ‘federation of Zaire, Angola and Cabinda.’"

Mobutu is slated to become president of the federation, and Holden Roberto vice president. In exchange, Mobutu wanted the guarantee that the Portuguese and multinational combines could continue the exploitation of Angola’s natural resources undisturbed. Mobutu’s proposal would mean the incorporation of Angola with its 6 million inhabitants into Zaire where Mobutu already rules over 24 million people. A union of the two countries so rich in natural resources would in fact make Mobutu the most powerful man in Black Africa.

However, the obstacle standing in the way of the realization of this neo-colonialist plan is the MPLA under the leadership of Agostinho Neto. This explains the attacks against the MPLA by units of the Holden Roberto FNLA.

With the support of Mobutu and the U.S., the army of the FNLA, which has always been CONTINUED ON PAGE 24.

“The Arabs”: Valuable Analyses On Explosive Middle East Issues

(San Francisco, Calif.) — The second issue of The Arabs, West Coast Report, monthly newsletter of the Arab Information Center here, is off the press. Like the first, this issue contains valuable information and analyses of the Middle East question not generally available to the seeker for the truth on this potentially explosive issue.

Under the heading "American Public Opinion and Israel Erosion? Myth and Reality," Khalid I. Babaa, Ph.D., Director of the center, discusses the claim made recently in the U.S. media that there exists at the present a "major shift" or "great erosion" in U.S. support for Israel.

Dr. Babaa questions this and suggests rather that "one can detect a trend or a shift in American support for Israel." He quotes from an editorial published (February 6, 1975) by a small daily, The Clackamas County News (circulation 2,228) of Estacada, Oregon, as "the most articulate statement on the new American trend towards Israel...."

"...If Congress votes these requests (and few U.S. legislators in Washington dare oppose pro-Israeli bills) it would mean something over $2 billion in aid to Israel in the coming fiscal year. That would mean giving Israel's approximately 3,300,000 citizens several times the amount of U.S. aid all the rest of the world combined gets..." The editorial further states, "that the stronger the U.S. makes Israel, the more militant Israel's policy is likely to become, making a peace settlement that much more difficult to obtain... Many Americans believe this country's, the world's and Israel's best interests lie in conciliation. The Arab nations are growing richer far faster than
Ralph Moore
Rejects “Deal”

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

In response to this secret ‘deal,’ Ralph, a true servant of the people, said:

“Judge Di Risio and the people who are holding his strings are denying me the right to serve the people, which is all we’ve done since our beginning here in 1971. And at the same time they’re saying that the people have no right to survive, because that’s what the Black Panther Party has done — provide programs to help the people survive the economic depression we are in.

“What kind of government is it that will attack, tooth and nail, an individual or organization whose only activities have been that of serving free breakfasts to needy school children; giving thousands of full bags of groceries to the poor communities; providing free child care for mothers who work to make ends meet; being the first to introduce the problem of Sickle Cell Anemia and the first to do mass free testing for the disease; providing free new clothing for people in need, and providing free transportation for people to go see their friends and relatives in prison? What kind of court system is it that would deny me the right to participate in such programs?

“I cannot accept Judge Di Risio’s deal because I refuse to sell out the people. The people have been denied life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The people have not seen any freedom, justice and equality. You’ve got to give the people what they want.

“It is my belief that to make this sacrifice for the people is heavier than ten Lookout Mountains, but to give in to and appease the powerful people who are misusing the people is lighter than a canary feather. I’ll take my stand with the people.

“There will be no justice in American courts until the people are the judges. All power to the people.”

Free All Political Prisoners

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Central African Republic

An Inter-African Organization of Forestry Economy and Timber Trade was set up in Bangui, capital of the Central African Republic, on May 26, reports Hsinhua news agency. Its purpose is to strengthen cooperation among the timber producing and exporting African countries and to coordinate their policies on timber production and export. Eleven African countries — Cameroon, the Congo, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Gambia, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Tanzania, Zaire and Central Africa — signed the agreement. The organization will be headquartered in Libreville, capital of Gabon.

