S.Q. 6 Ordered To Pay $2.1 Million In Damages

GEORGE JACKSON MURDER CASE RULING MOCKERY OF JUSTICE

(San Rafael, Calif.) - The “blind” scales of justice were knocked out of shape last week by the heavy blow of a Marin County Superior Court judge who ruled that five of the San Quentin 6 must pay $2.1 million in damages for alleged crimes for which they are currently on trial.

The vicious ruling, unprecedented in both its timing and its implications, is clearly designed to undermine the defense of the six Black and Brown prison activists and prejudice the jury in favor of the prosecution's case, which appears weaker and weaker as the celebrated trial proceeds.

The $2.1 million figure to be paid to the families of three prison guards slain during the August 21, 1971, set-up and assassination of Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson was imposed last Thursday, October 23, by Marin County Superior Court Judge David Menary, Jr.

Menary arbitrarily found five of the six—Willie Tate, Hugo Pinell, David Johnson, Fleeta Drumgo, and Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain—in default for failing to answer the 1972 lawsuits filed by the slain guards' families. Luis Talamentez, the sixth defendant, is said to have filed a response to the suits and thus was not included in the ruling.

The effects of the ruling upon the jury of 11 Whites and one Black in the ongoing trial here is incalculable, and its implications for other pending cases are.

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We are expected to conclude
We the People
BPP ATTACKED BY L.A. POLICE CHIEF ON "MIDNIGHT SPECIAL"

B.P.P. ATTACKED BY L.A. POLICE CHIEF ON "MIDNIGHT SPECIAL"

Dear Editor:

I would like to inform you, if it has not been brought to your attention, that police chief Ed Davis of Los Angeles attacked your organization on the television program Midnight Special.

The program follows the Johnny Carson Friday night show (11:30 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.) every week from 1:00 a.m. to 2:30 a.m. Chief Davis was on after 2:00 a.m. in the event that you ask NBC for a showing, it happened (Davis' Black Panther remarks) after the 2:15 a.m. commercial break (10:25-75).

To paraphrase his statement, he said, concerning the Panthers, that there were some rich Whites who gave financial aid to people like the Panthers for bombing of buildings and shooting at policemen as they drove by.

To dramatize his remarks, David showed his arms as if they were holding a rifle and shooting, as he spoke. This was an answer to a question by Glenn Campbell (a hillbilly singer) in regards to why did the Democratic Party think that the L.A. police might overlook the illegal bombings and bombing of nomination convention there. So Davis used the same type of show that "alleged" attacks on the police were the only time that force was used.

The reason that I decided to comment on this is because a few years ago, Marlon Brandt was on the Joe Bury show where he made the charge that the Oakland police were attacking the Panthers and they were just protecting themselves in the shanties during that period. The Oakland police asked for and got equal time to give their side of the events that had happened there.

If I am not mistaken, the cops said Marlon Brandt and the case is still pending and/or they may have dropped the suit.

Joe L. Jacobs
Oakland, Calif. 94606

P.S. As I said, I have attempted to paraphrase Chief Davis' remarks. While I might be wrong on a point or two, the essence of his statement is as I have written.

(Editor's note: The Black Panther Party has contacted NBC demanding equal time to reply to the slander. Thank you, Brother Jacobs.)

PLEASSED WITH "...AND BID HIM SING!"

Dear Friends:

Many thanks for the BP newspaper, the fifth issue of which we received yesterday. We have read it thoroughly and were very pleased with Mr. Du Bois' story which we will look forward to hearing further installations. We plan to bring the paper to the public library in Santa Cruz... (The beard librarian asked an interested earlier in the year) ...each week as we receive it. A very important paper such as the BP paper should belong in public library offices.

E.M. Weintraub
Capitola, Calif. 95010

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 26
7,000 BLACK POLICE VOW TO PROTECT BLACK COMMUNITY IN BUSING CRISIS

J. Alfred Smith Honored At Boston N.B.P.A. Convention

(Boston, Mass.) - Seven thousand Black cops, coming from the 50 states of the Union and representing nearly 60 Black officers' organizations, have declared their unified intention to enforce the law of the land as regards the school busing of children in the face of White police cooperation and conviviality with anti-busin elements in communities throughout the country, most notably Boston, Massachusetts, and Louisville, Kentucky.

The decision came at the conclusion of the 3rd Annual Conference of the National Black Police Association (NBPA), held here from October 10 to 14, at the Sheraton Boston Hotel. Close to 11,000 male and female police and uniformed Black officers and their friends participated in the week-long events, that were highlighted by a Salute to the popular comedian/activist Dick Gregory on his 43rd birthday and a leadership award to Pastor J. Alfred Smith of East Oakland's Allen Temple Baptist Church.

Responding to open and public calls by White police organization to their members and the White community to oppose busing and therefore violate the law of the land, the NBPA, sparked by Brother Shelby Lanier, Jr., president of the Louisville Black Police Officers Organization, made it national policy for all its affiliates to defend the law by protecting Black children and the Black community from violent, racist interference in busing.

During the violent disturbances in Louisville, Kentucky, against busing, White police officers displayed anti-busine bumper stickers on their cars and motorcycles during the demonstrations and the president of the Fraternal Order of Police, representing White police officers, publicly called for the "cooperation of police and citizens in working for a common goal — that is, to oppose busing."

The Legion 5 Leadership Award presentation to Pastor J. Alfred Smith, spokesperson of the Oakland Community Coalition Against Racism, was made by Officer Ray Clark, president of the Oakland Black Officers Association and Information Officer of Region 5 of the National Black Officers Association. Pastor Smith was on hand to receive the award.

Accepting the award at the grand banquet on the evening of Monday, October 13, "for struggle against race/sex discrimination and supporting Black policemen in exposing police racism within the Oakland, California, Police Department," Pastor Smith said:

"To the President of this august body, to the head of Region 5 and to Ray Clark: The poet has said, 'to every man is given a day/And his work for the day/And once and no more he's given to travel this way/That's awaiting a work that only his hands can avail/And so, if he falls a part in the music shall fail.'"

"As I accept this award tonight, I want to say that I was simply trying to do my work for the day. It was Descartes, the French philosopher, who said, 'I think, therefore I am.' But it was West African Ashanti philosophy that said 'The group is, therefore I am.' So, as I accept this award, I accept it in the context of West African philosophy. That is, on behalf of all of them I 'Thank You,' and I want to say that this great occasion inspires me to say: 'Ye tell me that the little good that I do shall never tip the heavenly scale where justice hangs in balance.' I never said that it could. But I am prejudiced.

Fallen Comrade
BRUCE "DEACON" WASHINGTON
ASSASSINATED
October 26, 1974

Bruce "Deacon" Washington died on October 26, 1974, as a result of gunshot wounds he received in the back while he was attempting to protect and save the lives of children at a teen dance being held at the Oakland Community Learning Center. It is widely believed that Oakland police prompted the incident which resulted in the shooting of Deacon. Deacon was the father of two young children himself and had an intense love for and sense of dedication to our Black youth.

At the Community Learning Center, Deacon was among those responsible for making the Center a haven not only for our youth but for the entire community. His death was a result of a direct police effort to destroy the Learning Center. But the fact that this beautiful, community-controlled institution is still developing and flourishing today is a testament to the fact that Deacon's spirit and devotion has not been forgotten. Long Live the Spirit of Bruce "Deacon" Washington Long Live the People's Struggle!!
Chicago's Mayor DALEY (left) and law enforcement officials have been exposed in their conspiracy against progressive Chicago organizations, conducted with the aid of the fascist Legion of Justice. Pictured from left are Daley, former State’s Attorney EDWARD HANRAHAN, Chicago Police Lt. JOE GRUBESIC, chief of intelligence, Legion of Justice leader S. THOMAS SUTTON, and Legion members “CHERO SAM” OLENIK and THOMAS STEWART.

CHICAGO POLICE DIRECTED LEGION OF JUSTICE ATTACKS ON LEFT

This week THE BLACK PANTHER prints Part 2 of the sworn testimony of Thomas Stewart which exposes the existence and functions of the ultrarightist Legion of Justice in Chicago, Illinois.

Here is part of the growing mountain of evidence of big city police and the U.S. military creating and using fascist gangs to violently attack progressives and the property of progressive organizations — committing burglaries and provoking confrontations between progressive organizations and the police. These excerpts originally appeared in The Militant.

PART 2

A: When my trial for the church raid came up I told Mr. Sutton that I wanted to testify in my own behalf, to tell exactly what happened, what I knew, that fact that I wasn’t there. And he said I couldn’t do that.

Q: Was there any conversation at or about this time in connection with your wanting to give testimony that referred to the Legion of Justice or his own participation in this thing?

A: At that time the conversations were, as I remember, that I could not bring anything out about the Legion of Justice because if I testified — if I testified it would come out that he was — Mr. Sutton was involved, and the police involvement, and all the rest of it. And that was another reason that he pointed to me besides not having to worry about it.

[The following testimony is under cross-examination.]

Q: What did you understand the purpose of the Legion of Justice to be?

A: I understood them to be intelligence gathering, to gather physical documents, membership lists, financial records of subversive organizations.

Q: So that you intended, and you did, gather intelligence against organizations that you thought were harmful to this country?

A: Yes, sir. Not only that I thought were harmful but what others directed me to do.

Q: Well, talking about Mr. Sutton, did he tell you that the YSA (Young Socialist Alliance) was an organization harmful to the United States of America?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: What, in particular, did he tell you about that organization?

A: That they were a communist organization, they were revolutionaries, and were causing chaos on the campuses, and that they were, in general, a danger to our country.

Q: Do you believe that today?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: Now you said others told you things about the YSA. Who were those other people?

A: Members of the Subversive Intelligence Unit.

Q: What did they tell you about the YSA?

A: Basically the same thing that Mr. Sutton told me.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

African Music and Dance Ensemble

Performs at Sunday Forum

(Oakland, Calif.) - The AFRICAN MUSIC AND DANCE ENSEMBLE provided an entertaining and educational performance at last Sunday’s Community Forum at the Son of Man Temple. The Ensemble, under the directionship of Brother C.K. Ladowski, kept the audience engaged with its spirited presentation of various African styles of dance and music. A part of the music department at the University of California at Berkeley, the Ensemble was founded by Brother Ladowski in 1973 and consists of students and nonstudents who pass Brother Ladowski’s exacting audition requirements.

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

November, 1526
Black slaves in the first settlement in the United States, Spanish colony in the area of present-day South Carolina, revolted and fled to Indian territory in November, 1526.

November, 1, 1787
The first free school in New York City, the African Free School, opened on November 1, 1787.

October 28, 1862
The First Kansas Colored Volunteers repulsed and drove off a superior force of Confederate soldiers at Island Mound, Missouri, on October 28, 1862. This was the first engagement of the Civil War involving Black troops.

October 29, 1924
"Dixie to Broadway," the first real revue starring Blacks, opened at Broadhurst Theater, New York City, with Florence Miller in the starring role, on October 29, 1924.

October 29, 1929
On October 29, 1929, the stock market crashed. In direct response to the Depression as it particularly affected Black people, a "Jobs for Negroes" campaign began in Chicago with picketing of chain grocery stores on the Southside. The "Spend Your Money Where You Can Work" campaign spread to New York, Cleveland, Los Angeles and continued throughout the Depression.

October 30, 1934
The Defense Department on October 30, 1934, announced the complete abolition of all Black military units.

