Protest Unites Victims Of Americanism

7,000 RALLY AT S.F. “PEOPLE’S BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION”

(San Francisco, Calif.) - For the 7,000 people who gathered in Dolores Park here last Sunday, July 4, 1976, was certainly not a day to “honor” America’s Bicentennial. Instead, the day marked the beginning of a new unity among the victims of Americanism, and those who joined the July 4th Coalition’s memorable march and rally celebrated the coming together of this broad, multi-ethnic movement, while commemorating those whose sacrifice and struggle lay the foundation for the future victories.

Highlights of the Dolores Park rally included speeches by: John Trudell of the American Indian Movement (AIM); Andrew Torres from the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP); Mrs. Mattie Shepherd, the mother of Tyrone Guyton; and Ericka Huggins, a leading member of the Black Panther Party. All the speeches, indeed, spoke to the need for positive social change, all stressing the three themes of the Coalition:

• For Jobs and a Decent Standard of Living;
• For Full Democracy and Equality;
• For a Bicentennial Without Colonies — Freedom for all Oppressed Nations.

Garfield Park, where the march started, began filling up as early as 8:00 a.m., and by the time the first contingent, led by AIM and the PSP, set out on the 12-block walk through the city’s predominantly Chicano Mission District at 10:00 a.m., literally thousands were on hand to participate.

The park and the street of the Mission District were alive with the brilliant colors of Continued on Centerfold
Editorial

TRIBUNE LIES

When young Joe Knopland took over as publisher of the Oakland Tribune it was said that the biased, one-sided, boldly reactionary and Black articles which characterized that newspaper’s contributions to the annals of “yellow journalism” would be brought to a halt.

Now, even that hope is shattered, as the Tribune has openly embraced the naked brutality of the Oakland Police Department’s campaign of terror in the San Antonio Housing Projects, quoting the rank and boldfaced lies of OPD Chief George Hart and OHA Director Harold Davis as if they were gospel.

But the Tribune, caught in its own contradictions of moving to the right while talking left, has stumbled badly, leaving its backside open for a swift kick in the rear. (See letters, this page, page 25 and article on page 7.)

Two Oakland Tribune reporters, Lester On and Doug Eaton, know well that the entire Tribune series is a bunch of lies and garbage. Lester On covered a recent closed meeting of the Housing Authority Commission. He heard, for two hours, five women from San Antonio both introduce themselves and then proceed to blast the OHA, OHA security guards, and the F-troop police units patrolling the projects for their insensitive harassment and brutality.

Doug Eaton sat in on a meeting at the Oakland Community Learning Center when the San Antonio Tenants’ Union was formed. For over three hours, Eaton took notes on the almost continuous flow of criticisms and gripes vocalized against the OHA and the police department. Forty people in the room saw him sitting there the whole time, some were interviewed by Eaton before he left.

Eaton and On were there. Neither heard anyone deny the drug problem in the area. But both heard the tenants almost unanimously say that the police weren’t effectively dealing with the drug problem, but were harassing innocent women and children; that there were issues such as decent housing and safety from the police and the pushers. If what has been written here is not true, let Eaton and On come forward. The question of why neither has stepped up already, rather than dignify the distorted Tribune series with their silence, is a sad comment on our times.

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the country that gives me the best deal.

EAST OAKLAND CLERGY DENOUNCES TRIBUNE ATTACK ON ELAINE BROWN

The following letter was written in response to a vicious editorial attacking Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown that appeared in the July 1, 1976, issue of the Oakland Tribune.

The Oakland Tribune City Desk:

We, of United East Oakland Clergy, object to your attack on the integrity of a dedicated community activist, Ms. Elaine Brown. It is deplorable that the Oakland Tribune would fabricate an editorial more reflective of the National Enquirer. You appeared more interested in condemning Ms. Brown than the lifestyle of the owner of the alleged Rolls Royce.

We encouraged the development of plans for a housing commission meeting in San Antonio Villa with its residents. We believe this will be a creative and positive event for all concerned.

The people of San Antonio understand their need for police and security. That is not the point. The point is what kind of they getting, and how is it being administered? United East Oakland Clergy is interested in preventing denial of civil rights, as well as the conviction of drug pushers. The names of police officers have come up in the villa whom we’ve heard of in the past. We are interested in the behavior patterns anywhere they work in the city.

In your recent manerie of articles, all of your resident sources are unidentifiable. We would understand if a few wished to remain anonymous, but all of them? This is questionable journalism to us, and rather eccentric. The validity of your statements is even more paradoxical, when our organization, in conjunction with the Black Panther Party, has heard complaints from San Antonio residents who are on record, standing up for their rights in public meetings.

You liberally quote Police Chief Hart, and selectively condemn Ms. Brown without presenting any quotes from Ms. Brown in any of your articles to establish why there is such a callous attack.

There is no security for the Black Panther Party. The FBI has publicly admitted committing illegal acts against them. They suffer the vestiges of a racist society perpetuated by institutions such as yours. Obviously, Ms. Brown’s residence provides no formidable barrier against this evil.

On several occasions, THE BLACK PANTHER journalists have mentioned incidents between them and the police. It seems that freedom of the press is all right as long as it applies to the Oakland Tribune.

These are only a limited number of questions and concerns raised by your articles. Several times we had to ask if a Tribune reporter was present. Your articles led us to believe that they were not at meetings where we were present, because their interpretation was so different to us. Later, we were told you were present.

Michael H. Dunn, President
United East Oakland Clergy

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 25

COMMENT

"Ideas Of Freedom Are Always Dangerous..."

By Elaine Brown
Chairperson
Black Panther Party

Elaine Brown, chairperson of the Black Panther Party, was recently angered by CounterSpy magazine to comment on the FBI's COINTELPRO (Counter-intelligence Program) directed against the Party. The conclusion of Elaine’s remarks follows:

CONCLUSION

There are many long stories to tell, and they will be told, of the inconsistent and outright phony reports from the Church Committee — cover-ups in themselves.

However, we can logically begin to examine one concept and draw certain generalities: If the FBI, by rearranging facts or by some ruse of the art of illusion, is only indirectly responsible for certain events, and was working against all “Black militant” organizations, how do we reasonably explain that the FBI supposedly tried to divide the Black Panther Party from all other organizations, but not other organizations from each other?

Or that Karenga, for example, is responsible for four killings of Panther members, according to reports, but the Black Panther Party is not responsible for any deaths of United Slaves’ members? Why is it that the sort of confrontation never took place between the P. Stone Nation and the Black Panther Party — even though letters were sent — or between the Black Panther Party and the Nation of Islam or SNCC?

The question can be logically answered. It was felt our Party was the most dangerous. The FBI sought, bought and paid for willing Black agents to help in our destruction, as they master-minded and contrived the raid and following assassinations of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark.

Let us look at the Eldridge Cleaver business for a minute. I was part of what was purported to be a Progressive American Delegation to Korea, which had been put together by Cleaver in 1970. At the end of three months, after visiting not only Korea, but China, Vietnam, Moscow and Algeria, Eldridge Cleaver had...
GARRY CHARGES "RACISM," "HELLHOLE" CONDITIONS IN S.Q.6 TRIAL CLOSING ARGUMENTS

(San Rafael, Calif.) — "Why haven’t they told you the truth? Why hasn’t the administration of the prison come forth and told the truth? Why hasn’t there been an investigation of this case, of what happened on August 21st and the circumstances surrounding August 21st?"

"Does it take some defense lawyers and defendants to be able to bring out the truth, to be able to bring out the fact that there was a counterconspiracy to destroy George Jackson, an international figure, an outstanding author?"

"One of the most famous human beings that I’ve ever had the pleasure of knowing was murdered, murdered by the state of California, planned and intended to be murdered, and we stand here, a small group of six men and their lawyers, telling you about it without the state of California, the Congress of the United States, doing the job that they should be doing—investigating conditions that happened on August 21st because the conditions that happened on August 21st tell the story of brutality in prisons.

"The inhuman conditions, conditions that you wouldn’t even raise a wild animal in, and the racism that’s an integral part of the entire prison system. . . ."

"I wonder how many more San Quentin-Stan there are going to be, how many more August 21st's there are going to be before human changes take place."

"This is an aside, but I mean it very strongly. I hope to live to see the day when prisons will be torn down and we will find answers to the conflicts that we have in our society. Not only find answers, but to cure the conflicts that we have in our society. . . ."

So spoke noted attorney Charles R. Garry before a stilled courtroom at the San Quentin 6 trial here last week, concluding his brilliant two-and-a-half day closing arguments with a penetrating attack against American racism and dehumanizing Adjustment Center prison conditions.

Concentrating the last day and a half on the witnesses he called in defense of Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain, Garry’s forceful arguments in reviewing and establishing their full credibility matched perfectly his devastating eloquence of the first day, when he refuted the prosecution’s case as "contrived lies and garbage."

PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE

Of particular importance was Garry’s review of the testimony of Black ex-agent Louis Tackwood, the former agent provocateur for the Los Angeles Police Department’s Criminal Conspiracy Section, who unfolded the state’s plot to set up and assassinate Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson.

Turning to that crucial subject just prior to the Wednesday noon recess, Garry began by commenting: "Louis Tackwood, obviously, is not a paragon of virtue. He’s a byproduct of our system. He is a byproduct of the hunger and the continued on page 19"
FAMILY DEMANDS INQUIRY INTO POLICE MURDER OF JOSE BENAVIDEZ

(Oakland, Calif.) - Over 400 friends and supporters of the family of Jose Barlow Benavidez, 27-year-old Chicano murdered on June 11 by a White Oakland policeman, jammed last Tuesday's City Council meeting, strongly backing a list of four demands presented to the Council by the slain man's mother and sister.

Speaking before the packed yet hushed Council session, Mrs. Raquel Benavidez, a mother of eight, of whom Jose Barlow was both the oldest and the only male, read the list of demands:

1. The City Council ask District Attorney Lowell Jensen to prosecute the murderer of her son, a White cop named Michael Cogley;
2. The City Council initiate a policy directing the OPD to suspend without pay any police officer who kills a civilian until a full and independent investigation can be conducted.
3. We specifically request this policy be implemented with regards to the murder of Jose Barlow Benavidez;
4. That the Council appoint one of its members to work with representatives of the Tyron Guyton and Benavidez committees to establish a Citizens Police Review Board (CPRB) within six months. Guidelines for the CPRB would be established by this investigative body; and
5. That the Council order police chief George Hart "to stop the continuing harassment of eyewitnesses to the Benavidez slaying and of other members of the Raza community."

DETAILS

Following her mother to the podium, Ms. Andrea Benavidez, one of seven daughters, related details of the slaying incident to the Council.

Jose Barlow was stopped in the 4400 block of E. 14th Street, Ms. Benavidez said, merely because the car he was driving matched the description of the getaway car involved in a robbery.

She said that her brother, after being stopped, got out of the car, put his hands on the roof and allowed himself to be searched.

Cogley held the shotgun with one hand, his finger on the trigger, while slapping Jose Barlow a pat-down.

It was during the search that the shotgun was fired, Ms. Benavidez said, killing Jose Barlow instantly. She charged the police department, in conducting

ANDREA (left) and RAQUEL BENAVIDEZ had hundreds of supporters when they presented their list of demands to the Oakland City Council protesting the police murder of Jose Barlow Benavidez and its own investigation (which concluded that the killing was "incidental") as having acted as "judge, jury and executioner" of her brother.

Also addressing the Council was Daniel Turner, a spokesperson for the Coalition Against Police Crimes (CAPA), the group which sponsored a spirited demonstration in front of City Hall prior to the session.

"Historically, the police department has not protected the interests of minorities and the poor," Turner said, citing the fatal shooting of Tyron Guyton in West Oakland and several other incidents.

In response to the demands, the Council passed a resolution demanding a "thorough" investigation of the district attorney's CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

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

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
THE PURPOSE OF THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE IS TO END THE REPRESION AGAINST THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, HUEY P. NEWTON AND OTHERS WHO HAVE BEEN VOCAL IN PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S HARASSMENT OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUES, DESPITE OFFICIAL CLAIMS TO THE CONTRARY. THE LIMITED INVESTIGATION THAT CONGRESS HAS CONDUCTED SO FAR HAS OFFERED "TOO LITTLE, TOO LATE."
WE SEE THIS GOVERNMENT'S LAWFULNESS AS A THREAT TO ALL OF US. WE WANT TO CREATE A CLIMATE IN WHICH PEOPLE WORKING FOR SOCIAL CHANGE CAN FUNCTION WITHOUT CONSTANT FEAR OF HARASSMENT, PERSECUTION OR DEATH.

