Garry Opening Statement At S.Q. 6 Trial

"GEORGE JACKSON SET UP, INHUMAN CONDITIONS SPARKED SAN QUENTIN DEATHS"

(San Rafael, Calif.) - Asserting the existence of a vast and long established plot to set up and assassinate author/revolutionary George Jackson, Field Marshal of the Black Panther Party, and "cesspool"-like inhumane conditions within the Adjustment Center (AC) were the true underlying causes for the August 21, 1971, death of Jackson and five others, famed San Francisco attorney Charles R. Garry eloquently defended Brother Johnny Larry Spain last week, leading off the defense team's opening statements in the San Quentin 6 trial here at the Marin County Civic Center.

Elicited from Garry's opening remarks, his normally resonant voice occasionally raised when trying to educate the jury to a significant point, the central issues in the defense of Brother Spain, just turned 26 and a member of the Black Panther Party, will be:

That, using as a basis his successful defenses of Black Panther Party leader Huey P. Newton, attorney Garry intends to defend Johnny Spain on the grounds of "impaired consciousness."

Under this defense, Garry will spotlight the horrors of prison life, particularly in San Quentin's Adjustment Center, which enrage and dehumanize the brothers confined there past the point of "intent with malice aforethought."

Commenting on the state's bogus conspiracy theory — forwarded by District Attorney Jerry Herman over the course of two and one-half days of sensationalized innuendos, half-truths and outright lies — Garry said at one point: CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

The diagram above is a description of the inhumane environment of an Adjustment Center cell. In his opening statements, famed attorney Charles Garry, defending Johnny Spain, asserted that an intricate plot to assassinate George Jackson, in addition to these inhumane conditions, was the true cause of the death of George Jackson and five others on August 21, 1971.
Editorial
NACOGDOCHES, U.S.A.

This issue of THE BLACK PANTHER contains the second in a series of articles on the small, east Texas town of Nacogdoches, in which a continuing pattern of violent, murderous harassment and intimidation by the police, judicial and penal arms of the White Texas power structure is daily being inflicted upon the Black population.

We are indebted to a courageous brother, Arthur Weaver, head of the local Nacogdoches NAACP, for the loads of documented evidence that makes this series possible. Brother Weaver tells us that he has sent copies of these documents to many organizations and influential persons, accompanied by appeals for exposure and help in defense of the Black population of Nacogdoches, to little avail.

THE BLACK PANTHER believes that what is happening in Nacogdoches represents a resurgence of racist violence against Black people in this country as a prelude to preparing the White majority population to support aggressive war against the people of the African continent.

We believe that what is happening in Nacogdoches is not an isolated thing, but rather is increasingly happening in small towns and rural areas throughout this country. The refusal of the police, courts and civic leadership of Taft, California, to arrest, indict or even slap on the wrists the known, allegedly "White hoodlum" Ku Klux Klan element that led the attack on Taft's entire Black population of 13, forcing them to flee the town in fear for their lives, is part of that pattern.

The re-emergence of the Ku Klux Klan, not only in the South but in "middle America" rural communities throughout this country, together with the bold and aggressive increasing appearance of openly racist Nazi and fascist groups in urban centers, is no accident of circumstance. This also is part of the pattern.

What is happening to the Black population of Nacogdoches and what has happened to the Black population of Taft will happen to us all everywhere unless we raise our united, powerful and determined voices now as we raise our clenched fists, often so glibly, in defense of our survival.

Letters to the Editor
LEGAL APPEALS DENIED

Dear Editor,

Many prisoners here at Patton have had legal appeals, briefs and manuscripts returned to them because they have been handwritten.

Knowing that the courts are forever looking for loopholes and short cuts to undermine many of our chances (as well as they are) in winning, some of our cases have proclaimed they will accept no more handwritten bills because many of the handwritten letters cannot be read.

Upon hearing this news from the courts, prisoners requested from the administration that typewriters be allowed.

Reply from the institution was to the effect that typewriters use a fluid that prisoners could use to become high on. But by the same token, drugs are passed out like candy.

So, we, the prisoners of this camp, call upon the people to help us with our demand to be able to continue our legal fight. Please seek legal knowledge as to how we can carry our issue further. Please contact with any and all helpful information.

Cliff T. Wiggins #2870
P.O. Box 700
Jessup, Md. 20794

SCHOOL OFFICIAL FIRED

Dear Comrades,

On July 17, 1975, here in Baltimore, school superintendent Dr. Roland N. Patterson was fired from the Baltimore school system after a long and continuous fight, by a vote 7 to 2 — just because he didn't scape and how to every stupid thing that the city hall wanted him to do. I attended one of the school board sessions, and believe me it was so one-sided it actually stuck. Just about everybody on the school board had their fingers pointing at Dr. Patterson, including three Uncle Tom Blacks (Wayne Scott, Grover McCrae and Howard Marshall), who were considered close friends of the mayor (William Donald Schaefer). Dr. Patterson was a highly educated and dedicated Black educator here in Baltimore, and I hated to see him get removed from office under such racist terms, because he had the whole Baltimore school system under good control. But here in Baltimore no matter how smart a Black man is or performs, either he scape and hows to the White power structure, or else out he goes. And the worst part about it all is that the town here is 60 per cent Black, and the Black community here is so backward until they aren't interested in fighting the White power structure at all. Boy! If only this city had a Black leader like Harry Newton.

Karl E. County
2043 Francis St.
Baltimore, Md. 21217

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 23

COMMENT

A.I.M. Proclaims Bicentennial "Year Of Mourning"

On July 4, 1975, the day marked by President Ford to begin a year of U.S. government-sponsored "Bicentennial celebrations," the American Indian Movement (AIM), in a march and ceremony at Mt. Rushmore, South Dakota, honoring Indian war dead, initiated a "Year of Mourning" to draw national and international attention to the plight of this country's Native American people. The announcement of the "Year of Mourning" was made at AIM's Fifth International Convention, held in mid-June in Farmington, New Mexico, the scene of the gross murder of several Native Americans in 1974. Earlier this year AIM directors travelled to Europe, gaining broad support for an international "Boycott of America's Bicentennial." The AIM directors called for a worldwide boycott of tourism and travel to the "Year of Mourning," in support of long-neglected and ignored Indian people's rights.

The following is AIM's eloquent position statement on the U.S. Bicentennial, as viewed by the original inhabitants of this land.

Only by bringing to world attention the serious and grave conditions of Native Americans may we be able to halve America's longest war, which has continued for 483 years against the native, sovereign, indigenous, people; against our culture and our spiritual way of life; and, against our sacred Mother Earth.

The Indian and the Earth are one: we cannot continue to destroy her without destroying ourselves.

Together, we must not tolerate the elimination policy of the last 200 years.

America must not be looking at the past 200 years as a cause for celebration. The entire world must view these 200 years of shame, and America must bring about a reconciliation, so that the CONTINUED ON PAGE 23
ELAINE BROWN ANNOUNCES REOPENING OF CHICAGO B.P.P. OFFICE

(Chicago, Ill.) - Speaking here during the course of two days of panel discussions on domestic political repression, particularly emphasizing the 1969 assassinations of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, Elaine Brown, leading member of the Black Panther Party, announced that the Chicago office of the Party will soon be reopened.

Details on the Chicago office reopening, including its location and who the local coordinators will be, should be available in about one month, Ms. Brown disclosed.

Invited to Chicago by the December 4 Committee and the Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party, Elaine, as usual, proved to be a popular community speaker. Elaine was very warmly received by over 500 enthusiastic Chicagoans at the People's Church at 941 W. Lawrence on Friday, July 18, with a crowd of over 200 attending the panel discussion at the PUSH (People United to Save Humanity) headquarters on Saturday, July 19.

The December 4 Committee is an association of concerned Chicago community groups and individuals concerned with continuing the investigation of human and civil rights violations involved in the infamous December 4, 1969, predawn raid in which Illinois state Black Panther Party leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were assassinated. The group is also active in rallying support for the over $30 million damage suit filed by the mothers of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, which is scheduled to go to court in November, 1975. The Chicago Committee for Justice works closely with the Intercommunal Survival Committee, a group of progressive Whites who follow the organizing direction of the Black Panther Party.

Speaking at the PUSH headquarters on Saturday, Elaine said that Fred Hampton was assassinated because he had decided to dedicate his life to educating the community to its rights as human beings, and worked tirelessly to develop programs that would lead the community to understand the power they already have. (See Part 1 of Elaine's speech, this page.)

Describing Fred Hampton as "a young 21-year-old brother who was so beautiful and so decent that its almost hard to explain the feelings that one had when you talked to or met with him," Elaine, her voice tinged with emotion said, "(Fred Hampton) was willing to put his life on the line, and more importantly, to use every day of his life in the interests of not Fred Hampton or Fred Hampton's personal family, but for the larger family of human beings — in whom he believed.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24
"George Jackson Set Up"

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

"... what happened on August 21 was not a conspiracy on the part of the inmates. They did not join a conspiracy, but they joined their own individual frustrations that took place at that time.

"That, Johnny Spain is ..., a person who does not believe in violence, who does not advocate violence who has not participated in violence..." and... that it's because of this 10 Point Program and his participation in the Black Panther Party, that he (Johnny) was put into the Adjustment Center... without even violating any rules or regulations of any prison.

Garry read aloud before the jury of one Black and 11 Whites the 10 Point Program and Platform of the Black Panther Party, his voice reaching a passionate pitch of emphasis and emotion on several occasions during the recital.

"That, "George Jackson had information... that the California Department of Corrections, with all of its power and all of its strength, was out to kill him..."

The plot, Garry charged, entailed the use of informants placed in the AC, threats against other inmates for not participating and guard spying. Garry started the courtroom when he said, in this connection, that... Mr. Kresen's one of the dead officers in this case, was packing a .45 (gun) in his hip pocket that afternoon.

"That... This prosecution is a selective prosecution... The evidence will show these men were selected because of their strong feelings on racism, their strong belief that the California Department of Corrections is inhuman and destructive to the very essence of decent humanity and they were selected for no other reason..."

Due to the significant political issues raised by attorney Garry in the course of his opening statement, and the importance of raising the community's collective consciousness to unite and defend Johnny Larry Spain and the members of the San Quentin 6, THE BLACK PANTHER this week begins a serialization of Charles Garry's opening address delivered on Thursday, July 31, and taken from the actual court transcript. Part I follows.

CHARLES GARRY'S OPENING STATEMENT — PART I

MR. GARRY: "If the Court please, counsel, and ladies and gentlemen of the jury. It's my duty and responsibility to present to you the opening statement on behalf of Mr. Spain. Mr. Spain has already been identified to you, so I will not take the opportunity to do so again.

"There is one thing that I want to impress upon you, and that is that as far as I am concerned, as far as Mr. Spain is concerned, the only thing that we are interested in is the ascertainment of truth. And whatever presentation that I make to you this morning, I promise you one thing, that the truth, the ascertainment of the truth, is the only area that we are interested in.

I want to start out right from the beginning to talk about Johnny Larry Spain. Who is he? What's his background?

"And the reason that I do that is that you will have some understanding of his background and what he stands for, where he comes from.

"Johnny Larry Spain had his 26th birthday yesterday. He was born in Mississippi from a White mother and a Black father. During the six years that he spent with them, he spent the six years with his mother, the White mother. She was married to a White man. Johnny's real father never did get in to the picture. The biological father never did get in to the picture and to this date, Johnny does not know who his real father is.

SIX YEARS

"During those six years that Johnny lived in Mississippi with the family of his mother and her husband, during those six years Johnny was half-White and half-Black. Johnny, in those six years, did not know that he was half-White and half-Black. He had brothers and sisters; the had one brother older and a sister who was younger than he was, and no one in the family amongst the children could understand why he was constantly being beaten up by the father.

"When I say 'the father,' I'm talking about the husband. No one could understand that. Johnny could not understand it. Johnny's biological mother was very concerned, and after the age of six..."

MR. HERMAN: "Your Honor, I am going to object at this point. This is an attempt to solicit sympathy. I don't see what this has to do with the 21st of August (1971).

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10
BLACK WISCONSIN LEGISLATOR DEMANDS DISMISSEL OF WAUPUN PRISON DOCTOR

(Waupun, Wisc. ) - State Senator Monroe Swan said he would demand the dismissal of Dr. Robert A. Turcott, Waupun State Prison physician, following a meeting with Turcott which was abruptly ended when Turcott became angry about his picture being taken.

Swan, who is Black, was at Waupun investigating charges of prison brutality and violations of human rights stated to him in numerous letters and statements from prisoners, and the construction of soundproof, underground isolation cells called "screechers". The letters, received on August 14 and August 4, 1975, issues of THE BLACK PANTHER.