Guinea

“Armed struggle is the only way to counter the war imposed by racists and imperialists on the peoples of Azania (South Africa), Namibia (South West Africa) and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia),” Conakry Radio (Guinea) said on June 4. The Radio pointed out: “The intensified militarization in Pretoria (South Africa) clearly shows that appeal for dialogue is aimed at blunting the violence of the fighting African people. Dialogue and detente is a smoke-screen for the occupation of Namibia and the savage militarization in Azania,” the Radio said.

Zaire

The Arab fund for providing loans to Africa will allocate a credit of 12 million U.S. dollars to Zaire, according to an agreement signed in Cairo on June 8 by assistant Secretary General of the Arab League, Sayed Nofal, and Zaire ambassador to Egypt, Giano Riano. The fund was established in accordance with a decision made by the first Arab-African Cooperation Conference last year. So far it has granted loans to 30 African countries, reports Hsinhua.
To Freedom

Laney College third world students create people's art

(Oakland, Calif.) — The serious desire of Black and poor minority students to create meaningful and relevant art for the community — art for the people — is the ongoing goal of the Third World Artists' Collective at Laney College here.

A position paper by the Collective states:

"Diversity in culture cannot erase the commonality of our struggles or the determination to overcome. Hopefully, through the consistent efforts of all Third World artists at Laney to work in unity, the collective spirit will grow."

The Collective, less than one year old, is working to "beautify our surroundings with meaningful images which reflect the historical experience of our ancestors as well as the aims and purposes of our people as a community."

In order to beautify the surroundings, the Collective is working on its first major project, the construction of a mural between the cafeteria doors of the Student Center.

In explaining its program, the Collective states:

"Third World Artists' Collective is open for participation by artists into photography, music, dance, poetry and creative writing, theatre, graphic arts and cinematography as well."

"We hope to pool these resources and use them as tools to create multi-media productions both on and off campus. Such projects will be mutually beneficial experiences for the artists involved and the audience, people of all ages from our community."

The Collective's current faculty sponsor is Bernardo Garcia Pandavens. Its free-lance technical adviser is mural artist Gary Graham who also teaches a class in Mural Painting/Environmental Art. The class, offered through Laney's Experimental College, is a direct result of efforts by Third World Collective members to obtain college credit for their work.

MULTI-MEDIA APPROACHES

Other courses involving multi-media educational approaches to the arts and viewing art as a means or medium of social change are being planned at Laney through the Art Department and the Experimental College of Interdisciplinary Studies. The Collective is actively seeking community artists who would be interested in teaching innovative art courses at Laney. One such artist who has been asked to teach is Black Panther Party member and world-renowned People's Artist Emory Douglas.

The Collective will soon be organizing a Muralists' Symposium to be held at the Oakland Museum. Anyone interested in participating in the symposium may contact Gary Graham or Paula Simon at Laney College.

Further information on the work of the Third World Artists' Collective may be obtained from Bernardo Garcia.

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Boycott Cuts Coors Beer Sales

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

"It is my personal understanding that Messrs. William and Joseph Coors, owners of the billionaire Coors brewery in Golden, Colorado, are part of your donation list. Let me point out to you, Mr. President, that the Coors brewery in Colorado has been convicted of racial discrimination and has continued to operate a racist and anti-working people company. You have knowledge of this, Mr. President, don't you?"

"It also astounded me, and I am sure many Americans, when you nominated Mr. Joseph Coors to the Federal Communications Commission. This, Mr. President, is another blunder on your part.

"This swimming pool that is being constructed in our White House will be built with the blood of Chicanos, sweat of the Blacks, suffering of the Asians, disrespect for the Elderly, disregard for our Students, and a slap in the face to all Poor Whites... If, Mr. President, your love of the water is so strong, buy a rubber duck and jump into our bathtub at our White House. Remember, Mr. President, the people of the United States of America built and paid for The White House. Remember, Mr. President, your accommodation there is complimentary in our White House until 1976."

