WINSTON-SALEM B.P.P. VICTIM OF F.B.I. SMEAR CAMPAIGN

(Winston-Salem, N.C.) - The FBI circulated letters to businesses and community leaders in 1970, written on letterhead of FBI-created and financed “community” organizations, charging that leaders of the Winston-Salem Chapter of the Black Panther Party were guilty of stealing money from the Black community and forcing children attending its Free Breakfast for School Children program to have homosexual relations, Washington, D.C. correspondents of the Winston-Salem Journal & Sentinel and the Greensboro (N.C.) Daily News reported recently.

In front-page stories the two papers, quoting reliable sources close to the Senate Intelligence Committee investigating FBI and intelligence community violations, give details of an FBI memorandum obtained by the Committee that was sent from the state FBI office in Charlotte to the FBI national office in Washington in 1970.

The memorandum was written by the special agent in charge of the North Carolina office and addressed to J. Edgar Hoover. The document describes an extensive FBI-sponsored smear campaign against the Black Panther Party chapter in Winston-Salem, with special attacks against the coordinator of the Chapter, Larry Little.

Larry Little is still coordinator of the Winston-Salem Chapter of the Black Panther Party and recently received national acclaim for his role and the role of the Chapter in continuing on page 34.

LARRY LITTLE, coordinator of the Winston-Salem BPP Chapter, was a victim of a 1970 FBI smear campaign.
EDITORIAL
INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE

The declared intention of state prison officials to ignore the recent court order of U.S. District Judge Alphonso Zirpoli banning "excessive" chaining and shackling and other abuses of the five members of the San Quentin 6 being held in San Quentin Prison's Adjustment Center is a direct provocation aimed at instigating and encouraging violence within the California prison system.

Are the five members of the San Quentin 6 expected to continue to submit to this and countless other inhuman indignities within the AC after the court has ruled such indignities constitute "cruel and unusual punishment," in violation of the 8th and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution? This declaration by the prison officials gives license to San Quentin guards to forcibly apply neck, ankle and waist chains to the five, endangering the lives and well being of both the victims and the guards.

These same guards never hesitated to use brutal force to apply these "restraints" when the San Quentin 6, acting in accordance with their now declared Constitutional rights, vehemently protested against their application. The San Quentin 6, together with thousands of prisoners in the California system, have suffered both physical abuse and disciplinary action for protesting against this "cruel and unusual punishment." It's this very kind of "incitement to violate" established or traditional rules and regulations sanctioned by the courts, that militant, politically sophisticated prisoners are alleged to be engaged in that is used to justify merciless repression inside the prisons, and to "explain away" prisoner rebellions.

We declare without reservation that the California Correction Department leaders who, according to public information officer William Meykle, to be in Sacramento, declared not to comply with Judge Zirpoli's ruling, must bear full and total responsibility for the inevitable consequences of their decision, and that the citizens of California share some measure of responsibility if they remain silent and immobile behind this deliberate incitement by prison officials.

FREEDOM AND PEACE
Season's Greetings from the Black Panther Party
POWER AND LIBERATION

COMMENT
Where Are Our Black Leaders On Angola?
By Robert S. Browne

In the following blistering commentary, Robert S. Browne, writing in the December 15, 1975, issue of the New York Amsterdam News, criticizes Black "leaders" for their failure to protest South Africa's invasion of Angola — thereby aiding the ongoing power structure plot "to poison the relationships between American Blacks and the Third World."

The Black community waits in vain for its alleged spokesmen to articulate Black America's rage over the invasion of Angola by South Africa.

Their silence on this issue is particularly revealing of anything which they might have said, or revealed dramatically how bereft we are of real leadership — that is, leadership that will say what it wants rather than what it feels is permissible to say.

Perhaps the most logical person to lead a verbal assault on this very dangerous game which South Africa is playing — a game which has grave risks of inciting racial warfare on a world-wide scale — is President Ford's latest gift to the international social set, our own Pearlrie Mae Bailey, now a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations.

Here is a woman with a national reputation for charm and brotherhood, and while there may be little in her background to qualify her for a position at the U.N., such qualifications have never been a requirement to be a part of the U.S. delegation.

But Pearlrie Mae has been conspicuously mute on the South African invasion despite the fact that it is the most important international development to take place since her appointment.

She has spouted off on Puerto Rican independence, the Middle East, and a host of other topics, frequently making statements which cause one to question her issues, but we are not really known about these complex issues.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22
POSSIBLE "JUDAS ROLE"
B.P.P.
Statement
On Eldridge Cleaver

(Oakland, Calif.) — Speaking before a battery of swirling TV
cameras and tapes at a well-
attended press conference on
Tuesday, December 16, Ms.
Elaine Brown, chairperson and
leading member of the Black
Panther Party, presented several
disquieting questions raised in
the community concerning the
recent return of Eldridge Cleaver,
"cautioning...against giving
support to Eldridge Cleaver until
it can be clearly established that
he is not playing the Judas role..."

The full text of the Black
Panther Party's expanded position
on Eldridge Cleaver follows:

"Inaction by the California
State Prosecutor's office on bail
jumping charges, and, by the
Alameda County Prosecutor's
office on outstanding 'shootout'
charges against Eldridge Cleaver, while he lays back
comfortably installed in the FBI
facility in San Diego, California,
in a TV-equipped room with bath
under federal protection, has
required the Black Panther Party
to reconsider its earlier statement
regarding Eldridge Cleaver.

(San Francisco, Calif.) - State
prison officials belligerently an-
nounced last Friday that they will
refuse to comply with a federal
court order banning excessive
chaining and shacking of the San
Quentin 6 at San Quentin Prison
as ordered by U.S. District Court
Judge Alphonso Cirtzpoli last
week.

The announcement followed
days of closed-door, huddled
conferences by top personnel of
the California Department of
Corrections, acting in response to
Zirpoli's unprecedented finding
that long-term confinement in
conditions on the first tier of San
Quentin's notorious Adjustment
Center constitutes "cruel and
unusual punishment" — violating
the Eighth and Fourteenth
Amendment Constitutional rights
for all prison inmates held there.

The landmark decision comes
almost two years after the
December 28, 1973, filing of the
federal complaint by the San
Quentin 6 — David Johnson, 27,
Willie Tate, 29, Hugo Pinell, 31,
Fleet Drumgo, 29, Luis Talman-
antez, 32, and Black Panther
Party member Johnny Larry
Spain, 25 — six Black and Brown
prison activists currently stand-
ing trial on frame-up charges in
Marin County, arising out of the
August 21, 1971, assassination
of Black Panther Party Field
Marshal George Jackson.

The suit was argued over the
course of 29 trial days during the
summer of 1974. Black Panther
Party attorney Fred Hiestand and
attorney Mark Merin successfully
represented the Six during the
case, using their vast array of
adroit legal skills to expose the
twisted and misleading justifica-
tions of state prison officials and
present the true horrors of Adjust-
ment Center captivity.

With the exception of Willie
Tate, who was released on a
10-year sentence was released
on $100,000 bail bond in January,
the remaining five brothers have
all been confined, in their 8ft. by
8ft. by 8ft. cells almost 2 hours
a day.

Commenting on the general
effects of life under these inhu-
man conditions, Judge Zirpoli
noted that it is "evident that the
continued segregated confine-
ment of the plaintiffs to the AC
not only militates against reform
and rehabilitation of them, but is
so counterproductive that it instills
in them a deeper hatred for and
alienation from the society that
initially...put them there."

Further condemning the first
tier AC conditions, Judge Zirpoli
added: "Plaintiffs live in an
atmosphere of fear and appre-
hension and are confined under
degrading conditions without
affirmative programs of training or
rehabilitation and without possible
rewards or incentives from the
state which will give them a sense
of hopes for their transfer out of
the AC.

The court comes to the con-
clusion that the continuous segre-
gation of plaintiffs 24 hours a
day, except for meager cut-off
exercise; the denial to plaintiffs of fresh air
and regular outdoor exercise
and recreation; the unwarranted
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S.Q. ADJUSTMENT CENTER RULED
"CRUEL AND UNUSUAL"
PUNISHMENT GUARDS VOW TO IGNORE BAN ON SHACKLES

Black Panther Party comrade JOHNNY LARRY SPAIN chained and
shackled to his seat in the Marin County Court House.

Fallen Comrade

STERLING JONES
Assassinated
December 25, 1969

The body of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were barely in their
graves when, on December 25, 1969, Comrade Sterling Jones of the
Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party was shot to death by an
unknown assailant. Comrade Sterling responded to a knock on his
family's door and was shot directly in the face, killing him instantly.
No one was ever prosecuted for this crime. Long Live the Spirit of
Comrade Sterling Jones! Long Live the People's Struggle!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20
“MIGHTY PANTHERS” DRILL TEAM HIGHLIGHTS O.C.S. “DECEMBER FESTIVAL”

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Oakland Community School’s “December Festival” held last Sunday afternoon, brought forth the true meaning of Christmas in Black and poor communities: a struggle to survive and “a freedom to live.”

The gala program was started with a statement by MC James Mott. Immediately following this introduction, the children from the School’s Primary Skills group, aged two and one-half to four years old, got things rolling with a very loud and happy rendition of “Jingle Bells.”

Next, a community version of “The Twelve Days of Christmas” was prepared by Maxa Keys, Team Group 8. The basic content of this traditional Christmas ballad was transformed to relate directly to the struggle that is being waged by Black and poor people in their search for freedom.

After this, Groups 4 through 8 all put on skits which depicted the decadence of Christmas in racist, capitalist America.

POOR CHILDREN

In Group 4, the skit presented poor children waking up on Christmas morning to find no presents. They exclaimed, “Santa Claus, where are you?”

The skits put on by Groups 5 and 6 followed the same theme of Black people having to worry about food, clothing and shelter — let alone Christmas presents. Both of the performances had the upper middle-class and wealthy wallowing in their greed at Christmas time.

In the skit by Group 6 the children taught the audience a very human lesson as the “Good Neighbors Club” came to the aid of a poor Black family, making sure that they had a happy Christmas by giving them food, money and presents — and making sure their electricity was cut back on.

The last skit, by Groups 7 and 8, was very comical. A take-off on “Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer,” Group 8 presented “Rudolph the Black Nose Liberator.”

Rudolph was discriminated against because his nose was black instead of white. Santa had the disposition of a drill sergeant. In the end, however, Rudolph was the hero because his black shiny nose would light the way so Santa could go through the ghetto for the first time ever.

Next came the show-stoppers, The Oakland Community Learning Center’s Drill Team, the special katas (exercises) which the students developed themselves. They truly exhibited the skill and concentration required for martial arts.

Following this righteous performance, the OCLC All-Open Martial Arts Team performed their routine to the delight of the audience.

December 23, 1815

On December 23, 1815, Henry Highland Garnett was born a slave in Kent County, Maryland. After receiving an education and becoming a Presbyterian minister, Garnett became a leading and well-known Black abolitionist. At the American Anti-Slavery Convention, Garnett attracted many new supporters to the popular abolitionist cause with a slashing attack on slavery. “Brethren,” he said speaking directly to the slaves, “think how many tears you have poured out upon soil which you have cultivated with unrequited toil and enriched for your lordly enslavers. Tell them plainly, that you are determined to be free...”

December 28, 1816

The American Colonization Society was organized in the halls of the House of Representatives on December 28, 1816. The Society was formed to transport free Blacks to Africa and the supporters of the society were an odd collection of nationalistic Blacks and racist Whites.