November 1, 1969
On November 1, 1969, Black community leaders in East St. Louis, Illinois, acceded to the demands of the U.S. Department of Labor that a $1.9 million job training program be established following the government's threat to withdraw $10 million in federal aid to the city. Black civil rights groups had protested the plan because of the department's failure to consult the Black community when drawing up the program.
HARASSED QUEENS BLACK FAMILY GUARDED BY BLACK COPS

(New York, N.Y.) — As members of the 5,000-strong Black police officers' organization of New York completed the first week of guarding the firebombed home of the Spencer family in Rosedale, Queens, District Atto
tney Nicholas Ferraro has finally pledged a full investigation of the racist harassment of the Black family that has continued since June, 1974, in the predominantly White community.

The decision of the Black police officers to guard the Spencer man guarding their home beaten and shot at; a racist mob picketing outside shouting ins
turds; their children followed home by those charged with a bombing but acquitted by an all-White jury; hate messages by phone and mail, and on and on.

On August 29, Tony Spencer came home to find garbage strewn on his lawn. He called the police and began removing it to the street, when a jeering racist mob of about 60 gathered and threatened him. Spencer went

ORMISTAN SPENCER and his wife GLENDAG are pictured leaving Queens Criminal Court after being arraigned on charges he re
cived as a result of defending his family against rrac
tists who have laid siege on his home in a White section of Queens.

into his house and returned to his porch with a gun in his hand. At that point the police arrived. One cop grabbed Spencer and tried to take the gun away, causing it to go off and wounding Spencer and his wife.

The result was that Spencer, the victim of racist injustice, was taken to jail and charged with "reckless endangerment," "il
legal possession of a weapon" and "menacing." Meanwhile, the racist, threatening and in
timidating mob and those who actually used weapons against Spencer were free to roam the streets.

At Spencer's preliminary hear

ing the courtroom was packed with supporters, and a rally demanding the dropping of all charges against Tony Spencer was held on the courthouse steps. Representatives of New York City's Black policemen were also participants in the rally. The newly formed, 5,000-strong Group of Guardian, Inc., combines Black officers from the New York Police Department, Black officers of the New York CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

home followed the revelation by the New York Amsterdam News that White policemen assigned to guard the home had been removed at the demand of White neighbors. The 5,000 Black policemen are a Black prese
ence," in groups of four and five during their off-duty hours, around the clock.

The Spencer family, Tony, his wife Glenda, and their three sons, have been through a grueling experience with a Queens group called ROAR — "Return Our American Rights" — that models itself after the Boston anti-Black, terror group with the same initials leading the White opposition to busing in that city.

Twice the Spencers narrowly escaped injury since they bought the new home about 16 months ago. In June, 1974, and again on New Years Eve, 1975, the house was firebombed and extensively damaged. A third bomb was also discovered at the house, undetected, but bearing a note which summed up the reason for it all: "Nigger be warned. We have time. We will get you. Your first born first. Viva Boston. KKK."

Since the bombings the Spencers have been subjected to more than 30 racist outrages: a police

Dynamally Calls For People's Economic Coalition

(Long Beach, Calif.) — The urgent need for a new economic coalition of people-power groups to ensure that citizens get a fair share of the nation's economic pie was recently called for by California Lt. Governor Mervyn Dymally.

Addressing the First Annual Black Leadership Conference here on October 18, Lt. Governor Dynamally pointed out:

"Control of the world's economy has slipped away from this country. This will have a drastic effect on the way we live, particularly for the poor, minorities, women and young people."

In the past the nation has been able to count on an ever-expanding economy to pull it out of depressions and recessions, the Black lieutenant governor told several hundred listeners. "The country was becoming richer every year, and we expected to share in the increased riches," he added.

"But the United States no longer calls the tune for everyone else to dance to," Dynamally added. "Some nations have discovered they can do anything they want to with their products. Others will follow their example. They will bring even higher prices, shortages, further recession and intensification of all the ills we have," he warned.

The only answer for the mass of citizens will be the formation of a New Economic Coalition "to ensure that the rich would be taxed as heavily as the poor, that jobs would be available for all, and that those without jobs would have adequate food and shelter," Dynamally concluded.

"The New Coalition would have to resemble the old civil rights movement in many ways," he said. It would have to be multiracial, with Whites joining with non-Whites "to press for the common goal."

"Without this New Coalition, things may get pretty grim," Dynamally added.

Oakland Community School Holds Successful Fund-Raiser

(Oakland, Calif.) — Over 200 people crowded into the recreation room of the Sandstone Hill Apartments, 55 Fairmount, last Saturday night for a special fund-raising cocktail party for the Oakland Community School. Sponsored by the staff and parents of the model, elementary level school in East Oakland, the party lasted for almost eight hours as the invited guests sipped, boogied and hustled until the early hours of Sunday morning. The highly successful evening was highlighted with delicious hors d'oeuvres and an overflowing no-host bar.

APWNS photos

Busing To Prison

(San Francisco, Calif.) — The United Prisoners Union (UPU) is now forming a caravan to transport people to California prisons so they may visit their friends and loved ones. The next scheduled bus will leave from November 1, 1975, leaving from the UPU office, located at 1893 Oak St., in San Francisco, at 7:00 a.m.
GEORGIA D.A. ATTEMPTS TO UNSEAT STATE REPRESENTATIVE HOSEA WILLIAMS

(Atlanta, Ga.) - The Fulton County district attorney is attempting to convict Rev. Hosea Williams, SCLC leader and Georgia state representative, on felony charges resulting from an alleged traffic violation, which could remove him from his seat in the Georgia state legislature.

Last month, Rev. Williams was arrested for the 100th time in his 18 years as a civil rights activist for allegedly driving while his license was revoked. Earlier this year his license was revoked permanently by the Superior Court of Fulton County and three White witnesses have testified they have seen Williams driving a car. Although Atlanta police have investigated this accusation and have found no grounds for charges, District Attorney Lewis Slaton managed to get a grand jury to indict Williams.

If convicted, Williams faces a one to five year sentence with no chance for a suspended sentence, probation, or fine. But the most serious implication of this charge is that Williams would be removed from the state legislature.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE

A National Defense Committee to free Reverend Hosea L. Williams has been formed to ward off this latest attack on Black political power. The Committee is headed by Ralph Abernathy, head of the SCUC; Howard Moore, noted Black lawyer; Julian Bond, Georgia state senator; and comedian/activist Dick Gregory.

A statement issued by the National Committee to Free Hosea Williams declares, "There is a definite, organized conspiracy to imprison and destroy" Hosea Williams and that "to try and convict Representative Williams of a felony or a traffic charge is ridiculous; yet, this whole matter is very serious."

The Committee is preparing to wage whatever legal battle necessary. Lawyers have set a minimum budget of $25,000. Individuals wishing to contribute to this cause can send donations to: The Reverend Hosea Williams Defense Fund, 775 Hunter Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30314.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3 charge file..." Morgan's letter is dated October 7, 1975.

In a companion development, Sgt. Glover has received a letter from Malakaj Steen, chief of the Civil Rights Branch of the Office of Revenue Sharing of the U.S. Treasury Department. Steen states in his letter, dated October 14, 1975, that it is to advise Brother Glover "that the Office of Revenue Sharing is in the process of gathering data relative to your complaint," and assures Brother Glover that, "We will take appropriate action, if necessary, to ensure that our Rules and Regulations governing the expenditure of revenue sharing funds are followed."

In a letter to the Office of Revenue Sharing, Sgt. Glover had detailed examples of discrimination he has suffered and pointed out that the city of Richmond has over the past year received more than $5 million in revenue sharing funds.

He charged that in view of the police department's discriminatory practices, its continued receipt of revenue sharing money is unlawful and requested an investigation and the initiation of administrative proceedings to suspend all revenue sharing funding to the city of Richmond until such time as it is in compliance with revenue sharing guidelines.

The Richmond Guardians of Justice filed a lawsuit against the city of Richmond on March 5, 1975, charging unlawful racial discrimination. The Guardians of Justice have also joined the Oakland Black Officers Association, the National Black Officers Association, the International Association of Women Police (U.S.A.) and Canada and 10 individuals in an $800 million class action lawsuit against officials of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the U.S. attorney general.

This suit charges that the plaintiffs along with other members of the class have been discriminated against in employment on the grounds of race and sex by their respective police departments, which receive federal funding from LEAA. Such federal funding, the suit points out, is subject to the nondiscrimination guidelines of federal law.

On October 11, the Guardians of Justice, together with the Richmond Black Firefighters Association and Black Business men's Association, held a massive picnic/rally at Richmond's Kennedy park in which some 1,600 Richmond citizens, primarily Black, participated. The rally was called to express community support for the Black policemen, firemen and businessmen increasingly under attack by the White power structure of the city.

The delicious barbecued chicken and potato salad served free to the assembled crowd was prepared by the catering staff at the Oakland Community Learning Center, and music was supplied by a popular local rhythm and blues group.

OUR HEALTH

Medical Care For The Poor?

(New York, N.Y.) — What may be a major step toward providing quality medical care for the poor in America was taken last week by the New York Board of Regents which administers the City College system of the state.

As reported by The New York Times, under the action taken by the Regents, graduates of the City College of New York's Medical School who participate in the six-year biomedical training program would be required to perform two years in an area of New York City that is short of doctors.

According to spokespersons for the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) and the private Association of American Medical Colleges in Washington, D.C., the Regents' controversial action is the first of its kind taken in the U.S. although the idea has been debated for several years.

The requirement states that each student who fails to "meet his service commitment" will be obligated to reimburse the city and the state up to $25,000 in costs for the free four-year portions of the program.

The obligation clause approved by the Regents also stipulates that students who earn their medical degrees from one of the four medical schools in New York state that take biomedical program graduates would have to spend two years in practice "in an area of physician shortage" in New York City.

In addition, there are 171 students in the biomedical program, 35 of whom are in their third year. The medical schools included in the action are at the State University at Stony Brook, New York University; the University of Rochester; Mount Sinai, and, outside the state, the predominantly Black Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee, and Howard University in Washington, D.C., as well as the University of Puerto Rico.

Congress is now considering as part of the health manpower bill requirements that medical schools graduate two-year periods in physician-short areas, but sharp debate exists over how to establish such requirements.
BLACKS FILE SUIT AGAINST
BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE
ELECTION PROCESS

(Boston, Mass.) — Black residents have filed suit in federal court charging that the method of voting in school committee elections is unfair.

According to Community Press Features (CPF), Black residents are angry over the fact that no candidate who has ever finished first in districts where the Black vote is predominant has ever served on the school board. Ten Black voters, including eight parents of children in the public school system, have filed a class action in behalf of themselves and all of the Boston Black community.

The suit is contesting a city-wide election process that effectively negates the power of the Black vote. Boston's city election system divides the city into 22 wards. Two wards are predominantly Black (Roxbury and Dorchester), while five have a significant number of Black people in them. The remainder are virtually all-White.

In 1973, a Black woman unsuccessfully ran for school committee. She won 7 to 1 in the city's two Black wards, Roxbury and Dorchester, which contain 90 per cent of Boston's Black population but ran ninth in the city-wide election.

The suit also contends that Black people are eliminated from the nomination process as well. School committee candidates gain endorsements, finances, and other support primarily from city employees who make up 10 per cent of Boston's labor force.

Police symbolize war-zone atmosphere of Boston created by racist school situation.

In light of the White backlash, headed by organizations such as ROAR, Massachusetts Citizens Against Forced Busing and others, Black candidates are hard-pressed to gain support from city employees or the school department, which is known for its traditionally racist practices. ROAR and other organizations work very hard before school committee elections to arouse racist sentiments and to develop a racist opposition to any change of the present election system.

Defendants in the suit are the mayor of Boston, Kevin White, the school committee, the city council, the city clerk and the election commissioners. They are charged with racially tainting the election process in violation of the Constitution and the Voting Rights Act.

