EAST OAKLAND CELEBRATION

OVERFLOW CROWD HAILS MOZAMBIQUE INDEPENDENCE

(Oakland, Calif.) — More than 700 Bay Area residents crowded into APUMEC Hall on East 14th Street, Sunday, June 29, for a rousing celebration of Mozambique Independence Day sponsored jointly by the Liberation Support Movement, the Ethiopian Student Union, Friends of Namibia, Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization and the Black Panther Party.

In a rare demonstration of revolutionary enthusiasm and unity, the almost equally divided Black and White audience of mostly young adults greeted the welcome from the Committee to Celebrate Mozambique Independence Day with a sustained, standing ovation with shouts of “Viva FRELIMO” and “Long Live Mozambique” ringing throughout the hall.

The celebration featured an address by Brother Theo Ben Gurirab, South West Africa Peoples Organization representative to the United Nations, a greeting of solidarity from the Union of Vietnamese in the United States, remarks by Brother T. Kangai representing the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), readings of poetry from African liberation movements by Ericka Huggins of the Black Panther Party and a showing of the film A Luta Continua (The Struggle Continues) an account of the struggle of FRELIMO in Mozambique.

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Editorial

KOREA FOR
THE KOREANS

More and more these days the establishment media warns of the "danger" of aggression against South Korea from the North. This repeated lie should, in fact, alert us to the real danger of a massive provocation by the dictatorial regime of Chung Hee Park from the South, encouraged, instigated and master-minded by powerful U.S. interests as an excuse for U.S. military intervention.

This week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER carries a very revealing series entitled "Who Owns South Korea?" We have printed this story in an effort to inform our readers of the extent of U.S. multi-national economic penetration into South Korea, the vast majority of which occurred after the division of Korea into North and South.

What is sometimes called the "economic miracle" of South Korean development under U.S. tutelage is the result of giant U.S. industrial complexes moving lock, stock and barrel out of the U.S. into such "underdeveloped" areas where labor costs are a fraction of what they are here and markets and natural resources are closer to the place of production.

This process has contributed in large measure to the widespread unemployment facing U.S. workers today, while greatly increasing profits for the industrialists and consolidating their ability to influence local political events and developments.

In fact, the people of Korea, North and South, have clearly had enough of the "economic miracle" of South Korea under U.S. "guidance." That miracle has meant little for the toiling masses of South Korea. It has only fattened the coffers of the Chung Hee Park clique of corrupt and self-seeking politicians of the South Korean regime.

It is this combination of U.S.-European imperialist bloodstools and local Korean puppets who are in very real danger of being finally overturned by the Korean masses from both North and South. The interests of the Korean masses are precisely the interests of the American people — for peace, jobs and independence.

An Appeal To Our Readers

Dear Readers,

This is an appeal for help. THE BLACK PANTHER is in desperate need of funds in order to continue to appear. As with everything else in the U.S. today, our production costs have sky-rocketed, while the ability of those for whom we primarily publish our paper to afford even the 25 cents it costs grows more and more difficult.

We have been able to continue to appear because of those of us who produce THE BLACK PANTHER receive no salaries. We all contribute our time and our skills because we believe strongly in what we are doing.

THE BLACK PANTHER receives no income from its ads. All the ads that appear in the paper are placed either in gratitude for regular contributions by the advertiser to one or more of the several Free Survival Programs of the Black Panther Party, or because the "product" advertised directly contributes to the liberation of oppressed humankind.

The many encouraging letters we receive from readers assures us that THE BLACK PANTHER is valuable and must not only continue to appear but must reach more and more readers. Its ability to do so depends on you.

THE BLACK PANTHER is your newspaper. We who produce it are only the instruments through which your voice is heard throughout the land. Help us keep your voice out there. Help us make it stronger and stronger. Send us whatever you can, and send it TODAY!

With every contribution of $25.00 or more you will receive free a one year's subscription. For every contribution of $100.00 or more you will receive free a life-time subscription.

But we need your $1.00, $5.00 and $10.00 contributions also.

By helping to keep THE BLACK PANTHER alive and well you will be directly contributing to your liberation.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

David G. du Bois
Editor-in-Chief

COMMENT

"What To The Slave Is The 4th Of July"

By Frederick Douglass

On July 4, 1852, Frederick Douglass, the most outstanding Black orator, writer and militant champion of freedom for America's slave class in the 19th century, addressed a large audience in Rochester, New York, as the featured "Independence Day" speaker. What follows is the text of Frederick Douglass' speech that day, a biting, blistering attack on those who would celebrate "justice" and "independence," while allowing over four million African slaves "in the land of liberty" to remain in chains.

Fellow Citizens: Pardon me, and allow me to ask, why am I called upon to speak today? What have I or those I represent to do with your national independence? Are the great principles of political freedom and of natural justice, embodied in that Declaration of Independence, extended to us? And am I, therefore, called upon to bring our humble offering to the national altar, and to confess the benefits, and express our devout gratitude for the blessings resulting from your independence to us?

Would to God, both for your sakes and ours, that an affirmative of the first could be truthfully returned to these questions. Then would my task be light, and my burden easy and delightful. For who is there so cold that a national sympathy could not warm him? Who so obdurate and dead to the claims of gratitude, that would not thankfully acknowledge such priceless benefits? Who so stolid and selfish that would not give his voice to swell the hallelujahs of a nation's jubilee, when the chains of servitude had been torn from his limbs?

I say it with a sad sense of disparity between us. I am not included within the pale of this glorious anniversary! Your high independence only reveals the immemorable distance between us. The blessings in which you this day rejoice are not enjoyed in common. The rich inheritance of our fathers was not given for your exclusive enjoyment. It was the common fortune of us all. Our sires were as much concerned for you as they were for us.

THE BLACK PANTHER
Seattle B.P.P. Member
Brutalized While
Collecting For
Survival Programs

(Marin, Calif.) — Describing a recent series of articles in the San Francisco Chronicle claiming Black Panther Party involvement in various plots to forcibly achieve courtroom breakouts of political prisoners in the early 1970s as "ludicrous and insulting," famed defense attorney Charles E. Garry last week filed a motion to separate the trial of Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain from the rest of the San Quentin 6.

In the motion, attorney Garry described the Chronicle allegations as "damaging to the integrity of my client." Along with five other Black and Brown prison activists — David Johnson, Hugo Pinell, Fleeta Drumgo, Willie Tate, and Luis Talamantes — Brother Johnny Spain is currently on trial on frame-up charges arising out of the state's assassination of author/revolutionary George Jackson, Field Marshal of the Black Panther Party, on August 21, 1971.

JOHNNY SPAIN and his famed defense attorney CHARLES GARRY.

Margret Burnham, one of the defense attorneys for Angela Davis during her highly publicized political trial, and retrieved from a wastepaper basket where they had been discarded.

The Chronicle series theorizes that Jonathan Jackson, George Jackson's heroic 17-year-old brother, was abandoned by a squad of Black Panther "guerrillas" moments before he led the famous August 7, 1970, breakout attempt at the county courthouse here. Young Jonathan, prison inmates William Christmas and James McClain, and a judge were ruthlessly murdered by San Quentin guards during the incident.

Plotting

A second part of the Chronicle series, which has been denounced by Ms. Burnham, alleges that Black Panther Party members were plotting another assault on the Marin courthouse, less than three months after the August 7 incident.

Many progressive people have said that certain authorities, particularly the LAPD, intentionally fed the Chronicle reporters false and misleading information in order to counter a more factual account of police spying and set-ups filed in Marin Superior Court recently by Frank J. Cox, attorney for San Quentin 6 member David Johnson. The Cox affidavit asserts that both George and Jonathan Jackson were set up by police agents working closely with defense committees for George Jackson, and that at least one of these agents was later murdered by the LAPD's notorious "Red Squad."
EAST OAKLAND CELEBRATION

OVERFLOW CROWD HAILS MOZAMBIQUE INDEPENDENCE

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

A delicious dinner was served featuring East African dishes, including ugali, dried maize (corn) and beans, pilau, made with rice and vegetables and chicken; peanut stew made with collard greens, eggplant and peppered peanut sauce; Ethiopian chicken stew and a variety of salads and fresh fruits.

The celebration’s keynote address by Brother Theo Ben Gurirab was forceful and informative. Brother Gurirab hailed the victory of the Mozambique people under the leadership of FRELIMO and recalled the experience of the Vietnamese people after defeating the French colonialist at Dien Bien Phu. He reminded the audience that the U.S. imperialists attempted to undermine that victory and caused many more years of suffering and destruction in Vietnam.

Brother Gurirab warned against the threat of U.S. imperialist maneuvers against the new independent Mozambique and emphasized the importance of vigilance. He also reminded the audience of the imminent independence of Angola and the importance of Angolan independence to the struggles of the peoples of his country, Namibia (South West Africa) in their fight for independence from South Africa.

Brother Gurirab’s address was repeatedly interrupted with applause and he was given a rousing, standing ovation at the conclusion of his address. He apologized for leaving the meeting early, explaining he was due for deportation hearings at 8 a.m. Monday morning at the U.S. immigration office in New York City.

(Left to right) THEO BEN GURIRAB, SWAPO representative to the U.N.; ERICKA HUGGINS, director of Intercommunal Youth Institute; T. KANGAI, ZANU representative.

Following the showing of the film A Luta Continua, Ericka Huggins held the large audience spellbound with the reading of a group of poems from the liberation movements of Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Guinea-Bissau, Namibia and Azania (South Africa).

A message from the sponsoring groups to the Frelimo government of Mozambique was read to the audience and adopted by acclamation. A number of organizations, in addition to the sponsoring groups, prepared special messages of greetings to be forwarded to Mozambique along with all the proceeds of the large and successful gathering.

The large hall was bedecked with slogans of “Long Live FRELIMO”, “Long Live the Victory of the Mozambique People!” and “Viva Armed Struggle.” The new flag of Mozambique adorned each side of the front of the hall. The flag is a tri-color of red, green and yellow strips with a black triangle at its base.

The spirited meeting ended with the singing of the FRELIMO Anthem (FRELIMO Vencerá), and everyone in attendance (except, of course, the planted agents) went away more convinced than they had been in a long time that victory is certain for all oppressed humankind.

(Left) Overflow crowd sampling delicious African food. (Below) Crowd letting out a joyous cheer for the people’s victory in Mozambique. (Inset) Sister SALIM of Ethiopian Student Union served as mistress of ceremonies.

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

July 4, 1776

On July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, making the United States a self-governing country. Racism was ingrained in the body-politic from its inception. The section of the Declaration of Independence denouncing the slave trade was stricken in deference to South Carolina and Georgia.

July 4, 1776

The African Baptist Church was organized in Williamsburg, Virginia, on July 4, 1776. This Black church would grow to become the strongest institution in the Black community, helping to insulate the survival of Black people against that same racism justified in the Declaration of Independence.