WE NEED YOUR PARTICIPATION!

IN ORDER TO CONTINUE THIS LAWSUIT AND HELP CREATE A CLIMATE IN WHICH HUEY NEWTON CAN COME HOME, WE NEED MONEY. PLEASE BE AS GENEROUS AS YOU CAN.
I WOULD LIKE TO DONATE TO THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY LAWSUIT AGAINST THE FBI, CIA & IRS:
- $100
- $50
- $25
- $10
- $5
- $1

Please send me:
- the full text of the lawsuit ($3.00)
- more copies of the newsletter to give to friends
- copies of Press Releases and Poems by Ericka Huggins & Huey Newton ($2.30)

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

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY, STATE, ZIP
(PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON)
SUPREME COURT UPHELD DEATH PENALTY

(Washington, D.C.) - The movement to abolish capital punishment in the U.S. received a serious setback last week when the Supreme Court ruled by a vote of 7-2 that the death penalty is Constitutional in murder cases.

The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund—which presents nearly half of the 602 men and nine women on death row across the country—and other attorneys said that about half of these inmates may be executed as a result of the Court's decision. Jack Greenburg, director-counsel of the NAACP Fund, said the ruling 'may pave the way for execution of 100 to 140 persons' in addition to those already on death row.

611 AMERICANS

Of the 611 Americans presently on death row, 312 are Black men. Black and other civil rights leaders who have long contended that the death penalty is disproportionately handed out to Black and other poor people, blasted last week's ruling.

The decision was a reversal of the high Court's position of 1972. In the earlier decision the Court, ruling in the case of Furman vs. Georgia, held that capital punishment as it was then practiced in America violated the Constitution's Eighth Amendment ban on cruel and unusual punishment and cited the arbitrary and freakish ways in which some defendants were sentenced to die while others were allowed to live.

In its July 2 decision, however, the high Court, in reviewing the death penalty statutes of Georgia, Florida, Texas, Louisiana and North Carolina—all of which were passed in response to the 1972 ruling—found that judges and juries may impose capital punishment provided they have been given adequate information and guidance for determining whether the sentence is appropriate in a particular case.

In a related decision, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld federal death penalty laws.

The seven justices who voted to reinstate the death penalty varied in their opinions as they did in 1972. The distinction drawn between mandatory death laws and those that allow 'guiding discretion' was the opinion delivered by Justice Lewis Powell, Potter Stewart and John Stevens. In upholding the Georgia death penalty statute, Justice Stewart wrote that the state had effectively 'charged the discretion of the jurors in death cases by requiring them to consider specifically mitigating' (less severe) and aggravating circumstances' before passing sentence on each first-degree murder.

Justice Thurgood Marshall, the only Black member of the Court, and William Brennan voted to completely abolish capital punishment. In his opinion, Justice Marshall severely ridiculed the belief that the death penalty represents, the popular will of the American people. He said that it has been so long since anyone was executed that "the American people know little about the death penalty." and are ill informed.

"The mere fact that the community demands the murderer's life in return for the evil he has done cannot sustain the death

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10
ALAMEDA COUNTY NURSES STRIKING FOR SAFE HEALTH CARE

Black Nurse Terms Situation "Racial Matter"

( Oakland, Calif.) - Striking Alameda County nurses marched to the offices of the Oakland Tribune last week to deliver a statement demanding equal pay and upgraded working conditions at county hospitals.

The statement — which the Tribune refused to print — read, in part:

"The (Alameda) County nurses are striking for safe health care."

nurses of study connected to their work, sometimes with the hospital also paying for tuition. But in county hospitals, the nurses argue, the county not only doesn't pay tuition but the nurses aren't given time off with pay to attend these courses, which are vital to keep up with developments in the nursing profession.

In a recent interview with THE BLACK PANTHER, Black High-

We feel that without comparable salaries, benefits and working conditions, the country's experienced nurses will slip away into the waiting vacancies of the private hospitals and the new graduates will have no reason to apply.

"Staffing was already down before the strike. The Board of Supervisors has been politicking with our jobs and the public's health care."

Also included in their statement was a table which showed how county nurses trail their counterparts in private hospitals in every job category.

Registered nurses (RN) in county hospitals earn $1,097.33 a month, compared to $1,156 made by RNs in private hospitals. In the Licensed Vocational Nurses (LVN) category, county nurses trail LVNs in private hospitals by $784 to $800.52. The gap is even bigger in regards to nursing assistants with average assistants in private hospitals making $849.26 a month compared to $669.73 by nursing assistants employed by the county.

BENAFIDE

In the area of benefits, county nurses again lag behind nurses in the private sector. A major grievance held by county nursing employees is that most private hospitals allow five paid days yearly for nurses to pursue land Honor RN Barbara Alangan added a new perspective.

"It is a racial matter. also," she said, "because 85 percent of our patients are Black. The Board of Supervisors don't really care about the strike because they don't go to county hospitals."

There are special problems confronting Black nurses at Highland. She explained, primarily in terms of promotion and advancement. According to Ms. Alangan, a Black nurse is always at a disadvantage when vying for a higher position.

Before working at Highland, notorious for its poor health services, Ms. Alangan worked for 20 years in a private hospital. She notes that a major difference is that, "Nurses have more responsibilities at Highland and are paid less money."

Many times nurses are forced to work in several different units rather than concentrate in one area like in other hospitals.

She acknowledged the inadequate health care at Highland but stressed that a primary cause of this situation is understaffing.

Ms. Alangan blames this understaffing on the fact that experienced nurses leave Highland for better pay and because hiring is done only at certain times, even if there is an acute personnel shortage.

Commenting on the strike, Ms. Alangan emphasized they have strong support from unions, and organizations but warned that "the Black community must be aware of the situation at Highland," which, for many, is the only access to health care.

EYES ON

CITY HALL

Promise $$$ For Schools

Progressive East Bay Assemblyman Ken Meade last week gave the California state legislature's Democratic majority its pivotal vote in passing a $250 million educational aid package. Meade did not agree to vote for the bill until after Assembly Speaker Leo McCarthy promised to see the $13 million was added to the bill for financially troubled school districts, which would mean the city of Oakland's share would increase from $2.5 to $5.2 million.

School Budget

Cuts Benefits

The Oakland School Board balanced its tentative 1976-77 budget last week by cutting employee fringe benefits by $3.1 million. School Superintendent Dr. Ruth Love said the cuts will probably be restored before the final budget is approved in August. Since state law requires that the city's new $85.5 million tentative budget be balanced before it is adopted, School Board trustees agreed to Dr. Love's suggestion that the tax-sheltered account program be cut by more than one-third. The school district has been threatened with loss of federal funds if it continues with plans to teach the mentally retarded in separate, inaccessible schools.

Grand Jury

Criticizes B.A.R.T.

The outgoing Alameda County Grand Jury last week issued a hastily critical report on the private expense account practices of the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) Board of Directors. In a probe begun last year when Board President Elmer Cooper, who is Black, and his White predecessor, Richard Clark, were singled out by their fellow Board members for allegedly running up soaring expense accounts, the Grand Jury made 11 recommendations to reform and tighten up spending policies, including an adequate "checks and balance system."
I.R.S. To Tell Victims Of Illegal Surveillance

(Washington, D.C.) - Bowing to pressure from a Congressional subcommittee, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has announced that it will notify over 700 American taxpayers that they were among a group of over 10,000 individuals and groups— including the Black Panther Party — illegally targeted for surveillance during the Nixon-Ford administration because of their political beliefs.

IRS Commissioner Donald Alexander said in a letter to New York Congresswoman Bella Abzug, head of a House of Representatives government operations subcommittee, that the notifications would be sent to 776 people whom the IRS' allegedly defunct Special Services Staff (SSS) unit had referred to field offices for some type of action.

The SSS, originally called the Organizations Project, was created by the IRS on July 24, 1969, for the purpose of monitoring the tax records of progressive individuals and organizations that were opposed to the Nixon (and later) Ford administrations.

From its inception until its alleged disbanding in August, 1973, the SSS collected information from other federal agencies on civil rights, gay, women's and other progressive groups described by a Senate committee in a recent report as "the principal instance of the use of the IRS for a fundamentally antidemocratic purpose." The documents made public in 1974 revealed that the Black Panther Party was one of the first targets of the SSS when it began operating in 1969. In an effort to discredit the Party and its leader and chief theoretician, Huey P. Newton, the tax unit used the pretext of investigating Huey's tax returns in order to get information on Party contributors.

In his letter to Congresswoman Abzug, Alexander—one of the defendants in the Party's lawsuit against the IRS — said that with some exceptions, the persons notified about the illegal IRS activities would be able to obtain their files upon request. Abzug is the sponsor of a bill that would require government agencies to inform individuals who have been subjected to improper surveillance that files relating to them are in existence.

TRIBUNE LIES AID POLICE TERROR IN SAN ANTONIO PROJECTS

(Oakland, Calif.) - A series of one-sided, jaded articles in the *Oakland Tribune*, this city's daily, has aided the ongoing reign of police brutality in the San Antonio Housing Projects, distorting the real issue within the dilapidated 178-unit facility — decent, quality housing for Black and poor tenants.

According to the bogus *Tribune* series, authored by several "reporters," at least one of whom regularly writes the police beat, Harold Davis, the "Black" executive director of the Oakland Housing Authority (OHA), requested the beefed-up police units into San Antonio to combat an alleged $10,000 a day "booming supermarket" in the projects.

"UNDERWORLD" SOURCES

The articles liberally quote Davis, police chief George Hart, and a variety of highly suspect "underworld" and "anonymous" sources who all approve of the police activities, never mentioning instances of harassment, brutality, or, in fact, the deplorable housing conditions. In several of the articles, in fact, Davis accuses the San Antonio residents of creating the conditions in which they are forced to live, begging off and all OHA responsibility.

In a recent scurrilous editorial, the *Tribune* went so far as to personally attack Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown as instigating charges of "police brutality" improperly. (See letter to *Tribune*, page 2).

Of particular significance, the *Tribune* series, which began in the aftermath of a pair of exposes on police terror and indecent housing conditions published in THE BLACK PANTHER, never mentions the names of its "sources," claiming they are afraid.

Yet, in THE BLACK PANTHER series, each and every article has contained names and photographs of tenant residents who have experienced or eyewitnessed incidents of police brutality, presenting their criticisms of Davis and the housing conditions with unflinching detail. (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER, "San Antonio Residents Unite- Tenants' Union To Combat Indecent Housing, Police Terror."

For example, when asked by BLACK PANTHER reporters, "What do you think about housing conditions in San Antonio? Do you feel there is police harassment?" the following were some responses:

*Darryl Dixon:* "I see young kids getting harassed, police stopping them and asking for their I.D. when they're not old enough to have an I.D."

*Terry Dixon:* "I think they need to clean up the projects, paint them and get it together. I don't think the Housing Authority is dealing with the situation correctly, the way they should be dealing with it."

*Earl McCoy:* "I don't feel they (the police) are dealing with it. It's more or less like they're coming out harassing the people instead of doing the job they're supposed to be doing, what they are paid to do. I'm walking down the street myself, minding my own business, and the next thing I know somebody is calling me over to the side, wanting to check me out. I live here and haven't done nothing to nobody."

*Diane:* "I don't like it (the conditions). It's unsafe, unsanitary. If they (the OHA) are so concerned, why don't they try to do something better, because to me, they're just not doing nothing. As far as the police go, I think they are just here to harass people and shake them up. I've seen the police stopping anybody and everybody."

Meanwhile, the newly formed San Antonio Tenants' Union will be holding its first meeting soon in an attempt to combat some of the many problems plaguing the residents. The Tenants Union, formed at a recent meeting led by Elaine Brown and East Oakland Clergy President Michael Dunn, is an organized step on the part of the tenants to improve the housing conditions in the area and halt the police abuse.
People's Perspective

Racist Judge Indicted

(Tallahassee, Fla.) - G. Harrold Careswell, a former federal judge who was U.S. Supreme Court nomination was rejected by the Senate in 1970, was indicted by a grand jury recently on charges of attempting a homosexual act with a plainclothes vice squad police officer. The two-count indictment charged that Car-

False "Apology"

(New York, N.Y.) - In response to a protest against his "apology" for alleged illegal FBI activities, FBI Di-

Cannery Strike

(Oakland, Calif.) - Northern California cannery workers, predominately Chicano, have overwhelm-

Reagan Praises Israeli Raid

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Republican Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan praised last week's Israeli raid on Uganda's Entebbe airport, saying, "They acted like Americans used to act. It was magnificent to have done what they did," the right-wing, ex-California governor jubilantly said. First re-

Protest Mounts Over New Prison Regulations

(Seattle, Wash.) - The Washington state correctional department recently proposed "emergency" changes in the state's visiting procedures for penal institutions under the guise of a "drug" problem. In order to enter any penal institution in the state of Wash-

San Quentin Drama Workshop to Perform Prison Play

"THE CAGE" TO HIGHLIGHT MILWAUKEE B.P.P. FREE BUSING TO PRISON BENEFIT

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) - The Cage, a play about prison life performed by the renowned San Quentin Drama Workshop, will be featured in a benefit for the Free Busing to Prison Program of the Milwaukee Chapter of the Black Panther Party here on Sunday, July 11.