In 1974, a preliminary vote on a referendum which would change the city-wide election process was defeated although Black voters overwhelmingly voted to change the election system, setting the stage for this ensuing court battle.

S.A.F.E. Holds Enjoyable Dinner
For East Oakland Seniors

(Oakland, Calif.) — The Oakland Community Learning Center's S.A.F.E. (Seniors Against a Fearful Environment) Club held another successful dinner for East Oakland senior citizens last Saturday, October 25.

Attendied by over 50 seniors and held in the Learning Center’s spacious cafeteria, a hot hearty and delicious meal was served. The menu consisted of baked chicken with stuffing, cranberry sauce, salad, string beans, dessert, and coffee, tea and punch. Members of the S.A.F.E. Club prepared and served this meal. (See photo above.) The meal was very welcome as most of the seniors came from retirement homes which do not serve meals on the weekends.

Everyone who attended thoroughly enjoyed themselves and appreciated the concerned efforts of the S.A.F.E. Club. (See On The Black, page 10.)

BPINS photo
A GUIDE TO TENANT RIGHTS AND LANDLORD RESPONSIBILITIES

Public Service Feature From THE BLACK PANTHER

This week, as a public service to our readers, THE BLACK PANTHER provides valuable housing information for California tenants. Prepared by Richard Blumberg and Brian Jahn Robbins of the National Housing and Economic Development Law Project, this tenant’s guide should be read and understood by all Black and poor oppressed people presently in the position of potentially being victimized and exploited by racist, blood-sucking landlords or fast-talking housing dealers.

The Black Panther Party has long maintained in its 10 Point Program and Platform that, “We want decent housing, fit for the shelter of human beings.” Until such time as the housing and the land can be owned and controlled by the people, we must take full advantage of every channel available to us to correct the injustices inflicted upon our communities.

THE BLACK PANTHER thanks the Alameda County Metropolitan Housing Center (Dial: T-E-N-A-N-T-S) for making this information on housing rights and responsibilities available to our readers.

On January 15, 1974, the California Supreme Court unanimously held that a “warranty of habitability” was to be implied into every residential tenancy in the state (Green v. Superior Court). This decision applies to every tenancy whether under a simple oral agreement, a written lease, or whether the rent is paid by day, week, month or year.

In other words, if you are a tenant no matter how informal your agreement with your landlord is, you are protected by this decision. Your rights under the Green case cannot be waived or taken from you.

The warranty of habitability is for the protection of the tenant. When the warranty has been breached by the landlord the tenant may withhold rent for the purpose of forcing the landlord to repair the premises or to reduce the rent.

If a court determines that there has been a breach of the warranty, the tenant cannot be evicted for nonpayment of the rent withheld, and the court will order the tenant’s rent lowered until repairs are completed. The tenant, however, will then be obligated to pay the new lower rent ordered by the court.

In this way the tenant receives damages in the form of lower rent and the landlord is penalized until repairs are made.

The “warranty of habitability” is simply a legal term which means livable, habitable, safe, sanitary, decent, and fit for residential occupancy.

Because the warranty is a broad legal concept and does not have a narrow and precise definition, a breach of the warranty of habitability is a court determined decision based on the facts of each individual case as determined by the judge or jury.

The presence of housing code violations is a good indication of a breach of the warranty, but in and of itself is not an absolute guarantee of breach. This is because housing codes cover many minor areas which do not affect livability, such as height of hedges, choice of building materials, etc. It is the serious

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

Ghanaian Envoy Visits East Oakland

(Oakland, Calif.) - The recent appearance of His Excellency SAMUEL ERNEST QUARM, Ghanaian Ambassador to the U.S., at Merritt College’s Community Development Center on E. 14th Street here, was a welcome surprise for local residents. Indeed, over 200 community people packed their way into the Center to hear Brother Quarm speak of his country’s continuing “struggle for freedom” against imperialist domination and the “sustaining ideas” of the late Kwame Nkrumah in that struggle. The next day, in a pleasant downtown ceremony, the city of Oakland officially proclaimed Sekondi-Takoradi, Ghana, as its sister city. Brother Quarm’s visit here was sponsored by the African Sister City Committee, a group committed toward cultural and social exchange between continental Africa and the U.S.

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

**NATIONAL EQUITARIAN LIE**

(Minneapolis, Minn.) - The latest recent claim of Nobel Prize-winning physicist William Shockley is that the principle of equal employment opportunity will lead to business decay for the United States. Shockley, physics professor emeritus at Stanford University, has argued for years that Blacks are genetically inferior to Whites. Most recently Shockley said the courts are operating under the assumption that all races are equally intelligent — an assumption he calls the “national equitarian lie.”

**NEW K.K.K. FORMED**

(Lodi, Ohio) — Dale Reusch, former grand dragon of Ohio Ku Klux Klan, said recently that a new national Klan has been organized under the group’s old title of Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan. According to Reusch, the new Klan will have a new auxiliary and a junior Klan program for those from 15 to 18 years of age.

**EXPLAIN CREDIT DENIAL**

(Washington, D.C.) — Individuals denied credit by a bank, retailer or other lender now have the right, under new government regulations just issued, to be told the reason for the denial.

**CASTRO HIT “PATRIOTIC DUTY”**

(Washington, D.C.) — The CIA was prepared to pay the Mafia $100,000 to kill Cuban Premier Fidel Castro at the time of the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion, according to informed investigators’ current revelations. However, the money was turned down by Mafia figures Sam Giancana and John Roselli, who agreed to undertake the mission for free. Roselli said that he turned down the money because he felt he was performing “a patriotic duty.”

**GEORGIA RELEASES PRISONERS**

(Atlanta, Ga.) — The state of Georgia released between 500 and 1,000 prison inmates this week in an emergency move to relieve “potentially explosive” prison overcrowding. Several thousand more inmates are expected to be given early releases during the next few months.
Angola Prison Stalls On Improvements

(Angola, La.) - Recently there has emerged a sinister increase in tactics of intimidation and harassment of inmates by personnel of Angola Prison's Security Department.

These actions are viewed by inmates as a provocative attempt to ignite open rebellion by the prisoners and thereby give authorities an excuse to declare a "state of emergency" and delay in implementing changes at Angola ordered recently by the federal Eastern District Court.

Inmates are subject to frequent searches of the prisoners' possessions, confiscation and destruction of prisoners' personal property and humiliating, dehumanizing rectal searches.

The letter written by prison inmates sent to THE BLACK PANTHER, the brothers write, "This procedure is proposed to provoke a confrontation, or unwarranted altercation embracing prison administrators and prisoners, harassment.

Prisoners have questioned the staff here in an attempt to discover the purpose of the increased harassment and brutal intimidation. They describe the response by prison administrators as "illegitimate, perfunctory and arbitrary."

They go on to state that if present behavior on the part of the prison officials continues, a normal, human reaction on the part of the inmates would be to resist abusive treatment, "a factor to retain a sense of dignity and confidence in one's self," the prison letter states.

Inmates have filed a formal complaint with the Louisiana Department of Corrections, which has issued a proclamation describing the situation here as "potentially explosive." Examination of the living conditions at Angola gives a clear understanding of why the Department of Corrections reached the conclusion it did.

Inadequate and insufficient housing facilities for inmates, nonexistent educational programs, improper medical treatment, inedible and unpalatable food and the all-around unsanitary filth of the entire facility naturally produces a REPRESSION MOUNTS AGAINST WOMEN INMATES AT NORTH CAROLINA PRISON.

(Raleigh, N.C.) - The recent return home of the last of the women inmates at North Carolina Correctional Center for Women (NCCWC) who were shipped to a men's prison following their peaceful protest last June has prompted stepped-up harassment and brutality of the women by the prison's administration.

A letter sent to THE BLACK PANTHER by inmate activist Sister Marjorie Marsh describes several incidents of violence and repression provoked by prison officials to break the spirits of the women of NCCWC, who are courageously struggling against the inhumane conditions at NCCWC.

Sister Marjorie's letter stated that for no reason inmates Anne Willett, Shirley Herlith and Alice Wise were thrown into Security (the hole). For five days, none of the three women was given any of the necessary toilet items such as face clothes, toothpaste, toothbrushes, and combs. They were kept in the hole and only one wool blanket was provided for the three women.

During the transfer of the three from Dorm-C to Security, Anne's shoulder was dislocated and Shirley's foot was sprained and skinned badly as the result of being dragged. None of the women saw a doctor until two days later at which time the nurses and guards refused to give Ann, Shirley and Alice their medication.

In another incident, Marjorie wrote that she and six other NCCWC inmates were served with disciplinary charges resulting from an alleged disturbance. They were scheduled to be tried on the charges on October 9.

A passionate plea for help for the women of NCCWC entitled "The Four Questionable W's" was sent to THE BLACK PANTHER by NCCWC Sister Bessie Boulter, points to the serious struggle being waged by the women of the prison.

"We - The present situation existing here at North Carolina Correctional Center for Women. Ever since the peaceful demonstration that occurred here from June 15-18, 1973, terrorism, discrimination, selectivity and pacifications have become great... Sista Anne Willett, an 89-pound woman, has had her shoulder dislocated by these goons (prison officials), who strive off of your kindness, my/our people. You let them thrive off of your given consent to use their authority, which you gave them."

"How long will you let them continue? They abuse our bodies as well as our bodies for personal gain. When will youours a people, put a stop to this torture they take us through?" "Where are you, my/our people? We need you now, for without you we stand alone against this capitalistic system that governs you/us well."

"What is behavior modification? It is a mind destroyer and a..."

Rainbow Sign Book Party Honors "...And Bid Him Sing"

(Herkeley, Calif.) - DAVID G. Du BOIS (above center), author of "...And Bid Him Sing", discusses his novel with visitors to the Book and Plant Party, held last Sunday at the Rainbow Sign here in conjunction with Achebe Publications, Inc. Other authors on hand to autograph and discuss their works were novelist Ishmael Reed, poets Eugene Redmond, Rokhaya Hope Crotier and Joyce Carol Thomas and Editor/Publisher Adenike A. Ijesu. Ellis J. Lee's Creative Plants were on display and for sale. Dinner and a poetry reading followed the 3-6 p.m. browsing, featuring Joyce Thomas, Phaya Crotier and other poets.

NPS photo.
Legion of Justice
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4
Q: Did Mr. Sutton ever tell you that the YSA was violating any laws of the State of Illinois or the United States of America?
A: The only law I remember him relating to was that they were traitors and treasonous individuals.
Q: And is that why you began infiltrating the YSA?
A: Yes, sir.
Q: What did you do insofar as infiltrating? What, actually, did you say that you were? Who did you tell the people that you were and what did you do?
A: Well the first time I came to the office on Canal Street there was an individual that I knew from high school; so, I had to use my correct name. I told them I was sympathetic to their cause, I wanted to know a little more about it, that I was against the war in Vietnam, and basically some issues that I had been briefed on before.
Q: Now, what happened as a result of your initial conversations with them?
A: I attended other meetings and struck up somewhat of a friendship with some people there in the organization. And I gathered any intelligence information I could obtain, physical.
Q: When you say "gathered" you mean stole? Did you steal them?
A: On some occasions, yes. In conversations and in my work with the police department and other agencies, I was advised that for example, if I was at a demonstration and I broke windows or did something violent that I wouldn't have to worry about I would just make a phone call and they - I would be let out.
Q: Who were you to make a phone call to?
A: As I remember, I was directed by Mr. Miese; I was given a phone number. And, as I remember, it was Sergeant Grubisic.
Q: So, in effect, you were led to believe or were told you had immunity from prosecution insofar as things you did wrong: is that correct?
A: Yes.
Q: You were told you had nothing to worry about if you broke the law; is that correct?
A: Yes. But I didn't consider it breaking the law.
TO BE CONTINUED

ON THE BLOCK
What Do You Like About The S.A.F.E. Program?
ASKED AT THE SAFE CLUB DINNER AT THE OAKLAND COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER.