July 3, 1970

On July 3, 1970, the National Committee of Black Churchmen, a group of 41 Black U.S. church and civil rights leaders, published a “Black Declaration of Independence” as a full-page advertisement in The New York Times. The declaration contained a pledge by the Black leaders to “renounce all allegiance” to the U.S. unless Black people received “full redress and relief” from “the injustice, exploitative control, institutionalized violence and racism of White America.”

July 6, 1971

Dr. Andrew F. Brimmer, who was then the only Black member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, told the NAACP’s sixty-second annual meeting on July 6, 1971, that the job outlook for Black Americans was so dismal that some had “given up and no longer attempt to enter the labor force.”

July 6, 1973

On July 6, 1973, James E. Baker, a Black career foreign service officer, was named economic and commercial officer at the U.S. Embassy in Pretoria, South Africa. He was the first Black American diplomat to be named to the racist South African regime on a permanent basis.
S.W.A.P.O. REPRESENTATIVE:
"...IF YOU HAVE GUNS, WE CAN USE THEM"

Press Conference With Ben Gurirab At Learning Center

(Oakland, Calif.) - In town as the featured speaker for the Bay Area’s Mozambique Independence Day Celebration, Brother Theo Ben Gurirab, the South West Africa Peoples Organization’s (SWAPO) representative to the United Nations, told a press conference last Saturday that the significance of the newly-proclaimed People’s Republic of Mozambique lies in its implications for ridding the rest of southern Africa from the “combined evils” of colonialism, racism and imperialism.

In a statement leading off the hour-long press conference, Brother Gurirab, a member of the Central Committee of SWAPO, the revolutionary vanguard organization which for the past 9 years has led the people of Namibia (South West Africa) in armed struggle against the illegal domination of racist South Africa, said (in part):

"...The colonialism that Portugal represented in Africa and the support that the regime in Portugal was receiving from Western imperialist countries are the same evils that we ourselves are fighting against in Namibia.

"Therefore, we look at the victory of the people of Mozambique as also the victory for the people of Namibia and also a victory for our brothers in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Azania (South Africa).

"We are looking forward to a day, now with renewed inspiration and encouragement, when we too in Namibia will celebrate independence, and will join those who have achieved that status after long bloody struggles against the combined evils of colonialism, racism and imperialism.

"We are confident of this because of the political and military changes that are taking place in southern Africa as a result of the victories that are taking place by the liberation movements of the former Portuguese colonies.

"We see the situation changing in our favor. We see the independence of Mozambique as bringing new opportunities for the liberation forces in Zimbabwe. The liberation forces there will seize the hour and bring to an end the illegal situation (referring to the racist Ian Smith regime) in Zimbabwe.

"We believe firmly the independence of Mozambique and the stabilization of the situation there will give us the opportunity to expand and intensify our own struggle in Namibia against South Africa.

"We also look at the developments in southern Africa in their wider international context.

"We see the defeat of imperialism in Indochina as a positive development which yet brings us much closer to the day of our victory. And, we see the difficulties experienced by the advanced capitalist countries at home as also being an opportunity for the progressive forces in these capitals to take advantage of the situation and continue to identify themselves with the struggles for liberation in southern Africa and elsewhere.

"So it is these developments that we must bear in mind when, tomorrow, we celebrate an historic revolutionary moment, the Mozambique Independence Day Celebration, a day on which the people of Mozambique must be reassured that they may continue to rely on the assistance and support from those who all along have stood with them in the struggle against 500 years of decadent colonialism of Portugal."
CHARGES DISMISSED AGAINST SHANGO IN ATTICA TRIAL

(Buffalo, N.Y.) - A major setback to the Attica prosecutions came this week as the kidnapping and felony murder charges against Shango (indicted as Bernard Stroble) were dismissed here by Judge Joseph Mattina.

Shango had been charged in three indictments, along with four other defendants, with the kidnapping and murder of inmates Kenneth Hess and Barry Schwartz during the 1971 Attica rebellion. The charges now remaining against Shango are two counts of unlawful imprisonment, which were substituted by Judge Mattina for the kidnapping charges, and the "common law" murder charge for the death of Schwartz.

FINAL WITNESS

On Monday, June 16, the prosecution presented their final witness, Dr. Michael Baden, the deputy chief medical examiner for New York City, who testified concerning the autopsies and examination he performed on the bodies of Hess and Schwartz.

Dr. Baden had originally been called to Attica at the request of Commissioner Oswald because of the state's dispute with the findings of the original medical examiner, Dr. Edlin, who announced after the autopsies that all hostages had been killed by gunfire of state troopers and not by the prisoners, as Oswald and other prison officials had claimed.

STAB WOUNDS

Baden testified that Hess had received approximately 50 stab wounds and Schwartz 36 stab wounds all of which are yet unexplained by the prosecution. There has been no prosecution testimony as to when these stab wounds were inflicted or who inflicted them. Baden also testified that the cut throats of Hess and Schwartz were not sufficient to cause the immediate death of either of the men.

DISMISSES

On Wednesday morning, Judge Mattina read a lengthy decision on the dismissal motions in which he dismissed indictments 36 and 41 and substituted two counts of unlawful imprisonment. He said that taking the prosecution's evidence in its most positive light, the state had not established an abduction. Reviewing the evidence he cited the following factors:

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Famous Attica rebellion scene — inmates letting their demands be known to Commissioner Oswald and to the world.

People's Free Medical Clinic

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• NURSES
• LAB TECHNICIANS

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OUR HEALTH

Crab Lice

And

Head Lice

Lice are small sucking insects which cause infections of pubic hair and head hair and are easily spread from person to person by direct body contact or sharing of clothing or bedding without prior washing.

Crab lice — "crabs" — lay eggs in pubic hair and commonly infect sexual partners and others living in close personal contact. Pin head size crabs and smaller eggs of crab lice attached to pubic hairs can be seen.

Persons infested with crabs who live together or have sexual relations should be treated at the same time. Their bedding must be changed and thoroughly washed. Each person should take a hot soapy bath or shower with particular attention to the pubic hair and folds of the skin.

Doctors prescribe Kwell shampoo or A-200 Pyrateine solution for crab lice. One ounce of the medication should be applied like an ordinary shampoo with continued lathering to cover all pubic hair and skin areas. Kwell shampoo should be saturated for a full 10 minutes and A-200 Pyrateine for 10 minutes. Rinse thoroughly and dry. A repeat treatment may be necessary, but the medication should not be used more than twice in one week.

All family members with head lice should be treated at the same time, and their clothes and bedding should be changed and thoroughly washed.

The same medication used for crab lice may be used for head lice. One ounce of the medication should be applied after wetting the hair with warm water. Kwell and A-200 Pyrateine are dangerous to the eyes, so careful attention should be given to protecting them. The hair should be thoroughly washed. Rinse completely and dry with a towel. As with crab lice, a repeat treatment may be necessary, but the medication should not be used more than twice in one week.

Good personal hygiene and clean living conditions can best prevent lice infections.
STANFORD UNIVERSITY GRADUATION

BLACKS LEAD WALKOUT ON
MOYNIHAN

(Stanford, Calif.) - Some 500 persons, including 140 graduating students, most of them Black, walked out on United Nations Ambassador Daniel Patrick Moynihan as he rose to deliver the commencement speech at Stanford University, Sunday, June 15. The protesters included professors and spectators in the sun-drenched Frost Amphitheater in a dramatic gesture of objection to the selection of Moynihan as graduation speaker. The Moynihan protest was spurred by past remarks by Moynihan about racial problems, the Black graduates said in a leaflet passed out before the ceremony.

Moynihan advocated "benign neglect" of race problems while adviser to former President Richard Nixon and, as a Labor Department official, released a report in 1965 (The Negro Family), which "attributed the inferior social and economic status of Black people" to what knew as "a disintegration of the Negro family."

The leaflet went on to state that "Daniel P. Moynihan has risen to the point where he has become extremely influential."

"To those of us who can look beyond the veil of eloquence and recognize the threat of 'benign neglect,' he is a symbol that must be spoken out against..."

In the statement signed by the Black graduating students, they said:

"Our aim is not to disrupt Moynihan's right to free speech, but rather to draw attention to the subtle racism Moynihan represents."

At the end of Moynihan's speech, the graduating seniors returned to their seats and took part in the rest of the commencement exercises.

SIT SILENTLY

As soon as the university announced its plans to invite Daniel P. Moynihan as the 1975 commencement speaker, the Black students began organizing themselves against the insult of having to "sit silently" and listen to Moynihan.

After complaining to the university and having those complaints ignored (see the June 2, 1975, issue of THE BLACK PANTHER), the students mobilized their parents and other Stanford Third World students, faculty and staff to take "visible" action that would express their feelings regarding not only Moynihan but also the racist disregard on the part of the Stanford administration to their feelings.

Congratulations to the Black graduating students of Stanford University for expressing the feelings of the entire Black community toward Daniel P. Moynihan and his brand of "subtle racism."

Racist Campus
Club Bars
Black At U.S.C.

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - In another move reminiscent of the outright and overt racism of the era before the civil rights struggle in the South, a Black student at the University of Southern California has been refused admittance into a campus organization, allegedly for men of "superior ability," almost solely because he is Black.

The student, Thomas McLurkin, had inadequate high school grades for USC, an exclusive private institution. He practically begged for admission and was admitted on a special experimental admissions program. Until recently there were hardly any Blacks at USC and even now there are only 800 out of 20,000 students.

Brother McLurkin immediately proved his capability as a student at USC and tried to get involved in the mainstream of student affairs at USC. He was a force in Kappa Alpha Psi. USC's only Black fraternity, became the first Black yall leader, and as a sophomore was president of the Squires, a sophomore service organization.

In the spring of 1974 he applied for admission to the elitist Knights who had never before admitted a Black person. USC is located in a heavily Black section of Los Angeles, and USC President John Hubbard has admitted the school's racism. In fact, in the past, Black students were hesitant to protest at the school because of threats by campus security that they (Black students) might be thrown off campus because they couldn't be distinguished from outsiders.

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"DEATH CHAMBERS" AND INHUMANE TREATMENT AT WAUPUN PRISON

In last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER we printed an article on the soundproof cells under construction at Waupun State Prison here. This week we are reprinting the petition being circulated in Wisconsin to abolish these cells (See page 24.) Also, we have received more information on these underground cells from the Milwaukee Journal. This week's continuing article contains this information.

(Waupun, Wis.) - The "death chambers" have been in the planning since 1971 when they were requested by Secretary of Health and Social Service Wilbur Schmidt. Work on the project was delayed by the governor of Wisconsin who would not approve the project. But on May 14, 1973, the work was allowed to proceed, and inmates claim the work has been kept secret.

Already conditions in the regular isolation cells in the Segregation Building are extreme. An inmate receives no mail, no linen and no cigarettes. The only reading material is the Bible. One inmate said he has read the Bible 25 times since last September. Because of the repressive atmosphere here, 60 to 70 per cent of the men spend time in some form of isolation before completing their sentences.

INHUMAN TREATMENT

Once an inmate is put in isolation, he can expect inhuman treatment. One inmate who was unable to walk because his legs were trembling violently had to go without food for four or five days because he couldn't go to his cell door as food was being passed out. When asked about this, Warden Ramon Gray stated, "We suspect he may be malingering.

