WHITE HOUSE LIES ABOUT U.S. TROOPS IN ANGOLA

(Ne...
Editorial

WHITE HOUSE DENIAL ON ANGOLA

In response to The Christian Science Monitor report (January 2, 1976) that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is indirectly recruiting American ex-servicemen, training them, dispatching them to South Africa and contributing toward their pay," to join "anti-communist" forces fighting in Angola, White House spokesman Ron Nessen told reporters last week: "There is no agency of the U.S. government using American mercenaries in Angola, nor is there any U.S. government agency recruiting, hiring or training American mercenaries." Are the American people expected to believe this double talk coming out of Washington, D.C.? White House spokesmen and others speaking for the U.S. government have made flat denials in the not too distant past about U.S. military actions in Southeast Asia, only to have been proved later to have lied to the American people, outright and blatantly. We believe they are lying again.

If the Christian Science Monitor is completely without foundation, then why does the powerful and amply U.S. government use the same illegal, fascistic-type measures against the Monitor's David Auable that it used against reporters for THE BLACK PANTHER and the former New York Times correspondent Earl Caldwell, in an attempt to force Auable to reveal the unnamed sources for his revealing and convincing information? It doesn't dare because it knows that the information is essentially accurate.

In view of the Monitor report, Senator Dick Clark, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on African Affairs, plans to recall CIA and State Department officials for further testimony about U.S. involvement in Angola. U.S. taxpayers pay for maintaining Fort Benning, Georgia, where the U.S. mercenaries are reportedly trained. Any CIA funds going to pay salaries for U.S. mercenaries in Angola are also U.S. taxpayers' money. The American people have the right to know if we're paying for the creation of a new Vietnam in Africa. And knowing, we have the greater obligation to resist.

IF YOU LIKED VIETNAM, YOU'LL LOVE THIS ONE!

A N G U L A

Produced and directed by Henry Kissinger
Starring the C.I.A. at a cost of millions!

Letters to the Editor

STRUGGLE ADVANCING TO HIGHER LEVELS

Revolutionary Greetings and Love,

I have just finished reading the November 1, 1975, edition of the Party paper and I would say that the struggle is advancing to a higher level.

I see where the overcrowded conditions in the Georgia prison system have forced the forces of fascism to partially open the gates, I wonder what effect this will have on some of the other states.

I can believe my eyes and ears, the prison gates all across America will be flying open soon. U.S. Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan introduced a resolution before a U.N. committee appealing to all nations to proclaim unconditional amnesty for all political prisoners. Can the leopard be changing spots? Can the U.S. ruling elite expect anyone to believe that they are sincere?

Does he think that the Third World is a fool, or is this another desperate attempt to save their muddy hide? If the happenings on the Third World front are scaring them that bad, then I know that they aren't prepared for what's happening on the domestic front.

Black policemen are backing the system. It's a wonder Rockefeller doesn't have a heart attack. Traditionally, the force behind the throne has been the military. Now, the domestic military is turning on the beast. Black policemen, vowing to protect the Black community, Black men with guns (registered, protecting Black families, and on their duty hours at that. I don't think that I could cry any again, but this news brings me real close.

With their first line of defense crumbling, what are they going to do now? What is the percentage of Blacks in the U.S. armed forces? Is it possible that entire army units would refuse to enter combat zones? What would happen if they dispatched the National Guard to a Black community and they were met at the outskirts of the community by armed members of the 52nd Airborne Division? I hope that you can understand how all these "impossible" questions are running through my head. When I try to voice them to those around me, they react like I am staking living issues.

Maybe Ford has the answers. I wonder what he would do if he declared a foreign war, and nobody went?

Venceremos Comrades,
Jack Johnson
Maryland Pen
Baltimore, Md.

SOME CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

Dear Sir,

I see by the Seattle Times that our illustrious President Ford is observing the spirit of the Christmas season by saying that he sees no reason why American mercenaries in different parts of the world should not make a sideline of spring for the CIA.

Some Christmas spirit? (But at least safer than pattern bombing of Hanoi working people.)

Sincerely,
Paul Dunbar
Seattle, Wash.

COMMENT

Peering Over Prison Walls

Commenting on the "failure of prisons to substantially deter persons from crime or to rehabilitate offenders," the following editorial from The Los Angeles Times (December 26, 1975) advocates a simple, common sense approach to overcoming indifference to the systematic cruelties of the American penal system through an informed and conscientious public.

A federal judge in San Francisco had this to say about the treatment of six San Quentin prison inmates accused of murder in an escape attempt four years ago:

"The court coming to the conclusion that the continuance of segregation of prisoners 24 hours a day, ... the denial of plaintiffs' fresh air and regular outdoor exercise and recreation, the unwarranted and cruel use of tear gas, and the abhorrent and shocking use of excessive restraints ..., constitutes cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth and 14th Amendment to the Constitution."

A county away, a special New York state report said the official investigation of the Attica Prison riot was so poorly done, with too little attention given to possible crimes by guards and state policemen in the uprising four years ago.

"Clearly, the state has dealt unfairly with the inmates," the report continued, "and administrative action is necessary to correct the situation... the fact that 36 men died... by enforcement officials' gunfire, though the inmates had no firearms, makes inedibly clear that more force was used than necessary... to quickly end the riot."

U.S. District Judge Alfonso J. Zirpoli gave San Quentin prison officials 15 days to provide a hearing for the six inmates who brought the suit, or, failing that, to release them into the general prison population. Prison officials will seek a stay and clarification and a reaffirmation of the order. Whatever the final outcome, Zirpoli's decision or the report of the investigation is on page 24

THE BLACK PANTHER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 6243 HAYWOOD, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94124. TELEPHONE: 673-7743. ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATION TO 6243 HAYWOOD STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94124. SUBSCRIPTION $1.00 A YEAR. MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
ATTORNEY IN FRED HAMPTON MURDER CASE SEEKS F.B.I. CONSPIRACY DOCUMENTS

(Oakland, Calif.) - "The first lesson we can learn on counter-intelligence is that they haven’t stopped. Nothing has changed their ability to deal with it or carry it out. Anybody who thinks it’s a thing of the past must be crazy."

Visiting THE BLACK PANTHER editorial offices last week, Dennis Cunningham, one of the attorneys in the celebrated Fred Hampton-Mark Clark murder case in Chicago, spoke out frankly on the obstacles he has faced in attempting to secure a measure of justice in the $47 million damage suit filed by the families of the slain Black Panther Party leaders and seven survivors of the 1969 predawn police raid.

Primary among the barriers the attorneys have fought to overcome, Cunningham explained, is the constant refusal by U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Sam Perry to release secret police and FBI documents he is holding under protective order.

The documents will beyond a doubt prove that a conspiracy existed to "destroy, disrupt or otherwise neutralize" the Black Panther Party in general and assassinate Fred Hampton in particular. Cunningham asserted, quoting a previously released FBI COINTELPRO (counterintelligence program) document.

"We’re really at loggerheads with the judge on this issue," Cunningham said.

"He may be unconscious of it, or maybe deaf, or he just may be old (Judge Perry is 80 years old) and set in his ways by a combination of age and the number of years he has sat up there and accepted ‘good faith’ representations from the government that he can understand the deeper change after Watergate around presumptions of ‘good faith’ on the part of public officials."

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

(Oakland, Calif.) - "The Black Panther Party’s Survival Programs and Revolution" was the subject of last Sunday’s spirited Community Political Education session, led by DAVID G. DU BOIS (above), official spokesperson of the Black Panther Party and Editor-in-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER. The community sessions are held every first and third Sunday of the month at the headquarters of the Black Panther Party, 8507 East 14th Street, East Oakland, at 2 p.m., and are open to all members of the community.

The subject of the next Community Political Education session, to be held on Sunday, January 18, will be "F.B.I. Efforts to Destroy the Black Panther Party."
"We Knew They Wouldn't Hesitate to Kill Us All" 1966-71 Prison Affidavit By S.O. 6 Member Willie Tate

The only member of the San Quentin 6 not presently confined under the intensive lock-up conditions, Brother Willie Tate spent 13 consecutive years in prison before being released on $100,000 bail in early January, 1976. A beautiful, sensitive and caring individual, Brother Willie paid much more than his supposed "debt" to society during those 13 long, hard years. Rather, behind the stone walls of San Quentin Prison, Willie Tate experienced all the horrors — and more — of conditions recently declared by a federal judge in San Francisco to be "cruel and unusual" punishment.

The following is Part 1 of an incredible personal and vital affidavit written by Brother Willie Tate on February 23, 1971, detailing five years (1965-1971) of the dehumanization and repression he suffered at the hands of California prison officials and personnel.

PART 1

"I, WILILE TATE, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That all statements made here are true and correct.

"For the past 26 months I have been in B-section & Adjustment Center disciplinary units.

"Until We're Free"

A powerful, yet tender and important new album by Elaine Brown. The songs on the album show a beautiful tapestry of protest against the quality of life for Black Americans. Listeners will find themselves intrigued by a flow of emotions as Elaine’s melodic voice soars. Children have heard "Until We're Free", you will understand why Huey P. Newton says: "A consuming talent, a total dedication and a proven commitment are combined by Elaine Brown, making her the first People's Artist America has produced."

To purchase this album, send $3.00 cash or money order to: Central Distribution, 1291 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621. Also available at major record stores near you.

SONGS WRITTEN AND PERFORMED BY ELAINE BROWN
ALBUM PRODUCED AND DISTRIBUTED BY MOTOWN RECORD CORP.

This Week in Black History

January 5, 1804

On January 5, 1804, the Ohio legislature enacted its first "Black Laws" which restricted the rights and movements of Black people in the North. Several states, including Illinois, Indiana and Oregon, passed "Black Laws" as anti-immigration clauses in their state constitutions.

January 9, 1866

Fisk University opened in Nashville, Tennessee, on January 9, 1866, marking a significant victory for Blacks in the post-Civil War Reconstruction period in the struggle against the continued disruption and denial by Whites of education to the newly freed slaves.

January 5, 1943

George Washington Carver died in Tuskegee, Alabama, on January 5, 1943. Carver was born of slave parents on a farm near Diamond Grove, Missouri, in about 1864. He made 100 products from the sweet potato, almost 100 from the pecan and 50 from the peanut. He also developed several products from the clays of the South and was the first to use soybeans in paint making.

January 6, 1971

On January 6, 1971, the U.S. Supreme Court, in a 6-3 ruling, upheld the right of state and local welfare officials to enter the homes of recipients and to cut off funds to persons who refused such entry. The court overturned a federal District Court ruling in New York that welfare caseworkers without search warrants could not force their way into the homes of persons on public assistance.

January 10, 1972

On January 10, 1972, a Black rally in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, ended in a gun battle with police. Thirty-one persons were injured and two White deputy sheriffs and two young Black men were killed. No weapons were traced to Black people who had attended the rally.
GREENVILLE, MISS. POLICE SUED FOR DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES

(Greenville, Miss.)—Four Black men recently filed suit in federal court here against the Greenville Police Department, charging "a pattern and practice of racial discrimination."

