Larry Little On "Squeaky's" Death List

NO. CAROLINA B.P.P. HEAD THREATENED BY K.K.K.

(Winston, Salem, N.C.) - Larry Little, coordinator of the Black Panther Party Chapter here and national spokesperson of the JoAnne Little Defense Committee, told THE BLACK PANTHER that he has been informed that his name was included on a list of individuals slated for assassination found in the apartment of Lynette A. (Squeaky) Fromme, in Sacramento, California, and that he had received threats on his life by Ku Klux Klan officials and others in North Carolina.

Fromme is the woman charged with an attempt on the life of Gerald Ford on September 5 in Sacramento. Sandra Good, Fromme's roommate, told the press following Fromme's arrest that an "International People's Court of Retribution" has marked for assassination "scores of business executives" whose firms damage the environment.

Information that Larry Little's name was on the list came from the FBI office here as did the information that one Carl Parker, a local Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan, had threatened to kill Larry. This was confirmed by Joe Grady, Grand Dragon of the KKK in North Carolina, who telephoned the Black Panther Party headquarters here on May 24, to inform the Party that Parker is responsible for the threat.

Again, on September 23 and on October 4, local FBI agents Eller and Zackary T. Lowe respectively called the Party office to inform it that Carl Parker had threatened the life of Larry Little.
Editorial

B.P.P.'s 9th Anniversary

Despite a massive, nationwide and continuing effort by federal, state and local “law enforcement” agencies and the controlled media to destroy the Black Panther Party, on October 16 the Party celebrated its ninth year of continuous service to the people. The Black Panther Party has been through many changes in the past nine years. But this is the nature of all things. Many organizations that came into being in the heat of the late sixties, at the same time as the Party, resisted change and consequently made growth and development impossible. Without growth and development, decay and deterioration set in. Death follows.

Many throughout the country believe the Black Panther Party is dead. Since they do not read or hear about the brandishing of guns, armed confrontations with the police, leather jackets and cocky berets and the public use of foul language, they assume the Black Panther Party has ceased to exist.

They forget (or perhaps never knew) that it was forces outside the Party, namely, the John Mitchell/Richard Nixon police and the media, together with forces inside the Party, namely, planted agents and misleaders, that diverted the Black Panther Party from its original vision of serving the community and consciousness raising in the community toward the accomplishment of People’s Power.

The past three years of careful, in-depth analysis and self-criticism, together with hard, day to day, grass roots work of returning the Party to the practice of its original vision of its founder and chief theoretician, Huey P. Newton, has not been headline grabbing copy for the media. As a result, the country knows little about our successes in building our Survival Programs, building community-based political and issue-oriented coalitions, building relationships with our comrades-in-struggle in other independent communal worlds, particularly Africa — and consolidating and strengthening our Party.

Yes, the day will come when the Black Panther Party in its present form will cease to exist. But it will be at our decision and not before Black Americans walk this earth in true freedom. We expect to celebrate many more anniversaries in the forefront of the struggle for ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE.

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COMMENT

C.I.A., F.B.I. Plot To Kill “Enemy” Agents

By Jack Anderson

Veteran syndicated columnist Jack Anderson has become well known for his exposes on Watergate and other corrupt activities within the federal government. In the following comment, Anderson reveals recent secret testimony before the Senate Intelligence Committee that the CIA and the FBI have conspired to murder “enemy” agents in the U.S.

There has been secret, sworn testimony that the CIA and FBI have plotted occasionally to murder enemy agents in this country.

We have been unable to document a single murder case. But at least two witnesses have testified that they were asked by CIA or FBI to commit murder.

The Senate Intelligence Committee has also obtained vouchers, which prove extraneous assassination weapons have been sold to U.S. agencies.

CIA employees have acknowledged to us that assassination plots have been discussed in their presence. The plots were squashed, said one source, about using the words “assassination” and “murder.” They spoke more delicately about “eliminating” or “getting rid of” a troublesome Communist agent. But there was no question, insisted the source, that they were talking about murder.

Another source stressed that a Soviet spy or double agent might be marked for murder only if he were considered “a tremendous threat” to U.S. interests. Then the CIA wouldn’t use one of its own agents but would recruit an outsider “to do the job,” the source said.

Normally, the CIA would try, he said, to maneuver the victim out of the country before arranging his disappearance. But one CIA source, with only second-hand knowledge of the case, told of a spy who was thrown off a New York City bridge. A cooperative police lieutenant allegedly submitted a suicide report.

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FALLEN COMRADE

WELTON ARMSTEAD

Assassinated October 15, 1968

Welton Armstead, like ‘Li’l’ Bobby Hutton, was only 17 years old when he was gunned down on October 15, 1968, by Seattle police. Welton was shot down in the back yard of a friend as he tried to escape a police manhunt, although there was no warrant or cause to arrest him. When Welton saw police converging on his house, he ran to the house of a friend. When they came there too, he borrowed his friend’s rifle and attempted to evade the officers through the backyard. However, the net was too tight and Comrade Welton was cut down as he defended himself with the rifle. Welton Armstead’s death was caused by the fact that he was a dedicated and well known member of the Black Panther Party. Welton Armstead was a supreme servant of the people who made the supreme sacrifice.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!
DALEY, F.B.I., COPS SUED BY RIGHTS GROUPS FOR SPYING

Progressive Chicagoleans Seek Damages For 9-Year Surveillance

(Chicago, Ill.) — The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), Operation PUSH, Illinois Black Congressman Ralph Metcalfe, and a number of other progressive organizations and individuals — totaling 28 — filed a lawsuit in federal court here on October 3 to bring a halt to illegal spying carried out by Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, the Chicago Police Department, FBI Director Clarence Kelley and other city and federal agencies and officials.

The suit, entitled "ACLU v. City of Chicago," charges that from at least January 1, 1966, to the present all of the defendants named engaged in infiltration, illegal wiretapping, breaking and entering, disruption of legal activities of the organizations and individuals, and the accumulation and dissemination of vast files, dossiers and reports on all of the plaintiffs. The suit seeks to prevent future unlawful government intrusion and to recover damages suffered by the plaintiffs as a result of the illegal spying.

Plaintiff organizations in the federal lawsuit include, in addition to the ACLU and Operation PUSH; the Organization for a Better Austin; the American Friends Service Committee; the Community Renewal Society; the Independent Voters of Illinois; the League to Improve the Community; the Medical Committee for Human Rights; the Better Government Association; and the Roger Baldwin Foundation of ACLU, Inc.

Individual plaintiffs include addition to Congressman Metcalfe: Rev. Jesse Jackson, president of Operation PUSH; Black attorney Kermit Coleman; Black alderman William Cousins, Jr.;

Black newspaper editor Augustus Savage; alderman Dick Simpson; attorney Ronald J. Clark; and journalists Don Rose and Ron Dorman.

Principal defendants in the lawsuit — in addition to Mayor Daley, the Chicago Police Department and FBI Director Kelley — include Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger; Attorney General Edward H. Levi of Chicago Police Superintendent James Ruchford, Black Deputy Police Superintendent Mitchell Ware; and members of the Chicago Police Board. Each of the defendants is being sued both as an official and as an individual.

Congressman Metcalfe and Rev. Jackson, the ACLU suit charges, were victims of the FBI's CONTELPRO (Counterintelligence Program) operation, which illegally used electronic surveillance and informers to gather data on the two Black Chicago leaders. CONTELPRO, the subject of a Congressional investigation, was described by late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover as an operation "to expose, disrupt, misdirect, discredit or otherwise neutralize" the activists.

FALLEN COMRADE

WALTER POPE

Assassinated
October 18, 1969

As soon as Walter "Tootie" Pope was released from the California Youth Authority, Tracy Penitentiary, he joined the Black Panther Party. Comrade Tootie, only 20, was singled out for special and constant harassment by the Los Angeles police because of his effectiveness as a distribution manager of THE BLACK PANTHER in Southern California. In three months, Tootie increased our newspaper's circulation in Southern California from 5,000 a week to over 7,000 a week. A victim of three false arrests for suspicion of robbery, and two false arrests for attempted murder, Tootie's life became increasingly in danger. On October 18, 1969, Walter "Tootie" Pope was brutally gunned down by the Los Angeles Metro Squad as he left a store while delivering newspapers. According to eyewitnesses, police came upon him and opened fire. "Tootie" never had a chance. The spirit of Walter "Tootie" Pope will live on forever!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

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OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL: EDUCATION PUT INTO ACTION

(Oakland, Calif.) - Children growing up in a highly technological society like that of the United States need an education that will give them the basic skills to survive in that society. East Oakland's model elementary level school, the Oakland Community School—now in its fifth year—continues to distinguish itself by providing its students with a quality educational curriculum that they can apply to real life situations.

The Oakland Community School (formerly the Intercommunal Youth Institute) is located in the predominantly Black and Chicano community of East Oakland, and the curriculum is therefore designed to meet the particular social and cultural needs of these children.

The tuition-free School's 120 students—ages two and one-half to 11—daily put into practice what they learn in action, a characteristic that is greatly lacking in this country's public schools. The Social Science curriculum provides numerous examples of how the children use their new academic area in their lives. The children learn to read and write, and in order for the store to function, the children must organize the store and keep it running smoothly.

The Youth Store was instituted by the children as a means of raising money to take care of their needs. The items sold at the store are donated by the community, and in order for the store to function, the children must organize the store and keep it running smoothly.

ACTIVITIES

Two student activities of the Oakland Community School are directly related to the Social Science curriculum, the Youth Committee and the Youth Store. The Youth Committee, composed of three representatives from the 11-year-old class through 8, has direct input into decisions concerning the academics and activities of the School as well as providing the students with a forum in which they can air their grievances and discuss any problems they may have. The Youth Committee sets policies on how the students should treat each other, thus concretely dealing with human relationships.

The children's discussion of events helps them to produce a bi-monthly newsletter with news about events at the School as well as some of the children's own original art and poetry.

