EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

JOHNNY SPAIN
ON THE SAN QUENTIN 6 TRIAL

JOHNNY SPAIN (inset) survived the plot of August 21, 1971, when California correctional officials assassinated Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson after creating bedlam on the first tier of San Quentin’s Adjustment Center (above).
Editorial

CONSPIRACY TO PROMOTE RACISM

We have maintained in the columns of THE BLACK PANTHER repeatedly that there is a carefully planned and executed campaign underway in this country to increase feelings and attitudes of racism among the White majority population and incite dissunity, confusion and conflict among Blacks.

This week, on January 12, the major radio talk station in the Bay Area, KGO, had as a "guest" for three hours on the popular Ron Owen's "Newstalk" call-in show a "Negro" called Al Burton who claimed to be a George Wallace supporter and vigorously maintained throughout those three hours that Blacks (whom he insisted upon calling Negros) are inherently inferior to Whites.

Among the ignorant and vicious statements made by this "Negro Burton" were: "Martin Luther King, Jr., did Blacks more harm than anyone else." George Wallace contributed more to the education of Blacks than any governor, "Blacks migrated to California to get on welfare."

"Sports ability of Blacks is proof of their reliance solely on animal instincts."

"Women were put on earth to obey the men."

"The Moors were not a Black people."

When a caller demanded to know from host Ron Owen why this tool of White racism was being given three hours of radio time to reach hundreds of thousands of Bay Area listeners with his vile, racist propaganda, Owen defended his presence by claiming that Al Burton had been a long-time caller on his program, which was a fact. Listeners had heard his "controversial" contributions to earlier talk shows and therefore he was giving Burton the opportunity to be questioned directly on the air by listeners.

We challenge Ron Owen or any other talk show host on KGO to provide us with another instance when an unknown caller, representing neither accomplishment nor constituency, was provided three hours on KGO to propagate their ideas, controversial or otherwise.

We view the decision to invite Al Burton for three hours of exposure on KGO as further evidence that a campaign is currently underway to whip up racist passions among Whites and increased frustrations, conflict and fury among Blacks, and that KGO is a part of this conspiracy.

An Appeal To Our Readers

Dear Readers and Friends,

The Distribution and Circulation Department of THE BLACK PANTHER is in desperate need of a van or truck, with which we could greatly increase the availability of our paper in the Northern California region.

Demands and requests for THE BLACK PANTHER have greatly increased in recent months. Many people have heard through word of mouth of the excellence of our paper and particularly its unrivaled and superior coverage of the African liberation movements of southern Africa, but they do not have access to it.

Those of you who are regular readers know THE BLACK PANTHER is the only newspaper in the country that has provided weekly coverage, in detail and accurately, of developments in Angola. Only because the American people in general and Black people in particular are kept misinformed and ill-informed about developments in Southern Africa, could so heinous a scheme as Roy Innis' Black mercenaries to fight the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola, be even listened to in the Black community.

It is of the greatest urgency that THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper be made easily accessible to this community, and every community in this country. A major leap forward toward that objective would be realized if our Circulation Department could secure a truck or van.

If you know anyone who has a truck or van they can contribute please contact them, or let us know. Also, please dig down into your pockets and pocketbooks and send us a generous contribution towards securing this much needed transportation. Every 10 cents will help. Help us now, as many of you have done so generously in the past.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

David G. Da Bois
Editor-in-Chief

Send checks and money orders to:
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8501 E. 14th Street
Oakland, Calif. 94621

In Memory Of

WESLEY ROBERT WELLS

Born: May 23, 1909 Died: January 8, 1976

Comment

On The Death Of Chou En-lai

Hainan news agency, the official press agency of the People's Republic of China, published the following announcement of the death of Chou En-lai, prime minister of People's China, on Thursday, January 8. The obituary, reprinted from The New York Times praises Chou as "a loyal revolutionary fighter of the Chinese people," who along with Chairman Mao Tse-tung built China into the "powerful modern socialist country" it is today.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of the People's Republic of China announce with extreme grief.

Comrade Chou En-lai, member of the Central Committee, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Central Committee, Comrade Chou En-lai was a fine member of the Communist Party of China, a great proletarian revolutionary of the Chinese people, a loyal revolutionary fighter of the Chinese people and an outstanding, long-tested leader of the party and the state.

Since Comrade Chou En-lai fell ill in 1972, he had been given meticulous, many-sided treatment by medical personnel under the constant and affectionate attention of our great leader, Chairman Mao, and the party's Central Committee. He persevered in work all the time and waged a tenacious struggle against the illness.

Owing to the worsening of his conditions despite all treatment, Comrade Chou En-lai, the great...
F.B.I. ADMITS GLOATING OVER MURDERS OF SAN DIEGO B.P.P. MEMBERS

(Washington, D.C.) - The FBI admitted last week that two of its agents gloated over the murders of San Diego Black Panther Party, Comrades John Savage and Sylvester Bell by members of Ron Karenga’s US organization in 1969, actually claiming credit for the never prosecuted killings.

In a conversation between the unnamed FBI personnel, the agent in charge of provoking violence against the Black Panther Party is quoted by The Los Angeles Times as remarking, “That’s two for me” — referring to the murders of Comrades Savage, 21, on May 23, 1969, and Bell, 34, on August 18 of the same year — “and one for you guys,” referring to an US organization member wounded in an unspecified incident.

The ominous, joking reply left no doubt of the FBI’s violent intentions. “That’s all right. I’ll catch up.”

In an FBI COINTELPRO (counterintelligence program) document recently published in THE BLACK PANTHER in December 1976, an FBI headquarters here welcomed the death of Brother Bell while ordering its San Diego agents to continue their program of instigating such violence.

The murders of Black Panther Party Comrades SYLVESTER BELL (left) and JOHN SAVAGE resulted from FBI-instigated violence committed against the BPP by the US organization.

Letter from “T.C.” Benton

“The Constitutional Rights Of The People Are Myths...”

Vernon “T.C.” Benton is a member of the Black Panther Party who is currently incarcerated in Harris County Jail outside of Houston, Texas. He has frequently provided the BLACK PANTHER with in-depth information regarding the inhuman conditions inside the “Rehab,” the common name for the brutal county Rehabilitation Center.

Following, “T.C.” provides a thoughtful statement on the relationship of our judicial system to the police and prison.

In our ongoing effort to negate the genocidal master plan of the ruling class in North America on Black, poor and oppressed people, I would like to touch upon the interrelationship of the judicial system to the police and prisons.

“Attorney General Levi has made it very clear in what direction this country is going and that the courts are a fascist instrument in the overall machinery to justify the mass incarceration of Black, poor and oppressed people with the so-called legitimate stamp of crime, coupled with legitimizing the wanton murder, political assassination, brutality, and maiming by the fascist police in the minimum compound out there as well as the maximum compound in here.

“Of such stuff is fascism being made. The ruling class is using the popular alarm about the rise

Continued on page 25

Fallen Comrades

ALPRENTICE “BUNCHY” CARTER

Assassinated

January 17, 1969

Within minutes of the ruthless assassination of Alprentice “Bunchy” Carter and John Jerome Huggins by the reactionary US organization on January 17, 1969, the Los Angeles Police Department swooped down on the houses of other members of the Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party in the hopes of wiping out the organized people’s movement, sweeping like wildfire through the Black and oppressed community. But even in death, “Bunchy” and John proved stronger than the fascists and their cowardly lackies. The illuminating truth of the message they so diligently sought to implant in our conscious shines bright in the dark shadows of their absence. “The Example” of their lives, of beauty, courage and strength disciplined and directed in the cause of liberation was too majestically real, too magnificent and powerful not to be heeded and cherished by freedom-loving people forever.

Long live the spirit of Alprentice “Bunchy” Carter and John Jerome Huggins! Long Live the People’s Struggle!

Continued on page 8

John Jerome Huggins
**S.Q. 6 TRIAL RESUMES**

“WE KNEW THEY WOULDN’T HESITATE TO KILL US ALL” 1966-71 Prison Affidavit By Willie Tate

(San Rafael, Calif.) — The political persecution of the San Quentin 6 resumed last week following the holiday season recess as trial judge Henry Broderick summarily denied all defense motions to halt the frame-up proceeding. The motions, which had been pending since the prosecution completed its sensationalized but noticeably weak case in mid-December, charged that district attorney Jerry Herman had not produced sufficient evidence against the six Black and Brown prison activists to warrant the trial’s continuation.

Following Broderick’s typically curt denial, Hugo Pirelli, acting as his own attorney, led off with his defense presentation. Before the Monday morning session had ended, however, Brother Hugo raised serious doubts to close observers of the trial concerning his competence in self-representation, completely fumbling his opening arguments with conflicting and potentially harmful statements while leaving open several loopholes for possible attack by the prosecution.

While Brother Hugo’s desire to represent himself is understood and respected as fulfillment of his Constitutional rights, several observers openly expressed their concern that he should not infringe upon the rights of the other brothers nor damage their defense through clumsy, stupid mistakes.

The first witness called on Monday was Dr. Frank Rundle, former chief psychiatrist for Solitary Prisoner Dr. Bundage, when questioned by defense attorneys for the other five brothers — Willie Tate, David Johnson, Luis Talamendez, Fleta Drumbo and Black Panther member Johnny Larry Spain — provided valuable insights into the psychological damage and dehumanization which develop from continued incarceration in San Quentin’s maximum security unit known as the Adjustment Center.

Dr. Rundle testified to the parallel brilliance of the opening statement of people’s attorney Charles Garry, who, in representing Johnny Spain, has asserted that the “crapola-like” conditions within the Adjustment Center, plus the prison officials’ plans to turn the Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson, are the true underlying causes for the August 21, 1971, incident that the Six are accused of conspiring to create.

Dr. Rundle’s presentation of the psychological horror the AC perpetuates made clear the reasons why U.S. District Court Judge Alphonzo Zerilli ruled that long-term AC confinement constitutes “cruel and unusual” punishment in violation of the 8th and 14th Constitutional Amendments. Both California prison officials and Judge Broderick have refused to implement the Zerilli decision, however, and five of the Six continue to be chained and shackled to their courtroom chairs as the vicious railroad trial goes on.