Additional information received by THE BLACK PANTHER shows that a complaint has also been filed with the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Revenue Sharing, highlighting certain specific areas of discrimination shown by the police department.

The federal court suit names the police department, the city of Greenville, police chief Robert Skinner, Mayor Pat Dunne and all six city council members as defendants.

The suit exposes how they have all conspired to "maintain a general policy, practice, custom and usage of racial discrimination in employment practices and opportunities in the Greenville Police Department."

"PATTERN AND PRACTICE"

"The percentage of Black employees within the defendant police department has been discriminatory low, and maintained at a low percentage by a pattern and practice of discrimination."

The suit says that "less than 15 sworn officers are Black in a city that is 52.9 per cent non-White."

The suit was filed by Brothers Charles Bell, Willie L. Christian, Jeff Alexander and John Whitehead. It seeks a preliminary injunction directing the police department to hire all four men with back pay and benefits and to freeze hiring of Whites until the racial composition of the police force matches that of the city.

The suit says Brother Bell was dismissed by the police department two days after he filed a discrimination complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) in June, 1975.

Brother Bell also filed a complaint with EEOC in 1972 and afterwards "was constantly harassed and intimidated and suffered retaliatory actions."

The suit said Brother Christian was dismissed in May, 1970, on racial grounds. Neither man was given advance notice or a hearing, it said.

Brother Alexander resigned from the police force in 1974 after he was "discriminatorily denied promotions in rank and pay solely because of his race," the suit said.

He "suffered indignities and harassment that White officers did not suffer solely because of his race," the suit continued. When Alexander reapplied for a job with the department, the suit said, he was not hired because he is Black.

The suit also says Brother Whitehead applied for employment with the Greenville police several times between 1969 and 1974, but was told there were no jobs even though Whites were being hired.

In a letter to the federal Office of Revenue Sharing (ORS) the brothers pointed out that information is available that the mayor's office has forwarded you own divergent and incorrect information on the information requested.

"In order that your office receives the correct information (we) respectfully request that your office send a representative to audit the personnel records of these departments."

The letter goes on to point out that even though Greenville is a fairly large town (70,000 residents), the fire and police departments are not classified under civil service.

"We believe this to be a deliberate attempt of one ethnic group to remain in monopoly over the city's police force."

"We believe that they are in direct violation of the law in minority hiring, monitoring, recruiting, promotion, training and testing procedure in policies of the city police, fire department, water department, public works department, Washington County public school system and the Mid Delta Health Center of Greenville."

Seattle police with a defenseless young Black victim in the back seat. Their Spokane counterparts recently murdered an unarmed 17-year-old Black youth.

Unarmed Black Youth Killed By Spokane Police

(Spokane, Wash.) - A White policeman here shot and killed an unarmed 17-year-old Black youth last month, and now an all-White inquest jury has sanctioned this murder.

Spokane policeman John Moore, 28, shot and killed Brother Craig Jordan, stating afterwards that a glove Jordan held in his hand resembled a weapon.

MARCH

After the Black community of Spokane organized a march and rally on city hall, demanding that an inquiry be held, Spokane police chief Wayne Hendron set up an inquest.

C.I.A. Assassination Unit Revealed

(Washington, D.C.) - The existence of a small CIA unit set up to arrange for the assassinations of suspected double agents and similar low-ranking officials during the 1950s was revealed last week by convicted Watergate burglar E. Howard Hunt, Jr.

In an interview — reported by The New York Times — at the federal correctional institution at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida where he is serving an eight-year sentence for his role in the Watergate conspiracy, Hunt said he was told by CIA superiors in 1954 or 1955 that Victor T. Pash, an Agency official, was in charge of the assassination unit.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence that is investigating U.S. intelligence activities released a report last month on CIA-inspired assassination plots against foreign heads of state.

Hunt said he had not been questioned by Committee staff members about CIA assassinations or any other topics, but the Committee spokesman said the charges regarding Colonel Pash would be investigated.

Tenants Organize

A City - Wide Chicago Tenants Conference
Will Be Held On January 16 & 17
At Malcolm X College
1900 West Van Buren

Fri. January 16, 7:00 p.m. Pre-Conference Forum
Sat., January 17, 10-5:00 p.m. Workshops
Sat. evening 7:00 p.m. General Session and Panel

Special Guest Speaker On Sat. Evening
ELAINE BROWN
CONGRESSMAN CHARLES DIGGS BLASTS U.S. ROLE IN ANGOLA

Black Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr., of Detroit, Michigan, is chairman of the House Subcommittee on Africa and in that capacity has been a major voice in this country’s leading expert and spokesperson for the independent nations of Africa. In the following article, written especially for the Black press, Congressman Diggs explains his opposition, and that of the Congressional Black Caucus, to U.S. intervention in the war in Angola — a hotly debated issue now before the U.S. Congress. THE BLACK PANTHER wishes to thank Reporters’ News Syndicate for making this information available to our readers.

I am strongly opposed to further U.S. intervention, direct or indirect, in the Angolan civil war for the following reasons:

1) In aligning itself on the same side as South Africa, the U.S. risks even further damage to its relations with independent, majority-rulled Africa.

2) It places the U.S., along with other external interveners, in opposition to the policy of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) that opposes any foreign intervention in Angola.

3) It is based on the same, false cold-war assumptions which led us into an escalating Vietnam involvement, that the Soviet Union, in supporting one of the movements - Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), presents a “challenge” which the U.S. must counter.

4) The covert nature of the U.S. involvement has made it very difficult for the American public and for most members of Congress to be informed as to the extent of U.S. intervention.

The most disturbing element is the escalating intervention of South Africa in Angola, and the United States’ alignment on the same side as this White, minority regime. By assisting the same two movements, National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), as South Africa, the U.S. which is seen as generally supporting South Africa, becomes militarily involved in defense of South African interests and, indeed, quite possibly, of South Africa itself.

South Africa, in its last-ditch efforts to maintain its own survival, is determined to prevent what it surely perceives as a “hostile” movement (MPLA) from gaining power in Angola, and to eliminate the opposition forces in neighboring Namibia by capturing SWAPO (the liberation movement in Namibia, illegally occupied by South Afrique) in Namibia. These activities, carried out under the pretext of protecting South African holdings in the Ruacana hydroelectric project in southern Angola, serve to illustrate the serious threat to international peace which South Africa poses.

The U.S. posture on the same side as South Africa cannot help but further harm U.S. relations with the independent, majority-rulled African states, in which 73 per cent of all direct American investment in Africa south of the Sahara and three-fourths of its trade now occurs.

It is further alarming that the U.S. has repeatedly attacked the intervention of the Soviet Union as a threat to peace, but has been silent on South Africa — the only intervening power reported to be actually occupying portions of Angolan territory.

The administration has apparently failed to give ample consideration to the likely domestic implications of its involvement in an African war on the side of South Africa. The American public, in particular, the Black community, will not sit idly by as the administration attempts militarily to involve this country in support of the interests of the White, minority regime in South Africa.

The administration has also failed to learn the important lessons of the Vietnam experience. A nationalistic movement has fought for independence for years and that has been aided in that struggle by the Soviet Union; in this case, MPLA, rarely accepts Soviet domination when victory is achieved.

Despite a long history of support for liberation movements in Africa, there are no Soviet satellites on the continent. Therefore, it is specious (deceitful, incorrect) to argue that the U.S. is acting to meet a “Soviet challenge.”

Moreover, in view of reports that larger Soviet shipments to MPLA may have begun only after a U.S. decision significantly to increase its involvement last summer, serious questions must be raised about the basic rationale of U.S. policy that the U.S. is defending only in response to the Soviet Union.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

MPLA people's guerrillas.

OUR HEALTH

Birth Control Device Safe?

A new birth control method — a hormone-filled device which must be replaced in the uterus once a year — is being hailed by medical science, yet little is known about the possible side effects of the device.

Developed by Dr. Antonio Scommegna, chairman of obstetrics and gynecology at Chicago's Michael Reese Medical Center, and the Palo Alto, California, Alza Pharmaceuticals Corporation, the T-shaped hormone device allegedly combines the best features of oral contraceptive pills and conventional intrauterine (IUD) devices, but avoids most of their drawbacks — such as abnormal bleeding, cramps, blood clots, mood changes, water retention and tiredness.

A recent Chicago Tribune article quotes Dr. Scommegna as saying, “It (hormone device) is new in that it combines hormonal contraception with intrauterine contraception. Women who have trouble with the pill or with conventional IUDs would be good candidates for this device.”

The device is designed for insertion in a patient’s uterus like a conventional IUD, but it is smaller and more flexible than conventional IUDs, the developers claim.

Unlike other IUDs, the new device contains a small deposit of progesterone — a natural human sex hormone — which seeps out at a daily rate sufficient to prevent implantation of an egg cell in a woman’s uterus wall, Dr. Scommegna explained.

He went on to say that modern forms of progesterone are the main drug ingredients of oral contraceptive pills but must be taken in greater doses to ensure that a sufficient quantity reaches the uterus through the stomach and bloodstream to prevent pregnancy.

A recent Pharmaceutical Corporation is now marketing the device in Germany, England, Sweden, Denmark and Mexico and expects to receive final approval from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for marketing in the U.S. in the early part of this year, a spokesperson said.

F.B.I. DENIES REQUEST FOR RECORDS ON

HARRY EDWARDS  Black Activist Professor Target
Of 1969 Surveillance

(San Jose, Calif.)—FBI Director Clarence Kelley has refused a request for information regarding the Bureau's actions in "investigating" former San Jose State University instructor Dr. Harry Edwards. The request was made by the San Jose State University student daily newspaper, the Spartan Daily, through Congressman Norman Mineta of San Jose.

In a note to an aide, Congressman Mineta said of Kelley's letter refusing the request for information: "This looks like a bullshit answer from the FBI hiding behind their cloak," and said his Washington office has begun an investigation to determine the circumstances of the case.

Professor Harry Edwards, now an assistant professor at the University of California at Berkeley, organized the movement among Black athletes that led to the planned boycott and demonstrations at the 1968 Olympics. He is currently leading the force in the creation of the October Coalition, a movement of students, faculty, staff and workers on California campuses for affirmative action guarantees across the board.

In an interview with Professor Edwards that appeared in the Spartan Daily of December 12, 1975, Edwards said that he is still under investigation by the FBI. Recently Professor Edwards told THE BLACK PANTHER that refusal of the University of California to approve a leave of absence for him to the People's Republic of China with a delegation of sports personalities could be the result of continuing interference in his life by the FBI.

Professor Edwards is currently presenting a course on China with the FBI without the approval of his requested leave of absence.

Edwards told the Spartan Daily that while teaching at San Jose State University (SJSU) between 1966 and 1968, he was sure the FBI sat in on his lectures and that the FBI asked students to inform it about his classroom and outside activities.

Edwards said he was followed in his car across town on at least one occasion and that a man in a car took photographs of people coming and going at an office he was working out of at Ninth and San Salvador Streets in San Jose.

