U.S. Rejects City's Affirmative Action Plan

OAKLAND'S REVENUE SHARING FUNDS THREATENED

(Oakland, Calif.) - The city of Oakland is threatened with the loss of millions of dollars in revenue sharing funds, Black leaders fear, as a result of the city's inability or refusal to comply with affirmative action guidelines as required by federal law.

An emergency meeting of the Community Coalition Against Racism held this Monday at Allen Temple Baptist Church heard a report from one of the participating organizations that it is understood that the city has received a letter from the Office of Revenue Sharing in Washington, D.C., indicating that the city's response to its July 31, 1975, demand for "corrective action" within 60 days had failed to satisfy that demand.

The July 31 letter, addressed to Oakland Mayor John H. Reading from Graham W. Watt, director of the Office of Revenue Sharing of the U.S. Treasury Department, revealed that the findings of a civil rights investigation of Oakland, conducted on October 30-31, 1974, in response to complaints showed that Oakland is clearly in violation of sections of the Civil Rights Act of 1974 as regards hiring, promotion, training and firing of Blacks, other minorities and women in the police, fire and public works departments.

The Coalition decided to contact the Office of Revenue Sharing in Washington, D.C., to confirm whether such a letter had indeed been sent to the city of Oakland and to determine if the Office of Revenue Sharing planned to cut...
Editorial

SOLDIER TANYA?

So, Tanya, born Patricia Hearst, much sought after "soldier" of the alleged revolutionary army that claims responsibility for the brutal murder of Black Oakland Superintendent of Schools Marcus Foster— the same army that suffered the flaying deaths of five "close comrades-in-arms," sails into custody with clenched fist and broad smile, signing in "Urban guerrilla, self-employed."

Strange, how after the murderous assault on the "safe house" in Los Angeles in June of last year, the publicly stated threat by Tanya and her mentors William and Emily Harris that they would die fighting rather than be taken by the armed might of "the fascist socio," and the caches of weapons found in their "safe houses," all went so smoothly— almost as if it had been planned.

Have you ever seen a Black person arrested in this country? Have you ever seen the treatment reserved for a Black American even suspected of being any kind of revolutionary, militant or guerrilla? George Jackson, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Jr., Fred Hampton, and scores more, are all dead. Yet, these children of the White establishment come floating in on the wings of general good cheer and are sprayed with bouquets of yellow roses.

Are we expected to take seriously U.S. District Court Judge Oliver J. Carter's revocation of bail at the preliminary hearing last week? By the time you read this "Patty" will probably be luxuriously encased in the Hearst family mansion atop one of San Francisco's several hills.

This silver spooned "urban guerrilla" was so frightened when FBI agents and cops pounded on her back door that she literally wet her pants as they entered, pistols apologetically drawn. No matter. These servants of "the fascist socio" were kind enough to permit her to change into dry pants before escorting her out of the house and into the waiting, chauffered car that would take her to her post-underground television debut.

Be on guard all you who misguided aided this quarter in its 19-month flight. Your honest concerns for justice and naive commitment to revolution have unwittingly made you prime targets.

Letters to the Editor

UNBEARABLE LONELINESS

Dear Editor:

I am presently incarcerated at the London Correctional Institution in London, Ohio. I am writing you this letter as an agent of appeals for correspondence and friendship, and I am hoping that you will be kind enough to publish it in your newspaper.

Loneliness in a place like this has to be felt to be understood. I have no wish to continue to be swallowed up by what appears to be a vacuum of loneliness, nor do I wish to remain just the face echo of a hidden shadow.

In a desperate effort to emerge from the internal prison of lost despair, I have written this letter in an attempt to reaquaint myself with the outside world, and to become associated in a more honest and solid relationship with humanity.

I seek not pity, but rather a more meaningful strength in the understanding of others as well as myself.

My interests are many, my pleasures are few and my hopes are that someone will respond to moral, spiritual, and intellectual communication.

In closing, I would like to say that I believe, I really do believe that whenever you can share a smile, a tear, or a thought with a stranger, then you are strangers no longer. I wish to thank you in advance.

Devolie Peterson
9137-95
P.O. Box 69
London, Ohio 43140

MENARD POLITICAL MOVEMENT FORMED

Sincere Greetings, Comrades,

I am presently conducting the "Menard State Prison" (State of Illinois). I am the founder of the "Menard Prisoners Foundation, Inc." and the "Menard Political Movement."

These two groups deal with the immediate problems, such as jobs, infractions, education, etc., and the Political Movement deals only with problems that lead to legal action, such as: parole, medical care, living conditions, prison rebellions, work-release, etc., etc.

We hope to establish a profound support from the Black and oppressed communities. There will be a letter coming out soon explaining our goals, ideology, etc., etc., to all those who are concerned, and those who may just be interested.

For those who wish to have information on these two groups, please forward your request to: Bro. C. Alex White, Official Spokesman, Reg. No. 480-42, Box 711, Menard, Illinois 62569.

I am also requesting copies of the "Panther Paper," for I don't have any means of funds, so I don't request a weekly copy of the people's paper—only a copy once or twice. If again, possible.

Please let me know something. Until then, keep the peace...

Yours In Arms, Struggle,
Bro. Robert Young, Jr.
Menard Prisoners Movement
Founder and Chairman

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 26

Notice From E.O.C.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES CORPORATION

Announces that the name of The Community Learning Center has been changed to THE OAKLAND COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER

and the name of the Intercommunal Youth Institute has been changed to THE OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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Mancino Disappears Without Testifying at S.Q.6 Trial

Attorneys Seek Federal Protection From C.D.C. Officials

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Even as their client was being whisked off to an unknown location, attorneys for Allan Curt Mancino, considered by many to be a key witness in the San Quentin 6 trial, went into district court here last Thursday seeking federal protection for the White informant Adjustment Center inmate from the California Department of Corrections (CDC).

Earlier in the week, the night before he was slated to testify against the six Black and Brown prison activists as a coerced prosecution witness, Mancino was badly beaten by guards while at the Marin jail. The right side of his head was cut and bruised and his right eye was shut, swollen and discolored.

Convincing no one, prosecuting attorney Jerry Herman claimed Mancino fell from a bunk in his cell.

"I think the next thing we could find out is that Allan Mancino has been shot while trying to escape," remarked his concerned and worried attorney Salle S. Soladay.

Ms. Soladay, who along with attorney Michael Lane sought the federal intervention in the case, flatly refuses to believe her client "fell" from his bunk. She asserts, rather, that she believes Mancino was beaten in order to further coerce him into testifying against the Six and in retaliation for allowing her to visit him the previous afternoon.

The short-lived, rudely interrupted 15-minute meeting between attorney and client had been their first encounter since 1972, when Ms. Soladay filed a $450,000 lawsuit for state and federal damage charges against CDC officials and guards for their torturous treatment and personal injury of Mancino following the August 21, 1971, incident at San Quentin in which Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson was assassinated and five others were killed.

Further, included in the packet of information presented to presiding District Court Judge Oliver Carter requesting federal protection were: an affidavit from attorneys Soladay and Lane describing the concerted bureaucratic run-around and harassment they were subjected to by CDC officials in trying to locate and visit their client; a sealed disposition from Mancino; and transcripts of meetings between Mancino, Ms. Soladay and San Quentin 6 trial judge, Henry Broderick, in which the conservative judge denies various protection requests.

Also included in the packet was a dramatic letter from Mancino to Marin prosecuting attorney Jerry Herman in which the frightened Inmate — in recent years a proponent in Washington State — wrote:

REFUSE TO TESTIFY

"This letter is to inform you of my decision to stand on my Fifth Amendment rights and refuse to testify at the (San Quentin 6) trial... This decision is made freely and voluntarily by me after consultation with counsel."

"I would further like to reiterate my previous requests, not to be seen or contacted by yourself, members of your office, agents of the CDC, or anyone acting in concert with or on your behalf."

"Additionally, I would like herein to renew my previous requests to be placed in federal custody out of the control of the CDC, as I am in fear of my life while in their custody."

Only hours before attorney Soladay hoped to deliver a copy of this letter to Herman, the zealous

Fallen Comrade

Nathaniel Clark

Assassinated

September 12, 1969

On September 12, 1969, Comrade Nathaniel Clark was murdered as he slept, his life snuffed out by the forces of reaction and oppression which beset our lives and communities. Nathaniel had been a member of the Los Angeles chapter of the Black Panther Party. Formerly a UCLA student, Nathaniel heard the words of Bunchy Carter and John Huggins and heeded their call.
OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL OFFERS QUALITY MODEL SCHOOL EDUCATION

‘Oakland, Calif. — In the five years of its existence, the Oakland Community School (formerly the Intercommunal Youth Institute) has grown from a storefront with 15 students to 120 students attending the spacious facility at 6118 East 14th Street — home of the Oakland Community Learning Center.

In a recent interview with THE BLACK PANTHER, Ms. Ericka Huggins, the director of the school, talked about the tremendous growth the school has undergone in terms of students, staff, facilities and curriculum.

The Oakland Community School is located in the primarily Black community of East Oakland and therefore has a predominantly Black enrollment. However, the community immediately surrounding the school also has a sizable Mexican-American population, and several Mexican-American children attend the school along with Asian and White children. One subject recently added to the curriculum is the Spanish language. Students are instructed in Spanish not only because of the school’s nearness to the Spanish-speaking community but also because Spanish is the second most widely spoken language in the U.S. and in Oakland.

“We are not nationalist oriented like many of the so-called ‘free’ and ‘open’ schools,” Ericka emphasizes. “We want our children to look at themselves as human beings and feel a sense of pride. Our children don’t relate to skin color but judge each other as individuals,” Ericka noted.

The goal of the school, Ericka explained, is for the children “to learn how to make decisions and conclusions for themselves. Once they have the facts about world conditions, they will not just feel obligated to change them. They will want to change them.”

Discussing the impact that the school has had on Oakland and the Bay Area, Ericka explained: “People come to us for correct methods in elementary level education. They feel that this is what an alternative school should be.” The Black community, she added, looks to the School as a source of “hope” for the education of its children who generally receive a second-rate education in the public schools.

Also, “as people began to see that we were really a school,” Ericka said, “we began to attract more instructors and more funding. And it is through funding and small donations that we survive, financially.”

The students, aged two and one-half to 14, are required to learn how to read, write and carry out basic mathematical operations. Ericka describes the “survival” tools particularly necessary for the existence of Black and minority children in America. The school has 22 teachers and 10 other staff members, plus additional volunteers, only six of whom are paid. Comments Ericka: “Our teachers learn by doing. They are here because they want to be here. They have to be motivated by more than just a paycheck. They must be committed to meeting the needs of our children.”

The teachers come from all over the country and work long, hours with the children. “Our instructors are not just responsible for his or her particular class,” Ericka said. “They are expected to contribute to the total aspect of the school.” For example, teachers and other staff help serve the children and each other the three nutritious meals provided daily.

Unlike most public schools, the Oakland Community School holds weekly staff meetings and meets more often if necessary. The staff contributes to fund-raising and, along with the parents, helps provide transportation for the children to and from school.