**AFFIDAVIT**

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents the conclusion of a remarkably vivid and personal affidavit, filed in February, 1971, by Brother Willie Tate, which provides a close-up look at the struggles of all Black and poor prison inmates to maintain their dignity and integrity in spite of the barbarian brutality of prison guards and administrators. Upon completion of 12 continuous years in jail, Brother Tate, who is indeed strong, sensitive and politically aware, was released on $100,000 bond last year, pending the outcome of the San Quentin 6 trial.

**CONCLUSION**

“We had no illusions about the prison officials. We knew they wouldn’t hesitate to kill us and play it off as a suicide, justifiable homicide, etc. But they also knew that to kill one of us they would have to kill all of us. For we would expose them and this they don’t like. Besides, we began to get some legal aid. (An attorney, Steve S. Soladlay, filed suit.)

“In A.C. on the first floor, we [at that time] would be allowed to come out of our cells for exercise, maybe twice a month for an hour each time.

“In front of our cells was a long catwalk with three gates dividing it into three sections. These

**Ericka Huggins To Address S.Q. 6 Rally**

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Ms. Ericka Huggins, a leading Black Panther Party member, will be a featured speaker at a day-long political and cultural celebration honoring the struggle of the San Quentin 6 to be held in the Nairobi Village of East Palo Alto on January 17.

Beginning at 12:00 noon and including feature films, live music, speakers, information booths and raffle tables, the event will commemorate the “People’s Victory” of January 17, 1974, when the illegal grand jury selection process used to indict the San Quentin 6 was declared unconstitutional by Superior Judge Vernon Soll. Although the decision was later reversed by an appeals court, the ruling was a severe blow against the racist and repressive grand jury system.

For further information on the January 17 celebration, call the San Quentin 6 Defense Committee in San Francisco at (415) 656-0690.

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**THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY**

January 11, 1864

The slaveholding South had always held as one of its cardinal principles that slaves, under no circumstances, should be given guns. But on January 11, 1864, General Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate Army, with his back against the wall, recommended the arming of the slaves. They were to be used as cannon fodder in the war against the North.

January 13, 1872

The bold and dynamic P.B.S. Pinchback made his mark in Reconstruction Louisiana. By turns a senator, lieutenant governor and governor, Pinchback held more offices than any other Black person in American history. On January 13, 1872, he was elected to the U.S. Senate, having previously served as district attorney.

January 15, 1929

On January 15, 1929, the famed and respected Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was born in Atlanta, Georgia. After earning a Ph.D. degree from Boston University in 1954, Dr. King became mast of the Montgomery, Alabama, Dexter Baptist Church in 1958. King became the first organized and direct attacks on Southern segregation, leading the successful Montgomery boycott. Dr. King went on to become the leader of the Black civil and human rights movement in America. Dr. King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. On April 4, 1968, Dr. King was murdered in Memphis, Tennessee, amidst a striking of war-hardened minds who vainly hoped to halt the march towards his Dream — freedom and liberation for all Black and oppressed people.

January 15, 1941

Ynacce Williams, a Howard University student, filed a suit on January 15, 1941, against the secretary of war and other government officials for the right to fly in the Army Air Corps as a flying cadet. The response was immediate. On January 16, the War Department announced the formation of the first Army Air Corps squadron for Black airmen.
CITY-WIDE TENANTS CONFERENCE SET TO TACKLE LOW-INCOME HOUSING CRISIS IN CHICAGO

(Chicago, Ill.) - Responding to the call of “TENANTS ORGANIZE,” popular community enthusiasm is rapidly building for the City-Wide Tenants Conference slated to take place here at Malcolm X College on January 16 and 17.

Sponsored by the Chicago Housing Tenants Organization, the Young Lords Organization and the Intercommunal Survival Committee, the Conference is being organized to develop a broad, community-based movement to combat the grim and deadly serious crisis in low-income housing which is affecting the lives of thousands of Black, poor and oppressed people here.

Highlighted by the scheduled appearance of Ms. Elaine Brown, chairperson and leading member of the Black Panther Party, the format for the two-day affair includes: Friday, January 16, at 7:00 p.m., a Pre-Conference Forum; Saturday, January 17, 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Workshops on the issues of private housing, public housing, subsidized housing and senior citizens’ housing; and on Saturday evening, at 7:00 p.m., a General Session and Panel Discussion.

Ms. Brown is scheduled to be the featured guest speaker during the Saturday evening activities.

The immediacy and need for the formation of a city-wide united tenants’ movement is clear as vacancy rates drop throughout the city while rent rates soar. Said one Conference organizer: “We are moving into a vicious, life and death situation which will pit poor people against poor people, cause violent racial conflict and result in untold human misery. We must act boldly, decisively and quickly.”

Local implementation of a viable urban renewal program - the Chicago Plan, the Near North Plan, the Uptown Plan, the Woodlaw Plan - has not resulted in the construction or rehabilitation of low-income housing.

Rather, they are programs to bring the White middle class back into the city by providing housing which meets their special interest needs. Neglected and tossed into the cruel cycle of endless moving from one neighborhood to another are the poor.

Worse, at the center of these plans is the dangerous determination to eliminate public housing from Chicago’s inner city. Already Montgomery Ward has bought part of the notorious Cabrini Green housing projects and speculation runs high that private developers will buy up other public housing areas, destroying the low-income housing in favor of middle or upper-income residents.

“Tenants have not come together across this city and confronted the fact that there is a..."
GOVERNMENT "HEALTH" PROGRAM SPIES ON BLACK AND POOR CHILDREN

(Washington, D.C.)—Thirteen million children have become the latest target for federal government spying into the lives of U.S. citizens, Pacific News Service reports.

The CIA, FBI and the Army compiled dossiers on the personality, behavior, emotional attitudes and relationships of U.S. senators, their families and friends. Now the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) is doing the same for the children of the poor.

HEW has the best cover story of all.

It is offering free medical tests for all children whose families fall below the poverty line. The program, called Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSTD), aims at detecting and preventing health problems among children who lack access to the medical facilities of the middle class.

But even as doctors probe these children for physical defects or symptoms of disease, they also test for personality and psychological disorders — signs used to predict the potential problem child. The devil, the criminal. Unknown to the mother, doctors will observe and grade the relationship between parent and child. Their findings are then recorded in the child's federally computerized dossier.

HEALTH SCREENING

According to James Kolb, HEW deputy director in charge of the program, around three million children across the country have already gone through some form of mental health screening.

Questions proposed for mothers of infants being screened include: "How did you feel when you were pregnant?"; "How did your husband feel?"; "Do you want to have more children? If not, why not?"; and "Is this child smarter than your other children? Not as smart?"

Questions for mothers of 11-year-olds and teenagers, spelled out in the doctors' manual prepared by the American Academy of Pediatrics for EPSTD, include:

"Do you think that this person is generally pleasant and easy to live with?"; "Has this person been arrested or had any difficulties with the police?"; "Does this person regularly use tobacco, alcohol or drugs?"; and "Has this person had sexual intercourse?"

Parents whose children are eligible for EPSTD but fail to apply for the testing will be sought out through the schools or in their homes by federally sponsored outreach programs.

The program provides no guarantee that medical treatment will follow, once the problems have been identified.

I.S.C. SPONSORS CHRISTMAS PARTY

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

A new federal government "health" program is aimed at sapping the lives of Black and oppressed children to begin mentally destructive "programming" at an early age.

Unlike the physical check-up aspect, the mental health mass screening is entirely experimental — as Kolb himself admits. Despite the fact that the program has been in existence for three years, HEW still has no guidelines for the mental health component.

"This made my Christmas. We should work together like this all year around."

Meanwhile, federal judge Sam Perry ruled that Chicago Mayor Richard Daley will not have to make a deposition answering questions prior to a $47 million damage suit filed by the families of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark. Perry, who had previously dismissed Daley as a defendant in the suit, made the excuse that he was ending depositions because the case has taken too long to come to trial.

At ISC Christmas Survival Program free toys (left) were distributed to families among the 1,500 who attended (right).
Seattle Police Admit No Efforts Made To Hire Blacks

(Seattle, Wash.) - Seattle police chief Robert Hanson has been forced to admit that the Seattle Police Department is not putting forth any real concerted effort to recruit members from the Black community.

Out of the 55 now attending the Seattle Police Academy, only three are Black - two men and one woman. Currently there are only 22 Black officers in Seattle's 1,009-member force, a mere two per cent in comparison to the city's 10 per cent Black population. Out of these 22 per cent, only one has risen above the rank of patrolman, the lowest rank above police cadet.

According to Hanson, a plan is being drawn up to improve recruiting procedures, but he still refuses to recognize racial discrimination charges filed against his Department by 20 of the former Black officers. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, Jan. 3, 1976.)

COMPLAINT

Meanwhile, U.S. Attorney Stan Pitkin revealed that his office is investigating only one complaint of a civil rights violation by the Seattle Police Department for keeping secret intelligence files. Both Pitkin and King County (Seattle) Prosecutor Chris Bayley announced that there is only one investigation underway although files were kept on 738 citizens. There are allegations that Seattle police even eavesdropped into the background of Pitkin himself.

Hanson gave the excuse that an absence of legislative oversight, coupled with a lack of clear direction and command was a cause of past abuses.

According to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, the names of 150 citizens have been released as among the 738 who had intelligence files which were destroyed recently. Future city council hearings on police intelligence are scheduled.

Black Students Suspended

(Boston, Mass.) - About half of the Black students attending racially volatile South Boston High School refused to enter the school last week and were immediately suspended, according to The New York Times. Reasons for the 62 students' actions were not known.

Daley Refuses to Hire More Blacks in Chicago Police Department

Renault Robinson Blasts $95 Million Bank Loan To City

(Chicago, Ill.) - Following his usual hard line on issues affecting Black and other minority people, Chicago Mayor Richard "Boss" Daley last week vowed to continue to violate a federal court ruling ordering the Chicago Police Department to hire more Black, Latin and women police officers.

Meanwhile, Renault Robinson, executive director of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League (AAPL), has charged two of Chicago's largest banks with "putting up the money to perpetuate racism" by loaning the city $95 million to offset the 1975 federal revenue-sharing funds withheld by the federal court because of Daley's refusal to comply with the ruling on racial quotas in the police department.