The Spartan Daily reports that an unidentified student told the SJSU radio-telephone News Center in May, 1968, that he had been approached by the FBI to give information on Edwards, including all class notes, tests, any information on his whereabouts over weekends and any class discussions where he might have called for student violence and dates for a "Black revolution."

Bill Kidwell, then FBI special agent in San Jose, said at the time these charges were made, "These allegations are outrageous. The mere idea that we would be involved in such activities is unbelievable."

The letter to Congressman Mineta from FBI Director Kelley refusing his request for information on the FBI surveillance of Professor Edwards said in part: "Please be advised that in order to preserve the privacy of all individuals who may be the subject of inquiry received by the FBI, it has been necessary for this Bureau to maintain the practice of not indicating whether we do or do not have information on our files pertaining to such persons."

Professor Edwards said he will sign a request for information on himself under the Freedom of Information Act. Edwards added that FBI investigations and FBI influence could have had an effect on his not being retained at SJSU. He attended Cornell University after leaving SJSU where he received a Master's degree and a Ph.D.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

Black Woman Cop In Shoot-Out
With White "Partner"

(Flint, Mich.)—A Black policewoman here, Madeline C. Fletcher, was shot in the chest and is in the intensive care unit at Hurley Medical Center after an argument with her White "partner" over who was to drive their patrol car.

Police investigators said Walter Kaliber, her White "partner" for that day, was in fair condition at Hurley after being shot in the left thigh by Sister Fletcher.

Police Chief Herbert Adams claims the incident was not racially motivated while Capt. William Bannister, commander of the Patrol Bureau, also participating in the apparent police cover-up of the attack on Sister Fletcher, reportedly said, "As far as we can determine now, it was not a racial confrontation or a sexual one. It was just a dispute between two officers."

However, the official police version doesn't explain why Sister Fletcher fired only once while Kaliberer fired four times. Neither does the police version explain why three White officers had ballistics tests on their weapons to determine who shot Sister Fletcher since it was supposedly "just a dispute between two officers."

The fact that the shootings involved a Black woman and four White males is unrealistically ignored in the police officials' statements.

The "official" version would have the public believing that Sister Fletcher attacked Kaliber with a nightstick to prevent him from informing his superiors that he wouldn't let him drive the patrol car, and failing in this, pulled her weapon and shot Kaliber.

Attacks by White policemen on Black police officers have become more frequent throughout the country recently, as shown in the case of Chicago Black police leader Howard Saffold. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, December 13 and December 20, 1976.) Observers note that this attack on Sister Fletcher should be viewed in that context.

New Admissions

Policy Hits

N.Y. Minorities

(New York, N.Y.)—New admission standards for City University of New York may cut minority enrollment at the school by more than two-thirds. This will eventually leave the university with the same racial composition it had before its open admissions policy was begun five years ago, according to a report in The New York Times.

Through the open admissions policy, students were allowed to enter the university even if their reading and mathematics testing scores were below eighth grade level. Approximately 44.1 percent of the students who entered the university in 1971 with scores below eighth grade level either earned associate degrees or were still enrolled in the university three years later.

NEW POLICE

The new policy now requires all entering students to demonstrate a minimum of eighth grade ability in reading and math which would cause about 40 percent of those who would normally enroll to be unable to do so because they fail the test.

Supposedly this would be a money-saving policy because the university currently spends $30 million a year on remedial programs, The Times reports. In a 1971 study of a large sampling of entering students, 72 percent of the Black students tested scored below eighth grade level, CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
PARCHMAN PRISON DEATH ROW INMATES ORGANIZE PROTEST AGAINST RIGHTS DENIAL

(Parchman, Miss.) - All of Mississippi’s 15 Death Row prisoners, 13 Blacks and two Whites, have been staging an organized protest at the state penitentiary here. The men organized by one of the Death Row inmates, have attacked their treatment at the prison.

The men are locally defined as county prisoners and their stay at the prison is only supposed to be for safekeeping until their sentences are executed or resealed. The inmates are firm in their belief that, being county prisoners, they should not be subject to the rules and regulations of the penitentiary.

In a Southern Coalition report on Jails and Prisons, 10 specific grievances of the men are listed:

- Clean clothes are never issued. Inmates have worn the same pants for over a year without them being washed.
- Toothbrushes are cut off, making it impossible to brush teeth properly.
- They are allowed 30 minutes a day to get exercise, shower, shave and hand-wash underwear.
- Meals are served from an open cart, resulting in food having insects, hair and other foreign matter in it. The Death Row inmates aren’t allowed to have any meat containing a bone, such as chicken, pork chops or ribs.
- All ink pens have been classified as deadly weapons, yet all camps except the Maximum Security Unit are allowed to have them.
- They cannot buy items such as ice cream, stamps, toothpaste, shaving cream and numerous food items that inmates in all other camps are allowed to purchase.
- They are not allowed to wear regular shoes.
- They are not allowed to receive articles in packages that can be received in other camps.
- There is no place to visit in bad weather. All other camps have visiting areas protected from bad weather.
- The building the Death Row prisoners are housed in has been ruled unfit for human habitation.

Death Row prisoners are completely isolated from the rest of the prison population as an added measure of psychological harassment. They are housed in the very back of the Maximum Security Unit in individual cells and are not able to contact other inmates from their cells because of the way the cells in the unit are constructed.

If one of them gets sick or starts to have a heart attack, the prison guard has to be called by yelling to come on the tier. (This information is gathered from interviews with Death Row inmates.)

Most of the conditions complained of in the ‘Death Row prisoners’ petition to superintendent Jack K. Reed are covered in a Maximum Security Unit suit, Evans, et al. vs. Reed, et al., filed by Parchmen inmates and for which the Mississippi prisoners Defense Committee (MPDC) is counsel.

Some relief will be gained for the men when this case is argued. The courts move slowly, however, and some sort of immediate relief is needed.

The MPDC has joined the prisoners in a massive program to focus public attention on their plight. The MPDC has encouraged families to write to their elected county and state officials and to the governor, who traditionally grants some pardons, and commutes some sentences upon leaving office.

MPDC has also tirelessly spoken to church groups and family organizations about sponsoring individual Death Row inmates. "Sponsoring" includes anything that the prisoner and the sponsor decide their relationship should be, from offering love and moral support to making specific attacks on the death sentence.

The men are strong and determined. They have received numerous requests for assistance in challenging their sentences, all of which are on appeal. They have petitioned the court, and it was they who cleared the way for MPDC to get into the prison to see them.

Between the prisoners and the community, tremendous resources are available for the effort to reform present inhuman prison conditions and all of these resources must be used to successfully change prison systems.

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

65 per cent of the Hispanic students scored below this level, and 20 per cent of the White students did.

However, because of New York’s deteriorating school systems, more and more students were unable to attain eighth grade level scores which requires more and more students to be in need of remedial education.

Presently there is intense controversy over the new admissions policy that would exclude large numbers of students who are victims of an inept and poorly funded educational system. The new policy came as a result of a report prepared by New York’s Board of Higher Education.

If this dangerous new policy is allowed to remain, the racial composition of City University will soon return to what it was in the fall of 1969 - 13.8 per cent Black, 5.9 per cent Hispanic and 80.2 per cent White and others.
INEZ GARCIA WINS NEW TRIAL
Appeals Court Ruling Cites Improper Jury Instructions

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Inez Garcia, who was convicted in a celebrated trial in Monterey, California, in October, 1974, for the second degree murder of a man who helped another man to rape her, last week was granted a new trial by the California Court of Appeal which overturned her conviction because of incorrect jury instructions.

The appellate court decision, written by Justice Norman Elkington, concluded that the presiding judge in Ms. Garcia's trial, Stanley Lawson, gave the jury instructions which mixed up the law's requirement of the burden of proof in a criminal case with the lighter burden of proof required for a jury's decision in a civil lawsuit.

Judge Lawson told the jury that Ms. Garcia could not be convicted unless it believed she was guilty "beyond a reasonable doubt." But then Judge Lawson broadened the "reasonable doubt" instruction, stating: "In other words, reasonable doubt means just what the term implies, doubt based upon reason, doubt that presents itself in the minds of reasonable people who are weighing the evidence in the scales, one side against the other, in a logical manner in an effort to determine the truth."

Evidence brought out during the trial, Justice Elkington wrote, "would have allowed the jury, if properly instructed, to convict Ms. Garcia of the less serious crime of manslaughter, or even to determine that she acted in self-defense and was therefore innocent of any crime."

Ms. Garcia, a young woman of Puerto Rican and Cuban descent and the mother of a son, has been serving a five-year-to-life sentence at the California Institution for Women at Frontera for the killing of Miguel Jimenez, 30, near her home in Soledad, California, on March 19, 1974. Ms. Garcia testified during her trial that she shot and killed the 300-pound Jimenez 30 minutes after he held her down while a companion, Luis Castillo, then 17, raped her.

CAUSE CELEBRE
Ms. Garcia's case became a cause celebre for the progressive women's movement in America. Famed Black Panther Party attorney Charles Garry, defense attorney for Ms. Garcia during her first trial, used the "unwritten law" of a woman's right to self-defense in representing Ms. Garcia. Attorney Garry defined this as the "right of a human being to be able to protect their own integrity when they're violated." Ms. Garcia's tremendous sense of dignity, integrity and pride was steadfast throughout her trial, despite the degrading and sexist judicial attitudes stacked against her. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, October 8, 1974.)

Attorney Garry, who left the case after filing Ms. Garcia's appeal, said of the decision to grant his former client a new trial, "I'm very happy for Inez Garcia and hope that in her new trial she will get a judge who understands what the law is and who will see that her rights are protected."

"It's beautiful. I'm very happy about it," was Ms. Garcia's comment on the appellate decision.

Under the law Ms. Garcia cannot be tried again for first-degree murder, the original charge against her, because the jury cleared her of that charge and reduced it to second-degree murder.

DELLUMS' CORNER
Co-Sponsors Bill For Consumer Oil Rebates

(Washington, D.C.) - Congressman Ronald V. Dellums of California has joined in co-sponsoring legislation which could lead to rebates to American consumers for all fees illegally collected under the President's oil import tariff program.

Dellums joined Congressman Robert Drinan in sponsoring the bill which would require that any oil fees that have been collected under the oil fee system must be preserved in trust for distribution to the consumers who have borne the cost of the tariff. Pending a final decision by the Supreme Court, the Federal Energy Administration is also directed to submit to Congress a plan for the eventual redistribution of funds through an equitable rebate system.

The oil import fees were put into effect by President Ford in January and April of this year, finally reaching a level of $2.80 per barrel of imported oil. Dellums pointed out that through the imposition of this tariff, Americans have paid an extraordinary $1.36 billion in increased energy prices in 1975, a burden which has largely fallen on low and middle income groups.

"In almost all cases, the higher energy prices which resulted from the tariffs were passed on directly to the consumer," Dellums said.

A lawsuit filed by several oil companies could lead to $600 million in oil fees being turned back to those firms. Dellums considers this "an outrage" that would result in "enormous windfall profits at the expense of primarily low and middle income groups."
On The Block

What Will You Do For Black People in 1976? PART 2
ASKED AT FOOD KING SUPERMARKET

Donald Harris
147 88th Ave.
Street Academy

Help this place to become a better world in every way possible I can.

