F.B.I. SET UP KARENGA MURDERS OF B.P.P. LEADERS

(Washington, D.C.) - An FBI document released last week by the Senate Intelligence Committee investigating the FBI proves conclusively that the FBI actively instigated, provoked and assisted the Ron Karenga-led US organization to commit violence against the Black Panther Party in Los Angeles in 1968-69, with the expressed objective of disrupting and destroying the Black Panther Party.

The document is dated December 2, 1968, just six weeks before Black Panther Party Southern California leaders Alprentice "Bunchy" Carter and John Huggins were gunned to death by members of the US organization on the University of California, Los Angeles campus.

US organization members George and Larry Stiner were subsequently convicted of second-degree murder and conspiracy to commit murder for the slaying of Comrades "Bunchy" and John and were sentenced to life imprisonment. However, on March 31, 1974, both "escaped" from San Quentin prison by walking away from a family visitors' area during a weekend family visit.

Released with the document were nine, full-page leaflet drawings conceived and executed by the FBI, showing US organization members violently attacking and insulting leaders of the Black Panther Party. (See centerfold.) One leaflet pictures a figure labeled Ron Karenga pursuing a list of "Things to do Today." The list contains the CONTINUED ON PAGE 22.
Editorial

JUSTICE FOR THE B.P.P.

Revelations by the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee last week of covert FBI attempts to destroy the Chicago and Los Angeles Chapters of the Black Panther Party in 1968/1969 confirm what the Party contended at the time and has consistently charged since. However, these revelations only represent the “tip of the iceberg.” (See the cover story, page 3 and centerfold.)

The one FBI CONTELPRO document on the US organization was sent to 13 cities throughout the country, with instructions for each local office to come up with similar covert operations and report every two weeks. In each of those 13 cities, Black Panther Party formations came under violent attack in that period.

Further, the testimony of the former FBI informer that “infiltrated” the KKK Gary Thomas Rowe Jr., before the Committee last week confirms charges made by the Black Panther Party and Black leaders throughout the country that the FBI and local police departments, particularly throughout the South, cooperated in provoking violence, including murder, against Blacks and other Civil Rights advocates at the height of that movement.

The Committee-released information clearly reveals that in Chicago the FBI attempted to instigate and provoke violent encounters between the then Blackstone Rangers and the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party with the immediate objective of undermining the BPP’s attempt to politicize the powerful street gang.

The events of 1969 in Los Angeles establish that the FBI was successful in instigating and provoking the US organization to make murderous assaults against the Black Panther Party resulting in at least four murders of BPP members by the US organization.

There are railway car loads of evidence in the FBI and local police files around the country, some of which must be in the Committee’s hands, proving FBI-police cooperation and instigation of violent assaults on the Black Panther Party as well as undermining and disruptive activity within the BPP.

Justice demands that that evidence be uncovered and exposed, that the Black Panther Party be publicly vindicated and compensated and the real criminals be prosecuted.

Letters to the Editor

SHOW CONCERN FOR WRONGS DONE TO SEATTLE B.P.P.

Dear Sir:

I have been a close observer of Black Panther activities in the Seattle area for the past several years, and I know absolutely nothing that would justify keeping police files on them now or in the past or any real evidence that they have committed any illegal or, for that matter, immoral deeds.

They are a radical group — but only in the sense that they believe that radical changes are necessary in our society — which, through survival programs and the democratic political process, they are trying to bring about. They wish to kill harm to no fellow human beings and quit the contrary, and are trying to bring about a society of decency and equality for all.

I point out that threats to the civil rights of Blacks can help, but they threaten to the civil rights of all people, including conservatives and citizens of all colors and shades of political opinion.

An example: Mr. Lloyd Cooney, a broadcasting executive of Radio-TV KIRO in Seattle is one of the conservatives who — in the same net with the Panthers — found his name was also, without justice, in the Seattle Police Department’s special files. I personally remember one of his editors spoke on TV which may well have gotten him there. All he said regarding prisoners in our local jail was to defend their personal rights not be raped or mogul while in prison and insist that their sentences consist of the loss of their time and personal freedom — not personal torment and abuse while they are in custody.

So, since certain minds consider any disagreement as “dangerous radicalism” in their minds, Mr. Cooney is presented as a “dangerous radical.” He is, in fact, a conservative businessman and a member in good standing of the Mormon Church.

Now I would like to refer to one well known person, Pastor Martin Niemoller, whom I once personally met, who learned the hard way what not being concerned with rights of groups other than one’s own can lead to.

In a sermon I personally heard when he visited Seattle some years ago, he confessed that while Hitler was coming into power in Germany, he was not as concerned as he should have been over what Hitler was doing to groups in society other than his own. Then, when the net tightened on him, he put up an heroic fight for the rights of all people, including many years in the Dachau concentration camp. There, amidst much suffering he made an heroic stand and did accomplish much. But, by his own admission, he was not able to be as effective as he could have had he shown more concern at an earlier time for Nazi wrongs to many groups in society.

It is not too late now to show concern for wrongs done to Panthers and many groups, large and small, oppressed by official wrongdoing. All citizens of courage and honesty should demand respect for the civil rights of all our fellow citizens right now!

Sincerely,
Paul Dubinar
Seattle, Wash.

SEeks INFORMATION ON B.P.P. MEMBERSHIP AND PROGRAMS

To Whom It May Concern

I’m writing this letter seeking information on membership in the Party and my participation in your Survival Programs and liberation in 1969. I have been a big supporter of the Party. I’d also like some information on how I can get your newspaper here to sell for you. I called out here Wednesday morning, October 1 at around 8:00 a.m. A black woman answered the phone and said there was no one there at the time I could talk to.

Please write back very soon. Keep up with the Struggle.

All Power to the People,
Your Brother,
Rubin Watson
Springfield, Ill.

THE BLACK PANTHER
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F.B.I. PLOT TO PIT BLACKSTONE RANGERS AGAINST B.P.P. IN CHICAGO REVEALED

(Chicago, Ill.) - The FBI plot to pit Blackstone Rangers against the Black Panther Party was revealed last week. In January, 1969, the FBI compos ed, hand wrote and sent a letter to the powerful Blackstone Rangers, over the "signature" of a Black Brother you don't know," provokingly warning the Rangers that the Black Panther Party planned to have Ranger leader Jeff Fort killed and urging "retaliatory action" against the Black Panther Party. The letter was sent on the recommendation of the Chicago office of the FBI and approved by J. Edgar Hoover in Washington, D.C. The recommendation was contained in a memo dated December 16, 1968. Approval was granted in a Washington FBI memorandum dated January 12, 1969.

The handwritten letter said the following: "Brother Jeff, I've spent some time with Panther friends on the west side lately and I know what's been going on. The brothers that run the Panthers blame you for blocking their thing and there's supposed to be a hit out for you. I'm not a Panther or Ranger, just Black. From what I see these Panthers are out for themselves not Black people. I think you ought to know what their (sic) up to, I know what I'd do if I was you. You might hear from me again. A Black brother you don't know."

"Consideration has been given to a similar letter to the BPP alleging a Ranger plot against the BPP leadership," the letter said. However, it is not felt this would be productive, principally because the BPP at present is not believed as violence prone as the Rangers to whom violent type activity — shooting and the like — is second nature."

Authorization for sending the letter included the following instructions: "Utilize a commercially purchased envelope for this letter and insure that the mailing is not traced to the source. Advise the Bureau of any results obtained by the above mailing."

The authorization letter notes that "so long as Fort continues as the leader of the Rangers, a working arrangement between the BPP and the Rangers may be effected on Ranger terms. Chicago has recommended the anonymous mailing of the following letter in anticipation of its receipt by Fort will intensify the degree of animosity existing between these two Black extremist organizations."

"The FBI, the Chicago police, the FBI, the Chicago police, the FBI, the Chicago police..."
CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

letter follows, including the appropriate mispelling.)

The Washington authorization memorandum continues: "The above would be sent to Fort in care of the widely publicized headquarters of the Rangers. It is believed the above may intensify the degree of animosity between the two groups and occasion Fort to take retaliatory action which could disrupt the BPP or lead to reprisals against its leadership."

This disclosure was made last week by Senator Philip A. Hart of Michigan, at the Senate intelligence committee's hearings in Washington on FBI violations. An FBI official, James Adams, denied the purpose of the letter was to encourage the Blackstone and the Black Panther Party members to kill each other in street warfare. However, Hart said it is difficult to "come to any other conclusion."

Committee minority counsel, Curtis R. Smotherly testified that in Chicago the FBI had a program to "exacerbate" (heghten) tension between the Black Panther Party and the Stone. The object, Smotherly testified, was "to cause gang members to attack Panthers."

The "Fort" letter was part of a previously disclosed FBI program known as CONTELPRO (See THE BLACK PANTHER, April 6, 1974) approved by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, to "disrupt, discredit" Black organizations in general and the Black Panther Party in particular. One document revealed at that time dealt solely with the Black Panther Party and proposed having FBI documents "leaked" to the Party on a continuing basis. The plan included "fingering" individual members of the Party as FBI informants in the hope that the organization would take action against them.

The FBI memo about the Fort letter dated January 12, 1969, was from the special agent in charge of the Chicago FBI office, Martin Johnson, to J. Edgar Hoover, Johnson, now Canteen Corporation vice president and head of the Chicago Police Board, could not be reached for comment.

La Peña To Host Oakland Community School Benefit

(Oakland, Calif.) - A special fund-raising benefit for East Oakland's model elementary school, the Oakland Community School, will be held Sunday, December 21, at La Peña, a popular Latino restaurant, club and cultural center located at 3105 Shattuck in Berkeley. The children of the School - some of whom are shown above with a staff member and talented Mexican singer JOSE LUIS OROZCO (right) - frequently attend the many cultural and educational events sponsored by La Peña that are part of the School's Spanish curriculum. The evening seeks to give the children an understanding of the culture of Spanish-speaking people as well as teach them the Spanish language.

The benefit program - which will begin at 8:00 p.m. - will feature poetry readings by Ms. Erica Huggins, the director of the Oakland Community School, who will read poetry by Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton, Johnny Spain, one of the San Quentin 6 defendants now on trial in Marin County, as well as her own. Musical entertainment will be provided by the talented rock-blues singing group, Love, Power and Strength, and the band Supersnap. Admission will be $5.00.

La Peña To Host Oakland Community School Benefit

December 12, 1870

Following the Civil War and a convincing defeat of the Confederacy, the Reconstruction era of the South brought then unparalleled political and educational rights to Southern Blacks. On December 12, 1870, Joseph H. Rainey became the first Black person ever to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

December 11, 1872

The bold, daring and elegant P.B.S. Pinckney was a famous political figure of the Reconstruction South. In the State of Louisiana he was elected senator, lieutenant governor, and became acting governor on December 11, 1872, after an impeachment of the former office holder. Pinckney held more elective offices than any other Black man in American history. However, when Pinckney was elected to the U.S. Senate, be was refused a seat after three years of debate over his admittance.

December 10, 1964

On December 10, 1964, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his role in leading the famous civil rights struggle of the 1960s.

December 8, 1969

The Los Angeles Police Department, led by its infamous SWAT squad, laid siege on the Los Angeles Black Panther Party headquarters with a vicious eight-hour assault on December 8, 1969. The military weapons used by the LAPD were the same ones which were being employed at the time by U.S. occupying troops in Vietnam.

