SPECIAL ISSUE

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ENDORSEMENTS FOR THE
NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

VOTE FOR JOHN GEORGE, Alameda County Board of Supervisors, Fifth District.
VOTE FOR RON DELLUMS, U.S. House of Representatives, Eight District.
VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION 14, the progressive farm labor initiative.
VOTE YES ON MEASURES P, Q AND R, for increased housing for low-income Oakland residents.

Highlighting these four important races, as a public service to our readers, particularly those in Northern California, this week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER presents a listing of recommendations and endorsements of certain candidates and issues in the upcoming November 3 elections.

Despite the blood and reactionary nature of the two major party Presidential nominees — which, as a result of the spending of millions of dollars and the equally blind and reactionary mentality of the major media networks, tend to overshadow all else — and despite self-fulfilling "prophecies" of a low voter turnout, around the country this November there are scores of community-based candidates and significant issues at stake.

Our collective votes, rights won in the battles and blood struggles of the disenfranchised and the dispossessed, can and will make a difference — more true excuses to rationalize away an intolerable existence or concrete action to transform the quality of life; reluctant acceptance of the status quo or a powerful push against our oppressors to the legal limit.

CONTINUED ON CENTERFOLD
Editorial

THE LESSER OF TWO EVILS

Which is worse: the fact that a White cop was acquitted for attempting to lynch a Black man in Mobile, Alabama, a crime he admitted to on the witness stand; or the fact that he was only tried for a misdemeanor offense, rather than a felony?

Which is worse: the fact that President Ford pardoned former President Richard "Tricky Dick" Nixon; or the fact that he refuses to pardon the American people and end his campaign ploy, the deadly swine flu shots, responsible for the deaths of at least 45 senior citizens?

Which is worse: the fact that Democratic Presidential nominee Jimmy Carter secretly ordered the destruction of the home of a Black man; who had "the best collard greens in the country"; or the fact that the Black man, A.Z. Pitman, after weeping over the ruins, was offered the "job" of carting away the remains of his home and accepted?

Which is worse: the fact that the state of California would conspire to assassinate George Jackson and later cover up the murder with the "trial" of six innocent Black and Brown prisoners who were chained and shackled in the courtroom; or the fact that 12 citizens of this state would participate as a "jury" in this mock "trial," listen to the naming of 18 police and law enforcement officials who participated in the conspiracy — without rebuttal — and then deliver obviously compromise "guilty" verdicts, saying that they were "impartial" and "were not affected" by the chains and shackles?

Which is worse: the fact that smiles' Jimin "Ethnic Purity" Carter and humbling Jerry "Veto Social Programs" Ford are the nominees for the position of President of the United States; or the fact that less than 25 percent of the voting age public will actually vote one of these reactionaries as President; or the fact that in 1976 the American people are once again forced to choose between "the lesser of two evils" and no one rebels?

Letters to the Editor

"THE PAPER BRINGS US BACK TO REALITY"

I am writing to get my subscription renewed, for all the comrades here and myself. The Red Book can be sent from the headquarters to us. If you would please do so we would be very appreciative, because the only way we can receive it, is from the 6501 E. 14th Street, address.

We won all in the court. Thank you very much. I also sent a copy of it to you.

We have a lot of prisoners here very interested in the Party and we are doing all we can to get enough money to send you for the Commander's (Huey P. Newton) defense. The paper is the only thing that keeps us up on the news. Give our love and regards to all the comrades who are in the struggle. Is there any way we can get some information on how to bring the brothers and oppressed people together?

We hope you will continue helping us. As you know, we are in a slave camp and the paper brings us back to reality. The pigs are trying to kill the Party inside here but they cannot stop anything that comes from Oakland. I have been beaten over and over, but as the deputy chairman said, "You can kill a revolutionary but you cannot kill the revolution."

I ask this in the name of Huey P. Newton and all that have died for the struggle.

Thank you very much.

All Power to the People!

Long Live Huey!

Long Live the Hon. Chairperson

Respectfully

Comrade Chico G. Jackson #57486

Box 112

Joliet, Ill. 60034

BOYCOTT SOUTH AFRICA

Dear Black Panther Editor:

Please print, if possible, the names of all White-owned South African companies who are still supporting the blaspheomy they refer to as a government there. Also, if possible, I would be very appreciative if I can find out the specific trade names these companies and their subsidiaries sell products under in the U.S.

I'm a White person, a fact that I take no pride in, when I see what's being done in my name. The least I can do with my anger and indignation is to organize people to boycott these products here. Any help you can give me will be appreciated, as it will help us raise consciousness among women and men (White, Black and others) who refuse to support these racist asshole corporate profiteers.

Your political cartoons about "Peanut man" and "Model T Ford's" tactics for "controlling" us (Blacks, women, Chicanos, gays, Asians, Native Americans, etc.) are absolutely correct. They will not stop you for your unflinchingly honest and non-sellout reporting of news and opinions from oppressed people.

Sincerely,

Colette

San Francisco, Calif.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

COMMENT

Becomin' "First Class" Citizens In Miss. Delta

The following is Part 1 of the story of Hartman Turnbow, a rural farmer from Tchula, Mississippi who provides, through his own personal experience, a vivid Delta history of Black life during the civil rights movement.

PART 1

I met him by chance. While driving through the Delta, stopping off in a small town to talk to citizens, and occasionally swinging off the highway to an old farm house, I met a young Black who suggested speaking to Turnbow. He knows all about it, the Black said.

Turnbow's home lies just off the road, a few feet away from the railroad tracks. It's not a shack, as so many still are through this country, but it's small and modest, a cottage really, an old frame house painted white, standing in the midst of a cotton field.

Inside, he lighted the small gas heater in the living room and began to talk. Turnbow speaks in the old dialect of the cotton fields, and why not. He's 71 now, and all but five of those years were spent right here in the heart of Holmes County, as Black and rural a part of Mississippi as you'll find. His years away were in Detroit and Chicago.

Turnbow was raised by his grandparents, both of whom were ex-slaves:

"When I got big enough I learned that the first thing I learned was White people beatin' Negroes and killin' 'em and all that kind of stuff. And my Grandmama and my Grandpoppa what raised me, they told me all that stuff 'bout the advantages the White people had and the Negroes didn't have chance and no rights. They'd tell me how I had to do to live here. And they just told it to me, told me all about the past, how they done in slavery times. I didn't understand what they was tellin' me, but as I got up to be a man, I could see what they was talkin' about, I could understand it."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26
RACIST COP ACQUITTED FOR LYNCHING ATTEMPT-REVEALS POLICE TERRORIST GROUP

(Mobile, Ala.) - A White Mobile policeman, Michael Patrick, was acquitted here recently on misdemeanor charges stemming from the near lynching of one Black activist and the beating of another. An all-White jury acquitted Patrick despite his admission of participation in a secret police organization dedicated to terrorizing Black people.

In his testimony at the trial and at earlier grand jury proceedings, Patrick admitted to instigating and participating in the attempted lynching. He told the court that he confessed because police officials had promised him only minor disciplinary action.

In his testimony Patrick revealed the existence of the terrorist “Six Hundred Squad.” His superior sergeant and the squad’s leader, Ronnie Mair, told him countless times “to go out and kill” a Black person.

Scores of young Black people had been stopped, harassed, beaten and arrested on phony charges by the Six Hundred Squad before a lynching attempt exposed their activities.

The lynching attempt began when two local Black activists, Sekou and Casmarah, former members of Atmore-Holman Prison’s militant Inmates For Action (IFA), were chased and beaten by 15 cops earlier this year after an alleged robbery attempt.

While the beatings were taking place the officers told the two Blacks that “Black babies should be fed to alligators. Sekou was subjected to three rounds of “Russian roulette” with a loaded revolver pointed to his head.

Then the racists shouted, “We ought to hang them,” and Patrick promptly went to the trunk of his patrol car to bring out a rope with a noose. The rope was put around Casmarah’s neck and he was hauled up. Fortunately, the first branch broke. Another tree was quickly found and Casmarah was strung up again. It was at a point when Casmarah was gasping for breath and straining to keep his toes on the ground that a detective drove up and told the officers, “We ain’t hanging no niggers tonight. Let him down.”

The Black community of Mobile became furious over this overt act of racist violence. The police department had to immediately fire one officer (he has since been reinstated) and suspend another for 14-30 days. Grand jury indictments were quickly handed down against five Mobile cops on misdemeanor assault charges.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8
O.C.L.C.: A HAVEN FOR THE BLACK COMMUNITY

Since its opening in October, 1973, the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) has become a haven for the Black community of East Oakland, serving the community with a variety of free educational, cultural and social programs virtually nonexistent elsewhere in the city of Oakland. The following is Part I in a series of articles on the numerous OCLC programs - programs that make the OCLC the highly respected community institution that it is.

PART 1

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Oakland Community Learning Center is truly a multipurpose institution. Sponsored by the E.O.C. Service Corporation, a nonprofit, tax-exempt community-based organization, the OCLC, through its friendly and courteous volunteer staff, provides a wide variety of services and activities for local residents, young and old, to become involved in.

OCLC programs include the following:

**George Jackson People's Free Medical Clinic** - Known throughout the Bay Area for its high quality free medical treatment and preventative health care, the George Jackson People's Free Medical Clinic provides an alternative to the high cost, inadequate health care that private doctors and public hospitals usually offer to Black and poor people.

Ably assisted by a team of laboratory technicians, nurses and other volunteer health personnel, the doctors who freely give of their time at the Clinic treat patients for common physical ailments and refer them to specialists if necessary. Laboratory testing is also provided in conjunction with local hospitals.

The motto of the Clinic is "The Right To Health Is The Right To Life." In keeping with its belief that human beings are entitled to decent health care, the Clinic offers comprehensive health care to the community, including: a Child Health Care Program; screening for Sickle Cell Anemia, iron deficiency anemia and tuberculosis; referrals; and complete physical examinations. Follow-up is key to the Clinic's services, and patients are encouraged to come in for periodic check-ups so that special problems can be identified.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

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**Fall Free Film Series**

At The OAKLAND COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER

6118 E. 14TH ST.
OAKLAND, CALIF. -- (415) 562-5261

**Nov. 2**

The Other Francisco  

**Nov. 9**

The Life & Times Of Judge Roy Bean  

**Nov. 16**

Independence Day

The Other Francisco is a Cuban film that deals with slavery there in the early part of the 20th century. The story centers around a slave named Francisco and the woman he loves, who is also a slave. Eventually they are separated by the slave master for his own lustful purposes which ultimately leads to the death of Francisco. An excellent film not to be missed.

The critics have nothing but praise for this Western chronicle that is loosely based on the life of the Southwest's legendary "hanging judge," Roy Bean (Paul Newman) Bean, an outlaw wanted for a variety of frontier crimes, takes over a desolate west Texas outpost by gunning down 11 other outlaws singlehandedly and proclaims himself "the only law west of the Pecos."