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BLACK S. AFRICANS WIN VET STATUS

Thirty years after World War II, Blacks of South Africa that participated in that war have been officially recognized as war veterans. An official of the Bantu Affairs Commissioner's office announced recently that they are now eligible for war veterans pensions and allowances previously denied them. They will receive amounts varying from $57 to $744 a month as pension as well as the old age pension of $30.75 bi-monthly. Africans served with white South African forces in both world wars but did not carry arms.

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Panama Determined

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

with the terms specified in the new treaty.

Little or no progress on the new treaty has been made since the agreement on the eight principles. The U.S. has stubbornly refused to hold talks with Panama. Last March, several U.S. senators proposed a draft resolution calling for "unacceptable sovereignty" over the Canal and the Canal Zone. Recently, Ellsworth Bunker, the chief U.S. negotiator on the Panama treaty, declared that America intends to maintain as much control of the land as it deems necessary for the defense of the Canal.

Other Latin American countries and Third World nations are actively aiding Panama in its fight to regain sovereignty over the Canal Zone. Panama's head of state, Omar Torrijos, has held talks with the presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela and signed a joint statement with them calling for Panama's inalienable sovereignty over its entire territory.

At the fifth assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) held last May, foreign ministers and delegates from member states included in the meeting's agenda as a main topic the demand that the U.S. "return the Panama Canal," Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika, on behalf of the Third Ministerial Conference of the Cominform Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries which met last March, sent a letter to the foreign minister of Panama affirming the non-aligned countries' full support of the Panamanian people in the struggle to regain control of the Canal Zone.

Rhodesian Massacre

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Meanwhile, latest reports from Salisbury indicate that agreement has been reached between the African National Council (ANC) and Ian Smith to hold a constitutional conference. However, Smith refuses the ANC demand that the conference be held outside Rhodesia so that African nationalist leaders now outside the country and threatened with arrest if they return, could attend the talks.

These include the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of the militant Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) who is now outside the country. Smith has said he would arrest Rev. Sithole the moment he sets foot in Rhodesia.
25,000 CHEERING FANS WELCOME
MUHAMMAD ALI TO MALAYSIA

(Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia) — Heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali, living up to his reputation as the “people’s champ” of the world, was welcomed by over 25,000 cheering fans as he arrived in predominantly Muslim Malaysia on June 11.

As he arrived at the airport, he was greeted by garlands, scented flowers and the beat of drums. Ali was arriving in Malaysia for his scheduled title defense against Joe Bugner on July 1.

Ali was visibly shaken by the reception and stated that, “This is beautiful. It is the most beautiful thing ever, just beautiful.”

The next day, Ali dined in what he called Malaysia’s “White House” with Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak. Both Ali and Bugner were dinner guests of Razak, and after dinner a call was placed to the office of promoter Don King in New York where boxing writers were assembled.

Ali took the phone and spoke, declaring himself “the heavyweight champion of the whole world speaking to you from my home in Malaysia....”

“They are trying to keep me here and it looks like they are succeeding. I was in the United States White House for only 20 minutes, but they’ve had me here for two pleasant hours.”

Ali went on to refer to Bugner as “the great White hope” and said that he (Ali) represented “all the big Black fighters there ever was...I can’t let an Englishman beat the baddest brother in the world.”

The fact that Muhammad Ali is a Black Muslim and a Black man has gained him huge support in Malaysia and a song dedicated to him, "Mr. Black Superman," is already a hit in Malaysia.

Earlier, however, while Ali was in San Francisco waiting to depart for Malaysia, he held a press conference for sports writers who either didn’t take him seriously or didn’t know how to take him at all. Ali explained that, "Fighters don’t fight every month, except me, that is. I’m unique, there’s no doubt about it. I’m going to be the greatest fighter of all time. Everytime you look up, I’m in the ring."