December 11, 1970

A U.S. judge discharged a federal grand jury in Jackson, Mississippi, on December 11, 1970, after it failed to return any indictments against 40 state highway patrolmen and 26 Jackson policemen responsible for the shooting deaths of two Black Jackson State students on May 14 of that year.
JOHN GEORGE: EARLY OFF THE BLOCK IN THE RACE FOR COUNTY SUPERVISOR

The frontrunning candidate for the recently created seat on the Alameda County Board of Supervisors and "the people's friend" in the upcoming June, 1976, elections, is John George, an astute Black Oakland attorney who formally announced his candidacy at a press conference on December 8. Following is a reprint of an in-depth interview with Brother George written by Sue vonNeesen and published in the December 3 issue of the weekly, The Montclairian.

The highly touted new "minority" district the Alameda County Board of Supervisors formed when it redistricted recently is really not so much a minority district at all.

It is, more accurately, a liberal Democratic district. An estimated 38 percent of the electorate in the new District Five is Black, around eight percent per cent are other minorities.

But the first, and some say the strongest candidate for that seat is a Black Oakland lawyer, John George.

George, age 47, is homely, bright and possessed of a sarcastic wit that bursts forth periodically and unexpectedly.

Out of Atlanta, via Tuskegee, through Cal Berkeley and Hastings Law School, George has made his imprint on East Bay politics, where his Democratic credentials are impeccable.

He campaigned for Congressman Ron Dellums, is founder of the Muleskinners, an Oakland Black Democratic club and is backed by a sizeable number of successful local politicians.

He is being opposed in District Five, which stretches north from Lakeshore and central Oakland, through Berkeley by two Berkeley City Council members, Byron Rumford, Jr., and Sue Hone.

George, while a successful political organizer, till now has not been successful in getting himself elected. He lost in his 1968 challenge of Congressman Jeffrey Cohelan - the congressman Dellums beat two years later.

But George is still running.

It was running that got him out of the South, brought him to California on a scholarship for his talent in running track.

"The world record for the quarter mile was 46.2 seconds," he says, "I ran it in 48.7 before coming out here."

This caused U.C. Coach Brutus Hamilton to feel he had promise enough, and George gives his coach the credit for helping guide him into a serious academic career.

"He didn't want athletic bums. He wanted you to go to school and get your lessons," George managed to do both. Switching his event to the 100-yard dash, he was good enough to make the Olympic trials finals in 1982.

It was the resources of the Cal and Berkeley City Library which opened up to him the importance of politics in effecting economic change, he says. "I profited most, not from the lectures, but from the library." Studying what? "The American dilemma, economics and history."

The idea of community service comes from deep roots in his childhood - "my family, the Bay Scene" - a way to achieve it came to him as he went along.

"How do you explain the condition of Black people? How to improve it? This led me to economics - and to examine who makes the decisions. This led in turn to the study of the economic structure and politics.

He graduated in 1960 with a degree in political science and history and returned to Atlanta and a job in the Post Office.

But he learned you can't go home again. And even in Martin Luther King country George knew the South wasn't right for him.

George was in sixth grade with King, remembers him as "mischievous," and was again with him in Atlanta's "black high school in 1945, but says he "didn't hear about him again until the bus boycott in 1955."

"I was told that the future of the Black man will be determined in the courts," says George. So he returned to California and Hastings School of Law in San Francisco. And was not allowed to run for the Olympic Club because he wasn't White.

"DABBING AROUND"

Why do you want to be supervisor? "Well, for 13 years I've been dabbling around, working in politics."

It would be refreshing, thinks George, to get to where he would have some real authority, and direct access to information.

It would be pleasing to him to be the first Black supervisor in a county with a heavy but little represented minority population. And he has a lot of ideas about what he would do.

He sees the job as full-time. He indicates he would ease out of his law practice once elected. Currently, he has a general practice in a handsome building, "the Bench and Bar," on 11th Street.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

Saudis Arabian
Official Blasts Bias
Charges Over
Highway Jobs

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Charges last week that Saudi Arabia would not permit the entry of "Jews, Blacks and women" on a highway construction projects have been branded as "false" by Saudi Ambassador Sheikh Ali Alreza in a statement in Washington, D.C.

Ambassador Alreza was responding to the suspension of negotiations between Saudi Arabia and California officials on the $25 million project to hire state highway employees facing cutbacks in unemployment next year in California. California Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., suspended the negotiations in response to protests by state officials and civil rights groups that the Saudi government would not welcome Jews, Blacks or women into their country.

State transportation officials touched off the controversy with remarks that the Saudi government would not welcome Jews, Blacks or women. However, Gene Berthelsen, spokesperson for the Transportation Department later said that the discrimination issue concerning Blacks and women was "a misunderstanding based upon some personal impressions" by the members of the negotiating team that should never have gotten around."

The Saudi embassy statement clarified the issue with the stipulation that "Zionists" would not be allowed in the country, but that there was no stipulation that Blacks or women would be barred from entering Saudi Arabia.

Free Prison Busing

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The United Prisoners Union (UPU) has announced that a caravan to transport friends and relatives of prisoners in California to visit prisons has been organized.

The following prisons are scheduled: San Quentin on Saturday; Vacaville on Sundays and Tracey on Mondays.

The bus leaves from the UPU office at 1899 Oak Street, at the corner of Oak and Cole in San Francisco.

Persons wishing further information on how to get a seat are requested to call (415) 863-1410 or 863-1411 between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. any weekday.
318 TRANSFERRED FROM RIKERS ISLAND IN MOVE TO EASE OVERCROWDING

(Bronx, N.Y.) - Acting swiftly in the wake of a coordinated, 17-hour takeover which ended in a victory agreement for the majority Black and Puerto Rican inmates and pretrial detainees who were transferred from the House of Detention for Men on Rikers Island here to other prison facilities.

The move — to the Bronx House of Detention, the state prison in Ossining and other facilities on Riker's — is a long overdue act intended to ease the tremendous pressures of overcrowding which served as one of the chief sparks for the seizure and destruction of several cell blocks late on Sunday, November 22.

Nearly all the 1,600-man population at the decrepit 42-year-old prison actively participated in the insurrection, which saw five guards barricaded in with the rebelling inmates, only to be released one-by-one as the demands were met. (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)

VICTORY ACCORD

The victory accord, negotiated between the inmates and two top Department of Correction officials included: amnesty for the rebelling prisoners; no prosecution for damages; the formation of a review board to monitor the amnesty; and a promise that the correction department “will not be forced” at its command, would tackle major grievances of overcrowding, bail, discipline, visiting conditions and improper medical care.

Damages from the rebellion credited by knowledgeable insiders to have been the end result of long-time city stalling on court-ordered improvements, is expected to run into the hundreds of thousands. Two cell blocks, capable of holding over 600 men, were rendered totally unusable by the inmates, and extensive tunneling was done interconnecting the areas seized.

The only injury during the tense 17 hours occurred when a defective tear gas canister exploded in the hands of Rikers warden, Louis Greco. Wild allegations of assaults on some of the prison guards — whom inmates spokesmen emphatically denied were "hostages" — by the rather involuntary captives in the fast-moving barricade process — were discredited by both prison officials and the Bronx district attorney.

Many of the grievances forwarded by the inmates were not new to prison officials, but are actually the same demands voiced during the famous "Tombs" revolt in 1970. Indeed, a major factor in the overcrowding at Rikers results from the city's ill-advised decision to close down the Tombs (Manhattan House of Detention) in December, 1974, rather than enforce certain court-ordered improvements.

In recent months, federal Judge Morris Leafer — the same District Court judge who once ruled that the Tombs violated the Constitutional rights of the pretrial detainees confined there and would "shock the conscience of any citizen who knew of them" — has passed down several directives on upgrading the conditions at Rikers, all of which were interpreted narrowly by the city or ignored.

During the seizure, the inmates armed themselves with spears made of ripped out steel piping, wrapped towels over their hands to block out the noxious tear gas fumes, and erected mattresses as "shields." Yet, a possible police assault to retake the seized areas never occurred, possibly because, in the words of Board of Correction chairman and active negotiation Peter Tufo, "When I saw these guys all I who could think about was Atica.'" A sad commentary on the transfer is revealed in the fact that over 100 of the men moved were assigned to the Bronx House of Detention, which itself had been scheduled to close because of budget cuts on Monday, December 2.

As of last Monday evening, all the remaining 1,449 inmates at Rikers were confined to their cells under a general lockdown. Speculation that the transfers were made against certain political active inmates or as reprisals against the rebellion leaders have, as yet, proved to be unfounded. Yet, remembering the city's bad faith in breaking agreements ending the earlier Tombs and Queens rebellions in 1970, constant vigilance by both the inmates and the supporting community at large must be maintained.

— John Spano: "...a penetrating probe for truth"
FORMER UNDERCOVER AGENT'S SENATE TESTIMONY

F.B.I. KNEW ALABAMA CHURCH BOMBERS, OTHER K.K.K. VIOLENCE BUT FAILED TO ACT

(Washington, D.C.) - The names of eight Klansmen, suspected of being involved in the infamous 1963 Birmingham church bombing that killed four Black girls attending Sunday school, were furnished to the FBI at the time, according to testimony given before the Senate Intelligence Committee by a one-time key FBI undercover operative.

The Los Angeles Times reports that the former operative, Gary Thomas Rowe, Jr., says he can also give the details of the FBI’s campaign to defame and discredit Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., before the civil rights leader’s assassination in 1968.

Rowe has made several allegations, all of which he and his attorney says he is prepared to testify to before the Committee.

One allegation is that the FBI participated in at least a dozen cases of electronic surveillance involving churches and Klansmen’s homes, as well as a motel room Dr. King was staying in.

Rowe says he gave the FBI three weeks advance notice that the Klan, in conspiracy with Birmingham police, was planning to assault Freedom Riders in 1961 in Birmingham.

The FBI apparently never relayed the warning to the Justice Department and the assault occurred without federal intervention.

Klansmen also had access to Birmingham police files on civil rights leaders and rode around in Birmingham police cars planning violence, all with the FBI’s knowledge.

Rowe’s fourth allegation was that Klansmen and the Jefferson County sheriff’s office, with the FBI’s advance knowledge, “planted” evidence of illegal liquor at an integrated country club. The club was padlocked after a sheriff’s raid seized the “planted” evidence.

Rowe said he told the FBI about meetings he held with Birmingham police arranging a Klan “reception” for Freedom Riders when they traveled to Alabama in 1961.

The arrangement was for a Klan mob armed with clubs to be given 15 minutes in which to assault the Freedom Riders before any police would arrive on the scene. He said he passed the information on to the FBI.

The assault took place in Birmingham on Mother’s Day, May 14, 1961. Rowe said several FBI agents observed the attack, including two agents who took moving pictures of it.

The late Eugene (Bull) Connor, who was Birmingham’s police commissioner, later told reporters that police were not on the scene because it was Mother’s Day and the police were at home with their mothers.

Rowe said that when first recruited by the FBI in 1960, he was told to “participate in no violence whatsoever.”

“This went on for several months,” Rowe said, “and then they said ‘Look, there’s crap going on that you’re not reporting.’

He said he explained that he could not get information on violence by merely attending Klan meetings, that he would have to participate in what the Klan called “military work” and this would put him in jeopardy if he did not join in the violence.

“So after that I became very active in the missionary work,” Rowe said, “but each and every time I would report to the FBI what we were going to do, and nothing was ever done about it.”

Rowe served as an FBI undercover agent until he surfaced in 1965 as the star witness against three Klansmen accused of killing Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, a White civil rights worker in Lowndes County, Alabama.

Rowe said he decided to tell his story to the Senate committee because the FBI had failed to give him a lifetime government job and fulfill other promises he said were made to him in return for his undercover work.
HOWARD U. COMMUNITY DEMANDS OUSTER OF SOUTH AFRICAN PROFESSOR

(Washington, D.C.) - Howard University students and faculty are angered by misleading and inaccurate media coverage by Washington area newspapers concerning the case of Leslie Rubin, White South African political science instructor here at the university.