Inmates in segregation also have to endure beatings, macing, drug injections and being chained to their beds. Inmates are injected with thorazine or sporine even though the American Medical Association has labeled these drugs ineffective or unwarranted. Both drugs can induce convulsions, lower blood pressure and affect liver functions. Gray said the drug injections are used on an inmates

Inmates at Waupun want no part of these new isolation cells.

These underground, soundproof, electronically monitored cells at Waupun Prison (above) are constructed to leave an inmate without any control over his environment.

They do not want to be put in a situation where anything could happen to them with no one seeing or hearing anything. A group called the Waupun Bro-

Charges Dismissed In Attica Trial

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

1. There was no evidence that the inmates at the negotiating table who allegedly "tried" Hess and Schwartz for treason used any threat of physical force.

2. The evidence that Hess and Schwartz were taken to D Block in Attica prison by other inmates did not meet the requirement of an abduction that the victim be secreted in a place where they were unlikely to be found.

3. The evidence that Shango carried a knife during the rebellion did not in any way meet the requirements for an abduction that threats of deadly force be used. Mattina noted that the prosecution's own witnesses made it abundantly clear that nearly everyone in D Yard carried a weapon of some type for protection.

4. The testimony concerning assaults and a sexual molestation of Hess and Schwartz never contained any allegations that Shango participated in these incidents. In fact, witnesses during the trial repeatedly said that they never saw Shango harm anyone during the rebellion or instigate anyone else to harm anyone.

Furthermore, none of this evidence was ever presented to the grand jury. Mattina continued saying that if the prosecution believed that Shango aided in the alleged acts, then they should have sought an indictment for them and not for kidnapping. "It is not in the best interests of the criminal justice to substitute one set of more serious crimes for another."

In denying the motion to dismiss the common law murder, he said that he would leave it to the jury to determine the credibility of the witness on the murder indictment, James Ross.

CONCLUSION

At the conclusion of the judge's decision, prosecutor Frances Cryan, in an angry statement to the court for having "taken away 90 per cent of my case," charged the judge with exceeding his jurisdiction, threatened to appeal the decision immediately, and asked for an adjournment. Mattina cut Cryan off, saying: "I've listened to you for six months now and we are going to proceed with this trial as I have decided."

Commenting on the dismissal of the kidnapping and felony murder charges against him, Shango stated that he could hardly rejoice after "four years of suffering at the brute and repulsive hands of the state of New York." Also, he did not see this as a victory for justice but the result "of the defense team's indefatigable struggling against the political forces of the state of New York."
Lack Of Medical Care Causes Brutalization At Menard And McAlester Prisons

(McAlester, Okla.) - In two separate incidents, one here at McAlester Prison and the other at Menard Correctional Center in Menard, Illinois, two sick prisoners, for whom medical help was requested by their fellow inmates, were sadistically neglected resulting in the death of one and the disappearance and possible death of the other.

On Sunday, June 8, inmates confined to the maximum segregation unit at McAlester Prison were attacked with tear gas and high-powered water hoses after they demanded medical attention for inmate Ray Charles Carolina. The inmates had begged for over two hours for Carolina to be taken out of his cell to see a doctor or to go to the prison hospital.

Warden Crip and Deputy Warden O'Reilly responded to the inmates' demand by saying that medical attention was not a "right" but a "privilege." The angry inmates then promptly ripped out the plumbing and the shanks from the walls.

Afterwards, prison officials immersed the inmates in water and gassed them for three hours. Ten inmates, all Black, were beaten and dragged out of their cells and taken to the "dungeon" or the hole. Throughout this harassment, the inmates were threatened with rifles, clubs, and the new "stun guns."

Inmate Ray Carolina never saw a doctor. He was dragged from his cell and was beaten so badly, according to reports received by THE BLACK PANTHER, that he had to be taken to an outside hospital. His fellow inmates have not seen him since.

On Sunday, June 15, William Graham, a Black inmate in Menard's east cell house, was brought out of his cell at 3:00 a.m. to be treated for an asthma attack, according to an eyewitness report received by THE BLACK PANTHER. Instead of being properly treated, Brother Graham was given tranquilizer shots.

Dellums’ Corner

Energy Act A "Legislative Travesty"

(Washington, D.C.) - Congressman Ronald V. Dellums has voted against passage of the Energy Conservation and Conversion Act, calling it a "legislative travesty." Dellums said that it was obvious that something had to be done about the energy crisis but added that "this bill is worse than no action at all." He noted four serious defects in the final version of the measure:

1. No quotas on imports of foreign oil. This would only force world petroleum prices higher and is an egotistical foreign policy, according to Dellums.


3. Establishment of an energy trust fund which Dellums said would subsidize expensive energy forms and reinforce concentration of economic and political power of the major oil companies.

4. Massive tax write-offs and loopholes for a wide variety of industries. "If we really want to deal with basic causes of the energy shortage, we would radically change consumption patterns," Dellums said (i.e.) "mass transit and improved highway funds."

In conclusion, Dellums stated, "This bill guarantees higher petroleum prices around the world, it enhances the position of the huge energy companies, and I could not support it."
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3
During the course of the question and answer period, Brother Gurirab revealed that he has been told to attend immigration hearings in New York City, June 30 for possible deportation. Commenting on this direct attack against him by U.S. authorities, Brother Gurirab was quite forceful:

"It is something that I don't particularly worry about but too much. I am here to carry out the responsibilities and duties imposed upon me by my movement. I am not here because I like the U.S. so much. I would rather be in Namibia. I am here to carry out the work necessary."

ARMED STRUGGLE
Regarding the current status of the armed struggle in Namibia, Brother Gurirab replied:

"So far, we have not had liberated areas in Namibia because the objective conditions of geography are rather against our efforts. But, we have been able to establish what we call operational zones, areas primarily in the northeastern part of Namibia - the Capriv area and the Ovamboland area - where we are able, on a full time basis, to engage South African police and the army.

"We have been able to set up a kind of network infrastructure, through which we have been able to send in units and establish underground bases and from which we carry out both the political mass mobilization of the people and also engage in very carefully planned attacks on military installations, police stations and also landmine the roads.

"The independence of Angola, therefore, would provide us with a much wider area to operate from. Based on the revolutionary solidarity that we have had with the liberation movements of Angola, we are sure that we will continue to receive assistance from them in a much larger sense when they establish their sovereignty, which we are looking forward to very much."

INVESTMENTS
Brother Gurirab also revealed that the extent of American investments in Namibia were quite large and that the U.S. was providing the reactionary apartheid regime of South Africa with large quantities of military supplies. These supplies included, Brother Gurirab said, the makings for atomic bombs, which South Africa was "quite willing to use to threaten the liberation movements and to blackmail the whole of southern Africa."

Concerning the role that the American people can play to support SWAPO, Brother Gurirab called first for "a vigilance by U.S. media ... to expose the multimillion dollar propaganda campaign of South Africa.

Then, mentioning other possible support Americans might give to SWAPO, Brother Gurirab listed classrooms supplies, textbooks and teacher's aids for SWAPO's two schools in Zambia, medical supplies, and army combat boots and uniforms. He ended the list laughing, saying, "...and if you have guns, we can use them too."

ON THE BLOCK
What Do You Think About the Recent News That Food Stamps Will Be Harder to Get?
ASKED AT PAYLESS IN ROCKRIDGE CENTER MALL.

Mrs. Kathy Maxwell
1732 57th Ave.
Unemployed

Really, I think it's ridiculous because how do they expect for people to make it?

Well, I don't feel that they should because the cost of living is hard enough for people with pretty good jobs. Something should be done about it.

James Johnson
Mail Carrier

I think it's a terrible thing. The poor people of this world have a hard enough time trying to make it now. I think they should be giving them away, let alone making them harder to get.

It's absolutely ridiculous. Things are hard enough as it is.

Mabel Woodruff
Housewife

I think it would be bad because they're so many Black people who don't have jobs. They're just on welfare. A lot of people need food stamps.

Well, I work with senior citizens and if it's for real, it's going to be pretty rough. Seniors won't be able to get enough to eat.

Racist Campus Club

CONTINUED FROM PAGE:
When McLurkin took the written test for admission to the Knights, he made a perfect score, but was told he couldn't be admitted because of "personal conflicts." He took the test a second time, again with a perfect score.

Some of the alumni of his Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity (among whom are Thomas Bradley, mayor of Los Angeles, and Lt. Governor Mervyn Dymally) found out about his case and immediately began to pressure the university and talked of going to court.

McLurkin then decided to apply for a third time and convinced two of his friends to apply also. All three were rejected.

Because of this triple rejection, Robert Robinson, chairperson of the Black Student Council, sent a letter to the university asking that the Knight's charter be suspended until they were investigated for racism. Robinson accused the Knights of not only having a racist selection process but also of making racial slurs and remarks and derogatory references about a Black house on Fraternity Row."
U.S. RECRUITING MERCENARIES TO FIGHT IN ZIMBABWE

(New York, N.Y.) - Reports that at least 69 American mercenaries are actively fighting for the racist, White minority regime of Ian Smith in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) against the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA), and more are being actively recruited in the U.S. has once again exposed U.S. government hypocrisy as regards its policy to southern Africa.

Brother Tapsen A. Mawere, chief representative in the U.S., Canada and the Caribbean of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), in a statement issued recently, revealed that presence of U.S. mercenaries in Zimbabwe, writes: "We now have proof of the recruitment of White mercenaries in this (U.S.) country intended to fight the freedom fighters of Zimbabwe in order to support and save the fascist and racist regime of Ian Smith."

Brother Mawere, who on June 7 was joined by Delaware policemen without provocation, (see THE BLACK PANTHER, June 30), asserts in his statement that the U.S. State Department certainly has knowledge of this activity because it "is in keeping with the U.S. policy of secretly supporting the White minority regimes in southern Africa as spelled out in National Security Study Memorandum (NSSM) No. 39, option No. 2, the infamous 'Tar Baby Memo.'"

Temple Cole, the State Department's desk officer for Rhodesia, is quoted by the UPI as saying "there are certainly indications" that Brother Mawere is accurate. Cole identified the recruiter as Robert Brown from an organization called Phoenix Associates, located near Denver, Colorado.

RECRUITING

Contacted by telephone, Brown confirmed he had been recruiting since September and claimed Phoenix Associates aimed to "merchandise information on mercenary opportunities abroad." He said his advertisements have drawn "about 300" responses, but he did not know how many Americans had actually joined the Rhodesian army.

Brother Mawere has also charged that American mercenaries bound for Rhodesia were being trained at the Quantico Marine Base in Virginia, disguised as South African troops. Cole denied any knowledge of any such training.

Ted Lockwood, director of the Washington Office on Africa, a private organization concerned with southern Africa liberation issues, said he answered Brown's ad placed in the February, 1975 issue of Shooting Times magazine. The ad said: "Merrcenaries Wanted Now! In Africa and Mid-East!"