The Youth Store was instituted by the children as a means of raising money to take care of their needs. The items sold at the store are donated by the community, and in order for the store to function, the children must organize the store and keep it running smoothly.

In addition, the Youth Store utilizes the Math curriculum because the children learn how to use and count money. In a society where it is commonplace to go into a store and be cheated out of one's money, the ability to count is a vital necessity.

The children gain firsthand knowledge of the problems and issues they discuss in Social Science and other classes through the field trips they take. For example, they regularly attend the San Quentin 6 trial which gives them direct exposure to the inadequacies of the American judicial system for Black and other minority people.

The School is sponsoring a Fall Festival on October 26, a fundraising event which will include a carnival with fun-filled booths and entertaining skits by the children. The children have actively participated in the planning.

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Community School Parents

Sponsor Successful Bake Sale

(Oakland, Calif.) - Parents from the model Oakland Community School set a good example for their children and the community last weekend, sponsoring a successful two-day Bake Sale of delicious home cooked foods. The event was planned by the parents to raise funds for the innovative Community School, and to spread the good news of the recent opening of its fifth year. Above, a scene at the bake sale at 6000th Avenue last Sunday. On Saturday, the parents gathered at Lucky's on East Oakland, quickly selling rounds of cakes, pastries, scones, and cookies.

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

OCTOBER 17, 1787

As an indication of how deep-seated racism is in the United States, we need only study history to realize that the same things Black people were fighting for 200 years ago are still being struggled for today. A case in point occurred on October 17, 1787, when a group of angry Boston Blacks, led by a man named Prince Hall, petitioned the state legislature for equal school facilities.

OCTOBER 16-17, 1859

On October 16-17, 1859, John Brown led five Black men and 13 Whites on an historic assault on Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in an attempt to initiate a slave rebellion which would sweep throughout the South. The attack was unsuccessful as two Blacks were killed, two were captured and one escaped. All of the survivors of the raid were hanged. John Brown, a White man, was a courageous leader of the anti-slavery convention in Canada in 1848. John Brown will live forever in the minds of Black people as the White man that truly hated slavery and did everything in his power to stop it, even at the cost of his own life.

OCTOBER 17, 1871

On October 17, 1871, President Ulysses Grant issued a proclamation against a wave of Ku Klux Klan terror against Black people in South Carolina and suspended the right of habeas corpus—the right to due process of law—in nine counties. He also issued a second proclamation commanding the "Rifle Clubs" of South Carolina to disband.

OCTOBER 16, 1901

On October 16, 1901, Booker T. Washington, as an officially recognized "leader" of Black America's progress, addressed the White House with President Roosevelt. Washington received a standing ovation from Southern Blacks.
FORD LEADS ATTACK ON FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Buckley-Michel Bill Would Cut Off 10 Million Households

(Washington, D.C.) - A massive assault to further restrict food stamp eligibility, led by President Gerald Ford, is underway here. Both the Buckley-Michel bill and a Ford proposal would severely cutback food stamp availability, thus increasing hardships for more millions of Americans hard hit by unemployment, underemployment and inflation.

The bill introduced by Senator James Buckley and Representative Robert Michel has recently received the endorsement of former U.S. Welfare Commissioner Robert B. Carlson. This bill would eliminate 10 million people from the food stamp program.

Ford has delayed revealing the contents of his bill, but claims it would save $1 billion annually, "provide benefits to those who need them and remove benefits from those who don't." He said he plans to submit the plan when Congress returns October 20 from a week-long Columbus Day recess.

The Buckley-Michel bill would also eliminate all households containing a college student, striking, or person who has left a job "without good cause."

Perhaps the biggest way the bill would cut households out of the program is through restriction on the food stamp assets test. The bill places the limit on allowable assets at $2,500 for households of two or more persons, requiring that many items now excluded from the assets test be counted. Items such as cars worth over $1,200, personal effects over $1,500 and a house over $25,000 will be counted as assets. At present, these items are excluded, regardless of value.

The federal government's attack on the food stamp program is again a direct attack on Black, poor, unemployed and low-income families.

SUPPORT THE SCOTT-SMITH COMMITTEE

Betsy Scott was killed on September 20, 1975, by a California Highway patrolman. George Smith, her companion, has been charged with three felonies and two misdemeanors in an attempt to cover-up the senseless murder of Betsy.

Financial contributions are needed to offset costs for the suit which Betsy's family will file against the California Highway Patrol and for George Smith's defense.

Please make checks or money orders payable to:
The Scott-Smith Committee
P.O. Box 4777
Long Beach, California 90804

For further information, call (213) 591-6395

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MARIE HILL CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER CELEBRATES 2nd ANNIVERSARY

(Sunnyvale, Calif.) — The fourth anniversary of the Marie Hill Childcare Development Center was celebrated here on September 20 at a community barbecue held for the occasion. The Marie Hill Center is sponsored by the Intercommunal Survival Committee, which is headed by Ms. Miriam Cherry who eight months ago lost her job as associate Catholic chaplain at Stanford University because of her support of the Black Panther Party and dedicated work in the mid-Peninsula’s oppressed community.

Ms. Cherry was honored as a people’s minister at this anniversary celebration with a handsome certificate which read: “The youth are our future of freedom songs made real. In celebration of the Fourth Anniversary of this community survival program that you have helped build and are part of, we honor and applaud you because you love and serve the people body and soul.”

PROUD PEOPLE

Nine-year-old and enthusiastic people gathered for this event, which was honored by the presence of four families who first enrolled their children at the Center in 1971. Two of the original parents, Lottie Arnold and Jan Anderson, cut the Center’s fourth birthday cake to spirited applause.

Special honors went to Lee Jackson, Dick Kortum, and Barbara Liley, coordinators of the ISC Plumbing and Home Repairs Program, who provided technical guidance and knowledge to parents and friends of the children and who relied on their own efforts to construct a new classroom at the Center.

Also, survival workers Ann Tennant, Jo Jackson, and Claudia Knapp were honored, along with six parents who served on the program’s Board of Directors, for the loyalty and responsibility they have shown in their work.

The highlight of the celebration was, as usual, the youth themselves. The children of the Center, aged 2 and one-half to 6 years old, acted out a skit portraying four years of struggle against bureaucrats who lacked faith in the community and their survival program. The audience roared with laughter and approval as the children really put on a “performance.”

At the end of the skit the audience joined in the children’s song, “If you love to serve the people, say I Do!” as their voices reverberated off the gleaming walls of the newly constructed classroom.

The Marie Hill Childcare Center marked four years of struggle against many odds to build a model, freechildcare development program.

Our Health

A Cure For Insomnia?

In last week’s health column we discussed insomnia and the harmful effects of some non-prescription sleep-inducing drugs. Newsweek magazine reported last week that two Baltimore researchers have discovered strong evidence that a compound called an-phenyl, found naturally in many foods, may overcome sleeplessness without the risk of addiction.

L-tryptophane is one of the amino acids (chemicals into which food proteins are broken down during digestion) essential in human nutrition. Large quantities of it may be found in meat, milk and cheese. Over the past few years several researchers have suggested that L-tryptophane may act as a natural sedative if taken in a sufficient dose.

To further test this theory, Dr. Clinton Brown of Brown University and Dr. Althea M. Waggerman of the Maryland Psychiatric Research Center chose 12 women who frequently took an hour to get to sleep. Over a period of two weeks the volunteers’ sleeping patterns were electronically monitored.

Before going to bed, the women were given tablets containing up to three grams of L-tryptophane in placebo form—a dummy substance often used in clinical studies. The study showed that the volunteers, who took the largest dose of the amino acid went to sleep on the average in only half the time they normally took to get to sleep, and that they slept 45 minutes longer.

Both Dr. Brown and Waggerman warn that their research to date has involved only a small sample of subjects and that they have not yet studied hard-core insomniacs who have trouble getting any sleep at all.

It is not yet known how L-tryptophane works. However, brain chemical effects of the volunteer suggest that the amino acid may increase the production of serotonin, a brain chemical suspected of playing a role in sleep. Dairy products contain large amounts of L-tryptophane and may explain why many people find they sleep better if they drink a glass of warm milk before bedtime.

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of the Festival and have created some skits that are perceptive comments on current social problems and issues that they have been discussing.

Among the skits are a take-off on astrology and how people overly depend on it to solve their everyday problems; busing and the problem of quality education in the Black community; and the “Buy-Centennial,” a dramatic, on how the 200th anniversary of the nation is being used to get people to spend money on things they don’t need.

The Language Arts curriculum—designed to develop such skills as reading, vocabulary, grammar and writing—teaches all subjects at the School. The children are encouraged to write about their daily experiences in all of their classes, thus consistently strengthening their Language Arts skills and helping them to understand the importance of these skills in relationship to their ability to function in life.

The Oakland Community School uses a basic reading program that provides guidelines in determining the reading skills the children should develop before moving on to higher levels. However, the School’s students and staff have developed their own textbooks out of the need to make the children’s reading materials relevant to their backgrounds and interests. The children help to write these textbooks and naturally write about the real life situations they have.

Compounding and writing original songs is part of the Music curriculum. Recently, the children studied the blues and were assigned to write a blues song. One of the compositions written was entitled “I Got the Homework Blues,” a real everyday problem for children.

ABSTRACT

Science in public schools tends to be abstract. However, the Oakland Community School’s Science curriculum is personalized and made real for the children. In their nutrition classes they are not simply told that spinach is good for them. They learn the components of spinach and gain an understanding of why it is a healthy food for them to eat. They learn about cell reproduction and division and therefore know what happens in their bodies, for example, when they fall down and skin their knee.

The curriculum of the Oakland Community School has achieved such great success because of the efforts of the staff to make it consistent. The development of the curriculum overview has helped to unify the instructors in the teaching methods they use. The result has been a clear, concise academic program that is providing students at the Oakland Community School with an education unique in America.
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE CHARGED WITH RACIAL AND SEXUAL BIAS

Oakland Black Postal Union Documents Discrimination

(Oakland, Calif.) - Discrimination, either for race or sex, accounts for 80% of postal workers who lose their jobs, Robert Taylor, Information officer of Local 1004, National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees (NAPPE), told THE BLACK PANTHER last week.