December 25, 1837

A Seminole Indian force was defeated by American troops at the Battle of Okeechobee on December 25, 1837. The Seminole chief, John Horse, shared command responsibilities with “Alligator Jack” and “Wild Cat,” all three of whom were Black runaway slaves who lived with the mighty Seminole people.

December 26, 1908

In earlier years as now, boxing fights have provided a battleground for the expression of racism and nationalism. Therefore it is no wonder that emotions, mostly racial, were running high on December 26, 1908, when the great Jack Johnson, a Black man, defeated Tommy Burns, a White, in Sydney, Australia, for the world’s heavyweight boxing championship.
CIVILIAN PROBE OF POLICE ABUSES UPHELD

IN DALLAS

B.P.P. Led Fight For
City Charter Guarantee

(Dallas, Texas) — The Black community of this city has a major victory when, on December 4, the Dallas Court of Civil Appeals ruled that the Civil Service Board of the City of Dallas must conduct investigations into complaints of police brutality or misconduct "if at least three citizens file written charges against a police officer.

The ruling came as a result of a suit filed in December, 1974, by the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party following the refusal of the city attorney to take action on cases of police brutality brought to its attention by the Black Panther Party. At that time, in March, 1974, the city attorney claimed that Chapter XVI, Sec. 15, of the Dallas City Charter had been voided by new state laws.

Chapter XVI, Sec. 15, gives citizens of Dallas the "right to prefer written charges of misconduct against any civil employee" before the Civil Service Board. The Board is then required to determine whether the allegations have merit, and if so, a trial must be conducted before the Civil Service Trial Board. The Trial Board's judgment is final.

This section of the city charter has been in the charter since 1931, and was used for the first time in 1960. The first use by the Black community was when the Black Panther Party attempted to use it in March, 1974, and was refused by the city attorney, resulting in the filing of the suit.

The Black Panther Party Chapter coordinator Fred Bell, immediately announced that the Party had asked the Dallas Civil Service Board to set early dates for hearings on four cases presently before the Board, submitted by citizens of the community in cooperation with the Party.

The cases are the Margie Graves case, whose husband, Truman Graves was murdered by two White Dallas cops in 1974; the June Page case, in which Ms. Page had her arm broken in five places by a brutal White policeman; the Johnson brothers case, in which the 13 and 14-year-old brothers, George and Johnny, were murdered by a White policeman in Dallas, and the R.D. Moore case, in which White policemen shot to death the 62-year-old Moore, a disabled veteran, over a 10 cent pie outside the Alamo supermarket in Dallas. In each case the victims were Black.

Fred Bell also announced that the Party Chapter will publish and circulate instruction sheets throughout the Black and oppressed communities of the city, informing citizens how to file charges against policemen before the Board. "This is a brand new day in channeling grievances against police officers," Bell told reporters, and he pointed out that the ruling created the closest thing to a

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Z.A.N.L.A. WOMAN FREEDOM FIGHTER GIVEN ROUSING RECEPTION AT COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) is determined to crush the forces of imperialism in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and is going to "make an example" for other revolutionary movements in Africa, was the spirited message of Sister Sarudzai Churuzechimuzwa, a member of the Women's Detachment of the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA), in her moving address last Sunday to a spellbound crowd of over 300 at the Oakland Community Learning Center.

In an inspiring and highly informative speech, Sister Sarudzai explained the history of ZANU's almost 13 years of armed struggle against the racist White minority regime in Zimbabwe and the current situation in the "war of liberation." (THE BLACK PANTHER will publish the text of Sister Sarudzai's speech in next week's issue.)

Sister Sarudzai received a standing ovation as she began her presentation with a breathtaking military salute — reminding everyone present that she is, indeed, a bearer of arms in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism in Zimbabwe.

After chanting "Down with Smith!," "Down with Imperialism!," "Forward with the Revolution!," Sister Sarudzai expressed her pleasure at being at the Learning Center and ZANU's "thanks to our supporters in the USA." She emphasized again that the U.S. and other Western imperialist countries are trying to destroy the revolutionary struggle in Zimbabwe just as they did in Vietnam. "Down with Kissinger. Down with Ford. I'm not ashamed to say it. This country (U.S.) is no different from South Africa and Rhodesia," she said to a round of sustained applause from the audience.

The desperation of the imperialist forces to crush the African liberation movements was pointed out by Sister Sarudzai in a striking example. She explained that on her way to the U.S., she stopped in Great Britain where she was offered an opportunity to attend school as a bribe to make her defect from the liberation struggle. In stingy criticism for "educated" Black Zimbabweans, Sister Sarudzai said:

"Educated people are among the most corrupt people in Zimbabwe. They forget the revolution."

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Prior to Sister Sarudzai's remarks, the audience was welcomed by Black Panther Party spokesperson David G. Du Bois. Brother Du Bois welcomed the audience on behalf of the program's sponsors - Black Women Organized for Action, the Zimbabwe Support Group of Northern California, the Northern California ZANU, and the Black Panther Party.

Brother Du Bois expressed the Black Panther Party's long-time "whole-hearted support" of the struggle being waged by ZANU in Zimbabwe. "We're here to welcome a fighter, an organized liberation fighter, a young woman who is engaged in the front lines of armed struggle." Brother Du Bois said.

An excerpt from the Academy Award-winning film, Hearts and Minds, put the audience in the proper mood for the early afternoon program. Hearts and Minds is a penetrating documentary on the Vietnam war which shows the little publicized torture and suffering of the Vietnamese people at the hands of the U.S. government.

K DIA Radio's popular Furaha Hayasi next introduced Sister Sarudzai. Sister Furaha emphasized the responsibility of the mass media to "give the people the truth about what is happening in Africa. We must do everything we can to prevent Black people from fighting Black people in Africa," she said.

FLORIDA PERSPECTIVE

Florida Trooper Kills Black Motorist

(Tallahassee, Fla.) — A Black man who was on his way to his father's funeral in Massachusetts, was shot and killed here recently by a Florida Highway Patrol trooper who mistakenly thought the man was driving a stolen car. The trooper was relieved of duty pending the result of the Orange County sheriff's office investigation. According to police, the trooper had approached what he thought was a stolen car with his gun drawn and cocked and fired either because he thought the victim was reaching for a gun or "was bumped when the car door opened."

Four White Snipers Charged

(Anderson, S.C.) — Four White residents here were recently charged with the sniper shootings of four Black people. Anderson police said the four suspects were apprehended about 15 minutes after the shootings. All four of the Black victims required surgery, with three presently listed in "stable but serious condition" and one listed as "satisfactory."

Charleston Council 50% Black

(Charleston, S.C.) — For the first time since Reconstruction, Black voters have a city council that is 50 per cent Black. At the same time voters rejected the bids of the first woman councilperson and the first Black candidate for mayor. The city has about 30,000 registered voters, of whom 12,000 are Blacks.

Sit-Ins Protest Armed Campus Cops

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Student sit-ins, aimed at disarming the campus police at Chico State University and Sonoma State College, have been going on since December 3, and the students pledged to continue the protest through the Christmas holidays. The protest began after University of California Chancellor John S. Dunnke ordered police on all 19 University of California campuses to carry sidearms. Chico students voted in a referendum eight to one against their campus police wearing guns.
Dymally Sponsors
New Jobs Lobby

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The formation of a new California Jobs Coalition and Jobs Lobby, to begin taking up where the old civil rights coalition of the last decade left off, was called for at the recent work session here under the sponsorship of California Lieutenant Governor Mervyn Dymally.

The all day work session, which consisted of more than 100 persons from 50 groups, gave strong backing to the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Bill (H.R. 50), and called for a statewide convention in February to begin a concerted push on jobs and job-related issues in California, according to a press release from Dymally's office.

Persons attending the session came from a broad cross section of unions, among them machinists, steelworkers, laborers, clerks, pressmen and longshoremen. In addition, skills and new careers centers, church groups, numerous minority groups, welfare recipients, ex-offenders, senior citizens and youth were represented by various organizations.

COMMUNITY ACTION

Community action agencies, business groups (such as Rockwell Industries and the Small Business Alliance), and observers from the state legislature as well as from state agencies (Employment Development Department, CalTrans, State Department of Health), also were in attendance.

The group formed a steering committee which is scheduled to meet this week in Fresno and agreed to mobilize a recruiting drive to bring in all interested organizations.

Various directions were discussed about how the committee should deal with lobbying on legislation, examining budgets and bills for job-creation potential, examining the results of job-creation bills and rating legislators on their votes on jobs bills, with the group also agreeing on the need for a state convention.

Since his election, Lt. Governor Dymally has repeatedly said the gains brought about by the civil rights coalitions of the sixties are secondary unless a new economic coalition can bring economic gains to all Americans.

MOTHER OF TYRONE GUYTON DEMANDS KILLER COPS BE PROSECUTED

(Oakland, Calif.) - Surrounded by a group of respected supporters representing a broad cross section of Oakland's Black and poor communities, Mrs. Mattie Shephard last week continued her two-year struggle to win justice for her slain son, calling for the prosecution of his cop murderers at a dramatic press conference held at the Oakland Community Learning Center.

Called in response to the recent revelations that one of the three White Emeryville cops who murdered 14-year-old Tyrone Guyton on November 1, 1973, conspired with a woman accomplice to cover up his crime (see last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER), Mrs. Shephard's press conference statement presented her passionate plea that, "I do not believe that the murder of my son Tyrone was justifiable."

I know that the case is NOT closed."

Seated with Mrs. Shepherd throughout the well-attended, 45-minute affair were: Alphonso Galloway, executive director of the Oakland NAACP; Sandra Swanson, administrative aide to Congressman Ron Dellums; Michael Dunn, president of the United East Oakland Clergy; Thomas Broome, representing the Tom Houston Law Club; Rashad Ali, representing the National Student Coalition Against Racism; Malcolm Kelley; from OIC; and Lew Warden, Mrs. Shepherd's attorney in a multimillion dollar suit against the city of Emeryville and the three White cops.

Mrs. Shepherd's poignant statement to the assembled media read in part:

For the last two years I have spoken at many different events around the Bay Area - trying with all my heart to get some JUSTICE FOR TYRONE.

For two long years, I, and other members of our Committee, have refused to go along with District Attorney Lowell Jensen's decision that 'the case is closed."

For two years, I have refused to go along with the grand jury's verdict of 'justifiable homicide.'

Today, I am calling on Lowell Jensen to prosecute Dale Phillips and the others involved for the murder of my son Tyrone. If Lowell Jensen says he is 'investigating,' which is what he told a friend of mine who called him the other day - then it should be an OPEN and PUBLIC investigation, nothing in secret or behind closed doors like the grand jury did.

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David DuBois Leads B.P.P. Political Education Session

(Oakland, Calif.) - DAVID G. DUBois, Black Panther Party official spokesperson and editor-in-chief of THE BLACK PANTHER, led a spirited discussion at last Sunday's Political Education Session on "The Black Panther Party and Electoral Politics." Brother DuBois was joined at the well-attended class by Mrs. Joan Kelley, programs director of the Oakland Community Learning Center, who spoke on her direct experiences in organizing the very successful People's Campaign for Mayor and City Council positions in the Oakland municipal elections of 1972.