Ruth Jones
549 21st St.
I like everything about the SAFE Program. I like going to the banks and cashing the checks, because senior citizen need that. I like going to the grocery. I like seniors being able to go and do their own shopping. because this is what seniors should do: do for themselves.

Minnie Allen
136 E. 12th St.
Fine. This young girl has been coming to my house visiting me and someone came by and gave me a Sickle Cell Anemia test. I like it.

Otis Smith
6726 E. 14th St.
I like everything I've seen about it so far: picking me up, taking me around, meeting different people, enjoying luncheons. I really enjoy it.

James Brown
1914 Alice St.
I love it. One thing I like about it are these young people who are so nice to the older people. They come around, they call up to see how you're feeling. Anyway they can assist you, they will. I like that about it because I love old folks myself, you see.

Mrs. Rosie Morris
136 E. 12 St.
It's good. I love it, the whole thing. This makes the third time I've come here and I've enjoyed myself every time. The dinner is good, really good, in fact, I've got some more ice cream coming up really soon.

Thelma Washington
136 E. 12th St.
I love it. It's part of me. What do you want to know all of that for? I come down here all the time, I don't have to, but I do. I come to this Center three, sometimes four, times a week. I see the people here and the children coming out of school. I talk and play with them. Now ask me a question about JoAnne Little, I saw her here too.

Ben F. Griffin
1515 Market St.
The S.A.F.E. Program is the most wonderful thing that ever happened. There are a lot of senior citizens that really need it, to protect them in the streets, at home and in their shopping tours. I love coming down here to the senior citizen's parties and the talent shows. I think it's a wonderful thing these young people are doing for the elderly.

Ida Mae McCoy
136 E. 12th St.
I love it. This is the third or fourth time I've been here, because everytime I come I get my stomach full.

John Norman
7878 MacArthur
Well, everything's just wonderful. Everything's on the increase, the benefits to the young folks and the old folks. I've been down here quite often.

These young people are so nice and friendly and warm to you. And that little girl that's serving the food, she's just a doll. I'll be back.

Daisy Sloan Grady
106 E. 20th St.
ATMORE-HOLMAN INMATE PLEADS FOR JUSTICE
Earnest Ball Appeals For Help Against "Bestial" Treatment
(Holman Station, Ala.) - An inmate at Alabama's infamous Atmore-Holman Prison, unjustly convicted for the murder of a racist Alabama policeman, is urgently appealing for help in his fight for justice and against "bestial" treatment given him by police and prison guards.

In correspondence received by THE BLACK PANTHER, Brother Earnest Ball of the Inmates for Action (IFA), the inmate activist organization, details numerous acts of brutality committed against him as well as flagrant, racist violations of the judicial process in his case.

On December 1972, police entered the residence of Ball's ex-wife without prior warning, shooting in an attempt to kill him. Although Ball grabbed for a shotgun to defend himself, the policeman, John Thomas, who was killed, was shot in the back as he faced Ball directly head on. Although a policeman testified to this at a pretrial hearing, the same policeman lied at the subsequent trial. A district attorney introduced a theory that a policeman's bullet hit the end of the shotgun held by Ball, causing it to explode, but this was suppressed by Ball's own lawyer, who seemed to be defending the state more than his client.

EVIDENCE SUPPRESSED

There is more than enough evidence to prove Brother Earnest's innocence but the court has continually suppressed or totally ignored this evidence.

In the words of Brother Ball, the treatment he has received from police and guards is the most "barbaric and savage" he ever witnessed.

At the scene of the incident he was brutally beaten and although he was seriously wounded he was not taken to a hospital. Instead he was taken to the Tuscaloosa City Jail, where he was rammed and beaten some more and left for dead. Then he was taken to the city hospital where he received inhumane and sub-par medical treatment.

Since his incarceration at the Atmore-Holman Prison complex, he has been put in a refrigerated cell with hardly any clothing, no bed and no toilet.

In his struggle for justice Brother Earnest Ball has appealed his case all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court and has filed lawsuits totaling $8,150,000 against Tuscaloosa city police, the doctors who gave him improper medical treatment and the jailer who locked him in the refrigerated cell.

The conclusion of Earnest Ball's appeal brought out the fact that he has suffered these injustices because he spoke out against Tuscaloosa's criminal drug element and the police force's involvement in this drug traffic.

All legal actions he has initiated have produced no results and, he states, "I have suffered severely and I will never attain justice and my freedom without the support of the people. The crime I have been falsely accused of and railroaded to prison for is against the 'establishment.' Help and justice are hard to come by when you are poor and oppressed."

Brother Earnest Ball needs support for his case in any form possible. Also, the Inmates For Action need donations of towels, pencils, pens, books, rulers, old typewriters and educational materials. If you wish to correspond with Brother Earnest, you can write him at this address: Earnest Ball, P.O. Box 37, Holman Station, Alabama 36503.

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

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

WE NEED YOUR PARTICIPATION!

Fill out and return the volunteer form below:

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY
P.O. Box 297, Oakland, California 94604

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

☐ Donate to help the Committee's legal and educational activities:

☐ $100 ☐ $50 ☐ $25 ☐ $10 ☐ $5 ☐ $1

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

☐ Circulate petitions.

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

☐ Pass out leaflets.

☐ Please send me more information on the Committee.

NAME:
ADDRESS:
PHONE:

CITY: STATE: ZIP CODE:

(Please make checks payable to The Committee for Justice for H. P. Newton.)
...And Bid Him Sing

Exciting New Novel Examines Lives Of
Black Americans In Egypt

By David G. DuBois

In Part 3 of...And Bid Him Sing, we continue to learn about the people surrounding the novel's central character — Suliman Ibn Rashid, a self-exiled Black American poet living in Cairo, Egypt, during the 1967 Middle East War. The critically acclaimed novel, the first for BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief, David G. Du Bois, centers around the flight of Suliman and other Black Americans from America to Cairo to escape the degradation of U.S. racism.

PART 3

"Is it possible that this American really wants to be my friend?" He'd kept returning to Suliman's room for confirmation. The greetings he received invariably reassured him. "I'm not wrong," he'd tell himself. "It's true. Suliman is always glad to see me, doesn't tire of me, wants me to be his friend." So he searched for practical ways to show his gratitude and eagerly accepted any opportunity that presented itself. He sensed that just being with Suliman, in his room, pleased him, so he'd decided to come as often as possible. This was at least once a day.

"Joseph says there will be work again at the Green Lantern," Sayyd said in the slow and deliberate way he had of speaking Arabic to Suliman. He had a soft voice that seldom raised in pitch or intensity. "He does not know how many nights. But he says they'll pay us two pounds a night."

Sayyd was one of the two drummers for the dance group that Joseph had organized, managed and starred in. The group included three girls. Karima was one of them. Suliman had first seen her on the stage of the Green Lantern cabaret.

"Mahrouk! (Congratulations)," Suliman said. "That's great." He remembered now that Sayyd had said something about this the night before. He had thought to himself then, and the thought returned now, that Joseph probably would be getting three pounds, keeping one for himself and dividing up the rest.

But the news was welcome anyway, because it meant that Karima would be getting around forty piasters a night when and if they started. With that she would be able to take care of her own needs. He'd only have to give her money for food. It also meant that Joseph would be showing up regularly with hashish — a kind of guilt gesture he made for stealing from the others. It would be of poor quality and there wouldn't be much, but it would be better than nothing.

This was why Suliman had never said anything to Karima or Sayyd about Joseph stealing from them. Although they had never mentioned it, Suliman was sure Joseph knew that he knew. Thus, a secret bond had been created between them; a conspiracy that Joseph knew would only continue as long as he provided hashish. Suliman did not like Joseph, but he tolerated him because of the hashish and because of Karima and Sayyd. He felt Joseph went about the business of managing the troupe and his many and varied private affairs with the air of a man who used everyone he could to satisfy his own desires.

The knowledge that he was using and had been using both Karima and Sayyd in this way was always with Suliman. Joseph had introduced him to Karima that first night at the Green Lantern, and had brought her to the place in Garden City for the first time.

Sayyd was telling Suliman about a wedding party he was going to play for on the coming Thursday night when the door swung wide open and Karima entered carrying several newspaper-wrapped packages. Joseph followed immediately behind her. Sayyd leapt out of his chair, in deference more to Joseph than to Karima, and greeted them both in a rush of words.

Karima's greeting to Sayyd was matter-of-fact, though not impolite, as if she had expected to find him there. She slid past him, knelt on the bed and kissed Suliman on the mouth. He covered up his embarrassment with a gruff "Where were you?"

"At the market. I ran into Joseph on his way here." She spoke to him in a kind of pidgin Arabic tailored to his ability in the language. Communication in depth was left to the hazards of instinct.

Suliman had from the beginning insisted on the ritual hello and goodbye kiss, despite her objection. She didn't mind the kisses. In fact, she enjoyed them. The way he used his mouth in love-making had always been exciting for her. But because there was only one room and because there were almost always other people around, she had objected. She tried to explain to him that such a thing was never done in the presence of others in Egypt. She knew it was done by foreigners.

But no Egyptian woman could expect to escape the scorn of other Egyptians if she did it. Suliman had only partly understood what she'd said, but catching the hint of terror in her voice and manner had taken it for revulsion. It had been the first time he had hit it, with the back of his hand across her mouth. Only his pleading insistence that she belonged to him now, that it didn't matter what people thought, that she was to do exactly as he wanted and that he would protect her from their scorn, only this had silenced her protest.

It was true. She did belong to him now and was obliged to do exactly as he wanted. She wanted to do exactly as he wanted. But it was not true that it didn't matter what people thought, nor could he really protect her from their scorn. But it was the expression of his desire to do so that had silenced her, that had swept away the hurt. A great tenderness had welled up in her with the realization that it was to protect her from "their" scorn that he had married her. She remembered this each time she kissed him in the presence of others.

TO BE CONTINUED
REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE
"College And The Afro-American Association"
By Huey P. Newton

Brother Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, has just left home in this episode from Revolutionary Suicide. He is continuing his search for truth and reality. Huey enrolled at Oakland City College (now Merritt College), it was a junior college located in North Oakland, surrounded by the Black community. Many Black people attended it at that time, and I joined the crowd. College for me was more than books and lectures and classes although they were important. For one thing, I never really left my neighborhood, and I still ran with the brothers on the block. Any money I had came from petty crime, an old pattern with me. This, however, became a tool for making new friends and joining organizations that started me in new directions.

One of my first friends at Oakland City College was Richard Thomas. Richard was a very tall, very Black fellow who even then, prior to the “Black cultural revolution,” was his hair in a natural. His appearance caused awe in some people and frightened others. He knew how to excite these feelings and how to exert an influence over those around him.

I stayed with Richard for about a month after I left home, before I moved into Poor Boys Hall. Poor Boys Hall was behind a bookstore across from the college. The owner had converted a big storage warehouse into a dormitory with rooms— not really rooms but stalls— with thin plywood dividers. A stall rented for $1 a month. I loved being around Poor Boys Hall because most of my friends among the “roomers” were young fellows just beginning to “get their thing together.”

Like me, they were searching. Some of them have gone on to become a part of the system, while others have been further victimized. I kept up close contact with Richard Thorne, too, and we spent a lot of time together at his apartment. Richard usually had several girls around and was always talking about the two or three books he intended to write. I was more interested in the girls.