At the same time the U.S. Postal Service deliberately failed to promote its affirmative action, equal employment opportunity program, and engaged repeatedly in harassment, intimidation, delay and outright undermining of complaints by postal workers who have been victims of racist or sexist discrimination.

With this issue THE BLACK PANTHER begins a series of articles on discrimination and racism within the postal service with special emphasis on the total failure of the affirmative action procedures of the postal service to facilitate either inquiry into complaints or resolution of those complaints to the satisfaction of the public.

Information for this series will be provided to us from the files of the Oakland local of the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees. The NAPPE is currently engaged in a struggle with the U.S. Postal Service to gain the right to represent its predominantly Black membership.

The National Alliance is the country's oldest Black-led union. On October 24 through 26 the National Alliance will be holding its 62nd Anniversary Convention.

MANDATE

"Executive Order 11478, August 6, 1969, as amended by Executive Order 11590, mandates that the Government of the United States shall provide equal opportunity in federal employment for all persons; prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin or age; and promote the full realization of equal employment opportunity through a continuing affirmative action program in each executive department and agency." This has not been the case in the U.S. Postal Service.

The National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees is well aware of the discrimination and bias that is rampant in the postal service, and for the last 62 years we have been leading the fight against this federal racism. When affirmative action and the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) program came into being, we were the first to realize and utilize this vehicle to aid us in our long and difficult fight.

We had been very successful in combating the federal forces of racism, because we forced the Civil Service Commission, which is responsible for developing regulations to be followed by all agencies in implementing the provisions of the EEO law, to do their job when they did not want to. But all of this is changing as the Civil Service Commission and the U.S. Postal Service act out a deliberate and orchestrated conspiracy against Blacks, other minorities, and the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees; namely nonenforcement of the Executive Orders that created affirmative action and the EEO program.

We believe this conspiracy to be nationwide and not just confined to the Western Region (the Western states). For the past couple of years, whenever a Black or other minority has filed a complaint of discrimination, authorities who are charged with directing and administering the EEO program here in the region, have consistently failed to do so.

When a complaint is filed, it is supposed to be processed immediately. There are three stages to the EEO procedure:

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"DOUBLE CHAINS"
A Call To Action To Transform America's Prisons
BY BILL BRENT

The following is the conclusion of "Double Chains," an in-depth examination of the inhumane conditions, brutality and the administration- instigated violence of the U.S. prison system, written by Bill Brent, a Black man presently living in forced exile in Cuba. Brother Brent knows well the true reality of America's penal system — conditions mostly hidden from public exposure — having spent 12 years in some of this country's worst prison dungeons. He is now one of the most respected Americans in the Latin American region and is expected to receive a degree in language arts from the University of Havana.

THE BLACK PANTHER thanks the Organization of Solidarity of the People of Africa, Asia, and Latin America (OSPAAL) for providing this timely information for our readers.

CONCLUSION

This brief history of the prison situation in the state of California, from the point of view of one of its victims, serves to explain to a greater or lesser degree why, on August 21st, 1970, Jonathan Jackson, a young, 17-year-old Black revolutionary, in an effort to save the life of his brother, George L. Jackson, whom he knew to be in imminent danger, walked into a San Rafael courtroom, armed three other Black revolutionaries who were being held prisoner, and took control of the courtroom.

The three others were James McClain, who, after having successfully defended himself against charges of stabbing a prison guard, was being tried a second time; Russell Magee; and William Christmas, acting as witnesses for McClain.

The three, taking as hostages a judge, a district attorney and three jurors, left the courthouse after making the demands that the Soledad Brothers be freed and that they be given access to the news media, to inform the people of the true facts concerning the death of Fred Billsinglea.

In the resulting events, the sheriff's deputies and police opened fire on the way in which the brothers were trying to make their escape. Two of the brothers were killed: one — Russell Magee — was badly wounded but he survived. The judge was also killed and the district attorney paralyzed.

As a result of this incident, Angela Y. Davis, a Black activist, a Black revolutionary, a professor, was charged along with Russell Magee — with complicity in the attempted escape and in the shootout.

It is obvious that Angela was brought into this and charged because of her political activities, because of the fact that she supported the Soledad Brothers and the Black Panther Party, and because of the fact that she was an effective spokesman for the Black liberation struggle and a member of the Communist Party, USA. There can be no question that the sister was innocent and she was so judged by a jury.

These facts, statistics, are not pretty. But they are the truth, the reality with which we have to live. They are the reality with which over 200,000 human beings confined within the American prison system on any given date must contend. They are the reality that has given the prison movement its long history of militant protest.

The dedicated sisters and brothers who are struggling inside U.S. prisons have not only kept pace with political events in the outside communities; they have also provided the revolutionary movement as a whole with outstanding examples of courage and leadership.

Their demands have gone far beyond traditional prison demands for decent food and living conditions to actually challenge the U.S. prison system as well as the capitalist society which created that prison system.

The prison movement has as its immediate task contributing to the survival of political prisoners and prisoners in general, and eventual liberation of all who have been victim to the U.S. prison system.

Many of you reading this will probably say, well, I feel for these people but they have committed crimes and they must be punished. I would like to say one thing in response.

In the United States, it is a crime to be born Black, to be born poor. There is a ruling class in the United States of America which controls all the laws, the institutions, the agencies of repression. The agencies of law enforcement are there specifically to protect the interests of that ruling class.

Any act which is contrary to the interests of the ruling class in the United States is considered a crime and is punishable by imprisonment. Anyone living in that system who is not a member of the ruling class, who does not have connections, who cannot afford to hire a big, expensive lawyer, is subject to being thrown into one of these prisons.

And remember, when you go, the same brutal, sadistic, vicious prison guards who tear-gassed Fred Billsinglea, an asthmatic locked securely in his 5 by 8 cell, and beat him to death, are there waiting for you to make one mistake, to go against the interests of the ruling class so they will get a chance to do the same thing to you.

The same Court of Appeals which ruled that the death of an inmate does not violate the rights of other inmates and that inmates do not have a right to sue against violation of their human rights, will be in existence if you should happen to slip and go to one of

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NEW YORK GOVERNOR UNDER PRESSURE TO FREE ATTICA BROTHERS

Amnesty Demands On The Increase

(Buffalo, N.Y.) - New York Governor Hugh Carey said last week that he may be forced to grant amnesty to the defendants in cases stemming from the 1971 Attica Prison rebellion, according to an article in the New York Guardian.

In the present trial of Attica Brother Eric (Jomo) Thompson, a defense charge of “selective prosecution” has been brought citing the fact that only prisoners have been indicted. Guards and state troopers committed numerous acts of sadistic brutality during the 1971 assault on Attica — which have been documented — but no charges have been brought against them.

There has been constant pressure directed at Governor Carey to free the Attica Brothers by defendants and their supporters. In addition to this, the state of New York has been receiving very bad publicity, which is creating a public scandal, over the state’s cover-up of crimes against prisoners in the aftermath of the uprising in which state police took the lives of 43 inmates and guards.

To grant an amnesty would prevent further damaging revelations about Attica from coming out in subsequent trials, and the state troopers and guards responsible for atrocities against inmates would be free from prosecution.

This apparent act of justice is in reality protection from further embarrassment of the state. In the case of Jomo Thompson it was brought out in court that Brother Jomo was shot five times in the back as he lay helpless in an Attica Prison yard. Later he was put on a stretcher only to be thrown off, dragged to a cell, and thrown into three inches of water and broken glass. He was finally hospitalized the next morning.

While in the isolation section of the prison hospital, Jomo was beaten daily by corrections officers.

Thompson had told the story to state investigators in 1972 but no action was taken.

In other testimony, a former Attica inmate, Charles (Flip) Crowley, testified he was beaten on several occasions and state authorities knew who attacked him, but again no action was taken.

A medic who was administering to the wounded after the rebellion really exposed the sadism of the state troopers, James O’Day told of how a corrections officer stabbed a wounded inmate with a screwdriver in his arm, legs, and rectum where he had been beaten.

While testifying, O’Day became so emotional that he broke down and cried on the witness stand.

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C.I.A., F.B.I. Plot

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port on the victim. We have been unable, however, to confirm the incident.

In secret testimony before the Rockefeller Commission, Frank Sturgis of the Watergate break-in squad confessed that he had once been asked to commit a murder for the CIA in the Miami area. He discussed with a CIA agent, Sturgis testified, how to dispose of the body. One plan was to dump it into shark-infested waters near the Bahamas. They also considered ditching the body in the Everglades swamp, Sturgis swore.

The agent promised to identify the victim at a subsequent meeting. But, according to Sturgis' account, he began to have misgivings.

So at the second meeting, Sturgis insisted that the assassination order would have to be confirmed by a CIA staff officer. That was the last, testified Sturgis, he heard of the scheme. The CIA has denied having anything to do with domestic murder plots.

Justice Department

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The company was also charged with failing to adopt and implement an adequate affirmative action plan to correct Duquesne's past practices and to prevent future discriminatory practices.

The suit asks for four specific corrective actions to be taken. One is that the company stop giving preferred treatment to White males in its hiring and employment practices.

The suit also seeks the elimination of all proved nondiscriminatory tests as a basis for hiring, promotion, assignment and transfer. The suit also asks that the company be required to give financial compensation to victims of its discriminatory practices and to begin promoting or re-assigning Black or female employees who have been denied these opportunities.

The final request of the suit is that Duquesne be required to implement an adequate affirmative action program and take reasonable actions to correct the present effects of past discrimination.

Free The People

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

cases of civil rights organizations and other politically progressive groups, including the Black Panther Party.

Members of the right-wing organization called the Legion of Justice (see article, page 3), many of whom are Chicago policemen, are also named as defendants in the suit and are charged with having committed some of the robberies and raids on the plaintiffs, in cooperation with the Evanston (Illinois) based 118th Military Intelligence Group of the Department of Defense.