The subject of the next Political Education Session, to be held on Sunday, January 4, 1976, will be "The Black Panther Party's Survival Programs and Revolution." Classes are held the first and third Sunday of each month. Everyone is invited to attend.
PETITION

The Scott-Smith Committee, composed of family members concerned citizens and friends, is demanding an "IMPARTIAL," PUBLIC INVESTIGATION into the actual circumstances that lead to the death of Betty Duren Scott, a Black, Long Beach resident and community activist, and the subsequent "cover-up arrest and prosecution" of George Smith, her companion the night she was killed. We feel that Ms. Scott was killed unnecessarily and irresponsibly by officer Engbersen of the CHP, and that now George Smith has been charged with three (3) felonies and two (2) misdemeanors in an obvious attempt to cover-up Ms. Scott's murder. We believe, wholeheartedly support the efforts of the Scott-Smith Committee to obtain justice. In your capacity as Governor of California and chief Executive of the State, we urge you to use all your Authority to see that justice prevails.

NAME                  ADDRESS                  CITY / STATE / ZIP CODE
1                   2                                  3
2                   3                                  4
3                   4                                  5
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9                   10                                11
10
11

RETURN TO: Scott-Smith Committee, P.O. Box 4737, Long Beach, CA 90804

TRUMPED-UP

George was arrested on trumped-up charges, still pending, including three felonies and two misdemeanors. The Scott-Smith Committee insists that the charges against him are part of the cover-up, (See THE BLACK PANTHER, September 29, 1975.)

Last month an Alameda County grand jury ruled that Betty's murder was "justifiable homicide." Earlier, the Scott-Smith Committee announced its intent to file a multimillion dollar "wrongful death" lawsuit against the CHP for Betty's murder.

Betty, the mother of four children, was the business manager of the progressive Intercommunal Youth Institute, a private school in Long Beach modeled after the Oakland Community School. Duren is the director of the Institute. Respecte as a political activist in the Long Beach Black community, Betty was an unofficial write-in candidate last spring for the Long Beach City Council in District 6.

O.C.L.C. And La Peña Sponsor Benefit For Oakland Community School

(Berkeley, Calif.) - A highly-successful benefit for the Oakland Community School, a model elementary-level school for children from two and one-half to 11 years old located in East Oakland, was held last Sunday, December 21, at La Peña, a Latino cultural center here.

The benefit, sponsored by the Oakland Community Learning Center and La Peña, featured the popular Bay Area musical and vocal groups, FAME (top right), and LOVE, POWER AND STRENGTH (bottom right), and was highlighted by poetry readings of Ms. ERICKA HUGGINS (left), director of the School.

N.Y. Medical Society Discredits "Cellulite"

(New York, N.Y.) - The New York County Medical Society last week warned women that cellulite, blamed for unsightly "lumps of fat" in women in books on physical fitness doesn't exist and that some proposed "cures" for the condition may be worse than the problem.

The Society's Board of Censors and Public Health Committee said in a statement issued to the press: "We feel that there is no benefit whatsoever to be accrued (gained) from the books on 'cellulite,' except possibly the enrichment of the authors."

"Deceptive and medically unsubstantiated" was the description given by Dr. Sami Hashim, author of the statement, for the information contained in Nicole Ronsard's book, Cellulite: Those Lumps, Bumps, and Bulges You Couldn't Lose Before, and Carol Ann Rinzer's Banish Those Unattractive Cellulite Bumps Forever.

"There is no such thing as a 'cellulite,' from a medical point of view," the statement said. "It is in our opinion that these books simply exploit women through a gimmick. Further, the nutritional advice contained in the books could be harmful to readers by creating a long-term condition of malnutrition or dehydration."

The Ronsard book defines cellulite as "gel-like lumps composed of fat, water and the residues of toxic (poisonous) substances that should be, but have not been, eliminated by the body."

"When the liver is over-burdened," the book continues. "It loses its ability to completely neutralize all the poisons that enter the body stream. Some of these will accumulate in the connective tissue and lay the groundwork for the condition of cellulite."

The Medical Society, refusing these claims, said, "Such statements have no scientific basis... To present cellulite as a disorder of the liver, and by confused association, of the kidneys, intestine and skin, is a distortion of science and shows total ignorance of pathophysiology."
BLACK WOMAN SUES NACOGDOCHES 
OFFICIALS IN RAPE 
COVER-UP

(Tyler, Texas) - A one and one-half million dollar lawsuit was filed here on December 5 by a Black woman of Nacogdoches, Texas, against several of the city's law enforcement officials who conspired to prevent her from bringing charges against a White jail "trustee" who raped her last month.

The suit was filed in the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Texas, by "Jane Doe" — the victim of the sexual assault that took place in the Nacogdoches County Jail — against John Lightfoot, Nacogdoches County sheriff; Western Surety Company, a bond company employed by Lightfoot; Sharon Sween, a Nacogdoches County deputy sheriff; Leamon Schoubroek, the "trustee" inmate who raped the plaintiff; M.C. Roebuck, Nacogdoches police chief, and Don Barlow, a lieutenant in the criminal investigation division of the Nacogdoches Police Department.

All of the defendants, except for Western Surety Company, are being sued individually and in their official capacities. Sween, Schoubroek, Roebuck and Barlow are being sued jointly and individually for $250,000. Lightfoot and Western Surety Company are being sued for $500,000.

"Jane Doe" — who is seeking a protective order to keep her identity secret for fear of further reprisals — charges in her suit that shortly after her arrest in November of this year and subsequent detention in the women's section of the Nacogdoches County Jail, Schoubroek and two other White male inmates "sexually assaulted" her.

The suit continues to explain that the plaintiff was released from jail on bond 24 hours after the incident occurred. Within several days of the incident, both Sheriff Lightfoot and Deputy Sheriff Sween learned of the rape, and Sween took a written statement from the plaintiff. The suit goes on to state: "Defendants Lightfoot and Sween subsequently attempted to obstruct the prosecution of this criminal matter by not informing the office of the district attorney of the sexual assault... Thus preventing the presentation of this matter to the grand jury which began its December session on December 3, 1976."

At the time "Jane Doe" was raped, the suit charges, Sheriff Lightfoot was aware of the violent tendencies of Schoubroek, who earlier had been indicted by the Nacogdoches County Grand Jury for the attempted murder of another inmate in the county jail.

Yet, Lightfoot allowed Schoubroek to continue to be a "trustee" and entrusted Schoubroek with the keys to the jail.

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On The Block

WHAT DO YOU LIKE ABOUT THE OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL?

ASKED AT A CHILDREN'S PARTY AT THE OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Bobbie Banks
Age: 6-years-old
Play, playing games. I like to play house with "Baby Alice."

Rona Means
Age: 6-years-old
I like math and language arts. I like to write, and I like my teachers.

Dee Dee Burkes
Age: 9-years-old
I like to play, I don't like math, but I like science.

Terrie Elliott
Age: 6-years-old
I like when they teach you math and P.E. and science. And I like going to the zoo, the circus and the park.

Tracey Morgan
Age: 8-years-old
I like my teachers. They teach me math, and writing words. I like to do my exercises because it helps your body.

Ericka Brown
Age: 5-years-old
Playing hopscotch and eating lunch. I like my teachers too.

Holly Freeman
Age: 7-years-old
I like writing, and reading and learning because when you grow up, if a person asks you what's 8 plus 8, you'll know. I like when Sunday comes, when we hear music and see dancers. I like field trips, and the drill team.

At the public schools, we didn't get much lunch, but at the Community School, they give you food and you get three meals a day. And we learn more better than the other schools.

Gregory Lewis
Age: 5-years-old
I like math and free-time when we play outside. I like exercise.

Neecome Banks
Age: 9-years-old
I like puzzles. I like the School, I like to play there. I like to play writing and pictures.

Muchoki Kelly
Age: 4-years-old
I like math class and paying attention.

Camilo Casey
Age: 4-years-old
Continued from Page 3
Panther Party, strongly suggest that Eldridge Cleaver is prepared to allow himself to be used by the Power Structure of this country against his former colleagues-in-struggle and, perhaps, more importantly, against foreign friends he now condemns who provide a world arena for the voice of Afro-American liberation.

The following questions require clear and forthright answers: Why did Eldridge Cleaver request to be accompanied by FBI agents on his return flight from Paris? Why was he guarded and protected on his return by members of the FBI, an agency recently revealed to have engaged in murderous, illegal activities openly aimed at destroying the Black Panther Party and other progressive organizations? What is Eldridge Cleaver doing in the comfortable FBI facility in San Diego, California, besides sharing holiday feasts with an admitted informer, Timothy Leary? Why does he remain immune to the normal procedure of immediate transfer to a state prison as a former convict who jumped bail? Why has he still not been arraigned before the Alameda County court? And, finally, why does he say he fears for his life from Black militants inside California prisons?

Despite his repeated assertions that he has made no deal in connection with his return to this country, Cleaver is receiving favored and protective treatment from a federal agency that has historically always demanded and received its "pint of blood" in return for the "thirty pieces of silver" paid out.

The Black Panther Party cautions the Black community, in particular all those who have shed blood in the struggle for human rights, and all honest Americans to be on guard against giving support to Eldridge Cleaver until it can be clearly established that he is not playing the Judas role in the struggle of Black and oppressed peoples to be free, in return for his own personal freedom.

"Whether he recognizes it or not, Eldridge Cleaver's freedom is inextricably linked with the freedom of Black and oppressed peoples throughout this world."
EX-C.I.A. AGENT CHARGES JUSTICE DEPT.
HARASSMENT PREVENTS HIS RETURN
TO U.S.

(Cambridge, England) — Ex-CIA agent Philip Agee has charged that the U.S. Justice Department is harassing him and preventing his return to the U.S. by refusing to advise him if he will be prosecuted upon return for writing his highly acclaimed expose of the CIA — Inside the Company: CIA Diary.

Agee made the charge in a statement released here recently through the California-based Research Associates International (RAI), a newly established nonprofit research and publication group that concentrates on the distribution and publication of information on the role of U.S. intelligence agencies in labor and other organizations abroad.

Agee said that on two occasions in recent months, the Justice Department has refused to advise his attorney, Melvin L. Wulf, legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), whether the Department intends to prosecute Agee for writing Inside the Company.

"The attorney general (Edward Levi) has declined Mr. Wulf's invitation to meet to discuss my case, and his department has restricted its response to advising that I have not been indicted for any offense," Agee said in his statement.

Speculating on the Justice Department's silence in his case, Agee offered two explanations for the attorney general's refusal to advise of intent to prosecute: (1) if Agee returns to the U.S. and is prosecuted, the Justice Department may want to appear to be fair by also prosecuting current and former CIA officials, such as Richard Helms, for criminal CIA operations; (2) "Certain people."
...And Bid Him Sing
By David G. Du Bois

Exciting New Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt

This week's excerpt from the novel...And Bid Him Sing recounts the second meeting between Bob Jones and Suliman Ibn Rashid, two of several Black Americans living in self-exile in Cairo, Egypt, during the 1960s in this intriguing story written by BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief David G. Du Bois.

Chapter 3

I reluctantly turned off 26th July Street into my passageway. It was late afternoon. The city was still in its age-old bid to escape the intense heat of the midday July sun. Already the creeping shadows of its buildings were hinting some relief and the promise of yet another breeze-filled, starlit evening.

It was Sunday and I had taken the day off. For most of the four years I'd been at the agency I'd only taken an occasional day off—when work was slack or when fatigue demanded. Coverage of some news event in Alexandria or research on a feature story there had been my excuse for irregular, summer vacations. But now I'd insisted on regularly having my Sundays, and had been given them reluctantly.