When the photo was taken, Turcott was demonstrating to Swan and his party how he (Turcott) had poked uncooperative patients in the eyes to "shock" them into moving parts of the body he is examining. He claims the procedure doesn't harm the prisoners.

OBSCENE NAMING

The photographer had been taking pictures throughout the meeting with Turcott's permission. As Turcott was demonstrating his technique, the photographer took a picture. Turcott became extremely irate, called the photographer obscene names and telephoned Warden Ramon Gray to warn him of how he (Turett) had been treated. He also demanded that the film be destroyed. Swan refused.

If the doctor was demonstrating a valid medical technique, Swan said, there was no basis for his objection to the photo.

The interview took place as part of an investigation that Swan is leading.

The investigation also included a tour of the maximum security section at Waupun Prison where Swan talked to the inmate-authors of volumes of complaint mail Swan's office has received. One of the complaints was lodged against Dr. Turcott by recently released inmate Robert Seward. Seward, a 24-year-old Black man from Milwaukee, suffered injuries from a fall which occurred in January.

Although Seward had been advised by doctors of many ailments, including kidney and bladder infections, the only treatment offered him at Waupun was depressants.

Seward's family was never notified of his health condition by prison authorities, who had taken away Seward's writing privileges. Instead, they were informed of his condition by other inmates.

Brother Seward was placed in isolation because he refused emotional outbursts of people. Out of that period grew any number of organizations, such as the Wisconsin Seward Family to liberty. Turcott said that Turcott had held over Brother Seward's mouth and nose, virtually stopping his breathing.

Seward's story was corroborated by other inmates to Swan on his visit. Turcott denies this and said that doctors at University Hospital in Madison revealed nothing physically wrong with Seward.

Swan blamed some of the problems at Waupun on legislators who see the continued overcrowded conditions in Wisconsin's penitentiaries as a source of income and jobs for their constituents.

Milwaukee Rally

Protests Harassment Of Murder Eyewitness

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) - A rally attended by over 150 angry Black and poor people was held here on July 17, to protest the harassment and threatened filing of perjury charges against a Black woman who was an eyewitness to the murder of a 16-year-old Black youth by a White policeman last Christmas Eve.

The protesters - including representatives from such community organizations as the United Black Community Council, the Committee To Fight Repression and the Milwaukee Chapter of the Black Panther Party - marched and chanted in front of Milwaukee's State Building where the offices of District Attorney E. Michael McCann are located.

McCann is responsible for the threatened filing of the false perjury charges against Mrs. Ola

New York Police Intelligence Unit Denounced By Judge

(New York, N.Y.) - Because of a "broad and penetrating" secret infiltration that violated the Constitutional liberties of the people of New York's Lower East Side for over two years, acting Supreme Court Justice Peter J. McQuillan denounced a special New York police unit, termed the Bureau of Special Services (BOSS).

This sweeping denunciation came as Justice McQuillan granted a defense motion to dismiss a two-year-old indictment against Robert Steele Collier for allegedly being part of a weapons' ring. Previously, in 1971, Collier had been acquitted with 12 others in the "Panther 13" case where 13 Black Panther Party members (at that time) were accused of conspiring to bomb police stations and other public buildings and places.

In an attempt to bring an indictment against Collier, a BOSS detective named Oswaldo Lopez infiltrated the Lower East Side where Collier lived and profited from the infiltration he made duplicate keys of an apartment and community offices where Collier lived and worked and forwarded them to BOSS officials.

The detective also searched apartments of certain people, occasionally confiscating photographs and papers, and even secretly took samples out of Collier's typewriter. This was done, it is claimed, outside the guidelines set up by Police Commissioner Patrick Murphy for police intelligence operations.

Justice McQuillan stated that he was appalled and "frightened" by the actions and that in his opinion the police went "too far in this case.

Policeman terrorizing Black youth.

Mae Davis. On December 25, Mrs. Davis saw Patrolman Raymond Marlowe shoot young Jerry Brookshire in the back. Police contend they were chasing several youths suspected of stealing a car and snatching a purse. They claim Jerry was accidentally shot to death when Marlowe and two other policemen slipped in the snow following a struggle in the backyard of a friend of Mrs. Davis. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, January 11, 1975.) Immediately following the incident, police and legal authorities began harassing Mrs. Davis, trying to discredit her steadfast testimony that Officer Marlowe continued on page 12.
PEOPLE'S VICTORY IN DALLAS: B.P.P. CHAPTER WINS RENT-FREE OFFICE SPACE

(Dallas, Texas) - A rent-free facility, which will house the Intercommunal Survival Center, has recently been granted to the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party, culminating over two years of serious and dedicated work by the Dallas Chapter in the 95 per cent Black George Loving section of the West Dallas Housing Projects.

The movement to obtain the facility began in January, when a request for the space was presented to the executive director of the Dallas Housing Authority, the agency that controls all public housing in Dallas.

The director instructed the Dallas Chapter to call a tenants' meeting so the tenants could voice their approval or disapproval of the project.

When the meeting was held, the response was overwhelmingly in favor of the plan. After this, a series of meetings was held with Fred Bell, coordinator of the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party, finally demanding that the issue be before a full board meeting of the Housing Authority.

200 TENANTS

On July 15, 1975, the board of directors of the Dallas Housing Authority held their board meeting and every tenant from the George Loving projects attended to support the request made by the BPP Dallas Chapter.

Initially the board agreed to grant the request with certain restrictions. Fred Bell spoke out against these restrictions, which had not been applied to other groups. He said: "We are a community-based group and if a double standard is to be applied, we should be given priority, or preferential treatment."

Others present at the meeting spoke out for equal treatment, and subsequently an amended resolution was passed granting the Black Panther Party the exact site it, along with the community, had requested.

At this same meeting the board allocated funds for systematic pest control and containerized garbage pickup. Both of the demands were the result of the "party's" Free Pest Control Program which has been operating for over a year in the projects.

The site that was obtained for the Intercommunal Survival Center is a very large office space vacated by the Welfare Department. The Center will be modeled after the Community Learning Center in Oakland, California, and will feature services that will include free Sickle Cell Anemia testing, pest control, referral and information services, free legal aid, consumer and veterans' counseling, along with programs for senior citizens and youth. In addition, the Center will be active in organizing various cooperatives.

In order to keep and maintain this Center, the Dallas Chapter organized a donation drive along with a fund-raising marathon in conjunction with KNOK and KDKA radio stations, the only two Black-oriented stations in the area.

Members of the Black Panther Party and KNOK disc jockeys stood out on a busy corner in South Dallas from noon to 6 p.m. on Saturday, July 12, 1975, to give the community the opportunity to donate to community survival programs. This event was a success and plans are being made to repeat this once a month.

However, at the day's end the Dallas Police Department managed to disrupt this highly productive and creative affair by arresting Fred Bell and charging him with soliciting in the streets.

Since it is perfectly lawful to solicit in such a manner, this action was viewed as another attempt to interfere with and stop the Black Panther Party and the Black community's efforts to secure badly needed resources to carry forward their very important free programs.

JUST RELEASED

...And Bid Him Sing

Ralph J. Gleason
San Francisco Chronicle

...And Bid Him Sing

An exciting novel of Black Americans living in Egypt in the 1960s

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

OUR HEALTH

Emphysema

CONCLUSION

A doctor's main concern in treating emphysema — trouble with breathing — is to make the patient's breathing easier. Many things can be done to help. First of all, he will urge the patient who is a smoker to stop smoking. He will help the patient try to avoid polluted air.

Clearing the air passages of unwanted fluid — mucus (phlegm) — that clogs them is also very helpful. Whether caused by infections or chronic bronchitis or emphysema itself, clogged passages add to the patient's breathing troubles.

Or by drinking more water, the patient can help to loosen mucus in the passages. It will then be easier to cough up. Making sure that the room air he breathes is not too dry is also good. If needed, fluid can be breathed in as a mist, with the help of a machine. This may be just water, or it may include a medicine that breaks up thick mucus.

Learning to cough productively — to bring up mucus and get rid of it — is a part of the patient's treatment. Coughing of the type that is beneficial, rather than a nuisance. "Postural drainage" can help also. Postural drainage involves getting into body positions that cause mucus to flow out of the air passages.

Since polluted air makes breathing problems worse — and may have been part of their cause in the first place — it may help a patient if he or she can escape from the worst of such pollution. The problem is that most poor people cannot afford to do this as well as the fact that air pollution is spreading rapidly everywhere. It is not easy to find a place free of it.

An emphysema sufferer who stops smoking will almost always see immediate improvement in his breathing problem.

There is no way known to repair the lung damage of emphysema once it has occurred. But a patient with the disease can be helped by medical treatment, guidance and training to enable him or her to live and breathe more effectively, in spite of the disability.
DOCTOR SUPPORTS DEFENSE CHARGE
OF JOANNE LITTLE RAPE

(Raleigh, N.C.) - Key testimony supporting the defense in the trial of JoAnne Little came last week from the medical examiner of Beaufort County. Dr. Harry M. Carpenter testified that his examination of the body of Clarence Allgood clearly indicated sexual climax "just prior to or at the time of death."

21 YEARS OLD
Ms. Little, a 21-year-old Black woman, is charged with the August 27, 1974, first degree murder of Allgood, a White guard at Beaufort County Jail where Ms. Little was detained at the time of Allgood’s death. Ms. Little insists that she killed Allgood in self-defense as he raped her.

Carpenter, a pathologist, testified that Allgood was strangled from the waist down, except for socks, and that seminal fluid was present on his thigh when Carpenter performed the autopsy an hour after the dead jailer’s body was discovered.

Following Carpenter’s testimony, Judge Hamilton H. Hobgood hastily dismissed one of the defense’s key attorneys, Morris S. Dees, and gave Dees “five minutes to get out of the courtroom.”

Dee’s, a noted White Southern “liberal” lawyer, was accused by the prosecution of attempting to influence a witness’ testimony. The witness was a Black woman named Beverly King, the radio dispatcher and acting matron at Beaufort County Jail during the early morning hours when the murder took place.

In cross-examination of Mrs. King, a prosecution witness, Dees attempted to bring out her earlier statement to the effect that

The United Black Workers Need Your Financial Support

The United Black Workers is one of the few progressive Black worker organizations formed out of the 1960s liberation movement’s struggles still actively involved and functioning today, still committed to the goal of the united survival of workers and their communities.

The United Black Workers, based at the Ford Motor Company plant at Mahwah, New Jersey, have been severely affected by massive layoffs in the auto industry. Unjust penalties, harassment and firings of UBW members — with no compensation to their families — has incurred legal fees, which along with assistance to UBW workers and families, have seriously drained the organization’s resources.

How You Can Help:

1. Send money, whatever you can afford.
2. Organize fund-raising for the U.B.W.
   a. Gate collections
   b. House parties
   c. Benefit
   d. Your own ideas
3. Contact your friends, especially those with money.
4. Take up collections at your meetings and forums.

The United Black Workers will send you, with the following contributions:

$25.00 or more — Black Workers Calendar
$50.00 or more — Copy of pamphlet “Interview with the United Black Workers”
$100.00 or more — Copy of “Detroit, I Do Mind Dying,” written by Dan Gerakis and Marvin Surkin (about auto workers in Detroit and the League of Revolutionary Black Workers.)

If you want more information or if you would like to participate or contribute in any way, please write:

UNITED BLACK WORKERS
P.O. Box 1855 Newark, New Jersey 07101

Bureau of Investigation that on August 27, Allgood had asked Mrs. King if all the deputies had gone home for the night. Mrs. King, however, under cross-examination insisted that Allgood “routinely” asked her that same question each night. The defense contends that Allgood’s plan to sexually attack JoAnne Little motivated him to ask about the presence of the night deputies.

During a lunch break, Dees admitted talking with Mrs. King but denied that he had tried to influence her testimony. The defense has appealed Judge Hobgood’s motion severing Dees from the case.

The prosecution has recently portrayed JoAnne Little as a Black woman of ill repute in a deliberate attempt to support its charge that she seduced Allgood into her cell in order to kill him and escape. The establishment media has largely sensationalized the case, giving low key or no attention to the difficult life JoAnne Little has had as a Black woman trying to survive in the South. "I grew up in the slums," JoAnne says about her early life in Washington, North Carolina, a small community on the Pamlico River. The oldest of nine child

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2
"DOUBLE CHAINS"
A Call To Action To Transform America's Prisons

By Bill Brent

Living for five years in forced exile in Cuba where he is one of the most respected Black Americans in residence, Bill Brent, the author of this second in a series of his in-depth examinations of U.S. penitentiaries, knows well the inhumane treatment accorded this country's growing inmate population, having spent a total of 12 years in some of the worst U.S. prison dungeons. Brother Brent is presently about to graduate from the University of Havana with a degree in language arts and is active in a number of political organizations in Cuba. "Double Chains," a perceptive analysis of the U.S. penal system, links America's prisons directly with its floundering capitalist economy. THE BLACK PANTHER wishes to thank the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAL), and its parent body Tricontinental, published in Havana, for making this information available to our readers.