Ericka proudly notes that the students’ parents are very active in the school, providing aid in the classrooms, offices, cafeteria and in writing proposals to obtain funding for the School. “The parents are our best public relations source,” Ericka said.

The children, who are placed in Groups 1 through 8 according to their skills and abilities, do not receive “report cards” but are regularly evaluated, a process in which the children, their teachers and parents participate.

Ericka will be serving as a consultant for progressive schools, instructing their teachers in our approach to education — the dialectical approach — an approach which, like the Oakland Community School itself, is fast gaining the respect of all who come into contact with it.
JUDGE CLAMPS SECRECY ORDER ON F.B.I. INFORMER’S STATEMENT

(Chicago, Ill.) - In a pair of separate, yet equally contested rulings, federal District Court Judge Sam Perry has clamped a strict secrecy order on the forthcoming disposition of FBI informant William O’Neal and has also ordered all grand jury testimony and exhibits related to the police raid and murder of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark turned over to attorneys for their families.

Both rulings have significant implications for the upcoming $47 million damage suit filed against those responsible for the December 4, 1969, pre-dawn attack by the families of the slain Illinois state Black Panther Party leaders and the seven survivors of the infamous raid.

“FINDING”

Concerning the disposition of O’Neal, recently “founded” after the U.S. attorney’s office here alleged his disappearance, Judge Perry ruled that attorneys in the case are forbidden to even discuss the date, time, place or whether the statement had been taken.

Perry said that the gag rule, sought by assistant U.S. Attorney Arnold Kanter, who is defending the law enforcement officials in the case, was made “to protect O’Neal’s life.”

When O’Neal first surfaced in 1973 as a paid FBI informant who had infiltrated the Chicago Black Panther Party in early 1969, he requested and was granted federal protection. He was given a new identity, a new job — and a new face — in another location.

In the five days in early September when he was alleged to be “missing” — which coincided with initial attempts by the families’ attorneys to obtain his disposition — Kanter claimed O’Neal had voluntarily refused the federal protection.

Yet, when two highly reputable sources close to the case told reporters that federal marshals were hiding O’Neal — and an attorney for the family asked Perry to make Kanter swear under oath that he did not know the location of the Judas agent — an “inadvertently misplaced” telephone number became the feeble excuse. (See last week’s issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)

Judge Perry dismissed several government objections in his order that the grand jury duc-
SENIOR CITIZEN OF THE MONTH

Mrs. Ola Payne Interviewed

The following is the second monthly feature on senior citizens who are active in the Seniors Against A Fearful Environment (S.A.F.E.) Program at the Oakland Community Learning Center. Mrs. Ola Payne is September's Senior of the Month.

(Oakland, Calif.) - Mrs. Ola Payne has the distinction of being among the first senior citizen residents of Satellite Central, 540 21st Street in downtown Oakland, to participate in the Seniors Against A Fearful Environment (S.A.F.E.) Program which began on December 3, 1972. Sister Payne, who is 65, has had her share of tragedies in life — both of the living and the dead. But, contrary to the common belief, one of them at birth — but she has learned to live with these sorrows and has led a full and productive life.

Mrs. Payne is the fifth of 13 children (she has seven sisters and two brothers living) and was born on January 28, 1910, in Idabelle, Oklahoma. When she was three years old, her family moved to Kansas City.

"My Daddy did all type of work," she explained. "When I was very young I remember he worked in a packing company called the Swift Packing Company. When he went to take care of his father, he began farming," Mrs. Payne said.

To make ends meet, it was necessary for Sister Payne's mother to work. "My mother was a wet nurse — in other words, she nursed, a White baby on her breast for money. She also did domestic work," Mrs. Payne said. Both of her parents, whom she says were "like twins," went to night school in order to educate themselves.

The family lived on property they owned as well as property they didn't own. They raised cotton, corn, chickens, hogs and several kinds of vegetables. Because the family was sharecropping, Sister Payne said, they were only able to get a small income from the crops "after we paid the bills off."

When she was five years old, "going on six," Mrs. Payne started school. "They had nine months of school. You went seven months in the winter and two months in the summer because you had to come in the fields to pick cotton off and en in September.

"When I first started off to school, there were a lot of teachers. At first, the first and second grades were in the same room. School went to the 12th grade," Mrs. Payne explained. She attended Dunbar School in Arkansas where there were outside toilets. Commenting on her teachers, she noted, "We had better teachers than you have now because most of our teachers were Black."

MULTI-RACIAL

Unlike many Black people her age, as a child Sister Payne lived in multi-racial communities. "We lived in what you call a melting pot. There were Blacks, Whites, Chinese, Indians and mixed couples. Everyone was my father did it to better the condition of the family," she said.

Mrs. Payne's only child, a daughter, lives in East Oakland. Mrs. Payne gave birth to two sons, one of whom died from pneumonia when he was nine days old. "We both had it (pneumonia)," she said. Her other son died at birth. "He was too large for me to deliver because I ate too much. They chose me to live. I was young then and didn't know how to take care of myself," she said.

Mrs. Payne moved to California in order to be with her daughter and help to take care of her grandchildren. Her daughter works eight hours a day and attends college at night. Mrs. Payne wishes that she could see more of her daughter but is glad that she is "doing some of the things I want her to do."

Mrs. Payne is a widow. She had separated from her husband cause he was an alcoholic. "I just get tired and walked away from it," she said.

Mrs. Payne survives on a small widow's disability pension and has an apartment at Satellite Central. Asked about her involvement in the S.A.F.E. Program, she said, "I like the things it is doing and wants to do — always helping seniors."

Mrs. OLA PAYNE and other seniors enjoying the convenience, free transportation provided by the S.A.F.E. Program.
Another Black Man Killed By Seattle Police
Eighth Victim In Eight Months

(Seattle; Wash.) - Seattle police added Brother Watt Neal Sample, 40, to their rapidly growing list of victims of their guns on Sunday, September 7, reports the Seattle Chapter of the Black Panther Party. Sample was shot and killed by two Seattle plainclothes policemen who responded to a disturbance call about 8:30 p.m., where Sample had allegedly made threats with a knife during an argument.

The officers, Gary W. Kolshy and Tyrone P. Sheffey, who is Black, came up to a parked car containing five Black men. As the two officers approached the car, Sample got out and shots were fired. Sheffey fell to one knee as he was hit in the abdomen. Both officers unloaded their revolvers, killing Sample and wounding a 16-year-old youth who was in the car. The three others in the car were arrested for assault.

In Seattle there have been eight police shootings in the past eight months. Four people have been shot in the back and four have died. Of the eight victims, six were Black men.

There have been continual protests from the poor and progressive communities over these shootings, but Seattle police chief Robert L. Hanson, along with prosecutor Chris Bayley, are trying to confuse the issue. Hanson has started a campaign against the courts to pressure them into giving out stiffer sentences, particularly for crimes with a weapon involved. Also, he claims that Seattle leads the nation in assaults on law officers.

One of Hanson’s officers, Allen Earlywine, killed two people within six months, one shot in the back and the other shot in the back of the head. Hanson has chosen to ignore these shootings as he is earnestly promoting his “law and order” campaign.

Meanwhile, testimony in the second murder trial of Anthony Young ended in Spokane, Washington. Young has been charged with the pipe-bomb murder of Benton-Franklin County Superior Court Judge James J. Lawless on June 3, 1974.

As in the first trial, the only evidence the state has is fingerprints which were found on bits of wrapping paper found in the debris within Lawless’ chambers. One defense witness, Dr. John Thornton, a forensics expert at the University of California at Berkeley, testified that the fingerprints found on the paper could not be identified as anyone’s.

DEPUTY SHERIFF
Thornton had nine years of experience as a deputy sheriff working in a crime laboratory and stated the prints used by the prosecution were the lowest quality impressions he had ever seen the government use in an effort to positively identify someone.

The prosecution and the defense have rested, and the jury has begun deliberations in Washington State’s second attempt to railroad Anthony Young.

BLACK PSYCHOLOGISTS TO SUBMIT GENOCIDE PETITION TO U.N.

(Boston, Mass.) - The National Black Psychologists Association has voted to develop and document a petition to the United Nations organization charging the U.S. with genocide against Black Americans. At its meeting here the outgoing chairman, Dr. George D. Jackson, the highly respected blind psychologist, made the eloquent plea in his farewell address at the organization’s eighth annual convention.

The organization of Black psychologists also voted to continue the Association of Black Psychologists as an organization open only to Black psychologists and other Black professionals. Dr. William Hayes of San Francisco was elected the new chairman.

Dr. Jackson in his address defined genocide as killing members of a group, or causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of a group, or inflicting on the group “conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part,” or imposing measures on a group “intended to prevent births within the group,” or the forcible transferring of children of the group to another group.

Calling on his organization to make such actions known to the world, Dr. Jackson said: “We Black psychologists, with our research skills, have the capacity to document perhaps as no other group can document, the pattern of genocide in this country.”

Pointing out that Paul Robeson, William Patterson and Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois had presented the U.N. with a genocide petition “two decades ago,” Dr. Jackson said that Dr. Du Bois had “sharply and sadly learned” that documentation and exposure of the truth does not, by itself, cause change and that what is needed is documentation plus action.

“We Blacks have pursued every collective action imaginable,” Dr. Jackson said. “We free the Scottsboro brothers only to witness the Trenton 6. We free

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH CHRIS BURKErrT WHOSE ACTIONS FREED LEE AND PITTS

Two Innocent Blacks Held 12 Years For Murder Pardoned

(Starke, Fla.) - Brothers Freddie Pitts, 31, and Wilbert Lee, 40, walked out of Florida State Prison on Friday, September 19, 1975, after serving 12 years for a crime they did not commit, a crime that a White man had confessed to over nine years ago.

Lee and Pitts were falsely arrested for the murder of Jesse Burkett and Grover Floyd, two White service station operators, over 12 years ago. They were tried and convicted by an all-White jury and sentenced to death.

Chris Burkett, son of the murdered Jesse Burkett, read about the case of Lee and Pitts by accident three years ago in a magazine. He became interested and through investigation became thoroughly convinced of their innocence.

Chris Burkett, now a resident in Fremont, California, works in the circulation department of the San Jose Mercury-News. Through his deep sense of humanity and justice he became involved in the case of Lee and Pitts, and his persistence paid off. The publicity he created by working in defense of the brothers pressured Florida Governor Reuben Askew into the eventual pardon of Freddie Pitts and Wilbert Lee.

"Southern justice" caused Chris Burkett to leave Florida. While working in a photo shop, he saw an example of what the sheriff's department did to Black people. He saw a picture of a Black family laying "all over the floor, with their brains blown out," he says, which, along with other incidents of racial indignities, was too much for him to stomach.

Chris Burkett has committed himself to the cause of justice for Lee and Pitts and stated he would definitely be a witness in a civil suit against the state of Florida. The case is not closed, Lee said in a statement he made upon leaving prison. "The case does not mean something, definitely. The attorneys still have to say what it is," he declared.