My promotion to Chief Editor was responsible. I'd had no choice. From my boss's point of view the promotion had been a major concession to me. He could not have imagined that I didn't want it. He had been Chief Editor from the beginning and, with passion if sometimes with fear, had controlled the editorial policy of the office with an iron hand. My new tasks meant less on-the-spot reporting and less original writing; more researching and rewriting of staffers' material. So it was no longer important to be on twenty-four-hour call. I was seldom sent out for a story. Others were sent. I could now take my day off without feeling I would be missing some new challenge.

My passageway separated two grey stone, six-story buildings. A large cafe occupied the ground floor of the building to the right of the passage. The entrance to my building was directly behind the cafe. At this hour the cafe was nearly empty. Two waiters in white coats and white aprons falling well below their knees, sat smoking beside the garment mender's cubicle on the left of the passage. One of the several shoeshine men that belonged to the cafe squatted on his haunches by their side, staring into the ground, his shoebox on his left.

The only activity in the passageway as I entered was the swift regular movement of the garment mender's right arm as he deftly wove thread over and under into some garment piled in a heap on his crossed legs. He sat in total concentration on a small platform under a large, uncovered and illuminated light bulb, surrounded by piles of neatly folded garments.

Greeting me by the two waiters broke the concentration of the mender who looked up, smiled his own greeting and returned his attention to his mending without breaking his rhythm. I returned the greetings and saluted the shoeshine man who had risen, shoebox in hand, smiling and offering me his services. They all knew me and I them. They were part of my little corner of the world where I had been made to feel I belonged.

Fahmy, the bowaw's (doorman's) half-blind, assistant, dozed on a bench beside the tall, wrought-iron and glass doors. As I entered the coolness of the high-ceilinged vestibule, the quiet that had enveloped me was suddenly broken by shouts coming from the street. As I turned I saw Fahmy bound up off his bench and move uncertainly into the passageway in the direction of the shouts. Bearing down on him from the street but oblivious of him was Suliman, the brother I had met at Cristo's the week before. He walked rapidly, leaning forward from the waist, cane striking the ground firmly and his body jerking up and down as he came. His small eyes flashed with anger. His face was otherwise expressionless.

He was ignoring an Egyptian who followed behind, almost at a run in an effort to keep up. The Egyptian was talking excitedly and repeatedly bringing the closed tips of the fingers of both his hands to his mouth and vigorously throwing them outward, palms up, in an age-old gesture of desperation and appeal. A third man I recognized as the owner of the cigarette stand on the street beside the passageway entrance swept around off the street in hot pursuit.

Suliman headed directly for the doorway where I stood. Fahmy and the cigarette man had stopped the one following Suliman and the three had fallen into agitated conversation.

Pointing his cane at the man as he paused in front of me, Suliman said with icy calm: "Get that son-of-a-bitch out of my sight or I'll kill him!" Not waiting for a reply he pushed past me into the vestibule, took the six steps that led up to the elevator two at a time, pushed the button and stood with his back to me, his body heaving.

TO BE CONTINUED
REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE
By Huey P. Newton
"SCORING"

In this week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER, we continue the chapter "Scoring" from Revolutionary Suicide by Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party. Because of his refusal to be exploited, Huey decided to resort to petty crime for survival, either burglarizing homes and cars or running his favorite, the "short-change" game. Although he would never commit petty crimes against a Black person or family, his was an anti-White crusade. As he states, he learned that he could "survive through petty crimes and hurt those who hurt you."

PART 30
A very profitable credit game went like this: we would pay $20 or $30 to someone who owned a small business to say that we had worked for him five years. This established a work record good enough for credit in one of the big stores. Then we would charge about $150 worth of merchandise and pay $20 down. Of course, we used an assumed name and a phony address, but we let them check the address, because we gave them a location and telephone number where one of our friends lived. We made payments for a couple of months. Then we would charge over the $150 limit. If you were making payments, they raised your credit.

We would buy a big order, and then stop making payments. If they called our "place of work," they were told we had just quit. If they called our alleged address, they learned we had "moved over a month ago." The store was left hanging. They did not really lose, because they were actually robbing the community blind. They just wrote off the amount and continued their robbing. The lesson: you can survive through petty crime and hurt those who hurt you.

PETTY CRIME
Once into petty crime, I stopped fighting. I had transferred the conflict, the aggression, and hostility from the brothers in the community to the Establishment.

The most successful game I ran was the short-change game. Short-changing was an art I developed so well that I could make $50 to $60 a day. I ran it everywhere, in small and large stores, and even on bank tellers. In the short-change game I would go into a store with five one-dollar bills, ask the clerk for change, and walk out with a ten-dollar bill. This was the $5-$10 short-change. You could also do a $10-$20 short-change by walking into the store with ten one-dollar bills and coming out with a twenty-dollar bill.

The $5-$10 short-change worked this way: you folded up four of the bills into a small tight wad. Then you bought something like candy or gum with the other bill so that the clerk had to open the cash register to give you change. You ran a little distance from the register so that the clerk had to come to me to give me the change. You have to get the cash register open and get the clerk to move away from it so that his mind is taken off what he has in the register.

When he brought my change from the candy, I handed him the wad of four one-dollar bills and said, "Here are five singles. Will you give me a five-dollar bill for them." He would then hand me the five-dollar bill before he realized that there were only four singles in the wad. He has the register open, and I am prepared for him to discover the error. When he did, I would then hand him another single, but also the five-dollar bill he had given me and say, "Well, here's six more; give me a ten." He would do it, and I would take the $10 and be gone before he realized what had happened.

Most of the time they never understood. It happened so fast they would simply go on to another customer. By the time things began to click in their minds, they could never be sure that something had in fact gone wrong until the end of the day when they tallied up the register. By that time I was just a vague memory.

PRETEND
Of course, if the clerk was quick and sensed that something was not right, then I pretended to be confused and said that I had made a mistake and gave him the right amount. It was a pretty safe game, and it worked for me many times.

The brother who introduced me to short-changing eventually became a Muslim, but before that he taught me to burglarize cars parked by the emergency entrances of hospitals. People would come to the hospital in a rush and leave their cars unlocked. Then one night in the open. I never scored on Blacks under any condition, but scoring on Whites was a strike against injustice.

Since there are few available jobs, many Black youth feel left out by society and retaliate, in order to survive, through petty crime.

Whenever I had liberated enough cash to give me a stretch of free time, I stayed home reading, books like Dostoevsky's Crime and Punishment, The Devils, and The House of the Dead, The Trial by Franz Kafka, and Thomas Wolfe's Look Homeward Angel. I read and reread Les Miserables by Victor Hugo, the story of Jean Valjean, a Frenchman who spent thirty years in prison for stealing a loaf of bread to feed his hungry family.

This really reached me, because I identified with Valjean, and I often thought of my father being in a kind of social prison because he wanted to feed his family. Albert Camus' The Stranger and The Myth of Sisyphus made me feel even more justified in my pattern of liberating property from the oppressor as a method of social suicide.

I felt that White people were criminals because they plundered the world. It was more, however, than a simple anti-White feeling, because I never wanted to hurt poor Whites, even though I had met some in school who called me "nigger" and other names. I fought them, but I never took their lunches or money because I knew that they had nothing to start with.

With those who had money it was a different story. I still equated having money with Whiteness, and to take what was mine and what the White criminals called theirs gave me a feeling of real freedom.

I even bragged to my friends how good I felt about the whole matter. When they were at my apartment during times when there wasn't any food to eat, I told them that even though I starved, my time was my own and I could do anything I wanted with it.

TO BE CONTINUED
THE COLONIZATION OF NEW YORK
END OF HOME RULE AS BANKS CONTROL FINANCES

Written by Peter Wiley, a Pacific News Service staff reporter on economic affairs, the following article focuses on a disturbing new power coalition emerging from the ruins of the crisis of capitalism that has created in New York City — the banker's state, where the real power is wielded by the so-called Emergency Financial Control Board, marking the end of home rule and traditional city government.

(New York, N.Y.) - As New York breathes a sigh of relief with the promise of federal loans, residents still face the spectre of declining standards of living. What few outside New York see, however, is the other side of the city's agony: the end of home rule.

Beame is still mayor, and the city council still meets, but the 'real power' that comes from setting budgets rests in the hands of the Emergency Financial Control Board (EFCB). The city legislature's Black and Puerto Rican Caucus has put it when unsuccessfully demanding representation on the Board: "The Control Board has supplanted the traditional city government.

The Board has repeatedly rejected Beame's budget cuts as too soft. They ordered 8,000 more layoffs, bringing the total to 43,000, closed 28 day care centers, chopped $12 million from the hospital budget and forced City University to turn away 10,000 new students next year.

While the loss of home rule to the Control Board troika of governor, mayor and businessmen has been apparent, less clear has been the power wielded both publicly and privately by the city's banking community — the largest and most powerful in the world.

With $1.25 billion invested in city bonds — roughly 23 per cent of their equity capital — it was perhaps inevitable that the city's major banks would intervene for their own protection. And the city has had little choice but to abide by their dictates, for it must sell $2.6 billion in bonds — with these banks as principal buyers — in the next year alone.

The bankers' ascent to power began last spring when some 10 key bankers formed the private Financial Community Liaison Group to advise the city. Headed by the world's leading bankers — David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan, William T. Spencer of First National City and Ellmore C. Patterson of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, the group worked with a special blue-ribbon businessmen's committee set up by Governor Hugh Carey to attract new investors in city bonds.

The acknowledged head of the businessmen's committee was Felix Rohatyn, a top investment counselor with the prestigious Lazard-Freiherr investment house, known as a middleman between banks, corporations and governments.

In late May, the bankers issued what amounted to an ultimatum in a letter to Mayor Beame telling him they could not sell anymore city bonds until the city balanced its budget and undertook other fiscal reforms to inspire investor confidence. At the same time, the bankers and Carey's blue-ribbon committee urged the state to create a superagency to sell new bonds for the city.

The legislature quickly complied and set up Big MAC — the Municipal Assistance Corporation — with Rohatyn as its finance chairman.

The city unions, however, responded by calling a huge demonstration and labeling the bankers "Public Enemy Number One" for their refusal to buy more city bonds. Such pressure is one reason the Liaison Group has continually tried to keep its almost-daily meetings out of the public spotlight.

Big MAC's first bond sales fell below expectations in July, however, and the Liaison Group decided to break their public silence with a demand for stronger medicine. David Rockefeller wrote a well-publicized letter to Big MAC calling on the city to make dramatic and immediate spending cuts to prove to investors that it planned to balance the budget.

Over the summer, city employees were laid off, construction of new schools and libraries halted, subway fares increased and city services were cut back.

By August, however, bond sales were still inadequate and the bankers had lost confidence in Beame. Investors were particularly haunted by Beame's history of hiding budget deficits, both as mayor and in city comptroller under former Mayor John Lindsay.

In September, with city government paralyzed and bond sales limping along, the bankers urged the state legislature to create

Pentagon Studies Reveal Discrimination Against Blacks In

The U.S. military establishment has been conducting a campaign for recruitment of Blacks with promises of better jobs and advancement.