Lockwood received an issue of Brown's magazine, Soldiers of Freedom, containing government applications and documents necessary for enlisting in the "British-South African Police." South African police are actively fighting together with Rhodesian Army units and police against the Zimbabwean freedom fighters.

Cole admitted that there was a possibility that Phoenix Associates might be violating a law that requires agents of foreign governments to register with the U.S. government. However, Brown of the Phoenix Associates firm claimed to UPI that "I have no official or unofficial contact with any country. I am not an agent or a foreign power." He claims he is only making available information about the desire for mercenaries in Rhodesia.

Meanwhile, writing in the Sunday Times of Zambia published in Lusaka, Zambia, Rev. Ndabaniingi Sithole, leader of ZANU, has called on the Zimbabwean people to strengthen their unity for fighting against the common enemy. "Unity is strength," he said and added that the purpose of unity is to form a united front for a common cause and against a common enemy.

Rev. Sithole wrote: "The people of Zimbabwe are united in their demand for a majority rule now, united in the determination to prosecute armed struggle to its logical conclusion." He stressed that the Zimbabwean people's "freedom and independence cannot be born in the ballot box, but on the battlefield."
"To The Slave Is The 4th Of July"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Justice, liberty, prosperity, and independence are questioned by your fathers is shared by you, not by me. The sunlight that brought life and healing to you has brought stripes and death to me.

This Fourth of July is yours, not mine. You may rejoice, I must mourn. To drag a man in fetters into the grand illuminated temple of liberty, and call upon him to join you in joyous anthems, was inhuman mockery and sacrilegious irony.

Do you mean, citizens, to mock me, by asking me to speak today? If so, there is a parallel to your conduct. And let me warn you, that it is dangerous to copy the example of a nation whose crimes, towering up to heaven, were thrown down by the breath of the Almighty, burying that which was very hideous and very offensive.

I can today take up the lamentation of a peeled and woe-smiten people...

MOUNTFUL WAIL

Fellow citizens, above your national head, I hear the mournful wail of millions, whose chains, heavy and grievous yesterday, are today rendered more intolerable by the jubilant shouts that reach them. If I do forget, I do not remember those bleeding children of sorrow this day, "may my right hand forget her cunning, and may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth!"

To forget them, to pass lightly over their wrongs, and to chime in with the popular theme, would be treason most scandalous and shocking, and would make me a party to their death and destruction.

My subject, then, fellow citizens, is "American Slavery." I shall see this day and its popular characteristics from the slave's point of view. Standing here, identified with the American bondman, making his wrong mine, I do not hesitate to declare, with all my soul, that the character and conduct of this nation never looked blacker to me than on this Fourth of July.

Whether we turn to the declarations of the past, or to the professions of the present, the conduct of the nation seems equally hideous and revolting.

Standing with God and the crushed and bleeding slave on this occasion, I will, in the name of humanity, which is outraged, in the name of liberty, which is fettered, in the name of the Constitution and the Bible, which are disregarded and trampled upon, dare to call in question and to denounce, with all the emphasis I can command, everything that serves to perpetuate slavery - the great sin and shame of America! "I will not equivocate; I will not excuse." I will use the severest language I can command, and yet not one word shall escape me that any man, whose judgement is not blinded by prejudice, or who is not at heart a slaveholder, shall not confess to be right and just.

But I fancy I hear some of my audience say it is just in this circumstance that you and your brother Abolitionists fail to make a favorable impression on the public mind. Would you argue more and denounce less, would you persuade more and rebuke less, your cause would be much more likely to succeed. But, I submit, were all is plain there in nothing to be argued. What point in the anti-slavery creed would you have me argue? On what branch of the subject do the people of this country need light? Must I undertake to prove that the slave is a man? That point is conceded already. Nobody doubts it.

The slave-holders themselves acknowledge it in the enactment of laws of their government. They acknowledge it when they punish the disobedience on the part of the slave. There are seventy-two crimes in the State of Virginia, which, if committed by a Black man (no matter how ignorant he be), subject him to the punishment of death; while only two of these same crimes will subject a White man to like punishment. What is this but the acknowledgment that the slave is a moral, intellectual, and responsible being?

The manhood of the slave is conceded. It is admitted in the fact that Southern statute-books are covered with enactments, forbidding, under severe fines and penalties, the teaching of the slave to read and write. When you can point to any such laws in reference to the beasts of the field, then I may consent to argue the manhood of the slave.

When the dogs in your streets, when the fowls of the air, when the cattle of your hills, when the fish of the sea, and the reptiles that crawl, shall be unable to distinguish the slave from the brute, then I will argue with you that the slave is a man.

For the present it is enough to affirm the equal manhood of the Negro race. Is it not astonishing that, while we are plowing, planting, and reaping, using all kinds of mechanical tools, erecting houses, constructing bridges, building ships, working in metals of brass, iron, copper, silver, and gold; that while we are reading, writing and cyphering, acting as clerks, merchants, and secretaries, having among us lawyers, doctors, ministers, poets, authors, editors, orators, and teachers; that while we are engaged in all the enterprises common to other men - digging gold in California, capturing whale in the Pacific, feeding sheep and cattle on the hillside, living, moving, acting, thinking, planning, living in families as husbands, wives, and children, and above all, confessing and worshipping the Christain God, and looking hopefully for life and immortality beyond the grave - we are called upon to prove that we are men?

LIBERTY

Would you have me argue that man is entitled to liberty? That he is the rightful owner of his own body? You have already declared it. Must I argue the wrongfulness of slavery? Is that a question for Republicans? Is it to be settled by the rules of logic and argumentation, as a matter beset with great difficulty, involving a doubtful application of the principle of justice, hard to understand?

How should I look today in the presence of Americans, dividing and subdividing a discourse, to show that men have a natural right to freedom, speaking of it relatively and positively, negatively and affirmatively? To do so would be to make myself ridiculous, and to offer an insult to your understanding. There is not a man beneath the canopy of heaven who does not know that slavery is wrong for him.

What I do desire to assert is that it is wrong to make men brutes, to rob them of their manhood and their freedom.
REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE
"Starting Out"  By Huey P. Newton

In this excerpt from "Starting Out," the first chapter of Revolutionary Suicide, Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, finishes his background history of Oakland—providing a cold account of the poverty he lived under and how he and his sisters and brothers as children were being severely oppressed without fully realizing it.

PART 5

There are two very distinct geographic Oaklands, the "flatlands" and the hills. In the hills, and the rich area known as Piedmont, the upper-middle and upper class—the bosses of Oakland—live, among them former United States Senator William Knowland, the owner of the ultraconservative Oakland Tribune, Oakland's only newspaper. His neighbors include the mayor, the district attorney, and other wealthy White folks, who live in big houses surrounded by green trees and high fences. The other Oakland—the flatlands—consists of substandard-income families that make up about 50 percent of the population of nearly 450,000. They live in either rundown, crowded West Oakland or dilapidated East Oakland, hemmed in block after block, in ancient, decaying structures, now cut up into multiple dwellings.

Here the majority of Blacks, Chicanos, and Chinese people struggle to survive. The landscape of East and West Oakland is depressing; it resembles a crumbling ghost town, but a ghost town with inhabitants, among them more than 200,000 Blacks, nearly half the city's population. There is a dreary, grey monotony about Oakland's flatlands, broken only by a few large and impressive buildings in the downtown section, among them (significantly) the Alameda County Court House (which includes a jail) and the Oakland police headquarters building, a ten-story streamlined fortress for which no expense was spared in its construction.

GHOST TOWN

Oakland is a ghost town in the sense that many American cities are. Its White middle class has fled to the hills, and their indifference to the plight of the city's poor is everywhere evident. Like countless other Black families in the forties and fifties, we fell victim to this indifference and corruption when we moved to Oakland. It was as difficult then as it is now to find decent homes for large families, and we moved around quite a bit in my early years in search of a house that would suit our needs.

The first house I remember was on the corner of Fifth and Brush streets in a rundown section of Oakland. It was a two-bedroom basement apartment, and much too small to hold all of us comfortably. The floor was either dirt or cement. I cannot remember exactly; it did not seem to be the kind of floor that "regular" people had in their homes. My parents slept in one bedroom and my sisters, brothers, and I slept in the other.

Later, when we moved to a two-room apartment at Castro and Eighteenth streets, there were fewer of us. Myrtle and Leola had married, and Walter had been drafted into the Army. On Castro Street, I slept in the kitchen. That memory returns often. Whenever I think of people crowded into a small living space, I always see a child sleeping in the kitchen and feeling upset about it: everybody knows that the kitchen is not supposed to be a bedroom. That is all we had, however. I still burn with the sense of unfairness I felt every night as I crawled into the cot near the icebox.

We were very poor, but I had no idea what that meant. They were happy times for me. Even though we were discriminated against and segregated into a poor community with substandard living conditions, I never felt deprived when I was small. I had a close, strong family and many playmates, including my brother Melvin, who was four years older than me; nothing else was needed. We just lived and played, enjoying everything to the fullest, particularly the glorious California weather, which is kind to the poor.

Unlike many others I knew, we never went hungry, although our food was the food of the poor. Cush was standard fare. Cush is made out of day-old cornbread mixed with other leftovers, such as gravy and onions, spiced very heavily and fried in a skillet. Sometimes we ate cush twice a day, because that was all we had. It was one of my favorite dishes, and I looked forward to it. Now I see that cush was not very nutritious and was downright bad for you if you ate it often; it is just bread—cornbread.

Life grew even sweeter when I was big enough—six or seven years old—to play outdoors with Melvin. Our games were filled with the joy and exuberance of innocent children, but even they reflected our economic circumstances. We rarely had store-bought toys. We improvised with the materials at hand.

Rats were close at hand, and we hated rats because they infested our homes; one had almost bitten off my nephew's toe. Partly because of the hate and partly for the game of it, we caught rats and put them in a large can and poured coal oil into the can, then lit it. The whole can would go up in flames while we watched the rats scoot around inside, trying to escape the fire, their tails sticking straight up like smoking grey toothpicks. Usually they died from the smoke before the flames consumed them.

CATS

We also despised cats, because we were told that cats killed little babies by sucking the breath out of them. We tested the tale about cats always landing on their feet. When we caught cats and took them to the top of the stairs and hurled them down, they would land on their feet—most of the time.

Dirt was a favorite toy. We used it to play at being builders. The roof of the house was our building site. We would climb up there and pull up the dirt-filled buckets behind us with rope, hand over hand, to the top of the house, and then dump the dirt down on the other side. There were no swimming pools near us but when we got a little older we began to wander down to the bay with the other kids and go swimming off the pier in the dirty water. Dirt, rats, cats: these are the games and toys of the poor, as old and cruel as economic reality.

TO BE CONTINUED
CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED TO CUT U.S. MILITARY SPENDING

(Cleveland, Ohio) - A massive campaign to pressure Congress into cutting U.S. military spending and halting its intervention in other nations is being sponsored by several anti-war and peace groups.