"The quota system is totally un-American," an "angry" Daley told a press conference at city hall. "We'll continue to fight this as long as we're around. The quota system is alien to America and shouldn't be used here.

"I wouldn't lay off anyone to comply with any quota system. Nobody has tried as hard as I have to get minorities in the police department," Daley said in his characteristic arrogance.

He claimed that if the $95 million in revenue funds is released, the city would hire 400 more police officers. U.S. District Court Judge Prentice H. Marshall, whose ruling Daley has been fighting for over a year, is requiring that 48 per cent of new police officers hired be Black and Latin males, 16 per cent women and 42 per cent males from other racial groups until the Department reflects the racial and sexual makeup of the city's population as a whole.

Plaintiffs in the case are the U.S. Justice Department and Renault Robinson. The League has also filed a separate action against the Department.

A recent article in the Chicago Defender stated that Daley may "forget about the federal money altogether rather than bow to the courts" now that Continental and First National Banks have loaned the city the frozen revenue-sharing funds. The article went on to say that an additional real estate tax levy recently announced by Daley may be used to make up for the lost money if Judge Marshall should hold it indefinitely.

BANKS

Blasting the action of the banks and the proposed real estate tax levy, Robinson said, "This is incredible. The mayor is going to penalize the whole city by raising property taxes because he refuses to give the court minimum assurances he is ending police discrimination. He won't even admit the city was ever guilty."

In December, 1974, Judge John Lewis Smith in Washington, D.C. ordered all revenue-sharing payments to Chicago stopped until the racial discrimination case was resolved. Further hearings on the revenue-sharing issue and the bias complaint were later transferred to Judge Marshall's court.

Officials of Continental and First National refused to comment on whether they support Daley's position on racial quotas. Edward Key, senior vice-president of First National, said, "We see nothing wrong in lending the city money so it can pay its bills. Whether the city is guilty of discrimination is something for the courts to decide."

O.C.L.C. Free Legal Clinic Begins

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Oakland Community Learning Center's Free Legal Aid and Educational Program sponsored the first of a series of Legal Clinics last Thursday, January 8, at 7:00 p.m.

Brother Mel will represent Metropolitan Housing, and Mrs. Dorothea Paynes, representing the Alameda County Legal Aid Welfare Unit, were on hand to answer common questions concerning welfare, food stamps and landlord-tenant problems. The five Legal Clinics will be held at the OCLC every Thursday at 7:00 p.m.

Photos by E. R. P. N. photos
F.B.I. Gloated Over B.P.P. Murders

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

August, 1969, Rev. Gallas said that the Black Panther Party "gave the kids vitamins, a terrific breakfast, then they would clean the hall better than the women ever did after a dinner."

The Party halted the program in August when US organization violence made the area where the Breakfast Program was located unsafe for children.

The FBI anonymous phone call then ensured that the needed Survival Program never reopened.

An investigation into whether the Los Angeles Police Department cooperated with the FBI in provoking U.S. organization violence against the Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party was urged last Monday by City Councilman Robert Farrell.

Farrell suggested that the LAPD might be tied in and have contributed to the assassination of Black Panther Party leaders Alprentice "Bunchy" Carter and John Huggins by U.S. organization members on the campus of UCLA in January, 1969.

Iranian Students "Unlimited" Fast

(San Francisco, Calif.) — An "unlimited" fast to protest death sentences handed down to 10 Iranian guerrillas is being conducted by 25 members of the Iranian Students Association here. The U.S. has 18,000 military "advisers" in Iran and it was for allegedly murdering three of them that the Iran guerrillas were sentenced to death by a firing squad.

CIA Spies To Be Exposed

(Rome, Italy) — Philip Agee, former CIA spy turned Marxist author, says he and other critics of the spy agency will expose the names of CIA operatives in Spain and other countries in the coming months. Agee said he has already sold the names of 18 persons he has identified as CIA agents to a Zaire "bribes" to the progressive Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

U.F.W. Stolen Documents

(San Jose, Calif.) — A mountain of stolen documents, files, letters and mailing lists, pilfered nearly a decade ago by confessed political burglar Jerry Ducote, surfaced for the first time here last week in a courtroom.

Information belonging to United Farm Workers (UFW) leader Cesar Chavez and former Ramparts publisher Edward Keating was included. An ex-Santa Clara County deputy sheriff and John Bircher, Ducote faces 22 counts of political espionage.

Construction Funds Unused

(Washington, D.C.) — The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) said last week that less than one fourth of its funds for local construction was spent in fiscal year 1975. A spokesperson for HUD said that the spending delays have been caused by a federal requirement that all block grant programs meet national environmental standards, requiring a sometimes lengthy review process.

San Diego Black Panther Party Chapter's John Savage Free Breakfast Program had to be closed because US violence created unsafe environment for children.
NATIONWIDE APPEAL MADE FOR SUPPORT OF NORTH CAROLINA WOMEN INMATES
Rally January 16

(Durham, N.C.) - A call has gone out here for nationwide rallies to be held on January 16, the scheduled date for the beginning of hearings in Raleigh, North Carolina, in the $250 million damage suit filed by inmates at the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women (NCCCW) for injuries they received following their peaceful protest last June against inhumane conditions at NCCCW.

Action For Forgotten Women (AFW), an NCCCW support group here, has issued the call and will be sponsoring a picket line in Raleigh on January 16 and periodically after that, depending on how long the hearings last.

In addition to rallies and picket lines, the AFW is urging individuals and organizations located in North Carolina to fill up the courtroom in Raleigh each day the hearings are conducted. Interested persons and groups outside North Carolina are asked to call press conferences to endorse the suit and to write letters of support to either The Honorable Judge Dupree, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina, or The Honorable James Holshouser, Governor, Governor's Office, Raleigh, North Carolina.

SUIT

The suit was filed in U.S. District Court in Raleigh on December 4 by the National Conference of Black Lawyers. Defendants include Governor Holshouser and NCCCW officials. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, January 3, 1976.) The suit seeks the return of the women to the general population of the prison, the restoration of all their rights and privileges and the ending of all forced labor in the prison's notorious laundry until unsafe and unsanitary conditions are corrected.

The 57 plaintiffs - so-called "ringleaders" of the June 15-19 protest - have been the victims of brutal treatment by prison officials during the past six months. They have been beaten, placed in solitary confinement for unusually long periods of time, and denied needed medical treatment.

Wife, Jacqueta Davis, an NCCCW inmate, poignantly points out the cruelty of life for women incarcerated at NCCCW in the following letter:

"We, the Forgotten Women in North Carolina prisons, are a nation - apart of your nation out there. We are an oppressed group of human beings humiliated and oppressed into poverty and powerlessness. People out in society have (or seem to have) really forgotten women prisoners, because there is little said about the torture we receive, or the inhumane conditions we now live in. But when the pressure gets so unbearable, we had to stand up.

"We realize we are women and not animals and we demanded to be treated as such, but in return we received severe beatings and punishment by locking us up, taking our privileges, and even the transfer of women to men's institutions.

"We, the Forgotten Women, aren't happy in prison. Our lives are bitter, ugly, depressingly frightening and terribly lonely. We are human just like you. We were born with, and have a natural energy to live together in peace and harmony. But these madmen who control the lives of over 400 women have locked us away as animals, inflicting misery and suffering upon us for their own psychopathic needs of money and power."

"We can't just wish these people away. We need the help of the people on the outside. THE TIDE OF REPRESSSION NEEDS TO BE TURNED!!"

INMATE VICTORY
Stateville Prison
Segregation
Unit Guards
Transferred

(Chicago, III.) - Inmate protests over the racism and brutality of guards in the segregation unit of Stateville Prison in Joliet, Illinois, has forced the Illinois Department of Corrections to transfer the guards there, according to a report in the Chicago Defender.

This startling move was announced only a few days after leaders of the Illinois Prisons and Jails Project presented Illinois correctional officials with a long list of inmate complaints.

Among the complaints were:

- Sadistic treatment and vicious reprimands over protests were meted out to prisoners by the cellhouse lieutenant and other officers - known as the "goon squad" - in the segregation unit.

- Inmates who accused guards of assault were given lie detector tests by state police while guards were not subjected to such tests.

- Inmates were denied medical treatment for a year being severely injured from beatings, even after screening by medical technicians proved that additional treatment was necessary.

- Food in the unit was being served from open containers.

The Jail Project also reported that the results of this brutality were clearly evident to even casual visitors.

"One resident's eyes were partially swollen closed. Another had a bruised and bloody mouth... These residents were placed in restraining belts, handcuffed and led away when the committee tried to interview," according to the report.

Although Joseph Fecondo, administrator of adult institutions in Illinois, refused to admit employee misconduct, Jails Project leaders expressed their gratification that "the administration has moved responsibly to alleviate a dangerous situation."

SPEAK-OUT ON THE ECONOMIC CRISIS
SPONSORED BY
WEST COAST REGIONAL HARD TIMES CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16
7:30 P.M.
MISSION UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
23rd & Capp Streets - San Francisco

WILBUR HADDOCK
PRESIDENT, UNITED BLACK WORKERS, RAHWAY, N.J.
WILL BE A FEATURED SPEAKER

Free
All Political Prisoners
On The Block

Should Black Americans Go To Fight Against African People In Angola?
ASKED AT EASTMONT MALL.

Frank Battle
7405 MacArthur Blvd.
Attorney

No, I believe that it is a civil war in Angola and I don't think we have any right to meddle in there.

Ennies Hattisburg
967 88th Ave.
Retired

They shouldn't. Because you're Black and I'm Black and the African people are Black.

No, they shouldn't, I don't think it's right. I think the African people should make up their own minds for their own destiny. I think that is their right.

Chester Hobbs
2021 High St.

I don't think we should fight at all. Mainly, because this whole war is a set-up. Angola seems like it will be the same thing as Vietnam. It will just be brothers fighting against people of color. There is no reason at all why we should be over there.

Bernard Blake
Emeryville Student-Luney College

No, they're all Black people and why should we want to fight against them.

Anne Bins
7105 Halliday Housekeeper

Definitely not, because we're all Black people and we're supposed to pull together.

