Cover-Up Of K.K.K. Terrorism

F.B.I. BLOCKED BIRMINGHAM BOMBING PROBE

[Montgomery, Ala.] - The FBI withheld the results of its inquiry into the 1963 bombing of a Birmingham, Alabama, church — in which four young Black girls died — from the Alabama attorney general for over four years despite repeated requests for the data, The New York Times has revealed.

In a related development a political associate of Fayette, Mississippi, Black Mayor Charles Evers has uncovered extensive Internal Revenue Service (IRS) harassment of Black civil rights activists, politicians and community leaders and progressive Whites in an effort to destroy and discredit the civil rights movement.

Alabama Attorney General William Baxley confirmed that the FBI withheld its extensive findings on the infamous bombing from the time of his initial request in 1971 until last December. It was only after a news reporter learned of the Bureau’s refusal to cooperate with Baxley’s investigation and asked about it in Washington, D.C., did the FBI finally give up the information.

An FBI official in Washington said that when Baxley first requested the information in 1971, his request was sent to the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department, which allegedly had control of the information. The official had no explanation as to why it took the Bureau four years to reply to Baxley’s request.

A Justice Department official, commenting on the FBI’s statement, claimed that no one in the Civil Rights Division could be found who continued on page 8.

Bombed out windows of Birmingham’s 18th Street Baptist Church, where four little Black girls died in September 15, 1963, bombing by sick White racists. The FBI has withheld information on this senseless bombing for over four years.
Editorial

"CRIMINALS"

The Constitutional rights of every American to a trial by a jury received a severe blow last week when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 5-3 that police officials cannot be sued for publicly branding a person a "criminal" who has not been convicted of any wrongdoing. (See article, page 7.)

The majority opinion, written by Nixon appointee William H. Rehnquist, maintains that a person whose reputation is slandered by a public official — such as a police officer — can only sue that officer under federal law if the damage done to the person's good name is accompanied by "some more tangible harm" — such as losing one's job.

Strongly dissenting from the majority opinion, Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., attacked the ruling, calling it "frightening for a free people" because it "places a vast and arbitrary power in the hands of federal and state officials."

In effect, the Supreme Court has decided that police can act as judge and jury — arbitrarily bad-mouthing innocent people and depicting them as murderers, rapists, thieves, etc., before they receive a "speedy public trial by a jury of peers."

Black and other poor oppressed people will suffer the most from the high court's ruling since they are the most frequent targets of attack by racist White police and corrupt public officials. Thus, we have another example of the subversion of the highest law of the land — the Constitution — into a tool used by the ruling class to oppress the poor and disenfranchised of America — "the land of the free."

As Justice Brennan put it: "If there are no Constitutional restraints on such oppressive behavior, the safeguards Constitutionally accorded an accused in a criminal trial are rendered a sham, and no individual can feel secure that he will not be arbitrarily singled out for such ex parte (one-sided) punishment."

We have warned in this column many times before that fascism is on the rise in America. It has reared its ugly head in the form of last week's Supreme Court ruling. Only our continued vigilance and resistance will prevent its final victory.

Letters to the Editor

THREE LETTERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA WOMEN'S PRISON CRY OUT FOR JUSTICE

Dear Editor:

Everyday ends the same way in prison (cold walls of hostility, with a key turning in a door, locking us in for the night/day). Then we're counted like objects. And a little later on in the night, the lights are cut down low and we're sent to bed like children.

As the night creeps slowly by, the tension grows greater, tension increased by the edging keepers of us (the Kept). Depression heavily hangs in the air. We dread the minutes or hours of solitude before the peace of sleep. This is the hardest time of the day, especially when the walls seem to be closing in on us. During the day, there is work, intrigues, millions of little things to keep us moving, busy, stirring and our minds always occupied. But at night there's nothing but the silence and our thoughts.

Our cries are still left unheard. They are only heard by dead ears with no response. We are the captives of society's dangers. Our problems are your problems; no matter how much independence our fellow continentals get, for America is the tomb of oppression. Psychological humiliation and physical mutilation is an everyday occurrence in our lives. Your problems will never be fully solved until and unless we are also recognized and treated as human beings. Our problem is your problem. It is not a Negro Problem. White problem, nor an American problem. This is a world problem... A Luta Continua!

Dedication to Brothers/Comrades
George and Jonathan Jackson and others who died at the hands of murdering Oppressors!!

Servant of Our People
Salutes with the Fist
Of Power/Justice
Freedom

Com. Besse Boulet
Sts. Aminah Aljah
1034 Bryar Street
Raleigh, N.C. 27610

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 25

Thanks To Research Associates International

The staff of THE BLACK PANTHER thanks Rodney Larson and Research Associates International for providing the documentation for last week's explosive cover story "CIA in Africa Exposed," revealing the names, addresses and telephone numbers of 18 agents of U.S. imperialism stationed in Zaire. Extra copies of that issue can be obtained by writing Central Distribution, 8561 E. 14th Street, Oakland, Calif. 94621.

Comment

March Against Boston Racism,
April 24

The United States is celebrating its 200th birthday this year. The American bicentennial is to honor the struggle against British tyranny two centuries ago under the banner of "all men are created equal." The American revolution began in Boston "the cradle of liberty." But today we see that the "cradle of liberty" has no equality of the races.

It was more than 21 years ago that the U.S. Supreme Court declared the doctrine "separate but equal" inherently discriminatory. Millions of Afro-Americans were oppressed for years under the "separate but equal" Jim Crow — system in the South.

In the 50s and 60s there developed a movement of Blacks and Whites that broke down the Jim Crow bigotry of the South. Northern "Freedom Riders" went South to aid in the struggle against segregation.

Two hundred years ago it took a social movement of powerful proportions to get rid of British tyranny. Twenty-one years ago it took another powerful social movement to rid the South of Jim Crow bigotry and segregation.

What we need today in Boston and all across America is yet another social movement to rid Boston of White racist tyranny and segregation.

Segregation in Boston is based on a regimented racial pattern of housing discrimination and the thorough and deliberate construction of a dual school system. This segregated educational system victimized Black students who were forced to attend the schools with the most inadequate facilities, the least up-to-date educational resources, and the most miserable hopes for a higher education and a decent paying job.

Blacks in Boston, as in other Northern cities, were forced, continued on page 22.
B.P.P. - SPONSORED HEARINGS
ON POLICE BRUTALITY AND
MURDER BLOCKED IN DALLAS

(Dallas, Tex.) - A major suit won by the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party concerning the right of public officials to investigate citizen complaints against police received a setback recently when a U.S. District Court judge blocked a hearing on charges against the White killer cops of two Black youths.

U.S. District Court Judge Dee Brown Walker issued a temporary restraining order - sought by four Dallas police officers - on March 17, preventing the Dallas Civil Service Board (DCSB) from holding a hearing on the misconduct of the White policemen who murdered 13 and 14-year-old George and Johnny Johnson in August, 1974.

SUIT FILED

As the result of a suit filed in 1974 against the city of Dallas by the local Black Panther Party Chapter, the Dallas Civil Appeals Court ruled last December that the city had been violating a section of the Dallas City Charter stipulating that if three or more Dallas citizens make written charges of misconduct against any Civil Service employee, the DCSB has the right to conduct "an open and public trial." (See THE BLACK PANTHER, February 28, 1975.)

Judge Walker's restraining order was unprecedented since it came on the same day that the Texas Supreme Court reaffirmed the decision of the Dallas Civil Appeals Court.

The predominantly White Dallas Police Association (DPA) had violently opposed the Appeals Court ruling, fearing civilian action against the racist brutality of the police department. Presently, all charges of police misconduct against Dallas police officers are investigated by the police department's Internal Affairs Division - which, in effect, results in the police investigating themselves.

APPEALS COURT

The District Court ruling, which, if implemented, would be a major step in the direction of community control of the police, faces another threat in the form of a proposed amendment in the city charter scheduled for a citywide vote on April 3. The predominantly White, racist Dallas City Council has written an amendment to the city charter that would remove Chapter 16, Section 15, the section concerning the right of the DCSB to investigate citizen complaints against public employees.

The Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party is conducting an active campaign in the community, urging people to vote "No" on the proposed amendment and educating the citizens about the threat it poses to community control of the police.

Elaine Brown Honored

(Oakland, Calif.) - Honoring the contributions of the world's women to the revolutionary struggles for freedom and liberation raging across the globe, the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the People's of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAL) sent the following telegram to Ms. Elaine Brown, chairperson and leading member of the Black Panther Party, on the occasion of International Women's Day, March 8:

"On Women's International Day, the Executive Secretariat of OSPAAL wants to pay tribute to women and girls for their crucial role in the struggle for a better life. National liberation is inseparable from the social emancipation of women who from different conflict trenches daily confront the common enemy of the people, imperialism."

Executive Secretariat, OSPAAL

Havana, Cuba

The Dallas Chapter has been the subject of a vicious verbal attack by DPA President Burnley because of the Party's leadership on the city charter issue. Referring to the Appeals Court ruling, Burnley said, "All this trouble because of the Black militant organization," an implied, yet clear reference to the Party.

Brother Fred Bell, coordinator of the Dallas Chapter, told THE BLACK PANTHER that the Chapter's telephone was recently arbitrarily cut off by Bell Telephone Company, which claimed that the Party owed some money on a deposit. This action will hinder the efforts of the Party in coordinating the city charter campaign.

Meanwhile, the Black church, the DCSB, Brother Jewel Manzay, has been found ineligible to serve on the Board, alleged because of a local ordinance prohibiting persons employed in city, county or state government from holding a city board or commission post. Manzay, who is employed by the Dallas County Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center, which is largely funded by the federal government, said:

"It is strange that I have had the same job during the two years I have served on the Civil Service Board. Yet the city attorney suddenly decides at this time to question whether I am eligible to serve."

Manzay has been the only city official to publicly voice his support for the state supreme court's decision, The Dallas Morning News reported.
HIGH - STYLES AT S.A.F.E. CLUB’S SENIOR CITIZENS "FASHION SHOW"

(Oakland, Calif.) - The SAFE (Seniors Against A Fearful Environment) Club - sponsored "First Annual Senior Citizens Fashion Show" last Sunday, March 28, at the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) was a thoroughly delightful affair for both the audience and the well-groomed cast.