Independence Day is the true story of a young Black couple who were sentenced to Los Angeles from the South, seeking a new life. Their film depicts their struggle for self-determination in the labor class community, a struggle against unemployment and poverty; a struggle for better education, better housing, and better relations with each other. Independence Day is a chronicle of the difficulties that often befall Black people trying to better their lives, both individually and collectively.

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**Oct. 28, 1862**

On October 28, 1862, the First Kansas Colored Volunteers repulsed and drove off a superior force of rebels at Island Mound, Missouri. This was the first engagement for Black Union troops in the Civil War.

**Oct. 24, 1923**

In the early part of the 20th century there was a mass migration of Black people from the South to the Northern cities. On October 24, 1923, the Department of Labor estimated that almost 500,000 Black people had left the South during the previous 12 months.

**Oct. 24, 1924**

On October 24, 1924, Runnin' Wild opened at the Colonial Theater on Broadway, The Miller and Lyles production introduced the Charleston dance to New York and the world.

**Oct. 24, 1934**

On October 24, 1934, Dixie To Broadway, the first real revue by Black people, opened at the Broadhurst Theater in New York City, with Florence Mills in the starring role, on October 24, 1924.

**Oct. 26, 1934**

At a conference in New York City, representatives of the NAACP and the American Fund for the Public Service planned a coordinated legal campaign against segregation and discrimination on October 26, 1934. Charles H. Houston, vice dean of Howard University Law School, was named to direct the campaign.

**Oct. 25, 1972**

In an infamous decision, on October 25, 1972, Judge Philip Romiti acquitted former Cook County State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan and 13 co-defendants of charges of conspiring to obstruct justice in the December 4, 1969, shootout in which Illinois Black Panther Party leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were murdered.
Rap Brown Released From Prison

(New York, N.Y.) - "Black power" advocate H. Rap Brown was paroled from New York's Green Haven Correctional Facility last week after federal gun charges against the former SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) leader were dropped in New Orleans.

Brown had been serving a 5-to-15 year sentence which resulted from a 1971 conviction on charges of robbery and assault. He was convicted on the gun charges in 1968 but an appeals court overturned the conviction when it became known that the judge in the case, Lansing L. Mitchell, told a friend before the trial, "I'm going to get that nigger."

H. RAP BROWN

Federal attorneys have now announced that the charges will be dismissed altogether since the case is over eight years old.

The only case now pending against Brown involves charges of bail jumping in a 1967 Maryland case when he was falsely charged with arson and inciting to riot following a typically fiery speech in the racially troubled city of Cambridge.

When told of Brown's release, Morris Lewis, the state attorney in Dorchester County (where the charges are pending), said: "Oh, I am sorry to hear that."

Brown, whose name is Hubert Gerald Brown, is now 33 years old. In the late sixties, he became a national Black leader as chairman of SNCC, succeeding Stokely Carmichael. Brown, along with other SNCC militants, was responsible for initiating the famous "Black power" stage of the Black liberation struggle and once purged SNCC of its White membership. He is the author of Die Nigger Die, an autobiographical work on the Black experience in racist America.

"DEFEND DONNELL MOORE"
RALLYING CRY AT O.C.L.C. FORUM

(Oakland, Calif.) - "Defend Donnell Moore" was the rallying cry at the Oakland Community Learning Center Forum last Sunday as local residents gathered to support a Black Oaklander facing a false murder charge in New York City.

After Cynthia Hall and the Oakly Brothers Band opened the program with their fluid jazz, emcee Umtu Whaki explained that former U.C. Berkeley student Donnell Moore had just spent four months of unjust confinement in New York's Rikers Island prison. Moore, once a member of the Black Panther Party, was falsely charged with the murder of a Jewish bar owner when, in fact, he was defending his life against "men of dubious character," stated Brother Whaki.

The New York media already have convicted Moore through adverse, racist publicity, stated Whaki, and this program, sponsored by the Donnell Moore Defense Committee and the Black Panther Party, was organized to rally adequate legal and financial support for his case.

Donnell Moore's mother, Mrs. Ann Moore, spoke next and told of how the burden of providing adequate legal counsel had caused severe financial difficulties for her family and called for the support of the community.

Bay Area Black journalist Charles Aikens then told the audience that the last time he spoke at the OCLC he was "visited" the next day by FBI agents. Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party, he said, gave him the inspiration to obtain an education.

"What I remember about Donnell," Aikens recalled, "is that he was one of the few Black students at U.C. who had not lost his 'natural identity' and was still able to relate to the Black community."

Next, one of the highlights of the program occurred when John George, a popular candidate for the Alameda County Board of Supervisors Fifth District seat, spoke briefly, urging the community "to make Donnell Moore one of its priorities."

Also speaking were Eugene Stovall, a Black political scientist and co-student of Moore at U.C. and Ken Wong of the Workers Committee to Save the International Hotel.

As an interlude, a local jazz band, Ancestral Sounds, charmed the audience with their rhythmic music, showcasing their version of the George Benson hit "Breezin".

Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown, the rally's featured speaker, began her remarks by pointing out that "One of the reasons Donnell is facing these ridiculous charges is because there is another Black person testifying against him on behalf of the state."

Emphasizing a theme of unity, Elaine went on to condemn "snitches" and "informer" — those who would "give up anyone for a bottle of wine or a shot of dope" — and explained the theory of "the greater fear," which she credited to the late founder of the Southern California BPP Chapter Arleniss "Bunchy" Carter.

In conversations with "Bunchy" in the late 1960s, Elaine said, they often discussed "that one of the reasons why people will go to the police, and lie or do anything to keep their thing together even for two days in a lifetime of oppression...and not participate in the struggle of human beings" was fear — fear...

Johnny Spain Transferred To Tracy Prison

(Tamal, Calif.) - Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain was transferred from San Quentin Prison here to the Deuel Vocational Institute in Tracy, California, last week in a move designed to curb the growing threats and hostilities directed against him by prison guards in the aftermath of his conviction of several charges in the San Quentin 6 trial.

The transfer was ordered after Spain's noted attorney, Charles R. Garry, and BPP representatives informed state Corrections Director Jerry Enomoto that they felt Spain wouldn't be safe from guard brutality — and possibly a set-up murder — if he remained in San Quentin. He was transferred last Tuesday from Quentin's notorious Adjustment Center to the K-Wing at Tracy, which is also a punitive isolation unit.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26
EYES ON

CITY HALL

Parents Blast Schools

(Oakland, Calif.) — Angry parents last week blasted the Oakland Unified school District for its unnecessarily rigid guidelines on teacher allocations. Parents from McClymonds High School and Montclair, Thornhill, Rockridge and Marshalelem- 
ary schools complained at the Oakland School Board meet-
ing that abrupt teacher transfers are extremely harmful to their children. A group of parents from predominantly Black McClymonds High School stressed that a loss of a teacher would seriously damage the school’s academic program while the elementary school parents pointed out that a teacher change could cause emotional problems in young children.

At the beginning of the meeting, the Board decided to vote next week on whether to allow speakers at every meeting, discarding an old policy of having speakers at every other meeting.

Pharmacy Foolery

(Oakland, Calif.) — A recent survey by Consumer Action, a private, nonprofit organization, has revealed that 21 percent of 110 pharmacies in the East Bay are not in full compliance with this state’s drug price posting law. At a press conference last week, the consumer group also pointed out that drugs are much more costly in low-income areas than in affluent neighborhoods. For example, the survey focused on the fact that one pharmacy in East Oakland sold 25 Valium tablets for $11.70 while on "Pill Hill" the same number of tablets sold for $5.15 a bottle.

The group has published A Shoppers Guide to East Bay Pharmacies to enable shoppers to find the best available prices.

Accounting Questioned

(Oakland, Calif.) — An Oak- 
land Unified School District
auditor last week called for the complete overhaul of the district’s inadequate and inefficient accounting system. Superintendent Ruth Love warned the school Board, "It would be imprudent not to recognize the enormity and seriousness of the problems identified."

BLACK LUNG PROTEST MOUNTS

(Chicago, Ill.) — Social Security offices throughout the coal mining areas of Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio, Penn-
sylvania as well as the office here in Chicago were picketed on October 18 by the members of the Regional Black Lung Association, to protest the injustices being perpetuated upon coal miners and their dependents under the current black lung bill.

Black lung is a crippling, killing disease that attacks miners after years of inhaling dust-filled air in the coal mines. After a lengthy struggle, coal miners and black lung associations were able to pressure Congress into passing the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, a law which established a minimal program to compensate miners disabled from black lung disease.

The program is administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, which has no representative outside of Washington, D.C., and is in no way accountable to the people. It therefore takes months, sometimes years, to process a claim — many of which are then arbitrarily denied.

PRESS RELEASE

In a press release issued from the offices of the Chicago Area Black Lung Association (CABLA), Regional Board spokesman Bill Worthington outlined the grievances which motivated the recent picketing:

* Once a miner quits work and qualifies for black lung benefits under the Department of Labor, 
  he is confronted with fighting the coal operator in court for years. (The current law allows the coal operators to challenge any claim made against them for benefits. Since 1973, 60,000 black lung claims have been filed, 97 percent challenged by operators, 22,000 acted upon by the Labor Department, and only 1,000 answered.)
* To qualify for benefits a nonworking miner needs one set of medical standards, while a miner who has found another job in order to survive has to meet more restrictive standards.
* Widows’ claims, whose husbands are killed in the coal mines, are processed differently from those of widows whose husbands died of natural causes.
* Miners currently working in coal mines without health or safety provisions against black lung will be unable to receive benefits when they become disabled because the current program ends in 1981.
* Disabled miners, widows and

61,000 Whites Flee S.F. Between 1970-75

(San Francisco, Calif.) — A report from this city’s Department of Public Health has revealed that between 1970-75, over 61,000 Whites moved from San Francisco in a continuing exodus to the suburbs.

Although the rapid growth of the city’s Black community has subsided, other segments of the city’s non-White peoples have continued to grow.

The number of White people living in San Francisco, estimated to be close to 100,000, has increased by only 3,000 since the 1970 census. By comparison, San Francisco’s Black population increased by over 20,000 in the decade between 1960 to 1970. The biggest increase in the 1970-75 interval was scored by Chinese and Filipinos, both of whom showed gains of 4,500 in population.

In the period ranging from 1950 to 1975, the White population of the city dropped by 244,000, from 694,000 to 450,000. During the same time span, the city’s non-White population increased from 82,000 to 218,000, or 136,000. The city’s Department of Finance pegs San Francisco’s total population at 667,700.
WORKING FOR "MR. JIMMY"
Blacks In Plains, Georgia Labor For Carter Clan

(Plains, Ga.) - Interviewing Jimmy Carter's maids was hardly the story I had in mind when I set out to talk with Blacks in his hometown here.