Richard had a theory about intimate human relations. He said nonpossessive love as pure love, the only love, and possessive love as a mockery of pure love. Nonpossessive love did not enslave or constrain the love object. Richard was critical of what he called “bourgeois love relationship-ships,” of the marriage system and the requirements of the marriage partner to each other (i.e., sex with one partner, jealousy, limits upon mobility, well-defined roles based upon sex).

He felt that people should not be like cars or horses. No man should own a wife, nor should a wife own a husband, because ownership is predicated upon control, fear, and constrictions and psychological tyranny. Nonpossessive love is based upon shared experiences and friendship, it is the kind of love we have for our bodies, or our thumb or foot. We love ourselves, our bodies, but we do not want to enslave any part of ourselves.

Richard and I engaged in some deep discussions. Sometimes we stayed at his house for days talking about the general situation, cursing the White man for everything, and drinking wine. When I tired of these sessions, I made it down to the block to be with the righteous street brothers.

ANGRY YOUNG MAN
I was an angry young man at this time, drinking wine and fighting on the block, Burglarizing houses in the Berkeley Hills, and going to school at Oakland City College. I was moving away from family and church, which had offered me so much comfort in the earlier days, and was looking for something new. The questions I asked during this period were so disturbing that I acted outrageously to drive them away. I was looking for something more tangible with which to identify. I saw all my turmoil in terms of racism and exploitation and the obvious disparities between the haves and have-nots. I was trying to figure out how to avoid being crushed and losing respect for myself, how to keep from embracing the oppressor that had already crushed my family and community.

In the discussions at Phi Beta Sigma, a social fraternity I joined for a while, I expressed my anger about society and White racism. The others told me that I sounded like a guy named Donald Warden who was preaching Blackness at the Berkeley campus of the University of California. He was a head of an organization called the Afro-American Association. I went to Berkeley to find Warden and hear what he was saying. The first member I met, though, was Maurice Dawson, one of Warden’s tight partners. He turned me down with his arrogance. I had come searching for something, and he scorned me because I did not already know what I was seeking. I could not understand what he was saying about the Afro-Americans. The term was new to me. Dawson really put me down.

“You know what an Afro-Cuban is?”
“Yeah.”
“You know what an Afro-Brazilian is?”
“Yes.”
“Then why don’t you know what an Afro-American is?”
It may have been apparent to him, but not to me. But I was still interested.

Maurice taught me a lesson that I try to apply to the Black Panther Party today. I dissuade Party members from putting down people who do not understand. Even people who are unenlightened and seemingly bourgeois should be answered in a polite way. Things should be explained to them as fully as possible. I was turned off by a person who did not want to talk to me because I was not important enough.

To be continued...
SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE INTERVIEWED

“We Must Intensify the Struggle in the Occupied Territories at All Levels”

The Secretary General of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), was granted an interview by the author of this article. The interview was conducted in Cairo, Egypt. The DFLP, founded in 1971, is a Palestinian armed group that has been involved in the Palestinian struggle for self-determination.

The interview covered a range of topics, including the need for resistance against Israeli occupation and the importance of unity among Palestinians. The Secretary General emphasized the importance of the Palestinian people in determining their own future and called for continued support from the international community.

The interview concluded with a call for solidarity and a renewed commitment to the struggle for Palestinian liberation.

THE BLACK PUBLISHER, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1972

Sudanese Nuclear Program: A Non-Proliferation Model

The Sudanese government has announced that it is building a nuclear reactor to safeguard its nuclear status. The reactor, which is expected to be completed in 1980, will be used for peaceful purposes and will not be used for military purposes.

The Sudanese nuclear program is one of the few successful non-proliferation models in the region. The Sudanese government has been working closely with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to ensure that the reactor will be used only for peaceful purposes.

The Sudanese government has also been working to ensure that the reactor will not be used for military purposes. The country has signed a Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and has been working to ensure that the reactor will not be used for military purposes.

The Sudanese nuclear program is an important step forward in the region and is expected to set a precedent for other countries in the region.

THE BLACK PUBLISHER, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1972
THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM
MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM
WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

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

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.
We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen 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 as the police government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as reparation for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our communities. The American racists has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is the modest demand that we make.

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

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

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

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

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.
We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling class and government to force its dominance upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not create these conflicts then we reserve the right to arm ourselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.
We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions. Because the massses 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 bands 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.普

Indeed, we believe that the government should not be changed for foreign or internal causes; but, according to the laws and manners of the people, it will be necessary to alter or establish a government which will be best adapted to the safety and happiness of the people.
U.S. LEADS MOVE TO BLOCK U.N. CONDEMNATION OF ZIONISM

Moynihan Attacks Third World, Socialist Countries

(United Nations, N.Y.) — A move is underway here, led by the U.S. chief delegate to the United Nations, to block passage by the U.N. General Assembly of the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee adopted resolution equating Zionism with racism. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, October 25, 1975.)

The resolution, which proposed that the General Assembly determine “that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination,” was adopted by the Committee last week by a vote of 70 to 29 with 27 abstentions. It is due to be discussed and voted upon by the General Assembly later during the current session.

U.S. chief delegate to the United Nations, Daniel P. Moynihan, who in 1968 recommended to the Nixon administration a policy of “benign neglect” toward racism against Black Americans, in a speech on October 21, to an Appeal of Conscience Foundation dinner in New York, said the resolution “must not pass the General Assembly.”

Moynihan claimed that what was condemned in the Committee vote was not Zionism but Israel, “and not the state of Israel nearly so much as the significance of Israel as one of the very places outside of Western Europe and North America and a few offshore islands where Western democratic principles survive...”

Implying that all those countries, mainly Third World and socialist, who voted to adopt the condemnation of Zionism as racism were other than democracies, Moynihan said in his speech, “the democracies seem to have found each other again,” and that with only a few exceptions the democracies of the world came together and said “No” to “this infamous thing” referring to the resolution.

Meanwhile, in Washington, The New York Times reports that several key members of Congress have called for condemnation of the resolution, and a formal resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives and the Senate urging the U.N. General Assembly to reject the measure.

Senator Jacob K. Javits, a leading defender of Zionism in Congress, and the Florida Senator Richard Stone suggested that passage of the anti-Zionism resolution by the Assembly “might lead them to oppose further American funding for the United Nations,” according to The New York Times.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

The paper notes that White House officials indicated privately that they supported the Congressional action as a sign to members of the United Nations that such actions could jeopardize American contributions. In the House, nearly 100 representatives have already co-sponsored the resolution introduced by Representative Thomas P. O’Neill, Jr. of Massachusetts, the majority leader, and more are expected to sign.

The Congressional measure “strongly condemns the resolution adopted by the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on October 17, 1976, in that said resolution wrongfully associates and equates Zionism with racism and racial discrimination; and urges the United Nations General Assembly to disapprove that said resolution if and when it is presented for a vote.” The vote is not scheduled until next month.

At the same time, Ronald Reagan, former governor of California and now announced candidate for the Republican nomination, said he would “firmly denounce” any anti-Zionism resolution under any circumstances.
The African-American Labor Center and the C.I.A.

By Rodney Larson

This week THE BLACK PANTHER concludes this original study on the role played by the AFL-CIO, in conspiracy with the CIA to support and destroy the progressive African trade union and labor movement. We wish to thank labor researcher Rodney Larson for making this report available to us.

CONCLUSION

The extent of the AACL program can be illustrated by the breadth of the contacts in one country — Ethiopia. Workers and union officials were brought to the U.S. for extended and expensive "training." Over 1,000 members of the Ethiopian Labor Federation (CEF), participated in lengthy seminars and an estimated 70,000 families have been reached by AACL audiovisual programs. This sample could be duplicated in a number of African countries. However, when 120,000 members of CELU affiliates went on a general strike for four days in 1974, for an increase in the minimum daily wage to 1.70 Ethiopian dollars (about 90 U.S. cents) and when the president of CELU, Beyene Solomon, and the general-secretary, Fisseha Trion Tekie, were arrested, it was the ICFTU that intervened in their behalf and to whom they appealed — not the AACL or the AFL-CIO.

REPRESSIVE REGIME

The AACL program in Ethiopia began under the repressive regime and with the express permission of Emperor Haile Selassie, who has since been overthrown (and has died). This raises some questions, and it should also be noted that the strike was won and the appeal for release of union leaders was successful. Strikes under Selassie were almost unknown or were brutally repressed.

It is a fact that nearly all of world labor has condemned the policies of apartheid in South Africa, including the AFL-CIO. However, only recently the general-secretary of the ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Unions), journeyed to New York from Europe to meet with Kurt Waldheim, the U.N. leader to propose that ICFTU and other unions represent a journey to South Africa with a U.N. team to investigate the massacre of 12 Black South African workers at Carletonville. Twenty-two others were wounded in addition to the 12 killed.

It is significant that Waldheim thought enough of the sincerity of this proposal to agree with the ICFTU's Otto Kuhn. Similar acts by the WCL (World Confederation of Labor) could be cited in South Africa and other places. This is the type of mission that has been requested of the AFL-CIO in the case of Chile. Nothing has come of it even though many lives might have been saved.

VIGOR

Regardless of the vigor of the AFL-CIO in its sentiments against apartheid, many people are concerned about the position taken by Meany's representatives at world conferences such as the meeting of the International Labor Organization (ILO) last June. The ILO is a tripartite body with government, management and labor organizations affiliated with the United Nations. Lucy Mbwele, from the South Africa Black Garment Workers Union, was asked to speak to the assembly. Scores of worker delegates protested and claimed she was a "lady with a black body with a white heart" and charges of her sponsorship by the South African government were made. Not one African worker's delegate supported her right to speak — in fact no worker delegate from any country did — except one. Meany's representative. Her request to appear was withdrawn. How did the American labor representatives get so out of step with world labor?

Will the AACL be used for intelligence and surveillance of unsuspecting African unions? A very prominent "former" official of the CIA, Miles Copeland, who is still an agency supporter and sometimes "consultant," has stated that the CIA tactics of the '70s will be increasingly concentrated on the "protection of strategic materials" in the world, especially in underdeveloped areas. He stated that one method of doing this will be through a "greater rapport with the multinational corporations."

Agency officials, according to Copeland, believe that "whatever anyone may think about it, we are entering an era when the interests of the U.S. and those of frankly 'capitalist' institutions throughout the world so coincide that we have no choice but to take advantage of the fallacy that means cooperation with the unloved multinational corporations." Copeland concluded, "so be it."

Copeland outlines methods for early detection of the "enemy" who is often unknown, "so the offensives against him are largely a matter of seeking him out and learning in advance of his plans." A world information and computer collection service will be strengthened in cooperation with local police and intelligence services, he says, and this will be especially important in developing nations.

If the CIA wanted information about militant African labor unions and leaders, the African-American Labor Center (AACL) is a perfect instrument. The U.S. government funding of the program, under the administrations of antilabor officials like Nixon, Rockefeller and Ford, with veteran CIA operatives like Brown and others in charge, and the record of such groups in Chile and other countries makes it likely that the AACL will embroil us in the internal affairs of many countries.

The 1976 Agency for International Development budget is $2,250,000.00. Nearly all Congressmen are unaware of this. Other "subcontracts" will be given secretly to the International Trade Secretariat (ITS) and some American unions to supplement this. The amounts spent by the CIA are of course not revealed.

AFRICA IN FOCUS

O.A.U.

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) wants the Indian Ocean to be a "zone of peace" and is against the building of military bases in this area. OAU Assistant Secretary General Kamanda Wa Kamanda said at a press conference in Port Louis, Mauritania, last week, according to a Hsinhua report. Wa Kamada also said the OAU is fighting for the establishment of an international economic order and seeks more stable terms for Africa's raw materials at better prices.