Students insist that the basis for their demands for the dismissal of Rubin center around his professionalism, competence, while newspapers in the D.C. area are portraying the issue as racial.

Howard University President James E. Cheek has failed to commit himself, saying: "My role is simply to insure that the policies of the (Howard's) board of trustees are followed and that Professor Rubin is given a fair due process hearing." However, when Rubin publicly charged that an attack is being waged against him by a band of Black, anti-Semitic, anti-White students and professors in the political science department, Cheek emphatically stated that "Those types of allegations are baseless."

Students at Howard have charged Rubin with "neglect of professional responsibilities" and have cited instances of physical confrontations between Rubin and students. It was brought up in a faculty meeting last year that Rubin had actually been seen physically assaulting a student.

Numerous instances of Rubin's ineptness and unconcern as a teacher have been brought forth. During the spring semesters of 1974 and 1975, students contend that Rubin did not even teach his class, "Problems of South Africa," turning those duties over to a graduate student. According to The Hilltop, the Howard student newspaper, Jones Akinbobola even took over the responsibility of advising and grading student research projects.

Because of student pressure the Howard political science faculty has recommended the dismissal of the South African. Dismissal hearings for Rubin were scheduled to start on December 9, bringing this longstanding contradiction to a head.

Chicago Black Police Leader Attacked By White Cops

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE
insulted with racial epithets and thrown into a squad car (paddy wagon). He said the driver of the squad deliberately accelerated and hit him repeatedly in an effort to throw the handcuffed men to the floor. When they protested, Robinson said, the driver laughed, made more racial remarks and continued to drive as before.

INSULTED
At the station, the three were repeatedly insulted and shoved around and at first did not retaliate. However, Howard Saffold said he did strike back when one policeman, Dennis Molloy, shoved him. (Molloy required treatment for a concussion at Michael Reese hospital.) When leaving the station parking lot, Saffold said another policeman attempted to block his exit with a drawn gun, but withdrew when he spotted AAPL attorney Kermit Coleman watching the incident.

AAPL head Robinson said at the press conference that the affair is an example of how Blacks are regularly brutalized by White policemen. The Chicago Defender quotes Robinson as saying: "If Black police officers are treated this way, the average person doesn't have a chance."

He produced a report showing that the AAPL has received 855 citizen complaints against the police this year. More than 50 per cent of these, he noted, involved officers in five heavy Black police districts.

The AAPL officials said they are requesting investigations into the incident and into racism in general within the Chicago police Department by the U.S. Justice Department and State's Attorney Bernard Carey. "This kind of harassment is going to have to stop," Robinson is quoted as saying. "You can't keep pushing people around who are carrying guns."

Police Superintendent James M. Rochford defended the action of the White officers and claimed that they were "hated into a flaming controversy" by the three Black officers. He claimed that the White officers "were simply doing their jobs" when they halted the car, and charged the three Black officers with having a "low performance" record, with being guilty of "noncompliance with rules" and with having "displayed racial prejudice."

UNSUCCESSFUL
Attempts by the arresting officers to enter charges of aggravated battery, resisting arrest and drunken driving were unsuccessful. Reports are unclear of the remaining charges. However, it is reported that Molloy, the White officer with the concussion, entered battery charges against Saffold and Saffold entered similar charges against Molloy.

The AAPL notes that tensions between Black and White Chicago policemen are at an "all-time high," and blames the tension on racist resentment and anger of White policemen with the growing strength and influence of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League.

U.S.-Cuba Baseball Vetted

(Washington, D.C.) - Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, irked by Cuban "meddling" in Angola and Puerto Rico, has vetoed a plan to improve U.S.-Cuban relations through sports. Another factor in Kissinger's veto was Cuba's vote last month in support of the United Nations resolution linking Zionism with war. State Department officials had conceived of a plan for U.S. major league baseball players to compete against a Cuban team next March in Havana as a step in thawing U.S.-Cuban diplomacy.
STATEVILLE INMATES PROTEST INSTALLATION OF TEAR AND VOMIT GAS IN CELLBLOCK

(Chicage, Ill.) — Authorities at Stateville prison here have recently installed 64 canisters of "tear gas mixed with vomit gas" in a segregation unit housing 200 inmates — 90 per cent of whom are Black. According to the prison doctor, J. Venkus, that is enough gas to suffocate and kill any person suffering from an asthma condition.

THE BLACK PANTHER has recently received a letter from Brother Frank Sam Early, an inmate at Stateville prison, which describes these newest tool of terrorism employed by prison authorities against progressive Stateville inmates. The following is an excerpt of Brother Early’s letter:

This communication is being directed to the BPP's attention as a request for information and assistance in our struggle here at the Stateville Prison Segregation Unit.

The amount of canisters installed is 64. The cell house is 400 feet long, and 100 feet in height, and the section through the cell block is approximately 14 feet in width.

We, prisoners of the segregation unit, which is 90 per cent Black, are forced to sleep under the threat of such gases discharging. There are four other cell houses within the prison, and none of them had such an excessive amount of gas installed.

Several of us prisoners here in the segregation unit deem the installment of such dangerous gasses as total disregard of prisoners who have respiratory ailments and heart ailments. It also constitutes a gross violation of our so-called 14th Amendment rights, and violation of the state of Illinois constitution, Article XI, Section 2 — the right of citizens to live under a 'healthy environment.'

The installment of the gas appears to be a 'deliberate genocidal plot' by the Illinois Department of Corrections director, Allyn R. Sieffel, to destroy the so-called militant prisoners and political prisoners that the segregation unit houses!

'It is a 'bureaucratic genocidal plot' perpetrated by the Illinois officials against the Black prisoners at the tax expense of our own Black people in the state of Illinois. We request the BPP to advise the community about it.'

INCORRECT AMOUNT

The increasing amount of unity among inmates in the face of adversity is further shown through the creation last month of a prisoner newsletter, The Spark of Unity.

In its premiere issue, the newsletter made clear that, "the intention of the Spark is to stress unity in addition to writing the news that would encourage this unity. The kind of unity we encourage is unity among all the residents of Stateville."

Regardless of who we are, what we are or where we come from, we are all sharing one common problem — we are

CONCLUDED ON PAGE 23

Congressional Probe Into King Murder Demanded

(Washington, D.C.) — High ranking Democrats here in both the House and Senate demanded a Congressional inquiry into the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., last week.

Recently, Attorney General Edward H. Levi ordered a review by the Department of Justice of the FBI investigation that concluded James Earl Ray was the lone assassin of Dr. King. (See last week’s issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.) This review was ordered as a result of the recent exposure of FBI illegal wiretaps, harassment, and intimidation of Dr. King and his family shortly before his death.

Democratic whip Robert C. Byrd urged the Senate Intelligence Committee to conduct a "thorough review" of the original FBI investigation. Speaking before the Senate, Byrd said the Justice Department could not conduct the review alone at a time "when some citizens believe that every government investigation of itself results in a cover-up."

Meanwhile, in the House, Rep. Phillip Burton of California said the House Judiciary Committee should conduct an investigation because of the "shocking and confirmed" disclosure of FBI attempts to discredit Dr. King.

Burton stated before the House that, "the people of the United States have the right to know the extent of the involvement of any federal agency in the invasion of Dr. King's privacy, his harassment, as well as the relevant facts of his assassination."
Fred Hampton
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3
Court is just one finger in a dike which is about to burst before a flood of unspeakable verities, it remains an arbitrary and oppressive abuse of judicial discretion to thus fetter (chain) plaintiffs' discovery and eviscerate (take away a vital part of) their case. The policy is wrong, and should be changed.

The 10-page, well documented motion details "the contention of plaintiffs (Mrs. Iberia Hampton, Mrs. Willie Mae Clark and the seven survivors of the assault) that the conspiracy they have complained of was formed in conscious pursuit of a policy established at the highest levels of government, in response to what the decision-makers told themselves was a legitimate, urgent national need to suppress the Black liberation movement in this country by any means necessary.

"In particular, the policy sought to 'prevent the rise of a 'messiah' who could unify, and electrify, the militant Black nationalist movement,'" the motion reads, quoting in part the COINTELPRO documents describing the FBI's plan for the systematic repression of progressive and revolutionary Black leaders.

Later in the motion, having established the vicious government conspiracy in general, the attorneys argue that: "In these conditions a messianic figure, Fred Hampton, who could and did unite and electrify masses of Black people (and White people) wherever he went, did indeed arise in Chicago. In the atmosphere which existed at the time, with the murders of Malcolm X and Martin Luther King already accomplished and much of the Panther Party leadership in jail or exile, Fred Hampton became, to the agents of government responsible for the suppression of the movement, Number One on the Hit Parade: and thus he met his end.

"Such is the claim of the plaintiffs in this case, and such is the case they intend to put, which the Court's policy of secrecy has thus far obstructed."

The motion also describes several incidents of illegal police activity — 25 to 30 informants in the Chicago Chapter at a given time, a forged letter to the Party leadership in Oakland attempting to discredit Fred Hampton, at least one other COINTELPRO document — that Judge Perry's prior secrecy rulings have kept hidden.

ON THE BLOCK

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THE NEWS THAT THE F.B.I. SPIED ON AND HARASSED DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING?

ASKED AT MacARTHUR-BROADWAY MALL

Jim Cook
730 Newcombe
Unemployed

They were doing it. They set up the whole thing, the offing of him. They were probably sending him letters before he went down there and got hit. It goes into all that. Watergate, and all that.

Gerry Davidson
Housewife

The things that they've done should have been brought out before. None of us Blacks knew what they were doing. They're revealing all this stuff now that the man's dead. Now it's too late.

Dawn Dyer
155 Pearl
Teller

I didn't like it because it's not right. I knew that it wasn't right. Any Black man that's off in politics, the White man's going to be off in his case.

Helen Smith
4150 Sequoia Rd.
Housewife

It didn't come as a surprise. I'm convinced that the FBI is not always operating in our best interests. At the time of Martin Luther King's assassination, I think most people believed that there was something more to it than what we were reading in the newspapers.

Theresa Kerin
1983 10th St.
Dewey H.S.

They shouldn't have done it. It's not their business. Martin Luther King was going to do something to help Black people. The White man shouldn't have interfered.

Past Time For U.N. To Act On U.S. Racism

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

the continent of Africa — are made up of young men from various countries of the world, also victims.

Should the racist machinations of U.S. monopoly capitalism be allowed to produce yet a fourth armed conflict in the Middle East over who's going to control Middle East oil, the entire world could become embroiled in a nuclear conflagration? Should the racist-minded plots of U.S. monopoly capitalism to assassinate Third World leaders and to instigate, finance and supply factions friendly to U.S. investors in internal struggles in Africa, Asia, South America, no country in the world will escape the horrors of the inevitable race war that could follow.

Few remember that in 1961 a delegation of Black Americans, headed by the heroic Paul Robeson and the Communist Party leader William L. Patterson, submitted to the United Nations Organization a mammoth document entitled We Charge Genocide. The document was prepared under the direction of the late Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and chronicled in detail and in depth U.S. monopoly capitalism's consistently racist practices against Black Americans, charging a deliberate policy of genocide of Black people in this country.

The sojourn of Malcolm X on the continent of Africa nearly a decade later had as its chief objective securing the participation and support from African governments, members of the United Nations, in bringing before that world body the truth about the conditions of Black people in this country and securing United Nations condemnation of those responsible.