But almost every other Black woman I found turned out to be a maid from Carter's childhood, or a maid he hired after he married and settled down, or a maid working for him now.

Some are old, born in the last century. Others are young, born in Plains after World War II. All, without exception, are poor.

In a town with few jobs, being a maid for the Carters has been one of the few available sources of income for Black women. The other one has been Carter's peanut-processing plant.

At the end of Carter Street in Plains, there's a dirt road. Along that road there are a number of Black homes. It could be Appalachia, and a million miles distant from Jimmy Carter. But it's only a few blocks.

The houses have been patched and repatched. There is a vegetables garden in front of one house, and there I meet Ruth Harvey and Emma Harvey, sisters.

Ruth Harvey, sixty-three, was a maid for Carter and is also a veteran of his peanut plant, "I'm barely making it," she says. "The thing makes me so depressed. I used to be working, but now I'm not. I can take in sewing, but my sewing machine is broken and I can't afford to get it fixed."

"I'm hoping," she says, "they'll raise my Social Security check."

Ruth Harvey says she took care of Amy, Carter's youngest daughter, before he was elected governor. She spent several days after Carter was elected caring for Amy at the governor's mansion.

When she went to work for the Carters in 1966, she was paid twelve dollars for twenty hours' work.

But after awhile, she asked the Carters for a raise. "I told them I wasn't satisfied," she recalled. "The Carters, she said, increased her hours to forty a week and paid her fifty dollars.

The year before last, Ruth Harvey worked in Carter's peanut plant. Her take-home pay was about sixty-five dollars a week.

"It wasn't much," she concedes. "But all we were doing was picking up peanuts."

Harvey says her food these days comes mainly from her vegetable garden. She doesn't eat much meat.

Emma Harvey, like her sister, is hoping for an increase in Social Security.

She also worked for the Carter family, in the 1940s and early 1950s, sorting peanuts. At that time the pay was seventeen or eighteen dollars a week.

But tough times of the past are not her main concern now. With children growing up in Plains, her worry is for jobs. "I wish they'd build some factories around here," she says. "We need work so badly."

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

FIDEL CASTRO

F.B.I. Linked To Fatal Cuban Plane Bombing

(Caracas, Venezuela) — An American embassy spokesperson here has confirmed that an FBI agent attached to the embassy has maintained frequent contact with a Venezuelan being held on suspicion of involvement in the bombing of a Cuban airliner earlier this month in which 78 people were killed.

The FBI agent, Joe Leo, has been in contact with at least one of two Cuban exiles being held in connection with the fatal crash, and his name and telephone number were found among the personal effects of a third suspect.

Just last week, at a mass memorial rally in Havana, Cuban Premier Fidel Castro accused the CIA of "complicity in the October 6 bombing of the Cuban Airlines plane, as well as participating in a series of other terrorist attacks against Cuba.

Castro angrily denounced his government's 1973 antiskyjacking agreement with the U.S., and told of renewed CIA attacks upon his life.

In response to Castro's charges, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger declined on October 15:

"I can state categorically that no official of the U.S. government, no one in contact with the American government, has had anything to do with the airline sabotage."

The revelations of the FBI's intimate involvement with the suspects openly expose Kissinger's lies.

According to the embassy spokesperson here, the Washington

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22
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The word out of Plains, however, is that jobs are not primary on Carter's mind. He wants to keep the town residentially zoned to preserve the rustic down-home image he has cultivated through the media.

Knowing Jimmy Carter and having worked for him hasn't elevated Jewell Wiley's living conditions. Wiley, fifty-nine, paused by the side of the road with several other Black women to talk to this reporter.

In the 1960s and early sixties, Wiley was a maid for Carter. "I worked four hours a day," she recalls. She was paid one dollar an hour. "At least it was minimum wage," she says.

Today Wiley is unemployed. She was laid off more than a year ago and has been unable to find work since.

She says she is too poor she can't afford food stamps.

What does she expect from Carter if he's elected?

"I'm hoping he'll put some work in here for us," she says. "If he don't, I know him, so I'll sure go and tell him." She pauses and laughs a long, loud laugh. "I sure don't think it can be worse than it is now," she adds. "If it is, I'm going to go dig a hole."

AGREEMENT

Ethel Marshall, who is listening to the conversation, nods in agreement. She used to work in Carter's warehouse, sorting peanuts.

"It seems a lot of women sorted peanuts in Carter's factory, I observe."

Most all the women did kind of work," puts in Ruth Jackson. "That was the only thing going for women." Jackson used to be a day-care worker until she was laid off in April.

Carter's maids — all Black — seem to be everywhere. Two houses up, there's Rosie Marshall Kitchen, born in 1930, who took care of Jimmy Carter when he was growing up. Several blocks away, in a cluster of homes that form a dilapidated federal housing project. I knock on six doors and find two former Carter maids and one current maid, again all Black.

Mrs. Gladys Jackson, 59, comes to one door. She says she worked six years for Carter in his peanut plant in the 1960s, earning twenty-five to thirty dollars a week.

"Could you live on that?" I ask her.

"Around that time," she says, "you weren't getting anything."

Up the street, rock music is blaring from inside one of the brick houses. There is a group of people sitting on the porch. What do they think of Carter?

"Good man," says one. "Hope he becomes President."

Says another, "I don't care who gets in. None of them are going to do any good as far as I'm concerned."

Across the street, four Black women are sitting on a small cement porch in front of their brick home.

"Any of you know Jimmy Carter?" I ask.

A woman looks up. "I cleaned house and ironed for him," says Oveda Jackson. She says she's twenty-nine years old. "I was eighteen then. It was my first maid's job."

"How much did you earn?" I ask.

"I don't remember," she says. "It wasn't much, I'll tell you that," says Emma Montes, Mrs. Jackson's mother.

Montes used to work for Carter also — sorting peanuts. Two years ago she was not hired when someone else was employed to take her place.

"That wasn't Mr. Jimmy's fault," a woman standing in the doorway says.

"Don't say Mr. Jimmy," says another one. "It's out of style."

Two houses down, I meet another ex-Carter domestic, Rachel Clark. Her house is small and dingy. In a tiny drab living room there's an old couch, covered with a blanket. Mrs. Clark remembers little Jimmy Carter. "When he was a little boy," she says, "I was the maid. I worked on the farm in the field picking peanuts, and then I came in the house when they needed me. I looked after the children and fed them."

SQUEEZES OUT

Now, Mrs. Clark squeezes out a living spending her Social Security check on the bare necessities. "Do you have a car?" I ask her.

"We don't have a car," she says. "We don't have anything." (We thank Greg Cornell from the Militant for this story.)

Racist Cop Acquitted For Lynching

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

However, in a courtroom packed with off-duty police and Ku Klux Klan supporters, Patrick was acquitted for his confessed role as a hangman. Patrick's lawyer defended the racist torture of Casamah by maliciously stating that the activist was an ex-prisoner. "He (Patrick) was not dealing with a Sunday School teacher," said the attorney.

FOUR MEN COPS

Four more cops are scheduled for trial in the near future. Sergeant Mair, who was fired for his supervisory role in the cover-up of the lynching mob incident, was reinstated with two months' back pay, actually receiving a two-month paid vacation.

Shocked at this blatant disregard for justice, the People's Community Hall and a newly formed coalition, the People's Movement For Justice, have demanded the firing of all cops involved and that they be tried for attempted murder and conspiracy.

Also, the groups are demanding both an elected community review board to replace the office of police chief, and the affirmative action hiring of Black people in the Mobile Police Department.

The two groups have called for the return of the cases of all the Six Hundred Squad's victims now in prison and have firmly pledged to continue their efforts until these demands are met.

MR. JIMMY

JIMMY CARTER (left) has made a point of showcasing Blacks in his campaign while Black maids clean his house.

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Shobek Buried In Common Grave

(Nassau, The Bahamas) - The body of Michaiah Shobek, a 22-year-old Black American hanged last week for the murder of three White tourists, was buried without ceremony in a common grave. Shobek's mother, Mrs. Juanita Spencer, a Milwaukee domestic worker, had wanted her son's body returned to the U.S. but the U.S. embassy told her it would cost $1,200 to have the body embalmed and shipped back, a sum she could not afford.

Cops Impotent

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Psychologist Peter Runkle, who runs a counseling service for policemen, announced recently that "the violence and squallor" of police work, plus excessive drinking are making many police officers impotent. Runkle says more than 200 officers have signed up for a free course he is teaching, entitled "The Influence of the Street Upon the Sworn Law Enforcement Officer's Mental Equilibrium and Sexual Functioning."

'Scottsboro Boys' Pardoned

(Montgomery, Ala.) - After 46 years, Clarence (Willie) Norris, sole survivor of the "Scottsboro Boys," became a "free" man when he won a full pardon this week from the state of Alabama. Norris was one of nine young Black men falsely accused of raping two White girls outside of Scottsboro, Alabama, in 1931. After fleeing Alabama in 1946, Norris was still listed a parole violator. In a New York press conference Norris proclaimed. "Always fight for your rights… even if it kills you, stand up for your rights."
HUMAN BILLBOARDS ORGANIZE SUPPORT FOR PROP. 14

(Oakland, Calif.) - "Human billboards," each urging Californians to vote "Yes on 14," the popular farm labor initiative on the November 2 ballot, appeared at entrances and exits to freeways throughout the state last week as the United Farm Workers (UFW) Union's drive to guarantee the right to union elections kicked into high gear.

Just as UFW leader Cesar Chavez pledged several weeks ago while speaking here in Oakland, a true "people's campaign" has formed around "Yes On Proposition 14," with hundreds of volunteers participating in door-to-door organizing, massive distribution of bumper stickers, as well as the creative human billboards.

Meanwhile, going into the final two weeks before the election, the UFW won an important court victory when the California Supreme Court suspended a San Francisco Superior Court order banning a "Yes on 14" poster linking child labor with a down state grower.

On Wednesday, October 20, Judge John Benson ordered the UFW to end distribution of the poster, which the Garin Company, a Kern County grower, alleged was libelous. Headlined "Stop Child Labor - Yes on Proposition 14," the poster features the picture of a young, long-haired girl dumping onions from a car into a sack in the fields.

Smaller print under the photo says the scene took place on the Garin ranch in Mettler, the temperature was 108 degrees, and the child was working for labor contractor Donato Garcia, who gave her discarded pesticide cans to carry the onions in.

In reaching his later-overturned decision, Judge Benson disregarded UFW attorney Mary Moline's presentation of signed affidavits from 20 adults and children who asserted that they worked on the Garin farm the day the photo was taken.

As the attorneys argued, Cesar Chavez and three dozen children held a press conference outside City Hall. Commenting on the court case, the respected UFW leader remarked, "Garin is lying, like they always do. This is an attempt to harass us and confuse the voters."