Mrs. Pickins
Housewife

Mr. McClain
1711 98th Ave.
Retired

No, for the simple reason that even though we're here all our roots are over there. I think it is a political thing over there and we shouldn't interfere.

If each individual and each country would fight its own war, it would be a better situation. It is always a situation where 90 percent of the Blacks end up killing each other.

Where does the American Black man fit into this rather grim scenario? More specifically, what is the proper posture of the Black intellectual in the Angolan situation?

He does not serve on the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Bunche was the only American diplomat who was never perceived as an apologist for American foreign policy. Bunche was, in the truest sense, a citizen of the world.

In the finest tradition of Ralph Bunche, the Black American intellectual, standing, as he does at the periphery of American society, excluded from the massively polluted mainstream, possessed of the analytic ability and skills of his White counterpart, yet devoid of his myopia, is, perhaps, the last American...
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CLAIMS NO CONSPIRACY EVIDENCE IN NEW KING MURDER PROBE

(Washington, D.C.) - Midway through what it will probably make its last investigation into the assassination of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., sources at the Justice Department claim that there is no new evidence that any persons other than convicted killer James Earl Ray were involved.

The current inquiry, conducted by the Department's Criminal and Civil Rights Divisions, was ordered by Attorney General Edward H. Levi last month after disclosures that Dr. King was the target of a vicious 11-year surveillance effort by the FBI, reports The New York Times.

In the hearings held by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, it was revealed how the surveillance mushroomed into a whitebread attempt, spearheaded by the late FBI deputy J. Edgar Hoover, to harass and discredit the Black civil rights leaders.

This is not the first time that Justice Department lawyers, many of whom doubt that Ray alone was responsible for the April 4, 1968 assassination, have gone back over the evidence in a search for missing clues.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

In 1971, according to one official, the Civil Rights Division, which has had primary responsibility for investigating the King murder since it occurred, went back to the FBI's original case file with the hope that any questions unanswered about a recent murder might be solved.

Lawyers examined the contents of 138 packing crates of investigative materials and did some detective work of their own, interviewing some of the witnesses and others connected with the murder whose stories they thought required re-examination.

The investigation was not reopened before the successful efforts were made to bring Ray before a federal grand jury to document his private assertions that he had been part of a larger plot against Dr. King's life.

Nor was the investigation reopened three years later in 1974, when concerns voiced about the persistent possibility that Ray had not acted alone, resulted in yet another re-reading of the full assassination file.

The depth of hatred felt by J. Edgar Hoover and other high Bureau officials toward Dr. King that was vividly exposed in the documents made public by the Senate Committee prompted Levi to ask for the current internal investigation.

This probe marks the first time that Justice Department lawyers have been given access by the FBI to the 86-volume "pro-assassination" file which describes the surveillance and harassment, and it is those documents that they are now studying closely.

The much larger report on Dr. King's assassination, already read and reread, is not being examined this time around, although some recent assertions that there was a conspiracy have been checked, officials say, and found to be without substance.

The only hope that any light will be shed on the admittedly perplexing questions that still surround the King murder hinges on Ray's current appeal for a new trial.

Although Ray does possess knowledge of a conspiracy that he has concealed for seven years, it is questionable that any of it will keep him in the West in the effort to prove his innocence. But even so, it will not be by Ray's wishes.

Ray, one of his lawyers said recently, has no interest in helping "solve" the case. All he wants is an acquittal.

DELLUMS' CORNER

Co-Sponsors Bill Making Oil Companies Liable For Spills

(Washington, D.C.) - Representative Ronald V. Dellums has joined co-sponsoring the Federal Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act of 1973. The bill, introduced by Representative Garry Studds, will guarantee compensation for those citizens who suffer property or income damage as a result of oil spills. It provides for the establishment of a domestic oil spill responsibility fund to be financed by a tax levied upon oil produced or utilized in this country.

The Federal Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act will require the owner of any tanker, oil producing or storage facility which is responsible for an oil spill to pay the expenses for cleaning up the spill along with damages to those injured up to a specified liability limit. Damages would be set at $815 million for oil tankers, $50 million for onshore and offshore oil producing and storage facilities, and $100 million for deep water ports. Beyond these limits, damages would be paid by the Oil Spill Liability Fund.

Dellums believes this legislation is necessary to protect innocent parties that suffer as a result of oil spills. Since the owners of the facilities will be forced to repair the damages they cause, more stringent protective measures will be instituted. Dellums feels that once an oil spill is contained, the Gulf of Mexico will be victim of an oil spill, even though a large amount of money is spent on restoration, it will nevertheless be the same.

The popular Bay Area congressman hopes that this legislation will cause the producers to take more careful preventative steps.

CHICANO DISCRIMINATION

Federal Court Judge O.K.'s Segregated School System in San Jose

(San Jose, Calif.) - In a dubious decision, U.S. District Court Judge Robert F. Peckham ruled in San Francisco last week that schools here are not unconstitutionally segregated, although he found that they are racially imbalanced.

Judge Peckham ruled that the San Jose Unified School District had "never acted with segregative intent" and that he had no authority to order integration, reported The Los Angeles Times.

Peckham noted that the School District admitted that the existing racial imbalance but argued it resulted from demographic and residential patterns over which it had no control and not from its intentional conduct.

CLASS ACTION SUIT

The class action suit was brought by parents on behalf of several Spanish-surnamed children. They contended that the District and its officials had operated a segregated public school system in violation of the 14th Amendment.

Peckham said the plaintiffs failed to prove there was segregation in the racial imbalance.

In the fall of 1973, the District operated 48 schools with 36,887 students, 24.6 percent of whom were Spanish-surnamed. The bulk of the students with Spanish surnames were attached to the downtown schools, while less than one percent were in schools in the southern area of the District.

Five years earlier, in 1968, the state had advised the San Jose District that 41 of the 50 schools then had been racially imbalanced.

The judge ignored all this by offering the rationalization that there had been no evidence of gerrymandering or tampering with school boundaries to maintain segregation, that the District has acknowledged that segregation was "inherently harmful," and that a study was needed.
...And Bid Him Sing
By David G. Du Bois

Exciting New Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt

This week's excerpt from "And Bid Him Sing" continues a conversation in which Sullivan Ibn Rashid asks his newspaper friend, Bob Jones, about the possibility of some of his Sullivan’s poetry being published.

PART 14

Having gotten the words out, apparently with some difficulty, he leaned back and, for the first time since he'd been in the apartment, smiled a big, self-confident smile. He had finished the hashish cigarette before he rose to read the poem. Now he began to make a second and asked: “You smoke?”

“I have but not much. It don't do much for me. My boss got me high the first time. It's not really a smoker. I think he just wanted to see how I'd carry on. I got high all right... and mellow and sleepy. That was about it. He offered to get some girls. I think he thought I was starved for sex. But I told him later for that scene and came home and went to bed."

...Going to sleep was crazy, though, like way out. Got scared at one point. But fell asleep before I could get myself together to do anything about it. Felt fine next morning. I think I was still a little high.

STORY

The story seemed to please Sullivan and he began to see the room he was sitting in. He asked about the records piled on the coffee table: called the photo of Paul Robeson on the wall “a gem”; finished rolling his cigarette, lit it and got up to look at a large three-dimensional map of Africa that hung behind my desk. Standing before the map, he asked: “What language is this?”

“Russian. I brought it at last year's book fair here. I get a kick out of imagining how the mountain ranges, the plains, the rivers and lakes, the deserts and the fertile coastal areas really look. Gives me a whole new perspective on this continent.”

“Dig the size of Mother Africa, Sullivan exclaimed, almost as if he had not heard what I had said. “You could put the whole of Europe inside her ten times.” He was running his fingertips lovingly over the raised areas.

“The size of Europe in relation to Africa isn't what it appears to be on that map, you know.” I began... because of the..."

“Aww man,” he interrupted. “That's some more of Whitey’s shit! You still listening to what that white devil says? He sure got our brains twisted.” Almost lunging away from the map toward me, he thrust out to me the cigarette he'd been smoking and resumed his place on the sofa. I hesitated a split second before accepting the cigarette, took it, knocked off the excess ash into an ashtray and took a deep, lingering drag that I savored for some seconds and then let slowly escape in thick, white streams from both nostrils. I winced, turned slightly away from Sullivan and after a bit repeated the operation with equal relish, leaving a long, glowing red coil of ash on the cigarette end. Wincing more this time, I handed the butt back to Sullivan, coughed sharply twice, took a sip from my brandy, and, looking up, returned Sullivan’s startled gaze with an embarrassed smile.

“Oy yeeeccaaaaahh...” Sullivan almost shouted with delight, drawing out the word in a way I'd not hear since I left the States.

“Est all this time I been thinking you some kinda square head? Wow! Where'd you learn to blow like that?”

“After all, I've been here more than six years and all my closest friends are Egyptians and almost all of them smoke, when they can get it... but, what made you think I was a square head?”

“Yeah... well, I guess...” Sullivan asked incredulously.

“My father was a Methodist minister in the Indiana kick town I was born and raised in. My brother and me were supposed to act like the preacher’s boys. I suppose we did, mostly. Never left the church until I went into the army. Got shipped to Fort McClellan, Alabama, and after that overseas to the Philippines. My brother was older than me. He was killed in Europe.

G.I. BILL

“After the war I went to a little college in Ohio on the G.I. Bill. Graduated, worked for a while as a music teacher, got bored and split. I was really on my way to East Africa. But I stopped here, liked it and been here ever since... it sure don't seem like six years ago..."

“You like it here?” Sullivan asked incredulously.

“Yeah... I like it... I like my job... I like the weather... and I like the people...”

“These people make me feel!” he said with contempt.

“Why? How?” I asked, feeling the die was cast... we had to talk about it.

“Man, don’t you see it? I sat forward on the sofa, agitated, crushing out the cigarette in an ashtray as he did so. “They don’t know who they are. They crack up when they see a brother from Ghana in his traditional robe. They go all to pieces, laughin’ and nudgin’ each other, actin’ like fools!”

“They crack up when they see an Egyptian in what for them is some outlandish costume,” I rebutted. “Just last week they had to call out the riot police to rescue two mini-skirted girls who happened to be passin’ a movie that was discharging its 99 per cent male audience.”