In explaining the reasons why he is fighting, Ali was explicit, "I’m buying buildings for Black people all over the country, to help Black people," Ali said. "I didn’t move to Hollywood, marry a blond and make nude movies. I can’t think of no better use of my money than to help my brothers and sisters." He explained why he is the people’s champ, because as he says, "I’m not just talking about it, I’m doing it."

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Answers To Last Week’s Crossword Puzzle
ACROSS: 1) ARYK 4) Vietnamish 8) China
10) Debilization 11) Kim 12) Search
13) Japan 14) Korea 15) NFL 16) Mao
17) Taiwan 18) Pacification 21) Khmer
22) Repression 23) Giap

DOWN: 1) Aggression 2) Vietnam 3) Thailand 4) Vietnamization 5) Banon
6) Indochina 7) Laos 8) Ho 16) Mercenary
19) Cambodia 20) Laos
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

would ask no questions. Ray recalled Raoul's oft-repeated response that "I wasn't paying me to ask questions."

When Ray was asked about conspiracy at his recent hearing, he stated that he "was never associated with more than one person." And he knew that person by an alias.

4) Funding. Oswald, Ray and Wallace's assistant, Arthur Bremer, spent money far exceeding their incomes. According to Gerald Ford, the Texas Attorney General told the Warren Commission that informant Lee Oswald received $200 per month from the FBI. George Wallace has suggested that Bremer might have been funded by the White House "Plumbers." 

5) Radio Control. Soon after the JFK assassination, when the Dallas police were floundering around arresting assassins instead of the patsy, a description of a suspect resembling Lee Oswald was broadcast over the police radio. To this day, the broadcast is of unknown origin.

Within minutes of the King shooting, the Memphis police radio network was similarity penetrated. A broadcast of unknown origin excitedly described a police chase of a white Mustang. Ray owned a white Mustang, but police admit no chase ever occurred.

A man who seemed to have a radio in his hip pocket was photographed in Dallas' Dealey Plaza at the time of the JFK murder. The man, Jim Hicks, was identified and questioned by D.A. Jim Garrison. Hicks testified before the New Orleans grand jury that he had been the radio coordinator for the JFK assassination team.

6) Assistance from Law Enforcement. A successful conspiracy requires power inside the federal government to cover up evidence. Arthur Murtagh, ex-FBI agent, who was involved in both JFK and King murder investigations, says conspiracy leads being "washed out, consistently and deliberately." Attorney General Ramsey Clark, the nation's chief law enforcement, declared, within a day of the King murder, that there was "no evidence of conspiracy." This was before the evidence could have been evaluated.

Assassins seem to be the only suspects who benefit from law enforcement's quick release. King conspirator Jack Armstrong was arrested in Memphis and cleared by the FBI. Conspirators "Frenchy" and Eugene Brading, who were arrested and given quick release in Dallas on the day of JFK's assassination, have been connected to the King murder.

Some those who have had a long history of arrest and quick release are often intelligence agents. Some notable examples are Jack Armstrong, Jack Ruby, and Donald "Cinque" DeFreeze, leader of the Symbionese Liberation Army.

7) Triple Hatting. In an espionage mission, operatives are called upon to play many different roles, thus reducing the number of operatives involved, and tightening security. Although exaggerated, TV's "Mission Impossible" team operates in this way.

New Orleans D.A. Garrison has suggested that Jack Ruby was triple-hatting in Dallas when he 1) drove assassins to the scene; 2) planted the "magic bullet" in Parkland Hospital; 3) was called upon to "arrow the patsy" (eliminate Oswald). In Memphis, Frenchy and Jack Armstrong also wore multiple hats.

JFK and King were eliminated by paramilitary operations coordinated by the Secret Team, an autonomous clique that operates as a Works Progress Administration within and without the official government structure. The right-wing, CIA-trained operatives of the Kennedy assassination have been linked to the King murder.