SAFE Club coordinator Arlene Clark opened the program by introducing the Mistress of Ceremonies, Mrs. Albertine Radford, who provided the commentary for the show. Mrs. Radford began everything by bringing on blues pianist Johnnie Robinson who really "cooked" on some old-fashioned ragtime music.

Then the Fashion Show began with eight SAFE Club members proudly displaying their favorite apparel. Enthusiastically handling the modeling chores were (in order of their appearance): Mrs. Thelma Washington; Mrs. Bernice Robinson; Mrs. Jessie Edwards; Mr. David Townsend; Mr. John Norman; Mrs. Gladys Shooles; Mr. John P. Adams; and Mrs. Tinney Edwards.

LOVELY FASHIONS
Some of the lovely fashions paraded were made by the seniors themselves. Mrs. Shooles knitted the stunning beige dress that, in the words of one senior in the audience, literally "showed off." Mrs. Edwards wore a white knit cape and blue plaid two-piece suit that she had made.

Mr. Adams let everyone know that our seniors are not behind the times as he sported a brown leisure suit to thrill the women in the audience. Indeed, everyone, was looking their best.

LONG RED GOWN
Mrs. Radford capped off the fashion show herself by modeling the long red gown she had sewn herself. She urged everyone in attendance to follow suit, in order "to save their money."

Mr. Johnnie Robinson closed the Sunday Forum show with his rendition of Billie Holliday's "Ain't Nobody's Business If I Do."

Afterwards, the SAFE Club took over the OCLC cafeteria to enjoy a free, home-cooked dinner especially designed for restricted diets and enthusiastic appetites. The delicious meal topped off a "sassy afternoon in high-style."

FREE TRANSPORTATION TO SOLEDAD PRISON
Saturday, April 3, 8:00 A.M.

Buses will leave from the Oakland Community Learning Center
6118 E. 14th Street, Oakland, Ca.

Make Your Reservations By Calling 562-5368

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

March - April, 1741
A series of suspicious fires and reports of a slave conspiracy led to general hysteria in New York City in March and April, 1741. Thirty-one slaves and five Whites were subsequently executed.

April 3 - 9, 1865
The Second Division of the Black Twenty-Fifth Corps was one of the units which chased General Robert E. Lee's tattered Confederate army from Petersburg, Virginia, to the Appomattox Courthouse between April 3 and 9, 1865. The Black division and White Union troops were moving in on Lee's trapped army with fixed bayonets when the Confederates surrendered.

March 31, 1930
On March 31, 1930, President Hoover nominated Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina, a notorious White racist, as justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. The NAACP launched a nationwide campaign against the appointment, and as a result, the Senate did not confirm Parker's nomination.

March 31, 1960
Eighteen students were suspended from predominantly Black Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on March 30, 1960. The next day, March 31, Southern students, protesting the suspensions of the previous day, boycotted classes and requested withdrawal. However, the rebellion collapsed after the untimely death of a professor from a heart attack.

April 3, 1963
On April 3, 1963, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. opened an antiblack segregation campaign in Birmingham, Alabama. More than 2,000 demonstrators, including Dr. King, were arrested before the campaign ended.
Support Grows For Black Inmates
Charged With Guard Murder

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Two young Black inmates on trial here for the alleged murder of Tracey California, prison ward, face the death penalty if convicted. The two inmates, Eugene Allen and Ernest Graham, believe they are being used as scapegoats because of their progressive political beliefs.

Eugene Allen is almost 23 years old. He was born in Fresno, California. Both his parents were killed in an accident when he was three, and Gene was raised by an aunt and uncle in Merced. At 17, he was sentenced to forced labor in a juvenile camp for a firebombing. After a year in prison, Gene was given an additional 7 years to life — indeterminate — in connection with the death of another inmate during a racial disturbance at Preston Youth Authority Facility.

Ernest Graham (Shujaia) is 24 years old. He spent the first 10 years of his life in rural Louisiana. About 1960, his family moved to the Watts area of Los Angeles. He came from a very poor family of seven children, mainly raised by his mother. Shujaia went to juvenile detention camps twice during his youth. At 19, he was sent to prison on an indeterminate sentence for a robbery.

Both Gene and Shujaia began to see their lives in a political context during their years in prison. CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

BLACK FORMER GUARD DISPUTES 'GUN-IN-WIG' THEORY

TERROR TALES OF GUARD BRUTALITY AT S.Q. 6 TRIAL

(San Rafael, Calif.) - Terror tales of guard brutality in the aftermath of the assassination of author/revolutionary George Jackson and the discrediting of the state's "gun-in-a-wig" theory, highlighted the San Quentin 6 trial last week, as the celebrated case moved into its second year of proceedings.

It was on March 23, 1975, that what turned out to be the longest jury selection in California state history — with over 1,200 Marin County residents polled — began in the heavily-guarded, plexiglass walled courtroom here.

One year and two days later, on March 25, 1976, the prosecution's case against the Six stood on even shakier ground than when it began, rocked hard by the testimony of a Black former San Quentin guard, Council T. McCoy.

Presently employed as warden of the Gary, Indiana, city jail, McCoy, 28, was called to the stand by Black Panther Party chief counsel Charles Garry in defense of Party member Johnny Larry Spain.

McCoy testified that on the afternoon of August 21, 1971, as he passed George Jackson in the visiting room four to six times, and noticed each time his dress—prison jacket with its collar up and a navy blue watch cap "down snug on his head."

This statement — which corresponds to Hugo Pinell's visual description that he saw Jackson pull the cap off when he entered the Adjustment Center later in the day — directly contradicts the prosecution's claim that Jackson pulled out a gun from an Afro-wig in an escape attempt.

McCoy said that, "Yes, a lot of guards had animosity" and hostility toward the late Black Panther Party Field Marshal and answered, "Oh, certainly," when asked whether any San Quentin guards were racist.

Despite interruptions by trial judge Henry J. Broderick (who at one point excused the jury to declare, 'Prison brutality is not an issue in this case') McCoy went on to paint a bleak picture of guard activities on the 21st.

Upon arriving at the Adjustment Center area, around dusk, McCoy said he saw Officer Klein, then head of San Quentin's 'goon squad,' drag David Johnson across the grass by his hair. Johnson was naked and hogtied with chains and shackles at the time.

Although he did not see inmate Mancino shot in the leg ('I heard the shot...heard a lot of shots that day from all over the prison'), McCoy said that when summoned to the hospital:

"Earl Gibson had deep, bleeding gashes in his head. He had gashes all over him and he'd been beaten up real bad. He was unconscious."

Prior to seeing Gibson in the hospital, McCoy said that when he escorted him to be questioned, Gibson was having severe muscle spasms from being chained and shackled so tightly for six to seven hours. McCoy added that while at the hospital, he saw another inmate with a broken bone in his hand and a badly bruised eye.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

Police Toys Production Booming

(New York, N.Y.) — Toy companies here are planning to up the production of police-related and military-themed toys for 1976, expanding what is already a $800 million market, according to Liberation News Service (LNS). Police shows like SWAT, Policewoman, and The Rookies are all moving off the shelf into the toy box. For example, SWAT will appear as a Milton Bradley board game and other companies will turn out SWAT flak jackets, badges, cuffs, pistols, rifles, bullhorns, binoculars and a target set.

Mattel Toys, already promoting its Big Jim PACK ('Professional Agents and Crime Killers') line-up, has announced plans to add SWAT team figures and van to its 'Heroes In Action' line. Also due are Policewoman, Angie Dickinson dolls and a Mobile Crime Lab. Television advertising for these toys in weekend children's shows alone runs at $18,952,000.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25
JOHN GEORGE: A FLAIR FOR GRASSROOTS POLITICS

(Oakland, Calif.) - Last Friday was a special night for John George, and the popular local attorney made it an evening to remember in his bid for Alameda County Board of Supervisors.

First, George started off the evening with a well-received appearance at the Muleskinners' Democratic Club's Candidate's Night. George is past president and founder of the predominantly Black East Oakland-based political group and has already received its strong endorsement for the Board's Fifth District.

Later, at a benefit cocktail party, George and a group of Alameda County Supervisors, campaign workers and friends, chatted about past times and local issues with Johnny Ford, the Black mayor of Tuskegee, Alabama. Before receiving his A.B. degree from the University of California at Berkeley - he also holds an LL.B degree from the Hastings College of Law - the Atlanta-born Supervisorial candidate attended Tuskegee Institute. Ford said he flew out to Oakland especially to lend his support to George's well-organized campaign.

The candidate's flair for grassroots politics in no small way, as he said, a result of his experiences at Tuskegee, were clearly evident at the Muleskinners affair. Speaking to an audience of 50 to 75 people at the Garfield Elementary School, George frankly said that, "The priorities of the Board of Supervisors are completely disordered."

He urged that more money from the Board's annual budget of $330 million is "needed to fund more community-based programs that know how to provide the services," and criticized the county's present centralized services plan as wasteful.

"We're talking about making local government more responsive," George said.

Displaying his keen knowledge of county finances and how they might better be used, he seriously questioned the expenditure of $88 million for pretrial detention and jail costs in building new facilities in downtown Oakland and in Hayward.

During the brief question and answer period, George said - to the audience's nods of approval - that he wants to "deal with the logical structure of health care services in a more efficient manner."

"I support the nonprofit model that will give the consumers of health care a larger role in running the health services agency.

Since the candidates were limited to only a three-minute statement, newly-printed "John George for Supervisor Vote June 8," leaflets, on hand at the information table, presented the astute candidate's position on other major issues of community interest.

Some of these are:

- **TAX REFORM:**
  - Private homes should be assessed at lower rates than commercial and industrial property.
  - No taxes should be levied on repairs and improvements for low and moderate income seniors citizens.