The effort of Du Bois, Robeson and Patterson in 1961 led to no action by the United Nations. The effort of Malcolm X was terminated by his assassination before he could act on it and most of the many government leaders he contacted on the African continent were hesitant to commit themselves to such participation or support.

We hail the United Nation General Assembly's concern with racism as an evil to be rooted out of human society. But, if the members of the United Nations are serious about that concern, they will act with dispatch to expose and condemn the most powerful and therefore the most dangerous racism of our times — the racism of U.S. monopoly capitalism.
Researchers To Expose C.I.A. Role in International Labor Groups

(Marina Del Rey, Calif.) — Research Associate International (RAI), a group of trade unionists, writers, researchers, academicians and others, has formed here to disseminate and publish information on the inter-relationship between intelligence agencies, multinational corporations and the international trade union movement.

RAI will serve as a research and resources center for newspapers and organizations. The group has already published a list of available publications on the above topics and will regularly publish a monthly journal. Emphasizing the need for an organization such as the RAI, the group's founders refer recently a point made by Miles Copeland, former CIA officer and author of "Naked Cloak or Dagger," who is now “a Reform of Role in the Game of Nations. Copeland has stated explicitly that the CIA views its role to include a close working relationship with multinational corporations — which, Copeland says, are using the governmental apparatus, branches of the international and national labor movements of the world in the interests of big business.

THE STRONG "After all, someone has to protect the strong, and the weak," Copeland has quoted CIA officers as saying.

The RAI declares that it "is on the side of the people — the weak" — those whom the CIA and big business seek to crush. RAI sponsors include ex-CIA officer Philip Agee, who is the author of "Inside the Company," CIA Diary; Sidney Lens, author of a series of book on the American labor movement and radical political movements; Melvin Crain, a professor and a former CIA agent who resigned several years ago in protest over the Agency's Middle East policies; Rodney Larsen, writer and former trade union official whose article, "The African American Labor Center and the CIA," recently appeared in THE BLACK PANTHER; Lennie Siegel, writer and editor of "The Times" and "The World Telegram," published by the Pacific Studies Center; and David G. DuBois, Black Panther Party spokesman and "Black PANTHER" editor-in-chief.

300 U.S. MERCENARIES RECRUITED TO FIGHT IN ANGOLA

Calif. Man Advertises for Volunteers in Fresno Bee

(Fresno, Calif.) — "A mercenary is a guy who sees a job and does it. I don't suppose he would be the type of guy to be elected President of the United States." The speaker, David Bufkin, is well qualified on his subject. He is one of several Americans who have recruited at least 300 U.S. mercenaries who are now fighting alongside anti-MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) forces in Angola in a U.S.-led desperate attempt to destroy people's power in the newly independent west African country.

Bufkin, 38, a crop dust in the farm community of Kerman, California, near Fresno, has recruited five of the 300 U.S. mercenaries with a newspaper advertisement in the Fresno Bee. He told the Bee in a recent interview that recruiters in Los Angeles, Chicago, New York and other U.S. cities are "winding up" their efforts to hire American mercenaries to fight in Angola. (See related article, page 17.)

Bufkin, who became involved in mercenary activities when he recruited American soldiers for the war in Biafra (Nigeria) in the late 1960s, has recruited mercenaries for Angola in Los Angeles. The total group of Americans recruited for Angola will assemble in New York City, Bufkin said, and then will be flown to Portugal, the former colonial power in Angola. The "super patriotic" Bufkin — at 15 he lied about his age to get into the Army to fight in Korea and re-enlisted in 1962 to fight in Vietnam — declined to say who is financing the mercenaries. However, it is well known that the U.S. government is providing funds and weapons to the reactionary rivals of the MPLA, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), and the UNITA for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

It is also reported that 20 percent of the funding for the mercenaries is coming from private citizens in Portugal and 40 percent is coming from Angolan Portuguese refugees. Bufkin said the response to his ad in the Fresno Bee was good. A former colonel and captain from the Fresno area have contacted him, he said, as well as several former helicopter pilots and ground troops. He did not reveal the exact number of recruits he has enlisted. Men who sign up for six-month hitches will get $800 a month,

Bufkin said, and those who sign up for 12 months will get $1,200 a month.

"A mercenary fights better because he's paid better and has more experience. And we don't have as many handicaps," Bufkin said.

Bufkin, a husband and father of three children, owns a $40,000 home but apparently does not let his family or possessions affect his mercenary activities:

LIVES LOOSE

"Who says I'm not coming back? A mercenary is an individual who lives very loose. He looks at life as something that is not regimented. He has to have something to do that is... adventurous. It's what I'm geared to," Bufkin said in expressing the fanatical devotion characteristic of an American mercenary.

Assistant U.S. Attorney General Anthony Capozzi said Bufkin may have violated the U.S. Neutrality Act, which forbids U.S. citizens from joining any foreign army or recruiting for any foreign army, under penalty of a $1,000 fine and three years in jail.

Bufkin, on the other hand, claims that there is nothing illegal about recruiting mercenaries in the U.S. "The government can't stop people from leaving the country to work overseas," he said.

The typical mercenary, Bufkin emphasized, is a man with a very "loose" nature.

"They're men who don't want to be truck drivers, cooks and clerks. They're different than your run-of-the-mill people."
And Bid Him Sing

By David G. DuBois

Exciting New Novel Examines Lives Of
Black Americans In Egypt

Part 9 of ... And Bid Him Sing points out the futility of the attempted escape of the novel's central characters - Black Americans, self-exiled from the U.S. in order to escape from racism. While they desire to be accepted as brothers by the Egyptian people, they are considered Americans first, thereby making them suspect in the eyes of many even though they are Black. David G. DuBois, the author of the critically acclaimed novel and the editor-in-chief of THE BLACK PANTHER, lived in Cairo, Egypt, for 12 years and is well qualified to tell his story of Black American exiles living in Egypt at the time of the 1967 Middle East war.

PART 9

I knew the answer now and was sorry I'd asked the question. In the six years I'd been in Egypt I'd never registered with the embassy. "American businessmen coming here on any kind of business usually register with the Commercial Counselor at the embassy - their names, company, and the nature of their business in Egypt. If they've had business or personal contact with individuals or companies here before, the Commercial Counselor will give them some idea of how to proceed. Often, he will introduce them to the people they want to see.

It's standard procedure. All the embassies do it. The Egyptians expect them to, so that if someone shows up cold at an Egyptian company with some kind of business proposition, the first thing the public relations man in that company will do is contact the embassy and ask what they know about the person, his company or organization and his business in Cairo.

Suliman had listened intently, the muscles in his neck visibly tightening. The Goddamned embassy gets its fingers into everything," he growled.

"That's what it's here for. The companies Kamal has contacted here have probably gone through this process and discovered that the embassy knows nothing about him, or about any agency he'd told them he had in Philly. So, they decided not to pursue the matter further," DuBois said.

"Even here, in our own ancestral homeland, the Black man don't have a chance. It was said so flatly and with such finality that I felt challenged, although I don't think a challenge was meant. It would be the same for anybody claiming to have some business proposition for an Egyptian company.

"But, he's Black," Suliman retorted, "and a Moslem. And he's got good ideas. He never had a chance in the States 'cause he's Black!"

"Ideas that can't be translated into some kind of positive results are useless," I countered, hoping I'd not have to remind him that his friend could not write a simple English sentence. "Anyway," he continued, "if he'd been White, I bet these Egyptians would have laid out a red carpet for him and by now he'd be making all kinds of money for them and for himself.

"If he'd been White," I bristled, "he probably wouldn't have had the gall - or the guts - to leave the States and come all the way over here on his ass with nothing but some fancy ideas. He wouldn't have had to. If he'd been White he'd more than likely not have reached nearly thirty without being able to write an English sentence. If he'd been White he'd have had the Establishment working for him, not against him; he'd have found his way, honestly or dishonestly, it doesn't much matter. He'd have found it long before now. If he'd been White he wouldn't have had the need or the courage to change his religion to Islam or his name to Kamal; he wouldn't be searching in Egypt for his identity, his ancestry, his dignity. He'd have all these things, or believe he had them. And besides... if he'd been White you probably never have known him!"

A hint of a self-satisfied smile passed over the young man's face that puzzled and annoyed me and prompted me to go on. "A phone is no less a phoney because he's Black. Kamal may think he has more justification for being a phoney, but he's still a phoney. Egyptian security already has more problems than it needs.

"And Bid Him Sing" (David G. DuBois' first novel makes a new space on the shelf flanked Black expatriate fiction... with frightening accuracy of characterisation of Ug. African-Americans in Africa is a sobering reminder of the spiritual cultural language and manners we carry home. In this novel "Kamal from Cairo" is called... "And Bid Him Sing"

David DuBois has given us a picture of our sociology through the eyes of another culture and under- standing. Those of us who are planning to visit or live in Africa should see And Bid Him Sing as a guide to bad manners abroad. And we who are ready to sensationalize the stories would do well to read and recognize some parts of all of ourselves who grow so quickly and change our race before we change our minds."

Francisco Sancho Wilson
The Black Scholar

$6.95 Ramparts Press

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TO BE CONTINUED

Aerial photo of the Tahrir (Liberation Square) in downtown Cairo.

His face suddenly a question mark, Suliman said: "What's Egyptian security got to do with it?"

"When a foreigner shows up in Egypt pretending to be something he's not, the word goes out and the whole apparatus takes on the task of finding out what that foreigner really is and what he's really doing in Egypt. If your friend wants to stay in this country, I'd suggest you advise him to come down off that self-constructed pedestal he's sitting on before it crumbles under him."

EMBASSY

"Would they go to the U.S. Embassy about him?" The question was asked carefully.

"They might, if the embassy hadn't gone to them first."

"Motherfuckers!" He hissed the word out from between clenched teeth.

"If the Commercial Counselor at the embassy was doing his job correctly," I rushed on in what I immediately felt to be a too obvious manner, "they usually do when it concerns Black Americans overseas. After two or three inquiries about Kamal from Egyptian companies, he would band the matter over to the embassy intelligence people. That probably means that Egyptian officials have been given what they call a precautionary report on Kamal, all in the alleged interest of good U.S.-U.A.R. relations."

"But the embassy doesn't have any information about Kamal. He never registered there." It was more a question than a statement.

"The Egyptians have all the information, and, under the circumstances, they'd have passed it on to the Americans, if they'd asked for it," I answered evenly.

"In other words, they'd rat on a Black man and a Moslem?"
REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"The Brothers On The Block"

While in Oakland City College, Huey P. Newton made it a point not to move away from the street brothers. "When I was not studying or in class," Huey says, "I was right down on the block with the righteous brothers." When he was not fighting, he was blazing the brothers' minds with his interpretations of the philosophy of Huey, Pierce, and James. However, as you read this portion of the chapter "The Brothers on the Block," from Revolutionary Suicide, you will see that Huey strove to make the abstract philosophy real to his partners during his rap sessions on the block.

PART 20

Now that I was also in college, I did not want to move away from the street brothers, as Walter's friends had done. That is why when I was not studying or in class, I was down on the block with the righteous brothers. I think one of the reasons why I, in particular, had so many fights was because I weighed only about 130 pounds. You got a lot of prestige from being able to fight the hefty guys, who first gained their reputation by dishing lightweights like me. There were not many others as small as I was, who looked the big ones in the eye. I had an added disadvantage: all the way through school my baby face made people think I was younger than I was. I resented being treated like a baby, and to show them I wasn't "bad" as they were, I would fight at the drop of a hat. As soon as I saw a dude rearing up, I struck him before he struck me, but only when there was going to be a fight anyway. I struck first, because a fight usually did not last very long and nine times out of ten the winner was the one who got in the first lick.