Mali

On October 13, Mali Minister of Commerce and Finance Fonneke Keita received two million dollars from the Saudi Arabian charge d'affaires in Mali as part of $10 million in aid to Mali promised by Saudi Arabia. The money will be used to set up hospitals and clinics and to purchase equipment for dental centers and medicine. On October 3, it was announced that Saudi Arabia had granted $15 million to seriously drought-stricken West African countries to help them restore agriculture and animal husbandry. Beneficiary countries include Upper Volta, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Chad and the Gambia.

Dahomey

The West African country of Dahomey has severed diplomatic relations with the South Korean Park Chung Hee regime, it was announced recently. The government said the decision was made by the Political Bureau of the Dahomey National Council of Revolution at a meeting held on October 6, 1975.

Senegal

The Senegalese government has nationalized the important leather procurement and trade activity of the country, Hsinhua reports, as a result of a government action on October 6. Daouda Sow, minister of Information, told the press that for a long time only the foreign dealers went "making the maximum profit" at "the minimum of costs" have benefited from the trade. Now the government has controlled it by law. The government is also significant for the country which is rich in ox and goat skins, he pointed out.
WHAT'S BEHIND THE "MARCH OF CONQUEST" AGAINST SPANISH SAHARA?

The "March of Conquest" against the Spanish Sahara is a significant event in the context of African liberation movements. This article discusses the strategic implications of the Spanish Sahara's conflict. The article elaborates on the movement's dynamics, involving Morocco, Algeria, and the United States, among others. It examines the role of oil and the influence of Western powers in the region.

The article highlights the political and economic interests at play, emphasizing the importance of the Spanish Sahara as a strategic asset. It also addresses the measures taken by different parties to control the territory, reflecting on the broader implications for the region's stability and development.

The text is complemented with a map of North Africa, indicating the geographical context of the conflict. This helps readers visualize the strategic locations and the extent of the affected territories.

The article concludes with a discussion on the long-term consequences, including the potential outcomes for the Spanish Sahara and its relations with neighboring countries, such as Morocco and Algeria. It underscores the complexity of the region's politics and the challenges faced by those working towards independence and self-determination.

The text also includes a section on JO-NEL's Liquor Stores, mentioning their operating hours and locations. This provides a brief break from the沉重的国际政治话题，为读者提供一些轻松的信息。
FRELIMO TRAINS Z.A.N.U. TROOPS FOR
MAJOR OFFENSIVE IN RHODESIA

(Bonn, West Germany) — A
military training camp in Mo-
zambique, established for the
training of young Rhodesian
guerrillas of the Zimbabwe Afri-
can National Union (ZANU) in
preparation for a major guerrilla
offensive in Rhodesia before the
end of the year, is reported by
Willy Leutzenkirchen in the
popular West German news-
weekly Die Welt. Leutzenkirchen
visited the camp.

Located some 30 kilometers
from the Rhodesian border, the
camp is staffed by Front for the
Liberation of Mozambique (FRE-
LIMO) guerrillas and Tanzanian
revolutionaries. Leutzenkirchen
writes that the Vila Gouveia
camp “is developing as one of the
most important bases for the
guerrilla units of ZANU.”

Training is with carbines,
automatic rifles and the handling
of landmines, the guerrilla’s most
murderous weapons, Leutzenkir-
chen writes. Military training at
Vila Gouveia — at the time of the
visit containing 550 recruits —
lasts six months, after which
groups of five to 15 men are
formed for forays into the north-
est of Rhodesia, Leutzenkirchen
says.

Meanwhile, at the United
Nations, declarations that Afri-
cans must cherish no illusions
about the reactionary racist Smith
regime and undertakings for
further support for the Zimbabwe
people’s armed struggle were
made by representatives of many
countries during the just con-
cluded general debate at the
Trust and Non-self-governing
Territories Committee of the
current session of the General
Assembly.

The Tanzanian representative
said that all attempts to perpe-
tuate minority rule in Zimbabwe
could only strengthen the local
people’s determination to liberate
themselves; and the failure of a
peaceful solution would mean
that armed struggle was the only
alternative.

He added that the dialogue
over the last 11 months had
failed. The time had come, he
said, to intensify the struggle by
other means, namely by force.
The Tanzanian delegation had no
option but to support that strug-
gle, he said.

The Algerian representative
also said that the attempts to
perpetuate minority rule in Zim-
abwe only strengthen the local
people’s determination to liberate
themselves; and the failure of a
peaceful solution would mean
that armed struggle was the only
alternative.

The representatives of Somalia
and Uganda also pledged mate-
rial and moral support for the
Zimbabwe people who are pre-
pared to resume armed struggle.
The representative of Guinea said
CONTINUED ON PAGE 22
MICHAEL BENNETT: RISING NEW STAR SEeks to SERVE THE PEOPLE

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Oakland Community Learning Center’s resident musical genius, Brother Michael Bennett, is a rising new star about to make a giant leap in the fields of songwriting, arranging and choreography. Besides these skills, Michael is also an accomplished singer and musician adept at playing several instruments.

As a musician Michael has or is developing his expertise on bass and lead guitar, piano and electric piano, clarinet, synthesizer and organ.

Born in Detroit, Michigan, is just 21 years old, with a decade of musical experience behind him. When asked in an interview at THE BLACK PANTHER office how he became interested in music, Michael stated that he saw the Beatles on television when he was very young and told himself that he could be just as good if not better.

At his young age, Michael has songwriting and arranging contracts with the following recording companies: Atlantic, Motown, Capitol and Epic. He is now in the process of writing songs for Lenny Williams (formerly of Tower of Power) and the Hues Corporation, while many other top-flight entertainers are vying for his services.

Michael’s cousin, Benny Carter long-time tenor sax for Duke Ellington gave Michael his initial inspiration and from there he performed with various groups around Oakland and the East Bay, the best known being The Majestics and God’s Creation.

MICHEAL BENNETT (right) is becoming more and more well known for his wealth of musical talent as well as his commitment to the community. Photo at left shows him practicing with GOD’S CREATION.

Ellington gave Michael his initial inspiration and from there he performed with various groups around Oakland and the East Bay, the best known being The Majestics and God’s Creation.

MICOTUNE Misfortune came upon Michael when he learned that he was suffering from throat cancer. With the support and inspiration of the Oakland Community Learning Center, he furthered his songwriting, and his musical career immediately began to blossom. After five successful operations on his throat, he should be able to sing, but he has already found success with his writing.

Michael states very emphatically that he wants “music to be music, not just a money trip” — which sets him apart from many other artists.” He personally credits his success to the support given him by the Learning Center — naming Ericka Huggins, director of the Oakland Community School, Joan Kelley, program director of the Learning Center and Chuckie Jackson, musical director of the Learning Center, as his prime supporters.

In his brief musical career, Michael has already experienced cruel exploitation faced by young artists. An ever present problem is that many performers are not able to get exposure. Michael has set a goal for himself to create and establish a recording studio where musicians would be able to record for free or for a minimal charge. Michael says that he must get away from the Survival Programs of the Black Panther Party and is very enthusiastic about it knowing that it would be of great help to many musicians.

Presently, Michael is working for a group called Fame, composed of Jimmy Thomas, Carl Hayley, Philip Gibson, Denise Kelly and Johnny Cooper. They have already received offers from clubs all over the country and are working on a recording contract with Atlantic Records. With Michael’s leadership and musical prowess, look to hear from Fame very soon.

Anyone wishing to assist Michael in establishing a recording studio should contact him at this address: Michael Bennett, 1329 9th Avenue, Oakland, California 94621. Besides this, studio, Michael is keenly interested in helping to establish a musicians’ organization that truly serves the interests of all musicians, instead of the big recording companies.
George Jackson Murder Case
Ruling Mockery Of Justice

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

ital prisoner trials throughout the country is enormous.

Alfred chained and shackled to their chairs, separated from
the courtroom spectators and supporters by a $40,000 vision-
distorting plexiglass panel, as well as being tried by a jury of
non-peers before a hostile and politically conservative judge,
the six brothers must now contend with having, in effect, been
judged "guilty" in absentia without ever being convicted.

The fact that indigent inmates are being ordered to pay millions
of dollars in damages flies in the face of justice when responsibility
for creating and maintaining the tense, violence-prone atmosphere
in prisons and adjustment centers throughout America clearly lies
with those authoritative, racist prison administrators.

Of course, the immediate effect of this outrageous decision is to
prop up the toppling case for the prosecution in the San Quentin
6 trial.

In recent weeks, the prosecution’s case was badly shaken when,
under cross-examination, one of its own star witnesses,
former San Quentin prison guard Lt. Eugene Zieler, testified that
although he was the first person to reach the fallen body of George
Jackson, he saw no blood on or near the body.

Zieler testified that he took a “close look” at Brother George’s
face when he turned the body over, only to see that he saw no
blood. Even when shown photographs of Comrade George laying
on his back where he was killed, his head surrounded by a large
pool of blood, Zieler again repeated his assertion.

This testimony raises several disquieting questions, all unset-
tling to the prosecution’s case and confirming popular beliefs
that the famous author/revolutionary was not killed by shots
from a guard post over 100 yards away, but was murdered later,
at close range by unknown vindic-
tive guards and prison admin-
istrators.

Indeed, former guard Frank
Bortfield, one of two wallpost
guards who admit to having fired
shots at Comrade George as he
and Johnny Spain bolted away
from the Adjustment Center on
August 21, testified that he
had not even seen his shot miss.

In other trial highlights, former
guard Charles Breckenridge testi-

fied that he could not swear he
saw a knife in the hands of Hugo
Pinell when he was in the
Adjustment Center on the 21st
nor does he now know what
prompted him to attribute to
Pinell or Willie Tate actions and
language he alleged they had
committed in his grand jury
testimony.

Significantly, prosecutor Jerry
Herman is now more and more
reminding the jury that the
charge of “aiding and abetting
in a conspiracy justifies having no
real evidence against the six
defendants.

The San Quentin 6 have also
seemingly won over another
supporter to their side, namely
Tom Hayden, the progressive
candidate for the U.S. Senate
from California.

In a recent speech following a
visit to the San Quentin 6 trial, Hayden made these observations (in part):

I think it is very important
that people who live in Marin
County become familiar with
the San Quentin Six trial, because
the jury has been selected from
that county. Not only did the
dreadful events occur in this
county, but the jury has been
drawn from a county that is 98%
White to decide the fate of six
non-White defendants.

What is essential about the
case is not what you read in the
papers, but the impression you
get if you attend the trial. Nobody
can endorse or condone or get
too sympathetic with the actual
things that people are charged
with, but one can have feelings
about the origin of the problem.

I still have strange feelings about what happened at

FRELIMO Trains

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that Ian Smith was increasing his repression of the Black majority by refusing to grant constitutional
rights. Now the only language Smith could understand
was arms, the Guinean representative

RECONCILIATION

The Chinese representative
pointed out that the so-called
“reconciliation” put forward by
the Republic of South Africa’s
Vorster’s and Smith’s racist
regimes were aimed at splitting
the African national liberation
movement, undermining the
forces of the Zimbabwe people
and stamping out the revolu-
tional flames in southern Africa.

The Chinese delegation added
that when the people in southern
Africa were daily awakening and
intensifying their armed struggle,
such maneuvers on the part of
Vorster and Smith by no means
indicated the strength of these
racist regimes, but instead re-
valed their weakness. Their
desperate struggle was futile, the
representative said. The Zim-
babwe people could not be cowed
or deceived. They had come to
realize from their experiences that
armed struggle is the fundamental
way for the oppressed nations
and peoples to win the victory of
independence and liberation.