- **EFFECTIVE LAND USE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING:**
  - Planned growth and development with environmental and open space considerations.
  - Comprehensive solid waste and resource recovery program.
  - Creation of new jobs through economic development.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

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**Oakland Politics: Struggles For Power — Present & Potential**

*John Keilch & the Oakland Study Group*

What will be the future of Oakland's policies in Oakland? What possibility is there for organizing popular discontent into a political force? To get some idea, we will survey previous popular confrontations with established wealth and power. We will glance at highlights of working-class political action such as Jack London's campaign for mayor and the 1947 general strike. Our main attention will be on the organizing effort of the 1960s and 1970s: the struggles over the schools, the police, the power programs, housing, and so on. Experienced organizers from these movements will speak to the class about their experiences, successes, and mistakes. We will be concerned with getting a sense of the overall character of urban conflict and an understanding of the methods and styles of organizing. Current and potential community activists and organizers are encouraged to join the class. Reading material for the course will be drawn from Edward Hayes, "Power Structure and Urban Policy: Who Rules in Oakland," Huey P. Newton, "Revolutionary Suicide," James Boggs, "Race and the Class Struggle," and assorted articles.

**Mondays: 8:00 - 10:00 p.m.**
Starting April 12th

**Held at the EAST BAY SOCIALIST SCHOOL**
6026 Shattuck Avenue
Oakland, Ca. 94609
SAN FRANCISCO RALLY

THIRD WORLD LAW STUDENTS PROTEST RACISM OF CALIF. STATE BAR

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Over 300 Third World law students rallied here last week to protest the racist practices of the California Bar Association.

In a noontime march and rally, the Third World Coalition for Justice in the Legal System, composed of Black, Chicana, Asian, and Native American law students, charged the state bar with exercising racism in limiting the number of practicing minority law students in California. The students demanded in a formal statement that "the years of racial exclusion, whether overt or latent, must come to an end."

Demonstrators pointed out that although minorities comprise 25 per cent of California's population, they are less than two per cent of the state's 50,000 lawyers.

The demonstration began at Hastings College of Law and from there proceeded to the offices of the California Bar Association where Black state Assemblyman Willie Brown addressed the crowd.

A recent article in The Conspire, published by the Third World Lawyers' Guild, revealed that 74 per cent of the Whites who took the bar exam between 1970-73 passed the exam, while the rate for Third World students was only 28 per cent.

Recent statistics show that this problem was heightened in 1975 when minority law students had a only 28 per cent pass rate.

At the present rate of admissions, it will take 25 years for the California Bar to reach the five per cent minority level, the article stated.

LAW STUDENTS

Prior to the march and rally, law students throughout the Bay Area and California had been involved in heated struggles for special programs for minority law students as well as special admissions for minorities into law schools. The rally marked the first time that the Third World law students had organized themselves into a statewide organization.

The Coalition's view is that only widespread public pressure against the Bar's practices will bring about results. They are preparing demands on the Bar to correct the situation. Their overall demands are for affirmative action to integrate the Bar, and for more legal services to Third World communities. This latter demand is highly important, because it reflects their explicit understanding that their struggle is based in their communities.

They are not simply hoping for a middle-class escape route for selected people; they are struggling with a recognition that they want to bring their legal skills back to their communities, and that their exclusion from the Bar is another way that the State keeps its communities from receiving needed legal and social services.

The Coalition presented to the Bar a wide range of possible solutions to the problem. Rather than focus on any one alternative, their attitude toward the Bar is that it must come up with results. Importantly, their demands are such that they are not in opposition to White students, but rather are in the interest of Whites as well.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

The possible solutions include: elimination of the bar exam and possibly replacing it with an externship program during or after law school; or establishing the same pass rate for Third World students as for Whites, until Third World representation on the Bar reaches population parity; or (as Pennsylvania just did) revising the pass rate so that 90% of the takers pass. (The Bar claims it sets no pass rate, but consistently only about 65-70% pass; this, no doubt, is probably an excuse for the practice to keep down the numbers of lawyers practicing in the state.)

Black Woman Wins Housing Dispute With City Of Milwaukee

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) — A Black woman here has won a recent court battle over decent housing with the city of Milwaukee. Her home, which was owned by the city, had over 30 building code violations which the city refused to correct.

After a three-year court battle the city of Milwaukee was recently ordered to find a three-bedroom dwelling for Mrs. Ruby Lee Jones and her family, with a maximum rent of $110. The city was given a June 1 deadline, and if at that time no home is found Mrs. Jones will be given a cash settlement. The family will also be able to live rent-free in the present apartment until the case is resolved.

CONTROVERSY

Mrs. Jones lives in a house on 1622 W. Chambers St. that has been the subject of controversy for nine years as it has had four different owners, all of whom did not keep up the property. Because of back taxes owed, the city eventually took over the building. However, because the city owned the building, the issue of numerous building code violations was not pressed.

According to Mrs. Jones, "They fixed up the house a little — they did a little patching, but they never fixed it completely."

Mrs. Jones and her three children have never given up hope of getting their house repaired until they were referred to the Milwaukee Tenants Union, who in turn referred her to the Milwaukee Legal Services.

"For awhile I was a little confused — I was on the shaky side...I had never been to court," explained Mrs. Jones, "and I did not know if it was right to take the city to court."
F.B.I. BLOCKED BOMBING PROBE

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE
remembered the Bureau passing on Baxley's request.

On Sunday, September 15, 1960, Cynthia Wesley, 14; Denise McNair, 11; Carol Robertson, 14; and Addie Mae Collins, 14, were killed when a bomb was tossed into the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama—a long-time staging point for civil rights demonstrations in the city. The four girls were attending Sunday school at the time.

Fourteen other black people in the church were injured in the bombing which tore gaping holes in the walls of the church basement and twisted and tore the floors of offices in the rear of the sanctuary.

Although the case has never been closed, it remains inactive at both the federal and state levels until Baxley took office in 1971.

The FBI's refusal to cooperate with the Alabama investigation resulted in the inability of the state attorney general's office to develop leads turned up by the Bureau at the time. The questioning of certain individuals was held up since Baxley's office did not wish to contact them until it learned what they (the individuals) had told the Bureau.

The Times learned that part of the information withheld was the report of a lie detector test administered to a suspect believed to have made the bomb used in the bombing of the Birmingham church. The bomb is believed to have been placed by another suspect, a prime target of Baxley's inquiry.

The lie detector test showed that the suspect—who is now dead—lied when he denied having made the bomb in his workshop. While polygraph test results are not admissible in court as evidence in such cases, they do provide important supportive information to investigators.

F.B.I. OPERATIVE

Late last year Gary T. Rowe, Jr., a one-time FBI undercover operative, testified before the Senate Intelligence Committee that he gave the names of eight Klansmen suspected of being involved in the 1963 bombing to the Bureau. However, the FBI failed to act, Rowe said, on this information as well as other information he provided it concerning the Ku Klux Klan terrorism in Birmingham in the early 1960s. (SEE THE BLACK PANTHER, December 13, 1975.)

Meanwhile, a report by the Buss Report with the support of the Southern Regional Council (SRC), a progressive White organization, has uncovered numerous examples of IRS harassment of civil rights activists and others in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee between 1972-75. Buss's findings were documented in the March 6 issue of The Nation magazine and reported in the Guardian.

Among those whose tax returns Buss discovered were audited are eight black elected officials from Atlanta, Georgia; the president's of the Mississippi and Alabama NAACP's; five black legislators from Memphis, Tennessee, including Emmett and John Ford, whose brother Harold is a U.S. congressman; five of 13 Black Alabama legislators, 'the two best known' Black sheriffs in Alabama and Georgia state Senator Julian Bond.

BLACK STUDY

The Berry study also revealed that 20 members of Charles Evers' predominantly black Loyalist Democratic Party were audited, as well as his New York fund raiser after the IRS began a 1972 criminal investigation of Evers.

The IRS inquiries resulted in very few cases of unpaid taxes being recovered by the government. IRS tax audits are non-criminal proceedings in which the IRS challenges the correctness of taxes paid and pushes taxpayers to settle on an adjusted tax payment.

The summer 1973 Watergate hearings exposed the political use of the IRS to harass opponents of the Nixon administration. The Black Panther Party was among the organizations and individuals on the White House 'enemies' list developed by ex-White House counsel John Dean.

F.B.I. "Cleared" In King Murder Probe

(Washington, D.C.) — The U.S. Justice Department claims that its four month study into the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., has found no evidence of government complicity in the civil rights leader's death. The report's summary.

At the time, however, there is concern among Justice Department lawyers that the FBI may have inadvertently contributed to King's death through its harassment campaign against him or by failing to warn him of a plot against his life.

Assistant Attorney General J. Stanley Pottinger, who headed the review of files compiled at the time of Dr. King's death, is expected to recommend a new inquiry into the assassination, supposedly to resolve persistent questions concerning the motives and activities of James Earl Ray, the convicted assassin. An FBI source has been quoted as saying this is 'the most credible way to handle,' the public furor over recent disclosures of the agency's attempts to discredit King.

Meanwhile, James Earl Ray, convicted for the assassination, is seeking a new trial, stating that he was coerced into admitting guilt and that he was a pawn in a larger plot to kill Dr. King.

ALAMEDA SHERIFF SUED

(San Leandro, Calif.) — A bail maker here filed a $1 million lawsuit against Alameda County and Alameda County Sheriff Thomas Houchins last week, claiming that the sheriff's deputies at Santa Rita County Jail beat him after he was arrested last year. Lloyd Simmons, 51, charged that last May he was beaten, knocked down, kicked and put in solitary confinement for several hours before being released from Santa Rita without any charges.

BLACK MAYOR REPELS RACISTS

(Elizabeth, N.J.) — Black Newark Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson's bodyguard put a revolver to a white city councilman's face last week when the councilman broke open the mayor's personal office during a protest by racists. Councilman Anthony Carrino, from the city's digoted, predominantly White Italian, North Ward district, led a group of 75 to the mayor's office to protest the appointment by Gibson of a Black precinct captain. When asked if he thought his bodyguard had acted properly, Gibson quickly replied, "Oh, yes. If I had been him I might have done more."