Chavez then introduced Leticia Galvin of Lamont as the girl on the poster. He said she was only 11, under the legal working age, when the photo was taken. (State law bars use of persons 11 years and younger as farmworkers and also bars their presence in fields where dangerous equipment is present.)

Leticia said her whole family, including a younger sister, works in the fields during the summers and, sometimes, on weekends during the school year. She did not know how much was paid per sack of onions.

Chavez said Leticia's father was credited with the onions she picked. This is one way that growers can cite seemingly high gross earnings by their workers, he added.

Proposition 14 does not contain any language concerning the employment of children. Chavez said the measure will help guarantee farm union elections that will let unions seek wage increases so workers won't have to rely on supplementary income from their children's work.

In another legal battle, the California Fair Political Practices Commission will investigate the poster. He said she was only 11, under the legal working age, when the photo was taken. (State law bars use of persons 11 years and younger as farmworkers and also bars their presence in fields where dangerous equipment is present.)

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CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
DEATH PENALTY EXECUTIONS LOOM AS POSSIBILITY

(Atlanta, Ga.) — In light of the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding the "Constitutionality" of the death penalty in specific cases, a National Coalition Against the Death Penalty has been formed to counteract the very real possibility of executions occurring within the next two months.

The Coalition, headed by the NAACP and the American Civil Liberties Union, is composed of a wide diversity of civil rights, church and progressive organizations. A five-point program has been developed by the Coalition which calls for:

- Establishing a system to spot potential death-sentence cases and connect them to a national legal center;
- Recruiting volunteer lawyers to work on Constitutional appeals, preparing clemency applications and cases of condemned prisoners;
- Organizing local campaigns to force state governors to use their clemency powers;
- Organizing mass lobbying efforts to oppose new death laws and to support moratoriums in states that have Constitutional death penalties; and
- Initiating a mass education campaign calling for the total abolition of the death penalty.

JULY 2 RULING

Recently, on October 21, the Supreme Court refused to reconsider a July 2 ruling which declared the death sentence legal where judicial processes are set up requiring judges and juries to hear all adverse circumstances in each case before passing sentence. In the same ruling mandatory death sentences were declared "cruel and unusual" punishment.

The ruling upheld the death sentences in three states—Georgia, Florida and Texas—placing the lives of 147 Death Row inmates, the majority of whom Black, in immediate jeopardy.

The decision stemmed from a ruling in the case of Leon Troy Gregg versus Georgia in which the high court upheld the death penalty against the 27-year-old Black man.

Legal experts term the ruling a serious setback. According to David Kendall, a NAACP attorney, in the cases of Greggs and 21 other inmates in Georgia, Florida and Texas, whose petitions were specifically denied on October 4, execution could come as early as six to eight weeks."

Within days after the July 2 decision, reports the Pacific News Service, workers at Reidsville State Prison in Georgia began rewiring the electric chair.

Support For Proposition 14

Organized

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

widespread charges of violations of state campaign laws by fund raisers for the "No on 14" campaign.

Opponents of Proposition 14 earlier estimated that they would spend $2.5 million to defeat the ballot initiative—compared with a $600,000 spending figure for "Yes on 14." UFW attorneys are now charging that hundreds of thousands of dollars are going into their opponents' coffers unreported and therefore illegally.

To combat the growers' obvi...
Black Law Students Appeal Against Persecution

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Last week two suspended Black law students, Ms. Pat Williams and El-Hadi T. Shabazz went before the prestigious Hastings College of the Law Board of Directors to eloquently appeal the harsh "punishment" meted out to them.

On May 22, four Black law students were accused of misconduct while taking a law school examination at Hastings College of the Law, San Francisco. The infraction was reported to the registrar's office by a 19-year-old inexperienced proctor.

Based upon her allegations, the dean of the college convened an emergency faculty meeting. Dean Marvin Anderson appointed a special ad-hoc committee to investigate, make findings of fact and recommendations to the general faculty who would determine the imposition of sanctions: loss of credit, suspension or expulsion.

The committee was composed of six faculty members and the vice-dean as chairperson. According to one of the attorneys in the case, this committee was composed of the most conservative and right-wing elements of the college. The hearings took a month to administer. The college spent over $4,000 on transcripts and other fees. Each individual hearing lasted an average of seven hours.

One of the accused students commented, "Those hearings were very hostile. I will forever believe that the committee members had already made up their minds as to the outcome. It was kangaroo all the way."

Based on the recommendations of the ad-hoc committee, the faculty decided to acquit two students; suspend one for one semester with loss of credit for the course but able to re-examine; and suspension for one year with loss of credit and no re-examination for the other student.

Ms. Patricia Williams, one of the appealing students, based her appeal on Constitutional grounds, claiming the lack of procedural due process, the existence of mitigating (to make less hostile) circumstances, and the lack of adequate counsel during the hearings.

Ms. Williams made a passionate appeal to the Board's sense of fair play and justice by taking into account the mitigating circumstances surrounding her behavior. Ms. Williams is a mother of two children and a divorcée. She said, "My one-year suspension came as a complete shock. All of this for receiving four answers and suspension for one year with loss of credit and no re-examination for the other student.

Continued on page 25
...And Bid Him Sing
By David G. Du Bois

Exciting Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt

The assassination of Malcolm X sparks Egyptian interest in the Black-American community living in Cairo. As a result of a poem he wrote on Malcolm's death, Suliman Ibn Rashid becomes a minor celebrity and publishes a book of poems on the oppression of Black people in America.

PART 5

Malcolm's murder was front-paged for six days in the Egyptian Gazette, the Arab newspaper carried long features about Malcolm, as well as extensive news stories. The weekly pictorials combed their morgues for the few pictures they had of Malcolm's stay in Egypt and his pilgrimage to Mecca. There weren't many. He had discouraged local publicity during those visits.

Suliman was interviewed by a popular Arabic weekly. He spoke in the name of the Cairo unit of the Organization of Afro-American Unity and Afro-American Promotions, Inc., to give what he said more authority rather than reflecting any reality. A poem he wrote on Malcolm's death was printed in the official English-language weekly news magazine distributed free by UAR missions around the world. It appeared in an Arabic version in one of the daily newspapers, accompanied by his picture.

MINOR CELEBRITY

He had, with Malcolm's death, become something of a minor celebrity in Cairo. He began to receive formal, embossed invitations to African and Arab embassy functions, and social invitations to the homes of that group of younger Egyptian intellectuals who were growing conscious of their debt to those Blacks in America who were beginning to cause havoc for the U.S. power structure.

Suliman gained no money from any of this. But he missed no opportunity to let it be known that he was preparing a book of his poems for publication locally, poems concerning the Black condition in America and his experiences as a Black American in Egypt. He invariably emphasized that he was a student at Al Azhar, playing down, as much as possible, his association with the U.S. mission for which he worked.

Some questions had been raised in the front offices of the

Suliman to see the doctor. Mike had found. Much to his surprise and relief Suliman found the doctor to be very professional and they had become friends.

It had been a touch-and-go encounter in the beginning. The doctor was all too aware of the, at best, skepticism Americans brought with them to an Egyptian doctor, whatever his reputation. He had encountered it during his stay in the States, recognized it for what it was, and learned to cope with it.

So he wasn't surprised, but disappointed and sad to see it in Suliman. During their treatment sessions he talked to Suliman about the state of the medical profession in Egypt, telling something of its history and development. He always emphasized the bitter struggle of the Egyptian doctor to attain recognition, dignity and professionalism in the face of the ruthless resistance of first the Turks, then the French and most of all the English.

He drew parallels between this struggle and the struggle of Black doctors in America. He'd been unexpectedly forced to acquaint himself with their struggle during his stay there. He was a cafe-au-lait color and what hair he had left was kinky. Suliman had understood.

When his book of poems finally appeared in the shops and on the newsstands of Cairo, Suliman prepared himself to receive acclaim. In the weeks prior to its appearance he had worked without let-up, day in and day out, driving the printer and his staff into repeated fits of temper and himself to near collapse.

He was determined that the little tricks of errors in spelling, punctuation, grammar and layout that plagued every English-language publication in Egypt would not appear in his volume of poems. The final product was exceptional in this respect.

He didn't use any of the existing distribution channels. He handled the distribution personally. This meant he made the financial arrangement with each individual book shop and newsstand. He took packets of the books around to them and then visited them regularly to check on sales and pick up his money.

When sales were so slow as to be almost nonexistent, he refused to believe that it was because he had insisted on selling the volume for one pound. Every book shop and newsstand owner had warned him. He had done no good.

He'd been encouraged by his first sales — to friends, well-do-to students at AUC, associates at the mission, and diplomats. Most of these sales were at a publication party we had arranged at which he autographed personally each copy that was sold.

TO BE CONTINUED
REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE
By Huey P. Newton
"Trial"

In this section of the chapter "Trial" from Revolutionary Suicide, Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton explains the racist jury selection process of his celebrated trial. Also, Huey describes how the prosecutor, Lowell Jensen, now the Alameda County district attorney, began to "stretch the law" in order to gain a first-degree murder conviction.

PART 72

Selecting the jury took a long time about two weeks. All in all, three panels of prospective jurors about 180 people were questioned before a jury and four alternates were chosen. Out of the nearly two hundred people available for my jury, there were sixteen Blacks, a few Orientals, and one or two Chicanos. The population of Oakland was then 38 per cent Black.

"house nigger," a Black bank official who "had it made," so to speak. They probably thought Harper could be counted on because of his status and his ambition to go further in the White world.

Throughout the trial I studied Harper, trying to get the measure of the man. Would he go along with the madness of the system? With a jury it is always a guessing game. You know the judge and the prosecutor are your enemies and will do anything to keep you down. Every other paid employee in the courtroom, regardless of his color, is a slave to the system. But the jurors are something else.

I watched every move Harper made, yet I could not detect where he was, or where he was going. I began to wonder if the fact that he had a good job in a bank gave him satisfaction. I asked myself whether he was so blinded by the crumbs the system offered him he would go along with the racists on the jury and a corrupt state apparatus to secure his future or what he hoped might be his future.

These questions went through my mind almost daily as the proceedings crept along. Sometimes, pondering Harper, I found myself paying no attention at all to the testimony of the prosecution witnesses, such as the ballistics experts.

But not until I took the stand myself and began talking to the jury did I feel Harper knew his friends better than the district attorney had estimated. When I finally testified, I directed my words to Harper. He was my audience. An unseen bond grew up between us that convinced me he not only understood but also agreed with me. Only then did I see a glimmer of hope with the jury — he was it. However, I never placed much confidence in his ability to sway the others.

The prosecutor in my case was Lowell Jensen, who later became district attorney of Alameda County. Jensen is a witty and intelligent man and a worthy opponent as far as the law is concerned. He appears to have a photographic memory, and on the basis of legal knowledge alone he is a good lawyer. In my case, he meant to get a conviction of first-degree murder, no matter how far he had to stretch the law, and to that end, he ignored the possibility that there were a number of grounds for reversal and that in time a higher court would decide against the verdict of this trial.