The following is an exclusive BLACK PANTHER interview with Chris Burkett conducted last week with Chris Burkett on the eve of the release of Lee and Pitts:

BP: How did you become convinced of the innocence of Lee and Pitts?

BURKErrT: It wasn't one thing, but a combination of things I read. There was a magazine article which raised questions. Also, it was the fact that the only witness they had wasn't a witness at all. She had changed her mind on the witness stand, six times. It was an all-White jury, and I know how all-White juries down South think and convict.

Then there was the confession which was taken on a lie detector. I read the confession and from what I determined he [the White convict who later confessed] had to have been the man who did it.

When my father was first killed, the sheriff came down to investigate and couldn't find anything. So the sheriff put the word out that he wanted to speak to anyone who had been at the station that night (his father's gas station) to come down to the sheriff's office because he'd like to talk to them.

And guess who showed up? Freddie and Wilbert. Then they were promptly arrested for murder although there were no bodies and the sheriff's department didn't even know whether or not a crime had been committed yet.

BP: What do you feel was the primary factor motivating the all-White jury to convict Lee and Pitts?

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

Black Psychologists Charge Genocide

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

Angela Davis only to witness a JoAnne Little. We see George Jackson, Martin, Malcolm and Medgar gunned down in our midst. Not only are we powerless to protect our leaders, but the small gains which they died to attain are not transmitted to our next generation."

Dr. Jackson continued: "We speak of a new era where man harnesses nature to help himself and his brother; where hunger is unknown and racism is erased by human dignity. We must begin taking those steps which will break the cycle referred to before. Such steps require courage, conviction and commitment - and a cold, concise analysis."

The national conference of professional and student organizations of Black psychologists convened with 600 professionals and student psychologists representing 50 states and the Virgin Islands. They addressed themselves to the theme "Individual Responsibility and Collective Action for the Enhancement of Black Life."
SQUALOR, FILTH AND DISEASE GREET MIGRANT WORKERS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Workers Lured By False Promises

(Johnson County, N.C.)—Lured to North Carolina fields by false promises of good wages and adequate working conditions, Black migrant and seasonal workers are being forced to live in squalor, filth and disease, according to Jim Grant in an article in the Southern Patriot, organ of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF).

Most of the workers are from either the Black or Brown communities and all are poor. The situation in this state violates the most minimal standards of human decency.

There is no lobby working in Raleigh, North Carolina, or in Washington, D.C., to force the big farmers to keep up the migrant camps, where more than 10,000 migrants and 30,000 seasonal workers live.

The racist general assembly in Raleigh has refused repeated demands to enact legislation to improve the conditions of the migrants. This is a predictable reaction since the assembly is dominated by the big farmers and agricultural enterprises of eastern North Carolina, Grant points out.

These near slave conditions can be seen in the case of Johnny Garrett 48, from Asheville, who cuts cabbages on a farm owned by Junior Barefoot near Benson, in Johnson County.

Of the $55 he figured he made in one week, Garrett kept $30 while his crew leader deducted $55 for food and wine. Asked about living conditions, which included swarms of flies and the stench of rotting garbage along with the run-down buildings, Garrett stated that he had seen worse. During the apple picking season (from September to December), when it gets very cold at night, the same dilapidated camps, without any heat, are used to house the workers.

The large farmers pay crew leaders so much per person to recruit farmworkers. Whatever the crew tally can steal, gouge or exploit out of earnings of the worker is his to keep. In most places the crew leaders are given the money to pay the workers. Farmworkers end up with little or no money for the whole season.

Farmworkers are charged exorbitant prices for the good they are forced to buy at the farm. They are charged as much as $6 per day for meals made up of rice and hog jowls or pigtails. Cigarettes go for 75 to 85 cents a pack and wine at $5 to $6 a fifth. The farther from town the camp is, the higher the prices.

In places where the crew leader has responsibility for getting the workers to the fields and providing all transportation, he can have absolute control over the livelihood of the workers. In the camps owned by Ollis Stepp and Matt Johnson in Henderson County, crew leaders would refuse to take workers to town after working hours and on weekends, forcing them to shop at the camp commissary with its inflated prices. The crew leaders in those camps have often been seen with guns forcing reluctant workers into the fields.

It appears as though crew leaders aren't even considering adherence to the new guidelines, and the state of North Carolina is in no mood to enforce them.

As Bill Ships, director of the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Association, puts it, 'Nobody has ever given a damn about migrants before, and there's no earthly reason to think anyone will start caring now.' Action will only come when the workers themselves organize and demand change.

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C.I.A. Plan To Poison Lumumba Uncovered

(Washington, D.C.)—A Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) plan to poison Congolese revolutionary leader Patrice Lumumba—who was shot and killed by CIA-backed forces on February 13, 1961—was revealed last week in testimony heard before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

According to The New York Times, the source of the testimony was the CIA intelligence officer then in charge of the poison in Africa. His name will not be used in the public portions of the Committee's assassination report, the Times said, to allegedly protect him from retaliation by African nationalists.

The officer reportedly told the Senate Committee, headed by Senator Frank Church, that the poison was transferred to an African outpost for use in killing Lumumba but was never administered.

Lumumba became the first Black premier of the Congo (now Zaire) in 1960, when the Congo became independent of Belgium. CIA-backed forces removed him from office in December, 1960, and he was taken prisoner by the reactionary forces who took control of the government.

On February 9, 1961, the Congolese government announced that Lumumba had escaped with two companions, and that four days later he was allegedly murdered by Congolese
"Destroy The Monster"
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

recent inquiries into CIA activities, and the possibility that the truth would have been uncovered anyway.

However the matter is viewed, few incidents could more dramatically disclose the dangers of this many-chambered house of deceit, fear, power and secrecy.

If Mr. Nixon ordered the poisons secretly preserved against his own stated policy of renouncing bacteriological warfare, then he should not have had a secret agency able and willing to do his bidding.

If the agency took it upon itself to contravene Mr. Nixon's declared policy, it could only have done so because of the power and autonomy derived from its ability to operate in secrecy.

POISON STOCKPILE

If lower-level officials disobeyed their own superiors as well as Mr. Nixon and stocked the poisons against national policy, then as Senator Church has said, there was an incredible 'looseness of command and control within the CIA' — laxity all the more frightening because if the agency's top officials cannot control their underlings, then there is no way to impose outside political control on the agency itself.

That is why the illicit stockpiling of the poisons — whatever use might have been intended for them by whoever was responsible — is one of the more frightening disclosures about this shadowy agency.

It is reminiscent of the report that when James Schlesinger, while briefly the CIA director, ordered a halt to all questionable counterintelligence activities in 1973, agency security officials increased the numbers of his bodyguards. If they feared for his safety within the agency, then what might not uncontrolled agents be capable of outside the CIA?

Illicit domestic spying, secret and loosely controlled experiments with drugs, connections to the underworld, plots that may or may not have been authorized to kill various foreign leaders, now the hoarded poisons — such abuses are the inevitable consequences of great power, essentially unchecked, cloaked in the mystique of national security, and authorized to operate in secrecy.

No amount of Congressional oversight could have prevented the stockpiling of those poisons, or their possible illicit use; and whatever may yet be disclosed about the assassination plots, and who may have authorized them, it is clear that they could have been and perhaps were undertaken on the agency's own initiative.

Such secret power is intolerable in an open, democratic society. Just as CIA 'covert' techniques came to be employed in domestic politics by the White House "plumbers" under Howard Hunt, so might even more dangerous CIA tactics and attitudes, spawned in the dark atmosphere of an anything-goes operation waging secret wars in the name of national security, further contaminate the national life.

COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS

Enough is already known of the Church committee's findings — it is plausible to suppose that there is more to be disclosed — to support a recommendation that the CIA as now constituted be abolished.

Then, its presumably able and useful sections devoted to the straight collection and analysis of intelligence could be reorganized into a successor agency unburdened and unshielded with "covert" operations and vast secrets.

ON THE BLOCK
What Should Be Done To Improve Public Housing?
ASKED IN HAVENSCOURT HOUSING PROJECTS IN EAST OAKLAND

A lot could be done to help this thing. Anything. It's like this: they haven't painted this damn place since I've been here.

Roseline Wright
1312 65th Ave.
Clerk

Tear it down. Build it over. That's all I can say about it, because fixing it, just fixing it up is not going to do any good. They've got roaches, they've got rats flying everywhere, honey. I'm getting ready to move.

Edith Brown
1246 65th Ave.
Housewife

They need to tear it down and find individual homes for us, until they can remodel the place from the ground up. The plumbing is out of whack; we have to do our own painting if we want the place to look half way decent; we have to take care of our own back lawns in order to keep them decent. There's air coming in the windows and doors. Everyone in here has children and this makes it really hard too. You have to stuff papers around your doors and put rugs up against them to keep the rain and wind out. You really need to tear them down and start all over again.

J.C. Cook
1137 65th Ave.
Retired

I joined the National Guard because I wanted out, because I was tired of these nasty houses. They need painting, the floors need waxing, the screen doors need fixing and all that kind of stuff. Look at this back yard out here. They need somebody to clean it. They need to paint them in the inside, different colors besides barn and brown. Every room in here is barn and brown. I just don't like them.

Larry Johnson
1158 65th Ave.
Construction Worker

A whole lot could be done. Like painting, fixing up the sinks and things like that. They should clean up the whole area.

Pauline Johns
1118 65th Ave.
Army National Guard

Ester Lee Davis
1262 65th Ave.
Unemployed

Mrs. Johnson
1306 65th Ave.
Housewife

Theirs need to tear it down and find individual homes for us, until they can remodel the place from the ground up. The plumbing is out of whack; we have to do our own painting if we want the place to look half way decent; we have to take care of our own back lawns in order to keep them decent. There's air coming in the windows and doors. Everyone in here has children and this makes it really hard too. You have to stuff papers around your doors and put rugs up against them to keep the rain and wind out. You really need to tear them down and start all over again.

BPINS photos

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BPINS photos
COMMUNITY GROUP CHARGES
CHICAGO POLICE SNOOED ON ATTORNEYS

(Chicago, Ill.) - The Cook County grand jury investigating illegal spy activities of the Chicago Police Department was expected to conclude its seven-month probe last week amidst charges by one of the community groups which is suing the department that police have snoop ed on its legal strategy.

Attorneys for the Alliance to End Repression — which along with 14 other organizations and 16 individuals (many of whom are Black) are suing the Chicago Police Department — demanded a federal court order to prohibit police from continuing to spy on the attorneys.

Attorney Nick Gutman representing the Alliance, filed a petition for a restraining order from U.S. District Court Judge Joel Flaum. Flaum was asked to order police to stop gathering intelligence on Alliance attorneys, their internal communications regarding the lawsuit and to order police not to destroy any records of such snooping.

The suit by the community groups was filed in federal court last November and seeks $400,000 in damages from Mayor Richard J. Daley, police commissioner James M. Rochford and other city and police officials and an end to police spying on community groups. The Chicago Daily News revealed last June that two police confidential informants and infiltrators had participated in key policy-making committees of the Alliance in May and March of this year.