PART 2

New York’s is only one of the 52 correctional institutions within the United States of America which includes 358 state correctional institutions for adults, with a total rated capacity of over 213,000. The average daily population goes beyond 201,000, 94 percent of the rated capacity.

Thirty-five of these institutions are in New York. In the consolidated economic states, one institution serves for both men and women, with separate buildings, of course. In at least two states, the women are sent to neighboring states to be confined because there are no facilities for them within those states where they are convicted. Hawaii and Alaska use the Federal Bureau of Prisons for their female prisoners.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons is a bureau of the U.S. Department of Justice located in Washington, D.C., charted with administration of more than 40 federal institutions, prisons and treatment centers in 22 different states and confining over 20,000 individuals.

Of the 358 institutions, over half of them are classified maximum security institutions. There are approximately 124 medium security institutions, some 103 minimum security institutions and about 68 mixed security—both minimum and maximum. Some of these institutions do not have a classification. Of the original institutions that are still in use, over 60 of them were opened before the 1900s. Some 25 of these are now more than 100 years old.

The cost of operating 358 state correctional institutions in those 52 jurisdictions totalled $384,980,648 in 1965 alone. These institutions employ personnel totalling more than 40,000.

They have in their charge more than 200,000 human beings who are forced to live under conditions that can honestly be described as inhuman. They have no voice. They eat when told to eat, sleep when told to sleep, work when told to work and at whatever type of work they are assigned. Visitors with their families are a privilege, not a right, granted by the prison authorities. They are told that they must conform to prison standards, that they are to be rehabilitated.

Yet it is obvious that prisons in the United States of America are not there for the purpose of rehabilitation. They are there for the purpose of punishment, retribution and to supply the capitalist economic system of the United States of America with an ever-ready, non-employable work force from which it will occasionally draw and from which it reaps a very high profit.

Not only are the prisons themselves old and archaic, but the industrial operations used for training purposes are old and archaic. The skills that are taught are very limited and, in most cases, obsolete. When an inmate finishes one of these programs he cannot go out into the streets and compete with people who have special training and special skills.

One of the women's prisons, for example, the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, with an annual $2.5 million business in its garment factory, makes uniforms for federal men's prisons and for the Veterans Administration, pays the women inmate workers $1.19 a day to $10 a month for work ranging from yard maintenance to key punch operating.

The California prison authorities' idea of the rehabilitation of women is to turn them into good, obedient domestic servants. Their rehabilitation program begins with such things as vocational laundry, vocational kitchen work, dog grooming and cosmetology, none of which sufficiently prepares these sisters to go back into the streets and successfully compete in the system that sent them to the penitentiary in the first place.

The cost of operating both local and federal correctional services in the United States for the year 1965—taken from a report made by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency—was $940,467,943. This does not include construction costs. To emphasize the fact that prisons are a big business, that they serve a vital need in the capitalist economy, we take for example the fact that prisons—under an annual industrial budget of over $13,000,000—are the third largest state-owned industry in the state of California.

From 1952 to 1972, one New Orleans architect firm has designed 28 penal institutions in 17 states at a cost to the taxpayers of $225,000,000. Their specialty is super-minimum security prisons designed to convince its inhabitants through a restriction-free atmosphere and a sense of freedom, that self-reform is possible and that they can be reoriented to fit into the existing society. At this time they are constructing a new prison in the State of Illinois at a cost to the taxpayer of $12,000,000.

The public, which has to foot the bill for this and which, at this moment, is aroused and concerned about the atrocities and subhuman conditions in U.S. prisons, is lulled into complacency by being made to think that these model prisons will solve the problem of prison unrest and rebellion. But they will not solve the problem because the problem is rooted in the roots of the capitalist system itself.

TO BE CONTINUED

Ozone Hazardous To Blacks

(Chicago, Ill.) — High ozone levels destroy red blood cells in certain Black people’s bodies, according to Dr. Bertram Car- now, an air pollution expert. Dr. Carnow says a genetic deficiency of a chemical known as GSH causes this red blood cell destruction. He said studies indicate that these red blood cells are destroyed after exposure to ozone levels of .4 parts per million for two and one-half hours.
"BLACK POWER" CALMS RACIAL UNREST IN DETROIT

$25,000 Bond Set For White Murderer Of Black Youth

(Detroit, Mich.) - Detroit's Black mayor, Coleman Young, the city's Black policemen, and numerous community organizations have been credited by observers here with preventing serious racial violence following the July 29 murder of an 18-year-old Black youth by a White bar owner.

The youth, Obie Wynn, was shot to death in the back of the summer of 1967. Mayor Young, the city's first Black mayor, was on the streets immediately after disturbances broke out following Wynn's murder. A former auto worker who knows the ins and outs of Detroit's street life, Young pleaded with the Black community to "cool it" and go home.

One of the first things Mayor Young did immediately following Wynn's murder was to order Detroit Police Chief Phillip G. Tannian to put as many of the city's Black policemen as possible in the area of the disturbances. About 20 per cent of Detroit's 4,500 policemen are Black. The Black policemen, who are known in the community, were able to talk with the residents and maintain calm. However, the presence of the Black policemen did have negative features in so far as any violence that might have erupted would have caused Blacks to fight other Blacks.

ESTABLISHMENT

The establishment media have concentrated on isolated incidents of looting and made references to "roving bands of Black youth," ignoring the major reason for racial unrest in Detroit - the skyrocketing rate of unemployment that has hit the Black community particularly hard. Black youth, the last hired and the first fired, have been forced onto the city's streets with nothing to do, a dangerous situation in a large city like Detroit during a hot summer.

DELLUMS' CORNER

Demands Taft Investigation

(Washington, D.C.) - California Congressman Ronald V. Dellums announced recently that Joseph Pottinger, assistant attorney general, Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, has responded to his request for an investigation of recent racial incidents in the city of Taft, California.

In response to Congressman Dellums' request for a thorough investigation, the Department's letter indicated, "This Division has now asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to make a complete investigation of the matter. When the investigative reports are received in full, we shall examine them to determine whether any violations of federal law are indicated. We shall advise you of that decision."

Congressman Dellums stated his encouragement stemming from the response of the Justice Department, but, he said, he was amazed "by their disclosure that two months have passed without receiving an official request for an inquiry on the part of Taft authorities or (California) state officials."

On July 3, 1976, Congressman Ron Dellums sent letters to California Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., state Attorney General Evelle Younger, FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley, and U.S. Attorney General Edward H. Levi, requesting a complete and thorough investigation of news accounts that 13 Black college students were literally run out of Taft, California.

As of this date, neither Governor Brown nor Attorney General Younger have responded to Dellums' letter.

Dellums said, in conclusion, that he will keep an active interest in the development of this investigation and that he and his staff will be satisfied only "when the question of the violation of these students' civil rights is unquestionably resolved and Taft authorities can guarantee the safety of all its citizens, regardless of race."

Tom Hayden
Demands Arrest Of Taft, Calif. Racists

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Calling for the immediate arrest and/or indictment of those responsible for the May 25 attack that drove 13 Black residents out of this southern California oil town, Tom Hayden, progressive candidate for U.S. senator from California, told a press conference here last week that resentment over friendly relationships between Black athletes at Taft College and White coeds was "central" to the incident.

Together with Brother Virtual Murrell, state chairman of the Black Caucus of the California Democratic Council, Ted Frazier of the Community Streetwork Center of San Francisco and a staff attorney, Hayden visited Taft on July 25. Prior to the visit a staff attorney, Joan Anderson, spent several days in Taft gathering community opinion on the attack from the streets, offices, and bars. Brother Murrell accompanied Mr. Hayden to the press conference.

On May 25, all of the Black students at Taft Junior College, numbering 13, were run out of town by a mob of threatening Whites following a series of attacks, threats and racist slurs by Whites, which resulted in defensive reactions by Blacks. Hayden told the press conference he had discovered that those who led the May 25 attack, referred to by the town leaders as "a bunch of hoodlums," are CONTINUED ON PAGE 18.
INHUMAN CONDITIONS “George Jackson Set Up”
OF ALABAMA PRISONS INVESTIGATED

(Montgomery, Ala.) — Conditions such as overcrowding, inadequate care, and exposure to physical violence, which exist in the Alabama prison system, are being investigated in federal District Court in Mobile.

Presiding Judge W. Brevard Hand is holding a hearing to determine if the conditions of living in Alabama prisons deprive inmates of their Constitutional rights. According to The New York Times, the hearing follows by five days the resignation of the state prison commissioner, L.B. Sullivan.

The departing Sullivan said he had been “unable to do many things I feel could and should be done to improve Alabama’s penal system.” He also acknowledged failure in his effort to get the legislature to appropriate more money to run the prisons.

Indeed the problems seem to revolve around, as Alabama Attorney General William J. Baxley put it, “some cold, hard cash.” The day of Sullivan’s resignation Baxley warned Alabama’s legislature that if it didn’t come up with the money in 20 days, the state would face a “federal take-over of its correctional system.”

Baxley said about a dozen federal suits were pending, in one form or another, asserting denial of Constitutional rights to prisoners. He stated the most significant suit is one filed by Robert G. McCoy, an inmate at the state’s largest prison complex near Mobile.

McCary charged that prisoners were subjected to homosexual and other violent attacks, and that “prison authorities condone many such practices.” He charged overcrowding, the censoring of mail and the improper administration of internal prison disciplinary procedures, such as isolation without hearings.

Earlier, Governor George C. Wallace — who favors “publicly” more money for prisons but disagrees with legislative leaders on sources of the money — said he feared the prison system might wind up under the same kind of court control now covering the state’s mental institutions.

Such a decision, Wallace said, would be “catastrophic.” He said that if a federal judge could allocate funds, “maybe he could then start taxing, too.”

“I will ask them to withdraw from the courtroom for that purpose.”

Mr. Garry: “Very well.”
THE COURT: “Folks, if you will kindly withdraw for a moment. You are ordered not to discuss the case or permit anyone to discuss it with you.”

THE COURT: “All right, let the record show that the jury has withdrawn from the courtroom.”

“I think that the prosecutor’s remark is well taken. I can’t foresee what the evidence will be, but it does seem to me that that’s quite a ways from anything that would be relevant or material.

“But, if you can suggest to me how it might become so —”

OPENING STATEMENT
Mr. Garry: “I’ll be very happy to do so. But before I do, I’m going to object that the beginning of my opening statement has been interrupted and my train of thought has been interrupted to a point that I think the opening statement’s value is being lessened.

“Now, with that objection, I will go into why I think this is fundamental.

“As your Honor knows, this case is going to have psychiatric testimony. We are going to have psychologists, sociologists of every kind and respect. Mr. Spain right now is being examined by a psychiatrist, where your Honor made the order. It’s necessary.

THE COURT: “Pardon me, I didn’t make that order. You never presented it.”

Mr. Garry: “Well, you made an oral order. A psychiatrist has already visited him, for two hours and the signed visit is going to be on the 6th of August.

“It’s necessary, because from every study that I have been able to undertake, the first six years of a child’s life is the formative period of a child’s life, and what happens to that child during those six years period has a solid effect on the rest of that child’s life.

“What Johnny Spain went through in the first six years of his life has an indelible effect on the rest of his entire life.

“Now, I do not intend to go into much detail, except the prosecution in this case said that the writings of these defendants are going to be used in this particular case. I intend to show the background of Johnny Spain from where he came from, what he has gone through, and where he is going, and what his state of mind is in relationship to the entire complex problems of conspiracy and all of the other things that are involved in this case.

EVIDENCE

“I intend to weave in, as evidence in this case, Johnny Spain, a person who does not believe in violence, who does not advocate violence, who has never participated in violence except the time that he was convicted of the murder business, that I have already told the jury about in the voir dire process — and I intend to show that he became a member of the Black Panther Party in 1970, in the month of November 1970.

“I intend to present evidence as to what the Black Panther Party stands for in their 10 Point Program, which is a very short presentation.

“And I intend to show that it’s because of this 10 Point Program and his participation in the Black Panther Party and his political development, that for no other reason than that, that he was put into the Adjustment Center and Soledad, and he’s been in the Adjustment Center ever since, without ever violating any rules or regulations of any prison.

“Those are the things that I intend to present.”