A conviction was all he cared about. He knew that if he won his against me — a person hated by the Establishment — he would be rewarded with fame and rising fortune. What would a reversal matter? A ruling by a higher court would take from two to five years, and by that time he would have achieved what he wanted. My trial was nothing more than an ego trip for him.

"FREE HUEY!"

Throughout the trial an unspoken "game" or challenge went on in the courtroom between Jensen, the judge, and myself, although a lot of people especially the jury knew nothing about it. The jury probably believed that the prosecutor and the judge were honorable men, with only their jobs and justice on their minds.

But my lawyers and I understood the undercurrents and intangibles that were always present, difficult as they were to expose. And we knew that if the jury were aware of them also they would see the political nature of much that went on in the courtroom.

For example, we surmised from the very start of the trial that Jensen had engineered the racist system by which Blacks would be on jury panels called for duty but eliminated before they could be seated for trial. And we knew that Jensen did not have justice on his mind but wanted victory at any cost to further his own personal ambitions. These were some of the things that made the whole trial scene like a game a grim game with my life at stake but a game nonetheless.

TO BE CONTINUED

Thousands of Black and poor supporters gathered at the Alameda County Courthouse on July 15, 1968, in Oakland to demand the freedom of Huey P. Newton. The "Free Huey" movement grew from a local Bay Area issue to a national movement as Huey's trial was utilized as an organizing tool by the Black Panther Party.
RECOMMENDATIONS AND ENDORSEMENTS

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

Fortunately for our many readers outside the Oakland-San Francisco Bay Area, the leg- man- grasp of recommendations or the San Francisco Chronicle's policy, which apply solely to this area or the state of California. However, just as the Black Panther Party has its base in Oakland, black-owned newspapers and other orga- nizations model Survival Programs which can be used to example for other Black and poor communities to adapt to their own situations, let these endorsements spur other people, in other areas, to do the same for themselves. We focus on Oakland as an example of effective community-based and candidates and progressive issues spring from the people everywhere in this land of racism, corruption and greed. Our task — to get the masses of poor but strong, alienated but concerned — is now able to pull together the political machinery and to build self-defense institutions, upon which a greater and more effective upsurge for the liberation of all.

REMEMBER, IT IS YOUR LEGAL RIGHT TO TAKE THIS LIST OF ENDORSEMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE POLLS and vote for the candidates of your choice. If you are uncertain of certain candidates, a few exceptions, recommendations are pre- sented as they will appear to voters on the actual ballot. VOTE NOVEMBER 2.

STATE MEASURES

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL

ALAMEDA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL

S. F. BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT

CITY OF OAKLAND MEASURES

MEASURE P: Should public entities be authorized to develop, construct, or acquire no more than 205 units of rental housing for low income persons in the City of Oakland through the use of financing provided by state, federal or private sources, or by tax increments, for the following purposes: Not more than 30 units for Green-Moderation Housing, and not more than 155 units for City Center Residential Housing?

MEASURE Q: Should public entities be authorized to develop, construct, or acquire no more than 200 units of rental housing for low income persons in the City of Oakland through the use of financing provided by state, federal or private sources, or by tax increments, for the following purposes: Not more than 30 units for Green-Moderation Housing, and not more than 155 units for City Center Residential Housing?

MEASURE R: Should public entities be authorized to develop, construct, or acquire no more than 200 units of rental housing for low income persons in the City of Oakland through the use of financing provided by state, federal or private sources, or by tax increments, for the following purposes: Not more than 30 units for Green-Moderation Housing, and not more than 155 units for City Center Residential Housing?

MEASURE S: Should public entities be authorized to develop, construct, or acquire no more than 200 units of rental housing for low income persons in the City of Oakland through the use of financing provided by state, federal or private sources, or by tax increments, for the following purposes: Not more than 30 units for Green-Moderation Housing, and not more than 155 units for City Center Residential Housing?

MEASURE T: Should public entities be authorized to develop, construct, or acquire no more than 200 units of rental housing for low income persons in the City of Oakland through the use of financing provided by state, federal or private sources, or by tax increments, for the following purposes: Not more than 30 units for Green-Moderation Housing, and not more than 155 units for City Center Residential Housing?

MEASURE U: Should public entities be authorized to develop, construct, or acquire no more than 200 units of rental housing for low income persons in the City of Oakland through the use of financing provided by state, federal or private sources, or by tax increments, for the following purposes: Not more than 30 units for Green-Moderation Housing, and not more than 155 units for City Center Residential Housing?

MEASURE V: Should public entities be authorized to develop, construct, or acquire no more than 200 units of rental housing for low income persons in the City of Oakland through the use of financing provided by state, federal or private sources, or by tax increments, for the following purposes: Not more than 30 units for Green-Moderation Housing, and not more than 155 units for City Center Residential Housing?
THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

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

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

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.
   We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racists has taken in the last 200 years a hundred 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 DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY.
   WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.
   We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.
   We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not 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 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 to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and the laws of 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 the right of the people to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.
**Intercommunal News**

**Life Is Hard In Rhodesian "Township"**

The following article is excerpted from a much longer piece, written by New York Times correspondent Henry Kamm.

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - Highfield is to Salisbury as Soweto is to Johannesburg. It is where the Black men and women that keep White Salisbury prosperous and looking sleek have to go to sleep and live the nonworking part of their waking hours. They are not allowed to do so in areas like Salisbury, set apart for Europeans - a southern African term for Whites.

"The 'townships' (southern African for Black ghettos) are in European lands designated for African use," said B.H. Mussett, "minister for Internal Affairs," in an interview. "They are there for the European economy."

Highfield is all that Salisbury is not. It is teeming, noisy and raw, not staid, well-tended and Victor-ian-genteel. Its dirt streets swarm with children, and the purple jacaranda and bright flame trees of the spacious parks of Salisbury seem much farther away than the few miles that separate town from township.

Patrick and Ann Kasere and their seven children live a typical Highfield life. He works as an assistant mechanic in a motor-repair shop, she as a tobacco grader for about four months of the year and as much...

**Blacks Unanimously Oppose Kissinger Plan**

**Z.A.N.U. Leader: "Talks in Geneva, War in Zimbabwe"**

(Geneva, Switzerland) - Just three days before the long-awaited talks on the establishment of Black majority rule in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) were scheduled to begin here, two top Black leaders of the country vowed that the armed liberation struggle against the Rhodesian White minority government would intensify, even as the talks were in progress.

The outlook for the success of the Geneva talks or even that they would be held at all was one of pessimism following the remarks of Robert Mugabe, who serves as political commander of the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA), the Mozambique-based "Fighting Force" waging the armed struggle against the White racist regime headed by "Prime Minister" Ian Smith - as well as a member of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), and Joshua Nkomo, leader of the internal wing of the African National Council (ANC).

In an interview with the Yugoslav News Agency last week, Mugabe proclaimed, "We shall negotiate in Geneva and make war in Zimbabwe simultaneously. Vietnam is our model."

A ZIPA broadcast over Mozambique Radio condemned the conference as a "farce" that was "doomed to failure."

Mugabe and Nkomo, arriving here Sunday, both strongly re-emphasized that they have no intention of negotiating with the Smith government on the basis of the "package plan" worked out last month by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The plan calls for a biracial interim government to rule Zimbabwe for the next two years until a new constitution is drafted creating Black majority rule. Under the Kissinger plan, a Council of State, with a 50 per cent White membership, a 50 per cent Black membership, and a White chairperson, would rule the interim government.

Smith, who arrived here on October 21 for preliminary talks with British United Nations Ambassador Ivor Richard - Britain is the convener of the conference as the legitimate colonial authority in Zimbabwe - immediately insisted that the Kissinger plan "sold" to him is non-negotiable. The White rebel leader also maintained that Rhodesian Whites can hold out against ZIPA freedom fighters and world economic sanctions for years if necessary.

Mugabe, who recently formed a "patriotic front" with Nkomo in order to unite Black forces at the Geneva talks, declared that his delegation "excludes the Kissinger plan, about which we were not consulted and which stands completely rejected by us and all the masses of Zimbabwe behind us."

Zimbabwean Black leaders, supported by the presidents of the five frontline states in southern Africa - Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana - are demanding Black majority rule within a matter of months and maintain that true liberation can only be won through an armed takeover of the Smith regime, not through the Geneva talks.

Reriterating this point, Mugabe went on to say that ZIPA "remained determined that the armed struggle shall continue and in fact gain momentum until total power is transferred to us."

Nkomo echoed Mugabe's position that he, too, had not come to Geneva to negotiate with the Smith regime on the Kissinger proposals, which Nkomo said had "very serious flaws."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

**Militant Zimbabweans protest White minority rule.**

**THE BLACK PANTHER INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE**

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 24
THE TARGET OF OUR BULLETS IS EXPLOITATION

The following is Part 2 of an exclusive interview with Dzinasho Machingura, deputy political commissar of the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA) conducted by the Mozambique Information Agency. This interview provides the first in-depth look into the thinking inside the guerrilla camps, based in Mozambique, leading the armed struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

PART 2

Q: It is clear that since the beginning of this year the ZIPA forces have stepped up the armed struggle. Has this been done only in terms of the geographical area affected by the war, that is to say, is it only a matter of extending the war to a wider area, or has the war been intensified in the sense of achieving higher combat effectiveness?

MACHINGURA: It is true that there has been a considerable expansion of the geographical area covered by our guerrilla struggle. But the quantitative growth of the war has also given rise to the qualitative development and transformation of this same war. This has become necessary in accordance with the changes in the enemy’s situation.

The enemy is now generally on the defensive. The enemy has now employed the strategy of not dispersing its forces, so as to minimize the danger of ambushes on patrols and to minimize the dangers of surprise attacks on small encamped units without permanent fortification. This has forced the enemy to concentrate its forces in large fortified camps and to deploy its forces in big convoys. To continue the war we have to develop it to a stage of attacking the garrisoned enemy and to raise the level of tactics to ambushing large enemy convoys.

IMPETUOUS NEED

Therefore there was an imperative need for a qualitative change in our struggle. This we have realized and carried out through operating in bigger military units, which has been possible because of the qualitative development of the consciousness of the masses, who are serving as our camouflage, as our intelligence system, and as our quarter master. Mass participation and mass support in guerrilla warfare is an indispensable condition for victory. It is the strategic aim of the Smith regime, like its predecessors in Vietnam, Mozambique, Angola and other countries, to try to isolate the guerrillas from the masses by establishing concentration camps, the so-called “protective villages.” However, the Smith regime has now overstated its manpower to such an extent that it doesn’t have adequate manpower to police the concentration camps. So there are always loopholes.