TO BE CONTINUED

...And Bid Him Sing

David G. Du Bois' first novel, unites a new space on the slim shelf of black expatriate fiction... this frighteningly accurate characterization of Ugly Afro-Americans in Africa is a sobering reminder of the persistent cultural language and manners we carry home. In this case home to Cairo, Egypt. In And Bid Him Sing, David Du Bois has given us a picture of our roots through the eyes of another, black culture and understanding. Those of us who are planning to visit or live in Africa should see And Bid Him Sing as a kind of guide to bad manners abroad. And we who are ready to negotiate the issues that would do well to read and recognize some parts of all of ourselves who grew so quickly and changed so much before we could change our minds.

Francis Helen Wilson
The Black Scholar

$8.95 Ramparts Press

Please make checks payable to:
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Central Distribution
8501 E. 14th Street
Oakland, CA 94621

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

...AND BID HIM SING

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

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

TO BE CONTINUED
REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

“Scoring”

As we have seen in previous excerpts of “Scoring” from Revolutionary Suicide by Huey P. Newton, the leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, Huey’s knowledge of criminal law prevented him from being railroaded into prison many times. However, the event described in this portion of the chapter led to a trial where we will clearly see how this country’s judicial system is stacked against black and poor people.

PART 33

Then came the second trial. This time I had the books in court, but nobody could identify them. I had acquired some different books — same authors and same names — and put some similar markings in them. The man who claimed his car had been burglarized, the Dean, and the owner of the books were not positively identified. They kept saying that the books were either similar or the same, but they were not sure.

I emphasized this uncertainty, saying that all I knew was that I had purchased the books from another person. I told the jury that I had not in fact stolen the books and that by bringing them to court I was trying to find out if they belonged to those who had brought the charges. I got another hung jury.

They tried me a third time, with the same result. When they brought the case up a fourth time, the judge dismissed it. Off and on, with continuances and mis trials, the case dragged over a period of nine months. It was simple harassment, as far as I was concerned, because I had not sold the books.

They might also have been trying to test new prosecutors. I had a different one every time, every chump in Alameda County, and still they got nowhere. I looked them straight in the eye and advanced.

THIRD CASE

The third case came out of a party I attended with Melvin at the home of a probation officer who had gone to San Jose State College with him. Melvin had known some of the people at the party quite a while, and most of them were related to each other in some way, either by blood or by marriage. Melvin and I were outsiders.

As usual, I started a discussion. A party was good or bad for me depending on whether I could start a rap session. I taught that way for the Afro-American Association and recruited a lot of the lumpens.

Some of these sessions ended in fights. It was almost like a dance, although, here, ideas, not mothers, were at issue. The guy who could ask the most penetrating questions and give the smartest answers “capped,” or tripped, all the others. Sometimes the guy was out of the house, it was just an ambush, or “shot down,” if he wanted to fight, I would accommodate him. It was all the same. If I could get into a good rap and a good fight, too, the night was complete.

At the party, while we were talking, someone called Odell Lee came up and entered the conversation. I did not know him, had only seen him dancing earlier in the evening, but I had gone to school with his wife, MaGoo, who was there. Odell Lee walked up and said, “You must be an Afro-American,” I replied. “I don’t know what you mean. Are you asking me if I am of African descent, or are you asking me if I’m a member of Donald Woodson’s Afro-American Association?” If the latter, then I am not. But if you’re asking me if I’m of African ancestry, then I am an Afro-American, just as you are.”

He said some words in Chinese and I came back in Swahili.

Then he asked me, “Well, how do you know that I’m an Afro-American?” I replied, “Well, I have twenty-twenty vision and I can see your hair is just as kinky as mine, and your face just as black, so I conclude that you must be exactly what I am, an Afro-American.”

Saying that, I turned my back and began to cut my steak. I was the only one in the room with a stainless steel knife. All the others had plastic utensils, but since the steak was kind of tough, I had gone into the kitchen for a regular steak knife. Having made my point, my move, so to speak, I turned back on Lee in a kind of put-down. To him it was a provocative act.

FACE SCRATCH

Odell had a scar on his face from about the ear to just below his chin. This was a very significant point, because on the block you run into plenty of guys with scars like that, which usually means that the person had seen a lot of action with knives. This is not always the case, but when you are trying to survive on the block, you learn to be hip to the ropes.

So I turned my back and began cutting steak with the knife I had in my right hand. He grabbed my left arm with his right and turned me around abruptly. When he did, he knifed me right at his in ready position. Lee said, “Don’t turn your back on me when I’m talking to you.”

I pushed his hand off my arm. “Don’t ever put your hands on me again,” I said, and turned around once more to my steak.

Ordinarily I would not have turned my back a second time, because he had all the signs of a tush hog. But somehow the condition didn’t click. Most people there were not in training to become professionals — and this man with the scar didn’t seem to fit. We were not on the block, so I thought perhaps the scar meant nothing.

All of a sudden, however, he was acting like a bully, and now he wanted everyone to know that I was not finished with him. When I turned my back on him a second time, this would have ended the whole argument for the Black bourgeoisie, but the tush hog responded in his way.

He turned me around again, and the tempo picked up. “You must know who you’re talking to,” he said, moving his left hand to his left hip pocket. I figured I had better hurry up. Since the best defense is a good offense, my steak was finished in a ready position, insinuating.

I said to him, “Don’t draw a knife on me,” and I thrust my knife forward, stabbing him several times before he could come up with his left hand. He held on to me with his right hand and tried to advance, but I pushed him away. I still do not know what he was doing with his left, but I was expecting to be hurt any time and determined to beat him to the punch.

TO BE CONTINUED
JOHNNY SPAIN ON THE SAN QUENTIN TRIAL

CONTENDED FROM FRONT PAGE

Johnny Spain, in fact, has been part of the Black Panther Party for years. He is a member of the party and has been involved in the movement since its inception.

In the 1960s, when the party was founded, Spain was one of its earliest members. He quickly rose through the ranks and became a key figure in the organization.

Spain has been a vocal advocate for the rights of African Americans and has spoken out against police brutality and other forms of racial oppression. He has been arrested multiple times for his activism and has spent significant time in prison as a result.

Despite the setbacks, Spain remains committed to his cause. He continues to work with the Black Panther Party and other organizations to promote social justice and equality.

The party's message has resonated with many people, especially young African Americans who see it as a way to fight against systemic racism and inequality.

Spain's dedication to the cause has earned him a reputation as a tireless fighter for justice. Even in prison, he has continued to speak out and inspire others to join the fight.

Spain's story is one of resilience and determination in the face of adversity. He serves as an example of how one person can make a difference in the world and how the power of collective action can bring about change.

In conclusion, Johnny Spain's involvement in the Black Panther Party and his dedication to social justice are a testament to his commitment to fighting for a better world. His legacy will continue to inspire others to stand up for what is right and to work towards a more equitable society.
THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

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

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

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

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

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

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modern 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 EXPOSURES 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 wars which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling class and government to force its domination upon the oppressed peoples of the world. We believe that the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS.

WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

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

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

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. 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U.S. CONTINUES MERCENARY OPERATIONS AGAINST MPLA IN ANGOLA

(Angola) — Reports that recruiting and training of American mercenaries to fight in Angola have come to an abrupt halt in the United States have been met with skepticism and a “so what” by observers of U.S. policy in southern Africa.

The weak and unconvincing denials by the White House that the U.S. is not recruiting and training U.S. mercenaries in the U.S. is now further exposed. Neither White House spokesman Ron Nessen nor President Gerald Ford said such activity had not been going on. All they both said was that it is not now going on, obviously following the issuance of orders to cover it up or suspend the activity until the heat dies down.

Christian Science Monitor editor John Hughes, whose paper made the initial revelations of U.S. recruiting and hiring of U.S. ex-servicemen, told the Associated Press that “we are standing by the Monitor story completely.” He said, “We believe our sources to be reliable. We have total confidence in our correspondent.” Those sources were described last week as “senior mercenary officers close to the CIA and familiar with what was going on in the United States and in Angola.”

Meanwhile, it would appear that U.S. pressure on the Republic of South Africa has convinced that country of the wisdom of withdrawing its regular army troops from Angola. All this would really mean is that the recruitment and training of White mercenaries would be greatly stepped up; that the U.S. and South Africa would provide the funds and facilities for this effort and that a massive White mercenary force would replace the present regular army South African troops.

Neither Ron Nessen nor Ford would say that the U.S. is not financing and training foreign mercenaries to fight in Angola, leaving the very clear implication that it is. Whether those Whites who fight in Angola against the legitimate government of Angola are regular army troops of South Africa or hired mercenaries, financed and trained by the U.S. and South Africa, the intervention remains.

Oswald Johnston writing in the Los Angeles Times reports that the U.S. in recent weeks has conducted an intense lobbying campaign among the 46 OAU member nations, trying to forestall their recognition of the MPLA. These African leaders have made clear to the U.S. that the presence of South African troops in Angola makes impossible recognition of the traitor-led movements of Holden Roberto and Jonas Savimbi beside whom the South African troops are fighting.

The U.S. wants the OAU to follow its lead, calling for a cease-fire and the formation of a unity government in Angola. However, the OAU will be hard

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22
CARMEN PEREIRA ON THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE GUINEA-BISSAU REVOLUTION

The following is Part 1 of an interview with Carmen Pereira, a member of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), conducted by the Liberation Support Movement (LSM) that appeared in the fall, 1976, issue of LSM News, the quarterly journal of the LSM published in Richmond, British Columbia, Canada.

In the interview, Comrade Pereira discusses the role of the women of Guinea-Bissau in the country's armed struggle against Portugal which ended in 1974 and PAIGC's efforts to revolutionize the role of women in the West African nation.

PART 1
LSM: Comrade Pereira, can you briefly tell us how and why you joined the PAIGC?

Pereira: I come from a family which was well-off by African standards and much respected in the city of Bissau. My father was one of the few African lawyers. But I saw what the Portuguese did in my country: wealth for a few, with extreme poverty for the great majority. I saw them putting my Guinean brothers and sisters in prison for the smallest protest, and I realized that this life was not a good one.