HIT HARD

Sonnny Man was very good with his hands, and he taught me how to hit hard in spite of my light weight. Most of the other guys really did not know how to hit, so I always fired first and knocked them out, or at least knocked out a tooth or closed up an eye. Finally, I got a reputation as a bad dude, and I did not have to fight as much. Every once in a while, however, one of the "tough boys" — our name for a bad, tough street fighter on the block — would challenge me. After the fight we usually became really good friends, because he would realize that my features were deceiving.

Sometimes I got into teaching on the block, reciting poetry or starting dialogues about philosophical ideas. I talked to the brothers about things that Huey, Pierce, Locke, or William James had said, and in that way I retained ideas and sometimes resolved problems in my own mind.

These thinkers had used the scientific method by applying their ideas to particular formulas. They had excluded those things that did not fit into the formulas. I explained this to the brothers, and we talked about such ques-

The "brother on the block." Although he is neglected and forgotten, he is in the mainstream of the Black community. Even while in college, Huey did not isolate himself from the lifestyle of the street brothers.

On the wall, the statement: "To The Black People: Where are we going? How are we going to get there?"

We are being held and sometimes inside.

I told them about the all-powerful God, how he has everything before it happened. So I would ask, "How can you say that you have free will when He knows what you are going to do before you do it? You are predestined to do what you do. If not, then your God has lied or He has made a mistake, and you have already said that your God cannot lie or make a mistake." These dilemmas led to arguments that lasted all day, over a fifth of wine: they cleared my thinking, even though I sometimes went to school drunk.

Some of the brothers thought I was a pedant, putting them down. Fights started occasionally over an imaginary insult, especially with newcomers to the group, who did not know me or my relationship to the brothers. I liked talking about ideas, and street brothers were the only ones I wanted to be with at the time, because I liked the things we were doing: standing on the corner, meeting people, watching the women, and relating to those who struggled for survival on the block.

Rap sessions like this took place all over, in cars parked in front of the liquor store on Sacramento Street near Ashby in Berkeley, outside places where parties were being held and sometimes inside.

The dudes on the block still thought I was "out of sight" and sometimes just plain crazy. One of the reasons for the "crazy" label was because I always did the unexpected, a valuable practice in keeping your adversary off balance. If I knew that some guys wanted to jump on me, I would go where they hung out — just show up by myself and challenge them right on the spot. Many times they were too shocked to do much about it.

TO BE CONTINUED
1968-69 F.B.I. PLOTS TO DESTROY L.A. AND CHICAGO BLACK PANTHER PARTY CHAPTERS EXPOSED

Nothing speaks more eloquently of the 1968-1969 efforts of the Black Panther Party to forward the freedom struggle of Black America than photographs taken at the time. The photographs on these pages, only a few from the massive photo archives of the Party, show leaders and members of the Party pursuing that objective in Los Angeles and in Chicago.

Interspersed among the photographs are reproductions of the provocative leaflets prepared by and distributed by the FBI in an attempt to undermine the Party's effort by turning other former members of the Black community against the Black Panther Party and instigating violence against the Party. Described below, the FBI's CONTROVERSEY program, instructing local FBI offices to draw up "anti-BP" statements, was aimed at stirring up the BPP, as represented.

The photographs and leaflets surround Executive Order #1, issued in Los Angeles in May, 1968, by Alameda "Bartley" Carter (right), then Deputy Defense Minister of the Party for Southern California - one of the sources of the FBI's CONTROVERSEY campaign, which led to death by members of the Red, Kangarooed US organization.

That Executive Order clearly sets forth the Black Panther Party's steadfast position against allowing itself to be used against other Black people in the community. This was the policy rigidly followed at that time and is the policy rigidly followed today. (See cover story and page 3.)

1968 B.P.P. POLICY STATEMENT ON BLACK ORGANIZATIONS

DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE

"The Correct Handling of Differences Between Black Organizations"

Let This Be Heard

The Black Panther Party must never be the enemy of the people. The Black Panther Party must never put itself in the position that other organizations can make them appear to be the enemy of Black organizations, and thus the enemy of Black people.

We have the correct analysis of the problems facing the Afro-American Nation. We have the solution, and it has been put into practice by Brother Nkrumah, Minister of Defense, Eddie Conway, Minister of Information, and Robert Ragan, Treasurer.

Therefore, we do the people's thing! We do not murder one another. We do not murder each other on a massive scale. The US and its agents are our real enemy. The people will status to the Party which submits to them. Therefore, we must continue to strive to the people. Therefore, we do not get in petty squabbles with other Black organizations. We do not have time to be that - when engaging in revolution.

To Let It Be Done

EXECUTIVE MINISTER OF DEFENSE

Vernon Bailey
May 1968

The blood soaked bed of Fred Hampton, a victim of the BPP's CONTROVERSEY program which was aimed at destroying the Black community at all of its oppression.

POLICE OFFICER WHO KILLED POLICE Officer with a "deadly" gun to cover his own.

POLICE OFFICER WHO KILLED POLICE Officer with a "deadly" gun to cover his own.

POLICE OFFICER WHO KILLED POLICE Officer with a "deadly" gun to cover his own.

POLICE OFFICER WHO KILLED POLICE Officer with a "deadly" gun to cover his own.
THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.
   We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, 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 mules. Forty acres and two mules 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 many 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, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative 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 of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.
   We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world serve directly from the aggressive and expansionist policies of the U.S. ruling class 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 A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.
   We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE, AND PEOPLE’S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.
    When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.
    We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain 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 when 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.
Intercommunal News

SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS FIGHT M.P.L.A. IN ANGOLA

"Communist Threat" Excuse Given For Intervention

( Luanda, Angola) — South African Defense Minister Pieter W. Botha admitted last week that South African troops are fighting inside Angola, but claims he does not know which "liberation" forces they are supporting, according to a Reuters report out of Pretoria, South Africa, dated November 28.

Botha refused to say where the South African Air Force was fighting but said at a news conference that South Africa was "dedicated to any action to keep communism out of Africa," making clear that South African military forces in Angola were engaged against the Marxist-led, Soviet supported Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the legitimate government of the newly-created People's Republic of Angola.

On December 1, Reuters reported from Pretoria that a South African Air Force "reconnaissance" plane had disappeared over Angola. The announcement was made by the South African military headquarters in Pretoria. Abroad the plane were an Army captain and two South African Air Force second lieutenants, all missing and believed dead, the statement said.

Meanwhile, David Bender, writing in The New York Times from Washington, D.C., says that U.S. officials acknowledge that "since last spring," the Ford administration "has been channeling funds for the purchase of arms on behalf of the rebel National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA)" led by Holden Roberto and backed by the government of his brother-in-law, President Mobutu of Zaire.

The FNLA reportedly holds a portion of Angola along the northern border with Zaire, Bender quotes 'an official' as saying: "If we had had 40 mercenaries last summer we could have wiped up" the MPLA. However, Bender also quotes Secretary of State Kissinger as saying, "the United States will not intervene militarily in Angola," despite its strenuous objections to alleged Russian involvement in the West African country.

Repeated media reports that the People's Republic of China is supplying arms and support to the U.S.-backed FNLA are untrue and deliberately circulated in this country in order to discredit China among Black and progressive forces in the U.S. Last summer THE BLACK PANTHER reported and recently The New York Times confirmed that China discontinued its support to Angolan liberation organizations at the time the three liberation organizations signed an agreement to form a transitional government in cooperation with the Portuguese to prepare for independence.

On the same day that the South African government admitted military involvement in Angola, Kissinger is quoted by The New York Times as replying to a question regarding South African involvement: "To the best of my knowledge, the South Africans are not engaged officially. We prefer all outside intervention to cease."

Observers note that it is highly unlikely that the U.S. was ignorant of South African involvement since European reporters in Angola had for many days before been sending out reports with pictures of South African military personnel fighting in Angola in the south with troops of the renegade "liberation" organiza-}

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CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Continued on page 25
ARAB SURVIVAL STRATEGIES IN ISRAEL

By Sharif Kanaana

The political, social and cultural oppression suffered by Arabs living in the occupied territories under Zionist Israeli rule is little known and little mentioned by the Western news media. In this regard, therefore, THE BLACK PANTHER thanks the Middle East Research and Information Project (MERIP) and author Sharif Kanaana, a Palestinian Arab with Israeli citizenship now living in the U.S., for the timely and detailed information in the following article.

PART 4

Under British rule, as under Ottoman rule, there were no Arab Palestinian parties in the exact sense of the term. There were, rather, factions centered around self-appointed urban notables from big rich aristocratic families, such as the Husainis, the Nasserabads, the Khalidis and Abd al-Hadi: “There were no country-wide party elections, elected councils, or representative executive bodies. Membership tended to be determined by family ties rather than on an individual basis.” Families, clans and whole villages were attracted to one faction or another by the reputation of the leader’s family rather than by his personal qualities or qualifications.

During the Mandate days, the rich, the educated, the notables, the absentee landlords, the leaders, the nascent bourgeoisie, every one that counted among the Arabs, lived in the cities such as Jerusalem, Jneen, Nabuls, Gaza, Jaffa, Haifa, Safad and Acre. At the end of the 1948 war the first four of these cities were outside the Israeli territory. The others were within the state of Israel but were completely abandoned by the upper echelons of the Arab population. The whole educated class was uprooted, including all teachers and government officials. This meant that the Arab masses remaining in Israel in 1948 were left with virtually no leadership, political, religious or economic.

The Palestine Communist Party had been an illegal underground movement until World War II, when Jewish and Arab members split over the Zionist-Palestinian nationalist contradiction. After 1948, only some of the Arab leaders of the Communist Party, such as Tariq and Habibi, stayed in Israel. There were not, however, either important or popular at the time.

However, when a non-Zionist Jewish faction was reunited with the Arab faction, the united Communist Party espoused the cause of the Arab minority, emerged as the sole advocate of Arab rights in Israel, and managed to win the loyalty and support of a significant part of the Arab masses.

Map of Egypt and the Middle East shows the imperialist aggression of Israeli Zionism.

In the new state of Israel, Arabs were given equal voting rights but were neither admitted to membership in Jewish parties nor allowed to form their own parties. Arabs were denied membership in Jewish parties for the same reason they were denied membership in the Histadrut; these parties espoused the Zionist ideology which by definition excluded the Arabs.

So, African Troops Fight M.P.L.A.

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE, the Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). The Washington Post continues: “Practically every day now, there are new revelations leaked by high-level officials about the scope and extent of present South African involvement in Angola, as if the government were preparing the public for even bigger things to come.”

The Post writes: “The precise number of regular South African troops already inside Angola remains an official secret. But sources in the Zambian capital of Lusaka estimate that there are anywhere from 2,000 to 6,000 officers and enlisted men now involved in the over-all South African operation aimed simultaneoulsy at bolstering the two Angolan groups fighting against the Soviet-backed Popular Movement and at wiping out Namibian nationalist guerrillas operating out of southern Angola.”

Peter Pringle, writing in the Sunday Times of November 23, reports: “The CIA is using huge U.S. Air Force Starlifter transports to fly weapons and supplies into Zaire to boost the anti-communist Angolan forces. Equipment worth ten of millions of dollars has been flown in since the spring and the airlift is being increased. The American arms are destined for the forces of Holden Roberto, whose 15,000 strong army of the FNLA has been the guest of President Mobutu of Zaire since it was formed in 1962. . . .”