The two cover-ups have frightening similarities. Certainly the corporate media's acceptance and dutiful repetition of the JFK cover story (that Oswald and Ruby were just confused loners) demonstrated to the Secret Team that the media would accept the cover stories of future assassinations rather than attempt to expose murder conspiracies involving U.S. military and intelligence agents.

The corporate media has used its technological power to instantaneously rewrite the history of a decade of assassinations. Radical change will be required before government by assassinations is overthrown and the record is set straight.
**Letters to the Editor**

Dear Editor,

I am too far to hold you and express my love for you, so I am writing to say I LOVE YOU and THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY. Sister, what you and the comrades have done for the common people of the world is a love story. Thanks for not taking an individualist route. Hany, POWER TO THE PEOPLE! Be safe, my comrade. Learn what is necessary and come back to us.

All Power to the People,
Comrade Fred Hill
Save The People
Washington, D.C.

Dear Comrade,

Would you please inform me on how I can contact your St. Louis, Missouri, chapter and how I can give my support for the people through the Black Panther Party?

I am among the many dedicated brothers who are confined within these walls which you are supporting with the news of the struggle for the Black people, and I can dig your positive stride towards the freedom of Black people in America. But I feel as though my support should be discussed more than how I dig the Black Panther Party, because any Black revolutionary brother or sister should know that what time is here in America should dig and want to give their support in any way possible for the people through the Black Panther Party.

I am preparing for my release from maximum to minimum custody on about July 20. 1975. Now, once I am released I am planning on observing the B.P.P. from the inside instead of from the outside. Then I will attempt to make my commitment within your organization.

For the people,
Intama Wamiri
"Harano"
Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Greetings of Solidarity,

Need your assistance in securing meaningful lines of female communication. Also need information in regards to my obtaining the hardcover edition of "BLOOD IN MY EYES".

I'm caged and have been for the last seven years in federal prison, which places me financially unable to obtain the needed reading material. Any and all assistance shall be greatly appreciated.

There must be some conscious woman beyond these walls who wishes to relate and exchange ideas with one of my desperate lot. Isn't there a female cadet in existence?

So you have the resources to forward literature to brothers in my particular condition? Pamphlets, typed pages, or any other form of disseminated information is greatly needed for us held in these camps of the damned, behind enemy lines!!

I extend my highest revolutionary greetings to all who continue to struggle out there. Much love from us who struggle within the belly of the voracious, grey, mud-dog, capitalistic beast...

Years in growth and development.

Lemuria
Oxford, Wis.

P.S. Female impressions are of a dire need!!!

Greetings, Brothers and Sisters.

All Power to the People. I am speaking to you from the administrative organization dungeon of the Virginia State Penitentiary in Richmond, Virginia. I would like to take this opportunity also to congratulate you and others who have devoted their time and opportunity in getting the views to the people; the knowledge of what we are against. I sincerely hope that you will continue your struggle. I also hope that I find you, my brothers and sisters, in the heat of revolutionary spirit.

Comrades, Leon Toliver (also known as Yaw Sekou), write to you concerning the revolutionary brothers who wish to receive the help of others—real help. These brothers have been kidnapped and falsely accused and have not received any so-called justice in returning to the general population. They have been held for months, in a maximum security section.

So, comrades, if you will take this opportunity to check on this. These brothers want to receive a letter or books and legal aid for their freedom. They will be very grateful for the aid of others.

Consult the date on the letter maybe for 21st, 26th, or 27th of March. I feel the pigs have blocked our communication, so if you didn't receive the letter, it is on time. I will truly be happy to file a suit against them. They make it stop all communication but not our struggle.

So, my brothers and sisters, let me close this letter with peace, love and happiness. Will remain until I hear from you.

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Richmond, Va.
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Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH INSTITUTE
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

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

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

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

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

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

— Huey P. Newton
In Celebration of Knowledge

The Intercommunal Youth Institute 1975 Graduation Ceremonies Thursday, June 12, 1975