The campaign grew out of a Conference on National Priorities and Peace Conversion attended here in April by over 800 anti-war activists, including members of such organizations as the American Friends’ Service Committee, Clergy and Laity Concerned, Coalition on National Priorities and Military Spending and SANE.

The nationwide campaign to cut U.S. military spending has four major goals:
1. Cutting $15 billion from the military budget.
2. Blocking construction of the B-1 bomber.
3. Reducing U.S. overseas military forces by 100,000.
4. Committing the freed-up monies to the needs of working people through tax cuts and federally funded social programs.

A major focus of the campaign to cut military spending is a nationwide letter-writing campaign. Citizens are being urged to write President Ford, the State Department, local congressional representatives and senators.

The wasteful and irrational aspects of American military spending were emphasized at the conference. U.S. civilian industry depends heavily on the exploitation of Third World resources and labor, and this exploitation often depends on U.S. military power. U.S.-based transnational corporations are increasingly unable to function without Pentagon support, and efforts to significantly reduce the amount of U.S. military spending are in opposition to the basic interest of U.S. corporate monopoly power.

CONFERENCE

The conference on National Priorities and Peace Conversion opened with keynote addresses from California Congressman Ronald V. Dellums and Congressman Leo Aspin of Wisconsin. Dellums sharply criticized U.S. intervention in foreign countries, linking the struggle against U.S. military intervention to the Black liberation struggle. Dellums, who is a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, said:

“Twenty years ago, young Black people questioned whether it was civilized to sit in the back of the bus. Today we must ask whether we live in a civilized society. How can Ford say he supports Vietnamese orphans when he spent 12 years supporting the death of their parents through the Phoenix program, search and destroy missions, forced evacuations and free fire zones?”

Dellums continued, “Why aren’t we rebuilding our cities?”

Aspin also focused on opposition to U.S. intervention against other nations, pointing out that the U.S. presently maintains sufficient armed force to “invade almost anywhere at any time.”

THE PENTAGON

“The Pentagon,” Aspin noted, “has at least 73 contracts for arms or military training with other governments, The U.S. maintains 42 military bases around the world, and has 40 military treaties with other governments.” In light of Vietnam,” he asked, “can we afford to get involved in such action again? The common sense lesson of the Indochina war is that we cannot.

“Conventional forces — like those used against Vietnam — comprise 80 per cent of the military budget.”

The wasteful and irrational aspects of American military spending were emphasized at the conference. U.S. civilian industry depends heavily on the exploitation of Third World resources and labor, and this exploitation often depends on U.S. military power. U.S.-based transnational corporations are increasingly unable to function without Pentagon support, and efforts to significantly reduce the amount of U.S. military spending are in opposition to the basic interest of U.S. corporate monopoly power.

BLACKS IN THE MILITARY: THE MYTH OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

In these days of recession and unemployment, many young people are turning to military service as the only available job or source of training. This is especially true of Black and other minority youth, who have entered the military in record numbers during the last two years. Promised a chance to serve, many of our brothers and sisters instead encounter racial abuses as severe as those of civilian society; as a result they frequently fall victim to the military’s harsh disciplinary system. Far from being an opportunity for advancement, the all-volunteer force thus becomes another form of exploitation — “economic conscription” — in a way — in which Black people are again forced to serve in a system which denies us the basic dignity and freedom we are supposedly defending.

The following article, sent to THE BLACK PANTHER by the Center for National Security Studies (CNSS), explores the myth of the military as an “equal opportunity employer.” The CNSS is a group working for a more democratic and humane service and for the reduction of excessive military influence in society.

THE PROMISE...

“YOU CAN BE BLACK AND NAVY TOO.”

— Nathaniel Jones, General Counsel NAACP

Black Expect A Fair Shake From The Service And They Get It.”

—Navy Recruitment Ad

...AND THE REALITY

“Racism has become institutionalized at all levels of the military... Black and other minority servicemen are victims of discrimination from the time that they enter the service until the time that they are discharged.”

— Congressional Black Caucus, “Racism in the Military,” 1972

“Systematic racial discrimination exists throughout the armed forces and in the military justice system. No command or installation... is entirely free from the effects of systematic discrimination against minority servicemen.”


Jail

“There... is where I feel the greatest racism comes out. It is in the discretionary use of military justice.”

— Nathaniel Jones, General Counsel NAACP

Article 15... (Military law permitting commanders to impose reduction in rank or loss of pay without trial.)

“No military procedure has brought forth a greater number of complaints and evidences of racial discrimination than... nonjudicial punishment. Article 15... has without doubt resulted in irreparable damage to the service careers of Blacks.”

— Congressional Black Caucus

Blocks Receive Twice As Many Article 15’s And Nearly Three Times As Many Courts Martial As Whites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Blocks among all enlisted people</th>
<th>Percentage of courts martial against Blacks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.5%</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage of Article 15’s administered to Blacks</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. Percentage of Blacks among all enlisted people
2. Percentage of courts martial against Blacks
3. Percentage of Article 15’s administered to Blacks
Wasteful and irrational military spending cause economic hardships and deprivations at home and rampant terror abroad.

The Black Panther, Monday, July 7, 1975

military budget," Aspin continued, "but we no longer need to maintain the level of military force that is required for the U.S. to act as policeman of the world."

Seymour Melman of SANE spoke on "Militarism and the Present Depression."

arguing that the present economic crisis is caused in large part by military spending. Melman's opened his speech by stating that "this is a great day for we who have called for peace in Indochina. We were right and events now are showing that we were right."

Melman noted that "the U.S. has a permanent war economy. The Pentagon controls 23,000 corporations — the largest industrial empire in the capitalist world. Since the end of World War II, more than $1.5 trillion, or 63 percent of all money invested in manufacturing in the U.S. has been invested in the military." As a result, Melman explained, the development of the civilian industrial sector has been blocked. "Industry depends on two factors," he stated, "new investment and new technology. But 70-80 percent of all research funding goes to the Pentagon, and the technology it develops is not readily transferable to civilian industry as the Pentagon claims."

"Further," Melman said, "since 1951, the new money given to the Pentagon each year has exceeded the total profits of the civilian sector. This means that a majority of the money available for investment every year is invested in the military."

There is a crisis in productivity in the U.S. economy," Melman continued. "Since the 1960s, the trend toward productivity growth in U.S. industry has reversed. For example, the machine tools in use in the U.S. are the oldest of any industrial nation. This was the same situation that existed at the end of the Great Depression." (We wish to thank Recon for the information included in this article.)

End All Wars Of Aggression

Dead End Jobs...

"A disproportionately large number of blacks wind up in the Air Force's 'soft core field' and the Army's infantry units."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNDESIRABLE ASSIGNMENTS</th>
<th>Black Percentages</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Enlisted</td>
<td>Black Technical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.3%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>Combat Electronic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13%</td>
<td>Supply</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Black recruit "is assigned primarily and permanently to those low-skilled, dead-end jobs which the military terms 'soft care.'"

...Slow Promotions

"Hampered by a poor socio-economic environment... the minority serviceman comes into the service where he is immediately evaluated and classified by tests he is ill equipped to master, and therefore, his duties and career progression are to a large extent forecast, forestalled and foreclosed."

—DOD Task Force

Military Justice?

PRETRIAL CONFINEMENT

Supposedly designed to detain only serious offenders, pretrial confinement frequently becomes a tool of command racism. Because of a lack of legal guarantees, an officer may imprison someone for trivial or even nonexistent offenses, just to get rid of that person. This practice leads to widespread racial discrimination.

According to the Congressional Black Caucus, 50 per cent of the airmen held in pretrial confinement during 1971 were Black.

PRISONS

"A disproportionately large number of Black prisoners are serving sentences in military stockades... It is of special significance that Blacks were more likely than Whites to be confined for offenses that involved a challenge to authority, usually a White superior officer."

—NAACP

SAMPLE STOCKADE POPULATION, 1972

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<tr>
<th>Blacks Among</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Enlisted</td>
<td>Prisoners at</td>
<td>Prisoners at</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>Ft. Leavenworth</td>
<td>Lowry AFB</td>
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...And A Bad Discharge

"In all services Blacks receive a lower proportion of honorable discharges and a higher proportion of general and undesirable discharges than Whites with similar educational levels and aptitude."

—DOD Task Force

BLACKS ARE TWICE AS LIKELY TO RECEIVE A BAD DISCHARGE THAN WHITES

In fiscal year 1971 approximately one out of 14 White servicemen received a less than honorable discharge. For Blacks, however, bad discharges were handed to one out of every seven enlistees.

—DOD Task Force

Opportunity Or Obstacle?

"The total effect of a Black serviceman's encounter with the military is that when he leaves the military, he is usually in worse condition than when he entered. He has generally received less training... he has been subjected to harassment and discrimination at the hands of his superior officers... and he too often winds up with a less than honorable discharge which guarantees that his civilian life will be at least as difficult as his former military life." —Congressional Black Caucus
THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities by controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that the American businessmen will not give full employment unless the federal government forces them to do so. We believe that the local government of the community should be under the control of the people of the community in such a way that the community can control the direction of industry and the direction of employment in their community.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that the capitalist system has robbed us and we are demanding the overdue debts of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for the slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American capitalist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY.
WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventive medical programs to guarantee the future survival. We believe that many health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, AND ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that the U.S. military and its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that is it the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, by their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to provide new guards for their future security.
“DREADS” LEADER AWAITS APPEAL ON TRUMPED-UP MURDER CHARGE

(Roseau, Dominica) — Twenty-one-year-old Desmond Trottier, leader of the Black Power Movement of the Caribbean, locally known as the Dreads, awaits a final appeal verdict from the British Privy Council on a murder conviction and death sentence arising out of an escalation of political repression of the disenfranchised masses demanding an emancipational change in this semi-colony of Britain.

More than 20 other young people are also being held at the filthy dungeon of “Her Majesty’s Royal Jail” here, underinhuman conditions, some convicted and sentenced and others awaiting trial for charges based upon the “Prohibited and Unlawful Societies Association Act.”

KILLING

Section 9 of the Act sanctions the cold-blooded killing of any person without the killer having to face even the barest formality of a court trial. This section reads: “No proceedings, either criminal or civil, shall be brought or maintained against any person who kills or injures any member of an association designated unlawful, who shall be found at any time of day or night inside a dwelling house.”

The Black Power movement emerged in the Caribbean during the late 1960s as a direct result of the deplorable economic situation confronting the masses of Black workers in the area. From 1967 to the present time, 20 rebellions involving large masses have taken place throughout the Caribbean against English, French, American, Dutch, and Canadian imperialism.

Private capitalistic investment in the area over the last two decades has increased tremendously. For the smaller, less developed islands, every effort is being made to implement a “swift” transition from the sugar plantation to the tourist plantation, with the economic subject to complete foreign control by corporations.

It is within this context that the youth, like progressive youth throughout the world, began to question the rationale of a government representing a bankrupt bourgeois class determined to perpetuate the status quo in exchange for the crumbs of imperialism, while the creativity of their own people is stifled and ultimately buried in the fate of 40 years.