There were reports of physical fighting between Carrino and Will Darden, who is the mayor's personal security guard. The protesters were upset over the appointment of Capt. Edward Cullen over North Ward resident Jerry Patella.
BLACK YOUTH ON LOUISIANA DEATH ROW MAY GET NEW TRIAL

Key Witnesses Recant

(New Orleans, La.) — A major scandal involving America's youngest death row convict, 17-year-old Gary Tyler, has erupted here. Tyler's lawyer has obtained affidavits from two of the state's three key witnesses against the Black youth charging that they were coerced by local police and government prosecutors into giving false testimony, Pacific News Service reports.

As a result, Tyler's May 5 execution date has been suspended pending a hearing in District Court here April 21, in which Tyler's lawyer will argue for a new trial.

CONVICTED

Tyler was convicted by an all-White jury in the shooting death of a 13-year-old White youth, Timothy Weber, during a racial melee in Destreham, Louisiana — 40 miles north of New Orleans — on October 7, 1974.

The shooting incident occurred during an antibusing demonstration, when a crowd of White students and parents surrounded a school bus containing 60 to 70 Black students. A shot rang out and Weber, standing among the White demonstrators, fell dead.

Local police immediately searched the school bus and all the Black students, but produced no weapon. Tyler, who had been aboard the bus, was arrested during the search for obstructing justice when he allegedly argued with an officer. That night the charge was changed to first degree murder.

.45 AUTOMATIC

Police had produced a .45 automatic after impounding the bus and obtaining a signed statement from a witness, 15-year-old Natalie Blanks, stating she had been sitting near Tyler on the bds and saw him lean out a window and fire the weapon.

By a strange coincidence, the weapon was reported stolen from the nearby Kenner police firing range after it was discovered on the bus.

Tyler was convicted and sentenced to die in the electric chair at Louisiana State Prison at Angola. He has been on death row since December 15, 1975.

On March 9 Tyler's new attorney, Jack Peabody of New Orleans, filed motions for a new trial. He also released a 31-page affidavit in which Ms. Blanks, the key state witness, declared that her prior statement and trial testimony were false and had been prepared for her by police and prosecutors.

AFFIDAVIT

In the affidavit, young Ms. Blanks states that Louisiana Assistant Attorney General L.J. Hymel and St. Charles Parish Assistant District Attorney Norman Pitre threatened to charge her with perjury and murder after she retracted her testimony.

According to the affidavit, Ms. Blanks said the prosecutors "asked me, 'How old is your baby?' and 'Do you want to be in jail? Don't you want to see your baby? Don't you want to be here to raise your baby?'

Ms. Blanks states that on the night of the shooting she was...

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
ON THE BLOCK

What Did You Think About The Guilty Verdict
In The Patty Hearst Case?
ASKED AT FOOD KING SUPERMARKET.

Anthony Myers
1711 88th Ave.,
Student, Adult Day

Just like Richard Pryor said: They made her do it and she enjoyed every minute of it.

I think that she volunteered to join the S.A., that she always was in it and no one forced her. As far as the sexual part, I think she took that action herself and no one forced her or ravaged her or nothing like that. She is guilty all the way.

Sheila Annette Jackson
1152 89th Ave.
Unemployed

As far as I am concerned she deserved what she got, but I think she should have gotten more, you know, more years, than what they gave her. It doesn't make any difference, anyway — they're going to send her off to an island of her own and say she got lost.

She got what was hers, time. They should give her life. I don't know though, her old man might buy her way out of it. He's got cash money.

Tony Jackson
495 Almanza Dr.
Best Home worker

I think she's guilty and she deserves what she got. If it had been somebody Black, they would have done it to them. I don't believe that she got brainwashed or raped or anything because if she did, she would have gotten out of it, and gone back to her mother. She should get whatever she's got coming.

There were too many loopholes in her story from what I saw. She went from one extreme to being Miss pure White girl again, and that just blew her whole thing.

Mary Scott
9651 Holly St.
Nurse's Aide

It was a whole bunch of lies. It's taking too long to sentence her. If it would have been one of us, we would've been gone.

Black Youth On Death Row

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE
brought to police headquarters and strip-searched by police women. She contends that while she was naked two St. Charles Parish male deputies grabbed her and shouted, "You know Gary shot him."

That night, she says, the same two deputies gave her a prepared statement identifying Tyler as the murderer and told her to sign it.

On March 24, attorney Peebles' filled additional motions to obtain tape recordings of police interviews with the two other witnesses who claimed during the trial they had seen Tyler handling a gun while on the bus.

One of those witnesses, Loretta London Thomas, has since signed an affidavit stating that she, too, was coerced to give false testimony.

QUESTIONED
Ms. Thomas states that she was questioned on three separate occasions the day of the shooting. The third time, she states, a sheriff's deputy told her he was "going to send her to jail for 99 years" if she didn't sign a statement indicating that a gun had been passed around the bus.

Peebles says he is investigating the possibility that the fatal shot was fired by someone among or behind the crowd of White demonstrators — possibly at the bus.

BUS DRIVER
During the trial, bus driver Ernest Cojoe, an Army combat veteran, testified he was certain the shot couldn't have come from a .45 automatic inside the bus.

Peebles said he will appeal if his April 21 motion for a new trial is unsuccessful. If that appeal is rejected, "There is a very definite chance that Tyler will go to the electric chair, he said."
A.I.M. LEADER DENNIS BANKS AMONG DEFENDANTS
Frame-Up Trial Of Indian Activists
To Begin In Portland

(Portland, Ore.) — American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders, including Wounded Knee veteran Dennis Banks, are scheduled to go on trial here in May on trumped-up firearms charges as the U.S. government continues its campaign to destroy the progressive Native American organization.

Along with Banks, Russ Redner, Ken Louie Hawk and Ka Mook Banks (the AIM leader's wife) will go on trial in Portland's federal District Court on May 12 as a result of a Nov. 14, 1975, incident in which Oregon state police opened fire on their two vehicles. Ms. Banks was five months pregnant when the incident took place.

Operating on the word of two FBI informants, Oregon police had stopped Redner, Louie Hawk, Ms. Banks and Anna Mae Aquash, claiming to be looking for federal "fugitives" Leonard Peltier and Banks.

A.I.M. activist Anna Mae Aquash, arrested in the Oregon incident, was recently found dead in a ditch near the community of Wanbly on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. Although authorities claim Ms. Aquash died from exposure, an autopsy has revealed that she died from a bullet in her brain.

South Dakota Attorney General John Rutledge publicly stated that the way to solve the "AIM problem" is "to put a bullet in a guy's head and he won't bother you anymore."

AIM leaders feel that it has been proven beyond a doubt that this was no idle threat as over 250 Indians have been killed on Pine Ridge Reservation alone since the celebrated 1973 Liberation of Wounded Knee.

A pamphlet distributed by the Louie Hawk - Redner - Ka Mook Offense/Defense Committee CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

RACISTS DYNAMITE BLACK LOUISVILLE HOME

(Louisville, Ky.) — Representatives of 46 community groups, churches and trade unions gathered on the steps of the county courthouse here recently, to demand arrests in the attempted dynamiting of the home of a Black family in a nearby suburb.

The gathering, called as a news conference, came as an angry mob held over attacks on Mr. and Mrs. Alvis Coleman and their four children. The Colemans narrowly escaped injury on the evening of March 2 when dynamite was placed in their driveway exploded and shattered windows in their house.

It was the fourth physical attack on the Colemans since an extensive busing program started last September in the schools of Louisville and surrounding Jefferson County. The Coleman family, who had lived in the White suburb of Okolona without problems since 1974, became a target in the upsurge of racist terror around the school desegregation issue. Mass anti-busing demonstrations and Ku Klux Klan rallies have been held a few blocks from their home.

"We are outraged that little has been done to protect the Colemans or to apprehend those responsible for the violence," said Ron Long, of Four Quarters Enterprises, a cultural center in the Black community, who presided at the news conference.

"NO ONE IS FREE"

"When one person is jeopardized, no one is free," said Lyman Johnson, president of the Louisville NAACP. "Let's learn the lessons of history. The German people let one group of people be terrorized, and Hitler destroyed freedom and democracy for everyone."

The Rt. Rev. C. Gresham Marmion, retired bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky, told the news media, "As a Christian and as an American, I hang my head in shame that something like this dynamiting can happen in my community."

Those gathered for the news conference included leaders in both the Black and White communities. After statements on the courthouse steps, the group walked downtown to demand a more vigorous investigation and arrests. Sponsoring groups have also suggested that people in other parts of the country protest to Hohenbach and other public officials here.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

DENNIS BANKS
march for survival
No Extradition
Drop the Charges

Assemble: 11am, 12th St. & Harrison
March to Civic Center Plaza
Rally: 1pm State Building
speakers
Dennis Banks
Lehman Brightman
Rudolf "Corky" Gonzalez
Senator Pamela Holland
Manuel Lopez
William Kunstler

Saturday, April 3rd
SAN FRANCISCO.
Black Panther Party Chairperson
Elaine Brown
WILL ALSO SPEAK

KAM-MOOK BANKS

Although Peltier and Banks were not even in Oregon on November 14, they were indicted along with the others. Peltier was eventually arrested in Vancouver, British Columbia, where he is now fighting extradition to South Dakota. There he is wanted as a scapegoat for the June 26, 1975, incident in which two FBI terrorists on the Pine Ridge Reservation were mysteriously slain. Banks was arrested in El Cerrito, California, and he is also fighting extradition to South Dakota where he faces 15 years in prison as the result of a frame-up conviction in Custer.
...And Bid Him Sing

By David G. Du Bois

Exciting Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt

Mika, a White U.S. government employee living in Cairo, Egypt, is featured in the following excerpt from...And Bid Him Sing—BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief, David G. Du Bois' penetrating story of the lives of Black American exiles living in Egypt at the time of the 1967 Middle East War.

PART 24

Suliman headed for the balcony. From there Mika could not hear us. As he settled himself into a chair opposite the one I'd been sitting in, he asked, “Who’s that?” His attempt to convey bland curiosity failed.

“She works for one of the U.S. missions here. She’s been here five or six years. She’s here permanently. Comes from New York. Dizzy, but nice. Lots of fun. She’s a Moslem.

“Yeah? How?”