Our struggle is a popular struggle, and it enjoys abundant support from the broad masses of the Zimbabwean people. We have a fairly large army, which runs into thousands. Without the support of the masses it would be very difficult to maintain such a big army. We get food, clothing and whatever kind of assistance we need from the masses. Some governments find it a burden to maintain an army only half the size of ours. But we are capable of maintaining this army because of the support we get from the broad masses of the people.

4,000 Detained In Thailand Coup

(Bangkok, Thailand) - Thailand's military junta announced last week that since seizing power on October 6, it has over 4,000 people. At least 41 persons, 39 of them students, died in the bloody confrontation between police and striking students at Thammasat University on October 6, the day of the military coup. The student protest sparked the return of the repressive military regime in 1973.

While police blasted university buildings with automatic weapons and used the most powerful shells from recoilless cannon to disperse students, a band-of right-wing civilians, dubbed the “Village Scouts,” engaged in savage attacks on Thammasat students, lynching four of them. (See photo at right).

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Namibia

South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster met recently with Roelof W. Botha, the country's "ambassador" to the United Nations, to decide whether South Africa should participate in a conference on Namibia (South West Africa) proposed by the U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Neither man commented on the talks, however, knowledgeable South African officials reported Vorster's continuing opposition to direct negotiations with the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

People's Mozambique

A military plane of the white minority government of Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) illegally flying over Mozambican territory was shot down on October 14 in Chibhaba region, Sofala Province, by the Mozambican People's Liberation Army. The Rhodesian plane, according to an article in the Mozambican paper Notícias, was downed some 25 miles into Mozambique's airspace. Last month, the Mozambican Army shot down an intruding plane of the Rhodesian government in the Gaza Province.

People's Angola

David Aires Machado, minister of labor of the People's Republic of Angola, and Adao Manuel Rodriguez, of the information secretariat of the Union of Angolan Workers, recently visited Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Ministry of Labor. Machado told a press conference that the purpose of his visit was to discuss the details of agreements reached last July between Angolan President Agostinho Neto and Cuban Premier Fidel Castro concerning the ministries of labor of the two countries.

Nigeria

Tens of thousands of Nigerians joined in a colorful, spirited ceremony commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of their independence from Great Britain on October 1. Speaking in a nationwide radio broadcast, Nigerian Head of State Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasango said: "We believe that independent Africa has a duty to be concerned with and assist in every way possible the total liberation of the continent."
O.A.U. Protests Transkei "Independence"

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia — In a formal protest against the “independence” of South Africa’s Transkei homeland — schedule for October 26 — member states of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) will observe that date as a day of solidarity with the Black people of Azania (South Africa) and Namibia (South West Africa) in their struggle against "bantustans" and for the territorial integrity of their nations.

Meanwhile, the U.S., bowing to a widespread diplomatic boycott of the Transkei by the international community, announced last week that America will not recognize the “bantustan” of three million Blacks when it becomes officially “independent” of the White minority government of South Africa.

Except for South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster and other White South Africans, no official diplomats are expected to be on hand for the "independence" celebrations in Umtata, capital of the Transkei. Indeed, as Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who will be the first "prime minister" of the new nation, arrived in Johannesburg last week to launch celebrations for October 26, there were rumors in Soweto "township" that any Azanians who took part in the celebrations "would be dealt with."

Azanian Actors Released — 3 Killed At Soweto Funeral

(Umtata, Transkei) — Two internationally acclaimed Black Azanian (South African) actors were released from detention this week by the Transkei government, just 48 hours before the tribal "homeland’s" scheduled "independence" from South Africa. (See article, this page.)

John Kani and Winston Nishona were arrested by Transkei authorities on October 8 after they performed their hit play *Sizwe Bantu Is Dead.* The play received rave reviews in New York last year and won the two actors Tony Awards, the theater world’s equivalent of Academy Awards. (See last week’s issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)

Kani and Nishona were jailed because of remarks they made during the play that the Transkei is a dumping ground for Azania’s dispossessed Blacks. No charges had been made against the two men who were released on the personal orders of Transkei Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima.

The American Theater Critics Association had planned demonstrations in New York and Washington this week to demand the actors’ release.

Meanwhile, in Soweto "township" last week, South African police fired shotguns and automatic weapons into a crowd of more than 10,000 Blacks attending a funeral, killing three persons and wounding at least 51.

The incident took place at the funeral of a Black student, Jackie Mashabane, who died mysteriously this month while in police custody. According to a police official, when police ordered the crowd at Soweto’s Doornkop Cemetery, 15 miles southwest of Johannesburg, to disperse, the Sowetans "chanted all sorts of slogans and handed out subversive pamphlets." The official said that the protesters clenched their fists in the Black power salute and "attacked the police with stones."

In an earlier incident in Soweto, angry Azanians attacked a municipal bus depot and stoned and set fire to several vehicles after the funeral of 16-year-old Dumisani Mbatha, who was arrested last month following a protest march by Black students in Johannesburg. A prison spokesperson said that the Black youth allegedly became ill in jail and died. Hundreds of Azanians arrested by the White minority government died each year under mysterious circumstances. ———

TRIPLE U.N. VETO BLOCKS CENSURE OF NAMIBIAN POLICY

S.W.A.P.O. SEeks ARMS TO FIGHT SOUTH AFRICA

(Lusaka, Zambia) — The South West African People’s Organization (SWAPO) last week called for massive foreign military assistance in its armed struggle against South Africa (Azania) in the aftermath of the defeat in the United Nations Security Council of a resolution that would have imposed a mandatory arms embargo on the country for its failure to grant immediate Black majority rule in Namibia.

The triple veto, cast on October 19 by the U.S., Great Britain and France, was the third time in a year that the three Western powers have saved the White minority South African government from U.N. condemnation.

Speaking here, Moses Gurirab, administrative secretary of SWAPO, said that the recent trip of SWAPO President Sam Nujoma to Cuba was connected with securing arms. Asked whether SWAPO planned to use foreign troops to escalate the war in Namibia, Gurirab said, "SWAPO has sufficient manpower to fight the war. What we need now are more weapons and we shall get them from friends who support our stand over the question of independence for the oppressed people in Namibia."

The 15-point resolution — co-sponsored by Tanzania, Benin, Guyana, Libya, Pakistan, Romania and Panama — strongly condemned South Africa for having failed to comply with earlier Security Council resolutions on Namibia and reemphasized the Council’s demands put forth in a January 30 resolution, including:

*Free elections to be held on August 30, 1976, sponsored by the U.N. to determine the future of the South African colony;*

*Withdrawal of all South African troops from Namibia; and*

*The immediate release of all Namibian political prisoners.*

The U.S. and Britain said they opposed the resolution because of their fear that it would jeopardize the “delicate” negotiations now underway with South Africa concerning the independence of Namibia, Italy and Japan abstained from voting for the same reason.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

Anti-apartheid demonstration in Soweto "township."
O.C.L.C.: A Haven For The Black Community

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

lems can be given careful ongoing attention.

-Seniors Against A Fearful Environment (S.A.F.E.) Club — Elderly people in America are often forgotten and considered useless once they reach 65 and are forced to "retire." Originally initiated as an escort and transportation service to protect senior citizens against muggings and robberies when they went to cash checks, the S.A.F.E. Club has become a vital part in the lives of many elderly people, providing them with a variety of meaningful social activities that save them from the boredom and loneliness they might otherwise face.

S.A.F.E. CLUB

The S.A.F.E. Club regularly sponsors dinners, dances, scenic bus tours to interesting places, talent shows and fashion shows in which the seniors model their own stylish creations. The Club also sponsors an arts and crafts program.

Gerrymarization is that branch of medicine dealing with aging. In this area the George Jackson People's Free Medical Clinic and the S.A.F.E. Club combine their services, ensuring that senior citizens receive the quality health care that they so rightfully deserve.

-Legal Aid and Educational Program — Staff in this OCLC program provide legal counsel in such areas as rent, food stamps, welfare rights and criminal law. People who require the services of an attorney are referred to a competent, low cost lawyer.

OCLC legal services also include a Free Bus to Prisons Program and a Free Commissary for Prisoners Program. The Bus ing Program maintains the bond between prisoners and their families by providing free transportation to California penal institutions. frequent trips are made to state penitentiaries and other prisons as well as weekly Sunday visits to the nearby Santa Rita county jail facility.

FREE COMMISSARY

The Free Commissary Program enables prison and jail inmates to receive badly needed personal items, such as hygiene products and clothing, and books, legal and other reading material. Since Christmas is generally the only time during the year when inmates may receive packages, the Free Commissary Program annually sponsors a major holiday drive to raise funds needed to purchase commissary items and to secure the items themselves from various community businesses and individuals willing to donate them.

-Adult Education Program — Weekly evening classes are conducted for adults who wish to acquire a high school General Equivalency Diploma (GED). The OCLC, in affiliation with the Oakland Board of Education, offers courses to help people prepare for the necessary exam for the GED. Classes include basic reading, writing and mathematics.

-Free Employment Program — The unemployment rate in the predominantly Black East Oakland community is the highest in the city. The OCLC Free Employment Program avoids the typical bureaucratic approach whereby Black and poor people seeking jobs are usually shuttled from office to office, through miles of red tape, where too few jobs are available and those few are often meaningless and degrading.

LISTINGS

Through listings from state and local agencies, school districts, newspaper ads, local factories, businesses, and the "grapevine," the Free Employment Program has developed a job information network that is available for community use. Staff also provide whatever assistance is necessary in pursuing a job lead.

-Free Film Series — This OCLC program is sponsored in conjunction with the Experimental College of Laney College, whose students receive credit for attending the weekly films shown at the Learning Center. Among the well known films shown by the Film Series are Sounder, Bonnie and Clyde, Cooley High and Mandingo.

TO BE CONTINUED

WORLD
SCOPE

Philippines

Five thousand demonstrators chanting "Marcos Hitler" were savagely attacked by club-wielding riot police in Manila, Philippines, on October 10, in the first riot in four years of martial law. The protesters — mostly students, laborers, squatters and churchmen — appealed to Filipinos to boycott a referendum Saturday, October 16, called to ratify continuation of the country's martial laws and approve constitutional amendments increasing President Ferdinand Marcos' powers. Many youths had bloodied heads or were otherwise injured by police.

Haiti

Thirteen Haitians fleeing the repressive regime of President Jean Claude "Baby 'Doc'" Duvalier arrived last week in Miami, Florida, aboard a 28-foot-long sailboat along with two Americans. The Haitians — two men, five women and six children — now join 2,000 of their brethren who have fled Haiti since 1972 and are suing to avoid deportation and to be given political refugee status.

Occupied Palestine

Seventy-four Arab youths were recently charged with desecrating Jewish religious artifacts during a conflict at the Tomb of the Patriarch in the Occupied West Bank town of Hebron that is sacred to both Moslems and Jews. Although it has not been determined who precipitated the vandalism — Jews or Moslems — the desecration touched off rioting resulting in the shooting of seven Arab youths in the nearby village of Halhoul, allegedly by a Jewish civilian. The occupying Israeli military forces imposed a 16-day curfew in this Moslem-Arab municipality.