TO BE CONTINUED
NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS: RACIAL VIOLENCE "A RELIC OF THE PAST"

Nacogdoches, Texas, is a southeastern Texas town whose population of 22,000 is 43 per cent Black. The Black community of Nacogdoches today is suffering brutality, harassment and discrimination from the White vigilantes of the town's police force and other White racists described by one Southern newspaper as "a relic of the past."

The following is Part 2 in a series of articles on Nacogdoches, Texas, a series which THE BLACK PANTHER, supporting and urging the public to demand the proper governmental authorities to bring to an end to the racial injustices against the Black population of the town whose history is often too long been ignored by the power structure of the state of Texas and the federal government. We wish to thank Brother Arthur Weaver, president of the Nacogdoches Branch of the NAACP, for his courage in providing us with the extensive documentation which is making this series possible.

PART 2

Nacogdoches, Tex. — Southeastern Texas has a long, vicious history of murder and brutality.

Fired Workers Demand

(Oakland, Calif.) — Backed by the strong support of the local branch of the NAACP, close to 100 fired public school employees demanded the return of their jobs last week, charging district administrators with "unfair treatment" and racial discrimination.

Making the demands before the Oakland School Board last Tuesday, were representatives of 85 former school employees who were hired earlier this year through the federally-funded CETA (Concentrated Employment and Training Act) program.

Also backing the fired workers — the majority of whom are Black and maintained jobs as custodians or maintenance helpers — were Alphonso Galloway, the executive director of the Oakland NAACP branch and Christopher Wilson, the NAACP’s able attorney.

Leading widespread support of the fired workers, Brother Galloway demanded to know how the remaining CETA monies were being used, since all 85 positions were funded for a period through December, 1975.

Galloway also accused the district officials of bad faith for promising the fired personnel jobs for one year and then laying off the workers after less than six months of employment.

Wilson, who is White, charged that the school board was insensitive to the skyrocketing unemployment problem in Oakland, which is over 13 per cent for the city and at least double that in the Black and oppressed communities of East and West Oakland.

"Rather than attacking the unemployment problem in the city of Oakland," Wilson declared, the district officials were shifting the federal funds to pay for teacher’s salaries, a clear violation of the intention of CETA when it mandated the CETA program into law.

Like Brother Galloway, Wilson also deplored the fact that the district reneged on its promise to employ the 85 workers for one full year.

Other speakers before the Board accused the district officials of racism against Black and minority workers and with blatant favoritism in deciding which CETA workers would be selected to keep their jobs and which would be fired.

Documents Confirm Chicago Police Spy Charges

(Chicago, Ill.) — Chicago police spying has been confirmed according to documents the city of Chicago has filed in U.S. District Court. Several lawyers, a Black former alderman and a number of religious and social action groups, including the Black Panther Party, were targets of police spying.

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and the Alliance to End Repression have filed a civil rights suit accusing the police of harassment and violations of rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. According to an article printed in the Chicago Daily News, although the police admitted various spy activities, they denied engaging in any electronic surveillance or burglaries.

SPY ACTIVITIES

Spy activities acknowledged in the documents include identification of leaders of various groups, collecting membership lists and determining the sources of financial support for organizations and individuals.

In addition to the spy activity, the police used a version of the standard excuse offered to justify police overindulgence, saying, "At all relevant times the police were acting to preserve and protect the peace and order of the community and to promote the general public health, safety and welfare."

The suit asks the court to order the police to stop their harassment, desist in violating the civil rights of persons and groups involved, and to award $400,000 in damages.

THE BLACK PANTHER INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

8501 East 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621

(415) 638-0929

Enter My Subscription For:

Domestic Foreign

3 MONTHS (1 issue) $3.25 $5.00
6 MONTH (2 issues) $5.75 $8.12
1 YEAR (52 issues) $10.00 $16.00

LIFE SUBSCRIPTION $60.00

(Please Print)

NAME

ADDRESS

STATE/CITY

Please mail check or money order to:

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION,

8501 East 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621

--SPECIAL RENEWAL BONUS--

As a bonus to readers who renew their subscription to THE BLACK PANTHER, for a limited time only we’re offering FREE a copy of our Fall 1974 issue of the CoEVOLUTION QUARTERLY, guest edited by the Black Panther Party.

This informative magazine describes, in detail, the many Survival Programs to which your subscription contributes. Writings by Huey P. Newton, Elaine Brown, George Jackson, Ericka Huggins and David Du Bois are also featured.
BLACK G.I. WINS HONORABLE DISCHARGE

(Heidelberg, West Germany) — Brother Clarence Murphy was recommended for an honorable discharge at his Chapter 13 discharge hearing, on June 16, 1975. The recommendation came after a vigorous effort was waged by Clarence and his defense attorney to fight the brass' attempt to impose a less-than-honorable discharge on Brother Murphy.

Murphy, a 26-year-old Black man, joined the U.S. Army in 1971, when the army was desperate for men. Murphy's test scores were low, so the recruiter padded the scores, and Murphy was off to Airborne school.

The Chapter 13 hearing lasted two days. The brass had 12 witnesses but were unable to make a case. Clarence took the stand and talked about how he had enlisted in the Army to get an education. In the four years that he had been in the Army, he had never had the chance to go to school until he came to Germany, he said. He asked to be retained in the Army and transferred back to the 52nd Airborne Division.

This is but another example of how the Army uses Black and other poor people as bullet stoppers; but now that there is high unemployment, and Black and poor people want to stay in the military to have a job and further their education, the Army's response is to Chapter 13 them, oftentimes with less than honorable discharges. But since Clarence refused to be kicked out without a fight, the brass' plan backfired.

(The above article is reprinted from the July, 1975, issue of Fight Black, Heidelberg, West Germany.)

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Milwaukee Rally Protests Harassment

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

took deliberate aim and shot Brookshire in the back. At the inquest into the murder held three months ago, Mrs. Davis was the only witness to adhere to her original story. Marlowe was declared "negligent but not criminally so" in Brookshire's death. After the inquest, District Attorney McCann threatened to charge Mrs. Davis with perjury and is still holding these possible charges over her head.

Mrs. Davis' home has been set on fire several times as has a motel room she and her grandchildren rented to escape possible danger. She has also been the victim of telemarketing phone calls, the Milwaukee Courier reports.

However, the worst injustice done to her is that the state of Wisconsin has taken custody of her grandchildren, claiming that she can only get them back when she has been cleared of the perjury charges.

When Mrs. Davis wrote the district attorney's office demanding that either she be charged or McCann stop threatening her with the charges, she was sent the following reply from Deputy District Attorney Michael Ash, a clear attempt by the district attorney's office to stall on the matter:

"... Fair and just decisions in such matters require ample information and opportunity for reflections. It is to no one's interest to make decisions on the issuance of criminal charges too hastily. I assure you that there is no deliberate effort being made to 'hold the charges over your head.' On the other hand, there is an effort being made to be certain that all the necessary information is at hand before acting one way or another...."

The United Black Community Council, the Committee To Fight Police Repression and the Milwaukee Chapter of the Black Panther Party are demanding that all charges be dropped from Mrs. Davis' record "for good!" that Officer Marlowe be removed from his position and jailed for the murder of Jerry Brookshire; and that all police harassment and murder of the people be ended.

Doctor Supports Defense Charge

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

ren, she dropped out of school at age 15 and was sent by her mother to live in Philadelphia where her mother hoped JoAnne would have more opportunities than in Washington, North Carolina.

JoAnne attended high school in Philadelphia and returned home to graduate. However, school officials told her that she would have to continue school for another year. Disgusted, she quit, took jobs as a waitress, a cook, and a sheet rock finisher.

As so often happens to Black people, particularly Black women who struggle to make ends meet against the obstacles of racism and sexism, JoAnne began illegal attempts to secure material needs. In 1973, she was charged with possession of stolen property but was not prosecuted. In January, 1974, she was charged with shoplifting, but the case was dismissed. Shortly afterwards, JoAnne and her brother were charged with breaking and entering and receiving stolen goods and larceny.

It was while awaiting appeal in Beaufort County Jail on the seven to 10-year-sentence for the breaking and entering charges that JoAnne killed Alligood. She had been in jail for 81 days, lacking the funds to hire an attorney.

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

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

WE NEED YOUR PARTICIPATION!

Fill out and return the volunteer form below:

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

P.O. Box 297, Oakland, California 94606

[Volunteer form details]

Survival Through Unity
REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

"Growing"

By Huey P. Newton

The conclusion of "Growing" from Revolutionary Suicide by Huey P. Newton, chief theoretician and leader of the Black Panther Party, is featured in this issue. Huey tells of how his close friend James Crawford had dreams and aspirations which were destroyed by the oppression he faced.

In the next chapter, "Changing," Huey describes how he was able to survive the same oppression that destroyed the life of his friend, attributing this to the strength and the wisdom he received from his family, particularly his father and his older brother, Melvin.

PART 10

This is pretty much the way things went all during junior high. On the surface, my record was dismal. Yet those years were not significantly different from the adolescence of many Blacks. We went to school and got kicked out. We drifted into patterns of petty delinquency. We were not necessarily criminally inclined, but we were angry. We did not feel that stealing a bottle of wine or "cracking" parking meters was wrong. We were getting beat up at the people who made us feel small and insignificant at a time when we needed to feel important and hopeful. We struck out at those who trumped our dreams.

James Crawford had his dreams. He dreamed of becoming a great singer. There were days when Melvin and I sat listening for hours while James sang in his beautiful tenor voice. He was also a good cook and dreamed of opening a restaurant. James Crawford was talented, but the educational system and his psychological scars held him back. He never learned to read. To this day he cannot read. His fear of failure was reinforced rather than helped by those charged with his education, and his dreams slipped away. As he became more fearful and frustrated with each passing year, James was finally expelled from school as an "undesirable." Gradually, he slipped into alcoholism and has been in and out of state mental hospitals since our school years. His face is scarred where the police beat him.

That is the story of my friend James Crawford; another dream blown to hell.

"Changing"

The glory of my boyhood years was my father. In his youth he had refused to remain a slave, so in all the years of his manhood he disdained to be an Uncle Tom. From him we learned, and never doubted, that the Negro was in every way equal to the White man. And we fiercely resolved to prove it.

PAUL ROBESON, Here I Stand

Hope has always been a scarce commodity in the Black community. Claude Brown, who grew up in Harlem, has written of this in Manchild in the Promised Land. When he returned to Harlem after an absence of four years, he had a hard time finding many of the friends he had grown up with.

"It seemed as though most of the cats that we'd come up with just hadn't made it," he says. "Almost everybody was dead or in jail." Many young Black men in our generation can say the same thing. Drugs, oppression, and despair take their toll. Survival is not a simple matter or something to be taken for granted.

EARLY YEARS

When I look back on my early years, I see how lucky I was. Strong and positive influences in my life helped me escape the hopelessness that afflicts so many of my contemporaries. First, there was my father, who gave me a strong sense of pride and self-respect. Second, my brother Melvin awakened in me the desire to learn, and, third, because of him, I began to read. What I discovered in books led me to think, to question, to explore, and finally to redirect my life. Numerous other factors influenced me — my mother and the rest of my family, my experiences on the street, my friends, and even religion in a peculiar way. But those three — and most of all my father — helped me to change.

When I say that my father was unusual, I mean that he had a dignity and pride seldom seen in Southern Black men. Although many other Black men in the South had a similar strength, they never let it show around Whites. To do so was to take your life in your hands. My father never kept his strength from anybody.

Traditionally, Southern Black women have always had to be careful about how they bring up their sons. Through generations, Black mothers have tried to curb the natural masculine aggressiveness in their young male children, lest this quality bring swift reprisal, or even death, from the White community. My father was never subjected to this pressure, or, if he was, he chose to ignore it. He somehow managed to grow up with all his pride and dignity intact.

As an adult he never let a White man humiliate him or any member of his family; he kept his wife at home, even though Whites in Monroe, Louisiana, felt she should be working in their kitchens, and made that plain to him. He never yielded, always maintaining his stand as a strong proud Negro man. He hesitated to speak up to a White man. When we children were small, my father entreated us with stories of his encounters with Whites. He has not been well for the past few years, but even now, as he tells these stories, the old strength surges through him again. None of us realized it then, but those stories were more than simple entertainment; he was teaching us how to be men.

On time in Louisiana he got into an argument with a young White man for whom he was working. The disagreement had to do with some detail about the job, and the White man became angry when my father stood his ground. He told my father that when a colored man disputed his word, he whipped him. My father replied just as firmly that no man whipped him unless he was a better man, and he doubted that the White man qualified. This shocked the White man, and confused him, so that he backed down by calling my father crazy.