Desmond Trottier sought to organize youth initially, to discuss the situation, achieve clarity and act to secure power for the peasants and disenfranchised masses. His activity spurred rural workers, miners, farmers, and other segments of the people to organize and demand that their voice be heard. Full scale repression followed with the cooperation of the police, the courts, the defense forces and the prisons.

During the carnival celebrations in February, 1974, a White American tourist, John Jirasek, was shot. He died several hours later in a hospital after grossly inadequate medical attention. A few days after the incident the Premier, Patrick John, insinuated on radio that it was none other than the youth locally called the “Dreads” who were responsible, thus justifying intensification by police of harassment and intimidation of local organizing efforts.

A few weeks later Desmond Trottier was arrested at his home and taken to the police station. A 16-year-old girl whom Trottier had never seen before in his life claimed to police that he told her he “had killed a White man.” On just this evidence Trottier was convicted.

Later, the girl admitted that she had been intimidated by the police and subsequently been paid to give the frame-up evidence against Trottier. She admitted she had never seen Trottier until she identified him before the police. This evidence was not permitted to be submitted by the judge during the trial, and all local appeals were turned down.

SICK IN BED

In addition, Desmond was sick in bed under a doctor’s care at the time of the shooting. This evidence was in fact medically confirmed in court. It was impossible for him in his condition to have traveled the distance he would have had to travel in order to commit the crime.

Letters of protest against the persecution of Desmond Trottier should be sent to Patrick John, Premier of Dominica, Roseau, Dominica, West Indies. Send duplicates to the Movement for a New Dominica, 6 Canal Lane, Goodwill, Dominica, West Indies.

Repression Breeds Resistance
"WHO OWNS SOUTH KOREA?"
ECONOMIC LINKS BETWEEN U.S.
AND FASCIST PARK
REGIME REVEALED

The American government's opposition to the reunification of Korea under a progressive people's government is directly linked to America's extensive investments in South Korea, where the U.S. keeps the dictatorial President Park Chung Hee in power.

The following, Part 1 of a series entitled "Who Owns Korea?" reprinted from the May/June 1975 issue of Korean Link published in Palo Alto, California, reveals the depth of the economic ties between the U.S. and South Korea.

PART 1

Under the fourteen-year-old regime of Park Chung Hee, South Korea's gross national product (GNP) and exports have grown at a phenomenal rate. It has often been said that South Korea has created "economic miracles" that should be emulated by other Third World countries.

None of the "economic miracles" are related with raising the standard of living for a majority of the population. Further, the doubling statistical increases become substantially deflated when currency devaluations and the high inflation rate are considered. The reality of South Korea's economy is more akin to the predicament of a drug addict, who requires ever-increasing doses of foreign injections (capital), and whose health steadily deteriorates.

"EXPORT FIRST"

South Korea has pursued a vigorous "export first" strategy in light, labor-intensive industry. Heavy industry needed for the labor-intensive exports has also been promoted, such as oil, petrochemicals, steel, machine tools, fertilizer plants, and nuclear power projects. Manufactured goods accounted for 88% of exports in 1972 as opposed to only 20% in 1961. Principal exports are garments, electrical goods, plywood, textile fabrics, steel plates, footwear, and ships.

The 89.9 billion GNP (1972) and last year's record $14 billion plus in exports have failed to help the urban worker or the farmer. A 1974 survey by the country's only labor federation, the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU), reported that 60% of its 544,000 members earned less than the governmental-calculated cost of living for the average family. The average hourly wages for workers in the mining-manufacturing sector is 28 cents and in the textile-clothing sector, 20 cents.

The South Korean government and foreign investors openly acknowledge and even advertise that cheap, controlled labor is the source of Korea's "economic miracles." The director of foreign investment for South Korea's Economic Planning Board told Business Week that wages were one-tenth that of the U.S. and one-sixth that of Japan. U.S. News and World Report quoted a U.S. businessman in Seoul: "The biggest attraction here is the labor force - intelligent, energetic, and low paid. It's Korea's major natural resource."

The government's "export first" strategy has neglected the development of agriculture. Government-regulated rice purchase prices are kept to a level which has never exceeded the farmer's production costs. The government must ensure low food prices so that wages can remain low and foreign investments will grow.

Food Grains - Meanwhile, food grains are imported from the U.S. and Japan to replace declining domestic production. South Korea has received more than $2 billion in U.S. food aid through the Public Law 480 "Food for Peace" loans and grants programs, more than any other country in the world except for India. Last year, 2.85 million tons of cereal grains were imported at a cost of $725 million.

These factors, in addition to the low capital outlay for agricultural development less than 20% of the 1975 government budget and the small size of the average farm (2.2 acres), have resulted in a mass migration of bankrupt farmers to the cities.

TO BE CONTINUED

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Mozambique

The government of Mozambique has set up state-owned stores in order to curb speculation and to stabilize prices of daily necessities. These stores mainly provide the people with rice, corn and other foodstuffs as well as articles for daily use. Prices are 10 per cent to 50 per cent cheaper than those in private stores. The opening of these stores has dealt a blow to price jacking by speculators and has forced private stores to reduce prices.

Mali

The necessity for the establishment of a new international economic order and for strengthening the struggle against racism was stressed by President Moussa Traore of Mali in a recent interview with the Algerian Press Service. Drawing lessons from the past, he said, the nonaligned movement and the Third World in general stand for the establishment of a more equitable international economic order. He expressed the hope that under the Third World's sponsorship, the declaration and plan of action on the establishment of a new economic order can be carried out effectively so that the underdeveloped countries can finally control their own natural resources.

O.A.U.

The 25th session of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity concluded in Rabat on June 15, according to Hainkua news agency. The session adopted the final report of the drafting committee which will be sent for approval to the forthcoming ministerial council and summit conference of the OAU to be held in Kampala, capital of Uganda. Ahmed Larski, chairman of the session and Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs, said that the session had studied the problems of Angola, Namibia, South Africa, the Somali coast, the Comoro Islands and the Spanish Sahara.
Z.A.P.U. LEADER APOLOGIZES FOR GROUP'S ACTION IN ZIMBABWE

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) — Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), responding to the murder of 13 Zimbabweans by Rhodesian police on June 1, has expressed regret for the actions of certain elements of his organization, ZAPU; in helping to create the disturbances.

According to the June 6 issue of the French daily Le Monde, Nkomo declared that he "regretted the actions of the police, as well as the actions of certain elements of ZAPU." The ZAPU representation within the African National Council (ANC) has been compelled recently to declare its intentions to back an immediate majority rule government as the condition for negotiations with the Ian Smith regime.

The incidents of June 1 occurred as the ANC was meeting to discuss negotiations with the Smith regime for a constitutional convention. While categorically rejecting the principles of African majority rule in Rhodesia, Smith nevertheless insists upon holding a constitutional convention for his own ends.

MAIN DEMAND

From the outset of talks within the ANC, the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) has pushed for acceptance of its main demand that negotiations with the Smith regime take place only when it agrees to majority rule in Zimbabwe. Consequently, ZANU has refused all along to be a part of the convention maneuvers and has urged continuation of the armed struggle.

In light of the above, Rex Chiwara, ZANU's European representative, has made the following statement on the recent events in Zimbabwe:

"The ZAPU faction of the new ANC believed it could use the absence of various leaders to make a few decisions on its own. These absent leaders included the militants of ZANU, Sithole and Mugabe (who the Smith regime has threatened with re-imprisonment if they re-enter Zimbabwe) and even Bishop Muzorewa, the chairman of the ANC, who was visiting the U.S. for talks.

"A meeting with Smith was to be arranged, and discussions were to take place around holding the constitutional convention, as well as a congress of the ANC in Salisbury, where ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo hoped to be elected the new chairman of the Racist Ian Smith Regime murdered 13 Blacks during a recent demonstration in Salisbury, Rhodesia.

ANC. In order to insure his election, Nkomo wanted to have control over who would meet with Smith, who would attend the congress, and who would vote.

"The Zimbabwe people learned of Nkomo's plan and peacefully demonstrated against it in front of the hall where the congress was held. The police were already there. We assume that they had been notified by ZAPU to react to any actions taken by ZANU. And that's just what they did when ZAPU followers, who were gathered on the other side of the street, attempted to rip down the banners of our people.

"Our people were shouting that only 'Chimurenga!' (armed struggle) can solve the problems of Zimbabwe, and that it is necessary to continue the struggle. They also called out for the Seizure of power by the majority, now! and 'Down with the sell-outs, the so-called moderates!'

"The police, assembled between the two groups in the middle of the street, began firing at the ZANU followers. We believe that the police intentionally wanted to develop the situation in such a way that ZAPU would create an incident, because CONTINUED ON PAGE 22.

M.P.'s Assault

Okinawan

Civilians

(Koza City, Okinawa) — An incident involving a Japanese citizen, a civilian American and two U.S. military police has re-ignited a broad wave of resistance to the presence of U.S. military installations here.

On May 24, Takamine Tomosai, a Japanese news reporter, and Phil Parker, a Vietnam Veteran against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO activist working at the Pacific Counseling Service GI Organizing Project, were beaten, maced and illegally detained by U.S. military police.

While driving, Parker and Takamine came upon two MPs who were holding two GIs and a woman companion spreadeagled on the ground at gunpoint. Realizing that MPs no longer have the right to harass GIs off base, Takamine and Parker stopped to investigate. Parker approached Marine Lance/Corporal Paul Roseboro to tell him that he was engaging in unlawful police activity in an off-base area. (The Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement prohibits such activity by U.S. military police.)

"CLEAR OUT!" Roseboro told Parker to "clear out!" When Parker protested, Roseboro threw him up against the MPs' truck and proceeded to beat him. When Takamine yelled "Stop!" the other MP, Lance/Corporal Carl Murray jumped him, punching Takamine in the face and beating him with a nightstick. Then Murray took a can of mace and while yelling "you gook, you motherfucker," maced Takamine in the eyes.

Takamine and Parker were then illegally taken to Marine Air Station Futema, held incommunicado for three hours and released in the custody of the Japanese police. MPs have no authority to take civilians to an American base.

(Fight U.S. Imperialism

We wish to thank the GI newsletter Semper Fi and People's House in Okinawa and San Francisco for the information in this article.)

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SUPPORT MOUNTS FOR KUOMINTANG EX-P.O.W.s
DENIED ENTRY TO TAIWAN

(Hong Kong) — Support is growing here for nine former high-ranking Nationalist Chinese (Kuomintang) prisoners of war who are being denied entry into their homeland of Taiwan, after 25 years by the fascist Kuomintang government of Taiwan, reports Media Service Bulletin here.

The nine, most of whom are over 70 years old, are among 10 of 293 Kuomintang prisoners of war released last March by the government of the People’s Republic of China who asked to be allowed to return to Taiwan to visit their families and friends. (One of the 10 men later hanged himself here out of despair over the long wait to return home.)

The 293 had been imprisoned since the 1949 Chinese civil war between the revolutionary forces of the Chinese Communist Party, led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and the Kuomintang, U.S.-puppet forces of the late Chiang Kai-shek.