The billboards in Black communities and radio ads on stations with heavy Black audience have promoted such Madison Avenue slogans as, "The Marines are looking for a few good men," and "You can be Black and Navy too." To project a facade of equality, the military has highly publicized the promotion of Black Army general Daniel "Chappie" James, the first Black four-star general. The reality of a Black officer in the military, however, shows anything but equality based on ability.

THE BLACK PANTHER thanks Pacific News Service for providing us with a copyrighted expose by David Cortright which gives the specific means used to discriminate against Blacks in the military and shows the military's claim of equality to be a farce.

David Cortright writes for the Center for National Security Studies. He has also authored a recently published book entitled Soldiers in Revolt.

(Washington, D.C.) - Last July, Daniel "Chappie" James became the first Black officer in U.S. military history to reach the rank of four-star general. About the same time, the Army issued an "affirmative action plan" under which the percentage of Black officers would be doubled over a 10-year period.

Both actions were accompanied by carefully orchestrated and extensive publicity campaigns and seemed designed to demonstrate the military's commitment to equal opportunity. Yet while public attention focused on these announcements, other less visible developments indicated a far different reality.

Newly released Pentagon studies and records from officer promotion boards which give the specific means used to discriminate against Blacks in the military and show the military's claim of equality to be a farce.

David Cortright writes for the Center for National Security Studies. He has also authored a recently published book entitled Soldiers in Revolt.

Fewer promotions than Whites, and Black students hold a comparatively tiny percentage of available ROTC scholarships. Despite the military's declared intention to increase Black representation in the officer corps, these facts make any substantial improvement for non-Whites unlikely.

Perhaps the most damaging Pentagon report is the so-called "Butler study," which compared Black and White officer efficiency reports over a 15-year period and discovered a "striking pattern of racial bias.

The findings of the Butler study were released to an Army equal opportunity conference at Ft. Monroe, Virginia, in 1974, but it took a Freedom of Information Act request to obtain full public disclosure of the report this past summer.

A high officer efficiency report is essential to a military officer's career. Without it, his prospects for promotion are virtually nil.

When Col. D.K. Butler examined OER scores for nearly all Army majors, lieutenant colonels and colonels from 1966 through 1971,
The Black Panther, Saturday, December 27, 1975

The colonialization of New York by banking interests brought about (a) MAC bonds, which took control of New York out of the hands of its citizens; (b) through lay-offs, trash pile-ups in the Lower East Side and (c) a new nickname for New York — "Pawn City."

Another super-agency, this one designed by Big MAC. Again, the legislature complied. The Emergency Financial Control Board was born. According to informed insiders, the man calling the shots for the Control Board has been Robatyn. The three businessmen appointed by Gov. Carey to the Board — William Ellinghaus, president of New York Telephone Company; David Margolis, president of Colt Industries; and Albert Casey, chairman of American Airlines — share one thing in common: Robatyn's firm is their investment counselor. In addition, Margolis is a former vice president of ITT, where Robatyn sits on the board of directors.

Carey's appointment of corporate executives rather than bankers was consistent with his policy, announced last May, of trying to keep the banks out of confrontations with the public.

In mid-October, the Control Board rejected a new budget drawn up by Beame and demanded a wage freeze for city employees and a halt to all city construction projects.

The Board was also successful in bringing the city unions into line — several of which had struck or vigorously protested against layoffs during the summer. Under the threat of having their contracts thrown out the window if New York defaulted, they agreed to buy $2.5 billion in MAC bonds from their pension funds — at the expense of two-to-four per cent reduction in take-home pay for all members.

Thus the unions, without representation in the city's new government, now have a significant financial commitment to keep New York solvent — a process that will inevitably mean more layoffs among their own ranks.

Finally, President Ford, encouraged by EFCB budget cuts and a new tax package passed by the state legislature, agreed to help New York out with three years of short-term loans.

Thus with all the pieces in place and the Control Board firmly in power, the painful process of bailing New York out has begun. Estimates of how long it will take range from three to 10 years.

For many New Yorkers the future looks bleak. Thousands of teachers, firemen, policemen and civil servants have been laid off. Estimates of unemployment range from 12 to 17 per cent with periodic as much as 20 per cent in the ghettos. And as businesses flee the city — leaving one square mile of vacant office space — the number of jobs falls steadily.

Big MAC has pledged to its investors that there will be no increases in welfare and Medicaid. Community services have already been gutted, with the budget for community action programs in the ghetto cut by 30 per cent.

The bankers may have made the bonds marketable again, but that could mean sharpening the division of New York into a faltering downtown world of business executives, white-collar workers and shoppers, and the growing belt of the most deplorable slums in America. [End]

The Military

he found that Black officers at all levels received lower scores throughout the entire period.

As the Army summed it up: "A significantly larger percentage of Black officers received scores on the lower end of the OER spectrum than did White officers. Conversely, a significantly larger number of White officers received scores on the upper end of the OER spectrum than did Black officers."

In the 1961-68 period, for example, 32 per cent of all White majors scored 220 or higher on a 240-point scale, while only 10 per cent of Black majors reached this plateau. The disparity between OER scores has declined somewhat in recent years, but in the 1968-71 period the White percentage in the 220 or higher range was still almost double that of Black majors.

The same problem apparently also plagues Black officers in the Air Force. According to a recent analysis reported in Air Force Times, Black OERs during the 1967-74 period averaged 8.19 on a nine-point scale, compared to 8.44 for Whites.

The Army's analysis of the Butler study offered no clear explanation for these racial differences. The report referred to "a variety of forms of discriminatory practices and outlook" but refused to criticize particular policies.

Yet the bias in OER scores can be traced to specific sources, both individual and system-wide. Since OERs are written by individual superior officers, the discrimination seems at least partially attributable to the personal prejudices of high-level military officers.

Institutional practices such as requirements for specific levels of schooling would also work against racial minorities who have been denied the opportunity for full educational development.

With lower OERs, Blacks are advanced more slowly than Whites and usually languish in the lower grades. As a result, the Black officer is twice as likely as his White counterpart to find himself forced to retire early — a victim of the military's policy of involuntarily separating, or "RIFing," officers who fall behind in advancement criteria.

In June, 1970, 2,800 majors were considered for possible promotion to lieutenant colonel, with 1,433 actually advanced. Among White officers, the selection rate was 52.9 per cent, but among Blacks the promotion rate was a dismal 31.8 per cent.

The percentage of Blacks forced to retire early was 15.2 per cent, more than double the 7.1 per cent rate among Whites.

Another recent Army investigation disclosed that despite an increase in minority enrollment at the service academies, Black cadets receive only two per cent of the Army's four-year ROTC scholarships.

The officers' committee noted that these scholarships are based on test scores and academic achievement — standards that place those with limited educational opportunity at a disadvantage — but offered no discussion of how minority recipients could be increased.

Indeed, the committee recommended that current practices be continued, despite present disadvantages to Black students and the apparent conflict between this and the Army's announced objectives.

Thus, despite some steps to improve the plight of Black officers, many discriminatory practices still go unchallenged. While Chappie James is raised as a symbol of Black success in the military, the Army's own records indicate that his fellow officers remain subject to pervasive racial discrimination.
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 outside of the 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 business men 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 capitalist 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 reparation for slave labor and price murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in the 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 the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities. We believe that 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 also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that these 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 governments of the United States and 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 the fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.
   We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling 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 granted a fair and impartial jury 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, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them seems 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.
SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS CAPTURED BY
M.P.L.A. IN ANGOLA
Reports Of Cuban Soldiers In
Combat Denied

(United Nations, N.Y.) - Elidio de Figueredo, representative of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) at the United Nations Organization, said last week that MPLA forces had captured 25 to 50 South African soldiers inside Angola and billed reports of "3,000 to 4,000" Cuban troops in Angola.

Speaking at a news conference here on December 17, de Figueredo said that MPLA troops were being aided by some Cuban military advisers, but that he wished "we had 3,000 to 4,000 of them as some newspapers say." He said most of the Cubans in Angola were training troops of the MPLA rather than engaging in combat assignment.

However, de Figueredo said, the CIA and Pentagon-financed and equipped troops of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) were being militarily aided by 4,000 troops of the racist regime of South Africa and 11,200 troops from neighboring Zaire, all equipped by the United States.

Meanwhile, in Washington, D.C., the U.S. Senate voted last week to cut off funds for covert U.S. military aid to the FNLA and UNITA in a move reflecting the popular resistance in this country to U.S. involvement in Angola.

Despite intense pressure from the Ford administration, and particularly Secretary of State Kissinger, the Senate voted 54 to 22 to adopt a motion by Senator John Tunney of California to prevent the CIA from using any of the funds in a pending $112.3 billion Defense Department appropriation bill for covert military operations in Angola.

The move produced an angry charge by President Gerald Ford suggesting that the senators were not interested in the alleged security of the U.S. Following the vote, Ford called for a reversal of the action, warning: "failure to do so will seriously violate the national interest of the United States." He added that cutting off the money will ultimately "profoundly affect the security of our country as well."

From Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) announced on December 19 that African Heads of State and Government will meet on the Angola crisis January 10 to 12 in Addis Ababa. The meeting will be preceded by a Council of Ministers meeting January 8 and 9, the OAU said in a statement from its headquarters in Addis.

In Johannesburg, South Africa, "Defense Minister" P.W. Botha acknowledged last week that four South African soldiers had been captured deep in Angola by MPLA troops. The acknowledgement was made necessary after MPLA forces announced their capture and plans to display the four to the press as proof.

Two of the four were put on display in Lagos, Nigeria, on December 18, following a press conference held by Lopo de Nascimento, head of government of the People's Republic of Angola. De Nascimento is in Nigeria for talks with leaders of the Nigerian government. The two were captured more than 400 miles inside Angola. South Africa has repeatedly denied that its troops in Angola are simply guarding the border between Namibia (South West Africa, illegally administered by South Africa) and Angola.

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INTERVIEW WITH LUIS CABRAL, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU

In the following interview with Africa magazine, Luis Cabral, president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, discussed recent developments in the ongoing revolution in the former Portuguese colony.

AFRICA: What are the central themes of your development program; what are your objectives both in the short and long term?

CABRAL: First of all, our country has just emerged from war. Consequently there is almost nothing; the roads are poor and we practically have to reconstruct most of them. We also have to repair the bridges that were destroyed during the war. Food production was also not sufficient for the population of the country; indeed we only had half the food we needed.

In sum, we are starting as an independent country without any of the necessary infrastructure. International communications were disrupted; the port of Bissau, for example, does not have the necessary facilities for receiving more than one ship at the same time. Due to all of this, we must come to be realists. We must start with what we have in order to guarantee a stable life and start building a base for national progress.

For the moment we have given the greatest priority to agriculture. There are no immediate or great changes in agriculture, but we will lead our people to work on the land as they know how. All of the people’s farmlands must be made productive. As you know, the colonial administration displaced thousands of people who were farmers from their homes in the rural areas to the urban centers. In this first stage, we are adding these people to their villages and fields to resume cultivation.

When we came to Bissau we put out an appeal to the refugees in the neighboring countries to return home. We have already received 40,000 former refugees. Now they are back in their former villages or provisionally accommodated in barracks. Work has already begun to prepare the land for the next season’s crops.

Thus, one of our principal objectives is that our people should produce their maximum this year. Our target is to reach the prewar level of production. This is very ambitious, certainly quite difficult, but not impossible. We have had the aid of certain international organizations as well as bilateral aid from some African countries in the form of seeds which we have distributed to the rural inhabitants. They are all making an effort and the people have shown a great will to produce.