Help Black people get along better. Instead of ripping each other off, let the White man come and do some more for us. We should stick more together, as brothers and sisters.

Herman Mitchell
1668 86th Ave.
Unemployed.

All I can do is help us struggle together.

Yvonne Jackson
1651 88th Ave.
Waitress

In my area, East Oakland, I can help out like my mother's doing, getting stop signs and stuff around the neighborhood.

Donald Dew
9029 MacArthur Blvd.
Overhead Crane man

Try to get the kids doing something, some activity, like in the Boys' Club, something that stops a lot of the stealing and burglaries.

John Young
1218 94th Ave.
General Motors

I'll try to help each one of my Black brothers and sisters. Maybe some senior citizens need help, I'll give them a ride. I've got a car. I'll go shopping for them.

Tina Wilson
1956 85th Ave.
Student -
Frick J.H.S.

I'll try my best to get all the Black people jobs and put them to work.

Cris Woodson
1327 83rd Ave.
Unemployed

In 1976, I'm going to go to school and learn, for one thing. I can get a little committee together and help clean up the community. Another thing, the school needs better conditions.

Ruth Jordan
8703 E. 14th St.

with construction of a pipeline in 1965.

The charge was made by Gulf's William L. Henry who told the Committee that the payment was made because Flanagan had been "of tremendous help" in constructing the Colonial Pipeline which carries oil and chemical products from Southern fields to Northeast refineries, running from Texas up the East Coast to New Jersey and New England.

Flanagan flatly denied the charge, saying that he was "really surprised" by it. He said he neither sought nor received such funds.
JAILED WHITE PANTHER PARTY MEMBERS SEEK BAIL ON TRUMPED-UP ASSAULT CHARGES

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A motion for bail to be set for White Panther Party members Tom Stevens and Terry Phillips was filed last week by attorney Alan Caplan in the District Court of Appeals. It granted, this would allow Stevens and Phillips to be released from prison pending review of their May, 1975, conviction on trumped up charges of assault with deadly weapons on police officers.

The charge stems from the July 1975 police attack on the White Panther Party food program office at 1382 Page Street, during which police forced entry and responded to warning shots by calling out a SWAT team and firing incendiary bombs into the building. Three families were left homeless as a result of the fire that followed.

The two White Panther Party members are currently serving a five and one-half year-to-life sentence; Stevens at San Quentin and Phillips at Tracey. Stevens was initially denied the right of self-representation, and several traditional principles of law were ignored by the courts in the effort to secure these convictions.

Stevens and Phillips chose to use the courts in an attempt to expose the police crimes in the July 12 raid, through a federal court suit. They were subsequently subjected to retaliatory arrests nearly six months after the incident and then offered a deal of straight probation for guilty pleas, a move designed to avoid a public trial. The White Panther Party maintains that the two are being punished for insisting on a public trial and that the denial of an appeal bond makes this punishment possible.

The motion and the appeal brief are part of a major effort by the White Panther Party to expose the use of criminal force by the San Francisco Police Department to destroy lawful political opposition, as well as to obtain another trial for Stevens and Phillips.

The July 12 incident was triggered when policemen, who had drawn guns, forced their way into the Page Street office without a warrant under the pretext of pursuing an investigation of a phony burglary charge against a pregnant member of the White Panther Party. Mindful of the 54 harassment arrests of White Panther Party members (with no convictions) during 1974, and the trigger-happy reputation of San Francisco cops, Phillips and Stevens fired warning shots to emphasize their resistance to this illegal invasion. The cops withdrew, called in for SWAT reinforcements, surrounded the building and subsequently set fire to the house, though they deny it.

When the police finally entered the burnt out building, they took thousands of dollars worth of property. Food Conspiracy records, personal papers including identification cards and passports and refused to release them until ordered to by a judge some eight months later.

PETITION CAMPAIGN

A petition campaign has been launched with a threefold purpose: "To educate citizens to the illegal attacks on a lawful community organization; To further expose the network of police and public officials who are actively organizing fascism in this country and; To build support among all citizens and those officials who are desirous of stopping the erosion of rule by law." Among the demands of the petition is endorsement of the motion for an appeal bond for Tom Stevens and Terry Phillips.

Signatures may be secured at the Cole Street Community Center, 439 Cole Street, San Francisco, California, (415) 386-9914.

ARMY DENIES WOUNDED KNEE MASSACRE

(Washington, D.C.) - In response to a Senate bill demanding reparations for over 100 Sioux Indians killed in the 1890 Wounded Knee massacre, the U.S. Army has denied that the massacre actually took place.

South Dakota Senator James Abourezk introduced a bill which would pay $3,000 for each of those murdered at Wounded Knee that would be divided among the victims' heirs. In a letter to Senator James Eastland, head of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the Army stated that the Wounded Knee massacre was merely a "heated and spontaneous battle" in which both sides got "carried away."

Vernon Delcourt, a national coordinator of the American Indian Movement (AIM), called the Army's report "false and hypocritical." As reported in The New York Times, Vine Deloria, Sr., a Sioux clergyman in Pierre, South Dakota, stated, "One thing is sure, it was a massacre, pure and simple. It's fantastic to try to whitewash it now."

Senator Abourezk called it "outrageous" for the Army to deny that the wanton killing at Wounded Knee did not take place and to attempt to deny Wounded Knee heirs this token payment, which would amount to about $600,000.

The Wounded Knee incident has become the symbol of U.S. mistreatment of Native Americans after being re-emphasized by the famous protest held there in 1973 by AIM.

F.B.I. SPIED ON RONSELBerg TALKS

(New York, N.Y.) - The recently-released Rosenberg files have revealed that talks between Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and their lawyers were spied on and reported to the FBI at the time the Rosenbergs were on trial for trumped-up espionage charges in 1951 and 1952.

According to The New York Times, a researcher said that if existence of such information had been known and shown to the federal court, "they (Rosenbergs) might well have been granted a new trial," instead of being executed.
...And Bid Him Sing

By David G. Du Bois

Exciting New Novel Examines Lives Of
Black Americans In Egypt

The following is Part 13 of
...And Bid Him Sing, an
intriguing tale of self-exiled Black
Americans living in Cairo, Egypt,
at the time of the 1967 Middle
East war. This week's excerpt
begins with the continuation of a
conversation between Bob Jones
and Suliman Ibn Rashid, two of
the main characters in this highly
praised novel by BLACK PANTHER
Editor-in-Chief David G.
Du Bois.

PART 13

"Did you bring all these books
with you?"

"A lot of them, but I've bought
and collected a lot since I've been
here."

"How long is that?"

"Six years now, although it
seems a lot more like six
months."

When he didn't reply I
asked: "What can I give you
to drink?" There's tea, coffee,
beer... and brandy. The local
stuff is not bad and at nearly
fifteen dollars a fifth I can't afford
whiskey."

"Beer," he said without
enthusiasm. He was examining
the book titles and had taken one
small volume off the shelves.

Returning from the kitchen
with a large, glass mug of beer
and a brandy for myself, I handed
the mug to Suliman. As I did so
he said: "I'd like to borrow a
couple of your books. I got a lot of
time and I get tired reading
paperback mysteries and the
man's brain-twisting crap."

"Anything you want," I said,
"but try to remember where you
got them. The books most want
are hardest to get here."

"I'll bring 'em back, don't
worry." There was a suggestion
of hurt in his tone.

I settled myself in one of the
rattan chairs facing the bookcase.
Suliman's back was to me. I
wondered why he had not offered
me some of his cigarettes. No one
in Egypt would think of smoking a
hashish cigarette without passing
it around. Perhaps it was his
preoccupation with the books.

"What sort of things interest
you?" I asked.

"Anything about us, man!" he
replied, in a tone suggesting I
should have known this without
asking. "Anything about us Black
folks."

"Does that include books about
Egypt?"

"I was deliberately
prodding.

"Man, Egypt ain't Black; don't
you know that yet, after all the
time you been here?"

"It's in Africa and a whole lot
of its people are Black," I

"Yes, but..."

"Try an' tell them that. They
think they're White, man. Some
of 'em Black as me talking about
they ain't African."

"Because an Egyptian says he's
not African don't mean he thinks
he's White."

"Well what does he think he is,
then?"

EGYPTIAN

"Egyptian, just like he says. A
friend of the family. It's
interesting because it's got poets
you nevah heard of. College
students and ordinary Black
guys, mostly from the South. She
regularly visits the States to
lecture on poetry at Black
camps and she collects works of
unnamed Black poets and
publishes them. That's the second
such volume she's put out."

As I spoke Suliman was reading
through the volume. He moved
over to the sofa and sat down,
noticed that he had left the
sweating mug of beer on the shelf
of the bookcase, I asked, "Don't
you intend to drink your beer?"

"Yeah," he answered absently
looking up and at the table beside
the sofa in search of his glass. I
brought him the mug and he got
up and handed me the mug and
disappeared into the kitchen to
get a blanket. As I wiped off the
circle left by the mug, Suliman
said, "Sorry, man, didn't mean to
mess up your pad."

"It's nothing," I said, "if you
look around you'll see circles
all over the place. I just had this
bookcase made a few weeks ago
so I'm trying to keep it new. It
won't last long.

"Man, dig this!" Suliman said,
rising from the sofa. He read two
verses with a passionate and
bitter anger, almost as if he'd
written them himself, using his
whole body, jabbing the words at
me, weeping and twisting like a
man shadow boxing. "Man!" he
exclaimed when he finished.

"This cat knows where it's at!"

Without another word he sat back
down and continued to read to
himself from the volume. After a
while he closed the volume,
placed it on the sofa, looked up
and said:

"This a whitey?"

"You mean the woman?"

"Yeah,"

"Yes," I said, waiting for his
reaction. He was silent for a
moment and then said hastily:"I've
writing poems since I was
eleven. Never showed them to
anybody much. I've written
some since I've been here. Think
you could send some of my
poems to her? Maybe she'd make me
famous."

TO BE CONTINUED
REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Scoring"

Through his knowledge of criminal law, Huey was able to defend himself successfully and twice again in court, as we shall see in this excerpt from the chapter "Scoring" in Revolutionary Suicide, by Huey P. Newton, the leader and chief theorician of the Black Panther Party.

PART 32

In the second major case, I was accused of having stolen some books from a store near the school and of having burglarized the car of another student and taken his books. He reported to the bookstore that his books had been stolen. They were on the lookout for books with the marking he had described. I had not stolen the books, even though they were in my possession. I was doing a lot of gambling at the time, and some students who owed me money gave me the books instead. We used books for money, because if a book was required in a course, we could sell it to the bookstore. Even though I did not know where the books came from, I suspected that they were stolen.

I figured there was about $80 worth of books in the stack. When I needed money, I sent my cousin to the bookstore to cash them in. The bookstore took them away from her, claiming that they were stolen. They would not give her any money, nor would they return the books. I went down to the store and told them they could not hold the books without due process of law. They knew I was a student at the college and that they could call the police on me any time they wanted. I told them that either they return the books right then, I would take as many books as I thought would equal the amount they had stolen from me. They gave me the books, and I went on to class.