"The Cage," the first contemporary play to have been written and first performed behind prison walls, will have its world premiere at Century Hall, 2340 N. Farwell, beginning at 8:00 p.m. Also appearing in the benefit program will be the OSB Band, featuring Charles James, who will perform from 9:30 p.m.

Written by Rick Cluchey -- who founded the San Quentin Drama Workshop in 1957 while serving a life sentence in San Quentin Prison without possi-

Busing to Prison Benefit

Select Committee on Crime in the Great Hall of Justice in Wash-

Emblem of San Quentin Drama Workshop that will perform at Milwaukee BFP Free Busing to Prison benefit.

Also, these new rule changes are to be included in a visitor's questionnaire which must be filled out by all visitors. The form asks questions such as, "Have you ever been involved in illegal or criminal activity with the above-named resident?"

Public hearing on the rule changes is to be held on July 22 at 10:00 a.m. in the auditorium of the State Office Building at 12th and Jefferson in Olympia, Wash-

Prison inmates already suffer from deprivations of their basic human rights. In Washington state, proposed rule changes will restrict rights of visiting friends and relatives.

Also, these new rule changes are to be included in a visitor's questionnaire which must be filled out by all visitors. The form asks questions such as, "Have you ever been involved in illegal or criminal activity with the above-named resident?"

Public hearing on the rule changes is to be held on July 22 at 10:00 a.m. in the auditorium of the State Office Building at 12th and Jefferson in Olympia, Washington. All concerned individuals are urged to attend. The state, however, is trying to enact these proposed changes on an "emergency" basis before the hearing is even held.

The Seattle Chapter of the Black Panther Party urges all citizens to send letters of protest to: Milton Burdman, Deputy Secretary, Department of Social and Health Services, Olympia, Wash. 98504.

On July 10, 1976, the San Quentin Drama Workshop performed a benefit for the Free Busing to Prison Program of the Milwaukee Chapter of the Black Panther Party. The play, titled "The Cage," was written by Rick Cluchey, the founder of the workshop. The performance was held at Century Hall in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and featured the OSB Band, featuring Charles James. The event was a benefit to support the Free Busing to Prison Program. The play "The Cage" was a contemporary play that had been written and first performed behind prison walls, and it was the world premiere of this work. The event also included a performance by the San Quentin Drama Workshop at various locations. The audience was able to witness the performance and support the cause. The event was significant in promoting awareness and support for prison reform and the rights of incarcerated individuals.
N.A.P.A. Protests "Human Slavery" Of Mental Patients

(Sacramento, Calif.) - Demanding "the elimination of human slavery in California psychiatric institutions," over 50 members of the Network Against Psychiatric Abuse (NAPA) began a sit-in protest here on June 29 in the offices of Governor Jerry Brown to urge his support of legislation that would require payment of the minimum wage to patients who work in state hospitals and to expose the use of force and violence in psychiatric institutions.

A press statement issued by NAPA, which is headquartered in San Francisco, said in part:

Each year in the state of California, more than 5,100 patients in state mental hospitals are forced to work without pay for more than 910,000 hours to maintain the institutions that deprive them of basic human liberties.

Psychiatric inmates must clean toilets, mop floors, run the kitchens, and operate the laundry in order to be allowed out of locked wards and onto the grounds for fresh air. They are not even paid for this forced labor—even though lack of income is one of the most important factors leading to hospitalization. Poor people are locked up because they are poor and are kept poor by not being paid for the work they do.

Any refusal on the part of inmates to perform these menial tasks can be considered "resistance to therapy" and decreases their chances for release.

"Slave labor is slave labor and is a moral outrage. The state of California spends more than $600 million a year on its mental health system, most of which goes into the pockets of the employees who incarcerate and assault the inmates. This year California will have an estimated surplus of $800 million.

"Nevertheless, Governor Brown's administration has decided that it cannot pay two million dollars a year in wages to the inmates whose work keeps the institution running.

"Forced labor without pay is only the tip of the iceberg."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

RICHMOND BLACK FAMILY TAKES STAND AGAINST POLICE BRUTALITY

15-Year-Old Girl Beaten, Kicked, Humiliated

(Richmond, Calif.) - A crowd of over 100 concerned and angry Black citizens met here last week to organize a community protest against the vicious police beating of 15-year-old Don Yale "Binky" McCollins.

The well-attended meeting was held at the Easter Hill Methodist Church, which is pastored by the vocal minister and community leader, Rev. James King. Although the meeting was called on short notice, community residents showed up to find out about the plight of the McCollins family.

After thanking everyone for attending the meeting, Don Yale's father, Robert McCollins, introduced his daughter, who then explained to those in attendance the cruel experience she endured.

Don Yale told of how she was teaching two younger brothers, Derek and Darou, how to swim at the Richmond Plunge when she and other swimmers were ordered to leave the pool for no apparent reason. Then, she continued, a lifeguard threatened her by saying that he was going to "count to five" and by then she "had better be out of the pool."

Then, because she was moving "too slow," Don Yale said a lifeguard forced her to the side of the pool where a White policeman grabbed her by the hair, lifted her out of the pool and began to kick her in the stomach. While all this was going on, the lifeguard was twisting her arm.

After shamelessly beating young Don Yale in public view, the policeman took her to the pool office where she said the lifeguard and officer continued their brutal assault and literally "threw her all over the office."

After she was taken into custody at the Richmond police station, police officers taunted and laughed at her as she sat in the station shaking and trembling.

The next speaker at the meeting, Noble Phillips, was an eyewitness to the brutality of the Richmond police and interceded on Don Yale's behalf by climbing through the window of the pool office to stop the assault against the teenage girl. Phillips told everyone, "I probably would not have hesitated if it had been my child. I told the police I was in my place as a man to protect this child (Don Yale)."

Phillips explained that his wife, who works at the pool, called him and he rushed to the scene where, he said, the police had created a "riot situation." He said that it was unbelievable that the police would manhandle a 116-pound, 16-year-old girl in such a manner.

Don Yale's father described the complete arrogance of the police. He pointed out that when he and his wife went to the police station, they asked whether or not their daughter had been beaten. One officer told them, "Yeah, I kicked her butt good, twice."

McCollins explained that he called the meeting because he "didn't know what to do" and needed the assistance of his community. He said he had met with the chief of police, Leo Garfield, who claimed he was reluctant to take action against the offending officer because it would seem that he (Garfield) would be "bowing to community pressure."

Rev. King correctly pointed out to the McCollins family that "their problem was no longer just their problem but the whole community's problem." After a discussion was held in which people spoke out against the injustice committed by Richmond police that they (the community) had suffered or witnessed, it was decided that:

- A group of concerned citizens would accompany McCollins to his next meeting with Garfield;
- The case would be brought before the Richmond City Council;
- A fund will be set up to deal with legal expenses; and
- A mechanism will be established by which to inform everyone at the meeting of the latest developments in the case.

Rev. King stressed that although it was proper to use legal channels to obtain justice, pressure against the police must be exerted immediately and forcefully.

Protest Rehiring Of S.F. Killer Cop

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Over 60 chanting and sign-carrying people demonstrated here recently in front of the home of killer cop Michael O'Brien at 4587 18th Street, following his reinstatement on this city's police force after being fired for the 1968 murder of a Black man, George Baskett.

On the night of September 28, 1968, O'Brien, who was drunk at the time, declared, "I want to kill a nigger so bad I can taste it."

Shortly afterwards, while off-duty, he murdered Baskett in cold blood—an incident which outraged the local Black community.

O'Brien was acquitted on murder charges and requested reinstatement on the force. He is presently working in an office job without a gun or a badge. The San Francisco Police Commission, after numerous meetings, has yet to make a final decision in his case.

Baskett's widow and son Floyd were among the protestors.
Raid Survivor Details Scene Of Gunfire And Terror

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

hot and nutritious meals each school morning.

Satchel was also responsible for the early development of the Spurgeon "Jake" Winters Free Medical Clinic, a BPP community health program named after a member of the Chicago Chapter killed by the police.

Despite constant harassment, when the Clinic opened in January, 1970, 20 doctors, 10 nurses and three lab technicians volunteered their services in an old Westside storefront, rehabilitated into a modern, attractive facility.

On December 3, 1969, Satchel said he returned to Hampton’s 2350 West Monroe apartment after working an 18-hour day, toward the opening of the Clinic. Tired, Satchel related how he fell asleep in the living room, was later awakened by another Party member, and went into the front bedroom.

Around 4:30 a.m. — although then he didn’t know what time it was — Satchel was awakened by loud knocking on the front door. He heard no voices. Suddenly, the shooting began.

Satchel stood up and reached for his pants which he had placed on the bureau a few hours before. Crouching down, he put them on.

Satchel said he remembers seeing the reflection of the street lights from outside the building in the mirror on the opposite wall, but otherwise the room was in complete darkness and cold from the December weather.

Satchel related how he saw two forms asleep on the other bed in the room, which he had not noticed when he stumbled into bed. The shots continued, becoming almost continuous. He sensed plaster dust in the room and what smelled like fresh paint.

As the shooting continued, Satchel reached down and shook the bed telling the two people sleeping there to get down on the floor. Then he fell himself to the floor, his chest, abdomen and side against it, lying between two beds. He felt the two from the bed (Verlina Brewer and Blair Anderson), climb down to the floor behind him, also between the two beds.

As he lay in the darkness, the shots continued. Then he heard a voice come from somewhere outside of the room.

"Come out." Immediately the shots continued. Satchel heard eight or nine especially loud shots that irritated his ears, and he heard plaster falling.

"Come out, or we’ll put something in there to get you out." Again the shots began immediately as the man stopped speaking. He thought about coming out, but didn’t because of the shooting. Then he was hit. He felt intense pain in his abdomen on the right side, in his leg and in both arms. He heard himself groan and yell and then heard Verlina Brewer and Blair Anderson groaning and yelling.

At no time did he see the person who shot him, still lying in the dark room.

"We got ’em. We got ’em," someone said. "Come out."

"I’m shot. I can’t move."

"Turn on the light."

Satchel reached for the lamp pull-chain behind him and turned on the light. He was forced to crawl and walk out to the police paddy wagon, handcuffed, where he rode in a sitting position to the hospital. At the hospital, he was told to get out of the wagon on his own power, although experiencing extreme pain, nausea and dizziness from four gunshot wounds. After lengthy surgery and hours in the recovery room, he was shackled to his bed and stayed in the hospital from December 4 to January 20, 1970.

While in the hospital, he learned that he was charged with attempted murder, resisting arrest, aggravated battery, unlawful use of a weapon and armed violence. Lying shackled, with tubes down his nose, tubes into the hole in his side and barely able to move, he learned that his bond was set at $25,000.

According to testimony, he never fired a gun, never heard anyone in the room fire a gun and in fact was never near a gun.

In May, after police lab evidence proved to have been falsified, the indictments against Ronald "Doc" Satchel were dropped, as they were against all the survivors of the raid. Illinois State Chapter BPP leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were killed in the raid. Hampton while he lay asleep in his bed.

Supreme Court Upholds Death Penalty

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

penalty," Justice Marshall wrote. He also refuted the common argument of law enforcement officials that the death penalty is needed as a deterrent to crime.

No one has been executed in the U.S. since June 2, 1967, when Louis Jose Monge, a middle-aged Mexican-American, died in the Colorado gas chamber on charges of murdering his pregnant wife and three of their 10 children.

Fifty-seven men and one woman are on death row in California, and their fate will remain uncertain until the state supreme court makes its ruling. Before the 1972 ruling, California voters later that year passed an initiative restoring capital punishment in the state after which the state legislature passed a law revising the death penalty.