Attorneys for the city of Chicago admitted that they had used information supplied by police informants in contesting the suit against the police department. The city’s attorneys, George Keane, Jr., and William E. Dart, denied that informants are still being assigned or that information is still being solicited.

Meanwhile, three policemen (one retired) were granted immunity to testify before the grand jury investigating police spying.

Criminal Court Judge Richard J. Fitzgerald granted the immunity to Lt. Joseph Gribusi, head of the police security unit (the “Red Squad”), homicide investigator James Nolan who was once assigned to the intelligence division; and Sgt. Harry Shelton, retired.

Shelton has been described as a former member of a secret police unit known as Code 39 which in the 1960s gathered information on the private lives of politicians and public figures and then passed the information on to three top men in the Cook County Democratic Party — one of them an aide to Mayor Daley at the time.

Both Gribusi and Nolan, along with a third former intelligence officer, James Fitzgerald, have been linked to the White terror group known as the Legion of Justice. According to the Daily News grand jury witnesses testified that Fitzgerald worked closely with the Legion and on at least three occasions supplied its members with tear gas to disrupt cultural events and antiwar rallies.

Former Legion members said that Gribusi and Nolan had several contacts with the group and had advance knowledge of Legion burglaries of antiwar groups.

F.B.I. Exposed In Cover-Up Of Letter From Lee Harvey Oswald

(Washington, D.C.) - Top officials of the FBI — including former Director J. Edgar Hoover — ordered the destruction of a letter which Lee Harvey Oswald, alleged assassin of President John Kennedy, made violent threats about 10 days before Kennedy was killed, reports The New York Times.

The decision to destroy the letter was made at a meeting of top FBI officials on the weekend after the murder of Kennedy on November 22, 1963, according to a New York Times source familiar with the meeting, writes Martin Waldron of the Times.

Both Hoover and FBI agent James Hasty testified before the Warren Commission that “investigated” the Kennedy assassination that they had no reason to believe Oswald was capable of violence. Hasty stated before the Commission that, “Prior to the assassination of the President of the United States I had no information indicating violence on the part of Lee Harvey Oswald.”

The letter was written to the FBI in reaction to FBI attempts to interview Oswald’s wife. Oswald was a laborer at the Texas School Book Depository at the time, from which the shots which killed Kennedy were allegedly to have come.

Oswald’s FBI file was originally begun because of his attempts to defect to Russia and was reopened at the time because of his active involvement with a pro-Castro group, “Fair Play for Cuba,” according to the FBI. Oswald’s letter was delivered to Hasty but was ignored.

Since the letter was an official FBI document, its destruction might be a violation of federal law. Attempts have been made to interview Hasty, now working in...
41 PER CENT OF AMERICANS FAVOR MAJOR CHANGES IN U.S. ECONOMY

People's Bicentennial Commission Poll Charts Dissatisfaction With U.S. Business

(Washington, D.C.)—A sizable plurality of 41% of the American people favor making major adjustments in efforts to improve the failing U.S. economy, according to a survey sponsored by the People's Bicentennial Commission.

In Part I of this significant poll, printed in last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER, it was revealed that one in three three favor "making a major adjustment to try things which have not been tried before."

By way of contrast, a smaller 37% favor "making minor adjustments to correct for current problems." Only 17% feel that the economic system ought to be "kept as it is, allowing it to straighten itself out."

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGING THE ECONOMY

- Only 25% of the American public feel that it would do "more good than harm" to "eliminate all welfare and aid benefits except social security," while 67% feel that it would do "more harm than good."

- A plurality of 44% of the American public feel that it would do "more good than harm" to "institute public ownership of oil and other natural resources" while 42% feel that it would do "more harm than good."

- 66% of the American public feel that it would do "more good than harm" to "develop a program in which employees own a majority of the company's stock," while only 25% feel that it would do "more harm than good."

- Only 27% of the American public feel that it would do "more good than harm" to "limit all inherit-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

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

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

WE NEED YOUR PARTICIPATION!

Fill out and return the volunteer form below:

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

P.O. Box 297, Oakland, California 94604

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

Donate to help the Committee's legal and educational activities.

$100  $50  $25  $10  $  $0

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

Circulate petitions.

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

Please send more information on the Committee.

NAME: ______________________  ADDRESS: ______________________  PHONE: ______________________

CITY: ______________________  STATE: ______________________  ZIP CODE: ______________________

(Please make checks payable to: The Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton.)
REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

"Choosing" By Huey P. Newton

In the conclusion of the chapter "Choosing" from Revolutionary Suicide, by Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, Huey explains how the losing discipline of his family held him in good stead. He describes the foresight of his parents, who knew of the "conflicting and bewildering influences that surround their children." Also in this excerpt, we begin the chapter "High School," and we learn that Huey's struggle for a decent education is by no means over.

PART 18

My parents never spared the rod when I was young. As I grew older, they punished me in other ways, but I knew they did it because they cared about me and wanted me to develop a sense of responsibility. I think, too, they admired my independence, even though it sometimes worried them. They must have known I was at a difficult stage of development.

Most Black parents are very aware of the conflicting and bewildering influences that surround their children, and they experience a deep anxiety over whether they will get into trouble with the law or at school. They understand only too well how the system works. The loving discipline exerted in our home was not lost on me, and when the time came. It stood me in good stead.

"High School"

"We love our country, deary love her, but she does not love us-she despises us." Martin Delany, 1852

Throughout high school I constantly did battle with the instructors. The clashes I had steadily intensified and finally led to my transfer out of the Oakland system for a while.

In the tenth grade I was attending Oakland Technical High School on Broadway and Forty-first. One day the teacher sent me to the principal's office for a minor offense I had committed the day before. The principal and teacher agreed that I could come back if I said nothing in class for the rest of the semester. I had already decided I wanted out of school entirely, but I tried to sit mutely in class and not violate any of the rules, such as chewing gum, or eating sunflower seeds.

One day I forgot the agreement and raised my hand to ask a question. The teacher blew up. "Put your hand down," he said. "I don't have to ask any more from you this whole term!" I stood up and told him it was impossible to learn anything if I was forbidden to ask questions. Then I walked out of the class.

Leaving school then meant I was short of classes and would be unable to go on to the eleventh grade and graduate. So I went to live in Berkeley with my oldest sister, Myrtle, and transferred to Berkeley High School.

Although Oakland was known in the East Bay Area as a rough community, it was not until I transferred to Berkeley High School that real trouble started with the police.

One Sunday, while walking over to a girl's house, I met four or five girls I knew. They asked me to go with them to a party. Although I did not take up their offer, we walked along together, since we were going the same way. Pretty soon a car pulled up carrying a guy named Mervin Carter (the dead now) and some others. They jumped out and began hassling me about messing around with their girl friends.

I recognized Mervin Carter; in fact, I had hung around Berkeley High with him and a couple of his friends. Like everybody else, they were turf-conscious and hated to see an outsider making time with their girls. I reminded him that we knew each other, that I was not interfering with the girls, and was on my way somewhere else.

"Anyway," I said, "we hang around together in school." He told me we were friends inside school but not outside. I could not understand why he said that, whether he meant it or was just trying to impress his buddies.

By that time they had dropped a half circle on me. I realized they were going to jump me, so I hit Merv in the mouth, and then they all came at me. They beat me up pretty badly, but I refused to fall down. The girls were yelling at me to run, but I would not. No matter how many guys Merv had with him, I meant to stand my ground. As long as I could, I was going to look them in the eye and keep going forward.

Somebody called the police, but by the time they arrived Carter and the others had gone, and I was there alone, bleeding, and missing several teeth. Although the police tried to find out who did it, I would not tell them anything. I did not want to be an informer because this was a problem between the brothers; the authorities had nothing to do with it.

I have always believed that to inform on someone to the teacher, to the principal, or to the police is wrong. These people represent another world, another racial group. To be White is to have power and authority, and for a Black to say anything to them is a betrayal. So I did not inform, and they escaped the police; but they could not escape me.

OLD PISTOL

The next day I went to school carrying a carter's hammer and an old pistol I had swiped from my father. The pistol did not work—it lacked a firing pin—but I explained to shooting anybody anybody. At lunchtime I "coldtailed" Merv and about six of his buddies downtown. Catching up with them finally, I started to hit them. I hit Merv first with the hammer. I hit him several times, wanting to hurt him, but he rolled with most of the blows and was not hurt too badly.

Meanwhile, I forgot I had the gun. When the others began picking up rocks and sticks, I remembered the gun and used it to keep them at bay. This was the only way I could defend myself, because I had no friends at Berkeley High School to help me. I could not let them get away with what they had done, particularly since they had falsely accused me of messing with their girl friends.

Somebody called the police again, and when I heard the sirens, I ran farther downtown, where I was arrested. I was only about fourteen then, so they took me to Juvenile Hall, where I stayed for a month while they investigated my family background. Then I was released to the custody of my parents.

TO BE CONTINUED
APPEAL FOR CONCERTED TRADE UNION ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

In recent days the Black Panther newspaper has published a series of articles on the trade union movement in South Africa. These articles call for concerted action against apartheid, emphasizing the importance of trade union solidarity in the struggle against apartheid.

PART I

Recent events in South Africa have highlighted the need for trade union action against apartheid. The trade union movement has been under attack from the South African government, which has been increasingly repressive in its efforts to suppress trade union activity. The International Confederation of Trade Unions (ICFTU) has called for a general strike in South Africa, but this has been met with resistance by the South African government.

The ICFTU has also called for a general strike in South Africa, but this has been met with resistance by the South African government. The South African government has been increasing its efforts to suppress trade union activity, and this has been met with resistance by the South African government.

THE CURRENT SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The South African government has been increasing its efforts to suppress trade union activity, and this has been met with resistance by the South African government. The ICFTU has called for a general strike in South Africa, but this has been met with resistance by the South African government. The South African government has been increasing its efforts to suppress trade union activity, and this has been met with resistance by the South African government.

THE COMING DECEPTION OF SOUTH AFRICAN WORKERS

In recent years, the South African government has been increasing its efforts to suppress trade union activity, and this has been met with resistance by the South African government. The ICFTU has called for a general strike in South Africa, but this has been met with resistance by the South African government. The South African government has been increasing its efforts to suppress trade union activity, and this has been met with resistance by the South African government.

Black Workers

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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 peoples will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, 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 modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in one communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illiterate, 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 fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these wars, 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 peoples now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

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

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.
11 Z.A.N.U. Militants Murdered By Zambian Troops

(Lusaka, Zambia) - Eleven members of the militant Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) were killed by Zambian troops last week in what has been officially described as a confrontation between ZANU and Zambian People's Union (ZAPU) supporters put down by the Zambian troops.

However, the official Zambian government version does not explain how it is that only members of ZANU were killed and another 13, all ZANU members, injured, while only a Zambian officer was killed and no members of ZAPU were either killed or wounded.

ZAMBIAN ARMY

According to the official Zambian account, the Zambian Army attempted to stop fighting between ZANU and ZAPU supporters "when ZANU men and women attacked members of ZAPU." The troops allegedly opened fire "first above the heads of the mob, and, when this failed, they fired directly to protect the unarmed crowd."