The ACLU suit is similar to but more detailed than a suit filed last November by the ACLU and the Alliance To End Repression charging illegal spying by Chicago police. The ACLU has withdrawn from the earlier suit to devote its attention to the latest suit. Lawyers for the Chicago Police Department, in connection with the earlier suit, recently admitted that they spied on former Black alderman A.A. "Sammy" Rayner during his term of office from 1967 to 1971.

In a related development, a special Cook County grand jury investigating illegal spying by the Chicago Police Department recently ended its six-month probe. Indictments which may result from the investigation are expected soon.
MONROE COUNTY JAIL OFFICIALS SUED
"Unnecessarily Harsh Conditions" For
Women Inmates
In Upstate N.Y.

(Rochester, N.Y.) - Officials of the Monroe County Jail are being
taken to court, charged with "maintaining unnecessarily harsh
conditions in the county's jail," reports the Rochester Patri-
ot.

In a trial scheduled to begin this week, County Manager Lu-
cien Morin, Sheriff William Lombard, jail superintendent Robert
Stanwick, and the county of Monroe will be charged with
violating the law as regards conditions in the jail.

The suit, filed more than a year
and a half ago, seeks to have the
violations in the jail corrected. It
also seeks a total of $415,000 in
damages for six former inmates of
the county jail.

The suit deals with the denial of
access to the women of job and
other programs that the men
participate in. It also cites
restrictive visiting procedures,
the lack of opportunity for
exercise, inadequate medical
care, the lack of privacy of the
mail and arbitrary disciplinary
processes in the jail.

David Beier, one of the lawyers
working on the case, says that
many of the conditions the suit
seeks to correct in the county jail
were corrected long ago in state
prisons.

I've been told by some
prisoners that they'd rather be in
Attica than in the county jail be-
cause conditions in the county
jail are so much worse than
conditions for convicted felons in
state prisons," says Beier.

According to Beier, the suit is
asking that the county jail meet
certain minimal requirements,
including:

* Allowing "contact visits." Currently all visits are done
  through glass plates with tele-
  phones. Prisoners in state peni-
  tentiaries are currently allowed
  contact visits. County prisoners
  are not.
* Allowing visits from persons
  other than immediate family.
  Currently some friends are al-
  lowed to visit county inmates, but
  any guard can arbitrarily decide
to forbid such visits.
* Allowing the inmates some
  opportunity for outdoor recrea-
  tion. State prisoners are allowed
  such exercise.
* Equal access for women to
  such things as library time, the
  work release program and jobs in
  jail.
* Expansion of due process
  rights on any disciplinary charges
  against the prisoners.

The trial will be held in the Hall
of Justice. Attorneys Beier and
David Leven, both with the
Monroe County Legal Assistance
Corporation, expect to bring in
several national experts on prison
procedures to help make their
case.

The Black Panther, Saturday, October 18, 1975

Afro-American History

Conference Opens

(Atlanta, Ga.) - Rallying under the
theme "America for All
Americans," the 60th annual
convention of the Association for
the Study of Afro-American Life
and History (ASALH) began here
this week at the Hyatt Regency
Hotel.

The convention is expected to be the most significant and
well-attended assembly to date
according to an ASALH press release received by THE BLACK
PANTHER.

More than 180 scholars, teach-
ers and lay specialists will serve as
leaders for eight general
sessions and 37 workshops. All
public meetings are designed with
intimate relevance to the
Black liberation movement in
America and throughout the
world. The numerous sessions
will provide opportunities for
exploration and planning of de-
definitive action.

ASALH was organized by the
late Dr. Carter G. Woodson,
Harvard University trained his-
torian, in 1915 in Chicago, and
was incorporated that same year
as a District of Columbia nonpro-
fit organization.

In 1920, Dr. Woodson launched
Associated Publishers Inc. to
publish books and pictures by and
about Blacks. Such literature, at
that time, was generally not
accepted by other publishing
firms.

Now the tradition of progressive
action on behalf of the Black
community is being carried on at
ASALH's 60th convention. The
CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

The Oakland Community Learning Center's
Autumn/Winter Free Film Series
7:00 P.M. EVERY TUESDAY 6118 EAST 14th STREET, OAKLAND
(415) 562-5262

CLAUDINE October 21, 1975

The Dutchman October 28, 1975

Nothing But A Man November 4, 1975

To Be Young, Gifted & Black November 11, 1975
Continued from Page 5

Attempts to create trumped-up cases involving members of the Black Panther Party.

Among other professional media workers who acted as resource persons for the conference were Joseph Boyce, San Francisco Bureau of Time magazine; Grayson Mitchell, Ebony/Net; Gerri Lange, formerly of Channel 44 and Channel 7 TV; Carleton Jones of the San Francisco Sun Reporter; Marian Bowdry of KGBK-TV; Ben Williams of KPIX-TV; Roy Freeman of KRE Radio; Bob Hayes, Carol Pogash and Bill Boldenwreck of the San Francisco Examiner; Bob Levering and Fred Gardner of the Bay Guardian, as well as Mike Devito, Mike Sorgen and Pat Devito of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Discuss

The investigative reporting panel discussed reporting techniques; community, governmental and research sources; the interview; technical data; watching out for libel; using privileged speech and documents; follow-up; keeping a story alive and specific situations begging for student investigative reporting.

The Campus and Community panel, for which Brother Du Bois was one of four resource professionals, examined the particular characteristics and problems of the school as it functions in a community, relating community concerns about the school to the student; kinds of stories in the community suitable for the school paper; consumer affairs; the job market; educational controversies; race relations; drugs and VD; juvenile courts and prisons, etc.

The Legal Issues panel examined First Amendment rights as applicable to high school students; student and teacher problems in workshops; censorship laws and the proper role of a faculty adviser; criteria for who works on the paper; how to educate teachers; and how to persuade principles and school administrators to recognize and respect the rights of students.

The TV, Radio and Video panel discussed access to equipment; training inside and outside the school; legal aspects of content for video; how to get school boards to invest money in sophisticated communications; where students play or broadcast their productions; and how to set up a program for radio or TV.

The Conference was jointly sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee; the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial, Youth Law Center; ACLU, Berkeley-Albany Branch; the Northern California Journalism Education Association and the San Francisco State University Journalism Department.

In addition to the enthusiasm demonstrated by the high school students that participated in the Conference, its success was largely the result of the dedicated work of Valerie Black of the American Friends Service Committee, Patty Fisher, Berkeley High School newspaper adviser and Lenny Conway of the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial, responsible for initiating the idea of the Conference.

Johnny Spain*: a penetrating probe for truth

Huey Newton, Ericka Huggins

INTRODUCTION BY ZEPHATHI BAKERO

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520 F. 14th Street

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CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

Shortly after learning of the threats against his life, Larry Little held a news conference announcing the fact and reaffirming his determination to continue his leadership of the Winston-Salem Chapter of the Black Panther Party and his work in defense of JoAnne Little.

About a week after the news conference, Carl Parker, leader of the KKK in Trinity, North Carolina, admitted on a newscast that there were people within his organization who had stated they would kill Larry Little. He also stated that there was possibly a contract out on Larry, but he claimed that he had nothing to do with it.

Another Call

On October 8, another call to the Party office here from FBI agent Zackery P. Lowe informed the comrades that the FBI had received information of additional threats on the life of Larry Little that did not come from the KKK, but from another group that he refused to identify.

How Larry Little's name appears on a list of business executives responsible for damaging the environment is not explained, and raises questions in the minds of many who also was on the list and for what reasons.

Larry told newsmen at his press conference that his first and only visit to Sacramento, California, had been several weeks ago, accompanying JoAnne Little and Elaine Brown to a conference of Black elected officials, at which he and JoAnne spoke. They shared the speaker's roster with California Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally and Congressman Yvonne Braithwaite Burke among others.

At the height of these developments the Ku Klux Klan staged a rally in a field about 15 miles outside Winston-Salem, at which a huge cross was burned, hot dogs, hamburgers, and Klan souvenirs were sold and a major pitch was made for new members.

JoAnne Little and Larry Little at recent California Black political conference, with Lt. Governor MERVYN DYMALLY (left), Congressman YVONNE BRAITHWAITE BURKE (center) and Black Panther Party leader ELAINE BROWN.

Reportedly about 300 "middle-class rural Whites" attended the rally, held on a Saturday night, September 13, many dressed in Klan hooded robes.

The same Joe Grady who had telephoned the Black Panther Party office here on May 24, confirming the threat against Larry Little helped organize the rally. He and other Klan officials told newsmen at the rally, according to the Winston-Salem Sentinel, that "Klan membership is booming."

The paper reports that several Klansmen at the rally carried and brandished ice picks with the KKK initials carved into the handle, a demonstration of protest against the acquittal of JoAnne Little for the ice pick slaying of the racist jail guard Clarence Alligood who attempted to rape her.

John Howard, 28-year-old Grand Dragon for the South Carolina realm of the KKK, told the crowd that Black Panthers should be, "taken back to Africa" where it's all right to act like a panther.
REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE
By Huey P. Newton

"Reading"

When he was in high school, racist school authorities told Huey P. Newton that he was not "college material." In defiance of this, Huey set out to learn how to read. We learn in this portion of "Reading" from Revolutionary Suicide, by the leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, that he experienced great shame over not being able to read although it was no fault of his own. Through hard work and perseverance he learned the basics of reading and in the process gained a love for books and reading which opened up a new world to him. In the beginning of the chapter "Moving On," Huey explains how he had come to a critical stage in his life, "I became adrift. I began to ques-
tion everything about my life. "He was searching for a "haven of security" which he could not find.

PART II
I spent long hours every day at home going through the Republic and pronouncing the words I knew. If I did not know a word, I would look it up in the dictionary, learn how to sound it out if I could, and then learn the meaning. Proper names and Greek words were difficult, and I soon began to ignore them. Day after day, for eight or nine hours at a time, I worked on that book, going over it page by page, word by word. I had no help from anyone because I did not want it.