People’s China granted the request of the 10 officers to return to Taiwan, but the Kuomintang regime said they must return as “refugees.” On April 18, Chiang Kai-shek’s successor, Taiwan President Yen Chia-kan, said:

“The Kuomintang government welcomes all anti-communist elements to come to Taiwan, but not communist spies playing with ‘united front tactics.’” Thus, the men were required to return as refugees.

Tuan Ke-wen, one of the 10 former prisoners, angrily replying to Chia-kan’s statement, said: “For 45 years I served with the Kuomintang, after which I was captured and confined in a POW camp. After my release I came straight to Hong Kong to await passage to Taiwan. I am quite clear what my status is — I am not a refugee.”

Tuan Ke-wen steadily refused to enter Taiwan as a refugee. None of the 10 cooperated with the Kuomintang regime by verbally attacking the government of People’s China. The Taiwan government seeks to use the prisoners as part of its propaganda, picturing People’s China as “a living hell, a place where there is no freedom.” Media Service Bulletin reports.

Observers report that the Taiwan regime’s attitude toward the ex-prisoners of war is meant to disrupt the growing popular movement for the reunification of China.

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North Vietnam

North Vietnam said last week that the U.S. cannot continue its search for more than 2,000 missing and dead Americans in Vietnam unless the U.S. provided postwar aid to North and South Vietnam. The statement was in a commentary in the North Vietnamese official Communist Party newspaper, Van Dan, and was broadcast by Radio Hanoi. The North Vietnamese charged the U.S. with continuing “crimes” against the Vietnamese people and demanded that America contribute to healing the wounds of war caused by their criminal war of aggression.”
Always
Tomorrow

Oppressed in a world of sorrow
But some people say things
Be right tomorrow
They said it yesterday
And the day before
Goddamn
Look like they gonna
Say it some more.
Things be right tomorrow
Tomorrow
Things be right tomorrow
A-L-W-A-Y-S tomorrow
Things gonna be right.
A lot of years ago
Our people crossed the sea
And today...
Things is still the same.
Slave wages
For the work we do
Just enough
To buy a little food
And pay the rent
When it's due.
Lack of jobs
Fatherless homes
Beautiful sister
Struggling.......
Wine, drugs, pills, and things
Who's to blame?
Starving B-A-B-I-E-S
Projects, prisons and wars
And the ghettoes
Is being raped.
Tomorrow
Things be right tomorrow
S-L-A-V-E-S

J'Muff Kinard
Menard, Ill.

ALBUM REVIEW

BILLY PRESTON'S
"THE KIDS & ME"
COMBINES SOULFUL
ROCK WITH GOSPEL

The first thing that strikes you about Billy Preston's album, The Kids & Me, is its beautiful colur album cover, which are paintings by truly gifted Black youth at Los Angeles' St. Elmo Village, a community arts and craft center. Brother Preston hosted a fund-raising event for St. Elmo, and as a project, many of the youth painted portraits of him. Billy liked the paintings so much he decided to include as many as he could on the cover and dust jacket of The Kids & Me.

No doubt the artistic talents of the St. Elmo youth helped to inspire the production of The Kids & Me. The album is as delightful as its cover. Billy Preston's music is a distinctive blend of soulful rock combined with a gospel sound. He comes by that naturally because of his early singing experience in church and later as organist in the Ray Charles band. The Kids & Me gives Billy another opportunity to display his fine singing as well as his skillful keyboard talents.

Two of the best known songs on the Kids & Me are the popular vocal "Nothing From Nothing", and the rock instrumental "Struttin'". As one brother told this reviewer, "I really relate to this cut. Nothing from nothing leaves nothing. That's what's happening with Black folks in the struggle. We ain't got nothing to lose." "Struttin'" has some fine keyboard work and makes you feel like, well, struttin'.

GOSPEL

Another well known selection on the album is the lovely "You Are So Beautiful." The gospel influence is especially evident in this song, both in the "testifyin'" way in which it is sung and the musical arrangement itself. "You Are So Beautiful" is a simple, refreshing love song, of which there are too few today.

Billy was probably thinking about the St. Elmo youth in the song "Little Black Boys and Girls." The lyrics have a relevant message for all Black youth:

...Little Black boy, it's hard to be a man...
Be brave. You will make the way...
You got to be strong, little boy;
You got to be brave.

Compliments go to Brother Preston's band, which includes Manuel Kellough, drums; Bobby Watson, bass guitar; Tony Maiden, guitar; Joe Walsh, the slide singer; Albert Perkins, banjo; Kenneth Lupper, keyboards; and Hubert Heard, keyboards.

The Kids & Me is well worth checking out. Not only will you hear some nice sounds but you will see some fantastic art work. Brother Preston is to be congratulated for introducing us to the youth of St. Elmo Village.

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"We serve food for the essence of the soul."
Z.A.P.U. Leader
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19
they could have separated the groups without firing.
"They shot five comrades on
the spot. The news spread quickly
through all of Salisbury and led to
fights with the White oppressors
throughout the city, in the course of
which the police murdered eight
more people.
"We were represented by two
comrades at the ANC congress
called by the ZAPU faction. Enos
Nkala was already there, and
Morton Malianga, when he arriv-
ed later, was attacked by ZAPU
followers. The two representa-
tives declared at the congress
that they had not agreed to a
meeting with Smith to discuss the
convention, and that they would
disassociate themselves from all
decisions made there.
"They found it unacceptable
that a congress was being held
while other national leaders were
out of the country. In addition,
the Smith regime was not prepared
to discuss a majority form of
government with them, which
made even preparatory discus-
sions about negotiations with
Smith senseless.

"Our leaders were thereupon
physically beaten by the 'moder-
ate' leaders and thrown out of
the congress. Comrade Nkala head
bodily through a closed window.

"With regards to the June 22
ANC congress decided upon by
the ZAPU faction, we have
disassociated ourselves from it
and everything decided upon this
faction. Other members of the
ANC also refused to agree to the
announced congress. For example,
Chavunduka, general secre-
tary of the old ANC, Pastor
Kachidza, treasurer, and Edisson
Sithole, in charge of information
in both the old and new ANC-
they will not take part in the
congress.

"(We thank People's Translation
Service for information in this
article.)"

Crossword Puzzle

Answers

1. Crossword Puzzle

F.B.I. Plot
Exposed
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

However, the SWP released
details of hundreds of more
recent COMTRO-STYLE inci-
ments clearly indicating that the
FBI's disruptive activities con-
cluded well beyond 1971. Included
in those incidents were cases in
which FBI agents freely provided
landlords, employers, parents
and friends with information on
individuals' political activities.

One case involved Evelyn R.
Sell, an SWP member who lost her
job in 1970 with the Austin,
Texas, independent school dis-
trict. Ms. Sell told The New York
Times that as late as January,
1972, FBI agents continued to
visit her subsequent employers to
inform them about her SWP
activities and to find out if she
was "still working here." Over
two years before, FBI agents in
San Antonio, Texas, had request-
and received from the Bu-
reau's Detroit office information
concerning Ms. Sell's unsuccess-
ful candidacy in 1968 on the SWP's
ticket for the Michigan Board of
Education.

In two other cases, the FBI
offices in Detroit and Washing-
ton prepared for letters, signed
"a concerned citizen" and "a fed-up
taxpayer," that described the
radical activities of a Washing-
ton public school teacher and
a professor at Wayne State Un-
erity in Detroit. Two other files
disclosed arrangements for the
FBI's publication of fake, right-
wing, pro-Vietnam war "college
newspapers" to be distributed at
Indiana University and American
University in Washington,
D.C.

Seattle
Survival
Programs
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

officers arrived on the scene and
all of them assaulted Comrade
Morris. According to eyewit-
nesses, a K-9 unit was also called
in.

Morris White was unjustly and
falsely charged with resisting
arrest, assault, and disorderly
conduct. Because of the tightness
of the handcuffs on him, the
hands and feet of both officers
were injured and swollen. His trial
has been set for July 22 at Municipal
Court of Seattle in Department 4. Because
of this blatant act of brutaliza-
tion, the Seattle Chapter of the Black
Panther Party has filed a com-
plaint with the mayor's office.
MARTIAL 
ARTS

Strength

The Western (American) created myth, that very little or "no strength" at all is required in skills such as aikido, judo, certain forms of Chinese boxing, etc., is not the case. Strength is a necessity in each and every activity that brings into play the muscular and nervous systems of the human body. The development of the individual will involve greater or lesser understanding of the vital systems involved in performance and consequently, the appearance of "little" or "no" strength being involved.

The amount of force that a person can apply with a particular part of the body is the strength of that part. This understanding implies the necessity of strength and the application of force in human performances. Even though nearly all human movements are performed against some type of resistance, bodily movements usually involve greater resistance than normal. For instance, jumping, running, swimming, leaping and other such related vigorous movements require that the participating parts (arms, hands, legs, etc.) apply near maximum force, and the amount of force that can be applied has strong influence on the success (effectiveness) of the performance.

Because Strength accompanies all physical performance, let us examine how it works. Strength is essentially the result of: (1) the combined contracting forces of the muscles which create the pushing or pulling or stabilizing necessary for a given activity; (2) the correct order of the muscles as they are brought into play (action); and (3) the individual ability to coordinate all of the mover muscles (those directly responsible for a specific action) into a unified group acting towards the same goal, accomplishing an action.

Strength is also basic for muscular endurance. Endurance is the ability to resist fatigue and to recover quickly after the muscles reach operating performance levels. Endurance enables a person to persist at a given level of performance efficiently.

AN INTERVIEW WITH JACK AND MICKI SCOTT,
BILL WALTON

Trio Attempts To Humanize Sports In America

Bill Walton, Jack Scott and Micki McGhee-Scott are three politically active sports figures whose lives were recently disrupted by the FBI and the commercial media in their frantic search for fugitive heiress Patricia Hearst. The Scotts started the Institute for the Study of Sports and Society several years ago for the development of progressive ideas in athletics. Walton is the highly acclaimed professional basketball player with the Portland Trailblazers, whose tour of the Community Learning Center in Oakland was featured in the February 18, 1975, issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.

Friends who share a home in Oregon, the trio has been the subject of much cruel publicity in recent months because of their dedicated commitment to humanize sports in America. The following interview, conducted by the Radical Sports Center of New York City, is reprinted from Liberation News Service.

Q.: How do you explain the harassment that the three of you have recently experienced?

MICKI: What happened to us has happened to a lot of people in a lot worse circumstances. Every day there's a new story about the activities of the FBI and the CIA and their systematic harassment of social activists. For the last ten years or more, the FBI has had a counterintelligence program. It was responsible for the murders of Mark Clark and Fred Hampton, leaders of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, and the massive assaults on the Black Panther Party, and the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, among other things.

TREMENDOUS SUPPORT

We got off lightly, and I think that's partly because we're White and partly because of the tremendous support we received from people all over the country. Watergate has educated people to the corruptness and deadly foul play of the government. Our cries of harassment and persecution by the state of the uninvolved, because of the Watergate revelations.