BOOKSTORE

Apparently the bookstore notified the Dean of Students, who had the books. While I was in class, the Oakland police came and arrested me with the books to the campus police, who took me to the Dean’s office. No one could arrest me, because there was no warrant. The bookstore wanted to wait until the man, who had reported the books stolen, returned from the Army to identify them. So they took me to the Dean’s office, and the Dean said he would give me a receipt, keeping the books until the owner came back. I told him that he would not give me a receipt, because they were my books and he could not confiscate my property without due process of law; to do so would be a violation of my constitutional rights. I added, “Furthermore, if you try to confiscate my property, I will ask the police over there to have you arrested.”

The police stood looking stupid, not knowing what to do. The Dean said the man would not be back for about a week, but he wanted the books. Took the books off his desk and said, “I’m enrolled here, and when you want to talk to me, I’ll be around.” Then I walked out of the office. They did not know how to deal with a poor oppressed Black man who knew their law and had dignity.

When I was charged and brought to trial, I claimed myself again. The case revolved around identifying the books. The man knew that his books had been stolen; the bookstore knew they had lost some books. Identification had not been made, but I was charged with a theft. I had stashed the books away so that nobody could locate them, and when I came to court, I left them behind. They brought me to trial without any factual evidence against me, and I beat the case with the defense I conducted, particularly my cross-examination.

The woman who owned the bookstore took the stand. The previous year, on Christmas Eve, she had invited me to her home, and I had seen her off and on after that. When I was unwilling to continue a relationship with her, she became angry. I wanted to bring this out, but when I began this line of questioning, the judge was outraged and stopped it. By this time, however, she had broken down in tears on the stand, and it was apparent to the judge by the questions I asked and her reaction to them that she had personal reasons for testifying against me.

When the Dean testified, I really went to work. Although no books were entered into evidence, he said that I had in my possession some books identical to those on the list the day the police brought me to his office. I asked him, “Well, if the police were right there, why didn’t you put me under arrest?” He said, “I wasn’t sure of my rights.” This was the opening I needed. I said, “You mean to say that I attend your school, and you’re teaching me my rights without even knowing your own? You’re giving me knowledge, and you don’t know your basic civil rights?”

Then I turned to the jury and argued that this was strange indeed. The judge was furious and almost cited me for contempt of court. I was in contempt, all right, and not only of the court. I was contemptuous of the whole system of exploitation, which I was coming to understand better and better.

I knew what the jury was thinking, and when the Dean said that he did not know his rights, I used his ignorance to my advantage. People automatically think, “You mean you’re a college professor and you don’t know something that’s basic and simple?” Once I planted this idea in the minds of the jurors, it completely negated the Dean’s testimony.

I told the jury that I collected books, which I did, traded and sold them, and that I had some volumes similar to these named in the indictment—same names, authors, and so forth. When they wanted to view the books, I asked the judge if I could go home and get them. The judge said that he could not stop a trial in the middle of it (was a misdemeanor case) to let me go home. My strategy worked, however, and I ended up with a hung jury.

TO BE CONTINUED
EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH JAMES EARL RAY

HIGH LEVEL PLOT IN MARTIN LUTHER KING MURDER?

The following exclusive interview with James Earl Ray, the convicted sniper of Dr. Martin Luther King, was conducted by Wayne Charles, an associate reporter for the World News Service. While sitting for the Minnesota-Texas News Magazine, Ray was one of the key figures in the assassination of the civil rights leader.

Dr. King was gunned down on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee, following a speech at the Lorraine Motel. The details of the assassination and the subsequent investigations are presented here.

Dr. King was shot in the head at approximately 9:01 p.m. on April 4, 1968, in the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee.

Dr. King was a prominent civil rights leader and a champion of nonviolent activism. His speeches and actions inspired millions of people around the world.

Dr. King's assassination took place in the early hours of April 5, 1968, at a hospital in Memphis.

Dr. King was committed to fighting for civil rights and equality for all people, regardless of race or religion. His dedication to this cause left a lasting legacy.

Dr. King's death shocked the nation and led to widespread mourning and protests. His assassination became a symbol of the ongoing struggle for racial justice.

Dr. King's assassination was investigated by the FBI, which released a report in 1969. The report concluded that Ray acted alone in the assassination.

Dr. King's assassination was a significant event in American history, and it continues to be a source of reflection and discussion today.

Dr. King's death had a profound impact on the civil rights movement and inspired a generation of activists to continue working towards a more just and equal society.

Dr. King's legacy lives on through the ongoing struggle for racial justice and equality.

OCTOBER COALITION POSITION PAPER ON AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Affirmative action programs have been in place for over 50 years to promote equity and opportunity for historically marginalized groups. These programs are designed to address past injustices and provide equal opportunities for all individuals.

The concept of affirmative action is rooted in the idea of rectifying historical imbalances and ensuring that everyone has a fair chance to succeed. It involves setting aside a portion of public contracts, grants, and employment opportunities for women and minority groups.

Affirmative action programs are intended to correct the effects of past discrimination, not to create quotas or preferential treatment. They are based on the principle that all individuals should have access to equal opportunities regardless of their race, gender, or other protected characteristics.

In recent years, there has been renewed debate about the effectiveness and fairness of affirmative action programs. Some argue that these programs perpetuate reverse discrimination and harm white and middle-class individuals.

Others counter that without affirmative action, many minority and women candidates would not have the same opportunities to succeed as their white and male counterparts.

The debate over affirmative action continues to be an important and complex issue in American society.

The full text of the October coalition position paper on affirmative action can be found in the attached document.
THE BLACK PANther PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM, WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.
We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.
We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen do not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.
We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago in the constitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.
We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.
We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.
We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.
We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.
We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world support the imperialist needs 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 republican and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, freedom of their peers, a trial by their peers, along with 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 these basic human events occur, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, to the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of 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 those truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, among 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 new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly, all experience has 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.
U.N. Warned East Timor May Become "Vietnam" of South Pacific’s

(United Nations, N.Y.) — The foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of East Timor has warned the United Nations Security Council that failure to halt Indonesian aggression against his country will lead to "another Vietnam in that part of the world" and that the people of East Timor are now engaged in intensive armed resistance in their efforts to defeat Indonesian imperialism.

Jose Ramos Horta, 26, told the Security Council and representatives of the news media on December 22 that the Indonesian armed forces which began invading Dili, the capital city of East Timor, on September 14, 1975, have failed to gain control of the city and that 90 percent of the former Portuguese colony is firmly in the hands of the progressive resistance movement FRELIN (Front for the Independence of East Timor). FRELIN has 20,000 men with military training and a large quantity of arms, Horta said, and has been preparing for several months to wage a guerrilla war against the Indonesian "volunteer" invasion force.

Following Horta's appeal last month, the U.N. Security Council unanimously passed a resolution calling for the withdrawal of Indonesian troops from East Timor, self-determination for the people and an on-the-spot report to be made by a representative of U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

COMpromise

As reported by The Guardian, the resolution was a compromise of an earlier draft that would have more clearly recognized the rights of the people of East Timor. To date, Indonesia has ignored the resolution.

FRELIN declared East Timor unilaterally independent on November 28, 1975, following increasing military attacks by U.S.-backed Indonesian armed forces and the refusal or inability of Portugal to take any action against Indonesia. Reminding the Security Council that the people of East Timor had already chosen independence, People's Republic of China U.N. representative Huang Hua said that the responsibility of the U.N.'s repres...
WHITE HOUSE LIIES ABOUT TROOPS

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

Meanwhile, the Associated Press reports from San Diego that an Anaheim, California, agency is actively recruiting and seeking out women to act as ‘spies-for-hire’ in southern Africa, as well as in Asia and in South America. James A. Scott, director of El Kamas Enterprises, the mercenary recruitment agency, is quoted by AP as saying: “They (women) are particularly good in intelligence work and we have used female pilots and demolition experts.” However, the most revealing report is contained in The Christian Science Monitor. The overall situation, as described by the Monitor’s source is as follows:

“Some 300 Americans are already operating within Angola. They all left the U.S. within the past three months or so. A similar number is ready to go as soon as the CIA can obtain further funds. This latest group includes 15 South Vietnamese as well as American officers and men either on ‘definite leave’ from their special forces units in this country, and the Far East Zone or recently discharged under the ‘RIF’ (reduction in force) program.

Just over 150 of these men spent last week undergoing a refresher course at Fort Benning, Georgia, including weapons training, interrogation techniques, and the Portuguese language.

“The majority of Americans now in Angola are helping the southern Angolan liberation movement, UNITA. Also staffing the 9,000-strong UNITA forces are some 3,000 South African troops. However, one group of Americans is operating with UNITA’s northern ally, the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola), in the form of several special forces ‘B-teams’ under the command of a Belgian-born American with combat experience in both Indo-China and the Belgian Congo (now Zaire).”

“Among the Americans poised to leave this country for Angola is another 94-man ‘B-team’ led by a French-born American, also a veteran of Indo-China and the Belgian Congo. The 15 South Vietnamese are this team’s radio operators; it will be difficult for the other side to understand any intercepted messages.

“In addition, recruiting is now under way in the United States for just over 150 helicopter pilots and mechanics. They will handle a squadron of 13 helicopters and gunships equipped with heat-seeking missiles, now en route from France to Angola via South Africa. Each of these ‘B-teams’ costs about $1 million for the first six months, half in salaries ($1,000 to $1,500 per person per month) and half in light weapons and ammunition. Heavy weapons and sophisticated items such as helicopters add vastly to this basic cost.

“The second B-team intended for UNITA is awaiting new CIA funds, perhaps including loans from Western concerns with interests in Angola. All these Americans are given a $20,000 life insurance policy when they sign their final contract in southern Africa.”

B-TEAMS

Christian Science Monitor correspondent David A. Anable writes that the high level mercenary sources told him that once both B-teams and the other mercenaries are in position, the overall strategy is to conduct a classic pincer operation leading to stalemate and possible negotiations. In the north, the 21,000 strong forces of the FNLA supported by one B-team, by mercenaries and by Zairean units with French and Belgian officers, will use guerrilla tactics against the MPLA.

In the south, the UNITA forces, supported by the other B-teams, by more mercenaries and by South Africans, will engage in more direct combat against the MPLA. Anable reports that there have been heavy casualties in the south, with the field hospital outside of Huambo containing some 240 White mercenaries, mainly South African regulars plus some other mercenaries, many seriously wounded.

MPLA village activists, an example of the people’s support for this revolutionary movement.

Base camps for the American and other mercenary forces have been set up in both Zaire and Zambia and stocked with weapons shipped from the U.S. and elsewhere by the Zaire government according to CIA-mercenary specifications. Similar base camps also exist in Namibia, Zambia (South West Africa) and inside Angola itself.

DEPARTURE

American mercenaries heading for Angola are carefully checked out in the U.S. before departure. Virtually all have had several years of combat experience and are highly skilled in at least one military specialty. “They have come from all across the states, brought together in their CIA-sponsored enterprise by an assortment of people and organizations,” Anable writes.