Among the crimes which now carry a mandatory death sentence in California are murder for hire; killing of a police officer; murder to prevent a witness from testifying; killing during commission of a robbery; kidnapping; rape; lewd conduct with a child or during a burglary, or when the defendant has been convicted of more than one murder.

Ramona Ripston, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Southern California, condemned the Supreme Court’s decision as a return to barbarism. "It is ironic that on the eve of our 200th birthday celebrating freedom that such a monstrous injustice could again be revived in this country."

"The Cage"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

West Germany for "artistic achievement" and has been invited to return to West Berlin for a year as an artist-in-residence under the auspices of the German Academic Exchange Service and the city of Berlin.

The Free Busing to Prison Program of the Milwaukee Chapter of the Black Panther Party has been transporting relatives and friends of Wisconsin inmates to visit their loved ones since 1972. Buses go every two weeks to Green Bay and alternate weeks to Fox Lake, Waupun, Central State and Pamir One.

Anyone wishing further information about the benefit or the Busing Program should contact the Committee for the Survival of Prisoners, Inc., 901 N. Hopkins, Milwaukee, Wisc. 53206 or phone (414) 445-5307.
Seattle Black Prison Activist Framed

(Seattle, Wash.) - Black prison activist Mark Cook was convicted by an all-White jury here last week on federal bank robbery charges and various conspiracy charges and now faces a possible 85 years in prison.

Cook was convicted on false charges of shooting a policeman, helping a prisoner to escape, and committing a felony with a gun during a bank robbery earlier this year. He could be sentenced to 40 years for parole violation and 45 for the other charges.

Mark Cook has spent 18 of his 39 years as a prisoner in Washington state institutions and when he was released in 1973, he vowed to work for prison reform. He formed an organization called Convention that is dedicated to alleviating prison abuse in which ex-inmates come together to discuss common problems and potential solutions.

Later, Cook became a member of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) and soon headed its justice committee. People who work with the AFSC stated that Mark was quite comfortable with the Quaker organization's discipline of nonviolence and articulated that position sincerely.

DEFENSE OPENS IN PINE RIDGE MURDER TRIAL
F.B.I. Director Clarence Kelley, Two Congressmen Subpoenoned

(Cedar Rapids, Iowa) - In a recent startling move in the Pine Ridge FBI murder trial here, Judge Edward McMauslin issued subpoenas to FBI Director Clarence Kelley, Senator Frank Church and Representative Otis Pike to appear in court as defense witnesses.

American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders Darelle "Dino" Butler and Robert Robideau are on trial for the June 26, 1975, murders of FBI agents Jack Coler and Ronald Williams who were slain on the Pine Ridge (South Dakota) Indian reservation. In addition to Butler and Robideau, the government also indicted Native Americans Jimmy Eagle and Leonard Peltier. Eagle is now in prison and Peltier is fighting extradition from Canada.

Defense attorneys in the case insist that the testimony of Kelley, Church and Pike is essential in order to conduct an "effective defense." Each of the three men was ordered to bring whatever documents he is in possession of that relate either to the defendants or AIM. The defense has consistently demanded the appearance of the three officials in order to introduce concrete evidence of a government conspiracy to destroy AIM.

U.S. cavalrymen bury Sioux Indians in mass grave after savage 1890 Wounded Knee massacre.

William Muldrow, a U.S. Civil Rights Commission investigator, testified in the opening of the defense's case that conditions at the Pine Ridge Reservation were so fearful last summer that it was logical for individuals to be carrying weapons to defend themselves against attacks from former Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Director Dick Wilson's "goon squad" or the FBI.

Geo Marshall, a Pine Ridge health worker, and Ethel Merival, a tribal attorney, each supported Muldrow's findings in their testimony. Ms. Marshall based her opinions on the threats and harassment she had received while Ms. Merival recounted several incidents of harassment, including sexual threats and shootings, that she and her family have suffered.

AFRAID
Almost in tears, Ms. Merival said, "I am afraid to go back to Pine Ridge if I testify here."

The government ended its case as its final witness, James Harper, alias David Harden, said that he lied to defendant Butcher to gain his confidence. The AIM official, Harper claimed supposedly told him the entire Oglala shootout story.

A defense witness, Thelma Hess, testified that Harper told her he would do anything, even kill, to avoid being railroaded to Texas for charges pending against him there.
...And Bid Him Sing
By David G. Du Bois

Exciting Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt

Black revolutionary leader Malcolm X talks to the novel’s character, Bob Jones, a Black American journalist living in Cairo, Egypt, in the following section of... And Bid Him Sing. This portion of the novel by BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief David G. Du Bois recounts Malcolm’s famous 1964 visit to Cairo where he presented a document to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) concerning the racism endured by Black Americans—a document that was instrumental in Malcolm’s assassination a few months later.

PART 37

Brother Sullam and Brother Kamal came by the boat and picked up our brochure the day after the three of you were there," Malcolm hesitated. "Has Kamal had any trouble with the Egyptian authorities?"

"Not so far as I know," I answered, "not yet. But he's heading for it with that public relations act he's putting on. I've tried to warn him. But he thinks he's clever."

"There are a lot of brothers like him in The Nation... and in the streets," he said thoughtfully. "And some of them are clever. They're simply trying to make it on their own terms. It's unfortunate, though, that he's trying to take the wrong people. He should listen to you. I'll tell him that."

He sat silent for a moment, looking at a spot on the carpet just in front of his slipped feet. Just as I was about to ask he looked up and said, "It has been made possible for me to present a memorandum on behalf of our brothers and sisters in the States to the OAU heads of state conference. I've been working on it. It's an important opportunity for us."

"I've also been given observer status to represent the Organization of Afro-American Unity at the conference. I don't know yet if I'll be able to read my statement before the conference or just have it distributed along with conference documents. In either case, I'll have to have copies mimeographed. Could you help me to get this done?"

"Yes, of course," I said, pleased that I could be of some use.

"I should finish it tonight. If you could come by tomorrow...

1969 photo of Cairo’s Qayl Bey mausoleum mosque.

...And Bid Him Sing

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

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

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TO BE CONTINUED
REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE
By Huey P. Newton

"Raising Consciousness"
As we continue with the chapter "Raising Consciousness" from Revolutionary Suicide, Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton reveals how the Party coined the term "pig" for policemen and the far-reaching effects it has had on the Black community as well as White people and the police themselves.

PART 58

People once ashamed to be called Black now gladly accept the label, and our biological characteristics are sources of pride. Today we call ourselves Black people and wear natural hair styles because we have changed the definition of the word "black." This is an example of Nietzsche's theory that beyond good and evil is the will to power.

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

"Slog is an odd place to find freedom, but that was the place I first found mine."

Huey P. Newton

With power and passion, the co-founder of the Black Panther Party tells his life story of the making of a revolutionary. Boyhood amid a deep religious and loving family. Adversity in The Nation's ghettos and murder trial for the death of a policeman — a victory that inspired the militant Free Huey Conviction Campaign! And first newspaper, Huey P. Newton's autobiography — a most moving sense of a testament to the Black American spirit and dilemma of the 70s...

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[22] Marcourt Bace Jordan

In the early days of the Black Panthers we tried to find ways to make this theory work in the best interests of Black people. Words could be used not only to make Blacks more proud but to answer the Whites question and even reject concepts they had always unthinkingly accepted. One of our prime needs was a new definition for "policeman." A good descrip- tive word, one the community would accept and use, would not only advance Black conscious- ness, but in effect control the police by making them see themselves in a new light.

We thought up new terms for them. At first I figured that the reverse of god — dog — would be a good epithet, but it did not catch on. We tried beast, brute, and animal, but none of them captured the essential quality we were trying to convey. One day, while working on the paper, Eldridge showed us a postcard from Beverly Axelrod.

On the front was the slogan "Support Your Local Police!" there was a sheriff's star above the phrase, and in the center of the star was a grinning, slobering pig. It was just what we were looking for. We began to show policemen as pigs in our cartoons, and from time to time used the word. "Pig" caught on; it entered the language.

WARFARE

This was a form of psychological warfare: it raised the consciousness of the people and also added a new consciousness on the ruling circle. If Whites and police became caught up in this new awareness, they would soon defect from their own ranks and join us to avoid feelings of guilt and shame.

Nietzsche pointed out that this tactic had been used to good effect by the Christians against the Romans. In the beginning the Christians were weak, but they understood how to make the philosophy of a weak group work for them. By using phrases like "The meek shall inherit the earth," they introduced a new idea on the Romans, one that gave rise to doubt and led to defections to the new sect.

Once Christians started that the meek shall inherit the earth and won over members, they weakened the strength of those in power. They were to be the victory. People like to be on the winning side. We have seen the same principle work on college campuses in this country. Many White youths now identify with Blacks; the identification is manifested in clothes, rhetoric, and life styles.

Thus, even though we came to the term "pig" accidentally, the choice itself was calculated. "Pig" was perfect for several reasons. First of all, words like "swine," "hog," "sow," and "pig" have always had unpleasant connotations. The reason for this probably has a collective world, since the pig is considered an unclean animal in Semitic religions. In the English language well-established "pig" epithets are numerous.

We say that someone eats like a hog, is a filthy swine, and so on. In Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man James Joyce uses swine as a destructive, devouring image when he describes Ireland as "an old sow that eats her farrow." So the word "pig" is traditionally associated with grotesque qualities.

The pig in reality is an ugly and offensive animal. It likes to root around in the mud; it makes horrid noises; it does not seem to relate to humans as other animals do. Further, anyone in the Black community can relate to the true characteristics of the pig become most of us come from rural backgrounds and have observed the nature of pigs.

Many of the police, too, are hired right out of the South and are familiar with the behavior of pigs. They know exactly what the word implies. To call a policeman a pig conveys the idea of someone who is brutal, gross, and uncar-...

"Pig" has another point in its favor: race-related reasons. Pig is a neutral word. Many White youths on college campuses began to understand what the police were really like when their heads were broken open during demonstrations against the draft and the Vietnam war. This broadened the use of the term and served to unify the victims against their oppressors.

Even though White youths were not victimized in exactly the same way or to the same extent that we were, nonetheless became our allies against the police. This is true of the case this ruling circle was not able to set the victims against each other, as the racists in the South had done by setting poor Whites against Black.

Our greatest victory, however, lay in the effect on the police themselves. They did not like to be called pigs, and they still do not. Even since the term came into use, they have conducted a countercampaign by using slogans like "Pigs Are Beautiful" and wearing pig pins; but their effort has failed.

Our message, of course, is that if they do not want to be pigs, then they ought to stop their brutalization of the victims of the world. No slogan will change the people's opinion; a change in behavior is the only thing that will do.

TO BE CONTINUED
7,000 RALLY AT S.F.
"PEOPLE'S BICENTENNIAL"

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

Scenes from San Francisco July 4th Coalition's "People's Bicentennial" celebration. Marchers (left) proceed to Delores Park rally site; San Quentin defendant WILLIE TATE (above) being introduced during rally finale: huge parade (top right) was headed by the American Indian Movement; (bottom right) over 7,000 people listened to an impressive array of progressive speakers.

banners, placards and huge puppets, as the spirited crowd chanted, sang and danced its way to Delores Park. For many, both young and old, the feeling -- "vibe," many would say -- during the march signaled a victory of sorts in itself. Seldom before had the city of San Francisco experienced something like this, as the warm reception of those along the march route mixed free and spontaneously with the unabashed enthusiasm of the marchers.

Once at the park, the crowd kicked back on the grass, and under warm, sunny skies sat through a two-and-a-half hour program that symbolized the new unity of the day.

Following a sincere welcome delivered by Alma Rendon of El Tecolote, a Mission District newspaper, a moment of silence was dedicated to all "our fallen comrades" who gave their lives in people's struggle (mentioning in particular Michael Krause, an active organizer in the Coalition and the June 28th Union, who was recently killed in a car accident.)

Next, John Trudell of AIM read a message from AIM leader Dennis Banks, who is currently being held in a San Francisco jail.

"I do not celebrate today, instead I mourn for all my brothers and sisters whose lives have been lost fighting for our freedom."

"On this so-called 'Day of Independence' I ask you America, what does the concept of freedom mean to Anna Mae Aquash, and to Buddy La Mont, to Frank Crow Dog and to Little Joseph Stutz, all of whom were killed by the federal gun."

In his speech, Trudell, one of the two keynote speakers, re-emphasized the importance of Banks' message.

"Our enemy is the FBI," Trudell said. "They no longer wear the uniform of the Seventh Cavalry, but their actions are the same: all that has changed is technology."