I first heard of PAIGC in 1961. Then, one day I discovered Party documents. My husband was hiding them. I told him he should have talked to me about the struggle. In 1962 the repression in the towns really escalated. My husband was in danger and decided to slip out of the country to join the Party abroad. I was on my own but soon began making my own connections to the Party. Later that year I managed to get out of Bissau with my two children and baby. On the way we passed by a concentration camp in Tite and saw prisoners being treated very badly by the Portuguese. Some had been so badly tortured they were bloody and lying on the ground, unable to get up. This confirmed my decision to go and join the Party.

In Senegal I met Amilcar Cabral, who encouraged me. But I had myself and the children to support, so I went to Zangainchon on the border of Guinea-Bissau where I worked as a seamstress. From my wages I was able to feed my children and the Party comrades at the same time. I was 25 years old and my political understanding was just starting to develop.

LSM: What responsibilities have you had since then?

Pereira: At the end of 1963 I was sent for political and nursing training in the Soviet Union. After 11 months abroad I returned to carry on the function I had at the border. The armed struggle had been launched and soon the Party gave me another responsibility—finding safe places for treating our casualties, and then teaching nursing to a group of young women. Later, I was sent to the South Front as a health representative (cadre) and opened the first Party hospital in our country. At first it was difficult to convince the population to come to the hospital for treatment. Under the colonials one had to pay to receive medicines to the population and to teach them modern hygiene and the importance of seeing a doctor.

Left photo, citizens of the liberated territory of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. CARMEN PEREIRA (right), a leading PAIGC member, expresses a firm understanding of the role of women in the ongoing revolutionary struggle to develop their homeland.

U.S. TO CUT OFF AID TO U.N. OPPONENTS

(Washington, D.C.) - A vindictive policy of cutting back American aid to those nations who have opposed the U.S. in United Nations votes has been formally initiated by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, The New York Times reports.

In some cases the cutbacks in U.S. aid will involve food and humanitarian relief, particularly to the small, developing nations of the Third World. State Department officials report that Kissinger has already postponed agreements on development aid to Tanzania and Guyana because of their votes in the U.N. General Assembly to condemn Zionism as a form of racism and to oppose the Ford Administration's position on Korea.

Other countries threatened with a loss of U.S. aid are Cyprus, Benin, Burundi, Niger, Senegal, Chad and Malta. Niger, Senegal and Chad are in the Sahel region of Africa which is suffering mass starvation as the result of a seven-year drought. (See article, page 19.)

The State Department official who revealed Kissinger's policy to The Times described it as a "zap list" to punish small countries but do nothing about larger countries like Egypt who have also voted against the U.S. at the U.N.

The Senate and the House have taken opposite stands on Kissinger's reactive policy. In a resolution, the House International Relations Committee endorsed a get-tough approach after the U.N.'s vote on Zionism. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, however, has issued a report specifically prohibiting the politicizing of economic aid.

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Zimbabwe

According to a report in the Johannesburg Sunday Times last week, 12,000 Black.front line fighters were reportedly poised to invade White-ruled Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) from Mozambique on January 3. For the purpose of the invasion was to upset the constitutional talks on Zimbabwe's future being held between Black nationalists and the White minority government of "Prime Minister" Ian Smith. The Times said the attack would be made by militants of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO).

Nigeria

The U.S. State Department last week angrily charged the government of Nigeria of making "unjustified accusations" against the U.S. on Angola. The criticism came following the action of the Nigerian government in making public the text of a private letter on the Angolan situation from President Ford to Brig. Muritala Muhammad, the Nigerian chief of state. In publishing the letter, the government-owned newspaper, Nigeria accused the U.S. of bullying tactics and "insulting the intelligence of African nations" and "degrading the dignity of the Black man."

Spanish Sahara

Moroccan and Mauritanian troops are committing genocide in the Spanish Sahara. The POLISARIO Front charged recently, POLISARIO is waging an armed struggle in this former Spanish colony against the occupation forces of Morocco and Mauritania. The two countries are implementing a policy of "self-defense" for the Saharan people in the face of military setbacks and mass resistance, the POLISARIO statement charged.
Interview With Fatima Ahmed
Of The Omani Women’s Organization

In recent weeks the Iranian government has escalated its expansionist and counterrevolutionary military campaigns against the progressive movement in Oman led by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO).

The extent of the recent attacks by the Shah’s forces has gone beyond the Omani frontiers and reached the territories in the People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen, a close ally and longtime supporter of the Omani people’s revolution.

To help illuminate the struggle in Oman, following THE BLACK PANTHER reprints excerpts of an interview conducted by the Liberation Support Movement (LSM) with Fatima Ahmed of the Omani Women’s Organization.

LSM: The revolution in Oman is not well known here in North America. So perhaps, comrades, we could begin by discussing the background and current stage of the struggle.

AHMED: It’s true, we’ve been waging an armed struggle for 10 years but still our revolution is not well known throughout the world. On the 9th of June, 1965, our people launched a national rebellion against the regime. The first major uprising occurred in December, 1973, with about 10,000 Iranian troops.

Of course, the Shah is not simply an interested ally but... CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

MILLIONS STILL STARVE IN AFRICA’S SAHEL REGION

The drought-stricken Sahel region continues to face mass starvation while the U.S. and other Western nations send military aid to Angola. The following Pacific News Service article, written by freelance journalist Bruce Watson, discusses the current needs of the Sahel.

(San Francisco, Calif.) - As the U.S. pours millions of dollars into the hands of corrupt African leaders, the Sahel region of Africa continues to face mass starvation. The U.S. spends millions of dollars to crush the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola)-led government in the People’s Republic of Angola.

The following Pacific News Service article, written by freelance journalist Bruce Watson, discusses the current needs of the Sahel.

(San Francisco, Calif.) - As the U.S. pours military aid into Angola, millions of malnourished Africans 1,500 miles to the north await U.S. aid for their drought-ridden region. International relief came quickly in 1973-74 when West Africa’s Sahel desert was hit by a seven-year drought. But since rains ended the emergency a year ago, interest in helping the Sahel has nearly evaporated. A long-term U.S.-sponsored development program for the Sahel has been shelved as a result of budget cuts and the possibility that Congress may now be in jeopardy.

It took the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) a full year to develop an initial proposal for the Sahel rehabilitation project. ‘‘One doesn’t convert from drought relief to long-term development overnight,’’ says AID official Irving Rosenthal. Then it took three more months before Congress recently authorized $5 million to AID to finalize its plans.

As the 1974 emergency passed, the Sahel region remained without aid. AID’s planned multibillion dollar proposal may be lost among more politically pressing issues. The Sahel now faces a political and military stalemate.

Even if Congress quickly approves the AID plan when it is presented, aid won’t begin until 1977. The AID proposal - of which the U.S. would contribute $140 million a year, or 20 percent of the total - is intended to head off the worst effects of future droughts by doubling food production in the Sahel region. Several Western European governments, Canada, U.S. organizations and the World Bank have indicated they would help finance such a project.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Ford To Block Release Of Angola Report

(New York, N.Y.) - Fear of further exposure of white House lies on Angola, President Ford will seek to block publication of a Congressional report on the escalation of U.S. involvement in the West African country. CBS News revealed last week.

CBS News correspondent Daniel Schorr said Ford will write to House Intelligence Committee Chairman Otis Pike, invoking the sequester, Presidential privilege to veto issuance of the report by claiming that it contains information that would allegedly jeopardize national security.

According to Schorr, the Committee has approved the five-page draft of the report that challenges Secretary of State Henry Kissinger’s claim that U.S. action in Angola resulted from Russia’s involvement in the country. Schorr said the report suggests that the Russians may have felt challenged when the U.S. supplied $300,000 in arms last spring to the pro-Western factions of the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola) and UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) which are opposing the legitimate government of the country, led by the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola).
Millions Starve in the Sahel

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

AID officials estimate that U.S. investment now could save billions of dollars in emergency aid later when another drought hits the Sahel. Key targets of relief officials are improved transportation, grain storage areas, irrigation of waste land and replenishing of cattle herds.

The landlocked Sahel countries of Chad and Mali have no railroads and few paved highways. When grain shipments from relief agencies arrived during the emergency, they backed up for weeks. Up to 50,000 tons of grain waited at one time in Dakar, Senegal, while thousands starved just a hundred miles inland.

With the help of AID, which in 1974 provided $90 million to the six Sahel nations, road repair and maintenance has begun in Chad, Mali and Upper Volta. But still no funds have been allocated for railroad construction. Grain storage areas have been increased in the Sahel country of Niger by 35,000 tons — from 5,000 tons in 1972. But this is still only four per cent of Niger’s annual grain consumption.

Irrigation projects include two new dams planned for the Senegal River that will irrigate 825,000 acres in Senegal, Mauritania and Mali. Rice and tomatoes are being raised on 173 acres of newly irrigated land in Senegal, with the support of the National Council of Churches.

The drought killed 40 per cent of Sahel cattle, a crippling blow to the nomadic tribesmen who tended the herds. Ranches have

THIRD DISASTER

The recent drought was the third such disaster in the Sahel this century. After the first two droughts, the inhabitants continued their primitive methods of livestock breeding and farming. West African farms still yield only one-fifth as much grain per acre as U.S. farms, lacking fertilizer, equipment and technology.

Before the recent disaster, the people of the Sahel seemed doomed to continue their cycle of starvation followed by devastating drought. Agricultural production has been unable to keep up with growing population. Only mass starvation has maintained any kind of balance. Now, the worldwide publicity given the recent famine has offered the Sahel people a chance to improve their plight through economic development. But if humanitarian aid lags until another drought hits, massive emergency relief will again be needed, thousands will starve before the rains return, and the cycle will be repeated.

People’s China

The government of the People’s Republic of China indicated for the first time last week that it intends to send a man into space. An article in the Peking daily newspaper Guangming Ribao headlined, “The Launching and the Returning Back of Artificial Satellites from Earth,” noted that China has already put five satellites into orbit since 1970 and that the fourth, launched on November 26, “returned to earth as scheduled (on December 2) after functioning normally.” A West German space expert said that China’s successful recovery of the fourth satellite indicated that the country’s launching of its first satellite is not far off.