“They are united by a fierce opposition to communism, a desire for excitement or money and a marketable commodity — their military experience. Together they are the CIA’s undercover ‘army.’” Anable concludes.

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Rhodesia

The chief of staff of the Rhodesian Army, Major General John Shaw, was among five military persons, three high ranking army officers and an Air Force non-commissioned officer, killed last week in a helicopter crash during a Christmas visit to Rhodesian army troops on the border with Mozambique. Shaw was largely responsible for directing the Rhodesian army’s campaign against Zimbabwe freedom fighters. The report comes from Rhodesian sources. These sources deny other reports that the helicopter was shot down either by Zimbabwe Freedom Fighters or NFELIMO border guard emplacements.

Mozambique

The first national Press Work Conference of Mozambique was held in the town of Macomia, Cabo Delgado Province, from November 26 to 30. Hsinsa reports from Lourenco Marques, capital of the People’s Republic of Mozambique. Some 80 journalists from all parts of the country attended the conference. Among decisions was one to ban foreign “erotic and violent” films imported by private film companies. The Conference adopted a resolution declaring that priority be given to political education for the people through broadcasting, newspapers, magazines, books, films and music.

Cameroon

The Cameroon has signed an agreement with the People’s Republic of China for the building of the giant Lagdo hydroelectric power station. A second agreement was signed for the construction of a Cultural Palace in Yaounde, capital of Cameroon. Chinese Embassy in Cameroon, Wei Paoshan, and Cameroonian Minister of Economy and Planning, Yousoufou Douda, signed the documents on behalf of their governments.
FRANCE SENDING 10,000 TO HALT GUIANA INDEPENDENCE

"BUILDERS AND PIONEERS" INVITED

(Cayenne, French Guiana) - In the face of mounting demands for independence by the largely Black and Indian citizens of French Guiana, thousands of French settlers will begin arriving here this month as part of their government's last-ditch efforts to maintain its nearly 400 years of colonial rule in the northern South American country.

Leonard Greenwood, in a recent article in The Los Angeles Times, explained that the settlement plan was announced by Colonial Minister Oliver Stirm during a three-day visit to Guiana - the last colony in South America - last August. Stirm asked for an initial 10,000 French settlers, "builders and pioneers, not dreamers and adventurers."

Since that time, Greenwood wrote, Stirm has called for up to 30,000 settlers, desperately needed to keep Guiana French by outvoting the poor, largely unemployed majority Black and Indian population that wants the French government to leave their homeland.

The Guianese Liberation Movement, led by Guy Lamaze, a 35-year-old Creole school teacher, forms the major opposition to the settlement plan. Lamaze points out that it is no coincidence that while France is planning to send in White immigrants to Guiana, at the same time it is offering assisted passages to Guianese to go to France.

"France's aims are clear," Lamaze said in an interview with Greenwood. "They are to keep Guiana French as a reserve of natural resources for France's future use."

Lamaze continued that under French rule Guiana has been so neglected that there is no industry and not enough food is grown to feed the tiny population of 62,000. About 65 percent of the jobs in the country are in government and over half of them are held by French officials in Guiana on contract.

Cayenne's Black mayor, Leopold Heder, who is also Guiana's representative in the French Senate in Paris, said that if France goes ahead with the immigration, Guianese society will be destroyed. Like many others, Heder is skeptical of the plan, noting that not even the most basic preparations have been made for the French settlers.

Heder added that the venture may well end like the many failures before it - with money disappearing into private pockets.

50,000 FRENCH

Little awaits the 50,000 French people, who, seeking an escape from unemployment in Europe or for a life in an exotic setting, want to immigrate to Guiana. "They will find no El Dorado in the last colony in South America," Greenwood wrote. "Any fortune they will make will come through their own sweat, sacrifice and ingenuity."

The best hope for the economic development of the country is the pulp and lumber industry based on the colony's luxuriant forests. France will encourage the development of the forests to help reduce its staggering paper import costs, now running $400 million a year. The pulp industry, however, will need a fortune in capital and in order to be economical, will be highly mechanized, using at most 2,000 workers.

Many Guianese suspect that France has discovered large mineral deposits, including uranium, in Guiana, providing the real reason for France's interest in maintaining control of the country. Bertrand Héling, the chief mining engineer in Cayenne, denies that any uranium has been discovered but admits that there is the possibility of diamond, copper, lead, gold and bauxite deposits.

Both the Guianese and many French people remain skeptical of France's vague settlement plans.

Expressing doubt that a firm, new plan exists, the head of one department that would be involved in any economic expansion said: "From the little we know, it seems a refusal of old plans that came to nothing."

M.P.L.A. Victories Mount

(London, England) - Reports reaching here from war-torn Angola reveal that the fighting is continuing in favor of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

The MPLA has pushed the reactionary National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) further north from the Qui-fangondo area, taken the town of Cañito and has advanced toward the FNLA strongholds of Ambriz and Caconda.

The setbacks of UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) and the FNLA reflect the opposition of the people of Angola to the UNITA, FNLA and South African troops on the southern front since the troops moved beyond areas of strong, traditional loyalty to UNITA into MPLA zones of influence."

U.S. Sends Stale Crackers To "Aid" Drought Victims

(Washington, D.C.) - Twenty tons of crackers - stored for over 15 years in U.S. fallout shelters - are being offered by the U.S. government as "aid" to starving Third World drought victims.

The countries being considered are Chad, Niger, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, according to the Cuban newspaper, Prensa Latina.

The 1974 Rome World Food Conference estimated that 290 million of the world's children are seriously undernourished (starving).

"Noting this, Prensa Latina stated that . . . the generous U.S. ... proposes is . . . 20 tons of stale Yankee crackers for 250 million. Joses, Mohammeds, Asas, Janus, Abdul and Shyams, who live in a world of hunger and exploitation. Such is capitalist charity."

Welfare agencies in Cleveland, Ohio, where the crackers have been stored since 1960, were met with angry protests when they tried to distribute them to the city's welfare recipients.
Laser Warfare

CONTINUED FROM PAGE II

Force and Navy, however, most of their laser programs are surrounded by secrecy.

In order to avoid duplication, an organization known as the High Energy Laser Research Group (HELGR) was formed consisting of members of each of the armed services and the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Through HELGR, technical problems unique to each of the services can be dealt with and controlled by the military establishment under the guise of eliminating duplication.

Over the past two years, the military services have broken out of a pattern of confining their laser work to laboratories. Lasers are now beginning to be tested in actual combat situations.

The Air Force has a KC-135 aircraft converted into an NKC-135 flying laboratory from which it is doing various laser experiments while airborne.

The Navy's Research Laboratory is carrying on work at its Chesapeake Bay Annex to simulate the use of high energy laser weapons aboard ship.

The Navy has the lead in chemical laser development. The sole reason is that it can produce the most powerful beam because naval ships can carry the additional weight and space that is required.

On the other hand, the severe limits on weight and space in a jet aircraft also limits the power of any practical laser weapon the Air Force could be outfitted with.

Presently the Air Force is gearing its laser developments to a long-range device which can operate aboard aircraft at high altitudes. The thin, clear air leaves relatively unlimited the power of lasers that would otherwise be severely weakened.

The Navy's ship-borne application has its drawbacks, since it must cope with a moisture-laden atmosphere near the sea surface that can apparently seriously weaken a laser beam. The Navy is trying to get around this problem by using different frequencies of light amplification than would normally be used on land.

Both the U.S. and Russia are apparently developing weapons using this power source, and both admit to nothing publicly.

FOREBURNER

In referring to the Army's MTU, one weapons expert said, "If you want to look at the MTU as a forerunner of what could become the ultimate death ray, go ahead.

"It may just become that—but remember, no one has yet put a high energy laser on a vehicle and fired it through smoke, fog, rain, cold or heat, and nobody knows exactly what it will do." 

Brother Faces Jail After Mauling

CONTINUED FROM PAGE II

Williams, kicking and stomping him and beating him with billy clubs. As a result of this beating Williams suffered chipped teeth, a gash on the left temple, a bloodied mouth and possible back and neck injuries.

Williams stated, "I saw one officer swinging a club toward my head. The blow left a gash on my left temple and struck the left side of my body. 'The main force of the stick went into the ground. If it would have caught me squarely on the head, it would have knocked me unconscious.'"

During his two-week trial, Judge David J. Aisenson repeatedly overruled Williams' attorney, Ralph A. Courtney III, in Courtney's attempts to prevent police officers and the prosecuting attorney from making inferences to prejudice the minds of the jury. Police involved in the case lied throughout the trial.

A jury of 11 White, middle aged and senior citizens and an elderly Black woman pronounced Williams guilty. Now he faces a maximum of one year in jail and/or probation and a $1,000 fine as a result of the physical mauling he received from the LAPD.

WORLD
SCOPE

Diego Garcia

Violating orders from Congress to halt further expansion of the controversial island naval base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, the Pentagon is continuing construction work on the base and has steadily increased air activities. The New York Times reports. A military construction bill signed last month by President Ford halts most further spending on the $873 million base until April 15 of this year. Congress had the President to negotiate with the Soviet Union to end the arms race in the Indian Ocean, but the Times reports that operations are expanding at the naval communications station on Diego Garcia.

Philippines

The U.S. puppet government of the Philippines recently outlawed strikes, picketing and support of labor struggles in the country. President Ferdinand Marcos issued the decree, aimed at "insuring the stability of labor-management relations." After a successful strike by workers on a farm in the country's capital city of Manila, the strikers had received support and financial aid from a group of clergy, many of whom were foreign.

South Korea

The South Korean CIA and police recently cooperated in suppressing a revolutionary student manifesto at Seoul National University calling for the overthrow of the fascist Pak Jung Hi regime. Over 1,000 police were sent to the university to block distribution of the 2,500-word declaration denouncing the South Korean government for its intense repression and "slave-ry" to U.S. imperialism.

South Vietnam

The people of South Vietnam joyously celebrated their first Christmas of peace in nearly two decades and their first Christmas under the leadership of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) which temporarily lifted the midnight to 4:00 a.m. curfew which has been in effect since April 30, 1975, when the PRG took control of the South Vietnamese government.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES CORPORATION

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES CORPORATION

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL THROUGH THE EACH ONE TEACH ONE TUITION ASSOCIATION

WE ARE LAUNCHING A CAMPAIGN TO GAIN FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE STUDENTS AT THE OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL THROUGH THE EACH ONE TEACH ONE TUITION ASSOCIATION

WE ARE ASKING YOU TO DONATE A NOMINAL AMOUNT PER YEAR ALL MONIES ARE GOING FOR THE DIRECT SUPPORT OF THE CHILDREN. ALL MONIES ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE ZIP
PHONE PLEDGE
MONTHLY QUARTERLY
$ $ $ BI-ANNUALLY YEARLY
SAVINGS ACCOUNT
Cash Check
Signature
GIL SCOTT-HERON: "BLACK MUSIC FOR A NEW DAY"

Progressive songwriter-composer-musician Gil Scott-Heron and the Midnight Band have been contributing to the Black liberation struggle in the best way they can — through their music. In Part 5 of an absorbing Players magazine interview, Gil Scott-Heron details some of the many times his group has donated their extensive talents to the cause.