So you could say that our present program is to produce what is necessary for food consumption; but parallel to this we envisage the creation of some small industrial units. These may absorb workers returning from a colonial war infrastructure who are not presently employed because the war ended. Among these there are a number of people more or less qualified in certain skills who we intend to employ in the industrial units that we are establishing.

COOPERATING

We shall also be cooperating with certain Portuguese enterprises which were here before, and encourage them to make new investments and set up “mixed cooperatives.” These shall help process local agricultural products in a systematic fashion, and thereby help increase export earning. But of course the creation of infrastructure is also important; for example we must have good roads as a basic factor of development. It’s impossible to achieve any major projects without good roads linking the country. The port is in even worse condition. Before, only Portuguese boats came here; now we want to organize the systematic arrival and departures of ships so that one can leave as another arrives. This is also priority.

We also need to install an administrative infrastructure. As you know, we liberated the greater portion of the country during the war and we have to extend and install the same structure in the urban areas which existed in the liberated zones. But now we have a new bureaucracy: there is more paperwork.

TO BE CONTINUED
THIRD WORLD LEADS MOVE TO REVISE U.N. CHARTER
U.S. AND RUSSIA FEAR LOSS OF VETO POWER

(United Nations, N.Y.) — Small and medium sized nations at the United Nations, with the support of the People’s Republic of China, are insisting upon continuing discussion on demands from many countries for review and revision of the United Nations Charter, Huinhau news agency reports.

Recently, the Sixth Committee of the U.N. General Assembly concluded its debate on the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations. Both the U.S. and the USSR have expressed opposition to either review or revision of the U.N. Charter, with repeated concern for the big-power right of veto.

However, a clear majority of the members of the Committee were in favor of extending the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee and continuing its work, arguing that a review and revision of the U.N. Charter is necessary in order to adapt it to present realities. In accordance with a resolution adopted at the previous session of the U.N. General Assembly, the Ad Hoc Committee was set up to consider the specific proposals of many governments for a revision of the Charter.

During the two-week debate of the Committee, representatives from many countries expressed dissatisfaction with the privilege of the veto at the Security Council and the abuse of this right by the big powers. The Tanzanian representative declared that "the reasons propounded by those who strongly oppose even a discussion of the question of review of the Charter only goes to strengthen our determination."

SOVIET

Referring to the assertion of the Soviet representative that the right of veto is "not a privilege but a historical necessity," the Tanzanian representative replied, "This does not pre-empt any discussion of whether there is no historical necessity for the new states and indeed the Third World to have this right of veto."

It has been emphasized, he said, that "the world to date has been saved from the scourge of a world war is evidence of proof that the Charter has successfully stood the test of time. They forget that it is during this period that hundreds of thousands of tons of bombs have been dropped on innocent human lives in many parts of the world."

Representatives of a number of "second world" countries supported the Third World countries, Huinhau reported. The representatives of Austria, New Zealand and Canada held that the composition of the U.N. and the world had changed radically since the founding of the United Nations. A necessary review and revision of the U.N. Charter should be taken to conform with this reality, they collectively maintained.

Despite the demands of small and medium countries, the U.S. representative, Monroe Leigh, said that the U.N. members should seek to make the United Nations more effective "within the existing Charter." He alleged that "circumstances were not ripe for the serious work" of the Ad Hoc Committee on review and revision.

Soviet representative Jacob Malik told the Committee the Soviet Union "rejects all attempts to revise" the U.N. Charter under present conditions and is against the establishment of a "committee on its review." Malik claimed that any attempt to abolish the veto as "prematurely constituted" would "undermine the foundations of the organization" and suggested such action would, in fact, signify unleashing a world thermonuclear war."

IRAQ COMPLETES NATIONALIZATION OF OIL PRODUCTION

(Baghdad, Iraq) — The Iraqi government announced on December 8 the total nationalization of its petroleum production, reports Huinhau news agency. Iraqi President Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr revealed that the remaining shares of the Basheh Petroleum Company (BPC) were taken over, culminating a three-year nationalization process.

The Basheh Petroleum Company operates primarily in southern Iraq, producing more than 35 million tons of oil a year. Before nationalization it was operated under the joint control of American, French, and Dutch capital, although 43 per cent of the shares held by the U.S. and the Netherlands were nationalized during the October, 1973, Israeli war of aggression.

Speaking over Baghdad radio and television, the president declared, "Iraq has finally and decisively accomplished full national sovereignty over its oil, riches and all that is connected with oil production and marketing."

Foreign oil companies had robbed Iraq of over one billion tons of their oil wealth since the 1920s. The BPC alone had taken out over 300 million tons of oil from the country.

The nationalization process began on June 1, 1972, when the Iraqi government nationalized the biggest foreign oil company operating in the country — the Iraqi Petroleum Company. A year later it took over another foreign complex, the Masul Petroleum Company.

Before this announcement, the government of this socialist Middle Eastern country had already controlled 85 per cent of the oil production in the country.

In his speech, President Al-Bakr stated that the nationalization was of historic significance in the struggles against monopoly capitalism and between the developing and the industrialized capitalist countries.

Iraqi Jews Called Home

(Baghdad, Iraq) - The Iraqi government has called upon all Iraqis of the Jewish faith who left Iraq after 1948 at the behest of Zionism to return home to Iraq with full rights, privileges, and duties of all other Iraq citizens. The decree was enacted by the Revolutionary Command Council on November 26, 1975, pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph A, Article 42, of the Interim Constitution.

An editorial in the Baghdad-Observer of November 27 stated that the above decree stems from the adherence of the Iraqi government to the principles and rights provided for in the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights.

The editorial stated further that the above decree is concrete evidence that the Arabs (Christians or Moslems) have never harbored vindictiveness against the followers of the universal religion of Judaism, but have always distinguished between Judaism, a spiritual message, and Zionism, a political movement, which regards Jews regardless of their nationality as composing the so-called Jewish People who claim mythical, historical, and religious connections to the Holy Land.

The Arabs have no quarrel with Jews as such, said the Baghdad-Observer, and Iraq now as it did in the past calls upon all Iraqi citizens of the Jewish faith to return home and to enjoy all rights accorded to Iraqi citizens.
Adjustment Center Ruled "Cruel And Unusual"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

and cruel use of tear gas to remove plaintiffs from their cells with its consequent dangers of injury to plaintiffs or occupants of nearby cells; and the abhorrent and shocking use of excessive restraint in the combined form of hand manacles, waist belts, leg chains and neck chains for out-of-cell movements constitutes cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

In accordance with these findings, Judge Zirpoli ordered:

- That the five brothers still confined on the north side of the first tier be "accorded a properly noticed disciplinary hearing with due process protections" to justify their continued incarceration in the AC, or be released into the general prison population within 15 days;
- That "the defendants and all their successors in office shall immediately and hereafter desist and refrain from the use of tear gas or other harmful chemical agents against individual inmates or any means of removal of inmates";
- That the excessive use of shackles and chains be effectively outlawed;
- That all AC inmates be given "the privilege of at least one hour a day of outdoor exercise or recreation for five days a week," and that this privilege cannot be denied for more than 10 days.

Despite evidence of foreign objects found in the food and deteriorating health conditions of several of the brothers - most particularly Johnny Larry Spain, who has been taken from AC cell to San Francisco General Hospital for extensive treatment - Judge Zirpoli dismissed those complaints.

ELATED

Defense attorneys for the Six in the Marin County proceedings were elated by Judge Zirpoli's decision. They indicated that they would immediately renew their demands for a mistrial on the basis that five of the inmate defendants appear before jurors chained and shackled to their chairs.

"It's long overdue," renowned attorney Charles R. Garry, who represents Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain at the trial, is quoted as telling the San Francisco Examiner. "It's about time that some judge had guts enough to do something about it."

Indeed, in his brilliant opening statement at the trial, attorney Garry cited the inhumane, "cage-pool-like" conditions within the AC, plus the brutal assassination of Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson, as the true underlying cause for the death of three prison guards and two inmate trustees at San Quentin on August 21, 1971.

Luis Talanante's attorney, Louis Hawkins, told the Examiner the decision was "wonderful," saying, "It should demonstrate to the jury that an objective, independent jurist has ruled that the defendants are not per se violent people and that their guilt must be established beyond a reasonable doubt."

Diagram of San Quentin Adjustment Center first tier cell.

United Nations

Ghana's ambassador to the United Nations said recently that the U.S. would do well to remove Daniel Moomynah as its U.N. ambassador. Ambassador Samuel E. Quar of Ghana, addressing a luncheon audience, said in reply to a question concerning Moomynah, "I don't think he understands diplomacy. He is doing more harm (than good) to United States' interests in the United Nations."

U.N.E.S.C.O.

The information director of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) recently submitted his resignation after attacking Jewish nationalist actions of the United Nations in the last year. Joel Blocker, who is a Jew, said in a letter to UNESCO Director-General, Amadou-Mahat M'Bow of Senegal, that he was quitting his post because of the U.N. General Assembly resolution last month that defined Zionism as a form of racism, as well as earlier UNESCO anti-Zionist actions.

Panama

The Pentagon, desperately trying to protect U.S. military interests in the Panama Canal Zone, recently broke precedent by sending its own representative to the latest round of talks in the negotiations for a new Panama Canal treaty. Pacific News Service reports. The major worry of the Pentagon is the future of 14 U.S. military bases in the Canal Zone - providing the headquarters for the U.S. Southern Command - which Panama wants dismantled.

Brazil

The Brazilian army has begun training persons in nuclear enrichment technology - increasing fears elsewhere in Latin America that Brazil may be planning to use its newly acquired nuclear fuel cycle system to build nuclear weapons. Pacific News Service reports that the system is being supplied by West Germany under a $10 billion, 15-year nuclear cooperation pact.
AWAKEN
since they shot JFK,
i have been watching. m1k
followed, then rk
this nation is moving, catch the flow,
we are in for a concentration
camp,
we all flock to california, for tee
vee says
this is it, big, bad, hot california
California, the state of
prisons.
the papers said a nigger was shot
down
the papers said a gook was shot
down
the papers said an indian was shot
down
the papers said a arab was shot
down
all in the back,
all about ten times,
all unarmed.
fools.
many go to the mountaintop for
awarness,
many blacks go because they
want whiteness
so bad, they suffer from the same
mental disease.
Black men, woman, children,
moving with their history of
blackness, together,
and within the cosmos.

ARMED COMMUNES
ARMED COMMUNES
ARMED COMMUNES

there is no need for a black child
to go hungry,
unowned, nonaware, fearful,
as long as there is one black man,
one black woman in this land.

i know my death,
my death will come when,
I become careless,
when I forget to oil my automatic
rifle,
when i let it lay a second to long.
i speak not of the pimps, or that
mentality,
the mentality of half awake-half
asleep, the mentality of ap
appensence, taking the
master throws from his tale,
we need not struggle like we do,
when communal co-ops are our
answer.
it is good i am only one,
for a lot
so-called brothers and sisters
would feel the butt of my rifle.