In an emotional funeral oration for the Zambian officer, Lieutenant Lionel Libwesho, buried with full military honors, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda blamed the incident on two Rhodesian infiltrators, who, he said had been found to have been living in the camp posing as ZANU supporters.

But, at the same time he also condemned what he called the "small number of ex-ZANU people" who had been going around the world trying to destroy the good name of Zambia. "It is among the same people that we find those who want to attack and kill their colleagues," he said.

Observers note that eight months ago President Kaunda officially stopped military units of the Zimbabwean armed struggle movement from crossing into Zambia from carrying on the armed struggle against the racist, white minority regime of Ian Smith. These observers point.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

3rd WORLD WINS MAJOR U.N. VICTORY ON NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

(United Nations, New York) - Third World and developing countries won a major victory last week with adoption, over vigorous although low-keyed, U.S. opposition and maneuvering, of the historic resolution on the establishment of a new international economic order, at the special 16-day General Assembly session that ended on September 16.

However, U.S. reaction has indicated that it agreed to the resolution with the clear intent to "drag its feet" in any implementation and as one "knowledgeable source" told The New York Times, because they discern it as a strategy of "talking them to death."

James P. Grant, president of the Overseas Development Council, commenting on U.S. adoption of the U.N. resolution, reportedly told The Times: "Clearly these things won't be delivered unless the developing nations keep up the pressure. If anything is to come of all this, they will have to keep our noses to the grindstone."

At heart in the resolution, begrudgingly accepted by the U.S. delegation, is the principle of global measures to regulate, control and plan international marketing of goods and services towards greater equity for and greater policy participation of developing countries.

As a principal that U.S. Ambassador Daniel Patrick (significant neglect) Moynihan told a nationwide TV audience just one day before adoption, the U.S. cannot agree to. "They want a symbolic surrender from the United States," Moynihan said, "an admission of guilt. But we are not guilty. Sorry. That's not going to happen."

It did happen, however, because the U.S. is guilty of gross injustices. It is involved in making the expense of developing countries on world economic matters, and because European capitalists are willing to accept their share of the guilt and responsibility and risk some compromise in the face of the rapidly emerging developing countries' unity and determination.

One of the key recommendations that Third World countries had been pushing for years and the U.S. had vigorously opposed, is some form of "indemnification" - pegging the prices of raw materials that Third World countries export to the cost of manufactured products produced by developing countries that the Third World countries must buy.

The text contains a six-point program for decisions to improve market structures in the field of raw materials to commodities of export to developing countries. The points include international stocking and other market arrangements for securing stable, remunerative and equitable prices for these commodities; widening and enlarging facilities for compensation financing of export revenue ups and downs; promotion of raw materials processing in the developing countries which produce those materials and the expansion and diversification of their export; and opportunities to improve the share of developing countries in transport, marketing and distribution of their primary products.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
MASSIVE CONFERENCE ON PUERTO RICO INDEPENDENCE TO BE HELD IN HAVANA

(New York, N.Y.) - More than 200 delegates from 90 countries and 35 organizations are expected to gather in Havana this fall to help build a worldwide movement in support of Puerto Rican independence according to the bulletin of the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee, Puerto Rico Libre.

The International Conference in Solidarity with Puerto Rican Independence has been greeted by a virtual groundswell of support, particularly from Latin American countries where support groups for the Conference have attracted a broad cross-section of people.

In Mexico, representatives from all organizations of the left as well as the Organizational Secretary of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, a leading political party, have supported the Conference. In Venezuela, the entire left is united behind the Puerto Rican struggle as well as members of the government’s party, Acción Democratica. Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Argentina are giving similar support to the Conference.

HOST COUNTRY

The fact that the host country for the Conference is Cuba represents a significant example of the unconditional support that nation has consistently given to the Puerto Rican independence movement.

The delegation from Puerto Rico, representing diverse sectors of the population, includes Pedro Grant, coordinator of the United World Movement (UWM); Carlos Gallina, member of the House of Representatives; Juan Mari Brus, secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party; Bishop Antulio Parilla Bonilla, coordinator of the Federation of Puerto Rican Women; Federico Cintron, executive secretary of the UWM.

The coordinator of the Puerto Rican delegation is Noel Colon Martinez, president of the Puerto Rican Peace Council.

In a recent visit to the U.S., Noel Colon talked about the role the conference would play in “universalizing” the Puerto Rican independence struggle—bringing it to the people of all nations. He stressed the importance of popularizing the issue in the U.S. where, until recently, the colonial situation of Puerto Rico was virtually unknown.

The Puerto Rican struggle for independence is on the upsurge.

Noel Colon Martinez characterized the Conference as the most important meeting that has ever been held to discuss our objectives.

The U.S. Support Committee for the International Conference a coalition of forces formed after the International Preparatory Meeting of the Conference in March, selected a delegation August 11 which represents broad support from the U.S. peoples' movement.

Puerto Rico plays an important role in U.S. designs for continued economic domination in Latin America. A per cent of U.S. investment in Latin America is in Puerto Rico. This is enforced by military occupation of the island by U.S. troops, bases and nuclear armaments, threatening not only the self-determination of the Puerto Rican people, but of the entire Latin American continent which has been subjected to invasion and countermovements from the U.S., with Puerto Rico as an important staging area.

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AFRICA IN FOCUS

Eritrea

A spokesman for the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) said in Beirut last week that the ELF “shall not be responsible for what happens to the four American prisoners held in a mountain cave in Eritrea, if the U.S. does not pledge to halt arms supplies to Ethiopia’s military government. Two of the Americans were kidnapped earlier this month with six Ethiopians in a raid on a U.S. communications facility near Asmara, capital of Eritrea. The other two, both civilian technicians, were kidnapped from a military complex called Kagnew. The spokesman said that questioning one of the civilians ‘revealed the dangerous role the U.S. base plays not only against the Eritrean rebellion but also against the Arab nations and African liberation movements.’

Tan-Zam

Government delegations from Tanzania and Zambia are currently in Beijing holding talks on the Tanzania-Zambia railway. The delegations include the Tanzanian minister of Communications and Transport, minister of Finance and minister of Home Affairs. The delegation also includes the Zambian minister of Power, Transport and Works, minister of Finance, minister of Home Affairs and minister of State for Contingent Plan in the president’s office.

West Africa

Delegates of broadcasting organizations from Ghana, Nigeria, Gambia and Sierra Leone held formal talks in Freetown, Sierra Leone, from August 25 to 28 to study closer regional cooperation in broadcasting. A joint communique says that the conference has agreed upon the formation of a four-man cooperation team from the four organizations, a regular exchange of programs and other items. A joint regional training program for 1976 was also approved by the conference.

Malagasy Republic

D. Ratsiraka, president of the Supreme Council of Revolution of the Malagasy Republic, last week proclaimed an ordinance to take over the Marindale Company of Madagascar.
Britain Proposes New Laws Against Racism In England

(London, England) - The British government, worried about the race situation here, recently proposed far-reaching laws to deal with discrimination and new measures to counter bias in employment, housing, schools and clubs.

In 1965, the first race relations act was enacted. The new proposals are the most extensive since then. The stiffened provisions on job discrimination allow individuals direct access to the courts to press charges of bias and make color barriers unlawful in the thousands of social, golf, squash and other sports clubs in Britain.

The proposals are presented in the government's long-awaited white paper on race discrimination, reports The New York Times. This white paper is to serve as the basis for a new race relations act.

There is a rising number of British West Indians, Asians and Africans who are out of work, poorly educated and angry. Some observers view the 31-page document as underlining the government's increasing anxiety about the British race situation.

One of the most powerful of the proposed measures would directly affect the British White working class. The measure would prohibit the 4,000 "working men's clubs" — recreation and drinking clubs with 3.5 million members — from excluding applicants on racial grounds.

In recent years, the working men's clubs have proved to be especially popular in Britain's major cities. Costing as little as $2 to $4 to join, these clubs have effectively barred West Indians and Asians, and have emerged as blatant sources of discrimination across the country.

The estimated 1.5 million "colored" citizens make up about 2.5% of the British population.

The largest segment of "coloreds" are from India, followed closely by West Indians, Africans and Pakistanis. The term "colored" is hated by the West Indians and Africans and it is an insult to refer to them as such.

Compare with the United States, where Blacks make up 15% of the population, racial difficulties in Britain seem relatively mild and they are restricted to districts of London, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester and other major cities.

Community workers and activists here though insist that there is much evidence of discrimination.

Even the government paper conceded: "Young West Indians suffer from unemployment with exceptional severity. Housing conditions of the colored population have hardly improved in the last 10 or 15 years. The problems with which we have to deal if we are to see genuine equality of opportunity for the colored youngsters born and educated in this country may be larger in scale and more complex than had been initially supposed."

The codified proposal upon which the strength of these proposals would rely is contained on page 24.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA GAINS INDEPENDENCE—ALREADY TRICKED BY AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

(Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea) - Papua New Guinea has gained independence from Australia through negotiation, but the Australian government is already beginning to back away from promises of long-term aid, one of the conditions of the negotiated independence.

On September 18, Papua New Guinea became an independent nation culminating a political struggle waged on the islands to put an end to colonial rule. Australia colonized Papua New Guinea in 1906. Papua was the scene of intense fighting between the Japanese and U.S. Marines in 1942, during World War II.

About 90% of the 2.6 million Papua New Guineans rely on subsistence farming and hunting for survival, but the small country is rich in timber, fish, and metal, particularly copper. The country is also regarded as a potential source of oil, natural gas and hydroelectric power.

However, Papua New Guinea is short on capital and technical and managerial skills. When newly proclaimed Prime Minister Michael Somare worked out a settlement with Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, long-term aid was an area discussed. Some persuaded reluctant Papua New Guineans to go along with Whitlam's program on the basis of expected aid from Australia.

NO COMMITMENT Prime Minister Somare and his finance minister, Julius Chan, went to Australia last month to discuss this future aid only to be told that they would be receiving less than they expected for this year and that no commitment could be made on long-term aid.

Papua New Guinea's economy is dominated by some 35,000 foreigners functioning as business leaders, traders or technicians. Already there is a successionist movement on the outlying island of Bougainville as well as the main island of New Guinea. Bougainville made a declaration of independence on September 1 while the movement on the island has just gotten under way.

Papua New Guinea will become a member of the British Commonwealth, with Queen Elizabeth as titular head of state. This and President Somare's unsuccessful negotiations with Australia may be the cause of the successionist movement in these newly independent islands.

Latin American Unity Urged

(Caracas, Venezuela) - The foreign ministers of Argentina and Venezuela recently met here and issued a joint statement stressing the need for unity and cooperation among Latin American countries. "Latin American unity can only be achieved through an effective integration..." the statement said.
Z.A.N.U. Militants Murdered

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17
out that it is the detention of ZANU militants, ‘who wish only to be free to engage in the armed struggle in Zimbabwe,’ by the Zambian government that causes the confrontations in Zambia between members of the Zambian army and ZANU militants.