Embarrassment overwhelmed me. My mother loved reading and devoured books. Here I was, an adult who could not read, as my father, my mother, and Melvin could. I felt so low I stayed in my room where nobody could see what I was doing, poring over words, using the dictionary on every single line, and memorizing the sounds and the meanings.

SHOCKED
Once or twice I asked Melvin to pronounce a word for me or explain it. He was shocked that I could not recognize some of them and at first, I think, disgusted. That hurt. His disgust could not compare with my own. He said that not knowing how to read was a very bad thing, but I knew that by then, and his disapproval made it even more difficult to learn. My sense of shame had kept me from seeking help earlier; now it became impossible for me to ask. I had to do it myself.

It seems to me that nothing is more painful than a sense of shame that overwhelms you and afflicts the soul. This pain may not even be your fault, but it can still be very acute. It hurts more when you know that there is no natural process, as in the body, whereby the pain will go away. You have to relieve it with your own strength of will, your own dispassion, and determination. I had been hurt many times in fights, but nothing equaled the pain I felt at not being able to read. The pain from fighting went away in time. The shame I felt would not go away.

I do not know how long it took me to go through Plato the first time, probably several months.

When I finally finished, I started over again. I was not trying to deal with the ideas or concepts, just learning to recognize the words. I went through the book about eight or nine times before I felt I had mastered the material. Later on, I studied the Republic in college. By then I was prepared for it.

When I began to read, a whole new world opened to me. I became interested in books. I still could not read very well, but each new book made it easier. I did not mind spending many hours, because reading was enjoyment, rather than work. When I reached this point, I accumulated books and read one after another. I did this all through my senior year in high school and the summer following. By the time I really knew my way through a book I had graduated from high school.

"Moving On"

"All my life I had been looking for something, and everywhere I turned someone tried to tell me what it was. I accepted their answers, too, though they were often in contradiction and even self-contradictory. I was naive. I was looking for myself and asking everyone except myself questions which I, and only I, could answer. It took me a long time and much painful reorganizing of my expectations to achieve a realization everyone else appears to have been born with: That I am nobody but myself."

Ralph Ellison, The Invisible Man

About two years before I completed high school, my inner life was plunged into a sea of confusion and turmoil that lasted until Bobby Seale and I organized the Black Panther Party. For four years I went through the kind of pain that comes when you are letting go of old beliefs and certainties and have nothing to take their place.

This distress had begun earlier and was a result of contrasting and varying elements in my life. As I matured physically, the problems seemed more insoluble, the strain greater; I felt adrift. I began to question everything about my life. There seemed no haven of security in anything I was doing or hoping to do.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES
I questioned my religious activities and my search for God. I questioned whether school was worth the effort. Most of all, I questioned what was happening in my own family and in the community around me.

My father's struggle with bills was quite common in many of the families of my comrades. He had worked hard all his life only to sink more deeply in debt. It seemed that no matter how hard he worked and sacrificed for his family, it led to more work. Things never became easier.

I began to ask why this had happened to us and to everybody around us. Why could my father never get out of debt? If hard work brought success, why did we not see more success in the community? The people were certainly working hard. It seemed we were predestined to endless toil.

We poor people never reached the point of having time to pursue the things we wanted. We had neither leisure time nor material goods. Not only did I want to know why this was so; I wanted to avoid a similar fate.

TO BE CONTINUED
"...AND BID HIM SING" BY DAVID G. DU BOIS
EXCITING NEW NOVEL EXAMINES LIVES OF BLACK AMERICANS IN EGYPT

PART 1

He had listened, he didn't know how long, to the now familiar sounds of the crowd and the distant roar of the city. He had sat there for hours, not moving, not speaking, just listening. The crowd had been growing, the noise had been increasing. He had listened, not because he was curious, but because he was afraid. He had listened because he knew that something was about to happen, that something was about to change. He had listened, and the more he listened, the more he knew that he was in the wrong place, in the wrong time, in the wrong country.

It was at this moment that he realized something, something he had never realized before. He realized that he was not alone, that there were others like him, others who were also listening, others who were also waiting. He realized that he was not the only one who felt this way, that he was not the only one who was afraid, that he was not the only one who was confused.

He realized that he was not alone, and he realized that he was not the only one who felt this way. And it was at this moment that he knew that he had to do something, that he had to act, that he had to save himself.

He stood up, he walked towards the door, and he stepped out into the street. He looked around, he saw the crowd, he saw the lights, he saw the noise. He looked around, and he saw something else, something that he had never seen before. He saw hope, he saw courage, he saw determination.

He saw hope, he saw courage, he saw determination, and he knew that he had to act. He knew that he had to save himself, and he knew that he had to help others. He knew that he had to be a hero, and he knew that he had to be strong.

He knew that he had to be a hero, and he knew that he had to be strong, and he knew that he had to be brave. He knew that he had to be brave, and he knew that he had to be strong, and he knew that he had to be a hero. He knew that he had to be brave, and he knew that he had to be strong, and he knew that he had to be a hero.

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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 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 hands of the people of 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 a mule were promised 300 years ago as compensation for the slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our communities. The American racist has taken part in the destruction of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel that is a modest demand that we make.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. WE WANT 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 end these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

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

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

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

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

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain 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.
Intercommunal News

AFRICAN, ARAB U.N. MEMBERS BLAST MOYNIHAN FOR RACIST SLUR OF IDI AMIN


Moynihan, of "benign neglect" infamy, had done so in a speech in San Francisco earlier as he attacked President Amin for his denunciation of Israel in a United Nations speech two weeks ago. Moynihan was speaking at the recently concluded AFL-CIO convention.

Speaking on behalf of the 46 member African group, Taminou Adibade of Dahomey declared that if Moynihan confused his work in the United Nations with defense of Zionism, he should "go to Israel as soon as possible.

In the name of the 20 members of the League of Arab States, Mansur R. Khalifa of Libya accused the United States delegate of having violated traditional diplomatic courtesy. Moynihan was not present during the attacks, but Clarence Mitchell, Jr., the Black member of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. and director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, responded with a speech further attacking President Idi Amin and defending Moynihan.

Moynihan demanded the floor on a point of order, whereupon Mitchell, anticipating the denunciation, objected to the raising of matters that had occurred away from the U.N. But the representative of Dahomey persisted and began his denunciation of Moynihan.

Moynihan had said in his San Francisco speech: "It is no accident, I fear, this racist murderer — as one of our leading newspapers called him this morning — is head of the Organization of African Unity."

The newspaper Moynihan was referring to was The New York Times, that had used the term in an editorial.

Following receipt of the news that Moynihan had made the statement, the African delegates held a caucus in New York and decided upon an open denunciation of Moynihan in reply in the General Assembly. A number of African delegates said privately it was unparanoid for the term "racist murderer" to be used to characterize a Head of State. To almost all, there is the added element that the U.S. is the host country to the United Nations.

But most insulting to them was the implied criticism of the Organization of African Unity, which represents all 46 of the independent nations of Africa, which President Idi Amin currently heads as rotating chairman.

"UNCIVIL ATTACKS"

Protesting Moynihan's "uncivil attacks," the Dahomey representative said that the Africans had no alternative but to respond to what they saw as a "deliberate act of provocation" against President Amin and an "unfriendly" act toward the Organization of African Unity.

He said it was not surprising that journalists tried to defame the Ugandan Head of State, because of what he described as the influence of Zionism on the mass media in the U.S., especially in New York City.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22
APPEAL FOR CONCERTED TRADE UNION ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

The following is Part 4 of a memorandum — reprinted from a United Nations document — by the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) to the 60th Session of the International Labor Conference held in Geneva in June, 1975. In the memorandum, SACTU — a nonracial trade union federation established in 1955 — calls on the international trade union movement to intensify its solidarity with the Black workers of South Africa in their continuous struggle against apartheid.

PART 4
G. Wage Levels and Living Standards

Apologists for apartheid have over the last two years attempted to restrict the South African debate to a discussion of wage levels and the poverty datum line. Wage increases are, of course, an important goal for the Black working class, but the struggle against apartheid is far wider than this. Racial injustice and discrimination are endemic in all sectors of South African society and wage raises alone can never compensate for the political and civil status of a slave. White South Africans enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world, the miseries of daily life for the Black population are being compounded by malnutrition, overcrowding, unemployment and sickness as the ruthless policy of Bantustanisation proceeds.

The denial to Africans of their right to form or join recognized trade unions only confirms their oppressed and servile status.

II. BLACK LABOR IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY

There is no doubt that the Black labor force plays a crucial role in the South African economy. Of an economically active population of about 8.5 million in February, 1975, only 1.5 million were White. In the construction industry, 307,000 of the 400,000 workers are Black; in manufacturing, 1,020,000 out of 1.3 million.

Black workers play a major role in producing South Africa's wealth, but are treated as second-class citizens when it comes to sharing out the benefits in earnings, education, housing, and so on. Wherever you look in apartheid society, there are laws to ensure that the distribution of wealth is grossly unequal.

There is, likewise, no doubt that if African workers were fully organized, their enormous potential bargaining power would enable them to force major structural and qualitative changes in South African society — changes which will not only benefit the Black people but all sections of the population. Hatred and prejudice, which now rule South Africa, can only be eliminated through a major change in the distribution of power and privilege.

The potential strength of the African labor movement has already been demonstrated through strike action to bring home their grievances. This took place even in such remote areas as Welkom, an area where demonstrations were previously unheard of. Strikes took place despite repressive legislation, backed up by machine guns, snipers, dogs and general intimidation on the part of the White security forces. Strike action has not been confined to the mines, but has been taken in other industries such as engineering, the post offices, the transport sector and so on. The discontent of African workers is clear, but more important than this, their capacity to take effective organized action is now proven.