Entrance to San Quentin’s Adjustment Center. Fallen Comrade George
Jackson and Comrade Johnny Spain ran through this door into the
AC courtyard on August 21, 1971, to escape the bedding created in the
 Adjustment Center by prisoners in their desperate attempt to
assassinate the famed B.P.P. Field Marshal.

day, and they are bolted in their
cells. They cannot touch other people because then they will
be driven even crazier. They have to fill their ears with anything
they can get so that they can have some peace of mind.

“With a chain leash around
their necks, they’re taken to the
courtroom, only to be bolted
in the floor. It is amazing this
tolerated...”

“In this case, there is evidence
that police agencies had some
prior knowledge, which means
that this case is not divorced
from Watergate. There are some
people who still are holding the
period in this fashion. This
perpetuates the forms of their
power. These forms include mak-
ing sure that a trial happens; that
the trial will not stop; that
there will be a verdict;—as if
they would vindicate our system
of justice as opposed to those who
would terrorize and subvert it.

“So they proceed, and the
process justice is eliminated.
A trial, a verdict, but where is the
justice? The jury, behind a
plexiglass wall in a bulletproof
chamber, must decide. They look
across the room at six defendants
who are charged with the most
violent, sordid crimes and see
these defendants bolted to the
floor, indicating that they are not
human enough to be allowed to
enter the courtroom as other
civilized people. Can that judge
and jury ever conclude impartial-
ly that these defendants are
guilty or not guilty? It is
impossible to be partial when you
are asked to judge people bolted
to the floor.

“Such kind of thing has to be
stopped.”

Z.A.N.U. Troops
MARTIAL ARTS

The Human Machine

Human movements such as running, jumping, lifting, pulling and throwing may be taken as examples of the mechanical capabilities of the muscular and skeletal (bone structure) systems.

These movements are produced by skeletal muscles that apply force to bone machines operating at the joints of the body. The various segments of the body involved in a throwing movement, for example, may be considered as the utilization of devices that employ the mechanical energy delivered to them through the bone machines in the production of mechanical work. The skeletal muscles, are, of course, the movers of this mechanical system, and their function in this respect can be likened to that of the electric motor, water turbine, or gasoline engine in other systems.

The bones of the body in their role as machines may be compared to the combination of levers, pulley wheels, and gears of an automobile, and the body parts in producing mechanical work may be compared to the airplane propeller, the wheels of a car, or the hands of a clock.

It is evident from the previous mention of the muscular and skeletal systems that the movement apparatus of our bodies, consisting of bones, muscles, and joints, is a mechanical machine system and experience indicates that its operations conform to the laws of mechanics just as do all such systems. The three simple machines found in the system of our bodies are the lever, the wheel and the axle, and the pulley.

The lever is one of the simplest of all mechanical devices that may rightfully be called a machine. In fact, any rigid object free to turn about a center of rotation when an outside force is applied to it can be classified as a lever. The object may rightly be called a machine because turning it overcomes a resistance and thereby produces mechanical work. The resistance consists of the weight of the lever and any external load added to it.

PEOPLE'S CHINA BOOSTS TABLE TENNIS IN AFRICA

In the following article, the promotion of table tennis in Africa by the People's Republic of China is discussed. In recent months, People's China has arranged extensive exchange programs and has sent teams out to perform at several places throughout the African continent.

The article is reprinted from the October, 1975, issue of magazine.

While the International Olympic Committee is still debating the entry of China into the Olympic fraternity, China is busy forging sports unity with the Third World. Evidence of this was seen in the second Asian-African-Latin American table tennis friendship invitation tournament held in Lagos, in July.

China's positive contribution to the success of the tournament was visible throughout the 12 days it lasted. Promoting the tournament cost Nigeria about 500,000 Nigerian pounds or more, but China went out of its way to urge full participation at the tournament. It attracted about 800 players from more than 70 countries; it had been hoped that the number of nations participating would be more than the record 86 that competed in the first tournament in Peking in 1973.

China paid for some nations to attend the Lagos tournament, as it did in the Peking festival, and also provided 50 tables, 600 bats, 62 electronic scoring machines, 300 enclosure stands and about 600 medals and trophies.

China has been helping the growth of the game in Africa by arranging exchange programs and sending teams out to perform in the continent.

About 10 years ago, table tennis was merely a diversion for most Africans. It did not feature in the first African Games held in Brazzaville in 1965. Today it is played seriously in about 30 African countries; 26 African nations participated in the Lagos tournament. The indications are that, apart from boxing and athletics, where Africans have achieved world honors, table tennis is the next sport in which Africans are going to make a big name.

The sport recommends itself naturally to the youths of the continent. It is not uncommon to see a 12-year-old making the national squad. Everywhere it is played, children can be seen at street corners with improvised tables and bats knocking hard at the celluloid ball. What they need now is organized coaching and competitions to develop their talent. That is what the Chinese are helping to achieve.

ASIAANS

The Asians made a great impact on the Lagos tournament. As was expected, the big honors went to the Chinese. They won the men's and women's team events and the men's and women's singles titles, the men's doubles and mixed doubles went to Japan, and North Korea took the women's doubles, boy's and girl's singles honors.

The Nigerian singles champions, Babatunde Obisesan, and Nigeria's Laosirin Mustola, his partner in the doubles, gave good accounts of themselves. Obisesan reached the semi-finals in the men's singles and won the bronze, losing to the former world champion, Liang Ko Liang, of China, in three straight sets, 21-8, 21-7, 21-9. Liang went on to win the title by defeating the No. 1 seed, Misuru Kohno of Japan 3-1 (21-17, 22-20, 21-17, 21-17).

The Nigerian pair, Obisesan and Sunmola, eliminated the Chinese pair of Liang and Chun Wang 3-1 (14-21, 21-15, 21-16, 22-20) to qualify for the men's doubles final, but they were beaten 1-3 by the Japanese pair of Misuru Kohno and Katisikuya Abe, who won 21-17, 21-16, 21-23, 21-12. Their tantalizing display made Africa proud and won them a glorious silver.

And the Egyptian men's doubles pair of Gashel Eng and H-Sonbol, took the bronze and Gbenga Taiwa of Nigeria took the silver in the boy's singles. The other African placings were: Nigeria's Kasali Rasibi (eighth in the men's singles); Joseph Qasah and Eban Bartels, of Ghana (fifth in the men's doubles); Ethel Jinks and Lawumasi Majeckadumi of Nigeria, and Dalmidea Mawuena of Togo (sixth in the boy's singles), and Y-Zakaria and B. Shaarawi both of Egypt (eighth in the men's doubles).

In the men's and women's team events, Nigeria was placed fifth and sixth respectively; Ghana was ninth and Egypt 12th in the men's event. Egypt was placed 11th and Togo was 15th in the women's event, and each qualified for trophies given to the first 16 in every event.

PRISON REFORM TASK FORCE

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Also needed immediately in the New York City area are donations of houses, buildings, beds or stones for the use of a nonprofit organization dealing with ex-offenders recently released. We have full federal and state tax exemption status. Call (212) 847-9249 at anytime or write Prison Reform Task Force of the Religious Council of America, Room 504, 152 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036.
O.A.U. To Confer With Angolan Liberation Movements

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

in the interest of the Angolan people and Africa, Hsinhua reports.

Meanwhile, world opinion has expressed great concern over the situation in Angola, where civil war is being whipped up by the intervention of outside forces, as the November 11 independence date approaches.

The Associated Press reports that U.S. officials said the U.S. is taking an "active interest" in the conflict and writes that "some officials clearly leave the impression that U.S. arms aid may be required if one of the three factions fighting in the African colony."

The AP writes that "U.S. officials were reluctant to confirm or deny reports of U.S. arms being supplied to factions fighting the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. But they clearly leave the impression that some weapons aid is reaching one or both of the opposing factions." the FNLA and UNITA.

U.S. officials indicated that Great Britain is giving active support to UNITA, AP reports. However, U.S. officials acknowledge that U.S. aid might be too late since the MPLA forces now hold Luanda, the capital, and are believed to be in control of 12 of the country's 17 provinces.

AFRICAN COUNTRIES

The governments and people of the African countries in particular have been pressing for an end to the international interference in Angola and have called on the three liberation organizations to stop the civil war, iron out their differences by peaceful means and strive to achieve independence.

At a press conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on October 8, Noureddine Djoudj, an assistant secretary general of the OAU, said that "forces foreign to Angola must not take advantage of the present situation to try and play between one movement and another." He added, "As far as the OAU is concerned, the choice is not between MPLA, FNLA or UNITA. Its concern is to see to it that Angola becomes an independent country free from any control, direct or indirect, by anybody outside Angola."

The Angolan situation is one of the main topics referred to in the reports of representatives of over 20 African countries at the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

A Ugandan President Idi Amin said that the U.N. must unequivocally condemn those powers who are pouring arms into Angola, thereby complicating further an already delicate situation. "The problem of Angola, being essentially African, should and ought to have an African solution," he stressed, adding, "Problems of Africa can be solved by Africans alone without interference from outside."

J. Garba, commissioner for External Affairs of Nigeria, told the United Nations: "We call most solemnly upon the outside meddlers in the Angolan situation to keep off and give the Angolan people the chance of settling down to the immense task of nation building."

Jean Koucha, Cameroonian minister for Foreign Affairs, pointed out, "The young states should maintain vigilance particularly when consolidating independence. They should place themselves on guard to ferret out and fight the subversive schemes of Africa's enemies who are stirring up hatred and discord in Angola."

Two members of the MPLA armed forces. The MPLA has grown strong roots among the Angolan people as independence nears, particularly when consolidating independence. They should place themselves on guard to ferret out and fight the subversive schemes of Africa's enemies who are stirring up hatred and discord in Angola.

A Guide to Tenant Rights

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

ness of the violation and to what extent they affect health, safety and the use of vital facilities that determine whether or not the warranty has been breached.

Perhaps the best way the tenant can determine if a breach of the warranty exists is if the tenant can truly say:

"There exists a substantial problem in the apartment affecting health, safety or use of vital facilities which I have not caused and the landlord knows about but has not fixed."

VITAL FACILITIES

(Vital facilities refers to any element in the apartment which is necessary to decent living for the occupants.)

A breach of the warranty of habitability will typically involve any one or more of the following conditions:

1. Lack of heat or cold running water, or poor water pressure.
2. Lack of or inadequate heat during cold months.
3. Presence of vermin or insect infestation.
4. Serious problems with any plumbing facility.
5. Serious problems with any electrical facility.
6. Inadequate provision for garbage removal.
7. Unsafe structural defects deteriorating stairways, holes in walls or floors, etc.

8. Failure to maintain common areas in a sanitary manner.
9. Defective water-proofing and weather protection (roofs, exterior walls and unbroken windows and doors).

It must be clearly understood that there are many, many other conditions or variations of the conditions listed above that may breach the warranty of habitability. These can be dealt with on a case by case basis only.

It is mandatory that the tenant first inform the landlord of the existence of any condition thought to breach the warranty. Written notice is always better than oral notice, especially if your case goes to trial.

Tenants should contact Municipal Housing Code Enforcement authorities and local Tenant Unions or organizations to help determine whether or not a serious problem exists in the apartment. Neighborhood Legal Service Office is also available to tenants who qualify.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD A TENANT WITHHOLD RENT PAYMENTS WITHOUT FIRST SEEKING ADVICE FROM A KNOWLEDGEABLE ORGANIZATION!!!

In Oakland, tenants with housing problems can contact the Free Legal Aid and Education office at the Oakland Community Learning Center, 6118 E. 14th Street, or call (415) 635-5087.