AWAKEN
AWAKEN
AWAKEN
ARMED COMMUNAL CO-OPS
ARMED COMMUNAL CO-OPS
ARMED COMMUNAL CO-OPS
niggers becoming africans
niggers being africans

W.K. Anderson
U.S. Navy

GIL SCOTT-HERON: "BLACK MUSIC FOR A NEW DAY"

Gil Scott-Heron and the Midnight Band are one of the most progressive musical groups around today. Through the creative genius and revolutionary foresight of the leader of the hard-driving group, Gil Scott-Heron, they have come forth with music that is both pleasing to the ear and healthy for the oppressed mind. The following is Part 4 of an absorbing interview from Players magazine with Gil Scott-Heron, in which he details the hard struggle his group waged for acceptance and recognition.

PART 4

PLAYERS: Do you think that Black people have to start dealin’ in terms of making some money. We’ve had superstars in the past who have had money, like Joe Louis, and certain rock stars whom we see, and who are very visible, but like as far as them contributin’ to that organization that you speak of?

GIL: But you see, oftentimes our heroes are picked for us. And oftentimes you have to look at what a man did and what he can verbalize. Like Joe Louis—what Joe Louis did, and what he was capable of doing—what he was representative of, what part of the 360 degrees of Black manhood Joe Louis represented, would be different from Malcolm; it’d be different from Nina Simone; it’d be different from Shirley Chisholm; it’d be different from Patrice Lumumba—but a contribution nevertheless. What I’m saying is, like Joe Louis, he was not in the position he was in because of his ability to verbalize. Sometimes you have to see what somebody did, and apply that.

Q: I’m not denying the man’s contribution—

GIL: I hear you—

Q: But it seems that we need the money as a people, because we haven’t had it.

GIL: But y’see Joe Louis is not today. What Muhammad Ali does with his money—at least in part

in my understanding, is contribute it in a direction that he thinks will make a direct impact on the Black community.

Q: Do you believe that there is a new superstar, since there is no new nigger?

GIL: I think that people are a whole lot smarter, a whole lot more aware of what is happening.

Q: No more pimps like Elvis. . .

GIL: But in the brain.

Q: Right.

GIL: I’m sayin’ that people are more aware of themselves and what they can contribute when they are in positions like that.

There is a new self image of the superstar. Y’see, people may still look at the superstar in the same way, but if the superstar does not look at himself in that way, it’s better.

Q: Are you a superstar?

GIL: Oh, no sub—hopefully not. Hopefully not. Y’see, I’m a part of nine people, y’know? Like together we have the potential for being a superstar: but individually we don’t have but one

ninth of that potential.

Q: So by your harambee—since you are an extension of nine—you want to make us, the public, a part of your nine?

GIL: Oh, there’s no question. But, y’see, in the nine there are, like, for example, when we were

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Black Leaders On Angola?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

She has been willing to play straight person to America’s international buffoon, Patrick Muyinhan. But on the very vital issue of South Africa’s invasion, her silence is eloquent.

There is a very subtle lesson here, and it is further confirmation of the growing silence that a concerted effort is being orchestrated to poison the relationships between American Blacks and the Third World.

Pearl Bailey’s appointment is clearly a dangerous one and it is indeed fortunate that the General Assembly will be adjourning in another week so the damage she can do will be limited.

It is dangerous in the sense that the appointment of any highly visible Black to a highly visible but non-policy-making international position is dangerous.

Such appointments give the illusion that the appointee is somehow articulating the views of Black Americans when in reality the views are necessarily those of the State Department.

PARROT

Three years ago they appointed Congressman Dugger to the delegation and they found they couldn’t use him. He refused to parrot the State Department line because, as Chairman of the House Subcommittee on African Affairs, he knew better. After a few rough weeks, he publicly resigned, one of our few Black leaders with the guts to do so.

The dilemma of the Black community is that the reins of power are controlled by others who have the means to manipulate Black spokesmen in any number of ways. The State Department is not the only one who uses our leadership.

Seagram’s, for example, is actively seeking a Black spokesman to sanction its plans to build a factory in a South African Bantustan.

IBM recently arranged for certain Black leaders to come to its defense when it was under attack for its involvement in South Africa. Vast sums of money are often involved in these negotiations and one can understand the temptations and the rationalizations which may cause admirable men occasionally to succumb.

Principled leadership thus continues to be a number one priority for the Black community. We cannot prevent our politically unsophisticated but highly visible athletes and entertainers from being used to sell government policy just as they are used to sell chickens, deodorants, and other commercial products.

If we are well organized, however, we can notify the government of our displeasure over its creation of “insult” Black spokesmen who have no responsibility to the Black community.

Even better, if we were better organized we could create our own leaders who could speak out when they should, not merely when it is expedient to do so. Of course, to do this, Black people will have to begin to pay the fiddler.

When will we be ready to do that?

Mother Of Tyrone Guyton

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

No, the case of Tyrone Guyton is by no means closed. My son, just like yours, had a right to live.

When Mrs. Shepherd concluded, the press conference took on an angrier, more demanding tone.

Charging D.A. Lowell Jensen with “obstruction of justice” and of “participating in the cover-up,” attorney Lew Warden delivered a hard-hitting summary of the Tyrone Guyton murder case, providing detailed evidence of the facts against the three killer cops.

In the “hunt” situation set up by the police — which began as a joyriding incident on San Pablo Ave. near the Oakland-Emeryville border — Warden related that Thomas Mickrey fired eight shots with dum-dum bullets at the frightened youth, Dale Phillips fired one or two shots at Tyrone, mortally wounding him, and Thomas Matthews fired the fatal bullet into the prostate youth’s back, killing him instantly.

Warden also explained the complexities of his unprecedented “right to life” civil lawsuit.

Tyrone’s family and community supporters of Mrs. Shepherd and the community’s cause were direct and forceful in their condemnation of the police and the district attorney’s office.

Speaking for the Tom Houston Law Club, attorney Thomas Broome remarked: “It has been our position all along that clearly an injustice was done and that there should be an investigation and an indictment of all the officers.”

For Rashad Ali of the National Student Coalition Against Racism, “We must organize a campaign of not only ‘Justice for Tyrone Guyton,’ but ‘Justice for the Black Community,’ in response to the wave of police terror against Black people throughout the country.”

Instead of “sitting in front of the TV watching police shows, we should be watching the police,” commented Michael Dunn, president of the United East Oakland Clergy, in calling for an open investigation.

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

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

WE NEED YOUR PARTICIPATION!

Fill out and return the volunteer form below.

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

P.O. Box 297, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94604

☐ I will do the following in support of the Committee for Justice:

☐ Donate to help the Committee’s legal and educational activities.

☐ $100  ☐ $50  ☐ $25  ☐ $10  ☐ $5  ☐ $

☐ Help organize a chapter or information center for the Committee in my area.

☐ Circulate petitions.

☐ Collect names of people interested in receiving the Committee’s newsletter.

☐ Pass out leaflets.

☐ Please send more information on the Committee.

NAME:
ADDRESS:
PHONE:
CITY:
STATE:
ZIP CODE:

(Please make checks payable to: The Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton)
"HURRICANE" CARTER BLASTS GOVERNOR'S INQUIRY
"IMPARTIALITY NEVER EXISTED"

(Clinton, N.J.) - Rubin "Hurricane" Carter, the imprisoned former middleweight boxing contender whose fight for justice in a frame-up murder case has become a cause celebre for thousands, has accused New Jersey Governor Brendan T. Byrne of participating in a conspiracy to manufacture new evidence against him.

Byrne had petitioned Black assemblyman Eldridge Hawkins to conduct a special inquiry into the case of Carter and co-defendant John Artis who were falsely charged and convicted in 1966 of a triple slaying committed in a Paterson, New Jersey, bar.

In the yet-to-be released report, some very major "disclosures" are said to have been made.

The report confirms that just hours after the triple slaying occurred in the Lafayette Bar and Grill in Paterson, Carter and Artis both passed police administered lie detector tests.

However, the thrust of the report contains a statement by a woman who identified Carter and Artis as "accomplices" who were outside of the bar at the time of the shootings.

Carter, who is now 38, and Artis, 30, have petitioned Byrne for a temporary release from prison while appeals for a new trial are heard.

In an Associated Press interview, Carter last week blasted Hawkins' report, chargining that "impartiality never existed in this report."

Carter further stated that Byrne and Hawkins "had a theory of how they can best get rid of this thing by making us half guilty and then went out there to manufacture evidence to fit that theory - the very same thing that the police did in 1966 that put us here."

The case of Carter and Artis is riddled with lies and contradictions. Just last year the state's two chief witnesses, two White ex-cons named Arthur Bradley and Alfred Bello, admitted that after being bribed and coerced by police they had lied against the outspoken activist pair.

Hazel Tanis, a woman who died of wounds a month after the shooting, picked out two photographs from her deathbed of suspects other than Carter and Artis. She gave police physical descriptions of the killers which did not match these two falsely imprisoned brothers.

ACCOMPICES

The woman who identified Carter and John Artis as accomplices rather than the actual murderers, Anne Ruth Huggins, was dating Carter in 1966 and stated that she lied in 1966 out of fear for Carter.

Yet, in her latest statement, she is said to have stated that she had been with Carter at 4:00 a.m. the night of the murder. In fact, Brother Carter had been in police custody for more than an hour.

In the AP interview, the "Hurricane" says, "I thought this man (Byrne) was going to do right. Then when I turned around he had his man there all the time trying to frame me, I don't expect Byrne to do nothing. I don't expect any of these people who had anything to do with this to have a sense of rightness after nine years. He is a politician talking from three or four sides."

O.C.L.C. Youth Committee Sponsors Teen Bowling Party

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Oakland Community Learning Center's Youth Committee and the "Mighty Panthers" Drill Team sponsored a lively Bowling Party Sunday, December 21, at Hi-Score Lanes, 5973 Foothill Blvd.

Over 50 teens from the Youth Committee and "Mighty Panther" Drill Team participated in the event, bowling and grooving to the latest sounds which played throughout the bowling alley. Food and refreshments were provided free to everyone.

Special thanks is given to Brother Bob Gaines, owner of Hi-Score Lanes, for letting the teens bowl free of charge and for having everyone have a ball.

[Photo and caption for O.C.L.C. Youth Committee Sponsors Teen Bowling Party]
WINSTON-SALEM B.P.P.

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

rallying community support for JoAnne Little as national coordinator of her Defense Committee. JoAnne Little was brought to trial in Beaufort County for killing a White jailer who attempted to rape her. Ms. Little was acquitted in that celebrated trial as a result of the massive support she received from around the country and the world.

The Journal reports that the 1970 FBI memorandum reveals:

1. That the FBI had distributed anonymous letters critical of Larry Little and the Black Panther Party throughout the Black community;
2. That the FBI authored letters accusing Larry Little of stealing money from the Black community;
3. That the FBI letters were signed by "the Committee of 25," an FBI creation which at that time purported to represent Black citizens, but which actually existed only on paper;
4. That the Black community had not suspected FBI involvement in the letter-writing campaign.

The memorandum noted that J.T. McMillan, president of the local NAACP chapter, had said publicly that the letters were probably the results of a small Black church-related group which was afraid to speak out against the Panthers.

In fact, some time after the memorandum was sent, police shot into the Party headquarters and arrested four persons, including Larry Little, and charged them with robbing a meat truck. During this encounter, police forced entry into the Party headquarters and removed Party files. The Committee is investigating the probability of FBI complicity in the shootout.

In fact, a Black person unknown to the Chapter, came to Little shortly before the arrests, informing him that the Chatham Meat Company wanted to make a free meat donation to the Breakfast Program which Larry said he would accept. Shortly after, the man showed up at Party headquarters with a truck of meat. Immediately a White person appeared and accused Larry Little of stealing his meat truck. At that point the Black person pulled a weapon at the moment police arrived, suddenly, on the scene, firing into the Chapter headquarters.