“Her parents were Albanian Moslems. Emigrants to America. She was born in the States and raised as a Moslem. Married a first-generation Albanian Moslem like herself. They’re divorced. Her son was here with her until he had to return to be drafted. I think he’s in Vietnam now.”

“She doesn’t look old enough to have a son in the army.”

“Tell her that. She’ll be delighted,” I smiled.

“Maybe I will,” Suliman had not touched his coffee during this exchange. Now he sipped it thoughtfully. After a moment’s silence he said, “I brought some of my poems. They’re with my books, in a manila envelope.”

“Good,” I said as I rose to get them. “I’d begun to think you weren’t ever going to bring them over.”

As I left the balcony Mika came slowly out of the kitchen carrying a steaming cup of coffee filled to the brim. A cigarette hung out of the corner of her mouth.

“Where are you going?” she demanded. “I’m just on my way to join you two.”

“Go ahead. I’m coming. I’m just going to get Suliman’s poems.”

“Oh, there you are,” she said to Suliman as she stepped out onto the balcony. “Isn’t this a lovely balcony? Bob’s lucky to have it, and right in the center of town, too. I have an apartment, not far from here, but I don’t have a balcony like this. Well, malka. We can’t have everything.” She put the cup of coffee on the table and sat down firmly in an empty chair. “How long have you been in Cairo?”

“Almost a year.”

“Good heavens! How come we haven’t met before now? That Bob! He’s awful! After all, Cairo is really a small town when it comes to the foreign community. We all know each other, practically.” As I came back out on the balcony, she said, “How is it that I haven’t met Suliman before now? You’re terrible. He says he’s been here nearly a year!”

MET ONE

“It’s not his fault,” Suliman interjected as I opened my mouth to reply. “We met once shortly after I got here. But I didn’t see him again until about three months ago. I don’t have anything to do with the foreign community here.”

“Mika insisted, “I should have met you before now. What are you studying at Al Azhar?”

“Arabic language, for now. Later Islamic law, Inshallah.”

1860 drawing of street in Cairo’s al-Darb al-Alamer district.

“Inshallah,” Mika repeated fervently.

“Are you a Moslem?”

“El hamdulillah (Thanks be to God)!” I added, finally. It was the traditional Islamic reply to that question.

“Did I hear you say something about poems?” she said, swinging around to face me and at the same time avoiding the need to deal with the look of disbelief that had filled Suliman’s face.

“These,” I said, holding up the manila envelope. “They’re Suliman’s. He’s brought them over to read to me.”

“Oh! How exciting, to know a real, live poet,” she burst out swinging around to face Suliman. “I hope you’ll let me hear them one day!”

“Inshallah,” was Suliman’s reply.

She hurriedly finished her coffee, stubbed out her cigarette, sat forward in her chair and said, “Well, I must be going. I’ve intruded long enough. She made a fuss of gathering her things together.

“I’ve already told you, you’re not intruding. You only just came and there’s no reason for you to go so quickly.”

“You’re a darling and you’re being very sweet. But I’ve lived in Egypt long enough to recognize female intrusion when I see it. Don’t protest! I’m not calling you male supremacists or whatever the term is. I suspect anybody arriving like I just did would have been intruding and that the both of you would have found some way to get rid of them before getting down to the business you two have at hand. It’s all right. Thanks for the coffee.”

SUN-TANNED HAND

Turning to face Suliman, who had also risen, she held out her small sun-tanned hand and said, “Goodbye. I’m very glad to have met you — finally.” Glancing over her shoulder at me, she added, “And don’t forget, I’d like very much to hear your poems. Bob can give you my phone number and address.” She withdrew her hand.

Swinging around again to me she took my arms just above the elbows and presented me with each of her cheeks to kiss, purring her lips and purring her goodbye.

“You’ve been a dear,” she said. “But don’t keep yourself so scarce. I’m always home in the evenings, you know, so I’ll expect to be seeing you.” She started for the door. “Don’t bother to show me out. I know the way.”

TO BE CONTINUED
REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Patrolling"

Continuing with the chapter "Patrolling" from Revolutionary Suicide, Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton describes the police patrols which were the concrete implementation of Point #7 of the Party's 10 Point Program and Platform. The patrols made the Party well known and respected in the Bay Area and generally shocked and terrified racist White police who had for so long brutalized and murdered Black people.

PART 44

Many communities have tried and failed to get civilian review boards to supervise the behavior of the police. In some places, organized citizen patrols have followed the police and observed them in their community dealings. They take pictures and make tape recordings of the encounters and report misbehavior to the authorities.

However, the authorities responsible for overseeing the policemen are policemen themselves and usually side against the citizens. We recognized that it was ridiculous to report the police to the police, but we hoped that by raising encounters to a higher level, by patrolling the police with arms, we would see a change in their behavior. Further, the community would notice this and become interested in the Party. Thus our armed patrols were also a means of recruiting.

At first, the patrols were a total success. Frightened and confused, the police did not know how to respond, because they had never encountered patrols like this before. They were familiar with the community-alert patrols in other cities, but never before had guns been an integral part of any patrol program. With weapons in our hands, we were no longer their subjects but their equals.

ON PATROL

Out on patrol, we stopped whenever we saw the police questioning a brother or a sister. We would walk over with our weapons and observe them in a "safe" distance so that the police could not say we were interfering with the performance of their duty. We would ask the community members if they were being abused.

Most of the time, when a policeman saw us coming, he slipped his book back into his pocket, got into his car, and loafed in a hurry. The citizens who had been stopped were as amazed as the police at our sudden appearance.

I always carried lawbooks in my car. Sometimes, when a policeman was harassing a citizen, I would stand off a little and read the relevant portions of the penal code in a loud voice to all within hearing distance. In doing this, we were helping to educate those who gathered to observe these incidents. If the policeman arrested the citizen and took him to the station, we would follow and immediately post bail. Many community people could not believe at first that we had only their interest at heart.

Nobody had ever given them any support or assistance when the police harassed them, but here we were, proud Black men, armed with guns and a knowledge of the law. Many citizens came right out of jail into the Party, and the statistics of murder and brutality by policemen in our communities fell sharply.

Each day we went out on our watch. Sometimes we got on a policeman's tail and followed him with our weapons in full view. If he darted around the block or made a U-turn trying to follow us, we let him do it until he got tired of that. Then, we would follow him again. Either way, we took up a good bit of police time that otherwise would have been spent in harassment.

FORCES BUILT UP

As our forces built up, we doubled the patrols, then tripled them; we began to patrol everywhere — Oakland, Richmond, Berkeley, and San Francisco. Most patrols were a part of our normal movement around the community. We kept them random, however, so that the police could not set a network to anticipate us. They never knew when or where we were going to show up. It might be late at night or early in the morning; some brothers would go on patrol the same time every day, but never in a specific pattern or in the same geographical area.

The chief purpose of the patrols was to teach the community security against the police, and we did not need a regular schedule for that. We knew that no particular area could be totally defended; only the community could effectively defend and eventually liberate itself. Our aim was simply to teach them how to go about it.

We passed out our literature and ten-point program to the citizens who gathered, discussed community defense, and educated them about their rights concerning weapons. All along, the number of members grew.

The Black Panthers were and are always required to keep their activities within legal bounds. This was emphasized repeatedly in our political education classes and also when we taught weapons care. If we overstepped legal bounds, the police would easily gain the upper hand and be able to continue their intimidation. We also knew the community was somewhat fearful of the gun and of the policeman who had it.

So, we studied the law about weapons and kept within our rights. To be arrested for having weapons would be a setback to our program of teaching the people their Constitutional right to keep arms. As long as we kept everything legal, the police could do nothing, and the people would see that armed defense was a legitimate, Constitutional right. In this way, they would lose their doubts and fears and be able to move against their oppressor.

It was not all observation and penal code reading on these patrols. The police, invariably shocked to meet a cadre of disciplined and armed Black men coming to the support of the community, reacted in strange and unpredictable ways. In their fright, some of them became children, cursing and insulting us.

To be continued...
ERICKA HUGGINS POETRY READING, CHARLES GARRY SPEECH HIGHLIGHT S.Q.6 BENEFIT

(San Francisco, Calif.) A beautiful poetry reading by Ms. Ericka Huggins was an eloquent run-down of the history of psychological defenses in prison, as revealed by noted "people's lawyer" Charles Garry. Garry highlighted a well-attended subcommittee on the National School Improvement Project in San Quentin 6. Indeed, acknowledging Ms. Huggins and Attorney Garry as the speakers for the evening, should take nothing away from the lineup of prestigious and politically-informed speakers, who included: Attorney Mort Cohen; Ms. Ruth Asawa, a local lawyer who has done extensive research with the National School Improvement Project; Gertrude Mayes, chairperson of the San Quentin 6 Defense Committee; Rev. John Sills, a long-time activist and counselor in the community; and convict attorney S.L. Brown and Bill Davis from San Quentin 6.

In the only non-smoker's program, Ms. Ericka Huggins was reading "Neighboring to Beak and Brine" by Charles Garry. Huggins read seven poems which expressed some of Johnny's feelings about people and children. She then read nine poems: "Miss Amanda Edwards," "Neighboring to Beak and Brine," "Lawrence's Monster," "A Poem for President Adams," "We Must Get Married," "The Unromantic," "I am Frankenstein's Monster," and "I am a Poet." These poems are all selected from the recently published "Voices of the Inmates." The program was well-received by the audience.

JOHNNY SPAIN

"To say you have an opinion as to what the San Quentin Adjustment Committee did is only a way of addressing the realities of the outcomes of imprisonment, I say, is not to address the questions of the prisoners themselves. We must make sure the resistance movement is strong so that the Six the street as free men.

FREEDOM,ThOMAS WHARTON, 1968

The San Quentin Adjustment Committee is currently under the administration of David Ellson, who has been a significant figure in the prison reform movement. He is known for his work in advocating for the rights of inmates and for his efforts to create a more humane environment within the prison system. Ellson has been a vocal critic of the San Quentin Adjustment Committee's policies and has worked to improve conditions for inmates. He is also known for his advocacy for the rights of prisoners, including the right to free speech, the right to education, and the right to due process. Ellson has been involved in numerous legal battles on behalf of prisoners, and has been a leader in the efforts to reform the prison system.