TO BE CONTINUED
MOBUTU: A PUPPET TREMBLING WITHOUT THE MASTER PULLING STRINGS

By Mwana we Lumumba

The following is part 3 of a series of articles on the central African country of Zaire (formerly the Congo), its U.S. puppet president, Mobutu Sese Seko, and the Popular Revolutionary Party (PRP) of the Congo, a group of revolutionary followers of the late Patrice Lumumba, who are waging an armed struggle to free Zaire from Mobutu’s reactionary rule. The series is written by PRP members.

Last May 19, the PRP kidnapped four Whites — three students from Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, and a Dutch woman — in Tanzania in order to bring world attention to the reactionary Mobutu regime and the Tanzanian government’s request for PRP. The last student (the other two students and the Dutch woman were released earlier) was freed last week following the reported payment of $40,000 to the PRP by Stanford University and the families of the kidnapped students.

PART 3

Tanzania’s desire to wash its hands of the “Yambio Affair” is understandable. Its reputation as a progressive state would be seriously compromised by revelations of its turning over a revolution to the reactionary Zaire government. Tanzania would also be forced to admit that Zaire is not the progressive state — a member of the so-called PRP. The Tanzanian government press presents it as

The Tanzanian government media first described the abductions as the “so-called PRP.” Later it stated that the PRP’s request for American and Belgian arms did not sound like “the PRP that we know.” This was a cheap gesture, which only linked Zambia, Tanzania, and Obote’s Uganda — that attempt to slander the Marxist party by implying that asking for imperialist-made arms

Angola: The Struggle Continues

M.P.L.A. Militant Interviewed

The clampdown of military censorship on information coming out of Angola by the Portuguese increases the danger of full scale civil war, and plays into the hands of those determined to undermine the coming to power of the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola). Paulo Jorge is a member of the Central Committee of MPLA. The interview, of which this segment is the conclusion, was conducted while he was visiting Guinea-Bissau, and is reprinted from LSM News, published by the Liberation Support Movement.

CONCLUSION

Q: How are you implementing your programs in an urban area, where MPLA could only operate underground during the war? Have you, for example, established Centers for Revolutionary Instruction (CIR) in the “muceques”?

JORGE: During the war urban political activity was clandestine and we were only able to have meetings with small numbers of people and to spread MPLA’s political line through watchwords and slogans. After April 25, we started legal political activity and were able to openly mobilize and politicize large numbers of people. This political activity has greatly increased since November, 1974, when a big MPLA delegation arrived in Luanda.

We have received great support from the people, and have opened several CIR schools in order to train the militants who are supporting MPLA. The majority of people coming to these centers are young men and women — students, workers and peasants. They learn military tactics and strategy, guerrilla warfare. In the political sphere the militants are taught the political line and program of MPLA — what we intend to build in independent Angola, the dangers presented by imperialist forces, the meaning of independence and democracy, etc.

In addition, we have organized medical training schools and dispensaries. We are mobilizing the people into self-defense units, and organize frequent meetings among the people to explain the position of MPLA and discuss different problems we face.

EXPÉRIENCED CADETS

Q: Do you have enough experienced cadres to carry out your programs? Or do you also rely on people who have come into the struggle more recently, since April 25?

JORGE: We have many experienced cadres, but not enough for the work we intend and need to do. We are combining the cadres who have been in MPLA for many years and accumulated much political and military experience, with those who have less experience but worked underground in the towns. Thus we are successfully combining old and new militants and sending them to different places to teach our people.

Q: From what groups — in terms of classes and regions — do you receive the most support?

JORGE: MPLA has the support of more or less the entire people of Angola. But we receive the strongest support from workers, peasants, students and revolutionary intellectuals — especially young people. From different regions and different tribes people are coming to join MPLA. This is the reality in our country.

Q: At MPLA’s last conference, held in the Eastern Region, you receive your internal structure. Perhaps you could discuss what changes were made?

JORGE: During our conference last September, we analyzed the situation in Angola and reviewed the program and structure of MPLA. We decided to transform MPLA’s armed forces into a regular army, the FAPLA People’s Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola. We did this so as to begin constituting a regular national army. FAPLA is led by our Major Staff, a group of commanders and political commissar. Within FAPLA there are 100-150 people in a squadron, with three squadrons in each column.

In the political sphere, we now have a Central Committee which includes all people who are leading the movement, and a Political Bureau which serves as an executive of the Central Committee and handles the day-to-day leadership.

Q: What are MPLA’s goals for Angola after independence?

JORGE: We intend to build a free country and establish political, diplomatic and economic relations with all peoples in the world. We intend to maintain a non-aligned policy, and to develop our natural resources to serve the needs of the Angolan people and not foreign interests. This is the major aim of our activities.

Q: Would this include nationalization of resources?

JORGE: Nationalization is an integral part of the program and political line of MPLA. But we don’t intend to nationalize the monopolies all at
made the PRP a tool of the imperialists. What was not mentioned is that these types of weapons are used by the Mobutu army which as unwillingly — via captured arms — supplied the PRP.

The government newspaper, the Daily News, accused the PRP of making the United States bully Tanzania into acceding to the guerrillas' demands and endangering Tanzania and Zaire's good relations. Again what was not said is most important. The imperialist United States which is allegedly bullying Tanzania to insure the safe release of 1.2 students is by far the largest single investor in the mineral rich Zaire. Since 1960, Mobutu came to power, over one billion dollars has flowed into the country from the United States government, the World Bank, and the United Nations. From 1970, the time of Mobutu's short-lived pacification, to date, United States' investments have tripled. One hundred and ten million dollars has been invested and another 125 million dollars was described as firmly committed by Business Week. This represents over 80 per cent of the incoming capital.

Mobutu Sese Seko, like most puppets in trouble, is stammering. He first said that the abductors couldn't be Zaireans, because it was against authentic Zairean tradition to kidnap women. Later he said that there are no antigovernment guerrillas on Zaire. The United States government that put him in power knows better. If he is unable to squash internal dissent, he won't be able to serve as imperialist's watchdog in Angola. This would make him like Diem and Lon Nol — expendable.

The United States is applying pressure to Tanzania to negotiate with the guerrillas. In addition, it is trying to independently contact the PRP. Dr. Peter Stern, a Michigan University professor of economics and history and probably a CIA agent — spending a year at troubled Nairobi University on a Rockefeller Foundation program — is now in Tanzania acting as an agent of the parents of the students. The American ambassador to Tanzania, a Negro, Beverly Carter, has said that the United States government will not pay the ransom but it is not against other parties paying the $450,000.

Whether or not the ransom is paid and the students are released, one thing is clear. Zaire will be visited by United States counterinsurgency experts like Pappy Shelton who was sent to Bolivia to track down Che Guevara, a former combatant in the Congo. Tanzania remains in a quandary. The impending independence of Mozambique and Angola sounds the death knell of classic colonialism. Whether one is progressive or not in Africa will be decided by the attitude taken toward the neocolonial struggles that will sweep the continent. Africa today, like Cambodia and South Viet Nam yesterday, is a neocolonial host for imperialist parasites and their local lackeys. To deny the class struggle or to ignore antagonistic contradictions does not remove them. Revolution has and will.

**TO BE CONTINUED**

**CLEAR POSITION**

JORGE: MPLA has a very clear position. Based on the principles we have had since the founding of our organization in 1956. First, we never fought against the Portuguese people. We fought against the fascist and colonial regime. Second, we never fought against the White man merely because he was White; we fought those exploiting our people. Revolution is not a matter of color. Third, we contend that all people born in Angola are Angolans. For us the important thing is whether or not a person identifies himself/herself with the revolutionary principles. People from exploitation, colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism — whether or not they identify with the legitimate interests of the exploited classes.

We have no intention of expelling anyone with these principles from the country. Some white Angolans will decide to leave, but all those who wish to contribute to the development of our country are welcome to stay. Our

**PATRICE LUMUMBA (right) and an associate after their capture by the CIA-backed forces of Mobutu. Lumumba's anti-imperialist struggle is being carried on today by the Popular Revolutionary Party (PRP) of the Congo.**

**Women and children of Angola meeting in a jungle forest.**

The MPLA has not only requirement is that they accept and obey the new laws and institutions we will build in an independent Angola. Criminals who have committed crimes against the population are known to our people and will be judged by tribunals. But we are careful to avoid any spontaneous "justice" or vengeance, because it could provoke more problems inside the country.

**Q: How do you see the work of political organizations and individuals who wish to continue supporting MPLA?**

JORGE: During our armed struggle many national and international solidarity organizations — such as your organization, Liberation Support Movement — gave us very important support. Though we are nearing independence, we think these organizations have an important role to play by maintaining this solidarity. Our needs are different now so it is necessary to discuss the ways they can best help us according to their means and resources. Information is very important and groups like LSM can do valuable work informing the world of the real situation in Angola. We must succeed in mobilizing international opinion for the support of our movement and genuine independence.

**Q:** This is a very critical time now for southern Africa. How do you see your situation relating to that of your comrades in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa?

JORGE: With the independence of Angola and Mozambique, the situation in southern Africa will change. We feel that after the independence of these two countries it will be easier to express our solidarity with the liberation movements of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their development. During our armed struggle close relations developed among the liberation movements of southern Africa. Precisely what kind of support we can give will depend on the needs of those movements. Very soon we will best able to help by providing facilities to our comrades in arms from those countries. Sooner or later, we are certain they too will achieve their independence.
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 own destiny and the destiny of our communities, by fully 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 if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

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

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two miles. Forty acres and two miles were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our communities. The American racist 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, then 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, but which will also develop preventive medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass 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, 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, our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT 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 if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is 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 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, justice of their peers, attorneys of their choice, and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trial.

10. WE WANT LAND, RENT, 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 group to withdraw from the political system which has connected them with others, 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 unalienable 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 their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.
O.A.S. ENDS CUBAN SANCTIONS—SETBACK FOR U.S. POLICY

(San Jose, Costa Rica) — Another devastating defeat for U.S. government policy in Latin America occurred last week when the Organization of American States (OAS) voted to end U.S.-imposed economic and political sanctions against Cuba. The U.S. delegation went along with the vote in a bid to maintain some credibility in the eyes of the OAS member states.

The decision was approved by 16 of 21 OAS members. Supporting were Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela and the USA. Opposed were Paraguay, Chile, and Uruguay. Brazil and Nicaragua abstained.

The vote came after a lengthy debate at the OAS meeting in San Jose, where U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance called for “a change in the attitude” of the OAS toward Cuba. Vance said that the U.S. was prepared to “consider” lifting sanctions if Cuba gave up its support for terrorism and stopped helping other revolutionary movements in the region.

The OAS resolution notes that the U.S. has imposed sanctions against Cuba “for an extended period,” and that the resolution “fails to recognize the principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation.” The resolution expresses the wish “to further inter-American relations in the broadest possible sense.”

It goes on to say that the 21 OAS members who voted to end sanctions have “learned from the experience of the past 30 years” and that “the United States has a role to play in promoting peace and stability in the region.”

Despite the lifting of the embargo, Cuba remains outside the framework of the Rio security treaty, which allows for the deployment of U.S. military bases in the Caribbean. However, the OAS resolution expresses the hope “that the United States will consider lifting the sanctions at some point in the future.”

Nigerian Head Of State Ousted In Bloodless Coup

(Lagos, Nigeria) — General Yakubu Gowon was ousted as chief of state last week in an apparently bloodless army takeover of his military regime. The 40-year-old Gowon, in Kano, Nigeria, attended the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Heads of State conference at the time, appeared to take the change of power coolly, saying when asked about the action: “There’s nothing to worry about.”

The end of his nine years of rule was announced by Lagos Radio on July 29 by a man described as one of Gen. Gowon’s closest friends, Colonel Namvan Garba, commander of the Elite Guards Brigade, which was responsible for security of the chief of state when in Lagos.

In a brief announcement, repeated throughout the day, Col. Garba said that he and his fellow officers had decided to remove Gen. Gowon as chief of state and commander of Nigeria’s armed forces “after what has been happening in the past few months,” reported The New York Times. He did not elaborate on that statement.

Later, Lagos Radio announced that the executions of the coup had given the posts of chief of state and commander-in-chief of the armed forces to Brigadier General K. A. R. Muhammad, a former inspector of communications for the armed forces. He was described as a former supporter of Gen. Gowon.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
BLACK VICTORIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA THREATEN Apartheid Regimes

(Windhoek, Namibia) - The advances and victories of the revolutionary forces of Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau have made a great impact in Angola (also called Southern Africa), Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and Namibia (South West Africa).