Black Family

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

City Transit Police Department and Black policemen of the New York City Housing Police Department.

The Spencer now receive a Black police escort at all times, in addition to the 24-hour maintenance of a "Black presence" guard at their home.

The White racist ROAR organization has not limited its fascist harassment and intimidation to Blacks. Whites in the neighborhood who have shown sympathy or support for the Spencers have received open threats of the firebombing of their homes, and phone calls from ROAR members. One White resident who sold his home to a Black family was informed by ROAR that his new neighbors in the community to which he had moved had been informed and warned against these "nigger lovers."

The leader of ROAR is Mike Broadway who lives about a block from the Spencers. He was acquitted of the firebombing charges despite clear evidence indicating his involvement.

ROAR organized a mass campaign for his defense, hiring the same attorney that defended the White New York City policeman last year charged with the murder of 13-year-old Clifford Glover, the Black youth who was shot to death.

Black Cops

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

beyond debate in favor of my right which side shall feel the feathered ounces of my weight.

The brief acceptance speech received an ovation.

Several workshops constituted the bulk of the work on Friday, Saturday and Monday. They included workshops on Youth and Police; the Role of the Black Police; Criminal Justice; Litigation and Police Organizations including lawsuits, LEAA challenges, antidiscrimination, the Freedom of Information Act, etc., Grants, Organization Funding and Applications; Correctional Institutions; Principles of Police Organization; and Women in Policing.

Keynote speaker at the conference banquet was Mal_Goode, commentary the "Dean" of Black professional broadcast and journalism. The NBPA Leadership Award for 1974 went to Moses Baldwin, of Detroit, Michigan, the first national chairman.
Famed folk-rock singer Bob Dylan is the latest personality joining an ever-increasing list of supporters of Rubin "Hurricane" Carter. Dylan has recorded a new album containing a selection dedicated to Carter. Although Columbia Records is attempting to postpone the release of the album, Dylan wants it released as quickly as possible, with wide distribution, in order to rally support for "the Hurricane."

Carter has been incarcerated since 1966 after being falsely convicted with co-defendant John Artis of the shotgun slaying of three White men in Paterson, New Jersey. Carter and Artis are being held in New Jersey prisons despite the fact the prosecution key witnesses have recanted their testimony, stating that they were coerced by the prosecution.

THE BLACK PANTHER is repeating a Penhouse magazine interview with Carter. Part 7 of this interview follows as Rubin "Hurricane" Carter continues his penetrating and shocking expose on prison life.

**PART 7**

Q: The boy hanged himself? CARTER: He allegedly hanged himself—put it that way. Because nobody ever knows. But the depressions are real, you know. You see guys staying in cells all day or all night long and they don't get any mail from their families. And they're facing 100,000 years with no hope of any kind. When you break hope in a man, that man is dead. The average age in this prison is about twenty-three years, and the majority of them are doing 100,000 years. But they come here and they want to finger pop. You can get all the dope you want in this jail—so they suck on it in their arms, and try all kinds of other foolishness, just to escape. But when they wake up in the morning they're still here. Later, when they go out onto the streets and have to rise or fall on their own merit, they find themselves totally at a loss, some are physically fit but mentally destroyed. They find it easier to remain shadows in jail, where their names are on record as responsible human beings on the street. That is the crowning achievement of all these prisons.

Q: The administration knows all this is going on? CARTER: Sure.

**Rubin "Hurricane" Carter** is now under incarceration at Trenton State Prison, but support for his case is steadily gaining nationally, as he appears to appeal his unjust conviction.

Q: Does the prison administration consciously encourage homosexuality? CARTER: Oh, yes. Anything that would strip a man of his manhood—of any type or form of masculinity. It has only been recently here, about two years I would say, that they allowed men to wear mustaches and beards. Guys, come into jail and they live under this painful passivity for years. They live with the brutality, they live with being killed...constantly. And when they walk out of this prison they are very dangerous people. I see guys come in here with a two-to-three-year sentence for breaking and entering, and when they walk out that guy knows they are going to kill somebody. Everyone knows what is happening in this prison. Everyone knows where all the dope is coming in...who is bringing it. Everyone knows who are the police bringing the knives in. You know that. But this administration—in order to keep the war going on, paper, in order to keep the taxes rising, in order to milk the public out of more money—says the prisoners' families are bringing it in...my wife is bringing it in; my daughter is bringing it in, my mother is bringing it in.

Q: Aren't there any investigations into this activity? CARTER: Yes. From the time that I arrived at Trenton State Prison in September of last year, there have been no less than ten suits filed in federal courts about the brutality that is going on here. A newspaper reporter named John Toff from the Trentonian, a newspaper here in Trenton, worked undercover in this prison as a guard for about seven months. Then he quit and wrote a series of articles exposing all of the brutalities that were taking place and all of the guards who were deliberately committing them. But his paper is just a tiny paper, and it doesn't go any further than Trenton. So no other communities in New Jersey know about this exposure or anything else. If it had been a national paper, it would have torn this place down.

Yes, there are suits and investigations going on here. But the administration is investigating itself. The politicians who control those prisons are investigating themselves. And you know that nothing is ever going to come out of that. There is no accountability here—just exactly like there's no accountability in the street where you are. And we know that accountability is the cornerstone of any democracy. We have no accountability here, and you have no accountability out there, so we have no democracy. We're all living under false pretenses.

**Women Inmates**

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

body weaker. Right now drugs are being given to us/our children that you have given birth to. The system cannot cope with a mind of an individual who can think for himself/herself.

"We have the love for one another that they (the system) does not understand. They get rid of it, some way, somehow, by any means."

The North Carolina Penal System is a Corrupt Clandestine Click (NCCCW) of all oppressed people governed by prejudiced, sadistic pigs. Why do you continue to let these facades of our oppressors blind you? The pressure is on us because we stand tall. Will you stand tall with us and live for once in your life because you can? Live for a cause and not a cause. We will. Will you...?"

Anyone wishing to send financial contributions or offer help to the women of NCCCW may write: Action for Forgotten Women, c/o Brooke Whiting, 1601 Sedgefield Street, Apt. E. Durham, North Carolina 27705.

**U.S. Blocks U.N. Condemnation Of Zionism**

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17


To what The New York Times called "only mildly enthusiastic applause" Reagan gave a spirited defense of capitalism for any nation. "There is only one known way to bring the material blessings of industrial society to the people," he claimed. "It is through the incentive provided by free enterprise."

At least seven times during his speech, The Times reports, Reagan added the word "war" to the words "Third World." He finally interrupted himself to describe the tendency as a "Freudian slip. 'I've been talking too much about 'death of a nation.'" he said. Is there any question about what is on this right-wing conservative's mind as regards the Third World?

**How Many "Coincidences" Does It Take To Make A Conspiracy?**

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People's China 
Warns Of War 
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17 

development of history, the general trend of the world is towards light and not darkness. 
"A new page was turned in the relations between China and the United States with President Nixon's visit to China and the issuance of the Shanghai Communique by our two sides in 1972. On the whole, Sino-U.S. relations have moved forward in the last few years. China and the United States have different social systems and there are essential differences between their policies. 

However, in the current turbulent world situation, our two sides have common points as well. This has been set forth clearly in the Shanghai Communique. So long as our two sides earnestly observe in actual practice the principles established in the Shanghai Communique, there is reason to believe that Sino-U.S. relations will continue to move ahead. This is the common desire of the Chinese and American peoples. On the Chinese side, we will do our part to promote Sino-U.S. relations in the spirit of the Shanghai Communique, as we have done all along."

Letters to the Editor

"BLACK PANTHER NEWSPAPER 
SHAKES A FIST, THROWS SOME BLOWS" 

Dear Editor: 

I am writing to you in the hope of acquiring a subscription to the Black Panther Party's newspaper. I am a Black radicalized man, and I do not hurt the hands to pay for a subscription. What I am asking for is this: After your regular distribution, if there are any extra copies of the Party's paper, would it be possible to send me a copy? I am a political prisoner that wants to be as alive as if what's happening as far as the 'struggle' is concerned. 

Of course, there are plenty of Newsweek, Time, etc. lying around here! (Compliments of the Imperial Administration.) But who wants to read imperial propaganda? I certainly don't! I want a paper that tells the truth and tells it just like it is, a paper that not only shakes a fist at the administration but also throws some blows. And this is the Black Panther newspaper. And that's not flattering, just the plain old-fashioned truth. 

In this institution that I am confined to there are a large number of men. But only a handful receive the Party's newspaper. So, by the time the paper is passed from man to man to read — by the time I get it, it's usually two or three months old. You see, I'm in positive segregation and cut off from the general population of the institution. This is why I submit a petition to you in the hope that after your regular distribution of the Party's paper, I might be able to receive a copy if there are any extra. 

Oly 2. Fisdomg 
Richmond, Va. 

(Editor's note: A subscription has been entered in your name.) 

Does B.A.S.I.C. Have A Hidden Agenda? 
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2 

ments and informed them that if they did not soften their stance toward Israel in the current Arab-Israeli quarrel, then Black Americans would see to it that U.S. economic aid to Africa was terminated. 

One hardly knows whether the proper response is to laugh or to cry. 

Laughter seems appropriate because the most unsophisticated of the Africans certainly know that American Blacks have no more power to turn off foreign aid than they have to turn it on. Indeed, our very powerlessness at the State Department is itself a major tragedy — one which was dwelt on at length last week at the workshop and dinner of the Congressional Black Caucus. 

I was privileged, in 1973, with the Foreign Minister of Jamaica, the leadership of a panel on the "Black State in Global Interdependence" and this powerlessness was the theme of the Foreign Minister's opening remarks and was a recurring theme throughout the day. 

Crying is likely to be the strongest response, however, for not only do B.A.S.I.C.'s antics highlight our powerlessness — they also risk confusing both ourselves and the rest of the world. 

Although Black Americans do not have the power to turn the foreign aid spigot off, the Israeli lobby may indeed have such power. It would be absolutely calamitous if this were to happen and to be misinterpreted as being the result of Black power, for a double disservice would have been rendered. We would have alienated ourselves from Black Africa, and we would have created the erroneous impression that we could influence the State Department, thus raising expectations which we could never fulfill. 

One can only speculate as to whether the real purpose of this affair is merely to create the illusion of widespread support for Israel within the Black community, or if there is a more sinister plot afoot. 

This would not be the first time that anti-Black forces have made a desperate attempt to drive a wedge between Africans and American Blacks and one must assume that that may be the hidden agenda of B.A.S.I.C. 

It is, of course, the supreme irony that when a Black American lobby on Africa was finally formed, it turned out to be a lobby against, rather than one for Africa. 

In every Black community across the nation Black people should be asking themselves and their leaders why it is that the Israelis have found it to be easy to organize Black spokesmen for the purpose of sending threats to Africa, while Black leadership has found it impossible to put together an effective and credible lobby in support of Africa. 

Only when we begin to hold our Black leadership responsible for their actions and for their omissions can we expect to see the beginnings of real change in our situation. 

Leadership which can be bought is worse than no leadership at all."

Angola Prison Stalls 
On Improvements 
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6 

the perfect fuse to ignite the prison populace. 

The federal Eastern District Court decision in favor of a change in the prison has been described by some state officials as "too liberal." Perhaps it was the Court's declaration that Angola was "shocking to the human conscience, and cruel and unusual..." that caused prison officials to concoct their present terrorist program. 

In closing their letter, they enumerate several of the existing conditions that they say are making the prison a death trap. 

"This is a perilous predicament," they say, "one in which life must be eroded and lives protected at the expense of extreme intimidation and running rampant throughout the institution."

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