AFRICA IN FOCUS

Comoro Islands

The government of the newly independent Comoro Islands last week ordered the nationalization of all French government property in the Indian Ocean island group. The Comoro Islands were formerly a French colony. The property includes radio and civil aviation equipment as well as buildings once housing French government agencies. An order signed by the president of the National Executive Council, Said Mohammed Jaffar, declared that the French property would now belong to the Comoro government. The Comoro Islands lie at the east coast of Africa, between Mozambique and the island of Madagascar.

Guinea-Bissau

The USSR has handed over to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau an unspecified number of MIG jet fighter planes to form the basis of the newly independent country’s new air force. The handing-over ceremony was performed in the capital of Bissau. The Soviet ambassador to Guinea-Bissau formally made the presentation. The planes were not on view, having been flown to Bissau’s military airfield. Guinea-Bissau has also announced that it will receive $2 million in economic assistance from Britain, according to the French news agency Agence France-Presse.

Río de Oro

The Río de Oro liberation movement, POLISARIO, has announced that it will wage all-out armed struggle in Río de Oro (Spanish Sahara) against an agreement signed last month in Madrid by Spain, Morocco and Mauritania. POLISARIO says, according to Africa News reports, that guerrilla forces will move to stop the partition agreement from going into effect. The division of the country is scheduled for February. The partition plan is scheduled to be taken up shortly by the United Nations.
A.N.C., Z.A.N.U. DENOUNCE NKOMO AGREEMENT WITH IAN SMITH

Rhodesian Black Militants Press Demand For Majority Rule

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) Bishop Abel Muzorewa, exiled leader of the African National Council (ANC) of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) leaders, together with Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) leaders have announced as “null and void” the agreement signed here last week between

Zimbabwean guerrillas train for the inevitable armed struggle against the White racist minority regime of Ian Smith.

rebel, White minority leader Ian Smith and “the traitor” Joshua Nkomo, expressing their desire to negotiate a constitutional settlement in Zimbabwe.

In a statement received by THE BLACK PANTHER, the exiled ZANU leaders charge the agreement will negate Zimbabwe “into neocolonialism” and states that “our forces are intensifying the struggle to ultimate victory.”

The statement continues: “No detente, negotiations or compromise will deceive the true Zimbabwe liberation forces. We will accept nothing short of immediate majority rule to be followed by socialist reconstruction. ZANLA fighters are unshakable on that position.”

The agreement allegedly grants immunity against arrest for members of the breakaway Nkomo-led faction of the African National Council’s negotiating team. Nkomo has over the past few weeks been meeting with the rebel leader Smith. The meetings have been allegedly aimed at a resumption of talks that ended in disagreement last August, at Victoria Falls on the Zimbabwe-Zambia border.

The agreement stipulates that “representatives of the ANC” shall be “concluded as a reference to all persons recognized by the ANC,” meaning that only those persons may participate in the talks who are selected by the Nkomo-led faction of the ANC. The agreement gives formal recognition by the Smith regime to the Nkomo group.

Smith is reported to have said following the signing of the agreement that another meeting would be held with Nkomo next week to complete details for the first full session of the formal negotiations. A spokesperson for Smith’s office hinted that the meeting might take place before Christmas.

Rhodesia is allegedly under heavy pressure from South Africa and neighboring Black states to reach an agreement. But the Smith regime is not yet believed to have settled on its negotiating position. White rebel government leaders have reportedly said they are not prepared to accept immediate, Black majority rule.

Nkomo claims that any constitutional agreement would have to result in the immediate appointment of an interim government reflecting Black majority rule. He also claims adherence to a full one-person, one-vote system introduced within a year.

Ten years ago the White settler minority regime in Rhodesia declared itself independent of Britain and established a rebel, White minority government in Rhodesia. This action was taken in an attempt to persuade the country from the foreigners’ hold.

At the very start of our revolution we decided that ideology would guide our action at all levels. It was therefore essential to reject any compromise that would have betrayed our fundamental principles, which must determine our revolutionary orientation. If we had not adopted this course of action, our movement would have crumbled, then fallen from within.

Q: The latest economic accord with Portugal, which just ratified finally put an end to those matters disputed by the two countries. What now? What kind of relations do you foresee with Portugal?

MACHEL: We now have normal relations with Portugal. Consolidation of those relations will henceforth depend on developments in Portugal. Obviously, they might be limited to diplomatic relations— even good diplomatic relations. This is not what we wish. We would like to see established relations of solidarity between the two peoples. Things are evolving, changing . . .

Such is the course of the Portuguese revolution. We think that our Portuguese friends will find a means of stabilizing and consolidating their revolution.

O.A.U. Ministers Propose Hard-Hitting Economic Policies On Foreign Trade

(Agiers, Algeria) — The 4th Conference of Trade Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) met here recently and proposed several concrete measures on the development of Africa’s foreign trade; Hishnah news agency reports.

The Conference, held at the Palace of Nations, was attended by ministers of trade from nearly 40 African countries who collectively developed their common position for the upcoming Fourth U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Colorful streamers inscribed with “For the Strengthening of African Unity” and “Africa Belongs to the Africans” were hung in the Hall of Nations.

In the opening address to the Conference, Algerian Minister of Commerce Layachi Yaker—chairman of the 1975 Conference—said: “The continuous deterioration in the system of international economic relations has ever more gravely affected the underdeveloped countries.”

Yaker went on to explain that the extensive economic exploitation of the Third World countries by imperialist countries has made it difficult for the poor nations to implement a mutually beneficial policy of development. Yaker stressed the necessity of “real economic decolonization and complete liberation of our countries, and our continent.”

“We should not forget that we have the duty of relying first of all on ourselves, our own forces and on our resources on a nationwide scale, on an African scale and the whole relevant Third World scale,” Yaker added.

TRADE VOLUME

Yaker explained that the present volume of inter-African trade makes up a very small part of the total volume of trade and is on the decline, therefore making it necessary to “eliminate all the obstacles to the development of inter-African trade and coordinate the trade policy of our countries.”

William Etki B’Beouمون, OAU secretary general, Gamani Corea, UNCTAD secretary general, and Adebayo Adedjei, executive secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, also addressed the Conference.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

Samora Machel: “The People Are In Power in Mozambique”

Comrade Samora Machel, the brilliant leader of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) and the first president of the People’s Republic of Mozambique, discusses the latest developments in the ongoing Mozambican revolution in the following interview with Afrique-Asie which was made available to THE BLACK PANTHER by the People’s Translation Service.

AFRIQUE-ASIE: Some of the foreign press has made hostile comments with regard to Mozambique. What is your response?

MACHEL: What they have to say about Mozambique interests us only in so far as it is always useful to know what your enemy thinks of you. If they criticize, denounce, become furious, stander, this is a good sign. That means we are on the right path, that our attempt worries them because it aims at getting our country from the foreigners’ hold.

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ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA: THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE

By George J. Tomeh

Following is Part four of an extract from the book The Unholy Alliance: Israel and South Africa, a revealing document on the extensive economic and military relations between Zionist Israel and apartheid South Africa. The book is written by Dr. George J. Tomeh, a Syrian and a leading Arab scholar who has served his country in several official capacities since 1946.

This week's excerpt begins with the continuation of last week's discussion concerning the Israeli archeologist Yigal Yadin during his 1968 tour of South Africa.

PART 4

"Professor Yadin, who was accompanied by Mrs. Yadin, received the degree of Doctor of Science from Witwatersrand University. The citation recorded the University's esteem for the Hebrew University, the Land of the Bible and its people."

This "esteem" had, in the past positively contributed to the establishment of the state of Israel. In fact, an Israeli veteran, Colonel Benjamin Kagan, in his book, The Secret Battle forIsrael, gives an account of the development of the Israeli Air Force, with the help of "friendly" governmentments. Colonel Kagan, introduced as a man who played an important role in scavenging the world to collect the aircraft and parts that went to make up the early Israeli Air Force is uniquely qualified to tell his story.

From his book, it is evident that the Zionists' relations with South Africa were always cordial and friendly. Haganah's representative there recruited "volunteers" freely and without any obstacles from the government. The Haganah in 1947-1948 had no more than a handful of pilots in its own forces, and "South African pilots constituted the second largest group after the Americans."

In late 1947, Boris Senior, son of a wealthy family and an ox-lieutenant in the South African Air Force, along with Cyril Katz, attempted and failed to ship to Israel twenty fighter planes by sea. Later, they flew two Bonanza commercial planes. After some reverses, Senior reached a Jewish settlement in the Negev. One South African pilot was shot down by Egyptian artillery in June, 1948; another was lost, together with his plane, the following month. Armaments, as well as volunteers.

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THE BLACK PANTHER, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1975

WORLD SCOPE

Timor

The Timorese Liberation Front (FRETILIN) declared Timor independent of Portugal on November 28, officially proclaiming the People's Republic of East Timor. Referring to the civil war that has been going on on the island since last August, Regino Lobat, the military commander of FRETILIN, said that Portugal's "constant stallings" on peace negotiations had contributed to the decision to declare independence. FRETILIN has been battling with pro-Indonesian forces (western Timor is occupied by Indonesia) and has succeeded in gaining control of most of the new republic.

Marianas

The International League for the Rights of Man recently filed a formal complaint with the United Nations charging that the U.S. was violating its strategic trusteeship of Micronesia by seeking to annex the Northern Marianas Islands. The League — an organization of Americans and Europeans dedicated to the protection of human rights, which has U.N. consultative status — contended that even though 3,945 Northern Marianas voters to 1,000 favored a new commonwealth status last June 17, the trusteeship agreement requires self-determination by all people in the territory.

O.A.P.E.C.

The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) has decided to set up an Arab petroleum services company, Hsiniha news agency recently reported. The decision was made by the OAPEC Ministerial Council at a meeting held in the Saudi Arabia city of Riyadh on November 22 and 23. All 10 of the OAPEC member states agreed to set up a company with its headquarters in Tripoli, Libya's capital city, to provide the Arab countries with various services in oil prospecting, processing and marketing through specialized agencies.
To One Eldridge Cleaver

But if the shoe fits wear it.
You were among the many who shouted "Power to the People!"
"Death to the pigs."
You were a guiding light that provided a pathway to revolution.
You know you got some of us started—that is—being aware of our Blackness.
You were for us and with us.
The crust I had I threw away
because I knew I had your strength and determination to be free.
I saw my younger/older brothers and sisters struggle for your/our cause.
They continue on but yet you have abandoned them/me/us.
Who wants to work with a system that periodically murders/murders our people.
Yes you were the one who shouted "Power to the People!" "Death to the Pigs."
How could you—
shout/abandon us all in one prolonged step?
Eldridge Cleaver—
I carry your burden of shame—
the load is too heavy for you.
—Sharon Denise Rivers—

I Pray

I pray to me
for a better life-lived
environment
I arm me
to insure opposition
to traditional accepted
madness
—Wilh K. Anderson
Emeryville, Calif.

BLACK PANTHER REVIEW OF "HARLEM: VOICES, FACES"
PRaised AND SUPPORTED

In the October 25, 1975, issue of THE BLACK PANTHER, the
TV documentary Harlem: Voices, Faces was the subject of a critical review citing the film's excellent portrayal of Black people's dignity and struggle against the oppressive conditions created by capitalist society. That review, while favorable to the Public Broadcasting System's (PBS) decision to air Harlem: Voices, Faces, was very critical of the Black Panthet of "spokespersons" who condemned the film. At the time of the review, it was mentioned that THE BLACK PANTHER was one of the few major Black publications to firmly make a positive, public statement regarding the fine Swedish-made documentary.