The grievances now being CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

JO-NEL'S LIQUOR STORES SUPPORT THE COMMUNITY

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AFRICA IN FOCUS

Nigeria
Nigerian's new head of state, Brig. Gen. Muritula Ruffai Mohammed, announced last week that the country would be returned to civilian rule by October, 1979, at the latest, according to a Reuters report from Lagos. Brig. Mohammed took power two months ago in a bloodless coup that ousted Gen. Yakubu Gowon, while Gowon was attending the Organization of African Unity summit meeting in Uganda. Brig. Mohammed spoke on a nationwide broadcast on Nigeria's 15th independence anniversary. He outlined a program for a return to civilian government, including the drafting of a new constitution.

Mozambique
The new People's Republic of Mozambique has set up a state-operated radio — "Radio Mozambique" — and appointed its director, a government announcement said last week. On the same day the Mozambique government nationalized three privately-owned radio stations, the newspaper Noticias reported.

Ghana
The National Redemption Council of Ghana has accepted recommendations of a committee to honor former Ghanaian Head of State and Government, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. President Nkrumah's statue will stand again in Accra opposite Parliament House, replacing the statue which was destroyed after the 1966 coup that overthrew President Nkrumah. The giant, modern conference hall built under President Nkrumah's personal direction to house the 1966 OAU summit will bear Nkrumah's name. The Accra to Toma motorway will also be named after Nkrumah, and a mausoleum will be built in Nkrumah's home.

Somalia
As Somalia celebrates its National Day this year on October 21, a tragedy of unprecedented dimensions overshadows the event. Nearly 20,000 people, mostly children and the elderly, died from the effects of the drought between October, 1974, and June, 1975.
M.P.L.A. CONSOLIDATES POWER IN ANGOLA

Luanda, Angola - Despite the apparent victories of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in consolidating its control over key centers and the majority of the land territory of Angola, the situation remains "highly dangerous and volatile," writes Africa magazine in its October issue.

The economy has suffered a succession of blows from which it will take years to recover, the magazine writes, and the mass exodus of thousands of Portuguese and other Whites leaves "a vacuum" that will necessarily add to the present economic disorder. Supplies of essential commodities are drying up while the transport of goods between the interior and the ports is being disrupted by the continued fighting.

Militarily, the U.S.-backed Front for the National Liberation of Angola (FNLA), under the command of Holden Roberto, holding some territory in the north of the country bordering Zaire, is assured of unlimited arms supplies from Western countries. Foreign support for the FNLA was stepped up in August when President Giacomo d'Este of France rechannelled arms destined for South Africa's army, Africa magazine writes. After Giacomo's visit to Kinshasa (Zaire), a large consignment of arms was off-loaded from a French military aircraft onto FNLA trucks at Kinshasa airport. A French arms specialist at the same time visited the FNLA's "war zone."

Meanwhile, the MPLA has reported massive American airlifts to the FNLA from West Germany. The MPLA is under no illusions about the threats posed by its external enemies. A senior MPLA official on August 22 said that Angola's liberation war may drag on "for two or three years." The battle-lines between the MPLA and the FNLA have been drawn up with such tenacity and determination over the past year that there is now no longer any possibility of a peaceful or lasting agreement between the two, Africa writes.

Despite its backing, however, the FNLA is "a shaky edifice," Africa writes. Its reputation in Luanda (capital of Angola) is one of a would-be Zairean "army of occupation" which could only end its virtuality by terrorizing the population. It is backed by divisions among its leaders.

The latest major defection from the FNLA to the MPLA was by Mateus Nevo, formerly agriculture minister in the transitional government that was composed of MPLA, FNLA, UNITA and the Portuguese. FNLA and UNITA pulled out in a move calculated to undermine the peaceful transition of Angola from Portuguese administration to independence under African rule.

But the MPLA and the Portuguese continued to administer the country as military units for MPLA confronted military attacks by FNLA troops. The defection of Nevo has been duplicated throughout the organization, as MPLA has shown itself capable of maintaining and consolidating its hold of the capital and 11 of the 16 provinces of the country.

The FNLA's Western backers know, Africa magazine writes, that the movement cannot alone control more than a fraction of Angola's huge area and there has been speculation about an FNLA-UNITA alliance against the MPLA. However, this speculation was ended recently with the announcement that UNITA and MPLA had entered into talks following the conclusion of a ceasefire agreement.

There are, however, fears of increased foreign intervention, particularly from South Africa, the magazine writes. South African troops were first sent into Angola with the intention of defending the Cunene hydroelectric scheme on the border with Namibia (South West Africa). But in recent months these troops have advanced further into Angolan territory despite Portuguese protests.

At the end of August the MPLA accused South Africa of launching a "direct invasion" of southern Angola on August 22, crossing the border at Santa Clara and devastating the surrounding area before capturing the town of Namundja.

Rhodesia Charges FRELIMO Attack

Salisbury, Rhodesia - An official communiqué issued by the White supremacist regime here revealed that its security forces clashed last week with FRELIMO (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) guerilla troops from the newly independent People's Republic of Mozambique.

FIGHTING

Several incidents of fighting reportedly took place in the eastern Vumba mountains area inside Rhodesia, with at least one Rhodesian civilian killed and one wounded. Although one Mozambian freedom fighter was said to be killed, the government could not substantiate the claim.

Samora Moises Machael, president of the militant Black People's Republic and FRELIMO leader, has repeatedly and vehemently denounced the White racist Ian Smith regime and pledged complete support to the Zimbabwean people's fight for liberation, spearheaded by the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

The government of Mozambique has neither confirmed nor denied the report.
THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN LABOR CENTER AND THE C.I.A.

By Rodney Larsen

This week THE BLACK PANTHER continues reprinting an original study begun last week on the undermining role played by the AFL-CIO in conspiracy with the CIA to co-opt and destroy the African trade union and labor movement in an effort to render the movement ineffective in fighting modern-day imperialism in Africa. The study is written by Rod Larsen, a labor research specialist with a long-time background in the U.S. labor movement.

PART 2

A close look at the African American Labor Center (AALC) will reveal a lot. In the first place, Joseph A. Beirne, the former head of the Communications Workers of America (CWA), was the original secretary-treasurer of the AALC. Beirne was the nominal founder of the African Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) also — with money from CIA foundations. The CWA and Beirne have earned numerous citations in articles and studies as being involved in extensive work overseas and Aggie confirms this. In fact, at a June, 1975, convention of the CWA in San Diego, over 2,000 copies of a meticulously-documented study were distributed to the delegates that pinpointed the role of the CIA in the CWA. Fourteen members of the CWA petitioned to Senator Frank Church's Senate investigating committee to investigate.

We can also use a "classified" report of the comptroller-general of the U.S. to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that lists the CWA, and other American unions, as a recipient of covert funding only after the bans on such subsidies by the CIA and others. Moreover, the comptroller-general's report explicitly states that the purpose of keeping the document from the public is to prevent the public from knowing how much money went to the AALC and other labor unions.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22
"IN ONE PEACE" GETS IT TOGETHER AT SUNDAY COMMUNITY FORUM

(Oakland, Calif.) - "In One Peace," a young local Bay Area musical group, awed a Son of Man Temple audience on Sunday, October 12, with their expert musicianship and tight-knit style. The group, composed of Randy "Rabbi" Merritt on drums and vocals, Rodney Franklin on electric piano and vocals, Clarence "Pookie" Jenkins on bass and vocals and Vincent Spaulding on lead guitar, have chosen a name that is as right on time as their music is very together.

As they opened their set with a couple of instrumentals - "Tomcat" and "Red Baron" - everyone knew right away that they were in for an afternoon of some hard-pushing music.

The range of "In One Peace" is unbelievable, from jazz to rock to soul. They performed such tunes as the mellow "Cleaner Together" by Bloodstone, "Look At Me, I'm In Love" by the Moments, "I Want To Be Free" by the Ohio Players and others. Everything they played had high quality sound and singing and everything was done so well you had the feeling you were in a recording studio with some veteran studio musicians.

Pianist Rodney Franklin got a chance to show his prowess on "Superstrut" by Deodato as he effortlessly laid out chord after chord, and drummer "Rabbi" Merritt kept a driving beat throughout the performance, taking time out now and then for a couple of masterful solos.

Although they have been together for only about a year and a half and really came together only by accident, "In One Peace" deserves a move up the ladder in the musical scene. With their own material and the production now given only to "bigname" artists, they have the skills to make it.

Although very few get a chance in the big money big business created musical world, "In One Peace" has already established itself as People's Artists at the Oakland Community Learning Center, whose purpose is to provide a show place for the abundance of talent that exists but is neglected in our community.

U.S. Postal Service Charged With Racial And Sexual Bias

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

1. Informal counseling, where the aggrieved person is advised of his rights, and a quick solution is sought;

2. If the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the results of Step 1, then there is a formal investigation, where an investigator will interview witnesses and take sworn testimony in affidavit form; and

3. If the aggrieved person is still not satisfied, he can request a Civil Service Commission hearing.

This whole process is supposed to be completed within 180 days. This is not the case. Often 18 to 24 months go by as the Post Office drags its feet in an effort to destroy, discourage, and deny the aggrieved person his rights. Some cases are never heard.

Non-enforcement of the affirmative action EO procedures is the name of the game.

For many, seeking to have discriminatory practices and policies overturned in the Post Office by the affirmative action laws, has been one frustrating and disappointing experience.
Chicago Police Directed Attacks

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

of information files directed against antiracist groups, communist organizations, socialist organizations, and other subversive organizations. And, also, on some occasions harassment of leftist individuals and organizations.

Q: In reference to this organization, what representations did he make as to any additional connections that he may or might have had?
A: Representations were made to connections to Army intelligence, to various other military intelligence agencies, to the Chicago Police Department, Subversive Intelligence Unit.

Q: And in connection with those representations what, if anything, did Sutton say that he or his organization were going to do?
A: Well, sir, we were working for these agencies gathering intelligence information.