EARLY LATER

A year later when Larry Little and other Party members were brought to trial on charges stemming from the set-up, the charges were dropped after defense lawyers raised questions about the jury selection process. Larry Little told the Greensboro Daily News that during a 30-day jail term at Rustburg Prison in 1970 he was visited by David Martin, an FBI agent, who told him the FBI had an informant inside the Party called Tony Cain, and that "he's going to get you, Larry." During the same visit Martin tried to recruit Larry as an agent or informant with an offer of "thousands of dollars."

M.P.L.A. Captures South African Troops

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In another development, the U.S. government is pressuring the Gulf Oil Corporation to withhold an upcoming royalty payment of almost $100 million from the legitimate government of Angola, under the leadership of the MPLA.

Under terms of an agreement signed in 1957 with the former Portuguese government of Angola, a Gulf subsidiary began in 1968 to exploit between 100,000 and 150,000 barrels a day of oil from 120 wells in the Cabinda enclave of Angola. In exchange, Gulf has been paying the Angolan government $500 million a year in royalties and taxes, in installments.

Despite deliberate distortions in the U.S. media the MPLA has, since independence was proclaimed on November 11, headed the legitimate government of Angola proclaimed in the capital city of Luanda in ceremonies participated in by official representatives of the Portuguese government.

The U.S. State Department officials are pressuring Gulf, according to reports, to jeopardize its continued exploitation of the oil-rich Cabinda reserves, by refusing to turn over to the MPLA government a December 31 payment of $100 million, and thus violating the 1957 agreement. Such an action could open the way for confiscation of the Gulf operation in Cabinda by the government of the People's Republic of Angola in Luanda.

"Algiers Declaration"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

concerns the stand which the OAU should adopt at the "77-Nation Group" conference to be held in Manila, Philippines, and at the 4th U.N. Conference on Trade and Development to be held in Nairobi, Kenya.

The report consists of four agreements:

- The establishment of a working group on the problems of the less advanced countries in the OAU.
- The creation of a special fund to aid the less advanced countries.
- Agreement on the problems concerning the role which the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development will play in the future.
- Agreement on the work that the OAU Trade Ministers' Conference ought to continue to accomplish.

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Letters to the Editor

C.O.R.E.'S RECRUITMENT OF BLACK MERCENARIES OPPOSED

Dear editors and writers of the Panther News Service,

I want to at this time express my appreciation for the excellent news and information that your paper gives to its readers. The information is both fresh and new. Many Black people in this country should read this paper of yours to find out what is really going on in this world and country. Instead of reading all the garbage and propoganda which the so-called Democratic society prints, I will be a regular reader of your paper in the future.

I want to make a point on a article that came to my attention in one of my local newspapers this week. (C.O.R.E.) Congress of Racial Equality is seeking to recruit ex-Vietnamese Black veterans to be Black mercenaries to go to Angola and fight with the imperialist UNITA and FNLA to help in the African struggle. As you know this is what they, the White man, wants, to have our Black Brothers go up Africa and kill his own Brother, which is really a sham as far as I am concerned.

Black veterans should be advised on the truth of this before going anywhere to fight. Will you please make this a main article in the next issue in your paper after this letter is received? I am very much concerned about this matter. Your write-up on the M.P.L.A. in your last issue was most excellent. Also I express my feeling for Fred Hampton and Mark Clark.

Keep the faith and keep writing.

The truth, the truth hurts at times.

Your truly,
Paul Cooper
Orange, N.J.

SAN QUENTIN PRISONER WANTS THE BLACK PANTHER

Dear Brother David,

I am a political prisoner confined behind the walls of San Quentin Prison. I read the BPP newspaper whenever I can get my hands on one and I find it very enlightening and informative. It is very informative to me being a political prisoner here, trying to struggle to make it. I am unable to subscribe because of lack of money. I don’t have money to subscribe to the BPP newspaper and I would like it if you would see to it that I get a free subscription sent to me in the mail.

Thank you in advance.

Your Brother in struggle,
Eugene Grady
Tamal, Calif.

WANTS TO BE A BLACK LIBERATOR

Dear Black Panther,

I am 20 years old and I went to the hole for fighting and I know that I’m not getting out like that. So when I was in the hole someone told me about Black liberation and about Black struggle’s and I would like to be a part of them. So will you please send me a free subscription, please. Thank you very much.

Thank you again.
Barry Elum
Graterford, Penn.

"DON’T FORGET TO DRAIN THE SWAMP"

Dear Comrades,

After several phases of my life, I’m back in my old neighborhood. I’m working with Caneon Kip Recreation Center, 8th St. & Naitima, in the South of Market, San Francisco. I’ve just been told of more cutbacks that will lead to the center being open only a few hours a night and a dissolving of many of the organized programs for the young people. They already cut the Day Care Center last year.

The neighborhood has changed since I grew up in the area. There’s a huge immigration of Filipino people caused by Marcos’ fascist martial law and U.S. imperialism in general. There were many more Chicanos, most moved away to nicer neighborhoods or to Daly City. There are more Black kids out on the streets now too. A lot of dope, the usual street activity, but there is very little constructive things for young people to get into.

I know this is the plight of many inner-city neighborhoods. It causes much frustration. The first man causes the situation (economically and racially) given you funding (peanuts), then cuts it off so that you spend all your energy looking for funding and not doing what we started out to do. I think this is a firm belief that the President Program is absolutely necessary because people can be organized to deal with the perceptions which this society lays on them. A teacher of mine had on her wall, "When your up to your neck in alligators, don’t stand still, aim at a duck to drain the swamp."

As always, Right On to what you’re doing

San Francisco, Ca.

Yvonne Wanrow
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

The man was drunk and had, the day before, threatened Yvonne’s son with a knife. Following that incident, Yvonne had begged the police for protection from this man, but the police told her to lock her doors. Tender had previously been convicted of child molesting and was identified as a prowler and peeping tom. The police had received numerous complaints about the week before the incident.

Despite all this, an all-white jury convicted Yvonne of second-degree murder and the court sentenced her to up to 25 years in state prison. The fact that the man had been previously convicted of child molesting was ruled inadmissible by the racist court. At the same time the racist juror that "Indians are prone to violence" was ruled admissible.

Yvonne’s trial took place the week after the siege at Wounded Knee—a fact that biased the jury against her in the light of the hysterical media reports about that siege and the attempts of the Indian people to secure justice.

Although Yvonne’s conviction was overturned by the appeals court on a legal technicality, the state of Washington is seeking a new trial. The Center for Constitutional Rights is defending Yvonne, and has launched a fund-raising campaign for that defense. For further information or contributions, write the Center at 853 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003.

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Z.A.N.L.A. Woman Freedom Fighter Given Rousing Reception

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

ZANU was founded in 1963 and launched its first military attacks against the racist White minority regime in 1966. Since then, Sister Sarudzi said, "Things have never been the same in Zimbabwe, and they will never be the same again." ZANLA, the military arm of ZANU, has succeeded in liberating one-third of Zimbabwe, Sister Sarudzi explained. Because of ZANU's thorough political education of the masses of people of the country, over 120,000 men and women now comprise the ranks of ZANLA. At least 300 new volunteers join each week, she added.

The young ZANLA freedom fighter had harsh criticism for the "corrupt" leadership of the African National Congress (ANC), the "umbrella" liberation organization in Zimbabwe. The ANC includes ZANU, ZAPU (Zimbabwe African Political Union), the African National Congress, and other religious and secular groups.

Sister Sarudzi charged that the ANC was formed by Western neo-colonial interests with the aid of the "reactionary, Uncle Tom" Kenneth Kaunda (the president of Zambia), in an effort to destroy ZANU. She accused Kaunda of receiving millions of dollars of U.S. aid and said that the Zambian government was responsible for the March, 1975, assassination of ZANU's general secretary, Herbert Chitepo, in Lusaka, Zambia.

The plot to destroy ZANU has failed, Sister Sarudzi pointed out. "We are still fighting the war of resistance," she said. She emphasized that ZANU is "not fighting against White skin. We are fighting against capitalism and imperialism."}

Probe Of Police

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

civilians review board and check on the conduct of the police the city has seen.

Meanwhile, the Dallas Police Association placed its more than 1,800 members under a "no rule" in response to the appeals court decision. The Association has used this strategy in the past to undermine investigations of police by citizen groups "that lack the power to penalize witnesses giving false testimony under oath," Association

Abuses Upheld

president Charles Burnley told reporters.

Burnley said the Civil Service Board, although an official city agency, also lacks the power to penalize persons giving false testimony. "We will not be a part of a kangaroo court operation designed to give some militant some unjust publicity," Burnley explained. Burnley, a former Dallas policemen throughout the city that members had the right to refuse to talk before the Civil Service Board.  

Human Experimentation

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

panel on experimentation in prisons. Informed consent among prisoners will be the subject of a paper pressed by Dr. Joyce Cook of Howard University, and Larry Palmer, professor of law at Cornell University, will present other information on prison research. Included on the panel on experimentation in prisons are Dr. Alex Swan, Louis Douglas, Frank Pogue and Leon Dash.

Ms. Johnnie Tillmon, executive director of the National Welfare Rights Organization, will be the moderator for the panel on children and the institutionalized mentally infirm.

U.S. Representative Louis Stokes of Ohio, who introduced a bill in March, 1973, and again in November, 1975, on prohibiting psychosurgery in federally connected health care facilities, will be one of the principal speakers at the conference. Earlier this year Rep. Stokes told a legislative symposium at the Howard University School of Law that, "Psychosurgery is a frightening, repugnant and immoral method. Two often its victims are prisoners, involuntary mental patients, women, adolescents and children."

Stokes added: "An underlying objective of this surgical strategy is to defuse the demonstrations of angry Blacks who oppose the overt racism and inequities in American society."

Another expert, on psychosurgery, Dr. Jesse Barber, chief of Neurosurgery at the Howard University Hospital, will give a paper on ethical issues in psychosurgery. A panel headed by Rev. David Eaton, pastor of All Souls Unitarian Church in Washington, D.C., will deal with psychosurgery in a group exchange.

Three papers are scheduled on behavior modification. Dr. Jim Jackson, of the Department of Psychology at the University of Michigan, will give a paper on the use of psychological testing. Dr. Ruby Lombard from New Orleans will talk about the use of drugs in behavior modification programs, and Sam Yettie, of Howard University's School of Communications, will speak on the use of communications media on behavior modification.  

Gil Scott-Heron: Black Music, New Day

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

in college, me and O.D., Eddie Knowles, Victor Brown, and Brian Jackson, are the nucleus of what we started with. There were nine of us then, but the other five were different. But the four of us were involved in certain political situations on the campus where, at that particular time, I articulated the conclusions and concepts that the group had come to.

So, it's no new thing for me to articulate for all of us, right? But O.D. has a degree in history — African history was his primary concern, he has a secondary degree in education. Victor has a B.A. in psychology and his secondary degree in education. Barnett has a degree in physical education, Danny has a degree in sociology, Tom has a degree in community administration. Y' see, like among the group members there is no one who did not go to college. Two of the brothers finished junior college, and didn't go on. Of the other two brothers who did not get a degree, one had three years in biology, and the other had two years in English — and that was Brian.

Q: That seems to be an African philosophy: the idea of the total