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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 people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

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

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

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

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

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

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY.

We believe that our people’s education should teach us our true history and our role in the present-day society.

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

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

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

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

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling class and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

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

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

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

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.
South Africa To Withdraw Troops From People's Angola

(Cape Town, South Africa) - On the eve of a United Nations debate in which it would most likely have been branded an "aggressor" in southern Angola, the White racist government of South Africa confirmed its defeat in People's Angola and announced that it would withdraw its nearly 5,000 forces from the Cunene River dam, 18 miles inside the Angolan border, by Saturday, March 27.

The announcement came from South African "Defence Minister" Peter W. Botha who made the initial announcement of South African withdrawal two weeks ago. Botha told the House of Assembly that the South African troops which had been "protecting" the huge Cunene River hydroelectric and irrigation project in southern Angola were withdrawing because of assurances from the government of the People's Republic of Angola that it would not destroy the dam. The dam supplies water and power to the Ovamboland region of Namibia (South West Africa), Angola's neighbor to the south which is illegally ruled by South Africa.

The scheduled withdrawal of South African troops from Angola officially ended South Africa's nine-month assault against the West African nation. South Africa invaded Angola last August to assist the reactionary Black factions of the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola) and CONTINUED ON PAGE 20
NAMIBIAN LIBERATION NEARS AFTER 57 YEARS OF STRUGGLE

(Paris, France) — A representative of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) said here last week that SWAPO "reserves the right to call on any kind of support we feel (necessary) to help our objectives."

Peter H. Katjukue, SWAPO's European representative, told a news conference that, "Now that Angola is independent, it understands SWAPO's problems even better, as do Cuba and Tanzania"—sugesting that SWAPO expects to receive support from these three countries as it continues to intensify the armed struggle against South African colonialism.

The protesting is Part 2 of an article written by Mike Mercer of the Bay Area Unit of the Liberation Support Movement (LSM) detailing the history and growth of the Namibian (South West African) people's 57 years of resistance to illegal rule by South Africa. This week's excerpt continues the discussion of political organizing among black workers by the Ongandjela People's Organization (OPO), the forerunner of SWAPO.

PART 2

The OPO soon found, however, that it would be necessary to do more than abolish the contract labor system: all forms of oppression had to be destroyed, and this effort would have to unite all Namibians. This was the goal of SWAPO. In 1960, SWAPO was formed, as a national organization cutting across tribal divisions, with national aims and objectives. This development was largely a result of the system itself. Contract workers, spending no more than 18 months at any one job, working at various locations, got a sense of the whole country and met Namibians of various ethnic and cultural backgrounds.

Early actions were of an open, above-ground variety—rallies, open protests, petitions to the U.N. The South West African police answered this peaceful protest in December, 1959, by shooting down unarmed civilians, while the U.N. could offer only verbal support for SWAPO. Miltant Andreas Shipungu tells how SWAPO learned from this experience: "Representatives of our people had gone to New York to petition the U.N. and we continued clinging to the illusion that the United Nations could really do something to get South Africa out of Namibia. But now we looked back on that day in December when our people were shot down in cold blood and saw what the U.N. did with the information and petitions we got from SWAPO...the action it took. We came to full agreement: it was nothing but fine-sounding resolutions piling up in the U.N. archives. This recognition led us to the decision at the Congress of 1961 to prepare for the eventual armed struggle in Namibia. Soon we began recruiting volunteers for training in guerrilla warfare..."

ARMED STRUGGLE

In 1966 SWAPO launched the armed struggle, soon after it was banned by the South African regime. Since then it has carried out many small-scale operations, sabotage, ambush, harassment, etc., incessantly engaging and wearing down the larger and more powerful enemy. But the success of PLAN (People's Liberation Army of Namibia) over the last decade must be measured as part of the development of SWAPO as a national organization. SWAPO is first of all a political organization, and the consistent military struggle has done much to show Namibians that the fight is possible as well as necessary. SWAPO also has a legal, above-ground unit and an underground unit doing organizing and political education on a mass scale. The 1972 strikes against the contract labor system, which all but shut down the country for six months, are an indication of the militancy of Namibians who are necessarily inside the Police Zone.

SWAPO also fights on a diplomatic front, seeking and gaining recognition and support from the U.N. and among many progressive countries. While it has no illusions about the efficiency of diplomacy, according to SWAPO U.N. representative Ben Guriab, the organization is trying to bring all possible forces to bear on South Africa.

The combined impact of SWAPO's many-sided struggle for national liberation is for South Africa a force to be reckoned with. The possibility of Angola serving as a base area for increased guerrilla fighting only heightens Pretoria's apprehension and reaction.

STRATEGY

South Africa's strategy for dealing with the Namibian situation is one of detente, of attempting to mollify the critics of colonialism and apartheid, while at the same time making no substantive changes. Generally, (South African) Prime Minister Vorster has applied this strategy to all southern Africa, and not without success. While plans for creating an orbit of client states have been dampened by the tide of Black liberation, Vorster is trying to minimize losses and adapt gracefully, initiating dialogue with African leaders. Recognizing in Namibia that colonialism is in its last days, the prime minister is attempting to make a smooth transition to neocolonialism, and thus continue to exploit Namibians through indirect (i.e., puppet) administration.

Conceding the "territorial sovereignty" of Namibia, Vorster in early September of last year began "constitutional talks" with Namibian Whites and tribal chiefs. Here the age-old policy of "divide and rule" came into play: while South Africa entertained Bantu Afrikaners, SWAPO was excluded from the talks.

TO BE CONTINUED
ISRAELI MILITARY FORCES KILL TWO WEST BANK PALESTINIANS
U.S. BACKS ZIONIST OCCUPATION, REPRESSSION WITH U.N. VETO

Prime Minister Of People's Angola: 'We Must Build Socialism'

The following article is excerpted from a recent interview conducted by Wilfred Bunchett, a staff correspondent of the Guardian, with Lopo do Nascimento, prime minister of the People's Republic of Angola.

(Luanda, People's Republic of Angola) - "We are going to build socialism," said Angola's Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento, as he invited Bunchett to share the frugal vegetarian meal sent to his home from a nearby hospital.

"In fact, we have no choice but to build socialism," he continued. "Over 90 per cent of the Portuguese fled the country, abandoning their plantations and enterprises; they forced our hands towards domestic production - foreign trade, for instance - we had not intended to nationalize, but the Portuguese ran it all out. If the state does not handle it, who will? Foreign trade must go on. So, we find ourselves taking it over along with many other sectors that were not in our original plans."

Bunchett asked Nascimento whether important sections of Angolan society would oppose the building of socialism. "No," he replied. "Those who would have opposed it have already fled.

TWO SECTORS

"There are two sectors among Angolans which could have been expected to oppose us. The small landowning class - from which my own family comes. But they were almost entirely liquidated physically, or eliminated, as a class by the terrible Portuguese massacres of 1961-1962 (during which over 350,000 Angolans fled across the border into Zaire in 1962 alone).

"The other element is what could best be described as the bureaucratic bourgeoisie, which enjoyed special privileges under the Portuguese. This is an element - and it is a force which opposes socialism," the prime minister said. "They could be open to corruption. To build socialism, we have to reinforce...

Kissinger Threatens Cuban Invasion

(Dallas, Tex.) - U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last week warned Cuba that the U.S. might take any course of action - including military invasion - against the island republic if it continues to aid liberation movements in southern Africa.

Addressing a news conference during a private visit here, Kissinger told reporters, who continually pressed him for specifics on what kind of action America might take against Cuba, "I can only state the policy of the United States. What we will do and how we will do it I cannot say. We have pointed out the dangers to Cuba. We are serious about what we said."

Kissinger's belligerent statements on Cuba reflect the Ford administration's growing fears concerning the role Cuba will take in the intensification of armed struggle in Rhodesia. The administration is also worried that Congress' refusal to aid the reactionary Black factions in Angola might set a precedent concerning U.S. policy in southern Africa.

Observers note that Kissinger's threats against Cuba are empty since it is unlikely that Congress would support any kind of overt action against the island.

Continued on Page 24
South Africa To Withdraw Troops

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) in their unsuccessful efforts to overthrow the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) - led government which has been recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as well as several European and Asian countries as the legitimate government of Angola.

In February, MPLA liberation forces, assisted by troops from Cuba, pushed the South African invaders deep into southern Angola. A major military confrontation between the two sides was avoided by the efforts of third-party negotiators.

South Africa's reluctance to withdraw from southern Angola - in addition to its concern over the Cunene project - stemmed from the use of southern Angola by Namibian freedom fighters as a military base for their operations against the South African regime in Namibia. While the Angolan government implied that it would not destroy the Cunene dam, the West African nation is expected to continue to support the liberation struggle in Namibia.

The South African government's announcement, however, did not stop the special U.N. Security Council session on charges of South African aggression in Angola, which began on March 28.

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Two West Bank Palestinians Killed

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

ages were imposed by the Israeli authorities to blunt the sustained Palestinian rebellion.

Palestinian demonstrations throughout the West Bank seemed to be subsiding last week with the exceptions of Abu Dis, where several hundred marchers joined the funeral procession for the slain 10-year-old boy and in Hebron, where large scale rock throwing and barricading was reported - as the unarmed protestors faced severe repression.

CRACKED DOWN

Writing in The New York Times, Terence Smith reports that, "... Israeli security forces have cracked down harder than ever. Soldiers equipped with riot batons and heavy plastic shields have been posted in every town with orders to use whatever force is necessary to break up the demonstrations. "These tactics have led to Arab accusations of widespread brutality. Arab leaders on the West Bank contend that the soldiers have used excessive, even sadistic, violence in putting down demonstrations conducted in large part by high school students."