Recent statements by South African Prime Minister Vorster that his country would be "unrecognizable within six months" and that the world should "give South Africa time to effect change," reflect the altered posture which the racist and imperialist regime has been forced to assume.

The Vorster regime now emphasizes "dialogue with the African nations," and the policy of moving towards independence for Bantustans. (The Bantustans are the officially designated "homelands" for Black Africans in Azania, Namibia, and Zimbabwe.) The capitalist Western European countries have eagerly seized upon these superficial policy changes hoping to justify their continued economic relationship with the South African and Rhodesian regimes, thereby weakening the international solidarity of the working class.

LETTERS

In letters to the foreign secretaries of England, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, and Ireland, Peter Katjivivi, the South West Africa's Peoples Organization (SWAPO) representative in England, describes the current situation and explains the significance of the moves towards the creation of the Bantustans:

"South Africa's regime and that of its subordinate ally, Rhodesia, have long been supported by the fascist Portuguese dictatorship's occupation and exploitation of Angola and Mozambique. Now that the African liberation movements together with the revolutionary movement within Portugal have forced the collapse of the Caetano regime and won the liberation of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau, the South African empire has inherited a long precarious border."

In response, the South African regime has recently strengthened its military foothold in Namibia, which it has occupied illegally since World War II. New military bases have been established at Grootefontein, Orango, Eenhana, and Ondangwa (the site of a hydroelectric project). Most of these are located in Northern Namibia close to Angola. In the Caprivi strip of Northern Namibia, South Africa has for some time maintained a large air force base.

There have been numerous clashes between these White South African forces and SWAPO. SWAPO successfully mined a large part of the road network in Namibia that was controlled by South African regime troops, making a ground invasion of Angola and of the territories controlled by SWAPO nearly impossible.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

Nigerian Head Of State

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

As of writing any explanation of reasons for the coup must be speculation. These speculations center around agitation by civil servants, politicians for a return to civilian rule. Gen. Gowon's military government had been due to step down in 1976. But last October the general announced that the time was not yet right and that the military therefore intended to remain in power.

Reportedly this announcement touched off a wave of student demands that the pledge of civilian rule be honored, and campus anger led to the closing of several universities in February. At the same time labor unions seeking higher pay staged numerous strikes in various parts of the country, whose vast oil production, totalling $1 billion a year, makes it one of the wealthiest nations in Africa.

CORRUPTION

Corruption and the rapid expansion of the Nigerian elite, resulting from the relatively new oil monies going into the bank accounts, both at home and abroad, of the select few who make up the top leadership in government, "the military business," is at the heart of the discontent on the part of the masses of Nigerian people. Little of the new oil wealth has gone into improving the lot of the village peasants and the workers. The test of the new military government will be the degree to which it reverses this process.

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Sudan & Egypt

The joint Sudanese-Egyptian Higher Ministerial Committee for implementing the program of political, military, and economic integration between the Sudan and Egypt held its second meeting here on July 14 and 15. The meeting decided to establish a Sudanese-Egyptian company for agricultural integration between the two countries to carry out agricultural development projects. It was also decided to set up joint textile mills to use Sudanese cotton production and to carry out joint metal resources mining.

Guinea

The Dabola-Bissikrima-Dinguiraye transmission line and transformer stations in the Republic of Guinea were completed and put into operation recently. This meets the increase in industry in electrical and agricultural production and domestic consumption in the three cities where for a long time there had been a shortage of electricity. The project was inaugurated in April, 1973, by Guinean and Chinese workers and technicians, and completed and put into operation ahead of schedule despite difficulties of transporting oversize items and heavy rainfall.

Ivory Coast

The heads of state or representatives of the 11 member states of the African Air Company met in Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast, on July 21 to discuss management of the company and cooperation among the member states. The members of the company set up in 1961 are: Ivory Coast, Senegal, Mauritania, Upper Volta, Gabon, the Congo, Chad, Niger, the Central African Republic, Dahomey and Togo.

Ghana

Ghana and the Ivory Coast have signed an agreement on financing a project to link up their electricity supply networks. The project, which is expected to be completed by the end of 1977 or 1978, will help reduce the energy costs of the two countries. The project is to link up the hydroelectric power station on the Bandama River in the Ivory Coast and the Akosombo power station on the Volta River in Ghana.
IDI AMIN NAMED CHAIRMAN OF O.A.U.

Unity Emphasized At African Heads Of State Conference

(Kampala, Uganda) - The 12th annual conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) opened here last week with a major demonstration of unity and responsibility despite Western predictions to the contrary.

In accordance with tradition and precedent the host Head of State, Ugandan President Idi Amin was elected the new chairman of the Organization of African Unity for the coming year, by acclamation. His welcoming address to the conference (see last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER) was acclaimed as an example of his ability and determination to assume a responsible posture and behavior in this new and very important position, and disarmed those, chiefly from among the Western "experts," who questioned his devotion to the goals and objectives of the OAU.

President Idi Amin told the 46-member OAU after he had been elected chairman of the OAU for the coming year: "I want to assure you that I will be very faithful, loyal and frank and I will not embarrass you because of the confidence you put in me when you elected me." He welcomed the presence in the assembly hall of Yasar Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), who had been invited to address the conference.

ISRAEL

In another very responsible move, the OAU was unified in its final position on the question of Israel's continued violations of United Nations decisions affecting the Middle East. The delegations debated at length the proposals for the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations.

The final proposal called for the suspension of Israel from the upcoming United Nations General Assembly until such time as Israel conforms to the United Nations decisions concerning the Middle East. It has been Israel's constant refusal to abide by these resolutions that has angered a majority of the African and Third World delegations to the United Nations.

The Third World bloc of nations within the United Nations succeeded in the previous session of suspending the "White minority, racist regime" of South Africa from the General Assembly session for its refusal to abide by the decisions of the United Nations regarding its illegal administra-

White U.S. Mercenary Killed In Rhodesia

(Washington, D.C.) - More evidence has surfaced in support of earlier reports that White Americans are being recruited and serving as mercenaries in the Rhodesian armed forces.

An American-born corporal in the Rhodesian Army was killed last month and an east coast-based group with members already in Rhodesia are said to be ready to form a "private security force" there.

John Allen Coey, 22, of Hideaway Hills, Ohio, was among four soldiers killed July 19 in fighting against Black freedom fighters seeking majority rule in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Coey was a corporal in the Rhodesian Army, his family reportedly flew to Zimbabwe to attend a "hero's burial" for Coey, who served in the army there for four years.

Also last month the State Department verified reports from Salisbury, Rhodesia, that Thomas Bleming, a 29-year-old Vietnam veteran, said he plans to form a private security force to protect farms in Rhodesia's guerrilla war zone with 300 "experienced young fighting men," called "The Military Advice Command International."

Last month, it was reported that Robert K. Brown of Phoenix Associates in Arvada, Colorado, was under investigation by the Justice Department over his mercenary advertisements.

In response to charges that the government knew of Brown's activities, yet was not taking action, Nathaniel C. Denham, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, told a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee in June that Brown would be prosecuted if any violation of law was determined.

Several agents for the battered Rhodesian armed forces of the illegal minority regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith have already been arrested this year in Europe for recruiting mercenaries.

Tapson Mavere, U.S. representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), has charged that approximately 60 White Americans were already fighting in the Rhodesian armed forces against Black freedom fighters seeking majority rule in their own country.

A state department spokesman has said since then that Coey, the slain American-born Rhodesian army corporal, was believed to have been recruited by Brown's Phoenix Associates.
Nacogdoches, Texas Violence

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Black man. The White man then went and told other White men that the Black man stole the buggy and the horse, and the Whites lynched the Black man. The White man took his horse and buggy back.

Things haven't changed in Nacogdoches. Earlier this year Brother Paul Stanley was severely beaten by police after a White boy and a White girl made false charges against him to the police. One of the White policemen claimed that Brother Stanley stole his (the policeman's) boots, his stereo and the hubcaps from his car. Stanley said, "They (policemen)...said I was going to get what was coming to me...They said they would beat the stolen items out of me."

Ella Davis, a 24 year-old Black woman, is facing up to 10 years in prison because she tried to protect herself from an illegal assault by a police officer.

On February 15, 1975, Ms. Davis went to the Nacogdoches' police station with her family to bring charges against a White businessman who had shot her brother. Sgt. Archie McKnight and Sgt. Jerry Weems began to verbally abuse Ms. Davis' family, without reason, particularly Ms. Davis' younger brother. Ms. Davis protested the treatment that her brother and family were receiving from the two White policemen.

Sgt. McKnight then began to beat Ms. Davis. She fell from the building and got a pistol with which to defend herself from McKnight's attack. Ms. Davis was subsequently charged with assault on a police officer.

In a similar case, a Black man was brutally killed last December by police after he had defended himself against an unwarranted attack by a White man.

KNIFE ATTACK

Brother Roosevelt Carpenter, Jr., 34, was attacked at his wife's home in Lufkin (near Nacogdoches) by a White man with a knife. The man cut Brother Carpenter on the hand, who then grabbed a knife and defended himself. Because the man was White, Brother Carpenter fled from the house and drove back to Nacogdoches where he lives.

The next day as Brother Carpenter was driving to work in Lufkin, two policemen stopped him on the road, informing him that they had a warrant for his arrest. They handcuffed him, shoved him and knocked him in the police car. Brother Carpenter said in a sworn statement. He went on to explain:

TO BE CONTINUED
JoAnne Little
The opposite of darkness is light
The opposite of wrong is right
The logical thing for...
JoAnne Little to do was right...
To fight for the right to
Retain/ maintain her castrated dignity/ self respect
The cry is justice...
Justice for the victim
Justice is spelled JUST-US
Just-us that are Black
Just-us that aren’t rich
Just-us… Just-us…
The victims of Justice
The enemy called you…
A jailhouse where…
But the people know you
As a beautiful queen
And the people find you…
Not Guilty…
and the people will
set you free…
All Power to the People
Vernon “T.C.” Benton
Houston, Texas
The Price Of Freedom
Once I thought on death for a while…
then came a sad/happy smile
Because I saw it and was not afraid…
for a Slave is made/paid to Die.
I go to death by freedom of
Voice/Choice…
of Mind/Will…
So if my thoughts/actions kill…
then…
I am rich enough to pay the price
for freedom!
Lorene Banks
Oakland, Ca.

KQED-TV SABOTAGES BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM?

(Oakland, Calif.) — In several issues of THE BLACK PANTHER, the appearance of its Editor-in-Chief, David G. Du Bois, as guest on the Public Broadcasting Corporation TV program “Black Perspective on the News” on the weekend of June 6 was announced. Nationally the program was telecast, but Bay Area viewers of the local KQED-Channel 9 Public Broadcasting station have yet to see the program.

In our July 21 issue we announced the Bay Area telecast of the program on KQED, having been assured by the station manager, John Rice, that the show would be telecast on July 30 at 8 p.m. For those who looked in on that date, there was no David G. Du Bois, and at the end there was an apology and assurance that the Black Panther Party spokesperson’s program would be done on the following Wednesday, August 6 at the same time.

Following the failure of KQED to telecast the program when it was originally scheduled, nationally, on the weekend of June 6, because KQED’s fund raising auction was under way, a Black Panther Party inquiry produced a flat, “All programs normally scheduled during the auction are cancelled.”

NO SHOW

This proved, however, not to be the case. The Party called the producers of “Black Perspective on the News,” headquartered in Philadelphia, explained the situation and was told KQED had consistently been uncooperative by regularly scheduling the show at 11 p.m. on Sunday night, one of the worst viewing periods of the week, and advised us to call the Washington, D.C., headquarters of Public Broadcasting for its assistance.

A few days later we received a call from KQED assuring us that our “Black Perspective on the News” show would be done on Thursday, June 19, at 9 p.m. Our newspaper deadline did not allow us to publicize this showing, but we did get on the telephone to notify members and friends.

But, at 9 p.m. Thursday, June 19, although “Black Perspective on the News” was telecast, the guest was California Assemblyman Willie Brown, the program a repeat of his telecast two weeks earlier.

Whether sabotage or error, as KQED personnel insists, THE BLACK PANTHER owes its readers an explanation, particularly so since KQED has not chosen to explain to its viewers what it insists has been “an unbelievable series of errors.”

The producers of “Black Perspective on the News” visited the west coast during May for the purpose of taping three shows in Los Angeles, and three shows in San Francisco. The San Francisco shows were taped at the KQED studios, and the guests were Assemblyman Brown, Du Bois as spokesperson of the Black Panther Party, and Wilson Riles, superintendent of public education for the state of California.

No problems of any kind arose for the telecasting of the Willie Brown or Wilson Riles shows, only that of the Black Panther Party spokesperson. Had the Party not protested the show’s cancellation to Philadelphia and Washington, D.C., because of the KQED auction, it probably never would have been rescheduled.