The incident of the killing of 11 ZANU militants and the Zambian officer took place in a camp near Kabwe, about 70 miles north of the Zambian capital of Lusaka. The ZANU dead were buried at a ceremony at Kabwe presided over by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of ZANU.

Meanwhile, in Salisbury, church leaders have expressed opposition to legislation to protect members of the government and the Rhodesian military from prosecution for acts done “in good faith” while suppressing African nationalistic activity, creating problems for the racist government.

The Roman Catholic bishops of Rhodesia say the bill is a denial of justice, while Anglican and Methodist leaders regard it as “ill-timed and ill-conceived.” Robert Tedgold, who was chief justice of the former Rhodesia Federation, says it strikes at vital constitutional principles, according to the London Times.

When he introduced the bill in Parliament last month, Lardner-Burke, minister of Justice, said the country had to cope not only with the direct “terrorist” threat but also with people who tried to embarrass the government by helping and persuading others to bring court proceedings against it.

There was a fifth column, he said, which appeared to stand for justice and peace but in reality had much more sinister objectives. "Under such circumstances the State may be compelled by necessity to disregard for a time the ordinary safeguards of liberty in defense of liberty itself," he said.

The so-called "Indemnity and Compensation Bill" would allow the president to stop any such proceeding against government and security force personnel which might be under way. There is also provision for people applying for compensation if they are innocent of something to which indemnity (protection) applies.

In a joint statement issued last week the Anglican bishops and the district superintendent of the Methodist Church in Rhodesia said: "Is the law to be so prosecuted that when the offended cries for redress he is to be offered not justice but such crumbs of compensation as the board may determine and the Minister of Justice allow?"

Puerto Rico

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18
The U.S. information blockade vis-a-vis this reality is an important factor which the Conference is designed to challenge. The hypocritical reviving of apologists for U.S. imperialism about Puerto Rican "autonomy" and the desires of the people for the Commonwealth status remind us of the desperate rationalizations of the 19th century slave-owners that slaves were a "happy-go-lucky" lot, who had no desire to be free and equal.

This distorted propaganda by the U.S. has surrounded proceedings at the United Nations this month, where representatives of the independence movement are speaking before the Special Committee on Decolonization, as that body continues its review of the colonial case of Puerto Rico.

The U.S. chooses this time to attack the Puerto Rican independence movement when, in fact, that struggle is gaining a massive base on the island, and receiving growing support from the United Nations, from the Conference of Nonaligned Nations (which was expected to recommend at its August 25 meeting that its 80 member nations act as a bloc in the U.N. in support of Puerto Rican independence) and from countries around the world that are participating in the International Conference in Havana.

Philippines

Revolutionaries in the Philippines insist that they will continue to fight government forces until their demands for self-rule are fully met despite the claim by President Ferdinand Marcos that the separatists had accepted a cease-fire in the southern Philippines. In a rare interview, which appeared in The New York Times, Abur Rair Alonto, the highest-ranking member of the Moro National Liberation Front inside the Philippines, said: "There is no cease-fire — it is only a play by Marcos to try to divide us.

Alonto went on to say that the Moros want a political solution, not bloodshed, to their struggle with the U.S. — backed Marcos government. He insisted that "we must have our own autonomous government." Alonto called on the American people to "stop supporting the Marcos dictatorship."

Venezuela

Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez recently signed into law a bill nationalizing the petroleum industry. President Perez said at the signing ceremony that on January 1, 1976, Venezuela will assume control of its petroleum industry’s marketing. The bill provides for the nationalization of all concessions, installations and factories of foreign oil companies in Venezuela. Perez declared that "we must turn Venezuela’s petroleum into an instrument of Latin American integration."

Latin America

The Council of the Central Union of Latin American Workers (CLAT) adopted at its recent 14th Council meeting supporting Venezuela’s nationalization of its oil industry. The resolution also pledged support to Third World countries for their just struggles to defend their national interests and for all the methods created to defend the prices of petroleum, bauxite, bananas, coffee, copper and other raw materials in Latin America.

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Monthly Pledge

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"GOOD TIMES" ON GUNS: BLACK COMMUNITY MISREPRESENTED

The popular Black family situation comedy series Good Times has repeatedly distinguished itself for high quality entertainment and perceptive comments on life in the Black community. However, the September 15 episode was an unfortunate departure from the series' usual high level analysis of issues affecting Black people and therefore deserves examination and criticism.

In this episode, crime is on the rise in the Chicago projects where the Good Times family lives. Things are so bad that Florida and her girlfriend take police whistles to the basement when they do the laundry. (James sarcastically notes that the two women would do better to take J.J. with them since the police cannot be depended on.)

An inept Black policeman visits the home to ask Florida some ridiculous questions involving the stealing of her purse several days earlier. When the family demands to know why it has taken the police so long to investigate the case, the officer makes the excuse that "crime" is so rampant that the police cannot keep up with all the cases.

The officer shows his lack of concern by constantly referring to "the stolen bicycle" rather than the stolen purse. Ironically, while he is there, Thelma is mugged in the elevator on her way to school. She is not hurt but an upset and angry James demands that the policeman immediately find out who attacked his "baby girl."

Fed up with the attacks on his family and determined to protect his household, James purchases a .32 revolver. Florida, who is afraid of guns, strongly objects and cites some statistics to James which allegedly prove that most people in the Black community who own guns end up shooting members of their families or their friends. James, however, will not be moved and declares that the gun will stay in the house.

The next day when James looks for the gun, he discovers that it is missing. Florida, J.J., and Thelma, who are at home at the time, are questioned about the gun's whereabouts since everyone saw where James put it. All claim innocence and James literally tears the house apart trying to find the gun.

While the frantic search is on for the gun, Florida's girlfriend comes by to let the family know that a five-year-old boy who lives upstairs accidentally shot himself with a "Saturday night special" the night before. James panics and convinces himself that somehow the little boy got hold of his (James') gun. Not bothering to investigate, James has the child dead and buried before Michael comes home to report that the little boy is recuperating from his wounds caused by a .32 revolver.

Before James can feel further remorse about the shooting, it comes out that 12-year-old Michael moved the gun to another place in the house. Explaining why, he told his father, "I was afraid you might get mad one day and do something you'd be sorry for." Despite his guilty feelings moments before over the accidental shooting, James insists that he will keep the gun anyway.

The program ends with Michael accidentally firing a shot off into the ceiling of the apartment after assuring everyone that he had removed the bullets from the gun before moving it.

The ending leaves the viewer uncertain as to whether James does finally get rid of the gun. However, the clear implication is that guns are dangerous and the family would be better off not having a gun in the house.

Furthermore, the episode presented an objectionable portrayal of the issues of "crime" and self-defense in the Black community. Florida is cast as the "typical" hysterical woman opposed to guns. James is the "angry" Black man determined that nobody's going to "mess over" his family.

Instead of pointing out the social and economic conditions that are the real cause of "crime" in the Black community, the writers leave the impression that Black people are arming themselves to fight each other.

The portrayal of the Black policeman was racist because it cast him as a bumbling Black buffoon. The point should have been made that Black policemen are just as much victims of the power structure as the overall Black community is.

The expression of this viewpoint on guns in a Black series is, we feel, no accident. The program was a racist attempt to misrepresent the Black community.
Bicentennial Poll
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12
ances to $100,000," while 59% feel that it would do "more harm than good."
A plurality of 49% of the American public feel that it would do "more good than harm" to "develop a new political movement to challenge the influence of big business," while a smaller 39% feel that it would do "more harm than good."
74% of the American public feel that it would do "more good than harm" to "institute a plan whereby consumers in local communities are represented on the boards of companies that operate in their local region," while only 17% feel that it would do "more harm than good."
13% of the American public feel that it would do "more good than harm" to have "government ownership of all major companies," while 81% feel that it would do "more harm than good."
EMPLOYEES
52% of the American public feel that it would do "more good than harm" to "institute a plan in which employees determine broad company policy," while only 38% feel that it would do "more harm than good."
66% of the American people would favor working for a company that is employee owned and controlled. Only 8% of the public say they would want to work for a company that is owned by the government. Just 20% of the public would favor the kind of work for the non-dominant type of American business, the outside investor owned and controlled corporation.
WOULD EMPLOYEE OWNED
AND CONTROLLED COMPANIES IMPROVE THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY?
50% of the American public feel that employee owned and controlled companies—where the people who work in the company select the management, set policies and share in the profits—would improve the condition of the economy, while only 4% say that such an arrangement would worsen the economy's condition. 29% feel the institution of employee ownership and control of companies would not make much difference in terms of the country's economic condition.
WHAT IS THE POSSIBILITY OF EMPLOYEE OWNED
AND CONTROLLED COMPANIES WITHIN THE NEXT TEN YEARS?
44% of the American public believe that there is a "great
CONTINUED IN LAST COLUMN
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possibility" or "some possibility" that our country will have employee owned and controlled companies within the next ten years, while 49% believe that there is "little possibility" or "no possibility."
WOULD YOU SUPPORT A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT WHO FAVORED EMPLOYEE OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF U.S. COMPANIES?
56% of the American public would "probably support" or "definitely support" a candidate for President who favored employee ownership and control of U.S. companies, while only 26% said they would probably not support or definitely not support such a candidate. 18% are not sure, and their presidential decision would be based on other factors or were not sure.
GENERAL DISCUSSION ABOUT EMPLOYEE OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF U.S. COMPANIES
67% of the American public feel that there has been "too little discussion" about employee ownership and control of U.S. companies, while only 9% feel that there has been "too much," and just 9% feel that there has been "about the right amount."

C.I.A. Plan
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9
tribesmen. Information has since come to light that a CIA officer killed Lumumba.
This latest information on the assassination of Lumumba contradicts press statements made earlier by Richard Bissell, who was CIA chief of covert operations in 1961. Bissell has said that the CIA only studied the "feasibility" of killing Lumumba. Bissell claims that he cannot remember the details of what happened.
Sources close to the Senate intelligence committee say, however, that the testimony the committee has indicates that the plans to poison Lumumba went further than mere "feasibility." The testimony indicated that a poison was prepared in the biochemical section of the technical services division of the CIA and transported to the U.S. intelligence officer in Africa. The plan to murder Lumumba, the testimony said, was halted before the poison was turned over to those who were to administer it.
The committee also heard testimony that poison was conceptualized as the method for killing Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba.
MARTIAL ARTS

Muscle Functioning And Respiration

For a muscle to continue to function, the individual muscle cells must receive nutrients and oxygen from the circulatory system, which also carries waste products from the muscles. The respiratory system supplies oxygen to the circulatory system and removes carbon dioxide and other waste from it. If the circulatory and the cooperating muscular, nervous and respiratory systems do not keep the muscles adequately supplied with nutrients and oxygen free of waste products, fatigue occurs.

A muscle, and consequently a given part of the body (hand, arm, neck) moves only when it receives a stimulus, and the strength of its contraction depends partly upon the force of the stimulus. Therefore, under strenuous effort (where more muscles and more nerves are called into play), if the nervous system does not continue to supply the muscles with intense stimuli, the muscles appear to be fatigued, but the fatigue may be in the nervous system.