Q: Well, in reference to the Red Squad, am I correct in saying it was a Red Squad at the Chicago Police Department?
A: Well, sir. I refer to it as Subversive Intelligence Unit. It is referred to by some people as a Red Squad.

Q: Did you ever meet any members of that squad?
A: Yes, sir.

Q: Did you ever meet a Sergeant Grubisic, who is presently a lieutenant?
A: Yes, sir.

Q: Speaking of Sergeant Grubisic, how did you get to know him? Were you introduced to him?
A: I was introduced to him by other officers of the intelligence unit that I had met at John Birch Society meetings.

Q: Did Sergeant Grubisic identify his job with the Chicago Police Department?
A: Yes, sir, he did. At those meetings I had occasion to be introduced to Officer Fitzgibbons of the Subversive Intelligence Unit, Officer Raymond Vase of the Subversive Intelligence Unit, and other Chicago police officers, who I am not certain of whether they were working for the subversive unit or they were ordinary Chicago police officers.

Q: In meetings that were held at the Legion of Justice did he either Sergeant Grubisic, Officer Nolan, or Fitzgibbons attend any of those meetings?
A: Yes, I am talking about meetings with members of the Legion of Justice. THE COURT: What meetings are you talking about? A: I am talking about meetings with Mr. Sutton, meetings with Mr. Sedlacko, meetings with Mr. Miede at the motorcycle shop (a Legion hang-out), and other contacts that Mr. Miede had that worked with the Legion of Justice. That would have been meetings, perhaps, before — not perhaps, but, before and after an operation, intelligence-gathering operation was conducted. The police officers were advised of specifics and would supply information, cover, things of that nature.

Q: Did you ever attend a meeting wherein there were — there was conversation concerning a raid on Our Lady of the Mount?
A: Yes, I was present. Mr. Sutton was present, Mr. Sedlacko was present, Officer Fitzgibbons was present, and Mr. Miede was present.

Q: What, if anything, was discussed at that meeting, and who did the talking? Generally, what was the subject matter of that meeting?
A: After breaking into the church, Our Lady of the Mount, the discussion was about breaking into the church. Mr. Sutton originally, as always, put forth the plan as far as breaking — put forth the plan to break into the church. He gave the reason, as always, he was the one that controlled the meeting. At the time the objective was to obtain files that were relating to the Conspiracy Seven defense.

The African-American Labor Center

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19 ("classified") is to conceal the U.S. governmental funding of the union programs which are often indirect subsidies to the international trade secretariats. This classified report was given to some American labor people in 1974. A copy is in the hands of this writer.

It is also true that the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Workers' (PTT) secretariat that the CWA belongs to has been identified as a known instrument of the CIA in key areas of unrest like Brazil during the overthrow of President Goulart in 1964 and in other locations. Agee’s book contains numerous references to the PTT and the organization works closely with the AALC.

Instruments of the AFL-CIO abroad are usually given to vast indoctrination and training programs. At one time this was rightly thought to be a means of inducing anticolonialist, anticolonialist and anti-Soviet thinking on the part of the trainer. True. However, it is also a means of surveillance and identification of key labor militants. This is well known in the case of AIFLD in Chile prior to and after the 1973 military coup. AALC officers keep detailed files and dossiers on all labor people that they come in contact with in Africa. Being funded by the U.S. government, these files are naturally made available to official agencies like the CIA.

TRAINING

The training in union work and the support given to local labor people by the AALC is being increasingly attacked. Aside from the fact that these programs are so vast that they are in excess of any "training" program given to American unionists — which raises questions as to why the government funds them — there are also the comments of militant and progressive foreign labor leaders.

TO BE CONTINUED

U.N. Members Blast Moynihan Over Slur

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

"If Moynihan wishes to base his strategy at the U.N. on disrespect, and irresponsible manners, let him know henceforth that the African group will not be intimidated and will impose the respect and consideration to be expected" from the U.S. representative, Adjibade said.

He added: "If he confuses between his mission at the U.N. and the defense of Zionism, then it would be more advisable for Mr. Moynihan to go to Israel as quickly as possible instead of continuing to cast slurs on the honorability and respectability of a great power such as the United States, because such statements of a permanent representative, which publicly lack courtesy and respect toward an African Head of State and current Chairman of the OAU, cannot contribute to the atmosphere of dialogue which the U.S. government is trying to create."
THE GREAT PRO FOOTBALL WAR
By Paul K. Hoch

In Part 3 of this insightful analysis of the ongoing conflict between the players and owners in professional football, author Paul K. Hoch draws upon some interesting comparisons with the ill-fated Players' League in professional baseball to show the power of the establishment to undermine and destroy any and all threats to the status quo.

Paul Hoch is a professor of sports sociology at Dawson College in Montreal, Canada, and is the author of Rip Off the Big Game, a study of the exploitation of sports by the power elite.

PART 3
The football players' strike is thus a highly significant development in itself, and provides an important barometer for measuring the feelings of other increasingly proletarianized professionals in the white collar sector.

Then, too, in the football strike, as in all other strikes, there was a strong tendency for the battle to shift beyond the wage demands which supposedly are the overt "issue" into an all-out struggle over whether management or workers are to have control over the final product.

Dick Young of the New York Daily News, who is perhaps America's most widely read sports columnist (and certainly one of its most establishment-oriented), was quick to get the point. The real issue, he recognized, was who would control the sport: the Lords of Football or the union: management or labor.

One of the main ideological obstacles to workers' control over production in industry generally is the myth that management is supplying "their" machinery, and without "their" machinery the workers would be unable to produce the goods. (Of course, in reality, the machinery is bought out of the blood and sweat of previous generations of workers, management's minimal policing role notwithstanding.)

In sports like football, except for uniforms and minimal equipment, there is obviously no "machinery" necessary to produce the product. So that, theoretically, there would seem to be no reason whatever why the players' associations could not simply rent stadiums, sell tickets, arrange TV contracts, and run the sport themselves for their own profit and benefit. Without owners.

And the possibility of doing just that has been under discussion, to one degree or another, in virtually every football or baseball players' strike in recent years.

O.C.L.C. Martial Arts Director Awarded

(Oakland, Calif.) - STEVE McCUTCHEON, director of the Oakland Community Learning Center's All Open Martial Arts Program, recently learned that he has received a "provisional" first degree black belt from the World Tae Kwon Do Federation. Steve has already been awarded the Black belt by his personal instructor but he is now an authorized candidate for this status by the leading world body in this field of martial arts.

A primary purpose of knowledge is to pass it on to others, which Steve very ably does (above photo) in his popular martial arts classes at the Learning Center. Congratulations and best wishes to Steve McCutchin in his future endeavors in combining the fields of martial arts and community growth.
"AFTER THE HURRICANE, THERE IS NO MORE"

Rubin "Hurricane" Carter was falsely charged and convicted for the shotgun murder of two white men in Paterson, New Jersey, in October 1966. He has endured nine years of imprisonment and is still in prison although two white ex-conicts have recanted the testimony that had convicted him.

In Part 5 of our reprint of a Penthouse magazine interview with Rubin "Hurricane" Carter, Carter explains how he was railroaded as a result of judicial and political malfeasance. "Hurricane" Carter's case is now slated for appeal in federal court, for which massive support is needed to ensure justice.

PART 5

Q: Is it true that of 400 potential jurors, only eight were Black? And was the Black selected juror who was Black -- a West Indian -- the only one dismissed?

CARTER: Yes, that's right. Ain't that something? You know, those are astronomical odds -- that out of fourteen people on the jury the only Black man would be taken off!

Q: With the recantations of the prosecution's key witnesses, Belbo and Bradley, and all the other facts that have come to light about the suppression of evidence by the police, for instance, discrepancies concerning the time the police turned in the bullet they claimed to have found in your car -- and with so much more new evidence crying for a new trial, why do you think Judge Larner turned down your appeal?

CARTER: Of course. Judge Larner turned down the appeal because he secured the conviction -- and Larner wasn't even a judge before he tried my case.

FIRST CASE

Q: You mean that was his first case as a judge?

CARTER: That was his first and he wasn't even from the same county I was. You see, in 1966 I was the number-one middleweight contender and an international figure, and everybody in Passaic County -- well, everybody in New Jersey -- knew that this was a frame-up. None of the judges in Passaic County would touch this case because they knew it was a farce.

But they still had to try me, so the governor of New Jersey at that time, Hughes, appointed Larner, at that time a lawyer from Essex County, on September 21, 1966, to go into Passaic County and try my case as his first criminal trial. Now Hughes did this for various reasons, but mainly because he knew that Raymond Brown was my attorney. Well, Brown was the best criminal lawyer in the state and a Black man. And Larner and Ray Brown were bitter enemies -- they had been in cases together before.

So they sent Larner in there to hold Brown down and get me convicted. Larner acted like a prosecutor from the bench, and the moment he got me convicted, they shipped him back to Essex County. They put him into civil law because he didn't have enough criminal trial experience.

NO EXPERIENCE

Q: You mean they let him try your case, then they said he didn't have enough experience and sent him back to civil court?

CARTER: Yes, civil court in another county. So there lie our political implications: Hughes, who was governor of the state of New Jersey at the time and who is now the chief justice of the state Supreme Court, sent the man sitting on a high fence at noon. This place is very dangerous for me from both sides of the fence. If for a moment either the administration or the inmates here felt as though Rubin Carter was weakening in his fight to any degree, they would pounce on me and wipe me out. It's very dangerous for me here. I'm blind in one eye because of lack of proper medical attention in this Trenton State Prison, and I know that if I get sick in here I'm going to die, I know that because it's what the administration wants. They showed me that very clearly when they blinded me in my eye.

Q: What happened to your eye?

CARTER: I don't know. When I came into this jail, I had perfect vision -- no problem ever with my eyes even when I was a prize-fighter going through all that rugged stuff. I never had problems with my eyes. But then came I came to this jail, and when I was here for three weeks I had an examination, at that time they gave every person an examination. They showed me that very clearly when they blinded me in my eye.