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EGYPT

The Egyptian Parliament recently cancelled a five-year-old friendship treaty with the Soviet Union because of the latter's refusal to supply arms and spare parts to the Egyptian army. The action had been requested by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat who charged that the Soviet Union's refusal to provide the military supplies would "in a year to 18 months" make "all the weapons in Egypt mere scrap." Relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union have worsened over the last few years, and this latest action is viewed by Western diplomats as indicative of Egypt's intent to move into the Western camp.
Active East Oakland Pastor Publishes Book of Prayers

Rev. J. Alfred Smith is the popular and progressive pastor of East Oakland's Allen Temple Baptist Church and the eloquent chairperson of the Community Coalition Against Racism—an organization which has demanded that the Oakland Police Department end racist brutality by White police officers in Oakland's Black and poor communities.

Pastor Smith is the author of In the Name of Our Elder Brother, an inspiring collection of prayers he has delivered at various community and civic events as well as at his church. The book was recently released by Valley Publishing Company.

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER is pleased to present excerpts from In The Name of Our Elder Brother, a book which reflects Pastor Smith's firm commitment to improving the quality of life for Black and poor and all disfranchised people.

"..Today we ask that you would wake up sleeping justice and free liberty from the cell block of barbarity in the prison house of political expediency. Help us to discover on the avenue of creeds the reality of the constitution's dead, and when he is found may the therapy of democracy and the shock treatment of black and white people loving each other heal the constitutional anemia and moral inertia. May the Supreme Court not run the risk of perjuring herself as she vacillates from integration to segregation like a confused maiden dashing from suitor to suitor..." — Prayer at the Northern California NAACP Banquet, March 11, 1973.

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Save us, O God from the evils which flow voraciously from the flooded stream of evil and treason to drown us..."...While innocent children are pained by closed day care centers and punished by substandard schools; while survival programs for the poor experience sharp cutbacks in funding; while Senior Adults are harmed by neglect and hurt by shamefully inadequate pensions; the demons of destruction now drink fully from the streams of our tax budget, the intoxicating drink of the second largest military budget in history. Save us from deadening our conscience with the drug of apathy..." — Invocation given at the April 7, 1973, Urban League Banquet.

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March Against Boston Racism

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Opponents of school desegregation and busing have made it clear that they will use any means to stop equality in education for Blacks and Puerto Ricans. For over 18 months now, since school desegregation began—antibusifying Whites have boycotted, marched, rallied, used motorcades, violence and intimidation to attempt to thwart the desegregation process.

Those opponents of busing have been aided by politicians on every level of government. The chief antibusing biggie, Gerald Ford, has refused to use the power of the federal government to enforce the law. This is also true of the state government. On a local level, Mayor Kevin H. White has time and time again refused to uphold the rights of the Black and Puerto Rican communities of Boston. As mayor, the chief city official, he has failed in recent weeks to even utter a denunciation of terrorist attacks against Blacks in this city. The Boston City Council has also lacked its chambers for meetings of antibusing groups like ROAR.

Racist attacks against Black students in school or Black families in White areas have brought either inaction or open complicity by Boston police. There is a feeling among many that there is collusion between the police and antibusing racists in Boston.

For the past 18 months in Boston we have seen the antibusing movement use busing as a smokescreen to organize against all Black rights. There have been ups and downs in the racist movement, but a new outbreak of violence can occur at any time.

The attacks on busing have also been used to cut back in social services and affirmative action programs. What is needed today in Boston is a movement, a counter-mobilization of the Black community and its supporters for school desegregation, busing and against racism. This is necessary CONTINUED IN LAST COLUMN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN
to change the present atmosphere in the city so that Blacks can go to school, walk the streets and otherwise live in Boston without fear of racist attacks.

Boston is at the center of the racist drive to suppress the Black liberation struggle. To move forward, Boston is where Black leaders arenatural for inspiration to advance their own attacks against Black rights. We have to point the way for the national Black community. A failure to win school desegregation here will encourage further attacks on Black rights in other cities.

Louisville Home

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Coleman and his wife and children were present for the conference and the meeting with Judge Hollembach. Coleman said he was encouraged by the growing support and added: "If people don't wake up, their house may be next."

Coleman, who is unemployed, said he can't afford to move, and wouldn't move even if he could afford to.

"I can't help wondering if the people are doing this to me are organized or what," he said. "It seems like they would have been caught after the first or second time they did this to me. I never thought they would still be loose after the fourth time like it is now."

Prior to the dynamiting, a brick was thrown through the Coleman's window, an explosion was pitched into the backyard, and Coleman's car was shot up. No one has been arrested for any of the attacks.

A note tied to the brick thrown through the Coleman's window read, "Niggers, go back where you came from - Africa! Get out of Jefferson County. We don't want your trouble. Signed, Nigger Haters."

A joint statement signed by representatives of nine black community organizations in the Louisville area pointed out that four days after the March 2 dynamiting police said publicly they had "suspects" and "information" on the bombing.

Since that time we have not heard anything concerning the detention of these dangerous individuals. They are still at large," the statement said.

"If any of you are confused about the ability of police to catch people, just check out the population in that overcrowded jail across the street. They can catch these dynamiters if they want to."

ANSWERS ON PAGE 26
GOLDEN STATE WARRIORS STREAKING TOWARD PLAYOFFS

(Oakland, Calif.) - The world champion Golden State Warriors basketball team, streaking toward the playoffs, last week set a club record of 52 wins during the current National Basketball Association (NBA) season.

The powerful and talent-rich Warriors scored their record-breaking 52nd win in a 118-100 victory over the Atlanta Hawks. As usual, this was an exciting, come-from-behind win for the Warriors as they overcame an early 27-14 first quarter lead by the Hawks.

Led by rookie sensation Gus "Magic" Williams, the Warriors pulled ahead 56-48 at the half and never relinquished the lead again. Williams scored 27 points as he hit 12 of 14 shots, with two steals and two assets in just 20 minutes of action.

After literally burning up the league in the early portion of the season before cooling off, Gus became the object of concern for Warrior fans. "People started talking when I wasn't scoring as much," said Gus, "but I was doing other things like setting the guys up."

"Hey, basketball has a lot of things in it," Gus continued. "Grace, speed, physical contact. Basketball isn't just putting the ball through the hole. This year has been a learning experience, and I am grateful for the amount of playing time I'm getting."

Warrior coach Al Attles explained, "When Gus was playing well early, we were beating people on the boards and running more." When rookie Williams was supposedly having a slump, second-year man Phil Smith certainly took up the slack as he has averaged over 25 points in the last 30 games, with a season high of 51 in one game. This has been topped only by Bob MacAdoo of the Buffalo Braves with 52.

Despite their so-called lapse, the Golden State Warriors still hold the best record in the NBA with a 53-21 record. They have already clinched a spot in the championship playoffs in their bid for a second straight world crown.

Jamaal Wilkes, Rick Barry and Phil Smith have been scoring opponents with their scoring. Barry, in particular, should be noted for his all-around playing. In last week's game against Atlanta, he scored 21 points, grabbed nine rebounds, gave out eight assists and had five steals.

STRENGTH

The strength of the team really showed a couple of weeks ago when 34-year-old guard Jeff Mullins, in his first starting role in two years on "Jeff Mullins Night" (in honor of his upcoming retirement) scored 18 points and played an air-tight defense.

Coach Attles is still using his fast-paced style of basketball, utilizing nine, 10 or 11 players in a game. Any Warrior member can be expected to be red-hot on a given night. One night it could be guard Charles Johnson; another night forward Derrick Dickey; or George Johnson might go into shot-blocking frenzy. In a recent game he blocked eight shots.
We Must Build Socialism

Continued from Page 19

the MPLA cadre, on ideological work, and avoid an element of the petty bourgeoisie which could become transformed into a bourgeoisie and a natural ally of imperialism. But for the masses of people there will be no problem.

“Our real problem is that when the Portuguese left, this meant the departure of nearly all the technical and administrative cadres. We are very rich in typists,” he said with a smile. “Otherwise, the Portuguese never trained any Angolan in fields of technique or administration. We have already decreed free and compulsory five-year terms in education. But where are the teachers? We have decreed free medical services, but apart from the teaching and medical staff at Luanda University Hospital, there are only 68 doctors for a population of about six million.”

“How are you going to train them?” Burchett asked.

“That is why our friendship with the Cubans is so valuable,” replied the prime minister. “They are building both fully equipped hospitals in the provinces. In general their aid is a model of internationalism.” From Cuban and other sources, I learned that there will be between 150 and 200 Cuban doctors, including specialists in all modern branches of medicine and surgery, as well as nurses and other medical workers within a very short time in Angola.

Greatest Contradiction

“Our greatest contradiction,” Nascimento continued, “is between what we want to do to solve the immediate needs of the masses who have nothing and the means at our disposal to do it. In every field, we have to start with nothing and we have to guard against trying to solve exclusively urban problems — those of Luanda, for example — and neglecting to solve the urgent problems in the rural areas.

“We are also hampered by the heritage of Portuguese colonialism. Illiteracy covers almost 100 percent of the countryside, for instance. And the university was almost exclusively reserved for either mainland Portuguese or Angolans of Portuguese origin.”

Turning to the field of foreign affairs, I asked the prime minister how his government viewed a recent statement by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to the effect that the U.S. might consider recognizing the People’s Republic of Angola, but only if it was clear that the People’s Republic was “independent.”

“Independence” for Dr. Kissinger means, in fact, being dependent on the U.S., he replied. “We are a fully independent, sovereign state, and that means sovereign in every organ of state power. The great aim of the U.S., now as in the past, is to liquidate the MPLA, and if they cannot do that, to change its leadership and aims. It is just as well for Dr. Kissinger to know that Cuban solidarity is not some sort of bargaining counter. No country and no government has the right to tell us how many Cuban projects stemmed from U.S. presence.

“We can do without the U.S. presence here. Experience shows that they would only tend to subvert, corrupt and divide; to use their money to build up an attempt to crush our revolution. Such declarations as Dr. Kissinger’s are born of racist arrogance. It doesn’t matter whether the U.S. recognizes us or not. We will never be dependent on them, and we will seek our friends elsewhere.”

Regarding the operations of the Gulf Oil Company, which in December last year, unilaterally suspended production in wild fields in which it had exploration concessions in Angola’s northern province, the Cabinda enclave — the prime minister said that the company has now paid back about half of the $200 million owed to us for back royalties and tax payments. So we have completed negotiations. I understand that the oil fields fall within our recent law on the nationalization of installations and enterprises of strategic interest.