The process of muscle activity (from writing to swimming, running or any other activity) produces lactic acid, an acid waste, a by-product of physical activity.

A person's ability to perform sustained periods of time is strongly influenced by his ability to dispose of lactic acid and also to tolerate a high level of this by-product. Tolerance seems to increase as a result of sustained, periodic intervals of training. Now, conventional methods of developing these systems primarily focus on their relationship to the respiratory system.

Most people in the Western world equate chest expansion with effective respiration. By breathing through the diaphragm we massage the vital organs - liver, kidney, spleen, etc. - organs necessary to the efficiency of circulatory and respiratory activities.

RUBIN "HURRICANE" CARTER INTERVIEWED BY PENTHOUSE MAGAZINE

"AFTER THE HURRICANE, THERE IS NO MORE"

In October, 1966, Rubin "Hurricane" Carter, the number one contender for the middleweight boxing crown, was arrested and charged with the shotgun murders of two White men in a dingy Paterson, New Jersey, tavern. Maintaining his innocence, he was convicted in May, 1967, in a trial marked by heightened racial tensions and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Suddenly, in September, 1974, two White ex-convicts, the prosecution's key witnesses against Carter and his co-defendant, John Artis, recanted their testimony, saying that they were bribed by the police to implicate the brothers. Despite this dramatic turn of events, Hurricane Carter has been denied a new trial. The case is now slated to go into federal court on appeal.

The following is Part 2 of a Penthouse magazine interview with Rubin "Hurricane" Carter, allowing this politically active Black man to speak out against the forces attempting to silence him and deny him justice and, indeed, his freedom.

PART 2

QUESTION: For eight years you have been imprisoned for murder. What do you believe is the real reason you're in jail?

CARTER: I'm not in jail for committing murder. I'm in jail partly because I'm a Black man in America, where the powers that be will only allow a Black man to be an entertainer or a criminal.

While I was free on the streets - with whatever limited freedom I had on the streets - as a prizefighter - I was characterized as an entertainer. As long as I stayed within that role, within that prizefighting ring, as long as that was my Mecca and I didn't step out into the civic affairs of this country, I was acceptable.

But when I didn't want to see people brutalized any longer - and when I'd speak out against that brutality, no matter who committed the brutality, Black people or White people - I was harassed for my beliefs.

I committed no crime; actually the crime was committed against me. All the evidence today shows that the crime was committed against me... and still is being committed against me. What has happened in the past and what's happening right now make it a very good bet that it may happen to you tomorrow.

QUESTION: When did the harassment begin?

CARTER: As far as I can recall, it began in January, February, and March of 1964. Before that time, I was the Rubin Carter that everybody loved, a good guy.

Muhammad Ali and I once had to appear in front of the New York Boxing Commission up in Albany when some people were asking for the abolishment of boxing. Muhammad was the good guy who showed what boxing was doing for him. Then I was put on display as the former bad guy who had come out of prison, and I explained what boxing had done for me. I was the Black American pie at that time.

But the moment I got rid of my manager, Carmen Tedesco, because he had beaten me out of all this money, then the news media came down on me. They started saying I had left the man who made me - even though each time the bell rang, he grabbed the stool and went and sat down outside the ring.

QUESTION: In other words, you were challenging the boxing establishment?

CARTER: Yes. Before that, I would never say much. My manager would do all the talking. He was a publicity hound, and he would always bring up my past - that "my man was in prison" stuff. I let it go, and that, I believe now, was a mistake on my part, because the moment I got rid of him and started speaking for myself, that's when people started saying, "He's challenging boxing." From that time on, everybody really started coming down on me.

But my real problems began when the Saturday Evening Post printed what I said about the Harlem riot that took place in April, 1964.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26
OAKLAND’S FUNDS THREATENED

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

of revenue sharing funds to the city of Oakland.

Raymond Clark, president of the Oakland Black Officers Association, who was at the Monday meeting, had told an earlier press conference called by the Community Coalition when word of the July 21 letter reached the community, that a total of about $30 million in revenue sharing monies is involved.

The Coalition, expressing deep concern about the possible effects on the Black and poor communities if federal revenue sharing funds to Oakland are cut off, also decided to immediately approach the City Council for a direct question to confer or deny receipt of the Office of Revenue Sharing letter and what the City Council intends to do about it if the threat exists.

The Coalition also decided to prepare and release a statement to the media informing the community of this possible threat and expressing the very great concern for the interests of the community in the light of this development.

Earlier last week, on September 16, the City Council had heard the report of the special City Council committee investigating community charges of widespread racism in the police department. The report confirmed the existence of racism in the Oakland Police Department, declaring: “In its review of the allegations, the special committee could not say that the charges were without merit and made the point that if it were to be administered, it is裔 just as good as the fact that we are living in a racist society which is improving but is still some ways from the ideal.”

To the Community Coalition Against Racism meeting last Monday on the City Council report, Alphonso Galloway, executive director of the Oakland chapter of the NAACP, told the Coalition that although the City Council special committee investigation had confirmed the existence of racism in the OPD, its recommendations did not carry a timetable for implementation.

Galloway expressed satisfaction that the report called for an overhaul of the police. Internal Affairs Division, the section allegedly dealing with community complaints about police actions. However, Brother Galloway expressed the concern of the Coalition that no timetable had been included, nor specific steps of how the division should be reorganized or who was going to be responsible for the overhauls.

The special committee of the City Council recommended that it continue in existence indefinitely, to which expressions of satisfaction were made by the Coalition. Brother Galloway emphasized that it was imperative that some specific goals be established in order to guarantee that the report is not simply filed away somewhere and no improvements are made in the department.

The special committee report also called for a policy statement on racism in the OPD prepared by the city manager and issued publicly. It also recommended that the Affirmative Action Program of the OPD be reviewed by the City Council within 45 days.

The report also recommended that a community meeting be held “to assess the status of police-community relations before the end of 1975, that the City Council staff report on the implementation of 83 recommendations listed in a May, 1974, survey of the Fair Employment Practice Commission on Oakland’s Affirmative Action Program.”

“Good Times” On Guns

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

sent the Black community. We recognize that Good Times cannot always be perfect, but we hope that in the future the actors and writers will more closely examine the content of their scripts. The few Black-oriented TV programs have the burden of truthfully analyzing problems in the Black community. To do less only serves to perpetuate racism.

...And Bid Him Sing

David G. Du Bois’ first novel makes a new space on the slim shelf labelled “Black expatriate fiction...that frighteningly accurate characterization of Ulys Afro-Americans in Africa in a sobering reminder of the special rural and cultural bonds that sadly we carry home. In this case home is Cairo, Egypt....” And Bid Him Sing, David G. Du Bois has given us a picture of our history through the eyes of another Black culture and understanding.

Three of us who are planning to visit the U.S. should see And Bid Him Sing as a kind of guide to had matters abroad. And are we ready to recognize the issues and raised we do well to read and recognize some parts of all of ourselves who grew up so quickly and changed so much before we would change our minds.”

Franzina Watson Wilson

The Black Scholar

$6.95 Ramparts Press

...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

CROSSWORD PUZZLE ANSWERS

(From Page 21)

ACROSS

1. Discrimination 6. Railroad
4. Education 15. Walker 17. Tamman
5. Hate 16. Charles
Lee And Pitts
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3
BURKETT: It was racism. They didn’t have any evidence at all. All they had was a witness, not an eyewitness, just a witness. They told this Black woman that they were going to shave her head and electrocute her if she didn’t say what they wanted her to say on the stand. The chief deputy there, Wayne White, has been known to say, “All you have to do is put one of these nigger gals to say what you want to hear is to tell her you are going to shave her head and electrocute her.” To this day she works as a maid for the chief deputy in his house.

BP: In what way did you work to gain the freedom of Lee and Pitts?

BURKETT: Instead of going to the courts I decided to go to the governor’s (Reubin Askew’s) office. So I wrote three letters and I received letters in response which had sort of a negative nature. But I insisted that the governor look into this issue. I called a radio talk show one night on RGO to explain this case, and Governor Askew’s office received 48,000 letters on this issue. Then the governor said he would investigate. But it went on and on, taking 18 months.

An investigation had been made but the governor did not.

Woman Murdered
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3
Volpe appeared to be extremely nervous when he said, as he took him (Smith) into custody.

The officers claim that when they approached the car, Smith opened the glove compartment and Ms. Scott grabbed a .22 caliber handgun from the compartment and pointed it at Engberson.

According to the officers, Engberson shot Ms. Scott, hitting her in the neck, after she failed to drop the weapon after repeated warnings. She was pronounced dead on arrival at Valley Memorial Hospital in Livermore. Smith was taken into custody at Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center for investigation of attempted murder of a police officer. His arraignment was scheduled for Monday, September 22, at the Livermore Municipal Court.

The defendant, who is director of the Intercommunal Youth Institute in Long Beach, is seeking another autopsy.

Ms. Scott, who was business manager for the Institute and a licensed beautician, was the mother of four children, ages six months, six, eight, and 13.

British Racism
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19
measures is based in the establishment of a Race Relations Commission empowered to carry out random investigations and probe charges of discriminatory practices in businesses.

The Commission is supposed to have considerable muscle, able to issue a “non-discrimination” notice to violators and eventually move in the courts to issue injunctions and end discriminatory practices.

The Commission will replace two bodies, the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission. The Board, set up under the 1965 Race Relations Act, was empowered to investigate complaints and seek to reconcile the parties involved. It proved to be impotent because the Board had no power to end discriminatory practices. It had to rely upon the voluntary cooperation of those against whom complaints had been made.

Attorneys For Mancino Seek Federal Protection
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3
prosecutor had informed her by telephone that Mancino had been suddenly dropped from the list of potential witnesses. Following the “fall,” he had been re-scheduled to testify on Thursday.

That same afternoon, Wednesday, September 17, Mancino was quickly spirited away from Marin Jail by CDC personnel and taken off to an unknown destination. Subsequent efforts by Ms. Sola-
day to locate Mancino have been thwarted by CDC officials.

While the exact nature of Mancino’s testimony at the trial lingers as a significant question mark, the long-standing attempts by the CDC to brutally intimidate him into testifying against the Six are well known.

On August 21, 1971, Allan Curt Mancino was one of the few White inmates in San Quentin’s Adjustment Center. Following the prison officials’ retaking of the Mancino was single out and subjected to extreme brutality and torture.

According to the affidavit filed in connection with the $450,000 damage suit, Mancino was sodomized and stomped by guard Urbanio Rubiaco, beaten with axe handles and clubs and shot at close range in both legs with a .30 caliber rifle while lying face down, naked, with his wrists tied behind his back and ankles handcuffed to his wrists.

Left on the ground in front of the AC bleeding and in severe pain for over an hour, Mancino was then taken to the prison hospital where he was operated on without medication and while still handcuffed and chained.

To an isolation cell for condemned men, Mancino had a bag placed over his head and was again beaten by CDC guards.