Because I will not say that I'm guilty, or act like I'm guilty, I am a threat to the administration, to the politicians. You know, there are brutal people in control of these prisons. There is no accountability in all the ways our lives, and they are vicious. There have been several instances in the last five or five months of people being brutalized to death here in Trenton State Prison. This is the place where they kill you, and that's why they moved me here after the Haywood rebellion. I have as many problems with the inmates as I do with the guards and the administration. I'm like a man sitting on a high fence at noon. This place is very dangerous for me from both sides of the fence. If for a moment either the administration or the inmates here felt as though Rubin Carter was weakening in his fight to any degree, they would pounce on me and wipe me out.

The facts are that, even in 1890, other capitalists, including those who owned the banks and newspapers, did not much like the idea of workers deserting a business and setting up on their own. So the Players' League found it nearly impossible to raise money. It could not get bank loans. More often than not it simply went broke.

The point is that, even in 1890, other capitalists, including those who owned the banks and newspapers, did not much like the idea of workers deserting a business and setting up on their own. So the Players' League found it nearly impossible to raise money. It could not get bank loans. More often than not it simply went broke.

PRESS COVERAGE

Indeed the press coverage of the recent NFL strike was not very different. Newspapers like the New York Daily News, after a day, in banner headlines, lauded veteran teams as returning heroes and announced daily (in hopeful terms) that the strike was "on the skids."

In other words, with capitalists in control of the mass media, it is far from obvious that a new players' union meeting would be able to get fair press coverage, no less negotiate the sort of multi-million dollar TV contract upon which (in the absence of substantial bank loans) the survival of the new league might well depend. This situation could only change decisively if workers in the media, the banks, and industry generally began to take control over their industries too.
"...And Bid Him Sing"

Exciting New Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt

CONTINUED FROM CENTERFOLD
his unwashed body. It was painful only to himself.
He guessed it was around one o'clock, from the cooking smells and the increasing clamor coming from the corridor. He'd missed another morning of classes at Al Azhar. But that didn't matter too much. He'd shown up at the beginning of the week, made his excuses for missing the day before and had performed with enthusiasm, if little accuracy. He knew his instructor, being more Egyptian than teacher, would be more impressed with the enthusiasm than annoyed with the inaccuracies, and thus forgive the absences. He had long since given up studying his Arabic.

His few, dust-laden books stood in a row on a small table in front of the window. The table and a rickety straight-back chair pushed under it were the only other pieces of furniture in the room. The large wooden bed took up most of the space. It sat hard against two walls. An aisle about a foot and half wide separated it from the third. The remaining space was a square formed by the footboard of the bed, the table under the window, the partition between the toilet-shower and the room, and the door opposite the window that opened into the corridor. This square measured about three yards on each side.

EMPTY
It was this tiny, cluttered room, empty of human activity, that he dreaded opening his eyes to. Karina's clothes were there, of course; all bunched together on several hangers suspended from a single large nail in the wall over the bed. The brightly colored, wide skirts of cheap cotton and their stiff muslin underskirts—her favorite attire—stood out arrogantly from the wall. His two suits and extra trousers hung in the folding canvas traveling bag he'd brought with him. This was suspended, full length, from another nail in the wall over the end of the aisle beside the bed. The room had no closet.

Being alone frightened him, although he was never really alone in this room. There were always others close by, overflowing into and moving through the corridor of the teeming floor. It was one of the main reasons he'd taken the room. When he'd first seen it he knew he would never really be alone here. In the beginning he'd kept his door open most of the time, like everyone else on the floor; for the little additional breeze this provided and for the

welcome an open door suggested. But it had not worked out.
Everybody on the floor—indeed, in the entire building—knew he was from America, but that he vehemently, angrily, denied that he was an American. They also knew that he was a Moslem, or claimed to be, and that he went every Friday to noonday prayers at the local mosque. They had heard that he was a student at Al Azhar, but nobody was quite sure why. But this was the first time they'd ever heard of an American willing to undergo the legendary rigors of religious training there. And he was a Black American, that curious thing most had come to know about almost exclusively through the antics and achievements of Mohammed Ali Clay, as they insisted on calling him.

Suliman's open door had invited answers to their many questions. So he soon found himself and his room the center of attraction for the building. He'd tried at first to welcome all the curious. He'd answered all their questions as best he could with his limited Arabic and had provided them all with tea when it was available. He offered to share his lunch, supper or breakfast, depending on the hour of the visits, and quickly learned that the first refusals were usually meant to test the sincerity of the offer.

More and more came, all wide-eyed with wonder, refusing to believe that an American was living among them and had actually married a third-rate cabaret dancer of mixed Egyptian and Sudanese origin, who everybody said was a witch. Despite everything they expected to see an American like the ones they'd seen in the movies, read about in their papers or heard about on their radios; like the occasional tourist they saw gawking through their neighborhood.

The reasons for the disappointment he saw in their eyes and manner escaped Suliman. But he saw it and was deeply hurt. Most of all he was hurt by their insistence on addressing him with the formal and respectful El Ustee (The Professor) or Ya Sidi (Your Honor), and their refusal to call him "brother." When he spoke of them as Africans he was made painfully aware that the idea that they were Africans had apparently never occurred to most of them; that they only thought of themselves as Egyptians.

His annoyance would rapidly turn into anger, so that often what had begun as leisurely, polite conversation ended with him fighting to control an outburst which he could not have pulled off in his limited Arabic anyway. What inevitably came out would be a few choice street-corner epithets that none of his listeners understood. But their delicately tuned social senses got the message that the interview was over.

One by one they would offer their excuses and reluctantly drift away, only momentarily persuaded to linger by his urgent pleas to have another glass of tea. He'd observed this ritual among Egyptians whenever they parted, whatever the circumstances, and knew that by so doing he reduced some of the damage done by his outburst.

In time he'd decided to keep his door closed. It had worked, of course. A closed door on his corridor meant either that the occupants of the room were out or were engaged in some very intimate activity. But the door that was consistently kept shut when the occupants were in was an affront to the worst kind of everyone on the corridor, an unfriendly, antiscial act. From him, however, it was at first begrudgingly tolerated and then forgiven because he was, after all, a foreigner, and everyone knew that foreigners lacked the most elemental social graces. A few said to themselves: "No brother of mine would act like that."

TO BE CONTINUED

DAVID G. Du BOIS, greeting Mrs. ARMELIA NEWTON, mother of Huey P. Newton, at his recent Book Party.

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TO BE CONTINUED
Letters to the Editor

CONCERNED ABOUT GETTING NOVELS PUBLISHED

Dear Editor:

I am writing to express my concern about the lack of diversity in the publishing industry. As a member of the African American community, I have noticed a significant gap in the representation of black authors in the mainstream publishing world. Many talented black writers struggle to get their work published due to systemic biases and a lack of opportunity. It is important for the industry to recognize and support black voices, and I urge publishers to actively seek out and promote black authors.

Sincerely,

[Name]

PROTESTS FALSE ARREST

Editor:

I am writing to express my outrage at the recent false arrest of my friend, [Name], who was arrested for a crime he did not commit. [Name] is a respected member of our community, and his arrest has caused significant emotional and financial harm. I urge the police department to conduct a thorough investigation and take appropriate action to rectify this injustice.

Sincerely,

[Name]

SEEKS JUSTICE FOLLOWING KNIFE ATTACK

Dear Editor,

I am writing to express my support for my friend, [Name], who was attacked with a knife in a prejudiced incident. [Name] is a member of our community and has always been active in promoting peace and understanding. I urge the police department to investigate this attack thoroughly and bring those responsible to justice.

Sincerely,

[Name]

AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

convention will feature popular Black speakers including: Atlantic City's mayor, Maynard Jackson; Constance Baker Motley, United States District Court judge; Julian Bond, member of the Georgia State Senate; and Dr. Edgar Allen Toppin, ASALH president.

Workshop areas include: Is the Black Church Preserving Its History?: Pioneers and Rectors: The Crisis of the Black College: Blocks in Academic Progress: How to Write Black History: Black Business: Black Protest in Georgia; and The Political Economy of a Black Inequality.

"DOUBLE CHAINS"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

These prisons. We cannot be indifferent about the prison system.

Remember, some 95 per cent of the people who are in these prisons will eventually be released, will eventually be returned to the society and will have to make an attempt to become part of it.

If we must have prisons, at least we can have humane prisons, with the specific intention not of maintaining the prisoner but of eventually abolishing them.

My suggestion is that each and every human being who is not in prison do everything that can possibly be done to change the inhuman conditions under which most of our sisters and brothers have to live; become active in the overall world struggle; develop a consciousness that will not allow you to be indifferent to the suffering and misery of others, no matter what the situation and how it came about.

In short, take the initiative. Make the revolution.

FREE ATTICA BROTHERS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

I am writing to express my support for the 62 inmates who were wrongly convicted and are currently incarcerated at the Attica State Prison. These men are innocent and are being held in contempt of their constitutional rights. I urge the parole board to grant them immediate release.

Sincerely,

[Name]

TRADE UNION ACTION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

articulated by African workers are precisely those which over the years SACTU has been putting forward to the very same employers. Although SACTU has been severely hit by repression and its formal activities suppressed by the Vorster regime, its aims and objectives are precisely mirrored in the action now being taken by Black workers.

White industrialists in South Africa are undoubtedly concerned by these events and by the prospect of African workers withdrawing their labor altogether. Such a sanction had already been put into operation by Malawi. Since April 1974, when the Malawi government ordered a halt to the recruitment there of labor for South Africa's mines, it is estimated that 1,700 Malawian miners have been leaving South Africa every week. Lesclo has also indicated its capacity to exert similar pressure upon the White economy.

Shortages of labor have over the past year developed in the gold mines in particular: by the end of 1974 they were operating with only 68 per cent of their usual labor requirements, and the total underground force had dropped from 325,000 in 1973 to around 274,000.

There should be no doubt that White South African industrialists will utilize these developments as a warning of intensified industrial action to come.

TO BE CONTINUED

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