Last week, the editorial offices of THE BLACK PANTHER received a letter from Lucien Stone, a Black freelance TV writer/producer based in Berkeley, California. Brother Stone wrote, in part: "I am an avid reader and admirer of the Black Panther Party newspaper. I agree with your courageous and revolutionary vision concerning the analysis of the film, Harlem: Voices, Faces..."

Following, we reprint the review of this documentary sent us by Brother Stone.

"First, the debacle and spectacle created by both the professional media Blacks who refused to review the film at the behest of PBS (Public Broadcast System) and those that finally decided to sit in on the panel following the only American showing of Voices...leaves much to be desired from our Black middle-class brothers and sisters.

"The most important aspect of the film was the treatment and look at the real destructive plague that dope has in the Black community, how it affects our everyday lives, the lives of our children and our families. The film reached the conclusion, well known to Blacks and others who have a healthy concern for the redevelopment of our community and lives, that to take an honest look at the effects of dope is to reveal some very difficult and disturbing truths concerning us as a people.

"Voices and Faces contained the brutal and violent existence incumbent upon the Black people living in Harlem and the other Harlems throughout the whole of the United States of America. These colonies are but cesspools created by racism in this country. American racism is, indeed, a strange and pervasive phenomenon. It destroys the very hope and will to survive as the film so aptly pointed out."
F.B.I. SET UP MURDERS

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

names of four leaders of the Black Panther Party at that time — John Huggins, Bunchy Carter, Bobby Seale and Walter Wallace. Larger letters are placed beside the names of Bunchy and John.

Black Panther Party comrades of the Los Angeles Chapter remember the leaflets having arrived by mail at the Party office there in envelopes containing San Diego postmarks. They arrived following the murders of Bunchy and John, and were a clear threat that the two unnamed names on the list — Bobby Seale and Walter Wallace — were next to be assassinated.

Only after the issuance of the FBI directive ordering local offices to develop “imaginative and hard-hitting” measures to cripple the Black Panther Party and in the aftermath of the assassinations of “Bunchy Carter and John Huggins, the relationship between the Black Panther Party and the US organization grew increasingly tense. In San Diego only a few days after Bunchy and John were murdered 14 members of the US organization forcibly entered the Party’s office with guns drawn.

Two months later, on May 19th, Malcolm X’s birthday, a number of US organization members pulled their guns on a crowd of people attending a rally at Mountain View Park, in San Diego. Especially singled out in the crowd for harassment and threat were Party members. On May 23, Party members John Savage and Jeffrey Jennings were walking toward their office when they met up with an US organization member named “Tambozi.” As the brothers walked by, Tambozi grabbed John Savage by the shoulder, jammed a .38 automatic into the back of his neck and pulled the trigger. John Savage, age 24, died instantly.

THREE MONTHS

Less than three months later, on August 15, Sylvester Bell became the fourth member of the Black Panther Party murdered in cold blood by Ron Karenga’s men. Comrade Bell’s murder came when the trial in Los Angeles of US organization members for the assassination of “Bunchy” Carter and John Huggins had just begun, in a blatant but futile attempt to intimidate witnesses at the trial. Sylvester Bell was 34 old when he was murdered.

The murderers of Fallen Comrades John Savage and Sylvester Bell were never prosecuted.

The one-page CONSELPRO document (reproduced in Centerfold) came from J. Edgar Hoover’s office and was sent to FBI offices in 13 cities; Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Newark, New York, Omaha, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco and Seattle. The document reads as follows:

"For the information of recipient offices a serious struggle is taking place between the Black Panther Party (BPP) and the US organization. The struggle has reached such proportions that it is taking on the aura of gang warfare with attendant threats of murder and reprisals.

FULLY CAPITALIZE

"In order to fully capitalize upon BPP and US differences as well as to exploit all capacities of creating further dissonance in the ranks of the BPP, recipient offices are instructed to submit imaginative and hard-hitting counterintelligence measures aimed at crippling the BPP (our emphasis).

"Commencing December 2, 1968, and every two-week period thereafter, each office is instructed to submit a letter under this caption containing counterintelligence measures aimed against the BPP. The bi-weekly letter should also contain accomplishments obtained during the previous two week period under captioned program.

"All counterintelligence actions must be approved by the Bureau prior to taking steps to implement them.

In fact, at the time this document was issued, the Los Angeles Black Panther Party Chapter was operating under Executive Order #1, issued as early as May, 1968, by then Deputy Defense Minister for Southern California, “Bunchy” Carter. The order directed all Panther Party members to refrain from “murder-mouthing” other Black organizations “like US and Brother Ron Karenga” and reminded Party members “History will show we have the correct analysis of the problem.” (See Centerfold for full text of Executive Order #1). The only “gang warfare” and “threats of murder and reprisal” was emanating from the US organization at the instigation and suggested of the FBI.

The FBI memo quoted above clearly shows that the target of the FBI’s inciteful campaign was the Black Panther Party. Its instructions to the local FBI offices were to draw up and submit biweekly plans of provocative actions “aimed at crippling the BPP.” There is no suggestion whatsoever in the memo that the alleged counterintelligence measures should cripple or damage the US organizations.

This memo exposes recent press reports and FBI claims that the measures were merely intended to stir up animosity and conflict between the Black Panther Party and the US organization.

Ron Karenga, former leader of the now defunct US organization, reportedly told the Los Angeles Times when questioned about the revelation: “We always suspected they (the cartoons) came from the police. We played into their precious hands and were tricked.”

"Voices, Faces" CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

"How long will it take us, as a people, to wake up and take stock of those destructive elements in our community and move to point of action to eradicate those ills destroying our people. Our history is filled with much splendor and beauty. This film is but a record to be placed alongside others of this genre.

"The film itself was technically well coordinated and its producers are to be commended.

"My biggest complaint concerning the entire matter is the fact that we (Blacks) did not underwrite the making of such an historical document which would well have served our historical interest as a people.

Where were all our famous Black entertainers, who are making money from exploitation films during the making of this film or their sponsorship of such documents by young Black writers and filmmakers?

"Wake up brothers and sisters!

"What are we doing, sitting around this 'heah' expert table, talking about two Swedish boys, who made a three and one-half hour film about Black people in Harlem, of which only ninety minutes was permitted to be shown in this country.

"Come on brothers and sisters, let us be for real."
MUHAMMAD ALI DONATES $150,000 TO N.Y. HOME FOR ELDERLY

The Laws Of Motion

Most human performances require the performer either to move him or to transfer motion to an object. Therefore, motion is basic to the performance of skills, particularly those that require trained actions. Many of the actions performed — actually all movements that demand special training — require an understanding of the principles of motion.

These principles (general statements or concepts) come from three laws of motion that are derived from the science of physics. Any action that cannot be traced back through these three laws should be carefully screened by the performer to avoid injury to the body or to determine wastes of energy, speed, power. Many things do work in spite of their unsound relationship to the laws of motion, depending on the individual and his/her ability to perform a given movement or series of movements.

The first law of motion that we must consider has to do with resistance to any change in motion. It takes force to begin motion, slow down motion, to accelerate or to change the direction of a thing. The greater the change is to be in the existing condition, the more force will be needed to produce the change in motion.

The second law of motion involves acceleration. Obviously, if the body is at rest, it will have its greatest resistance to a force attempting to move it; the same amount of force will develop a greater acceleration (rate of speed) after the body is in motion. To make this idea more applicable, let us say that if a performance calls for maximum acceleration, successive forces by body parts should be applied to the object, allowing no decrease between newly developing body forces.

The third law of motion to understand is the law of counterforce. The effects of this law depend upon whether the body is supported or unsupported. If the body is supported by a firm surface, the effect of a counterforce (a force produced in reaction to another force) will be maximum.

Archie Griffin Wins Heisman Trophy For Second Time

(New York, N.Y.) — Star Ohio State running back ARCHIE GRIFFIN (left) made collegiate football history last week by winning the prestigous Heisman Trophy for the second year in a row.

The powerful 5-foot-9, 184 pound Griffin already holds the NCAA record for rushing for 100 yards in 31 consecutive games. In his four-year college career Griffin rushed for an all-time major college record total of 5,177 yards. He will have one more chance to add even more to this total when the No. 1 rated Buckeyes take on the UCLA Bruins in the Rose Bowl on January 1.
"The People Are In Power In Mozambique"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

you think that a return to armed struggle is inevitable?
MACHEL: Conditions in Zimbabwe, in my opinion, are excellent. It must be understood that the enemy does not have sufficient strength to contain the will of the people. While it is true that the situation is favorable for negotiation, which may make it possible to avoid armed struggle, which would cause a great loss of human life, nevertheless, the well-known fact remains that the Salisbury racists cannot resist as Portugal did. I am convinced that conditions are also favorable for armed struggle, for it would mean the strangulation of the minority regime. It must be borne in mind that the armed struggle in Zimbabwe will be a devastating fire in a dry forest. Once unleashed, nothing will be able to stop it. There is only one way out for Smith: turning power over to the people.

Q: Is it true that a sort of crisis has recently broken out within certain official circles of FRELIMO, notably at the level of the armed forces?
MACHEL: Of course, the FRELIMO has actually suffered from several internal crises, the most serious having broken out on the occasion of the 2nd Congress of FRELIMO in July, 1968. But we have never considered these crises to be an unpleasant or fatal problem. On the contrary, at the same time that foreign "observers" and the enemies of our people were asserting that the FRELIMO was shattered, liquidated, we were laughing about it. They did not understand that by exposing the opportunistic and traitorous elements, by dismissing them from our movement, we were undertaking an indispensable purification. When one's revolutionary objectives are clear, one must never fear purifying a revolutionary movement whenever weak, anti-revolutionary elements are unmasked.

Q: Yet were there not recent purges within the Mozambican armed forces? Were not twenty military cadres excluded, including members of the central committee and the governor of Lourenço Marques?
MACHEL: There again, I do not like the word "purge." I prefer purification. Let me tell you what really happened. In order to win the armed struggle in 1973, it was necessary to revitalize the armed forces of FRELIMO. At that time, some important military commanders wearing our uniform were in reality behaving like our enemies in spirit and in action. Their ideas, their life-style, their attitude...everything pointed out that they had been taken in by the enemy's ideas. They lived and acted in an intolerable way. We had already informed them of their errors during the war of liberation. Some were transferred out of their positions of command, others were placed in positions where they were unable to act against the interests of the Revolution.

After independence, their activities became more serious. Their behavior became even more dissolute: drinking began to surface in the barracks...and their private lives became scandalous. It was time to act. We could have quite simply expelled them from FRELIMO without saying a word. But we preferred the revolutionary way. Instead of merely announcing their transfer without any justification, as often takes place in most of the countries of the world, we preferred to reveal everything to our people, so that they could understand the full dimensions of the situation. We wanted them to realize that we are capable of making mistakes in our judgement, but also of correcting them without shame or reserve.

At this point, it is important to say that FRELIMO has been compelled to take some very difficult decisions. During several days, all our media broadcast the deliberations of the leaders of FRELIMO, the interrogation of the defendants... Our motto: "The people are in power," could not remain in a dead letter. The essential, you see, is to eliminate any spirit of favoritism. It is that spirit that is often at the bottom of those runnings of principle that prevent heads of state or officials from removing the weeds, from cleansing, from cleaning up.

NEW PURIFICATIONS
Q: In other words, is it not at all excluded that there may be new purifications?
MACHEL: To make such a claim would be to deny the revolutionary process. Some comrades will be left behind by the events, some will lose courage, some will give up. This constantly occurs in our struggle. It is a continual, permanent transformation. There is a continuous battle for new ideas, a struggle against bourgeois comforts, renunciation of privileges. For our only privilege is serving the people. It is the only way for the people to maintain confidence in us.