The June 19 telecast of the Willie Brown show, that we had been assured would be the Party show, came about, we were told the next day, because our show had been “accidentally” erased by the engineer. However, Rice, the station manager, assured us he would purchase another tape of the show from Washington, D.C., and reschedule it within 10 days to two weeks.

We were called by KQED during the week of July 13 and told our show would be telecast on July 30, at 8 p.m. On the morning of July 30, we were called again to confirm that our show would be telecast that evening. We were listed in the advertised programs for July 30 and seconds before the actual telecast of “Black Perspective on the News” on July 30, the announcer introduced our show. But, a different show appeared on the screen.

Following that show, the announcer apologized to the viewers (who were still tuned in), claimed a technical error and said the Black Panther Party show would be done the following morning Wednesday, August 6, at the same time.

Our inquiry to KQED the following morning elicited the following comment: “Washington, D.C. sent us the wrong program, although the canister containing the program was marked correctly, i.e. Black Panther Party spokesperson, David G. Du Bois.” We were told KQED had a letter from the Washington office admitting responsibility for the error (without explaining how such a letter could arrive in San Francisco from Washington, D.C., the morning following the “error”) and, on request, agreed to send us a copy of that letter. As of this writing, the letter has not arrived.

Perhaps those of our readers around the country who saw the “Black Perspective on the News” show have an idea why some force or forces within public broadcasting would want to sabotage the Party spokesperson. Whatever their attempts, however, the word will get to the people and the people will respond.
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Tom Hayden Demands Arrest Of Taft Racists

known and operate openly in the community." Despite this, there have been no arrests, and rather the police first arrested the victims of the attack and then allowed them to be run out of town. "Any department which would take the victims into custody and let the attackers go free has a problem at its very core," Hayden said.

Since the incident, three of the 13 Black students have returned to Taft and are working at the nearby oil fields. These three, Thomas Jefferson, Joe Williams and Jerry Carter, live with a family on the outskirts of Taft. They told Hayden that they are fearful of going out of the house to the store, or to a gas station. All they do is go to work and return, "trapped in the house without any social or intellectual life," they said.

Thomas Jefferson told Hayden: "Who wants to go out on the streets if somebody's gonna take you life?"

SECURITY

Hayden insisted that security for the three Black students now in Taft and those returning for school in the fall must be guaranteed. "Quite possibly a Justice Department or state presence will be necessary to insure their rights," he said in a prepared statement.

Hayden said that no college officials had bothered to visit or talk with the three students in Taft or the others about their future plans. He pointed out that the college was being paid and that a barbed wire fence had been taken down in a "cosmetic" bid to improve the appearance of the college.

"It is not enough to improve the college to prevent another lynching mob episode," Hayden said. "There is a fundamental need for daily assurance that these students can lead a normal life, including going to movies, parties, eating in restaurants and shopping in stores. This is an impossibility now in their view, especially after dark."

Hayden doubted the wisdom of a projected march and demonstration on Taft as suggested by some organizations for October. He pointed out that there is no significant Black population to follow up such an action as there was in the Southern towns during the sixties.

"We received a number of hard rumors that there are gangs of individuals in the oil fields practicing with armed weapons for open warfare against Black students. Black organizations that are considering a march on Taft," Hayden said. "We saw several copies of Ku Klux Klan leaflets that have been widely distributed in Taft this summer."

Hayden was particularly incensed that no state official seemed concerned enough to follow up the Taft incident. Only in response to the demand of an assemblyman did California Attorney General Ewille Younger's office send in an investigator. This investigator concluded that no investigation was necessary. The newly formed Kern County Grand Jury has expressed resistance to undertaking an investigation and no recommendations of any kind have been made by local officials for a federal investigation. (See Delburns Corner, page 9.)

Hayden insisted that his basic concern is with equal application of the law. "Refusal to apply the law to Whites who violate Black rights," he said, "is clearly no justice, he said. "I would urge federal and state officials to go beyond investigation of this matter. Hayden said. "Instead they must act with speed and authority to make sure that those who wish to repeal the Constitution or civil rights statutes are not successful in obtaining a new foothold in Kern County."

All Power To The People

THE LAMP POST
2273 Telegraph, Oakland, Calif. 94612 Telephone: (415) 465-5228
COME TO THE LAMPLIGHTER RESTAURANT & COCKTAIL LOUNGE
The LampPost Is Open Every Day
THE LAMPLIGHTER RESTAURANT
Hours: 10 a.m. - 1 a.m.
breakfast served everyday.
THE COCKTAIL LOUNGE
Hours: 10 a.m. - 2 a.m.
We Have The Lowest Prices In Town
THE LAMPPOST IS AVAILABLE FOR PARTIES, MEETINGS, LUNCHEONS AND DINNER. FOR RESERVATIONS, PLEASE CALL 465-5228.
"We serve food for the essence of the soul."
MARTIAL ARTS

Muscle Contraction

All forms of animal life must move by contracting (tensing) their muscles; therefore, muscle contraction is one of the key processes of life. A muscle has the capacity to contract or not to contract (relax). It is believed to contract when its fibers respond to a stimulus. Muscles can contract in more than one way, and they may contract with varying degrees of force.

In different performances, it is important that a particular muscle be able to contract with different degrees of force. This contraction is controlled by two variables. The first is the number of muscle fibers contracting at once. When a weaker contraction is desired (such as moving a book, waving, etc.), only a few of the needed muscle fibers should contract.

When a maximum contraction is desired (such as lifting or pushing a heavy weight), an attempt is made to contract simultaneously as many muscles as possible in uniform order of performance. For example, in lifting something heavy, the leg muscles, hip, lower back, and spinal muscles should contract first. The muscles closest to the weight to be moved should contract last.

The second variable in performance that affects the force of contraction is a summation or successive wave. Summation waves occur when a wave of successive impulses (in a 1, 2, 3 order) are sent to the muscle fibers, causing the fibers to contract many times in rapid order. If the impulses are close enough, each new muscle contraction will occur before the previous one is over. Therefore, each succeeding contraction adds to the force of the previous one. The effect is similar to the rolling of the waves of the ocean. Waves build up their momentum and release their force at the shore line.

When a stimulated muscle develops sufficient tension to move a body segment, that muscle shortens and the body segment (hand, leg, foot, neck) moves. The muscle is then said to have contracted concentrically. For example, in a pull-up, the bicep and other muscles contract, causing the elbow to bend, thus drawing the shoulder close to the hand.

SPORTS

WILLIE WOOD BECOMES FIRST BLACK HEAD COACH IN PRO FOOTBALL

(Philadelphia, Pa.) — Former Green Bay Packer defensive star Willie Wood was named head coach of the World Football League’s (WFL) Philadelphia Bell, making him the first Black head coach in modern professional football.

After graduating from the University of Southern California in 1960, Wood went on to play 12 seasons with the Green Bay Packers as a free safety, playing in six championship games and two Super Bowls.

BREAKTHROUGH

Although this can be viewed as a breakthrough for Black people in professional football, we must take note that Wood has been named head coach of the fledgling WFL which is struggling to begin its second season. All credit is due to Brother Wood, but it must be remembered that in the older, established National Football League (NFL), which is the dominant force in professional football, there are still no Black head coaches, and only in the past few years have there been any Black quarterbacks with a considerable amount of playing time.

This points directly to the institutionalized racism of professional football not to mention its brutality and greed. The positions of head coach and quarterback are considered positions of leadership in professional football. The sports media of this country seems content to blow up Willie Wood’s appointment as head coach while neglecting the ever-present racism that still exists in professional sports, particularly pro football.

Many Black football stars have proved their excellence on the football field only to have their football careers stunted or cut short because they either refused to have their dignity trampled on or they have spoken out against the injustices suffered by Black people. The same sports media which is now acclaiming Willie Wood have viciously slandered these righteous brothers. To understand this fully, one should seriously investigate the case of Duane Thomas of the Washington Redskins or the case of former Oakland Raider Bob Brown.

Again, THE BLACK PANTHER wishes to extend our congratulations to Willie Wood with wishes of great success. At last, Black football players will be given the chance to expand on their already-proven excellence on the gridiron.

"Year Of Mourning"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

sovereign and indigenous peoples may survive.

For at least 60,000 years, the Red Man of the Western hemisphere has lived in peace and harmony with the sacred Earth and the Universe, and with our brothers and sisters, all living things.

To us, 200 years is like six minutes; you are still lost, confused children in our land.

At the time of creation, the Great Spirit imbued the Red Man with certain inalienable, sovereign aboriginal rights that cannot, must not be trampled on by anyone.

Rights given by the Great Spirit can only be extinguished by the Great Spirit.

America, we dedicate our lives to these truths, for the indigenous people are the evidence of truth in the Western hemisphere.

And if you have not forgotten the spirit which brought you to our sacred lands and eventually led you to the establishment of your government in 1776, you may still recognize the truth.

We pray to the Great Spirit that you can.

May sacred Mother Earth endure all the sufferings.
"The Black Panther Party Is Not Dead"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

that, it's just a question of some small band of people who have some notion of what they want to do, attempting to overthrow some other small band and take its place. I think that the crucial thing that we have to recognize today—one of the reasons we have to focus on Fred Hampton and the reason that Fred Hampt-

ton was killed—is that it's not just an issue of the Black Panther Party versus the police depart-

ment. The issue is much larger than that.

Ridiculously, I'd like to announce very simply that, as a matter of fact, I think we will be able to get a very fine operation reopened here in the Chicago area within the next month. I hope that people will be able to work in some way with some of the Party people that will be working here in the Chicago area.

"Now, I would like to provide some of the history of the Black Panther Party. I'm sure many of you know what was going on when the Party first started. I, for one, joined the Party in its early years—early 1968, late 1967—in the years. There was a very fiery and everyone was walking around talking about picking up guns. (Actually, we found out that really only a few people were walking around talking about picking up guns.) It was the period of alleged 'Black militancy.' (That's another thing. I think we have to stop identifying ourselves through the eyes of various establishment press and media, and begin to identify ourselves for ourselves.) The Black Panther Party grew up in that period, one year after the Watts rebellion, right before the uprising in Detroit; during the period of uprisings and various rebellions throughout the Black communities of this country, particularly in the Northern urban areas. These were, in fact, 'uprisings' caused by no medication (for fear of being drugged) and exercise (due to weakness). One night while in one of the attorneys for the families of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark has pointed out, some of them were organizations that were created with the very intent of trying to destroy the fervor that had been exhibited in the streets. I mean, there was a real attempt to destroy the fervor of speeches from people that were so angry, they had nothing else to do but to talk about the total destruction of America.

There is nothing wrong with the ideas that were presented at that time. The question is: How do we continue and forward the struggle as it was expressed? How do we begin to realize, in concrete form, what we Black and poor people in this country must do so that we can begin to live a human and a decent life and not be set upon by COINTELPROs and various FBI and CIA agen-
cies? How do we begin to transform the situation so that the machinery of government serves our interests and not our dissinter-
est?

"Although the language was somewhat different at the time, that is still the interest of the Black Panther Party and many other Black and other groups of people. We who are working all around the country.

ENTHUSIASM

The very things that caused and aroused that fiery language, that kind of enthusiasm of the 60s, those conditions still exist. Until those conditions have changed, in fact, people are not going to be satisfied, not going to be bought off. We see that every day in workers' strikes around this country. We see it every day exhibited by the people from the American Indian Movement: by the continuation of the struggle in the Black community by various and sundry methods.

I think one of the things we have learned is how we are going to deal with our struggle, and whether it will be sufficient enough for us to 'talk that walk' or will we have to 'walk that walk.'

"So, if we can get a feeling for that period of time and history, we can begin to understand that point at which the Black Panther Party developed.

The Black Panther Party was an organization that started in Oakland, California, and had maybe 15 or 20 people in it at the time. And people had different ideas for America of the future, for the police of the city of Oakland. The police of the city of Oakland defined the Black Panther Party as it existed in October, 1966, as a 'gang,' and therefore didn't see it as a significant organization, just another gang on the streets. Huey P. Newton was somebody who was just generally known in the streets; somebody known to do a lot of street fighting, run and around, a member of various gangs. The Black Panther Party was identified as a gang action, the development of a new gang in the city of Oakland.

The most crucial thing that we have to understand here, if we are going to understand the nature of the repression that the Party faced and faces today, is that as time went by, it wasn't the fiery speeches, it wasn't the guns that caused the police to come down so hard on us. If the Panthers had 100 guns or 200 guns or 500 guns or even all the guns the entire Black community could amass, That wouldn't be a threat if we weren't organized in any other form. We weren't any threat in terms of toe-to-toe battle. I don't think that the Black Panther Party then or now could do toe-to-toe battle with any precinct in Chicago and seriously talk about winning.