JACK: It's interesting that when Dave Meggysey (a pro football player) and I wrote in our book Out of Their League in 1970 about how the CIA had begun to harass Dave once he started showing up at antiwar demonstrations, many of our liberal friends laughed at us. They told us that they liked the book but that we should have left out the part about the CIA. "The CIA isn't involved in domestic surveillance," they told us. Now in 1975, government spying is taken for granted.

Q.: Where is the sports liberation movement now, and where is it headed?

JACK: The movement has grown tremendously. You can see the truth of this almost every day in the newspapers as they report about players' strikes, lawsuits, girls in Little League, etc.

Then, too, more and more people are becoming involved in sports. There's a new awareness that physical activity needn't stop at graduation from high school at age 17 or from college at age 22. People's consciousness has developed to the point where they reject the passivity and unhealthy consumer lifestyle fostered by the system. They're much more aware of what they eat and how that affects their physical organism. It's all part of a total ecological awareness, an awareness of how humankind fits in and how we can live harmoniously with nature and each other.

Q.: What changes have you seen in the way people approach sports in America that suggest that new modes of sports activity are being developed?

MICKI: Let me start by saying that there will never be any really meaningful change in sports until we're successful in changing society. Sports is both a reflection and a reinforcement of the dominant values of the system. As the system changes, so do sports. There is a time lag involved of anywhere from two to ten years.

The civil rights movement wasn't caught up with until 1968 with the Olympic Commission for Human Rights and the demonstration by Tommie Smith and John Carlos in Mexico City (two Black track stars who raised clenched fists while receiving their medals.) The counterculture and antiwar movement came into sports as athletes began to re-examine the "win at any cost" philosophy of Vince Lombardi and William Westmoreland. Lastly, the women's movement has had a very important impact on sports, both good and bad.

Q.: Would you explain that and give us examples of what you mean?

MICKI: Sure. When I go running, I see more and more women out there asserting their right to participate. I'm not just talking about women track stars, but about lots of women who have overcome or are working to overcome the embarrassment they've been made to feel about actively engaging in sports or exercise. I think this is a really healthy thing for both women and men.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
**Sports Interview**

Continued from previous page

It's healthy for women because they're gaining strength and self-confidence by doing something that feels good. It's healthy for men because it forces them to redefine their own role in sports. Hopefully, sports will be more enjoyable and less and less a proving thing for men, because of women's involvement.

The other side of the coin is that a great deal of women's involvement in sports has been co-opted. Little girls are now going to be gobbled up into the regimentation of the Little League just like little boys. Women are getting athletic scholarships to college but there are going to be the same problems of exploitation and bribery now with women as there have been with men.

Q.: In Cuba, you had a chance to see sports as a part of a more progressive social system. Would you tell us what you saw?

Micki: Well, before the revolution in Cuba, the major sports were prostitution, gambling, boxing and baseball. The whole country was a playground for rich Americans, who despoiled the land and exploited the athletes.

Pros baseball scouts would sign a few outstanding ballplayers and ship them to the U.S. where they'd lead segregated and lonely lives. Years later, these 'stars' would return to Cuba nearly penniless.

**CUBA**

Today, Cuba is a society of mass sports participation. Almost everyone plays with no discrimination because of color or sex. I asked one young girl whether she had been mocked or ridiculed for her participation in sports. She looked at me with a puzzled expression. She couldn't conceive of the idea that a girl or woman would be looked down upon for exercising and enjoying physical activity. There's no "tomboy" syndrome in Cuba.

Another interesting anecdote that I think helps to explain the role sports play in Cuba is the story of Teofilo Stevenson -- the winner of the gold medal for heavyweight boxing in the 1972 Olympics.

Shortly after his victory he was approached by a group of North American fight promoters who had received permission (much to their surprise) to negotiate with him. They offered him $1 million contract. Teofilo politely refused and said he preferred to stay in Cuba, study for his EVERMORE. FOR THE REALL OVER THE WORLD.

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**PETITION**


WE, FURTHER, DEMAND THAT THE INHUMANE SOUND-PROOF CELLS ("DEATH CHAMBERS") BE ABOLISHED COMPLETELY!

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Clip and Send Filled Out Petition To: Black Panther Party, Milwaukee Chapter, 2750 N. 16th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53206, (414) 263-5563.

Continued from first column engineering degree, and work for the revolution and his people.

The promoters suggested that he sign and donate his earnings as a boxer to the government. He again politely declined.

By this time, the promoters, already shocked enough, became frustrated. One shouted, "Do you know what a million dollars is?"

Teofilo answered, "Maybe not, but do you know what eight million Cubs are?"

Another thing in Cuba that was impressive has to do with equipment and what Cubans call the "sports industry." As a result of the North American boycott which cut off the flow of sporting goods to Cuba, the Cubans decided to set up their own manufacturing. Whatever is produced is distributed free to communities so that everybody has a chance to play, not just those who can afford $30 baseball gloves or $50 tennis rackets.

The equipment is manufactured in a building right next to the college that trains physical educators and athletes. The athletes and students spend time each semester working in the factory, so that they have a real sense of how their equipment is made. They develop a very strong social responsibility towards that equipment. You just don't see people throwing equipment around like you do here. If a ball is hit into the stands at a baseball game, it's immediately returned to the players. People understand what went into making that ball and that it's not theirs.

**SPORTS EXPERIENCE**

One last thing, which I think is very important about the Cuban sports experience: In Cuba, there's a lot of emphasis placed on camping and hiking-recreational sports for the people. Young people are taught a great deal about camping, and in the process of camping and learning about it, they're taught about ecology and nature and how they fit into the environment. They develop a whole different consciousness about their relationship to the world we all share.

Q.: Finally, Bill, what would you like to tell young people who have dreams, about what they can do to keep control over sports, so that it doesn't become an oppressive and alienating experience?

Bill: I just do it for yourself, and don't let other people force you into doing it for them. Your health is your responsibility. You can't rely on the President's Council on Physical Fitness to get you healthy. Listen to what's coming out of your heart and body naturally.
Richmond Schools

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

was to draw a harder line on hiring minority personnel.

Referring to Brother Alexander, Richmond School Board Chairman Goy. Fuller totally distorted the content of Brother Alexander's demands, saying, "He feels it is unfair for Black children to have Black teachers and Black principals. He also thinks it's a good experience for White pupils. Under his program, there would be no White teachers."

Richmond Schools Superintendent Dr. W.W. Snodgrass was equally reactionary in his comments, thinly hiding his racist intent.

"We feel that quality education is related to a quality staff," Snodgrass said, clearly implying that Black and minority teachers are not qualified to perform their duties.

Snodgrass added that 40 per cent of all district personnel are minority group members. Yet, over 50 per cent of the 38,000 school children attending Richmond schools are Black, while other minority group children (Chicano, Asian, Native American, and others) are another 10 to 15 per cent.

When the state委mittee's decision was announced, Snodgrass, in threatening tones, said that the action may mean the cancellation of the entire state-federal aid program in Richmond.

"If I'm not assured of the money, then I better not go into it at all," Snodgrass said.

Directly affected by the Richmond board's refusal to adopt an affirmative action program are 120 teachers employed with combined state-federal monies; 7,500 predominantly Black "disadvantaged" students; and 400 predominantly Black and minority teacher's aides.

Letters to the Editor

Comrades, Sisters, Brothers, and Friends,

I am an inmate at San Quentin State Penitentiary. I have been trying to understand my condition. But without faith I have been unable to get any results.

My guilt is not important because I feel that I have suffered enough. I have a family which I have not seen or been with for at least three years because of confinement and conditions.

I live in Seattle, Washington, and because of the distance they are unable financially to travel to visit. Disregarding my race and belief, I had hoped for justice. But disregarding the welfare conditions and oppressive suffering of my family, I have also been denied parole.

My problem is no different from any other Black brother here in the racist penal system. My family is all I have and I would like very much to keep them at all possible.

But at this time they are in jeopardy and I call upon the attention of the people, the mass of the people, to seek any kind of assistance possible to help me in this racist matter.

They are without the necessary funds to continue a decent life or the needed necessities to survive in a capitalist society. They are

Ms. Mary Motley
Kelsey M. Motley
Edward Motley, Jr.
313-531, #3
Seattle, Washington 98122

Power to the people,
Edward Motley
P.O. Box 5634
Tulalip, California 98294

Dear Sir:
On page 9 of today's Panther News is an article which I regard with particular serious attention. This is the state of California's (so-called) Child Health Disability Prevention Program. It's aiming at mental, emotional, and behavioral "disorders"—with which strongly agree—could and without doubt would be used to the severe disadvantage of not only Blacks but other minority children and children of poor families, physically disadvantaged children, etc. I've also been denied parole. And I personally have had some pretty horrible childhood experiences with "scientific" people who came very close to murdering me.

I call upon the masses of the people to support my wife and children, to enable them to survive until I am released from custody of imperialism. They are

Ms. Mary Motley
Kelsey M. Motley
Edward Motley, Jr.
313-531, #3
Seattle, Washington 98122

Dear Sir:

"What To The Slave Is The 4th Of July"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

them of their liberty to work them without wages, to keep them ignorant of their relations to their fellow men, to beat them with sticks, to flay their flesh with the last, to load their limbs with iron chains, to sell them at auction, to sunder their families, to knock out their teeth, to burn their flesh, to starve them into obedience and submission to their masters?

Must I argue that a system thus marked with blood and stained with pollution is wrong? No; I will not. I have better employment for any time and strength than such arguments would imply.

What, then, remains to be argued? Is it that slavery is not divine; that God did not establish it; that our doctors of divinity are mistaken? There is blasphemy in the thought. That which is inhuman cannot be divine. Who can reason on such a proposition? They that can, may; I cannot. The time for such argument is past.

SCORCHING IRONY

At a time like this, scorching irony, not convincing argument, is needed. Oh! Had I the ability, and with the nation's ear, I would today pour out a fiery stream of biting ridicule, blasting reproach, withering sarcasm, and stern rebuke. For it is not light that is needed, but fire; it is not the gentle shower, but thunder. We need the storm, the whirlwind, and the earthquake. The feeling of the nation must be quickened; the consciousness of the nation must be roused; the hypocrisy of the nation must be startled; the impudence of the nation must be exposed; and its crimes against God and man must be denounced.

What to the American slave is your Fourth of July? I answer, a day that reveals to him more than all other days of the year, the gross injustice and cruelty to which he is the constant victim. To him your celebration is a sham; your boasted liberty an unholy license; your national greatness, swelling vanity; your sounds of rejoicing are empty and heartless; your denunciations of tyrants, brass-fronted impiety; your shout of liberty and equality, hollow mockery; your prayers and hymns, your sermons and thanksgivings, with all your religious parade and solemnity, are to him mere bombast, fraud, deception, impiety, and hypocrisy—a thin veil to cover up crimes which would disgrace a nation of savages.
A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER
Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children, ages 0-3. 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