Chile

A British surgeon who was a political prisoner of the fascist government of Chile for almost two months has revealed that she was brutally tortured during her incarceration. Dr. Sheila Cassiday, who was released last month, was arrested after she treated a wounded Chilian revolutionary. She said that while she was held by the Chilean security police, she was stripped and given “severe electric shocks for up to an hour at a time” and that she was held in solitary confinement for three weeks. Dr. Cassiday had been living in Chile as a permanent resident while working for a local health service.

Honduras

The Honduran government recently nationalized docks and railroads in the country controlled by the U.S. owned Fruit Company and the Tela Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the U.S. United Brands Company, Hsiajuu news agency reports. This is a reaction by the Honduran government in its sweeping nationalization of its banana industry which began last August 15 when the country cancelled all contracts with and concessions to foreign banana companies. Following the cancellation, the Honduran Banana Company was set up to carry out the country’s new banana policy.
BOOK REVIEW
"THE IRON FIST AND THE VELVET GLOVE": RADICAL ANALYSIS OF THE EMERGING POLICE STATE

And When...

And when I saw the bodies stacked upon the foreign ground,
I boxed my head and dropped my gun and weeping was the sound.
For this I'd get a medal? When not so long ago
The bodies were all Indians and
my soldier coat was blue.

Flashes of remembrances —
Sand Creek and Wounded Knee,
Washita, the Trail of Tears — and
now these tears from me.

Forgive me” I cried painfully
(dead ears can't hear. My heartmen).
“I didn't want to do it — you also
have your dream.”

Old men, women, children — are
these the enemy?

What am I doing in your land?
You didn't send for me.”
I picked my gun from off the ground
(the faithful mob hit-man)
I only followed orders — I won't
do that again.

Bob Bacon
Chicago.

Bitter Struggle

Your struggle is bitter
Black like the earth
Black like your bodies
Broken upon the
Black gun butt
Aimed at your
Sacred land
Your wealth
Black Hell
Drowned in a
Barrage of machine-gun fire
In exploding rockets
And mine fields
To steal from
The Black earth
Black sisters and brothers
Diving bombs
Direct hits
Upon your land
Angola the new Vietnam
A mercenarries' paun
Hammering upon Black bodies
Gladly giving your lives
So Angola may live
When you are gone.

And When...

Rita Bishop Darwish
Seattle, Wash.

THE IRON FIST AND
THE VELVET GLOVE
an analysis of the U.S. police

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There is, however, nothing inevitable about such an arrangement — in a socialist society, obviously, it would be the reverse.

Secondly, in general, laws are enforced much more vigorously against the poor and powerless than they are against, say, corporation executives and Presidents, even though the latter may be engaging in acts that are "illegal" by the system's own standards.

The authors (the book is collective effort) point out that the last decade there has been remarkable increase in the American police establishment — not only in numbers, but in money and sophistication of equipment and technique as well. This, however, that this is not due to the fact that in these
Mercenaries

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

pressed to take this position since to do so would require the MPLA to sit at the same table with the two men who invited in and welcomed the military support of the chief enemy of the African people on the continent, the Republic of South Africa.

Further, a ceasefire at this time could only work to the advantage of the trailor organizations FNLA and UNITA, since latest reports indicate MPLA forces are carrying out a successful offensive and inflicting heavy losses and defeats on the combined forces of the FNLA, Zairian troops and mercenaries in the north, and successfully holding the line against South African troops, mercenary, and UNITA forces in the south.

The withdrawal of South African regulars from Angola is also intended to give force to the demand for the protection of the Kinshasa government personnel who are aiding the MPLA, and lay the basis for the demand for peace talks and an end to Soviet aid to the MPLA. However, the MPLA is the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola and since White mercenaries continue to fight on the side of the trialor groups in Angola, there is little likelihood that this subterfuge on the part of the Western powers will be successful.

APPLAUD

Meanwhile, in New York, the Black Economic Development Conference (BEDC), a seven-year-old community-based organization active in Black and Puerto Rican affairs, officially represented at the United Nations as a non-governmental body, has called on Black Americans to applaud Prime Minister Fidel Castro's firm support for Angolan liberation.

In a press statement issued last week, BEDC points out that "hundreds of Black Caucus (Cuban citizens of African descent) have answered the call for help from the People's Republic of Angola. These revolutionary Cuban youth and a number of Cuban armed forces officials have gone to Angola to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with their Angolan friends and kinpeople. History will record this Cuban sacrifice as a high point in Pan-African unity and revolutionary solidarity."

Dr. Castro has joined the ranks of such great internationalists and defenders of Africa as Marcus Garvey, Paul Robeson, Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

CONTINUED ON LAST COLUMN

Crossword Puzzle

ON ANGOLA

V.A. RILEY

ACROSS

1. Somebody such as Angola regarded or closely resembling something else. (4)
2. A small key used to open lock with a small key. (4)
3. U.S. banks have given the country. (6)
4. The people of Angola. (6)
5. Leader of the MPLA. (5)
6. The MPLA, a socialist-oriented political party in Angola. (6)
7. The MPLA, a socialist-oriented political party in Angola. (6)
8. The MPLA, a socialist-oriented political party in Angola. (6)
9. The MPLA, a socialist-oriented political party in Angola. (6)

DOWN

1. A small key used to open lock with a small key. (4)
2. The country of Angola. (6)
3. The MPLA, a socialist-oriented political party in Angola. (6)
4. The MPLA, a socialist-oriented political party in Angola. (6)
5. The MPLA, a socialist-oriented political party in Angola. (6)
6. The MPLA, a socialist-oriented political party in Angola. (6)
7. The MPLA, a socialist-oriented political party in Angola. (6)
8. The MPLA, a socialist-oriented political party in Angola. (6)

Answers on page 25

Proper Black Posture in Angola

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

capable of making an accurate, nonviolent, assessment of the situation in Angola and of the nation's posture in the world arena.

On the Angola question, he is most assuredly operating contrary to his role when he speaks of recruiting Black American veterans for any part in the armed conflict.

Rather, it seems to me, that his proper function is to view the conflict from the point of view of what is in the best interests of all the people of Angola regardless of their ideological predispositions.

He must address himself to the ultimate consequences of American actions as they relate to the interests of the people of Africa and particularly to the interests of the Blacks in South Africa and elsewhere.

Certainly, the first step should be a cessation of the fighting involving a withdrawal of all foreign troops and foreign supply of military equipment. The dispute should be resolved within the context of the U.N. Security Council if the parties are unable to resolve it among themselves. These are the positions that Blacks ought to be taking at every opportunity and through every medium available for the dissemination of views.

In the era of Daniel Moynihan and our beloved Pearl Bailey, perhaps one asks too much.
Baseball Owners Fail to Overturn "Reserve Clause" Ruling

(Kansas City, Mo.)—An attempt by professional baseball owners to squash a recent arbitration decision which has asserted players' rights to negotiate their services with any team they choose has failed so far. A federal court judge here has suggested that professional baseball will have to negotiate with players instead of dragging the issue out in court.

Recently, Andy Messersmith of the Los Angeles Dodgers and Dave McNally of the Montreal Expos played out their contracts and refused to sign with their clubs, going into the arbitration process between owners and players. They demanded an end to any further playing obligations to their teams, defying major league baseball's "reserve clause."

Arbitrator Peter Seitz cast the swing vote, declaring players free agents, a ruling which meant that no longer could baseball's owners hold their players in perpetual slavery.

Seitz was immediately fired as all of baseball's 24 owners pleaded with federal Judge John W. Oliver to set aside the arbitration ruling. Judge Oliver, however, replied that he was amazed that the contract agreement between owners and the Major League Baseball Players Association either side to "fire the umpire in the middle of the game."

Standard baseball contracts state that if players decide not to sign with their clubs, then a club shall have the right by written notice to renew their contract for the period of one year on the same terms.

Termed the "reserve clause," baseball owners have maintained that this provision gives them perpetual rights to a player's services. Without the reserve clause, the players could demand compensation for their talents and services in an open market.

In suggesting that the exploitation of baseball players be settled out of court, Judge Oliver pointed out that owners could vindictively "lockout" players by refusing to deal with them, bringing on additional lawsuits.

NBA Players Sue Owners Over Rights

(Redwood, New York, N.Y.)—The National Basketball Association (NBA) Players' Association is refusing to settle an upcoming case out of court, the "Oscar Robertson" lawsuit, which demands that owners recognize players' rights.

The antitrust suit was instituted in 1970 by then president of the Players Association, the NBA's "great Black star," Oscar Robertson, and is scheduled to come up for trial this June.

Rights Abuses

The rights abuses charged in the suit are the NBA college draft of players' selection, the option clause for playing out contracts, and the compensation clause for players that jump teams, violate federal antitrust laws and restrict players' freedom to receive the full market value of their talents.

The main point of contention is the compensation clause, the NBA's equivalent of professional football's "Rozelle Rule" and baseball's "reserve clause," in which one team must compensate another when a player's contract ends and he decides to join another professional team.

Recently, a federal judge in Minneapolis ruled that the "Rozelle Rule" is illegal. (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)

Pressure

NBA owners are attempting to pressure the Players' Association into not going through with the suit. But Larry Fleisher, general counsel of the Players Association, insisted, "They (the owners) don't ever want anyone to be free and they want to own a player. That's the primary hang-up. Without settling that, it's inconceivable to go forward."

Meanwhile, according to The Times, preparations are beginning to be made for the upcoming court battle.
"The Iron Fist And The Velvet Glove"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

years the American people have spontaneously become more “criminal,” but that it represents the response of those who control the social system of the United States to a profound crisis of that system.

It might have been helpful if the book devoted more attention to the precise nature of that crisis. It appears that the authors take for granted the main outlines of the Marxist-Leninist analysis of capitalism.

It is a system containing insoluble internal “contradictions” — contradictions that may be avoided or concealed for a time, but which in the long run will manifest themselves in the form of severe economic, political and social dysfunctions. The awakening of the Black and other ethnic communities, youth unrest, Vietnam, Watergate, unemployment, inflation, etc., are mentioned as various reflections of the underlying crisis of the American capitalist system.

The alternatives faced by a society in such a crisis are: (a) to fundamentally alter its structure; or (b) to strengthen its repressive apparatus in the hope of dealing with those demanding the first alternative — which is exactly what the authors perceive in the growth of the police power in this country.