He was told that he would receive no medication and the torture would continue until he made the statement he was coached to make — that is, to implicate the San Quentin 6 for crimes they did not commit.

After he made his forced statement, Mancino was held incommunicado for a week and then was secretly shipped off to prison in Carson City, Nevada, where he was told that if he made

any waves” CDC personnel would perform certain acts that would endanger not only his life but the lives of his family and loved ones.

In fact, Mancino’s involvement in the case dates back to 1970 when he was taken from his cell by the hated Captain Moody of the “O-Wing” at Soledad Prison and, with thinly veiled threats, told that he had been selected to kill George Jackson, who was also a prisoner there at that time.

Mancino refused and later filed a court affidavit swearing that Moody attempted to go with the murder demand and that he felt then that his life was in danger.

At this writing, the whereabouts of Allan Curt Mancino remain a mystery.\)
Lee And Pitts
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2
BURKETT: It’s black racism. They didn’t have any evidence at all. All they had was a witness, not an eyewitness, just a witness. They told this Black woman that they were going to shave her head and electrocute her if she did not say what they wanted her to say on the stand. The chief deputy there, Wayne White, has been known to say, “All you have to do is get one of those nigger gals to say what you want to hear is to tell her you are going to shave her head and electrocute her.” To this day she works as a maid for the chief deputy in his house.
BP: In what way did you work to gain the freedom of Lee and Pitts?
BURKETT: Instead of going to the State Supreme Court, we went to the governor’s office. So I wrote three letters and I received letters in response which had sort of a negative nature. But I insisted that the governor look into this issue. I called a radio talk show one night on KGO to explain this case, and Governor Askew’s office received 40,000 letters on this issue. Then the governor said he would investigate. But it went on and on, taking 18 months.
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Woman Murdered
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3
Volpe appeared to be extremely nervous, Smith said, as he took him into custody.
The officers claim that when they approached the car, Smith opened the glove compartment and Ms. Scott grabbed a .32 caliber handgun from the compartment and pointed it at Engberson.
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Ms. Scott, who was business manager for the Institute and a licensed beautician for the mother of four children, ages six months, six, eight, and 13.

For anyone who is not considered upper middle class in this country, there is no justice. We have to look out for each other or we are going to have government run by the CIA or people like Nixon, Ford, Mitchell and people like that.
BP: What in your opinion is the significance of the fact that Black community groups had for years worked for the freedom of Lee and Pitts, but that your effort finally produced results?
BURKETT: The reason I have a right to be No. 1 on the list is that a lot of other people in this country who should have been interested in this case were not interested. There were only a few Black radical group who were saying anything. But here comes along a person who is White and is the victim’s son. The fact that I am White may not have meant much, but I was able to raise a lot of fuss about it and get people to listen to me. But if a lot of people had been listened to a long time ago, it would not have taken this long to get them out.

Attorneys For Mancino Seek Federal Protection
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3
prosecutor had informed her by telephone that Mancino had been suddenly dropped from the list of potential witnesses. Following the fall,” he had been re-scheduled to testify on Thursday.
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On August 21, 1971, Allan Curt Mancino was one of the few White inmates in San Quentin’s Adjustment Center. Following the prison officials’ retaking of the AC, Mancino was singled out and subjected to extreme brutality and torture.
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Mancino refused and later filed a court affidavit swearing that Moody approached him with the murder demand and that he felt then that his life was in danger.
At this writing, the whereabouts of Allan Curt Mancino remain a mystery.
Hurricane Carter
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23
I said that Black people ought to protect themselves against the invasions of White cops in Black neighborhoods—cops who were beating up children in the streets — and that Black people ought to have died in the streets right there if it was necessary to protect their children. When a reporter — and a very good friend of mine, or so I thought — asked me about this Harlem fruit riot, I told him how I felt about it. None of this was supposed to be printed, but he saw a story in it and had it printed in the Saturday Evening Post.

Well, when that came out the police throughout the world, thought I had declared war on them, and when war is declared, true, it is always the first casualty. It was at that point that police throughout the country came down on me. There were times when I was arrested three or four times just to put in the headlines, "Val fed against The Police" in the papers.

SKILLFUL MANEUVER
This is a very skillful maneuver to turn the victim into the criminal and the criminals into the victims. Because not only did it alienate me from White people — the papers said I was a racist bent on killing all blue-eyed devils — but it made Black people scared of me too.

So I was isolated, hung out there. Meanwhile, I’m trying to fight, trying to go on with my career, and I’m catching pure hell from everybody.

QUESTION: Were you arrested outside of your hometown, Paterson?

CARTER: Yes, in Hackensack, New Jersey. I was riding down the viaduct and said, "Man, am I glad to see you. Would you take me to a service station?" He said, "Sure come on with me, get in the car." So I got in the car and he said, "Let’s stop by. I’ll see if we can get it fixed.

So when this police car came up on the other side of the highway, I jumped off the viaduct and said, "Man, am I glad to see you. Would you take me to a service station?" He said, "Sure come on with me, get in the car." So I got in the car and he said, "Let’s stop by. I’ll see if we can get it fixed.

He had jumper cables in the back. We pulled up to my car and on the side it had my name in silver letters, Hurricane Carter. Well, when we couldn’t get it fixed, he said, "I’ll take you down to a telephone booth."

But he took me straight to the CONTINUED IN LAST COLUMN

Letters to the Editor
"A PLEASURE TO READ"

Dear Comrades:

We have just received the two latest issues of THE BLACK PANTHER. We are very pleased to hear that your publication continues to improve. It is a genuine pleasure to read the paper.

In the latest issues the articles on Enfar and Angola were particularly interesting. We are glad to note that you are trying to clarify these two situations as many have confused the Enfar struggle as being secessionist without looking into the history of European colonialism in the nation. Also some have supported NLA in Zaire and have tried to deny facts of CIA aid in the past and the close relationship between Mobutu and Roberto (brothers-in-law) and the bourgeois nationalist and reactionary positions taken by the PENA. The PENA is the real vanguard force and it is great to see the progress taken by the paper.

We noted one of your letters to the editor indicating that letters were not getting through to you. We fear that this is the same problem we have been having since we have lost contributions or at least canceller checks were never returned and I have sent notice of a change of address at least four times with the paper still going to an address several years old.

This time I’m sending this letter registered so that the FBI-CIA may show a slightly greater hesitation to rip it off. Anyway I’ve got to try something else. They think that such things are of no moment, and when it only intensifies our conviction about the real nature of our enemy.

Yours in Struggle
Richard A. Carolyn Lebach
Cranston, R.I. 02905

SUPPORT THE YAKI YAKUBU-HENRY DEE DEFENSE FUND

To Whom It May Concern:

Before entering into the substance of my letter perhaps a word of explanation is in order. I have heard this breed of human being doing nothing to help. But many will take heed and provide whatever help they can. I do hope that you are among those that do help, for it is very much needed. Article would be a waste otherwise, but is there any one who cannot see the need for a universal plea for help and justice. This is indeed a help seeking letter to all concerned enough to read it.

My name is Henry Dee. I am a victim of lawlessness; I have recently been on trial for an offense, or offenses of murder, which I did not commit. Also on trial with me for the alleged offenses is James Sales (Yaki Yakubu). We were both found guilty and sentenced to death on May 17, 1972. However, on July 13, 1972 due to U.S. Supreme Court decision, we were sentenced by Judge Goulet on new charges and we have spent more than 400 years in prison. We are both Black men and have been incarcerated since August 17, 1971.

At the time of arrest, we were both working men in support of our families. James Sales was a supervisor and myself a supervisor trainee. Both for Dale Maintenance Co. We thought when this happened to us that we wouldn't survive; it was such a shock, and such pain has been suffered there. But we still have hopes of regaining what was so wrongfully taken from us but it is rightfully ours.

And that, I might add, is our FREEDOM.

But I would like to make the fact that I would support, and we feel that we can only get support through you and others who are concerned enough to give your support. The worst is that on no one really knows what we are going through. It would probably have to happen to you before you know. Let’s hope not. Our families also suffer. We do have someone working in our behalf, we ask also for your help.

We can prove our innocence; we have the facts.

But we need a paper to represent us. We do not have funds to pay for what we need. We are suffering now because we are poor. We have been indicted into this prison, and we feel that without help we will never get the justice that we are due. We were found guilty on what appeared to be a desperation conviction. There was no evidence given in statements concerning our whereabouts at the time of the prison. Even in the face of the fact that we had proof of where we were, and testimony given in support of this fact, we were found guilty when the weight of the evidence demonstrated the reverse.

We are body single men who before the human body is sacrificed. We could not and would not kill. This whole charge terrifies me and gives me extreme revulsion. We need help to fight. Something given will be highly appreciated. This problem was spawned by the fact of meekness in the judicial system and the injustices it promulgates. Can you help? Will you HELP us? There are questions that we ask you. Most we spend our time here for a crime that we didn’t commit.

I have a request to our plea for help. Legal aid, publicity, funds for books — will be highly appreciated and used in accordance with the all-out effort to get justice done. And we like to know someone cares. Please don’t turn you back on us. I hear many people calling us “punished guilty” but very few are concerned to know why. We once had Quarters, etc. Do whatever you can.


Support the Yaki Yakubu-Henry Dee Defense Fund,
Box 20155, Chicago, Illinois 60620.

We hope to hear from you. Thank you for your time and consideration. I remain,

Most Respectful & Grateful,
John Henry Dee

CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN

Police station and got me in there with all his buddies. And he said, "You know who this is? This is Rubin Hurricane Carter," and all of them pulled guns on me. Then they locked me up and charged me with breaking into a meat-packing place somewhere in the city. I stayed there about seven or eight hours, knowing that I was going to prison if I couldn’t get a message out to anybody.

They wouldn’t let me make any telephone calls, but that morning a Black police officer came into the station, saw me sitting in that cell, and he said, "What the hell are you doing here?" I explained to him and he was angry. He began cussing and finally nobody knew who put me in jail or anything, and they let me go. But that was the type of thing that was running into constantly. I had a few friends who were Secret Service men and federal marshals, and they told me about the file they had on me. They were following me around. In this state that I went in to fight, the moment I got into town the police rode down on me, fingered-printed me and mugged me, and I would have to carry this card attesting to the fact that I was in the army. The harassment was steady... constant.

TO BE CONTINUED

G.I. Organizers Needed

The U.S. military still has over 200,000 servicepeople poised for attack against the people of Asia. While many of them are scattered on isolated bases, the concentration in Japan — both the main island and on Okinawa — is high. For over five years Pacific Counselling Service has run counselling and organizing projects there in order to help GIs resist being used against their interests, and to strengthen the class-conscious revolutionary movement in the U.S.

PCS needs people with a strong interest in working with GIs, and their families. Organizers preferably should have a proletarian standpoint and experience, and some acquaintance with the military. Subsistence and transportation are guaranteed.

Contact PCS, 2558 Mission St. #220, San Francisco, CA 94110 (415) 285-1212 for more information.
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Guest Edited by the Black Panther Party

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