PART 5

Q: Ok, it seems to me as though — every time we address ourselves to the stage, I keep having a vision of that stage. I see you guys onstage, and I see us — the populace, you know — multi-colored — in darkness, because that’s the way it is in a theater. I see gradually, though, by your singing, some little light matriculating out into the audience. Do you believe that there can be an illumination of the total auditorium of man?

GIL: Oh yeah —

Q: And do you believe that by expressing the types of ideas — which are selfless ideas that you express in half ways, and that you express in your view of the Black community — do you believe that we will be able to extend the illumination beyond the almost false platform of the stage — false because we are not on that stage. We, the people, are not on that stage.

GIL: If you’re talking about us all tryin’ to get something together, then we all are on the same stage. Now they have elevated our part a little bit so that people in the back can see also. (laugh)

Q: Right on. (laughter)

GIL: Now when you see people who are into, like, sharin’ our music with us, you’re not seeing for the most part, people whose accent is on other than where ours is. Like, you’re seeing people who, more or less, agree with us. In other words, like, you’re seeing people who think of the ideas that we present in terms of the practical impact that they can have on their lives.

So, like, you’re seeing an extension of it happening right then. Y’see, cause you didn’t more or less come to bop and bump before you didn’t more or less come to see a whole lotta bullshit, you know? Like related to plastic trips that wasn’t f’real: you didn’t come for the glamour of the affair — because we didn’t come out glamorous, we came out whatever, you know, like: "How y’all doin’?"

Q: Now, you just made a statement — you didn’t come for the glamour of the affair. I was noticing at your recent L.A. concert at the Roxy, that there was a feeling of the kind of atmosphere that was great pre-war Germany — you know, like with Brecht? — and people like that — the system just coopted them and made it vogue to go see them — made it vogue to go see Gil Scott-Heron. We’ll all dress up in our boat’s and our minks and get in our Cadillacs and our Mercedes and we’ll take our coke-spoons and we’ll go and we’ll watch this revolutionary superstar be revolutionary.

EXPRESSION

Do you believe that there is a danger that your whole expression, with the expression of the Midnight Band, and possibly a hope for communication to our children and ourselves — do you believe that there is a danger of you being co-opted and compartmentalized upon the pedestal of that false stage, which separates you from us, and makes you a thing rather than an idea, or a living, fleshy man?

GIL: It’s your responsibility to make sure that doesn’t happen. Y’see, it’s the responsibility of the Black media to make sure how people in our community see things. And if we can see something coming, like you saw it coming there — why should it happen? Not ’cause we fell for it in the blind, but cause we went along with White folks again, if that is what happens.

If you understand after we rap, and after you see us, the sincerity of where I’m comin’ from, then you should never let something like that go by you.

Q: Great. Beautiful. I won’t. We won’t.

GIL: I hear ya, but I’m sayin’ that the Black media, they know. They can see what is comin’ they be saying it on the air. So if they say it, then they know what they could do to us, me, it, them, while they sayin’ that.

They shouldn’t do it. I couldn’t stop them, y’know from sayin’ it, but, like, I’ll remember if they say it y’know? Cause then they’ll want to talk, and I’ll say: "Wait a minute. You already came to some delusions about me, why should we talk? Like, why should..."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25
Brown Medical Plan

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

“Medical Peace Corp” through which doctors and physicians would be assigned to rural areas with few physicians.

Opposition to the malpractice insurance rate increase, allegedly requiring payments of as much as $22,000 in a year, arises from the Black and poor clients on such cases.

Malpractice claims involve court actions against doctors, hospitals and technical medical personnel for medical treatment that fails to provide the promised cure that results in additional illness or that through proven negligence further injures the patient.

Observers in the Black community also point out that opposition by professional medical groups to the proposed Brown administration plan stems from the refusal of White doctors to treat Black and poor people in their fancy offices, fearing that their presence would force many of their White middle and upper class patients to take their illnesses to other doctors.

These observers also point out that most often Black and poor people’s illnesses are much more real and serious than those of large numbers of the well-heeled White middle and upper class patients. If the “high class” doctors of southern California are compelled to treat these illnesses, their work loads would be heavier and demands on their skills and knowledge would be greater.

Finally, the plan to compel doctors to spend time in rural areas where the number of doctors and physicians is small and the need is very great is widely opposed by the city-oriented doctors who have no desire to undergo the inconvenience such work would require.

Hawaiian Protest

(Maalaea, Hawaii) - A small group of native Hawaiians defied federal authorities recently and occupied the uninhabited island of Kahoolawe, used by the U.S. military for target practice.

As the protesters approached the island, a Coast Guard helicopter photographed them, and the chief organizer of the protest, Charles Maxwell, said he was concerned that the federal authorities would use the photos to prosecute the demonstrators. Maxwell said they wanted to focus attention on attempts by native Hawaiians to regain lands taken from them when Hawaii was annexed at the turn of the century.

JO-NEL’S LIQUOR STORES
SUPPORT THE COMMUNITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Operating Hours</th>
<th>Menu Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jo-Nel’s #1</td>
<td>6AM - 2AM (Mondays through Fridays), 8AM - 2AM (Saturdays and Sundays)</td>
<td>Everything Alcohol, Lunch, Meats and Dairy Products, Hot and Cold Sandwiches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo-Nel’s #2</td>
<td>6AM - 2AM (Mondays through Fridays), 8AM - 2AM (Saturdays and Sundays)</td>
<td>Everything Alcohol, Lunch, Meats and Dairy Products, Hot and Cold Sandwiches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Xavier Amaral, president of East Timor, the present target of Indonesian imperialism.)

East Timor (center of map) may become a “new Vietnam” if present Indonesian aggression continues.

Jo-Nel’s LIQUOR STORES

maps
FEDERAL JUDGE NULLIFIES N.F.L.'S ROZELLE RULE
OPENs FREE MARKET FOR PLAYERS

(Minneapolis, Minn.) - A federal court judge here ruled last week that the controversial Rozelle Rule, an arbitrary device used by the National Football League to bind players to one team, is in violation of antitrust laws and permanently forbade the 26 teams of the NFL from enforcing it.

The ruling, though stayed pending an appeal, strikes hard at the NFL since, if implemented, players will be able to sell their services to the highest bidder and thus open a "free market" in professional football.

The Rozelle Rule, named after NFL commissioner/ceo Pete Rozelle, stipulates that a player can become a "free agent" by playing one year beyond his contract.

The catch, however, is that if the player signs with another team, his former club must be compensated by the new team with players or draft choices, or both. If the two teams can't agree through negotiations, then for Rozelle and arbitrarily assigns the former team its compensation.

O.J. SIMPSON gals against Pittsburgh's "steel curtain" defense.

Ruling on a suit filed by former Baltimore Colts star tight end John Mackey and 14 other present or former players, U.S. District Court Judge Earl R. Lawson wrote that the Rozelle Rule was unreasonable in that it is unlimited in duration. It is a perpetual restriction on a player, following him throughout his career. He is at no time truly free to negotiate for his service with any NFL club.

In other words, the Rozelle Rule means perpetual slavery for NFL players.

Judge Lawson was also highly critical of other devices used by NFL teams to bind players to the whims of individual owners: "The (Rozelle) rule is unreasonable when viewed in conjunction with the other anticompetitive practices of the defendants (NFL owners): the (college) draft; the standard player contract; and the tampering rule."

In Washington, D.C., Ed Garvey, executive director of the NFL Players Association, said the union was "tremendously gratified by the court's decision."

"In 1974, the NFL players struck for freedom," Garvey said, referring to the fall players' strike that shut down several training camps and threatened to halt the opening games of the 1974-75 NFL season.

FEDERAL COURTS
"Today the federal court said they deserve the right guaranteed other citizens in our country. Professional football will flourish under this ruling," Garvey said.

From Los Angeles, Mackey, who was blacklisted from the NFL for his militant leadership as president of the NFL Players Association, hailed the decision.

"This isn't only a victory for football players," Mackey said. "This is a victory for every man in America. Everyone has scored a touchdown."
Peering Over Prison Walls

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

the Adlen investigation, both drew attention again to the failure of prisons to substantially deter persons from crime or to rehabilitate offenders.

In a study four years ago, a Chicago sociologist said, "However bad a man is when he enters prison, he will leave it a worse man, and, notating that about 70 per cent of our prison inmates have been there before," he asks, "if our system does not deter people it already has put into prison, why should it deter the ones who have not been there yet?"

This is not a unique view. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals reported, "There is overwhelming evidence that these institutions create crime rather than prevent it."

The roots of prison problems extends beyond the prison walls. The Chicago sociologist commented, "There is something...perturbing in the knowledge that if you were born into urban ghetto conditions, your chances of becoming a felon are 20 times as high as those of someone born into a nice suburban family."

Society’s emphasis on crime into prison, then places prison reform low on its list of priorities. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, not known as a sentimentalist, has said we tend to regard criminals as "human rubbish." But reform itself is questioned. The Advisory Commission was called "misguided, obtuse," and contended that they are useless for any purpose other than to isolate offenders too dangerous to be allowed freedom.

Yet prisons do exist, and they exist as closed societies, although the courts in recent years have brought the administration of prisons under some scrutiny. Still, they remain largely shielded from public attention until some major upheaval occurs. Then when the event fades, the prison problems, including the hardships faced by prison administrators, are forgotten.

This public indifference could be countered by making all prisons accessible to the press on a regular basis. Greater progress toward reform could be achieved through pressure generated by an informed public.

Diggs On Angola

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

The Senate of the U.S. cannot be too strongly condemned for its strong vote on December 19 to bar funds in the Defense Appropriations Bill for use in the Angolan civil war. The House of Representatives will consider the same matter when it reconvenes next session. It is a priority concern that the American people convey their views on U.S. involvement in Angola to their congressmen before the new session begins on January 19.

It is also important that the administration be made aware of the public's concern with respect to U.S. Angola policy. Accordingly, I would like to reiterate some of the key suggestions made by the Congressional Black Caucus on this issue. These recommendations include the following actions by the U.S. government:

1. Cease immediately all military-related assistance, direct or indirect, to any parties fighting in Angola, and withdraw its request for financing of additional military and related assistance;
2. Urge a ceasefire among all parties concerned;
3. Use its good offices to reach an agreement among all Angolan powers involved, directly or indirectly, that they will end their intervention;
4. Urge the Angolan factions to find an immediate, political solution;
5. Urge all the OAU to the forthcoming meetings of the OAU for further guidelines with respect to Angola;
6. Commit the U.S. to substantial economic and rehabilitation assistance to whatever Angolan government is recognized by the OAU;
7. Make it clear to the South African government, as we have to the Soviet Union, that its intervention is a threat to international peace;
8. Emphasize to the Soviet Union that American public reaction to its intervention in Angola is bound to affect its support for its future economic relations with the U.S.; and
9. Report to the Congress on the implementation of these recommendations and keep all interested members of Congress fully advised with respect to U.S. policy and involvement in Angola.