Q: What is the situation in the regions that had been liberated by FRELIMO during the colonial period?
MACHEL: Naturally the situation is very difficult. One must realize that everything is beginning from scratch, sometimes from even less. The only function of the colonial administration in these regions was to collect taxes. There were no schools, no hospitals, no stores. The only roads built were those which permitted the colonists to repress the people, arrest our comrades, or collect taxes. When the war began, the colonial administration buildings became barracks — surrounded outposts.

However, it is because we must start from scratch that we have great hope of being able to establish an economic system that truly serves the people. These regions are particularly fertile in ideas and very receptive to the creation of a new society. Economic, as well as social and cultural values must spread from the country to the cities.

Q: One last question: What type of socialism are you heading toward?
MACHEL: You know very well that there exists only one socialism — socialism which responds to the demands of the people, a system which allows for the social and economic development of the country, a system which allows for an equitable distribution of national wealth to all social strata. There is not, there can never be an African socialism, a national, or Mozambican socialism. There is only on hand, socialism, on the other, capitalism. As for the development of scientific socialism in the various countries, it depends, of course, on the extent of scientific socialism consciousness. It depends on the political line, which must be adapted to the needs of the people, to their economic development, so that misery and oppression — the consequences of residual, archaic, feudal and capitalist systems — be eliminated.

What we want is a popular-based system that will allow the people to participate in the construction of a society, enabling us on the political, economic, social, and cultural level, to recover our identity in a harmonious and structured way.
Palestinians
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17
contemporary of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the first time in the Council's history, was convened on Friday, December 5, to discuss the massive air attack. Israel refused to attend the debate.

The PLO's historic participation was occasioned by a 9 to 3 Security Council vote on what was called a "procedural issue." At last year's General Assembly session, the PLO was granted observer status at the U.N.

At the Security Council, debate centered on a proposed resolution — submitted by Cameroon, Guyana, Iraq, Mauritania and Tanzania — that expressed concern about the "deteriorating situation" resulting from Israel's military and political conduct and delivers a "solemn warning" to the Zionists that should the attacks continue, "the Council would consider taking appropriate steps and measures."

The last phase in the draft is interpreted as a clear reference to possible sanctions against the racist Israeli regime. The U.S. delegate to the debates, Daniel Moynihan, said that the American government would "neither condone nor excuse" the air attacks and hinted that the progressive resolution would be vetoed.

The Security Council debate was initiated by the Lebanese delegation to the U.N. Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami appealed to world opinion immediately following the incident, "to deter the oppressor and purify society of arrogance and actions of violation of the rights of people."  

Nkomo Denounced
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

demands to yield on the question of Black rule in Rhodesia.

Blacks outnumber Whites in Rhodesia by 20 to one.

The SANU statement denouncing the agreement declares: "We are warning those African governments that are forcing us to eat, drink and negotiate with Smith and Vorster (South African prime minister) that they are playing with fire.

We say NO to such unprincipled reactionary advice. Down with the reformist type policies. Down with all policies in Zimbabwe caused Forward with the People's revolutions the world over. We are our own liberators! Down with all reactionary elements who eat and drink with racist majority regimes in southern Africa!"

Letters to the Editor
FREE H. RAP BROWN

To the Concerned Members of the Black Panther Party:
The August-September, 1975, edition of the "Unity and Struggle" newspaper pointed out that prison police hold our comrades, H. Rap Brown, in prison. Hubert Rap Brown has recently been transferred to Clinton Correctional Facility, Dannemore, New York, which is a large behavioral modification center. He is serving a 120-year prison sentence.

For those of us who know H. Rap Brown, he is a Black Revolutionary — a Black Nationalist of the highest degree. Former chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC, "SNCC"), Comrade Rap is now in jail, framed by the FBI and CIA on some trumped-up charge. I have written the people of the "Unity and Struggle" asking for further information on what we can do to help free him, but I received no reply. So I am asking the concerned members of the Black Panther Party to help Free Rap Brown and other political or Revolutionary Prisoners. H. Rap Brown has said, "I participate one day, however, that I will be arrested and there will be no legal procedure any lawyer will be able to use to secure my release. In fact, the first question will not be, 'let's get Rap out of jail. It'll be, where is Rap?'"

Rap must be free by any means necessary.

Lasima Tashinde Mobji (We Shall Conquer Without A Doubt)  
Yours in Revolution.  
All Power to the People  
Richard B. Brown  
New York City, N.Y.  

(Please print this letter to show that Rap is not dead.)

STUDENT SEeks INFO. ON B.P.P.

Dear Editor:

I am writing to you in hopes of receiving some information in regards to the Black Panthers. I am a student at Long Beach City College and currently doing work on the Panthers. My intention is to present a positive picture of the Panthers which shows the constructive side to your organization. During the '60s there was much negative journalism written in regards to the Panthers, and due to this the image which most citizens hold of the Panthers is warped. They visualize a group of gun-toting radicals, but this is not true. Most of the information which is available to me is a bunch of biased garbage.

What inspired me to write my paper on the Panthers was a commentary done by Carl Christianon of KNX. She presented a film clipping on the Panthers, and I have to say that it was impressive. I had hoped to obtain some of her commentary from KNX, but the re-tape is too thick. I did have an opportunity to speak to Ms. Christianon and she referred to you to your office. She said the information which you provided was most informative. I would like to say that this was spelled me, it is a privilege which I appreciate.

I am writing this letter because I would like to obtain some of your organization's literature, pamphlets or books written by the Panthers which explain some of your social programs (day care centers) would be most helpful. Your time is greatly appreciated.

With Respect,
I'm White, but I sympathize
with your cause!
Matthew LeBlanc  
Los Alamitos, Calif.

(Editors note: Our edition of the CoEvolution Quarterly is on the way.)

NEW Technique FOR FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Dear People,

I saw in your paper that you are doing a good job exterminating. I have been working here on a good roach killer that is not a heavy poison. I use Borax and Male Team. Available at the supermarket and sugar finely pulverized. Borax has been known to kill roaches, but isn't as good as heavy poisons. I have added sugar eight parts of Borax to one part sugar — because it is one of roaches' favorite foods. Pulverizing it makes the Borax particles smaller and much more effective on the roaches. As far as I can tell, this stuff is as good as the best poisons. It is not an immediate kill — it takes one to two weeks to be fully effective and it goes on working. After a couple of months it lets up from eating moisture and should be replaced. It should be put down in a fine powder, dusting in all the dark places roaches like to hide out—under sinks, storage. refrigerators, behind stuff. The pulverizing can be done with a mortar and pestle blender, 2 x 4, in a pl or whatever.

I'm testing the stuff now and will market it soon with instructions on the label how to make it yourself. The stuff is not even a toxic poison. Borax is a naturally occurring salt.

If you try this, let me know how it goes.

Happy Trails,
Bob Freestone

Unholy Alliance
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 29

teers, arrived from South Africa with the blessing and authorization of the officials of that country. During the 1948 war, planes were openly purchased by the Zionists from South Africa.

Leslie Rubin, professor of government at Howard University and former member of the South African Senate, wrote in an article entitled "Dialogue: South African Jews and Apartheid":

"But as a community, the Jews of South Africa present a different picture. The South African Jewish Board of Deputies, which speaks for them, has adopted a policy which it is pleased to call one of non-intervention, or neutrality; individual Jews are free to express whatever view they please, but the Board refrains from comment on government policy. What this policy has meant in practice during recent years is that when new government apartheid measures bring untold suffering to millions of non-Whites, the Jewish community remains silent while Catholic and Episcopal archbishops or other Christian leaders protest.

"When the Sharpeville massacre of 1960 unleashed a flood of outraged protest throughout the world, the Board of Deputies had nothing to say."

AFRICA

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Liberation Support Movement.
John George

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

near the county courthouse, that is a combination of restaurant and law offices.

George’s practice is a general one, and includes some civil right cases which are reputed not to be very lucrative.

The morning The Montclarion followed George around was a vivid blur of a rush, first to Oakland Municipal Court, halls lined with a crush of people, waiting. Fast introductions to judges and other well-known Oakland figures.

“You’re in good company,” one Republican Muni judge remarked to The Montclarion.

While waiting for an elevator George is picked out of the crowd by a confused man, looking for help. Though pushed for time George guides the old man — drunk already at 9 a.m. — aiding him in finding directions to the court before he is to be tried in on a shoplifting charge.

Then a drive over to San Francisco to the empty white halls of the Federal Courts, where George is representing a woman in a case against the U.S. Post Office. She claims that she was discriminated against because she is a woman and Black. They say she was not dependable. George fidgets when she is late for court, but it doesn’t matter because another case is heard first.

TWO HOURS

Two hours later he retrieves his car from the lot across the street. The 83 charge, he remarks, is worth more than the car. Then back to Oakland, lunch and up to the office (where staff is cleaning up after a burglary). Then to Berkeley Municipal court.

This reporter hailed out after lunch. But George was still going strong, and planning an evening political meeting.

“I can’t play checkers, cards or golf,” he says of his restless nature. “I can only sit when I read.”

Do you ever read for pleasure, he is asked? Do you read fiction? “Only the Tribune,” he shoots back.

George is proud of his family — his wife and their three handsome children, of his older brothers, all athletes — now teachers and coaches.

If elected, George says, he will strive for re-ordering of priorities: “There must be a change in the old priorities. The problems of the ethnic minority are based on the limitation of meeting their needs within the present economic and political situation.”

He sees the citizenry rapidly despairing, losing faith in both the political and economic system — “which is not able to distribute resources through wages, as jobs disappear, not only for Blacks and other minorities, but now for Whites as well.”

“It will require a re-ordering of things,” he predicts, “or a police state.”

George praises the “opening up” to the people of the Supervisors’ Offices, achieved by Tom Bates. But George has his own ideas on dealing with inmate needs. The most serious problems, he says, are housing, education and unemployment.

“I see new towns, in town,” a catch phrase he repeats. “New towns in town means making the broken down neighborhoods livable. Getting the young, just-married people back into town, where they can raise families in a house, not just an apartment.”

PROGRESSIVE COALITION

He sees himself as part of a “progressive coalition” of elected officials on several levels of government that would try to deal rationally with the problems of unemployment and pollution. “The task is to clean up the air and water. There are more than enough jobs in that to put many people to work.”

“This country is filthy rich,” he says with a double meaning.

He worries about the “warped priorities” of the country — and the county. About money going into huge amounts of military and police hardware. “Why don’t they talk about scrapping some of these military programs?”

Crime is a crime. Violent crime is a threat to human dignity. People should have a right to feel free from its threat. The minority community, he reminds, “suffers most under it. Yet the most economic resources are lost through white collar crime.”

He questions the effectiveness of expenditures on the county’s new multimillion dollar criminal computer data system, CORPUS.

“Do you feel any safer because of CORPUS?” he asks.

George wants more community involvement in health planning, economic development and the myriad services labeled “law and justice” in the county budget.

As for welfare, “I think most people would like to work. We should provide jobs, or have a humane welfare system for people who cannot work.”

He hates poverty and the lives people lead in the ghetto: Poor people, he says, have to wait till they are middle class to be treated with respect.

“The ghetto produces monsters and ugliness. My whole life I’ve worked to eliminate this ugliness.”

The violence in the schools: “I don’t condone or excuse it.”

“Poor people,” says George, “have to organize.” We need alliances, a coalition of unions, Whites, White liberals . . .”

George likes his Oakland-Berkeley district.

“My people have good ideas in Berkeley,” he says, “and Oakland can offer Berkeley, often wracked by struggles within the Democratic Party, a certain steadiness.”

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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.

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Answers To Last Week’s Crossword Puzzle:


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