The question is: What was the Black Panther Party beginning to do?

The most 'dangerous' thing that the Party did was not just picking up guns and making itself known throughout the entire country by marching on Sacramento—which was not a military move as many naive people imagined but was, in fact, a political move to exhibit to people that there was a Black people's movement. That was part of our people as well as police could carry guns. (Of course, the law was changed there.) The most 'dangerous' thing the Party did was to educate other people about the things that we have learned. We do that through not only trying to print newspapers or talk on talk programs, but also through concrete examples and through the example of our own lives.

POLICE UPSET

That's the crucial thing that happened, that is, that the Black Panther Party developed that the police were very upset about. I would like to give you an analogy before I get into that.

There was a man named Che Guevara that I'm sure most of you have heard of. Che Guevara was going around the world fighting in all kinds of struggles, trying to help other people. Eventually, he ended up back in his native homeland, in Latin America. Che Guevara was being followed all around the world by CIA agents just like every else who is attempting to change things in this world for the better, for human being. But Che Guevara was not assassinated until the point at which he began to develop for the people of his native homeland what he called "Survival Programs," which was a

ELAINE BROWN

term the Black Panther Party eventually began to use to identify its own programs. It was at that point, when he began building hospitals, when he started reaching out to the masses of people—who were beginning to get involved on a very, very close level with the total struggle to change their situation, not just Che Guevara changing their situation, but changing their situation together in unity—that Che Guevara was assassinated. I use the analogy to show you the kinds of things I believe happened when the Black Panther Party did one thing, and that was to open and begin a Free Breakfast for Children Program. Of course, there are a million little programs around this coun-

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Chicago B.P.P.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3 and laid down his life for that, who had a right to live a better life, a more decent life."

Other speakers in the two-day panel discussions included: Daniel Ellsberg of "Pentagon Papers" fame; Howard Safdof of the Chicago Afro-American Police Officers' League; Jeffrey Harris and Flint Taylor, attorneys for the Hampton and Clark families in the multimillion-dollar damage suit; and Thomas Todd, a prominent Black Chicago attorney. Slim Coleman, coordinator for the Intercommunal Survival Committee served as moderator for the Friday discussion, while popular Black newspaper Lou Palmer hosted the Saturday gathering.
Letters to the Editor

DISGUST AND CONTEMPT OVER POLICE ATTACKS

Dear Sir,

Allow me to express my complete disgust and contempt for the attack on Sickle Cell sufferer Young Alton, by police which was well described by your front page of this week's Panther News. Attacks against the Panthers for honest social and political activities is always unjust, but this latest turns my White working man's stomach as being even more evil, even more wrong and more rotten than usual.

And most of all was the police attack on Vanessa Motso. It is true that I do not know Vanessa personally. But personally I know a few of the girls who sell Panther papers in Seattle and collect contributions for the Panther Breakfast Programs, and a more decent and better mannered group of girls than these does not exist anywhere.

From my childhood up I have been read of Women's Lib... I was taught that women were to be respected — and particularly respected in the matter of physical force or abuse either from the standpoint of beatings or sexual disrespect.

I feel, even though I haven't met her, that through her sister in Seattle, I know her. Vanessa and she has her respect and my sympathy in this atrocious matter.

I feel, even though I haven't met her, that through her sister in Seattle, I know her. Vanessa and she has her respect and my sympathy in this atrocious matter.

P.S. There is nothing wrong with calling police or any other group of society pigs — if pigs is what they are. All people is judged impartially and fairly by how they behave as members of the community.

Those who fight oppression are people's heroes and those who cause oppression and suffering to the people are pigs.

Sincerely,
Paul H. Delmar
5010 - 38th N.E.
Seattle, WA 9810

“MILITARY RACISM AND INJUSTICE”

Dear Editor,

In regard to the July 7 Black Panther article, “Blacks In The Military,” I too am a witness and victim of racism and oppression of the military. After giving deep consideration and careful thought, I entered the Army for the sole purpose to get away from ghetto life, thinking on making a career in the military. But I was wrong. I caught more hell in the service than I did on the streets.

After being promised a certain job in the Army, I was later “put in the corner” and forced myself sitting in a jeep, spying on the bus while hundreds of pigs passed by. After a while, I broke. I found that the Army was working twice as hard to take it away from me.

In fact during a tour in the Republic of Korea, the commanding officer of the company of which I was assigned openly showed his racism towards Black and Puerto Ricans. On one particular day I was passing a picture of Brother Haney on the inside of a locker, and the commanding officer happened to be passing by. At the time, I was explaining to some Korean soldiers how much hell the Black soldiery in America. When he (the commanding officer) saw the picture, he started a big and scared a lot of people.

Later, a brother that was working in the racist dog’s office told me that the CO had labeled me a militant and that he was out to get me because the Army is no place for a militant. Even since then, I was constantly harassed by White officers and NCO’s alike. I was stripped of my rank three times (it was a Spec 4) for things such as being in “off limits” areas and disobeying a direct order.

And finally I was thrown in pretrial confinement, facing a special court-martial over some five trumped-up charges which I didn’t commit, even though I applied for a general discharge out of the Army, but was shot in the cross once more when I received an Undesirable Discharge “for the good of the service.”

That same discharge is the reason for me being where I am now (I am currently serving a sentence for robbery and murder). By me being unable to maintain a job, I was forced to the life of crime for survival purposes.

I recently appealed the discharge to the Army Discharge Review Board, in their effort to score up the torture and repression in the armed forces, they denied my appeal, stating that they reviewed my records and found everything in order and stated that I was properly discharged. That goes to show that in these wars all the Black people are an Honorable Discharge are “properly discharged.” There is no equal opportunity in the armed forces, and whenever any so-called has been court-martialed, white is white and is full of hope.

All Blacks and non-Blacks who served in the military know that racism and injustice lurks in the forces.

Ben Raleigh Mack
Bushnell, FL 32013

THE BLACK PANTHER, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1975

“THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY”

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

try. The government sponsors all kinds of little Head Start programs, etc. The significant thing was that the Black Panther Party had a Breakfast for Children Program. It was hard to 'get down' on something like that. They tried to denounce it by saying that we were passing 'communist propaganda' to the children who were reading it. (If anybody's ever attended a breakfast program they know the children came, ate, splashed and went on about their business. Black people know, poor people know, that when you're hungry and you get your hands on some food, you just eat it, that's it You're not interested in too much rhetoric.) Eventually we built up the program so that across the country we were feeding 60,000 children a day.

WATCHFUL EYES

“That was the beginning, in late 1968, early 1969. At the same time, of course, watchful eyes were on the Party. The Party was beginning to reach out to talk to mothers, fathers and children, and beginning to unite elements that had never been united before—poor people of all varying colors and descriptions were beginning to become involved in the kinds of programs that were being developed by the Black Panther Party. This is much more dangerous than 10 or 12 Black folks in the hands of California, talking about picking up some guns.

‘You see, the Party then began to move into not only Free Breakfast Programs, but Free Shoe Programs, Free Medical Programs and other kinds of programs that will spark people to realize that not only could the Black Panther Party begin to develop these programs, but that it is the right of human beings to have these things and if the government didn't provide them, then it was the right of the people to change the government so that it will provide for them. That was crucial.

‘I think that's the kind of thing we should take a look at because that's what Fred Hampton was doing in Chicago, Illinois, at the time that he was killed.

TO BE CONTINUED

"You Can't Kill a Revolution..."
ON SALE NOW
FALL 1974 ISSUE
THE CEVOLUTION QUARTERLY
Guest Edited by the Black Panther Party
96 PAGES OF INFORMATION AND PICTURES INCLUDING:
- Over 20 Survival Programs of the Black Panther Party
- The songs of Elaine Brown and the poetry of Ericka Huggins
- People's art work by Emory Douglas
- Book excerpts by Huey P. Newton, George Jackson, David Du Bois
- And more...

NAME: ____________________________
ADDRESS: _________________________
STATE: ____________________ ZIP: ______
COUNTRY: ______________

I have enclosed $_________ for: ______ package(s) ______ individual poster(s)

Check Box For Indl. Poster (S) Wanted: ___

Make checks or money orders payable for:
CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION
8501 East 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621 — U.S.A.

THE BLACK PANTHER
Can Be Bought At:

WEST OAKLAND
JIMMIE'S LANDING POST OFFICE 1 & D LIQUOR
1323 TELEGRAPH AVE.
GOLDEN WEST MARKET
1687 7TH STREET
1822 7TH STREET
1584 8TH STREET
BELLS SOUL CITY RECORDS
1910 8TH STREET
Woods' Liquor
3715 9TH STREET
CHESTER'S MARKET
3451 SAN PABLO AVE.
CLOWN LIQUOR
1671 ALAMEDA AVENUE
VINCE'S LIQUOR
4351 MARKET STREET
SAV-MORE
1333 Peralta Street
GATEWAY LIQUOR
1344 SAN PABLO AVE.

BERKELEY
GRAMMA BOOKSTORE
1849 UNIVERSITY AVE.
VERNIT AFRO MEDIA
2074 SAN PABLO
LO COST LIQUOR
2381 SAN PABLO AVENUE
JACK'S LIQUOR
2801 SAN PABLO AVENUE
RAYS LIQUOR
2411 SAN PABLO AVENUE
NATIONAL MARKET
2317 SACRAMENTO STREET
SAN'S LIQUOR
3014 SAN PABLO AVENUE
FRANKLIN MARKET
1531 SAN PABLO AVENUE

ADLINE LIQUOR
3276 ADLINE
LOYCE DRIVE IN
3175 ADLINE
CO-OP BOOKS UNLIMITED
3620 TELEGRAPH AVE.
SHAKESPEARE BOOK
2499 TELEGRAPH AVE.
MOES BOOKSTORE
2448 TELEGRAPH AVE.
YEMAN BOOKSTORE
2806 HAVEN STREET
BERKELEY MARKET
2300 TELEGRAPH AVE.

TOWER RECORDS
2930 DURANT AVENUE

MATERIALS AVAILABLE FROM CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION
8501 E. 14TH STREET, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94621

Current Price Listings

ALBUM
UNTIL WE'RE FREE
Elaine Brown
$4.00

BOOKS
INSIGHTS AND POEMS
Huey P. Newton and Ericka Huggins
$2.00
IN SEARCH OF COMMON GROUND
Huey P. Newton
$1.25
REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE
Huey P. Newton
$1.95
TO DYE FOR THE PEOPLE
Huey P. Newton
$1.95
BLOOD IN MY EYE
George Jackson
$1.95 (paperback)
$5.95 (hardback)
SOLEDAD BROTHER
George Jackson
$1.95
WRITE JUSTICE
Panther Trial Transcripts
$2.5
AGONY IN NEW HAVEN
Don Freed
$8.00
EXECUTIVE ACTION
Don Freed and Mark Lane
$1.25
CHAIRMAN MAO'S 4 MINUTE EXERCISE
Chairman Mao
$1.25
GLASS HOUSE TAPES
Louis Tackwood and Citizens Research Committee
$1.75
SEIZE THE TIME
Bobby Seale
$1.95
CO-EVOLUTION QUARTERLY, FALL 1974
Survival Programs
$2.00
... AND BID HIM SING
David G. Du Bois
$8.95

CARDS
All Purpose Stationery / Greeting Cards
Emory Douglas
$1.50 per set
(10 color drawings of People's Art)

POSTERS
Huey P. Newton
(classic photo of Huey in wicker chair)
Justice for Huey P. Newton
$1.50
Personality Poster Package
$3.50 per pk.
(Photographs of contemporary Black leaders — Martin Luther King, Jr.,
George Jackson, Malcolm X, Bobby Seale, Huey P. Newton)
$1.25 ea.
Color Poster Package
$3.50 per pk.
(5 color posters, 14 x 20, of People's Art)
$1.25 ea.

On all above materials include an additional 35 cents for postage and
handling for each item purchased.)
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.

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

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

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

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

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 between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.

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

— Huey P. Newton
HUEY P. NEWTON RELEASED FROM PRISON
August 5, 1970

On August 5, 1970, Brother HUEY P. NEWTON, leader and theoretician of the Black Panther Party, was released from prison after close to three years of unjust confinement stemming from his alleged murder of a White Oakland, California, policeman. Huey was released on appeal and, following two more highly-charged political trials, he was cleared of the false charges. The determining factor of Huey Newton’s release was truly the Power of the People, who through their insistent and forceful demands, forced the power structure to release our beloved brother.