"We must not talk to the FBI. They are the enemies of the people. They are the murderers, the thieves..." Trudell went on. "We want to be liberated from their corrupt value system. Today, July 4, is just one more day of oppression..."

"When he finished, with the words 'Free The People,' Trudell received the crowd's sustained applause.

Before Ericka Huggins began her address, she also asked the crowd to stand, and to shout "All Power To The People," a move which set the mood for her frank and moving speech.

"We are not here to celebrate," Ericka said, "but to commemorate the lives and the struggles of poor people throughout this country.

200 YEARS AGO

"Two hundred years ago a country was born on the sweat, blood and tears of slaves. This country was taken from the Indian by savage adventurists. When the U.S. was founded, its flowery principles of democracy and freedom never included Black people. No one has the right to enslave another human being."

"In 1966, the Black Panther Party was formed, an oasis in the desert of America, a place where people could come to have a base of support, where we could move on our own everyday needs and work together to meet our most precious need, meaning freedom, to us by right of our birth. The same freedom that was fought for by the people of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau. The same freedom fought for in China, in Cuba and Korea. The same freedom people in Puerto Rico fight for today."

"The United States is the center of world imperialism. Its democracy is a lie. Freedom is not for all."

"Since the inception of an organization such as the Black Panther Party, America has developed various methods to stop our movement from going forward. The Counter-intelligence Program, COINTELPRO, was conceived in fear, and racism, and a warped sense of patriotism. In 10 years the Black Panther Party has suffered thousands of arrests and jailings. In 10 years, 51 members of the Black Panther Party, men and women, have been murdered by local police, the CIA, the FBI and all the other law enforcement agencies in this country."

"This July 4th is not to celebrate America's 200th birthday. It is to commemorate 200 years of suffering, the Middle Passage, the Trail of Tears, the Japanese concentration camps, the sad existence of us all.

"We are all at the bottom of the economy in this society. Our coming together today as a variety of oppressed but progressive forces is a unity with two main points — the national liberation of Puerto Rico and the support of the American Indian Movement. It is the beginning of the creation of an effective force for fighting the government which has no interest in our freedom."

"Free Puerto Rico!"

"Free the San Quentin Six!" "Fight, whoever you are, wherever you are, in whatever way you can, for freedom!"

"When Ericka ended, the crowd was on its feet, and the chant: 'All Power To The People' again filled Delores Park.

For Mrs. Mattie Shepherd, the crusading mother of Tyrone Guyton, a 14-year-old Black youth murdered by three White Emeryville cops on November 1, 1973, the message was pure and simple, from the heart: "We are in
TEXT OF ELAINE BROWN’S JULY 4 SPEECH IN PHILADELPHIA

“Today We Mark The Beginning
Of a New American Revolution”

The following is the text of the address by Elaine Brown, chairperson and leading member of the Black Panther Party, delivered at the July 4th Coalition’s “People’s Bicentennial Celebration” in Philadelphia.

“Friends and Comrades, All Power to the People!

I hope you will bear with me today as I take the time to repeat the message I am grateful to deliver in both English and Spanish. It is important for us to destroy all barriers, big and little, that divide us or separate us, including barriers of language.

Today is the first time in eleven years that I stand on the streets of my childhood, my youth, here in North Philadelphia. This is the place of my birth, with its concrete playgrounds, its infested and dilapidated housing, its bitter memories of gang warfare and the overt fascist oppression of police rampant in our neighborhood. This is also the birthplace of the United States. That is appropriate. It is appropriate that I stand here today to witness for all who can hear that since the time of my youth, nothing has changed in Philly, except that the streets are dirtier, the housing is worse, that a cop who was a numbers-runner in South Philly is now the Mayor and that most of my friends are dead from being born in North Philly.

“It is fitting too that we should mention America’s celebration of its bicentennial in the place where it all started, for it has been 200 years of bloodshed, oppression and degradation and all our friends are dead or dying from being born in America.

“It is fitting that we stand here in the birthplace of America where 200 years ago it was said this country stood for freedom from exploitation and oppression and white men said they had fought and died to be free from colonialism, to remember that working people in this country are more exploited than ever, that people of color are daily oppressed in our communities in the entirety of our lives and that in the name of freedom this government maintains colonies abroad, like the colony of Puerto Rico.

“Is this what America insists that we celebrate, here in her birthplace?"

“That was nothing.

“That we do not control the institutions in our society, even in our own neighborhoods.

“That we are taxed without representation.

“That our homes are violated by armed police at will.

“That our ability to live is dependent upon the jobs they let us have, the housing they let us live in, the clothing they make available to us, at the prices they set and with the arrangements they make.

“That our right to information and knowledge is crushed by the inferior schools they’ve established for us and the misinformation reported in their media.

“That we, Blacks and Puerto Ricans and Latinos and Asians and poor Whites and working people have no land, no rights, no control over our own lives.

“That it is the same for others, in Africa, in Asia, in Latin America, in Puerto Rico.

“The history of oppression in this country is as old as the time the first Europeans set foot on this territory and robbed it from its true natives, now called the Indian people. It is as old as the days when Blacks were forced from our native Africa to work for free. Thousands, millions were killed in those early years. From then on it is a history of barbarity, of murder and plunder: from the Indians on the Eastern seaboard, to the Blacks in the South, to the Mexicans and the Chinese in the West, murder and plunder: from the exploitation of other European immigrants to the spreading of exploitation throughout the world, a history of murder and plunder.

“This is the history we are to celebrate today! Today we can only look over this history and cry Shame. Today we must mark the beginning of a New American Revolution or face more years of the same and ultimately the total destruction of us all at the hands of madmen, who, in the name of God and Freedom, shall destroy this very planet rather than lose the power they hold, which is rightfully all of ours.

“Let us mark this year, this time and this place as the end of the old and the beginning of the new. The Puerto Rican people here or in Puerto Rico have a right to what is theirs! The Indians in North Dakota, the Blacks in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Mississippi, the Chicanos and Latines in Texas and Arizona, the Asians in New York and California, the poor Whites in Tennessee and Kentucky, the exploited peoples in the Caribbean, the exploited multicultural peoples of Hawaii and Alaska, we all have a right to live! America must give it back! You are weak, but we are strong!

“Let us celebrate today, let us celebrate today the beginning of our new-found strength, with the words of a poem I was taught by my grandmother—who came from Virginia to the birthplace of America to die only ten blocks or so from this very place, a poor and forgotten human being:

“If we must die, let it not be like hogs
Hunted and penned in an inglorious spot
While around us bark the mad and hungry dogs
Making their mock at our accursed lot.
If we must die then let us nobly die
So that our precious blood may not be shed in vain,
Then even the monsters we defy
Shall be constrained
To honor us though dead.

“We kinsmen must meet the common foe
Though far outnumbered, let us show them brave
And for their thousand blows
Deal one death blow.

“Whatever before us lies the open grave
Like men we’ll face the murderous pack
Pressed to the wall, dying, but fighting back...”
1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

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

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

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

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

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

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

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in 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 OVERTHROWN AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political 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. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.
BLACKS ARRESTED IN RECORD NUMBERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Gohannesburg, South Africa - Black Azanians (South Africans) continue to be arrested in large numbers in the aftermath of the Soweto rebellion, under newly enacted fascist laws of the White minority government that permit indefinite detention without trial, The New York Times reports.

In a related development, the government announced last week that it had reached complete agreement with Soweto moderate leaders on the language dispute that sparked the uprising in 18 Black 'townships' three weeks ago.

Typically, the White minority government has remained close-mouthed about the "large scale detentions" reported in the South African press. However, an official statement released before the latest number of sweeping arrests said that a total number of 1,398 people had been detained since the outbreak of the revolt on June 16.

Among the Black activists arrested were Victor Gellingi, an official of the Catholic Bishops' Conference of Southern Africa, and Thomas Manthatha, an executive of the Black People's Convention (BPC), an organization that backs immediate, majority Black rule. Gellingi was arrested by government security police in Pretoria, capital of the racist regime, while Manthatha was arrested here in a simultaneous police raid.

South African Black students protest against the hated, Dutch-based Afrikaans language.

Meanwhile, The Rand Daily Mail reported that the agreement reached between the moderate leaders of Soweto and the government provided for the ultimate phasing out of Afrikaans, the hated Dutch-based language, as a teaching medium in Black primary and secondary schools. Over 1,000 people were killed - the overwhelming majority of them Black - during the protests in the Black 'townships' that were touched off when 10,000 Black schoolchildren in Soweto demonstrated against the government regulation requiring that half of the courses used in schools must be taught in Afrikaans.

The agreement was the result of talks held on June 30 between Soweto representatives and government officials. In a meeting that lasted for over eight hours, the Blacks warned the White officials that more widespread and violent uprisings would result in South Africa unless the apartheid (segregation) regime began to share power with Blacks. Internews reported that the Black representatives demanded the abolition of apartheid and called for the gradual inclusion of Blacks in the South African Parliament, which is now only White.

Repression of Black students and others who protest government policies is expected to increase under the "Internal Security Act," passed into law last May, by "Minister of Justice" James T. Kruger, in unveiling the bill, vowed to use its vast powers to combat what he alleged is an unprecedented threat of internal subversion of the government by radical black and Christian groups and those in the news media who use their position to advocate revolution.

A recent report by the Christian Institute of South Africa, one of the organizations Kruger has threatened to suppress, estimated that at least 77 people, almost all of them Black, have been detained since the calming of the revolt.

An earlier estimate made by the International Defense and Aid Fund, a London-based group that campaigns for the release of political prisoners, said that the scope of arrests is much wider. In its booklet, South Africa: The Imprisoned Society, the Fund estimated that at least 14,000 people were detained between 1960 and 1967 under forerunners of the Internal Security Act - the Suppression of Communism Act, the Terrorism Act and the Racial Assemblies Act, all of which are still enforced.
TANZANIAN U.N. AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED

In Part 2 of the following interview reprinted from Africa magazine, Salim A. Salim, permanent representative to the United Nations from Tanzania and the highly respected chairman of the U.N. Special Committee of 24 on Decolonization, discusses the impact of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to southern Africa in May.

PART QUESTION: As you know, the mood in southern Africa today is that the armed struggle against the minority regime in Rhodesia has to be intensified. Did you find unanimity on the part of all the countries that you visited? Some people have suggested that there is, among the four residents, unanimity on the objective methods of the struggle, but variance on the issue of tactics. Did you find this to be the case?

SALIM: We found complete unanimity on the need for intensification of the armed struggle. In fact, in Dar-es-Salaam, Lusaka, Gaborone and Maputo, the mission was impressed not only by the unanimity of the four presidents' views but equally by their total commitment to support that struggle now that possibilities for negotiated settlement which they unaniomously strived to obtain has been completely blocked.

In our discussions with the four presidents, we found nothing whatsoever to give credibility to such suggestions. Altogether, the mission spent over six hours of discussions with the presidents and one of the firmest impressions of the group is the degree of identity of the analysis, evaluation, and perspective of the four leaders in respect to Zimbabwe. In essence, their discussions with us were very much complimentary.

Indeed, if I may add, as we proceeded on our trip from Dar-es-Salaam southwards, the first comment that was made to us by all the three presidents was that they fully concurred with what the chairman of the four FRONTLINE states, Mwamini Nyereu, had told the group. In sum, therefore, we found concurrence of views in both strategy and tactics in support of the prosecution of the struggle in Rhodesia. And there was also a general lack of unanimity on the struggle in Namibia.

Q: Simultaneously with your mission was the visit of Kissinger to Dar-es-Salaam and Lusaka. What would you say was the impact of the visit on the general efforts to find a solution to the problems in southern Africa?

SALIM: It is premature to assess the impact of Secretary Kissinger's visit in the context of finding a solution to the southern African problems. There is no doubt that his statement in Lusaka was an important one and that if put into practice would represent a significant positive shift of United States policy on southern Africa. Such a development should certainly be welcome, for if the United States were to genuinely support efforts towards majority rule in Zimbabwe and Namibia, the impact of such support is obvious.

Yet generally positive a Secretary Kissinger's Lusaka statement was, it remains a declaration of intentions. It is the implementation of that declaration that will determine the type of impact that Kissinger's visit will have in southern Africa. The first test would of course be on the bear of the Byrd Amendment which permits the continued importation of chrome from Rhodesia in violation of Security Council sanctions.

Q: Are the Kissinger proposals, particularly the 10 points which relate to Rhodesia, acceptable to the Committee? If so, to what extent will your Committee coordinate its activities on Rhodesia with the American government?