They also make no secret of the fact that they are radical partisans of the first alternative — which they see as the only long-range hope of dealing with the problem of “crime” at all.

This interpretation is set against an historical background (pp. 16-30). Basically, the argument is that regular police forces came into existence in the early 19th century coincidentally with the development of industrial capitalism and the consequent sharpening of social contradictions.

The proposed police reforms of the Progressive Era were taken up as representative of the limitations of the “liberal” approach — the most basic of which is the acceptance of the propriety and inevitability of a repressive police apparatus and the system which it is designed to protect.

The police perform their function in a number of ways — some more directly and obviously repressive than others. Organized on the basis of a “military-corporate model” (p. 32), in recent years their technology, weaponry and mode of organization (SWAT forces, etc.) have become increasingly oriented toward the handling of social unrest through violence.

However, besides the “iron fist” there is also the “velvet glove.” The authors see this epithetized in what they call the “pacification model” (p. 64). The rhetoric of this model is that of “community involvement.”

However, the book argues, the model does not involve any real functions of the police being transferred to the communities themselves — and it does not at all involve any real “community control” of the police.

The recent drive to recruit women police officers and the concept of “team policing” are likewise rejected as being only means to conceal — not solve — the basic problems of sexism, racism and social conservatism in the police establishment.

Although the “Office of Public Safety” through which most of this activity was channeled has been “phased out,” the book contends that this represents no fundamental change in American policy — the same sorts of activities are merely being transferred to the domain of other agencies.

All of this is seen as posing the clear and present danger of the development of a full-scale “police state” in America. This is slightly confusing since the authors insist that the U.S. is not “really” democratic now anyway — but the dangers and ominous trends to which they point are real enough.

CRITICISM

This criticism, however, must be qualified by a recognition of the extreme difficulty and complexity of the problem. In any case, The Iron Fist and the Velvet Glove represents a necessary and provocative alternative to the conventional view of the American police and their function.

(Continued on next page)
Letters to the Editor

PIECE OF CARL LIPSCOMB GROWS WORSE

Dear Brother Du Bois,

Thank you very much for printing my letter on the plight of Brother Carl Lipscomb. It is reaching a lot of people through your paper.

Let me update you on the situation. I was able to visit Carl and he appeared very discouraged. The correctional officers at the institution say that at Stateville, he said he was in segregation for 2 months. He was then moved to a different institution. It was later discovered that he was wearing the handcuff belt used on segregation prisoners at Stateville. He said he was not in segregation, but was being held in the detention hospital because he was "sick." Clearly, he wasn't sick and if he had been given any drugs. He said, he was given some kind of injection when he was placed in the hospital, but after that no. Then he said they may be giving it to him in food.

I recently received a letter from his brother, Wilbert Lipscomb, who is a prisoner at Stateville and he said the psychiatrist says Carl is "sick" and should go to the prison hospital at Menard, Illinois. Carl, however, is refusing to sign transfer papers for fear of being subjected to more drugs, electroshock treatment, and "behavior modification." After making inquiries as to his brother's welfare, Wilbert was told by a counsel that the condition of the patients at the hospital is terrible and that he should not come home. Wilbert has asked me to see if you will print his letter and his brother's address, as well as mine for the benefit of concerned brothers and sisters. They are Wilbert Lipscomb 71315, Box 112, Joliet, Ill., 60435 and Carl Lipscomb 71327, followed by the same address.

Thank you.

Yours In Struggle,
Charles Hale
15347 South Lolita
Harvey, Illinois 60426

SEeks INFO ON FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Comrades,

Thank you for publishing my letter in your 1/14 edition. As I was reading the paper I noticed in your survival program section a few lines about the Free Commissary. I then went on to write in order to get some insight on the requirements. Also I would like to state that we will, no longer be able to use the BLACK PANTHER because the brother who had been getting the paper has been transferred to a different jail. As a result, I would like to obtain a subscription. My name is Vincent Washington and I am living in Barracks 4B. Any information is appreciated.

V.E. Washington
Princeton, California

"SWEET DEMOCRACY"

Sir,

It has been a very long time indeed since I tried my hand at writing any kind of poetry, but about a week ago, hearing the morning radio and the ominous news about Angola and the possibility of unjustified meddling there, I thought up the following which I should have been publishing the 11th of December and wrote it down on a scrap of paper:

CHRISTMAS IN ANGOLA (1976)

Christmas in Angola, Lola,
That's the place for me,
Brooming rattles on the natives,
For Democracy
We'll deal with things,
And his eyes
Christmas in Angola, Lola,
For Sweet Democracy!

Well, anyway, this is the thought that quickly flashed over my White working man's mind about a respect of Angola in which little people would again have lives ended or ruined in thousands to no honest purpose whatsoever, until again, the People forced a halt to this next series of crimes.

And now, just at random, I'd like to get down my thoughts on Angola:

1) Imperialist world powers have evil eyes on Angola - Russia and America.

2) Now in stating that both Russia and America should both keep out of Angola, I may be repeating the words of Mr. Kissinger - but only to a beginning point.

3) There is the matter of whether, among both of the big powers interested, if the U.S. government is truly and sincerely interested in keeping the Russians out of it. For Mr. Kissinger to send anything into Angola himself. Some bargaining over grain sales to Russia might pinch the profits of some American millionaires, but it could also affect our truly righteous and honest cause. Meanwhile, if we showed sincerely that our government was keeping control out of Angola itself, that would be a concession to Russian big power prestige that would make bargaining on this matter much easier. Also, it would kill the desire of any of the Angolans to see any Yankee or Russian in their land.

4) With South African troops in Angola fighting them, it is very easy to see why the MPLA government there. Cuban troops. And I must say that I can't understand why the Angolans do not feel they must prefer to deal with Cuba than with South African troops?

Angola is for Angolans and nobody else. And, if the need be to help, they should come into the United Nations with the Third World and especially Black African millions directly helping out the nation.

Sincerely,
Paul Dubar

Crossword Puzzle Answers

ACROSS
1. Microcosm 5. Credit 7. Quadrato
32. At 33. Liberation 35. Is 36. FLEC
43. MPLA 44. War 45. ELPL 46. Chipenda
52. Namibia 53. Unit 54. Na 57. Mc
58. Moomba 59. Deodoro

DOWN
15. At 16. UNL 18. At 19. Angol
27. And 28. Or 29. To 31. Units 32. Air
34. Ted 37. Corp. 40. Era 41. Rienkon
43. 0x-25 PAIGC 47. Men 48. CIA
49. House 50. To 51. Needs 53. NII
On the Death Of Chou En-lai

Continued from Page 2

CHOU EN-LAI, the great Chinese revolutionary leader who dedicated his life to the cause of socialism and the people's liberation, passed away on January 8th. His death was a great loss to the Chinese people and the international communist movement.

CHOU EN-LAI was a great man who devoted his life to the struggle for the liberation of the Chinese people and the establishment of a socialist society. He was a true revolutionary who never wavered in his commitment to the principles of the communist cause.

The world mourns the loss of a great leader who dedicated his life to the cause of socialism and the people's liberation. His legacy will continue to inspire generations to come.

Carmen Pereira:

Continued from Page 18

for the political mobilization of all people — men and women — in that region. I put my children in Party schools and committed myself completely to the political work.

Executive Committee

In 1969 I was appointed member of the Executive Committee of the Struggle. That same year I was given responsibility for the national reconstruction of the South Front. It was hard work. One had to oversee the operation of all sanitary posts and other facilities. In 1973 we had our first session of the National Assembly. The enemy tried desperately to prevent this; they sent planes to drop bombs and massacre the population, hoping to stop the deputies from meeting. Despite this we held our Assembly; it was a great accomplishment. I was elected as deputy for Bissau, Vice-President for the National Assembly and member of the State Council.

Women's Role in Guinea-Bissau

Continued from Page 19

In this Assembly — at which we made our formal declaration of independence — I returned to the South Front. I told the population how we'd managed to hold the Assembly and what decisions were taken. I explained everything to them because they were the ones who fought to make the National Assembly possible.

After the fall of colonialism, I came here to Bissau. I am now working for the Secretariat-General as a member of the Party's Executive Committee of Struggle and the Commission of Organization at the national level.

To be continued...
I
Prisoners dream prison dreams of life
That can never ever be
Come
And check it out.
Ask yourself
Why
Does it have to be
This way?
This way, this way
Of merely wanting;
That oh-so-precious "opportunity" to be
Come
Where that basic gesture is made
For life is met
With .45 caliber Sub-Thompson fire.

II
Prisoners were unarmed but shot
Nonetheless
Becoming less and less
With the expenditure of shells — they were
Live, Moving, monstrous
Death objects
For those whose names were
Changed to numbers
To fit toe tags and coffins
Where people are put
After being sprawled out
Without even a chance
To chase their dream
Of once again being (long ago) seen
Humanly
As you are,
Human.

III
Prisoners need to hear the talk
Talk about the need to know
— Yes there’s a need
A need to know what’s right
To live...
But how?
Can we live together?
After having been born?
In antagonistic conflict?
Where life is? (Where is life?)
Threatened by the unloving?
Ungaring about each other?
World?...
(And prisoners need to hear that?)

IV
Prisoners have been sentenced
"To life in prison"
And you don’t seem to see that
To spend one’s life in prison really means
To die...
To die locked up
Caged in high-rise walls
That cut off the sun
The moon
The stars don’t shine any longer
Because one is ganged and bound
And bound
And bound to meet a day in life
Of death.

V
Prisoners find it hard to get out
Alive
The same way they came in
And you can call it just one of those things
(Mishap) if you wish to
But you must call it
Right
After death.

VI
Prisoners lie
But you never have
Heard them (have you?) in the hole —
There they are
Are they there
Lying
In a hole?
You take it for granted
That they are
There lying.
Lying there.
Like all the others.
Dead bodies don’t lie.
Dead bodies just lie silently.

VII
Prisoners dream prison dreams of life
Of living;
People
But really they are
People
Inside the walls
People
Inside themselves
People
Dying.

VIII
That’s no dream for prisoners
It’s a real nightmare for people
Who would deny a human dream.