Fred Hampton Murder Case

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Ranger street gang against the Party in the hopes of creating violent confrontations.

In the San Diego operation, the FBI claimed credit for the murder of Party member Sylvester Bell by the reactionary Ron Karenga-led US organization. In the document, the FBI also credits itself with widespread disruptions, "knifings and shootings," in San Diego's Black community.

These two documents, attorney Cunningham said, were among the "best and the strongest" COUNTERO documents available and provided a "base for instances that follow down to any given event," including the assassinations of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark.

While a portion of the involvement of FBI informant William O’Neal has recently been revealed, it appears that he both brought illegal guns into Fred Hampton’s West Madison apartment and provided the police with a detailed map of the apartment’s layout — attorney Cunningham wondered out loud how much more vital information concerning O’Neal and other FBI provocateurs was being withheld.

There was 60,000 pages in the Rosenberg documents when they released it, and the first thing they saw was that it all wasn’t there.

“There were probably at least eight to ten counterintelligence programs which directly or indirectly affected the Panthers,” Cunningham said. He also mentioned a mystery document rumored to be held by Judge Perry in which the FBI attempted to create incidents between the Chicago police and the Black Panther Party.

Although the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence recently requested and received access to certain federal documents on the raid, Cunningham has no faith this will help the case.

He spoke of the “double nature” of the Senate and House investigations into FBI and CIA abuses, commenting on how both groups were attempting to “cut their losses, bringing out as much as they have to, enough to be credible and at the same time pulling their punches, taking the sting out.”

It is, essentially, "a power struggle over whether or not the counterintelligence program is released," Cunningham said, and therefore, "particularly in the early stages of the trial public support is important, perhaps crucial."

Jury selection for the long-delayed trial was scheduled to begin on January 5 although attorneys for the Hampton-Clark families plan to continue to file various motions seeking access to the FBI conspiracy documents.
Dear Editor:

I think it is absolutely absurd for America to claim to be a freedom and peace loving country when a Black man cannot receive a fair and decent trial in a court system he must pay taxes to keep running. The particular case I am pertaining to is mine. I like so many other Black men have been convicted of a crime I did not commit. I feel as though the police think they can pull guns on people and not expect people to speak up for their rights. I was falsely arrested and charged with interference. The Los Angeles police violently attacked me in the presence of many witnesses and denied it in court.

How many times have they done this and gotten away with it? Black men are murdered and attacked almost daily throughout the U.S. and nothing is ever done about it. We are told that we are better off someplace else, but we can't even get decent protection from the people who are sworn to protect us. We are railroaded by racist judges and prosecutors along with racist juries. I was forced, because like most Blacks I am poor, to use a public defender, whom I believe fought for me but was unable to see the racist nature of his own people.

As long as the police can murder and attack Black people who are supposed to be first class citizens of the United States and get away with it, the rights of all people will be infringed upon. I must fight this battle because I am innocent, I have a right to a legal defense if I am charged. I have no money of my own and must count on the help of others who care about freedom and peace for all people.

The police claim they have to be careful and cannot take chances. As a poor Black who knows nothing will be done to the police if they should kill me, I too must be careful and not take any chances. I am sure when the police inform me that I am under arrest, they feel sure of their decision. Why then is it necessary to have a trial when a Black who is "accidently" gunned down? I know they use this excuse quite often. This is why I spoke up for my rights. In return I was brutally attacked.

This is their way of saying I have no rights which they are bound to respect. I feel since I pay taxes I am entitled to the same rights as all other American citizens. I am not advocating the abolishment of the police, but I am saying that they should fight real crime. (Matto, La Cosa Nostra and the syndicate).

This would do a lot to eliminate the six thousand Black men that are in the prison system.

In America the Black man suffers from many setbacks in the court system. In the minds of many people, crime and Blacks are virtually synonymous. I am very worried about my future because more than any other race in this country, Black males are labeled untrustworthy by their record. The staggering statistics compiled by ACLU Chairman Aron Neier that 90 percent of Black urban males are expected to be in the penal system in the next 20 years attests to what I am saying.

At present I am trying to raise funds for an appeal and new trial. I could go to jail for a year and I am about to graduate from college. What do you suggest I do?

Signed,

DeWayne "Wahee" Williams
Norrid Bridge, N.C.

(See article, page 9. Also see letter below.)

Dear Editor;

The DeWayne "Wahee" Williams Legal Defense Fund is in desperate need of financial assistance. If you know of anyone including yourself who wishes further information or would like to make a personal contribution please refer to the address below:

Send all contributions to
DeWayne "Wahee" Williams Legal Defense Fund
e/o Pan African Studies Dept.
California State University Northridge
1111 North Moffett Street
Northridge, California 91324

Charles Chapple, Chairman
Bob Johnson, Co-Chairman

Thank you

THANKS FOR THE "PEOPLE'S PAPER"

To Whom It May Concern:

I'm taking this time to thank you for supplying me with a subscription to your paper and an informative "people's paper" paper. Your efforts to get all other papers in the reporting the true conditions of the poor and oppressed people around the world.

Recently, I've been suffering from additional illness and I have not been receiving my release soon. So, please, suspend my subscription until I receive notice. If I do not receive my release, I will continue to subscribe to your educational paper.

I thank you once again for showing your concern in a negligent prisoner.

Emphatically yours,

Lionel Croom
Graterford, PA

ADD MY NAME TO PRISONERS' MAILING LIST

Dear Sir:

I have been trying to get your address for some time and I have finally got it. The person has given it to me. Have you gotten it from your paper before but have not received notice? If so, would you like to have my name on the list for your prisoners' mailing list so that I may receive the Panther paper on a regular basis? I would also appreciate it if you could send me a note stating that you received this letter and on what date. I am having a hard time with my mail, which has been going on for some time now. I would appreciate this small favor. I hope to start receiving the paper real soon also. I had a chance to read the paper once and it's very good work, brother, very good.

Peace,

Bro. Collin Fearon, Jr.
Auburn, N.Y.

(Note: Your subscription has been entered.)

CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN

Q: Where?

GIL: In Washington, where I live. And one of the things that we have been dealing with is getting out the first issue of our creative writing magazine. So hopefully, this will be an opportunity for people who write and express themselves and who take photographs — the whole spectrum — to come in contact with one another.

I know that when I came off the corner, the poverty was in the air, and I came hard. Like, if someone said "poor people", then I was going to fight along with everybody else.

P.O. What you mean?

Because, it was, y.yee, based on my knowledge of what a poem was... Robert Frost, Robert Burns, William Shakespeare. There was no poetry for the Black man at that point in time. Now, when you say "poem", people come to a different understanding. They say: "Oh, yeah. Yeah, I hear you — "The Revolution Will Not Be Televised", that's a poem on your ass." Like, that's a poem that I can dig on, just like these other people did on someons. Well, right-on, for them with the someons, but in the meantime, the revolution will not be televised.

So, we come to a different understanding.

TO BE CONTINUED

AFRICA
Liberation Calendar 1976

This 1976 calendar will keep you informed, month by month, of recent and historic events in the African and world revolution. Colorful, glossy photos dynamically portray the quest for conquering their dignity.

$2.50 pre-paid only
order from:
LSN Bay Area Unit, Box 756, Berkeley, CA 94701
Liberation Support Movement
October Coalition Position Paper

CONTINUED FROM CENTERFOLD

B. The redemptions and analysis generated in the educational milieu will inevitably become the justification if not the sole basis for educational, economic, and social policy — just as "Jensen's work was just reading in the Nixon White House for all key domestic Presidential assistants and was the basis of the Nixon policy of 'design neglect' of the interest of minorities" (Jerry Hersch, "The I.Q. Controversy," in Educational Theory, Vol. 23, No. 1, Winter Quarter, 1975, pp. 1-27.) To demand less than full and uncompromising involvement in and access to the educational system would be to grant our adversaries victory by default.

C. Labor is the most costly capital expenditure to American industry. Increasingly, economic situations in the United States are being forced to rely more and more heavily upon automation (machines and related accoutrements) in order to minimize the costs of human labor and thus free greater amounts of money for use in purchasing increasingly more expensive energy reesources. The skills necessary for administering, servicing, and distributing the products of a highly technological industrial complex can only be achieved by most citizens - particularly minorities - through access to higher education opportunities.

EXPERTISE

Likewise, expertise in the analysis and redefinition of the social, economic, educational, and other "spin-off" adjustments necessary under such far-reaching changes and developments can only be gained through formal higher education. Therefore, to be cut off from access to higher education is not to be cut out of any future opportunities in American society. And this we will neither accept nor tolerate.

Our only conceivable course of action is therefore clear:

1. We must be adamant and uncompromising in our demands that access to higher education be open to minorities and other students from oppressed groups.

2. We must reverse current policies and practices which have resulted in massive cutbacks in student recruitment, funding and support programs.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

cessation until July 26, and (1) was taken to the Adjustment Center, placed in a filthy, roach-infested strip-cell.

"In this cell was a concrete slab to be used as a bed; a hole in the floor for body waste. "I had no towel, nothing to wash in, no toothbrush, no rags or cleaner to clean the filthy cell."

I was in that cell a week and only received a towel, plastic water container, and a drinking cup. This was given to me three days before I got out of the strip-cell."

"So, for days I was without any sanitary facilities. Had to eat my food with the same hands I may have just finished wiping my anus with — this, if I were to get some toilet paper — still without washing my hands."

From the strip cell I was moved to the quiet cell. The only difference between the strip cell and quiet cell was the quiet cell had a regular commode and sink.

"There were three or four more Blacks over here on the same side and floor of A.C. as I was. We were constantly harassed by them (guards).

"In the strip and quiet cells you are not allowed anything to read and the guards took one of my Brother's chess sets, dictionary and World Almanac from me that the Brother had sent to me to read.

"Any little excuse was used to shoot us with mace, tear gas, etc. When the Brother demanded his property back from the guards, he was gassed as was another Brother who protested the gassing of the first one. (The fascist guard officials had struck again.)"

"Ruchell Magee was brought over from the hospital and placed in a filthy, unsanitary strip cell — this only two weeks after he was shot and forced to sleep on the concrete slab with only a special 1/2 to 2" thick mattress separating his emaciated body from the concrete."

"It was clear that prison officials were trying to finish their job of murdering him that they had attempted to do in the Marin incident of August 7, 1970. This, we couldn't allow, we protested and eventually we were successful in getting him moved."

"One day while coming out of my cell on my way to the shower. Officer Pinkerton shut the door on me as I was walking out. The doors are sliding doors and can and will crush a person. Fortunately, I was able to catch hold of it long enough to twist my body free and out of danger."

"When I confronted him about this, he lied and told me that I must have put my hands on it as I was coming through and it closed automatically on me."

HUMAN HANDS

"The doors can only be operated manually. They don't close or open without some 'human's hands directing the operation."

"I knew them, if we didn't get some help, that our lives weren't worth a wooden nickel. All of us on the south side A.C. knew that we were victims of a racist, oppressive, slave system. We had one thing the guards couldn't take from us and that was unity. Our unity was our strength and our source of survival."

TO BE CONTINUED