SALIM: These proposals are generally welcome. If implemented, they would certainly be in keeping with the many United Nations decisions and resolutions. The statement by Secretary Kissinger in Lusaka is the most far reaching one ever made by a United States administration with respect to southern Africa in this decade.

Concerning the 10 proposals on Rhodesia, I would say that by and large they are in line with what the United Nations has been expecting of all its member states. We should therefore welcome United States cooperation with the Committee on the basis of some of these proposals. I should, however, mention one proposal which seems to be CONTINUED ON PAGE 29.

AFRICA IN FOCUS

O.A.U.

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) Council of ministers issued a statement on June 26 strongly condemning the brutal murders of Black South Africans (Azanians) by the White racist government during the recent rebellion in the Black "townships" of the country and has adopted an immediate program of action to support the armed struggle for liberation of the Azanian people. Reuters news agency reported that the foreign ministers of the OAU, at their annual meeting held this year in Addis Ababa, decided that the most effective action to take against the reactionary South African government would be to support the banned liberation movements of the country - the Pan African Congress (PAC) and the African National Congress (ANC).

Angola

The people of Luanda, in the first election held in this capital city since Angola's liberation last November 11, last week elected new Popular Commissions representing districts of the city. The elections were a part of the strategy of the government of the Western African nation, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), to implement "people's power" in the country. The Popular Commissions will represent their districts in dealing with the MPLA and in handling local problems. For a large number of Angolans it was the first time in their lives that they had voted.

Djibouti

The OAU foreign ministers discussed the uncertain fate of this tiny French territory whose neighbors, Ethiopia and Somalia, continue to quarrel over terms of the colony's independence, Pacific News Service reports. France is preparing to pull out of the strategic Red Sea enclave - often called by the name of its bustling seaport capital, Djibouti - and preparations are underway for a general referendum to determine the composition of the new government.

Amin Demands U.N. Session

(Kampala, Uganda) - Ugandan President Idi Amin last Monday called for an emergency session of the United Nations Security Council to discuss what he charged was Israeli aggression following a Zionist commando raid that previous day at Entebbe Airport outside this capital city. First reports indicated that at least 21 people - including some 20 Ugandan troops - were killed during the attack on an Air France jet hijacked a week earlier over Athens, Greece, by pro-Palestinian guerrillas seeking the release of some 53 Arab and other prisoners held in Israel and Europe.

President Amin flew here from Port Louis, Mauritius - where he had been attending a meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), of which he is the current chairman - in order to negotiate for the release of the over 100 hostages aboard the jet plane, most of whom were Israelis. In Port Louis, Ugandan Foreign Minister Oriu accused Uganda's neighbor, Kenya, of collaborating with Israel in the raid by allowing Kenyan facilities to be used for the planning and execution of the Israeli strike, which was immediately condemned by Third World and other progressive countries around the world.
DECISION DELAYED ON MERCENARIES SENTENCED TO DEATH

(Luanda, People’s Republic of Angola) — Considerations of public opinion at home and international reaction were reported last week to be the cause of Angolan President Agostinho Neto’s delay in deciding on whether to uphold the death sentences handed down on June 28 against one American and three British mercenaries.

Internews reported that President Neto would probably seek the opinions of other African leaders who attended the annual Organization of African Unity (OAU) Heads of State meeting that began last weekend in Port Louis, Mauritius.

In a related development, it was reported that the OAU will ask all African nations to adopt the “Luanda Convention,” an international agreement banning mercenaries. The agreement was drafted by the group of international legal experts — including two Black American lawyers — invited to Angola to observe the mercenaries’ trial.

The Luanda Convention stipulates that all mercenaries should be treated as common criminals and not be given prisoner-of-war status. Governments that adopt the agreement would also be required to ban all mercenary recruiting operations.

Angolan Justice Minister Diogenes Boavida described the death sentences and long prison terms given the other nine mercenaries as “socialist justice” at a press conference following the ruling of the People’s Revolutionary Tribunal which sentenced Britons Cositas Georgious — known by the alias Col. “Tony” Callan — Andrew G. McKenzie and John Barker, and American Daniel Gearhart to die before a firing squad.

“We think we have in this trial shown the world our greatness and our political maturity despite the youth of our state and our government,” Boavida told foreign reporters.

The U.S. State Department claimed that Gearhart’s death sentence was not justified “under international law or warranted by the facts as we understand them.”

However, the Department, which has admitted that Gearhart and Americans Gary Acker and Gustave Grillo — who received prison sentences of 16 and 30 years, respectively — violated U.S. law by going to fight as mercenaries in Angola, refused to say what action it will take on behalf of Gearhart, a 34-year-old former Green Beret.

British Prime Minister James Callaghan has asked President Neto for clemency for Georgious, McKenzie and Barker.

The sentences of the other mercenaries, all Britons, were: Michael Wiseman and John Marchand, 30 years each; John Lawlor, Collin Evans and Cecil Fortuin, 24 years, and John Nammock and Malcolm McIntyre, 16 years.

Throughout the historical trial, the emphasis of the state was that the 13 defendants were “star witnesses” against the real masterminds of the mercenary activity — the governments of the U.S. and Britain and their secret

Black Mental Patients Abused in South Africa

(Johannesburg, South Africa) — The racist White minority government of South Africa is desperately fighting to prevent public disclosure of a new scandal involving the ruthless apartheid (segregation) laws of the country — the treatment of Black mental patients.

The Michigan Free Press reports that South African newspapers have revealed that thousands of Black mental patients are confined in evacuated mining compounds (see photo above). The squalid private asylums — to which the government was forced to transfer more than two-fifths of the patients in state-owned mental institutions due to overcrowding — are all owned by a consortium called Smith, Mitchell and Company. The company operates 15 evacuated mining compounds housing 11,500 Black and 760 White mental patients.

The Black patients are hired out as cheap labor to local industries and are “rewarded” with rations of candy and tobacco. The money they should rightfully be paid goes toward the improvement of company-owned facilities.

CONCLUSION

Educational and health services have always been the centerpiece of FRELIMO’s program. While there are encouraging results in the sphere of education with an increased school population and about 3,000 more teachers, the situation in the health services is critical. Up to May of this year, there were only some 20 doctors to serve a population of nine million; and the shortage of auxiliary medical personnel is equally acute.

However, the government is coping with the situation as best as it can; outside help has been forthcoming from African as well as European and Chinese governments. Tanzania recently sent 40 medical personnel, including 11 doctors, to work around the country.

It is in the field of housing, particularly in the urban areas, that the criticism is the most obvious, as the document suggests. The next steps are likely to involve the improvement of urban areas, which are essential for the overall development of the country.
Mercenaries
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19
agencies, such as the CIA. The final verdict of the five-member Tribunal accused the U.S. and Britain of conspiring to destroy the revolutionary Black governments of Africa and said the individual mercenaries were "instruments in this political orchestration."

The Tribunal declared the CIA was guilty of bankrolling the mercenary recruitment program in both America and Britain as part of "Dr. (U.S. Secretary of State Henry) Kissinger's new look in foreign policy after Vietnam, which meant changing the color of the corpse."

The FBI was also blasted for its role in the mercenary recruitment program. The Tribunal found that the Bureau "had precise knowledge of this traffic in war prostitutes and did nothing to disturb it."

Acker, 21, of Sacramento, California, testified that an FBI agent contacted him but took no action. Robert Cesmer, the American lawyer who defended Acker, commented, "The U.S. government has been derelict in its duty in not enforcing existing legislation... The FBI agent could have stopped him (Acker), but he did not. By not stopping him the agent gave the appearance of legitimacy to the affair."

The tribunal rejected Cesmer's argument that the mercenaries should be treated as prisoners of war under the terms of the Geneva Convention and that there was "no crime in international law of being a mercenary."

"Packs of dogs of war with blood-stained muzzles are out to cut down people's revolutions" the judges said. "The only protection is to regard wars-to-order as a crime that covers all who fight for personal profit."

The Angolan government was widely praised for the fairness with which it conducted the trial. The Guardian reported that in one case the testimony of a prosecution witness was rejected when it became clear it was false, and the witness was arrested for perjury.

Tanzanian U.N. Ambassador
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18
clearly unacceptable to the nationalist forces as indeed to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as elaborated by its secretary-general. This is the first proposal, namely the unequivocal support to Prime Minister Callaghan's proposals of March 22.

In our discussions with the African leaders, the African National Council of Zimbabwe and the OAU secretary-general, we clearly found that Mr. Callaghan's proposals, while representing a significant step forward in the United Kingdom's own position, did not meet the urgent requirements of the situation in Zimbabwe. It was repeatedly emphasized to us by African leaders that these proposals were too late. In a sense, they are stillborn. It would therefore seem to me that to keep emphasizing them is to run away from the realities of the situation.

TO BE CONTINUED
**Changing**

Odd sensation
To get high off feelings
Because
Life was a rock
And a rock feels no pain
(There's) pleasure & ease to
"Feel no pain"

Irony is
A rock feels no pleasure
Experience tries so hard to
Teach us — we must try harder
to not be so stubborn
It is a dilemma
Was... because
Like it or not, all things "feel" &
Change & respond to their
Environment with a strength &
A weakness
Puppy love/bourgeois love is
da dilemma
Comrade love is a move toward
A solution

Sherman D. Brewster
Oakland, Calif.

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**Do You Remember?**

Shot-gun
Johnny "Shot-gun" Coward
a legend in his own time
a true people's servant
some have forgot
some don't care
But
We haven't forgot... nor
will we forget when
the police kicked his
eye out... nor will we
forget how the police shot
his head off on Bowling street.
Do you remember?
Our beloved comrade Carl
Hampton
was murdered on the same day
Do you remember?
that Saturday night when
the police pumped him full of
857 magnum bullets.
Do you remember?
How the police shot their
dogs on him and drug him around
and let him die on the ground an
hour before they called an
ambulance.
Do you remember?
Johnny "Shot-gun" Coward
"T.C." Benton
Humble, Texas

---

My Eyes

They see a loneness
They see togetherness
They see confusion
They feel the Earth's tiredness
They feel the Earth's death
They see the child's smile
They see the children's growing pains
They see those who accept the
blame
They see the young grow strong
and the backwards wrong.
My eyes hurt, laugh, cry and sleep.
Although until they rest,
they always weep.

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**ENTertainment**

The above scene from the film adaptation of Alex Haley's *Roots* depicts the African slave trade. During filming of this realistic drama, several actors broke down and cried.

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**"Roots": A Saga of Slavery That Made the Actors Weep**

On September 29, 1976, a 17-year-old African named Kunta Kinte was brought ashore from the filthy hold of the slave ship Lord Ligonier to be sold at auction at Annapolis, Maryland. He was purchased for 156 pounds — the equivalent of the price of 10 miles — by John Walker, a planter from Spottsylvania County, Virginia.

Walker called his new slave Toby, but Kunta Kinte rebelled against his slave identity. As an old man, limping around the plantation on a maimed foot, chopped off across the arch when he tried to escape, he still called himself Kunta Kinte.

His children inherited this single keepsake — his name — and they passed it along to their children until it reached Alex Haley, born into the family in 1921.

Forty years later, with the name and a few other African words providing the filthiest of clues, Haley managed to retracing his ancestry. Through persistence and almost miraculous luck he found an aged griot, an oral historian, living in the village of Juffure, Gambia, which repeated from memory the story of Kunta Kinte's — and Alex Haley's — family.

Haley's latest book, *Roots*, which will be published by Doubleday in October, tells this authenticated story. It will be retold beginning next January on ABC-IV in a 12-hour-long "novel for television," three hours of which were filmed this past May along the Georgia coast. Network executives are enthusiastic about *Roots* because its miseries format resembles last season's serialization of *Rich Man, Poor Man*, which drew a large audience and won four Emmy awards. They also are nervous because the resemblance between the two productions stop there.

According to The New York Times, *Roots* is a risky enterprise for TV both artistically and commercially. Because it is a saga, beginning in Juffure in 1750 with Kunta Kinte's birth and ending 117 years later in Henning, Tennessee, with a grateful prayer to Kunta Kinte, the departed forebear, no one character remains in the film from start to finish. Furthermore, the film-makers' insistence on authenticity requires some female nudity. Finally, there is the unsparing accurate depiction of slavery.

Those involved in the filming of *Roots*, the Times reports, are depicting, in unerring detail, scenes of shameful degradation never before truthfully revealed to Americans in films (with the possible exception of *Mandingo*).