Armed Struggle Will Intensify

Continued from Page 10

troops... "What they would like — as well as Diamang, which controls the exploitation of our diamonds and the SA funds that we have just built up the money and they can profit from it. In the past the Portuguese accepted the figures on oil production offered by Gulf and the figures on diamond production given by Diamang. Obviously that has to change in favor of strict control by us on what is actually being produced.

As for the Cabinda oilfields, just as the Americans were not able to liquidate us militarily, so they will not be able to strangle us economically. With or without Gulf Oil, we will exploit our oilfields in the interest of the Angolan people..."

A.I.M. Leader on Trial in Portland

Continued from Page 11

forcefully describes the repression against AIM:

“The federal government is at war with Indian people. They are afraid of our movement and our message. We say that it’s time for Indian people to stand up for their traditional way of life before the White man steals the rest of our land and murders the rest of our people. We look to our old people and our holy people for guidance on our path in life; and we struggle for the land, our children, and the unborn future generations.

“The feds and the giant corporations want to steal the rest of our land because they want the ‘natural resources’ on our reservations. For instance, at Pine Ridge, there is oil, timber, and low sulfur coal. But we have treaties that are supposed to protect our land rights and guarantee our political sovereignty. In fact, Indian tribes signed 371 solemn treaties with the federal government, and the federal government broke every single one.

“White people have been stealing our land and killing our people for 500 years. It didn’t stop 100 years ago. That’s a convenient lie invented by the government to ease the guilty conscience of a race of usurpers, and spoon-fed to the American public in newspapers and history books."
**Letters to the Editor**

**LETTERS FROM N.C. WOMEN'S PRISON**

To Whom It May Concern:

Mary Gwen, like all the women before her, entered the reception center of the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women to be treated and await classification. Being severely ill, she attempted to receive medical treatment for her ailments, yet to no avail. She was always sent away with two tetanus shots and a cup of water. With this, she was given a "saying," "Even though you are treated, you are not cured." Although no treatment was rendered, Mary Gwen continued to voice her complaints. It became worse at the medical staff, so they brushed it off lightly by saying Ms. Gwen was "mentally deficient." This resulted in Mary being transferred from prison to the mental hospital at Dorothea Dix Hospital in the state prison. Mary Gwen spent seven days in the hospital, and then she was released.

How much longer will the voices of the world inside go unheard? How many more must die before the people will join our struggle for humanity and freedom?

Continuously in the Struggle

Come to be a part of the movement!

-Sister in lock-up segregation, the same as I am. I'd like to receive my own paper from you, if it is at all possible.

I would like to have information on how I could send some kind of contribution when I'm better financially in the near future.

-Anna Grace Goding

Raleigh, N.C. 27610

P.S. Us sisters here are struggling against the inhuman conditions of lock up segregation that we're presently in.

The medical attention is very improper and inadequate, and often refused, with no explanation as to why.

Canteen orders are hardly ever filled right. We're constantly short changed, and half the time we don't get all of our merchandise, which they refuse to give us. In turn we only get a hassle.

Our laundry is improperly cared for, as they do not give the sisters in the laundry adequate facilities to do the laundry as it should be done.

A lot of times other sisters are walked to the security hole for no apparent reason! The security hole has hooves and rats, it's always filthy and is never cleaned out — with improper lighting and toilet facilities. People in the security unit have only recently been able to bathe properly.

I would appreciate it very much if you could put in your paper what I've just told you.

-Anna Grace Goding

**THANKS FROM N.A.C.L.A.**

Dear Friends,

I would like to thank you on behalf of N.A.C.L.A. (North American Congress on Latin American Affairs) for printing our "Report on Military Training." You did a wonderful job in presenting the information. You were very pleased to know that it was reaching such an important audience. We appreciate your efforts very much. I also want to let you know that our current Report is on the role of Chavez/Marxist-Leninists in the U.S. We hope to bring it out this fall. We would very much welcome the proceedings of the working people in this country, as well as other aspects. When it is printed, we'll send you a copy.

Once again, thank you very much for your support; also, your coverage on Angola, and southern Africa has been excellent — one of the best sources of news we've found.

In Solidarity,

Nancy Stein

for N.A.C.L.A.

**N.A.C.L.A.**

**REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS**

Comrades,

Revolutionary Greetings!

To you, my fellow comrades within the struggle for liberation.

Some of you may be aware of my existence through many of my letters appealing for any form of assistance permissible. You will remember that I have been held captive within the solitary confinement structure of the belly of the beast for over two (2) years now. I am held pending the outcome of some trumped-up charge they have lodged against me.

I am without the trust of any so-called lawyer of the state's in my attempts to gain my physical freedom. I must rely upon the help of the people who may have knowledge of the laws of this great land that are comprised of the masses of the people and only through unity can we score a victory.

I have exhausted all my funds in the area of trying to obtain my freedom. Now I must come to you, my family and people, for any help that can be given in my struggle to be freed from the physical and mental bondage. Please forward all letters of funds to: Bro. Thoitiis R. Woods, Drawer K, Dallas, PA. 18612

In the Spirit of Revolution,

Bro. Abdullah dawneyo

S/N: Thoitiis R. Woods

**Terror Tales**

**At S.O.6 Trial**

Continued from Page 5:

Earlier in the week, Dr. Philip Zimbardo, a noted social psychologist and author of the famous Stanford Prison Experiment, successfully withstood a cutting, arrogant cross-examination by prosecuting district attorney Jerry Herman. On the humorous side, several of the defendants and spectators have nicknamed Herman "Buster Brown" due to his short stature, a mop, fairly "Beatles" haircut, high-pitched voice and choice of clothing.

Sharply accused that his famous study was a fraud, Zimbardo calmly responded that:

"The Stanford Prison Experiment (see centerpiece) was not modeled after any specific institution. However, in light of what occurred on August 19, the contempt (of minimum surveillance and maximum security) did closely coincide with that at San Quentin's Adjustment Center.

"Behavior is a function of the situation," Zimbardo said, adding: "Housing in the Adjustment Center is 'crude and unusual' punishment as stated in Judge Zirpoli's decision."

**JOHN GEORGE**

Continued from Page 6:

**LAW AND JUSTICE:**

*Civilian Review Commission to oversee operations of Alameda County Sheriff's Department.*

*More community input on regional planning board of Office of Criminal Justice Planning.*

*Explore feasibility of night courts.*

**AFFIRMATIVE ACTION:**

*Initiate a plan to ensure minority-owned businesses get a fair share of county contracts.*

*Progressive movement of women and minorities in top administrative positions, and full support of Commission on Status of Women.*

**HEALTH AND WELFARE:**

*Development of a comprehensive health care plan for senior citizens.*

*Maintenance of a humane welfare system and food stamp program in which people are treated with dignity and respect.*

*Coordination and development of emergency medical services programs.*

*Full use of county school superintendent's resources to help urban schools with fiscal and health programs.*

**“Until We’re Free”**

A powerful, yet tender and important new album by Elaine Brown. The songs on the album weave a beautiful tapestry of protest against the quality of life for Black Americans. Listeners will find themselves engulfed in a flow of emotion as Elaine's modular music works to magic once you have heard it. "Until We’re Free," you will understand why Harry L. Newhouse says it is "a consuming talent, a moral dedication and a profound commitment are combined in Elaine Brown, making her the first genuine People's Artist America has produced.

To purchase this album, send $10.00 cash or money order to: Central Distribution, 8201 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621. Also available at major record stores near you.

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Chapter of the Party and to murder its dynamic founder/coordinator, 21-year-old Fred Hampton.

According to one descriptive courtroom report, “Mitchell is short and stocky,” a replica of a Marine drill sergeant stereotype, and tends to be arrogantly amused at his own cleverness at making “trick answers” that obscure the facts. Montgomery was often extremely cold, though as usual, thorough and relentless in his examination of this witness, and Mitchell, obviously afraid of Montgomery’s superior intellect has been caught red-handed in various lies on the witness stand.

Objections are frequently made by the defense team to attempt to ‘coach’ Mitchell to make correct answers. Frequent recesses are called on various excuses in order to take him aside and to get him to change this or that vulnerable part of his testimony. Mitchell will be very glad when his testimony is over.”

(See page 3 for more on Mitchell’s testimony, particularly concerning the role of the agent provocateurs he recruited and the cover-up before a federal grand jury of his role in the December 4, 1969, Fred Hampton assassination, will appear in next week’s issue OF THE BLACK PANTHER. Don’t miss it.)

Black Inmates Charged With Guard Murder

DVI Tracy, California Department of Corrections (CDC) Director Procurier leaped at the opportunity to “lock down” Tracy and six other prisons — that is, inmates in the seven prisons were confined to their own cells 24 hours a day.

Of course, the CDC had to find someone to hang the rap on. Gene and Shujaa, being young, Black, and political, were chosen to be dragged from their cells in the middle of the night for “questioning,” and subsequently charged with the stabbing.

CAPRIOUS “MERCY”

Like most California state prisoners, Gene and Shujaa are on indeterminate sentences — totally at the capricious “mercy” of the parole board as to whether they ever leave prison. California state law considers them “life prisoners” and under the law, “assault by a life prisoner on a correctional officer” is a mandatory death penalty.

On November 30, 1973, a prison guard was found dead in his cell. Five guards were strung up.

In reference to the defendants’ flagrant contempt of his disclosures orders, Judge Perry is reported as saying that if it were not for the fact that federal law enforcement officials were involved in the case, he would declare the trial over and rule in favor of the plaintiffs.

PROSECUTE THE MURDERERS OF TYRONE GUIONY!

Rally For Justice

To demand that California State Attorney General Evelle Younger appoint a Special Prosecutor to prosecute the Emeryville policemen responsible for the cold-blooded murder of 14-year-old Tyrone Guyon on November 1, 1973

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For more information contact the committee for justice for Tyrone Guyon. 1016 20th St. San Francisco 10, Calif. 94110.

Answers To Crossword Puzzle


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