People's China

Hua Kuo-feng — recently elected to succeed Mao Tse-tung as chairman of the Chinese Communist Party was acclaimed as the new leader of the People's Republic of China here last week at a rally before a million Chinese people. Peking Mayor Wu Teh, the rally's main speaker, strongly denounced the so-called "gang of four" — Mao's widow, Chang Ching, and three other radical members of the Politburo — who have been "liquidated" from the Party.

NOTICE

EDITOR'S NOTE: THE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES CORPORA TION (EOC) AD THAT NORMALLY APPEARS IN THIS SPACE IS BEING REDESIGNED AND WILL APPEAR AGAIN NEXT WEEK.
"ROOTS": GOING BEYOND THE INSURMOUNTABLE WALL OF SLAVERY

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents a recent interview with Black author Alex Haley on his new book, Roots, which has sold an unprecedented 220,000 hardback copies since it was published by Doubleday just three weeks ago. Written by Blake Green, the interview is excerpted from a much longer article which appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle.

"Most White people," says the author Alex Haley, "like to think they go back to William the Conqueror." The truth of course, is that the ancestors of the great bulk of people in this country were those two peregrine (deadly) words: serf and peasant.

The 25 million Blacks of African descent in the U.S. don’t have to follow the limbs of their family trees across the ocean and into medieval times to find their lowest point. It’s when they want to go beyond slavery, however, that they meet a seemingly insurmountable wall.

Records go back only to the first auction at the docks where the human cargo unloaded from the slave ships weren’t asked their African names, but were given Anglicized first names and their new owner’s surname. A change of owners meant a change of surname.

So when Haley set out to trace his own roots, he had only a few fragments to work with: some foreign sounding names and words that his great, great, great, great-grandfather, an African who had been bought by a Virginia planter named Waller, had impressed upon his daughter and she upon her son and he upon his children on down through seven generations.

Through a series of incredible circumstances, in 1967 Haley found himself in the back country of The Gambia, West Africa, talking with a griot (an oral historian) of the Mandinkan tribe who told him that yes, there had been a man named Kunta Kinte, that one day two centuries before he had disappeared and that these curious people clustered around the amazed American were his sixth cousins.

Someday Haley says he will write in greater detail about his search. His novel Roots, recently published by Doubleday, is the story of his family, from the child Kunta, playing in the jungle, to the child Alex, sitting on the porch of his Tennessee home and hearing his elders recite the family history. By necessity, much of the book is fiction — Haley chooses to call it "faction," explaining that he has been historically true to the places and times in which he has placed his family (with an exactness that consumed much of the 12 years he spent on the book).

But the personalities, especially those of the supporting cast of Whites and plantation Blacks are based on "prototypes," he says, insisting they are "not cardboard characters — such as the stereotype "tobacco-drooling white cracker."

Haley says he is sure that his African forebearer only symbolizes most of the Africans who were brought over. They retained their culture to the end of their days — defiantly so.

"I’m sure the stories (in other families) were passed down... that such and such was said, maybe not said but just under the surface."

But the author is convinced that if a Black were to read Roots, he or she would get emotional: "It is the same story as theirs — I was just able to fill in the blanks."

Not even Haley knows why his family preserved the story through so many generations. The fact that it is being told now, he says, may be nothing more astounding than that "one of the children grew up and became a writer."

Whatever the reason, it is a good thing it happened when it did — for several reasons. Haley admits that his desire to write had nothing to do with putting his family’s history on paper and that he had not transmitted the story to his own three children.

Haley refuses to engage in any hypothesizing about whether life today would have been better for him if Kinte had not been captured by slave traders.

"There is not a single one in that village (in Africa) that would want to live here," he said. "But I am an American — the longer I stayed in Africa, I realized how American I was. This is an area of Africa where if you go a half hour, it is as if you traveled a century back."

Although Roots is based on his mother’s side of the family, (where he discovered White and Cherokee blood mixed with the African), Haley has also traced his father’s genealogy. "Right into Ireland," he said with amusement. "It shocked the hell out of me. How am I even gonna feel Irish?"
O.A.U. States Protest Transkei "Independence"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

Matanzima, regarded as a sellout by leaders of seven tribal "homelands" — Transkei and Bophuthatswana are the only two of the nine “homelands” offered self-rule to accept it — told a crowd of 3,000 in Soweto that the Transkei had no need to fight South Africa for liberation since "we are getting all we want without a shot being fired."

South Africa first offered autonomy to the "bantustans" three years ago. Under the policy of "separate development" which is nothing more than apartheid, the Vorster regime offered the "homelands" self-rule in exchange for their surrender of all claims of citizenship in South Africa. The scheme has been denounced by the OAU and freedom loving people throughout the world.

Some 14,200 square miles of grassland along the Indian Ocean coast, the size of Delaware, the Transkei is the largest of South Africa's "bantustans" but is highly impoverished. When the South African government decided over 10 years ago to build up the economies of the "bantustans" — with the ultimate goal of granting them self-rule in order to stress the fact that Black political protest in the country — hundreds of millions of dollars were poured into the Transkei. Building projects in the Umtata area alone run into tens of millions of dollars and nearly 850 million more has been spent developing an industrial town at Butterworth, southwest of the capital, the New York Times reports.

Despite this substantial financial outlay — during the Transkei's first year of "independence" South Africa will provide $95 million of the new nation's $186 million budget — members of the Xhosa tribe who will be forced to give up their South African citizenship to become citizens of the Transkei live in thatched huts. Industrial development has only had a marginal impact on the Xhosa's whose economy is based on the herding and barter system of their ancestors. Most Transkeians will depend for their survival on members of their families who work as migrant workers in the mines and factories of South Africa. Hundreds of thousands of them send money home.

The Transkei Development Corporation, whose task is to attract industry and buy up White businesses and farms to be turned over to the Black population, is headed by a nine-member board with five South African appointees. The corporation's funds are supplied by South Africa, and its top officials are frank about the continuing need for assistance from the Vorster regime.

In the last several months, half of the Whites who lived in the Transkei have fled their homes. The dominant mood of Whites is one of fear, as expressed by a White apprentice mechanic who said: "I wouldn't feel safe here after independence especially after what's happened in Soweto. When the Blacks take over, just about anything could happen."

F.B.I. Linked To Fatal Cuban Plane Bombing

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

ton Post reports, Leo's most recent contact with any of the saboteurs was with Herman Ricardo, 25, a Venezuelan held in Trinidad who has confessed to placing the bomb aboard the Cuban plane. (In addition, another Venezuelan, Freddy Lugo, is held in the Atlantic with Ricardo in Trinidad. Two Cuban exiles, Luis Posada and Orlando Bosch, are being detained here by Caracas police.)

The spokesperson said that Leo twice helped Ricardo to get visas. Earlier this month Leo helped Ricardo obtain a one-year U.S. business visa for a trip to Puerto Rico "on assignment as a photographer for Vision magazine."

The FBI agent, who has been the "legal attaché" at the U.S. embassy in Caracas since 1970, also maintained contact with Posada, a fervent anti-Castro Cuban exile who was one of the five top men in the Venezuelan security police — the Disip — from 1971 through 1973.

The embassy spokesperson said he had no explanation why Leo's name and telephone number appeared in Lugo's appointment book, although he claimed that the agent had no personal contact with the 31-year-old Venezuelan.

The fourth man being detained, Orlando Bosch, is leader of the Revolutionary Organization Command, a Miami-based anti-Castro group of Cuban exiles.

Bosch has been previously convicted in Miami of terrorist activities and the U.S. has alleged that he was asked to return for questioning in connection with the September 21 assassination of Chilean dignitary Orlando Letelier, a foreign minister in the socialist Allende government before it was overthrown.

In his solemn yet fiery address at the mass rally, Castro revealed that a Cuban double agent had recently intercepted CIA messages which demanded a "complete inquiry" of plans for the Cuban premier's visit to People's Angola and several other African states in November.

Castro also listed nine separate incidents ranging from an attack on two fishing boats on April 6 to the fatal plane bombing on October 6 by CIA hostages against the Cuban people, Cuban Airlines and various Cuban embassies.

"The government of President Gerald Ford will not dare to deny this," Castro charged.
PRO FOOTBALL’S "ROZELLE RULE" BAN UPHELD

(St. Louis, Mo.) - A federal appeals court has upheld a lower court ruling that the National Football League's (NFL's) "Rozelle Rule" is unlawful and in violation of federal antitrust laws. Under the "Rozelle Rule," if a player played out his contract and his option year and then went to another team, any team that signed him was required to provide compensation. Although it upheld the ban on this arbitrary rule — which was named after its originator, NFL commissioner/czar Pete Rozelle — the three-judge appeals court also called for negotiations on "reasonable restrictions related to play or transfers."

Ed Garvey, executive director of the NFL Players' Association, stated, "We are extremely pleased. Hopefully, with this decision, the NFL owners and the commissioner (Pete Rozelle) will decide to come to the bargaining table in good faith to achieve a compromise agreement."

The court, in its 35-page opinion, termed the "Rozelle Rule" "far more restrictive than necessary."

An NFL spokesperson conceded, "This judicial clarification should pave the way for a resolution of these matters at the bargaining table, as has been done in baseball, hockey, and basketball."

The suit against the "Rozelle Rule" was originally filed in 1972 by Black All-Pro tight end John Mackey, who successfully contended that the rule restricted his bargaining ability as a free agent. Fourteen other present and former NFL players joined in the suit, which was funded by the Players' Association. Mackey was blacklisted from pro football in retaliation for having filed the suit.

Just last month professional football franchise owners were stunned when U.S. District Court Judge William B. Bryant ruled that the NFL's annual draft of college football players is illegal on the grounds that it violates federal antitrust laws.

Bryant's historic decision upheld the claim by Jim "Yazoo" Smith, a first-round draft selection by the Washington Redskins in 1967, that the draft illegally restrained his right to bargain effectively for his full market value since it bound him to only one NFL team. In his ruling, Bryant declared, "The owners agreed among themselves that the right to negotiate with each top quality graduating college athlete will be allocated to one team and that no other club will deal with that person."

"This outright, undisguised refusal to deal constitutes a group boycott in its classic and most pernicious form..." stated Bryant.
Life Is Hard In Rhodesian "Township"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

In the rest of the year as she can find as a domestic employee.

Now, with both at their earning peak, they bring home $69.01 a month in Rhodesian currency. Mrs. Kasere, a laughing when she mentions that it is 82.6 cents which brings her pay to $89.01.

Their earnings amount to $94.42 in American currency, well below the poverty line for a family of nine.