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**INTRODUCTION BY ELIZABETH BAKER ROSS**

*City Lights Books*

**$2.00 City Lights Books**

**HUEY NEWTON ERICKA HUGGINS**

**INSIGHTS AND INSPIRATIONS**

**By**

HUEY P. NEWTON

ERICKA HUGGINS

Oakland Community School Director

Oakland, Calif.

**CONTINUED ON PAGE 25**
"Ideas Of Freedom Are Always Dangerous..."

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

personally threatened my life because I would not agree on phony ideological points that the Party was a "Breakfast for Children organization."

According to Cleaver, there needed to be more killing, more arbitrary violence. The Party was moving to the right, etc. There were no letters — as the Church Committee purports to document — no misunderstandings on the level of leadership.

Cleaver simply would have us go out to get killed for the purpose of media attention (while he safely sat in Algeria). He had no other program and frankly, it sounded piggish. He had no violence without reason where we’d all get killed and he could describe to history the meaning of our deaths. For three months, we argued. I was to kill and get killed, or just get killed.

Today, it’s all out — the closet door opened: Cleaver denounces Cuba, China, African liberation struggles and joins hands with Kissinger and Uncle Sam. All of this because the FBI sent notes? It is my belief that Cleaver too was as much a part of CONTREPRO as now, as Karenga, as Roy Innis.

NEW PROPAGANDA

Why then, this new propaganda? Why this whitewashing of investigations, as we’ve seen in the past with Watergate, the Warren Commission, and others? The Black Panther Party stands today as much of a threat as before. There was never any question that the Black Panther Party, as one entity, could survive confrontation with any police agency, much less many agencies. (We even survived in Los Angeles in December, 1969, when we were attacked by 300 regular LAPD and SWAT members.) That idea was only intensified by the establishment media: Panthers versus pigs.

Our task has been, and still is, to spread the word, the good news as the old folks would say, that we can win over oppression and exploitation; that life in the U.S. is not what life can and ought to be; that it can be an experience where the basic requirements for living and breathing must be available to every person, and where peace and freedom will prevail; that if we unite all our forces, after we identify ourselves, we can put up the real battle to win, in the name of humanity and human progress; that our victory will come a new day for people all over the world who suffer under the monster of U.S. imperialism.

Then humankind can get on with the business of discovering our true and harmonious relationship with the rest of nature. This is our message, this is the word we wish to spread, and will spread with our very lives on the line. And this is what makes us dangerous.

Today Party members are regularly arrested for no good cause; followed and watched by FBI agents (the FBI, I have discovered, comes weekly to my apartment building to collect license numbers from the parking lot manager of visitors' cars); great discrepancies are occurring in our bank accounts these days; our programs are being jeopardized by police harassment of participants and workers; and a few weeks ago 15 or more police cars came to our National Headquarters office in Oakland, California, at 3:00 a.m. to serve a warrant on a Party member for a failure to appear in court on a misdemeanor solicitation charge in Sacramento.

Before being forced into exile, Huey P. Newton's car was tampered with several times, his apartment was the subject of a phony robbery by three Blacks with pistols that had silencers (which are difficult for 'non-police' to acquire), a contract was put out on his life by so-called Black businessmen, unknown assailants shot at him several times, and finally, he was falsely charged with murder. It has not stopped. They will continue.

We truly hunger for freedom must not be sidetracked. Millions and millions of Blacks have died in this country at the hands of various forms of oppression; millions of people have no means of support, no place to live, no food to eat. The government program to maintain these oppressive, murderous conditions is far larger than CONTREPRO or other activity bent on destruction of one organization. It is this larger program of destruction we must halt; it is the architects of this program we must stop. We must transform our lives, our government, and our society completely and thoroughly.

The members of the Black Panther Party stand as ready today as ten years ago; serve the people through our various Survival Programs today as ten years ago; live every day of our lives today as ten years ago to overcome all obstacles to our total liberation by any means necessary.

And we will lay down our lives today as we have over these ten years to make these issues clear, for we know when the people understand, when the masses of oppressed American people take up guns, then, in the words of Huey P. Newton "...serious business will begin to happen."
MARTIAL ARTS

The Right To Self-Defense

Those social conditions which most of us have lived under and the rules that are supposed to be concerned with our continued well being have grossly abused and curtailed the right to self-defense. Existing rules, statutes and ordinances do not and will not guarantee the individuals' undeniable right and duty to take the necessary and efficient means to protect their persons against dangerous or abusive aggressions.

For the martial/combative artist this means that any action taken to preserve dignity, let alone life and limb, could result in "legal" actions brought against the original victim of aggression. Under some California, Illinois and other state codes, there is no provision for self-defense unless the victim is licensed by some organ of the state, and at the time of the attack, is in imminent danger of losing life and/or limb.

The nonsense in rules such as these are quite apparent. Here, in this day and age, few trained or untrained individuals are assailed by unarmed assailants, and those that are unarmed in their aggression are seldom alone. To wait for an armed attacker to reach a "point of no return" can in most instances frustrate that the best trained individual will indeed reach, "a point of no return" -- the hospital or the cemetery.

Such statutes protect the interests of a selfish few, and not the martial/combat artist or any of us confronted by attacks. These laws make it illegal for even the martial/combat artist to use the nunchaku (double wooden sticks) even in demonstrations, and the artist can be subjected to legal proceedings for having a pair in his/her possession or at the individual's own school.

Many of the existing rulings did not arise entirely out of the "kung fu movie craze," but from individuals who trained in the various unarmed/armored martial arts methods and were subsequently confronted with police and frightened laymen who allowed and ushered in laws to keep people defenseless.

SPORTS

CANADA BANS TAIWAN FROM REPRESENTING CHINA AT SUMMER OLYMPICS

(Montreal, Canada) - The Canadian government shocked the international sports world last week by refusing to allow the Taiwan team to represent the Chinese people in the upcoming Montreal Olympics, ignoring threats made by the U.S. to withdraw from the competition.

The Canadian government has refused to allow the Taiwanese athletes to display their national flag, play their national anthem or to display any symbol with the word "Chinese."

At first, rumors circulated that the International Olympic Committee (IOC) would withdraw its "official" recognition of the games, and that the U.S. Olympic Committee (USOC) had threatened to withdraw. However, IOC President Lord Killiam denied the allegations that the IOC would withdraw its recognition when he said, "Press reports regarding proposed sanctions in regards to the world Olympics...attributed to an official of the IOC, are incorrect."

Killiam further clarified his statement by saying that "the decision of the Canadian government is under consideration."

The Canadian action is viewed as a direct challenge to the authority of the IOC, which is an autonomous body that organizes the worldwide Olympics every four years. After earlier issuing a statement which said the restriction made on Taiwan would force the U.S. to withdraw, USOC official Don Miller retracted the statement, saying America would remain in the Olympic competition as "there are no other restrictions placed on the games."

Negotiations are continuing between the Canadian External Affairs Ministry and the IOC, but a Ministry spokesperson indicated, "Canada's position is not negotiable."

The IOC said that Canada's action violates Olympic rules and the country's written assurances that all athletes recognized by the IOC would be allowed to enter Canada and take part in the games.

The External Affairs Ministry spokesperson noted, however, that this assurance was given six years ago -- before Canada recognized Peking as the sole government of the People's Republic of China. It was pointed out that in 1968, in a letter to the IOC, Canada warned the world sports body that Canada could impose regulations on the entry of athletes for the summer 1969 Olympic Games, but the IOC never inquired about it. That letter also stated that the entry of all Olympic delegations would be "pursuant to the normal regulations."

Since 1970, when the Canadian government recognized People's China, several restrictions against Taiwan have been imposed. All imports from the country must be labeled, "Made in Taiwan," not "Republic of China." Even a letter to Taiwan cannot leave Canada if it is addressed "Republic of China."

"Taiwan will be welcome with open arms," said another External Affairs spokesperson, "but as Taiwan and not as the representative of China."
Garry Charges "Racism" In Closing S.Q. 6 Trial Arguments

Continued From Page 3
want, the deprivation that human beings are subject to."

Then, leading to a telling rhetorical question, which hung
in the air for full emphasis, Garry said:

"Mr. Herman says he (Tackwood) makes his living by his
wits. That’s perhaps true, But who was paying him off? The
defense? Or the public body
that’s sworn to uphold the laws?"

Garry continued:

"Tackwood had nothing to gain by coming here and
in the air for full emphasis,过年
admitting that he was part of a conspiracy to
testifying under oath, admitting
kill George Jackson. And if you
that he endears himself to
the men and women who
George Jackson’s writing and
loved George Jackson, you are
mistaken."

Throughout his discussion of
Tackwood’s testimony, Garry em-
phasized that despite the fact the ex-
agent had named 17 or 18 people as involved in the conspira-
cy, the prosecution had not
brought any one of them forward
to rebut his credibility. "Just
think about that," Garry re-
marked.

"Tackwood implicated and
indicted CCS, CII, the FBI,
the LAPD, and the Department of
Corrections," Garry said, his
voice rising, "but no one — no
one, I say — came here to say
that's not so."

Concerning the other defense
witnesses Garry went over:

"Council McCoy, a Black
former San Quentin guard who
testified that he saw George
Jackson wearing a blue knit cap
during a visit on August 21, 1971,
thus discrediting the prosecu-
 tion’s "gun-in-a-wige" theory.
McCoy also vividly described
guard brutality on the Adjust-
ment Center lawn following the
murder of George Jackson.

"William Hampton, a Black
former San Quentin guard now
transferred to another facility,
who testified that he saw a .38
revolver in Johnny Spain’s hand
on the 21st, Hampton’s state-
ments corroborate Tackwood’s
story that CCS officers smuggled
an inoperative .38 revolver into
the prison on August 21, 1971, as
part of the set-up plot. Tackwood
testified that CCS later retrieved
the .38, sometime during the
week after the incident. The .38
Hampton swears he saw was
never found.

"Charles Johnson, a prison
'snitch' held in protective custo-
dy who voluntarily put his life on
the line to testify in the San
Quentin 6 trial that he saw an
automatic gun in the back hip
pocket of AC guard Paul Krasnes
on the 21st. Hugo Pinell, one of
the Six, testified that while
looking through a mirror set up
in his cell, he saw Krasnes pull
out an automatic on George Jackson
when the famous author/revolu-
tionary returned to the AC from
his visit with now-fugitive
attorney Stephen Bingham.

IMPAURED CONSCIOUSNESS

"Garry also reviewed the ex-
pert witnesses he called to
establish the defense position
that Johnny Spain suffered from
a state of impaired consciousness
from the time his 1-AC-4 cell
door opened until the time he
dove into the bushes on the AC
lawn.

Dr. William Rundell, Dr. Philip
Zimbardo, Dr. Mary Sollek and
Dr. Jane Olden all gave irrecha-
ble evidence to the fact that AC
confinement is dehumanizing;
that the AC was, in Garry’s
words, "a human warehouse,"
"a hellhole."

In this regard, when Garry
concluded his eloquent argu-
ments, he reminded the jury of
Johnny Spain’s personal back-
ground, recalling the words of his
mother that, as a Black child in
Mississippi, I stood between
him and the world."

San Quentin
Adjustment Cen-
ter corridor (on
August 21, 1971)
displays the "hu-
man warehouse"
atmosphere that
was brilliantly
described by law-
yer Charles Garry
in his closing argu-
ments in defense of
Black Panther
Party member
Johnny Spain.

The ransacked
cell of slain Black
Panther Party
Field Marshal
George Jackson
after his assassi-
nation on August
21, 1971.

Following, THE BLACK PAN-
THER, presents Part I of the full
transcript of attorney Charles
Garry’s brilliant two-and-a-half
day closing arguments.

Mr. GARRY: ‘If the Court
please, ladies and gentlemen of
the jury, Mr. Herman and Mr.
Bozen, and my colleagues and
the defendants.

“It’s my responsibility now to
address you and talk to you about
this case. I’m going to be as frank
and as brutal as I can, and
analyze the evidence with you.
I do not intend to go outside
of the record in any way.

“I’ve been a long, long time. When I volunteered to come in to
represent Mr. Spain, little did I
think that I was going to spend
my 66th and 67th birthdays in the
courtroom.

MANY REPORTS

“When I came into this case, I
reviewed the many, many reports
that were made available by
the prosecution to the various
defense lawyers. I studied those
reports like my colleagues de-
fending the other defendants. We
had to analyze the evidence.

“There are things that bothered
me, and I’m going to talk
about it with you preliminarily.
There was no question that six
men were killed on August 21, 1971.
Six men were killed unne-
cessarily. They should not
have been killed. Why did it
happen? That’s the question
I asked myself. That’s the

question that you are going to
have to ask yourself when you go
into your jury deliberation room.