The poverty of their lives bolts the visitor from the moment he pushes open the broken-down gate into the dirt yard surrounding the nondescript cement shack to the raggedness of their clothing and the bareness of the main room, its cement floor and few sticks of shabby furniture.

Mrs. Kasere opened the door to their other room. She lifted the cover off the single bed to show a mattress and pillow — no sheets or pillow cases.

The children sleep on the floor in the main room and corridor; there are fewer blankets in the house than there are persons. Whatever clothes the family are not wearing hang on a string stretched across a corner of the bedroom. The family in Lusaka in a crate in the opposite corner. Mrs. Kasere apologized for the lack of furniture.

The two other rooms in the house are rented to help pay the monthly rent of Rhodesian $15.60 — $24.50 in American currency. The minimum charges for water and electricity add almost $8 a month to the upkeep of the house.

The other major expense is education. Three times a year the Kaseres pay $22.08 for the three children attending government schools. The eldest child is 13, the youngest 3.

The older children supply extra income by hawkings in the streets fruits and vegetables that Mrs. Kasere buys at the market. She has invested in chicks that add life to the yard. A house Mr. Kasere built. Speaking partly in English and partly through an interpreter, she explained:

"I thought with Christmas coming, when some of the Africans like to eat chicken, this will help us maybe." Feeding the chicken adds to the Kasere's outstanding bill at the groceries. Like most of the people of Highfield, they are behind in their payments. At the bottom of the economic ladder — its most populous rung — people owe money for their food, as it rises, they owe for clothing, then furniture and later, perhaps for a sewing machine or other tool that may help to supplement income.

Mrs. Kasere has no sewing machine. She embroiders and crochets.

"I sell mainly to Africans," she said. "Possibly to Europeans, but not much. But it's better to sell to Europeans. If I sell to an African woman, I know she has as little money as me. From a European I can ask for more." Mrs. Casere was rocking her youngest in her lap. He was ill and feverish but not ill enough to be taken to the hospital clinic, where an out-patient patient with medical costs $75 Rhodesian cents or $1.20.

Like others in Highfield she is reticent when asked to compare her life with that that she sees white people living.

"It does not please me," she said. "When I go shopping, White and Black pay the same prices. I think the price should be different because Africans earn less than Europeans."

Official statistics show White wage earners averaging almost 11 times the yearly pay of Blacks.

"If we cannot afford school fees, my children are sent home," Mrs. Kasere continued, her emotion rising as she passed from the subject of prices to her children. "If we cannot afford to buy books, they are sent home.

"Above all education for the children," she replied when asked what she most wanted to change in their lives. "When the future here has been settled, I want higher education for my children and good jobs for them."

This was Mrs. Kasere's only allusion to the present politics of Rhodesia. It was only when asked what she would do immediately if some money came into their hands that she spoke of more material things.

"If it did," she said, "I would like a better house for us." She looked about the bare room and continued, "Bed, mattresses, blankets, cabinets." She made a sweeping gesture to indicate that they needed everything and smiled.

Z.A.N.U. Leader: "Talks In Geneva, War in Zimbabwe"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Meanwhile, in Lusaka, Zambia, the Zambian government last week released from prison 50 members of ZANU who were found innocent of charges of murdering ZANU General Secretary Herbert Chiremba in March, 1975. Tirivi Kangai, Northern California Secretary of ZANU, whose brother was one of the ZANU militants released, told Internews by telephone from Lusaka that, "People are very, very happy here. People were singing all night... and Mugabe was mentioned in the songs."

Kangai joined Mugabe and Nkomo in expressing pessimism about the outcome of the Geneva talks. "The struggle goes on. That is our strategy. We don't expect much from Geneva..."

In addition to Mugabe and Nkomo, the two other Black Zimbabwean leaders invited to attend the Geneva talks are Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the external wing of the ANC, and Rev. Ndabanzini Sithole, the deposed leader of ZANU, whom Mugabe, Nkomo and Muzorewa agreed could participate at the urging of the frontline presidents who met last week in Lusaka — Samora Machel of Mozambique, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Seretse Khama of Botswana.

In addition to Mugabe, a tribal leader, angered over Vorster's refusal to implement their demand that he convene a national conference on apartheid, the Black political situation, have agreed to form a united Black political front. □
Professor of Law

which I didn’t even use. It has —
entirely producing a
not-so-brief break in my law
studies — had a shattering
impact on me, my children, and
my finances.”

El-Hadi T. Shabazz, better
known as Brother Shabazz, based
his appeal on the old truism:
“Two wrongs don’t make a
right.” Brother Shabazz has been
very instrumental in the Legal
Educational Opportunities
Program (LEOP) struggle at
Hastings. He has served as a Black
spokesperson for Black student
grievances and ex-chairperson of
the Black Law Students
Association.

Shabazz’s “two wrong” appeal
was a counter-charge against the
administration. Shabazz
charged that the administration
had overreacted and used
underhanded methods in its attempt
to expel him in particular and to
do as much harm to the others as
possible.

ACCUSSION

Shabazz supported his
accusation by presenting the Board
with a packet of documents which
demonstrate that the
administration and the faculty went
to extreme measures to destroy
the legal careers of the four Black
students.

Shabazz stated that, “If there
was a full, open, and candid
investigation into the methods
used to create the procedures
which obtained the results of
suspension, the findings would
probably support a strong and
substantial argument showing a
violation of Constitutional due
process; a violation of what could
properly be called Hastings’
common law” practices and
traditions; and a violation of equal
protection as it relates to race relations.”

Shabazz explained an affidavit
by Attorney Thomas E. Bruyneel,
chief counsel for the Hunters
Point Community Defenders,
which states in part, “It was also
my impression that the ad hoc
committee had not been created
to seek the truth of the charges
made against you (Shabazz) and
others, but rather to make certain
that some sanctions, in fact, were
imposed.”

The highlight of Shabazz’s
counter-charge was a letter
written by Vice-Dean Riegger, dated
May 11, 1976, to the then student
body president, Ms. Laura
Rockwood.

In this letter, Dean Riegger
tried to get Ms. Rockwood to agree
that the Honor Code and
Judicial Council had been
suspended and the ASH council had
given complete control of student
contingent on student
contingent on student
contingent on student
contingent on student
Becomin’ “First Class” Citizens In Miss. Delta

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

“I have kep’ up with it very careful, all the way through,” Turbnow was saying. “I know bout it before the civil rights done slowed down. I still know bout it since the civil right done slowed down. I still know bout it. I watched it. So here’s one story — it ain’t no story, it’s just like it happened — I’d like to tell you, ‘cause it’s the truth.

“Po the civil right started here in the State of Mississippi the white man, he was the big boss. His word went. Everything he wanted went like he wanted it to go. So in them days ‘po the civil right, everything went to suit the Mississippi White man and nothin’ happen in the Negro’s favor.

“If you got property and they want it, they got a way to get it. If they wants you to work, they got a way to make you. They wouldn’t ask you what you worked for. You just go on and work and take what he pay you. I did myself, plenty of times.

“They done changed.”

“Now since the civil rights started and went through all these years they done changed. They don’t beat Negroes like they used to in them days. They don’t beat ‘em, and they don’t shoot ‘em, don’t lynch ‘em, and drag ‘em, don’t hang ‘em up. They done quit that.”

Turbnow remembers those days in 1963 when the civil rights struggle came to his part of Mississippi.

“We had been readin’ ‘bout the civil right movement ‘fo it ever got here,” he recalls.

“It was up in Tennessee. We was readin’ ‘bout how they was leavin’ the plantations and gettin’ in tents and we’d read how white folks would come by there and shoot in the tents and they’d run out and all that kind of stuff. Finally a little fellow came in here and asked could he have a meetin’ with us. So we got together and told him yes, and we set a meetin’ for him at the church.

“And he came that night and went to talking about the conditions, and we couldn’t ‘spose that ‘cause we knew he was tellin’ the truth. At that time before the civil right the Negroes didn’t have no dream of a better day, that things would change, they just had settled down to what we had. And he commenced to shovin’ us the place where it was time for a change. And the Bible said it would be changes. He’d have a lot of Scriptures he’d read and talk.

“So we finally told him we was gonna think it over. You come back and we’ll have another meetin’, tell more peoples. We can’t tell you now. And we put the news all around and told him to come back the next Wednesday night. And the next Wednesday night he came back and there was so many folk there till the church wouldn’t hold ’em they was all over.

“So he went through the same talk. Told the same story over all over again. So we liked it. Everybody say, ‘Yeah, that was right.’ So we told him we’ll accept citizenship school he was talking about. He called us second-class citizens. Said if you redish (register) and vote then you’re first-class citizens. So we like that.

“We have never voted, and that kind of stuffs. He left some little literatures there for we’d have lessons. We’d go down every night, having some lesson, studying the citizenship, studying how to redish and vote. So we went that away ‘bout two weeks, so we got to the point that we said, ummm, we know how to redish now. Let’s try it out.”

TO BE CONTINUED

Defend Donnell Moore
Rally Cry At O.C.L.C. Forum

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

of the police, fear of losing their jobs.”

These people, Elaine said, actually participated in “ripping off our communities,” and didn’t relate to the Survival Programs the Party put forth.

“There had to be a greater fear,” Bunchy felt, “because they couldn’t relate on a reasonable or human basis, from the heart.

“So sometimes we have to implement this program of ‘the greater fear’ in order for our communities to be united; because that’s all some people understand.

“As a community, we’ve got to begin to ‘root ourselves out’. That’s what we’re going to have to do in our communities, one way or another. People that are not going to believe or participate are going to have to be rooted out. We just can’t have this.”

“Donnell Moore is from Oakland, California.” Elaine continued. “We want to see him back home living comfortably... we want to see his family united again.

“Let us organize around this case.”

The chairperson of the Donnell Moore Defense Committee, Gina Scott, concluded the program with one last appeal for support, in any form possible.

“As a pleasant surprise Donnell Moore himself was on hand to thank every one for their support and to explain the serious implications of the potential judicial railroad he faces.”

N.A.A.C.P. Wins

declared that the NAACP and the individual defendants were guilty of “conspiracy” in leading an illegal “secondary boycott” against the merchants rather than directing the demonstrations against municipal and civil figures.

Protest participants, on the other hand, point out that many of the boycotted merchants were, in fact, the responsible municipal leaders of Port Gibson.

In ruling last week, Judge Smith said his decision was made in order to prevent “immediate and irreparable harm” to the NAACP. (The group had been faced with bankruptcy until a last minute $800,000 loan from the AFL-CIO.)

Commenting on the original ruling against the NAACP, Rev. Eddie Wall, a local Black Baptist minister, said: “If they collected everything owned by every Black person in Clarksborn County they wouldn’t have no $1.2 million.”

Judge Smith also overturned the Chancery Court ban on further boycotting or picketing by the NAACP, saying such a prohibition would “seriously impair their rights to free speech.”
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