“You are going to have to
determine why August 21st hap-
pened. What were the circum-
stances? There are 27 men at the
Adjustment Center, and accord-
ing to Dr. Zimbardo, any one of
those 27 could have done what
happened on that day. Any one of
the 27. Any one of the 27 could
have done it.

“I’m reminded that when we
were picking the jury, and it was
an extensive voir dire of the jury,
it took three and one-half months
before 16 of you were finally
selected, 12 jurors and four
alternates. We asked you an awful
lot of questions. Some of it was
personal. We invaded your pri-
vacy, because it was necessary
for us to be able to see where your
thinking came from, what made
you tick.

“One of the questions that
asked you time and time again
was the fact that if you had any
problems with the presumption
of innocence, and, of course, every-
one of you said you didn’t.
Every one of you accept the fact
that the prosecution had the burden
of attempting to prove these defend-
ants guilty beyond a reasonable
doubt, and to a moral certainty.
No problems with that.

“But we also asked you
questions such as, if at the end of
the prosecution’s case, and at the
end of the entire case, you are
satisfied that you have the strong
suspicion, a strong suspicion
that one or more of these defend-
ants are guilty, but you have a
reasonable doubt as to that
person or persons’ guilt, or inno-
cence, what type of a verdict
would you bring in. Every one of
you said you would bring in a
verdict of not guilty.

“What I’m saying is, that just
because you feel down deep that
persons did do something, aiding
and abetting, conspiracy—or
whatever you have strong
suspicion about—that’s not going
to be sufficient.

TO BE CONTINUED
Slave Saga
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21
and certainly not on television — scenes in the hold of the slave ship where Africans were chained neck to neck, huddled together in their own waste, breathing air so fetid that a candle would not burn.

In a warehouse outside Savannah, the film crew constructed a slave hold set so depressingly authentic that when it was cramped with chains extras for a day of shooting some members actually wept.

Outwardly, author Alex Haley is mild-mannered; he is a gentle, quiet man, 54 years old. After retiring from the Coast Guard in 1959, he became a freelance journalist. He wrote *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, researched in hundreds of hours of conversation, and read and approved by the great leader before his assassination.

Later, Haley became chief interviewer for *Playboy* magazine. While on an assignment in London to interview Julie Christie, he happened upon the Rosetta Stone. This key to the decoding of ancient hieroglyphics stimulated Haley’s recollections of the African words he had heard as a boy in Tennessee.

Consulting professors and diplomats, revelling anywhere a clue could be pursued, he pieced together the history of his ancestors until one day he found himself in Juffure, speaking with Gambian villagers, speaking with the keeper of his family’s story, who remarked, “Yes, we have heard that many of us live in exile” in the United States.

“Human Slavery”
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9
however. NAPA will ‘sleep-in’ at Governor Brown’s office to expose the entire system of psychiatric slavery, a system based on the mythology that psychiatrists are able to help people by assaulting their minds and bodies with drugs, shock and lobotomies and to demand that the governor take action to correct these injustices.”

Quin Denvir, deputy director for legal affairs for the state Department of Health, told the NAPA demonstrators, led by speakerperson Wayne Hudson, that he would relay their demands to Brown and that a policy presently being developed by the Department may include such pay. However, he said, such pay would be nominal, not minimum wages.

Open Letter to the Oakland Tribune
FROM YOUNG SAN ANTONIO RESIDENTS

This letter is to resolve all tales and suspicions concerning the San Antonio village, which is located off of 66th Avenue in Oakland. Our physical or mental health isn’t in any immediate danger from dope pushers or dope dealers or drug users. As a matter of fact, they’ve done more good for our living conditions than the government and the Oakland Housing Authority.

Since they’ve come into our lives, they’ve given us swimming pools (for small children), baseballs, basketballs, Easter egg hunts, trips, parties, and dances. Things we’ve been practically begged Mr. Davis and the Oakland Housing Authority for, for about 2 years.

The only immediate danger that faces us is the Oakland Police Department and Oakland Housing Authority Security Systems. We are continuously being harassed by our so-called “Crusaders for Justice.”

For instance, a young male youth was brutally beaten by some police officers on the day of Saturday, June 19th. After he was taken from San Antonio Village, supposedly under arrest, he was instead taken to the Oakland Hills and was given what we call “Capital Punishment,” with the butt of a gun. He suffered severe skull damage and a very deep wound.

In another incident, a male youth had just walked out of his house and was standing on the sidewalk when a couple of officers called him over to their car and proceeded to question him. When he in return didn’t answer these questions they threatened (quote), “If you say another smart word I’m gonna slap the shit out of you.”

Seems to us that you’ve (the Tribune) gotten hold of the wrong information as far as getting our opinions. Wouldn’t it seem more logical that we live here, and a day doesn’t pass when we don’t know what’s going on around us? We may be young and Black but we’re hardly ignorant morons. Another matter we’d like to make a public known fact is that the dealers never give narcotics to youngsters.

As a matter of fact we’re not even allowed to see anyone purchase these allegedly dangerous drugs. Instead they teach us against them. We wish that all of the winners would vote to change from a peaceful Haiti! Instead of someone, namely a small innocent child gives his or her life just to satisfy someone’s ego. Thank you.

by the Young Residents of the San Antonio Village

Freedom for Ricardo Chavez-Ortiz

Editor:

The attorneys for Ricardo Chavez-Ortiz, the Mexican who was found guilty in 1972 of a political hijacking, are filing a “2255” with the sentencing judge, Charles Carr of Los Angeles, requesting that the sentence of 20 years be modified and that Ricardo be released from the federal penitentiary.

The act of hijacking an aircraft was motivated by the feeling that people had to listen to the injustices that minorities, and particularly Mexicans, were subjected to in this country. Ricardo asked for no ransom or remuneration, nor to be taken to a foreign country, but only for live television and radio interviews so he could make people aware of the problems. “All I wanted was a way to make people listen,” he said.

And now, four years later, we feel that Ricardo should be released. FOUR YEARS IS LONG ENOUGH. Please write a letter to Judge Carr recommending FREEDOM FOR RICARDO CHAVEZ-ORTIZ and mail it to the attorney so that we can present it to him at the same time. Send the letter to: Attorney Daniel Smith, 2200 Smith Tower, Seattle, Wash.

Sincerely,
Nancy Harrison Holmes, President
Commission To Free Ricardo Chavez-Ortiz
4515 76th Avenue West
Tacoma, Wash. 98466

Prison Activist
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11
organization and therefore was not involved in its activities.

Cook was charged with firing at Seattle police officer Joseph Matthews, but Dr. Edward McClean testified that Cook is so seriously near-sighted that he has difficulty seeing beyond 25 feet. Police claimed that Cook fired at Matthews from 50 feet away, across the street from the bank.

Two other defense witnesses testified to seeing Cook at various times on January 23. Also, throughout the trial none of the prosecution’s witnesses remembered seeing Cook with a beard; he has one that is full grown.

After one week of testimony, the all-White jury turned in a guilty verdict on all counts. Defense attorney Robert Coeister has indicated he will seek a retrial on the grounds that the jury was not composed of members of Mark’s peer group and because there were several instances of trial misconduct by the judge and the prosecutor.
Mozambique At War

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19
that some significant progress has been made. The nationalization
of housing in February made several thousands of houses
which had been left vacant by the ousting settlers immediately
available for occupation.

While there are still people, to
use President Machel's phrase, who live in the "backyards of the
cities," the government has
taken steps to ensure that by 1989
most people should have a decent
place in which to live.

On the political front, FRELIMO has expanded its program to
raise the political consciousness
of the population. There are today
in Mozambique very few places
where there are no groups where
political education is disseminated
and which serve as nuclei to
mobilize the people in the tasks
of national development.

There is a premium on dis-
cipline; recently the Central
Committee expelled five of its members for a December
rebellion, even some of the
heroes of the liberation war have
been placed in re-education
camps. These moves were popu-
lar, because masses as they
demonstrated that the govern-
ment wouldn't be indiscriminate in
dealing with people opposed to its
policies. They were also a salu-
tary reminder to FRELIMO cadres that the fact of having partici-
pated in the armed struggle was
not a license to privilege.

INTER-AFRICAN RELATIONS
Perhaps it is in the field of
inter-African relations that the
government of Mozambique, together with the governments of
Tanzania and Zambia, has
introduced a new element in
African politics. The government
has been, as one diplomat in
Maputo puts it, the nerve center of cooperation reflex in southern
Africa.

In April, at the end of a state
visit to Mozambique by President
Nyerere, the two countries signed
a comprehensive document
establishing a development and
economic commission which
would explore areas of regional
coopration. At the end of April
President Kaunda also paid a
visit to Mozambique and a similar
commission was established. It is
expected that similar agreements
will be made with other countries.

Probably, FREINDRO's most
important achievement in the
first year of Mozambique's
liberation was the extension of
the national front birth of
Africanism and the transplantation
of its values and philosophy of
socialism from the liberated
zones of the north to the south
which even in June, 1976, was
zone.

SUCCESSED
That the government of Mo-
zambique has succeeded in
explaining its policies to the
people and winning their support
is self-evident; first in the manner
in which they have remained
only considered a semi-liberated
united at a time of great economic
adversity. Second, the restraint
and stoicism with which the
Mozambican people have met
provocations from their racist
neighbors who are instinctively
allergic to Black rule could only
be the direct result of discipline in
unity. There is something going
in Mozambique; the people
know where they are going.

TO BE CONTINUED

U.N. Report Condemns Sharpeville Massacre

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17
of several hundred others, in a
callous and live re-enactment of
the Wild West, ruthlessly brought
international public opinion
against apartheid South Africa to
a boil. So far the massacres at
Sharpeville, Langa, Nyanga and
Vanderbilt Park stand out promi-
ently in the minds of people
all over the world as the
sordid examples of apartheid
barbarism. Within Azania, these
massacres which form the darkest
cloud in a long nightmare of
brutal repression, are revered as
a source of inspiration and
rededication.

The militant Black students'
movement, the South African
Students' Organization (SASO),
had one of its early brushes with
the South African political police,
the Special Branch, after cele-
brating March 21 "Liberation Day"
and arranging a meeting to observe the day at the University

One of the nine SASO members
now charged under the Terrorism
Act, in the Pretoria Supreme
Court at the so-called Palace of
Justice, Dr. Aubrey Mokoape,
was arrested and charged with
organizing the commemoration of
Sharpeville Day. As veterans of
Robben Island prison will testify,
prisoners also defiantly hold special meetings to mark
March 21 every year. Ever since
1960, from the eve of each
anniversary of Sharpeville Day
until after, police are put on alert
throughout the Vaal triangle.
This region in which Sharpeville
is located is ringed off by heavily
armed men, often with support
aircraft, hovering above the
location itself. Anyone leaving or
entering the place must show an
official permit of

The reverence of the African
people for this day grows from the
fact that the political camp-
aign launched to attack a
fundamental cornerstone of
apartheid colonialism, i.e., the
pass laws, brought them far
closer to the seizure of political
power than anything attempted
before. Conversely, the White
minority regime dreads the
memory of March 21, 1960, with
the chain of staggering events
which followed after that day.

In particular they hate to be
reminded of those events which
had the National Party govern-
ment so perilously close to
collapse as it has ever been.

Mr. Lewis Nkosi, South African
journalist who left the country on
an exit permit on 1961, was a
political reporter with the Post,
a newspaper aimed at the African
market, when the Sharpeville
massacre occurred. As is well
known amongst Azanians, Mr.
Nkosi was in the unique position of
African professionals with
good connections amongst
Whites.

ASSESSMENT
His assessment of the situation
in Azania at the time can
therefore be considered balanced
as it reflects opinion on both sides
of the color line. Of the man who
was the principal architect of the
historic Positive Action Campaign
against the pass laws, Mr. Nkosi
wrote in 1965:

"... a tall distinguished-looking
African prisoner, a university
instructor and political
leader who, at the age of 36, has a
rare distinction of having scared
Dr. Verwoord's government out
of its wits. As anybody knows by
now, the South African govern-
ment does not scare easily."

Continuing, Mr. Nkosi wrote:

"In March 1960, Robert
Sobukwe, president of the
banned Pan Africanist Congress,
(PAC), helped to orchestrate a
crisis that panicked the South
African government and nearly
brought about the kind of political
anarchy which too often makes
possible the transference of
power overnight."

This report comes closest to the
truth of what it looked like in
Azania after the Pan Africanist
Congress launched its campaign
against the pass laws on March
21.

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