

# THE BLACK PANTHER

## INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

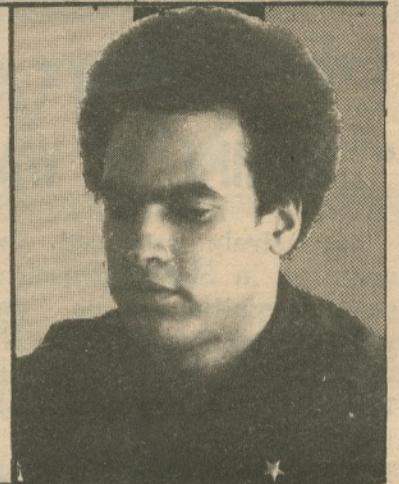
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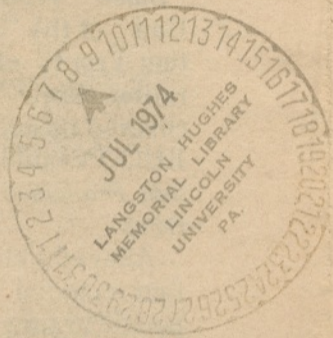
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# YOUTH INSTITUTE CELEBRATES FIRST GRADUATE



DEBORAH WILLIAMS, Intercommunal Youth Institute's first graduate, said after receiving diploma, "One of the most important things I have learned at the Institute is what freedom means and how we all must learn and grow to take our freedom."



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## EDITORIAL

### "...IN TIME OF WAR"

Expensively produced flyers appeared in San Francisco last week purporting to be "death warrants" against Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale and Elaine Brown, top leaders of the Black Panther Party, and David G. Du Bois, Editor-in-Chief of the Black Panther Intercommunal News Service.

The flyers were signed by the "Black Women's Information Unit" of the "New World Liberation Front" of the "Black Liberation Army." They were discovered pasted to the walls of the KGO-TV building, KPIX and on a *San Francisco Chronicle* delivery truck.

Alleged "charges" against the four included "crimes against the people in time of war; disbanding and murdering comrades in time of war; using the Black People's news media to miseducate, misinform and to cover up murders they themselves committed..."

The Black Panther Party cherishes human life above all else. Following the example of Huey P. Newton, every Black Panther Party member has dedicated his or her life to the preservation of life with dignity.

Recent and continuing disclosures of the massive infiltration and disruption of our Party, ordered at the highest levels of the U.S. government and executed by professional agents, provocateurs and paid informers, should forever answer honest charges against our Party for acts which violated our proven dedication to our people and to all human kind.

The Black Panther Party withstood the merciless onslaught and learned the revolutionary lessons. We cleansed our ranks, regrouped and began the protracted uphill struggle to sink our roots deep in the community which we serve, inform and educate in preparation for the inevitable confrontation with the real enemy. That community—and history—shall be our only judge.

Unless the Black Liberation Army Brothers and Sisters publicly and firmly disassociate themselves from these latest death threats in their name against the Black Panther Party, we can only conclude that they are allowing themselves to be used in the continuing effort being made by enemies of our common struggle to set us against each other, and thus undermine our people's and all oppressed humankind's liberation. □

## FIRST GRADUATE

### ADDRESS OF DEBORAH WILLIAMS



### At First Intercommunal Youth Institute Graduation Exercise

*"Hello everyone. Tonight I would like to say a few words about my experiences as a student at the Intercommunal Youth Institute. However before I talk about my experiences here I would like to say to a very beautiful man who has taught me many things — my father, Lewis Randolph Williams who is in Soledad Prison — HAPPY FATHER'S DAY!*

*"I first came to the Institute in January, 1970. Since I've been here I have had both negative and positive experiences. But I feel that I have had far more positive experiences than negative ones. I feel that the Institute has really progressed during this last year. When we moved into this building we began to do many more things. In the last four years I've spent one year in public school, so I can tell the difference between the Institute and some public schools.*

*"First of all, there are crowded classrooms in public schools. At the Institute the classes are small and we have more teachers to help us with our work. In public schools most of the teachers don't care enough about the students and just want to get them out of their hair. They come to collect their money and go home. Also, in most public schools our environment is just a locked up classroom.*

*"Here, the teachers care more about us. However, our teachers are not just teachers as they are in some schools — they are also our comrades. I feel close to especially Ericka, Amar (Casey), Kaye (Casey), Frank (Kellum) and Charles Moffett. In the last year I have worked really close with them. Ericka is helpful as she criticizes me often and has helped solve some of my problems. Charles has helped me with my music a lot and has become a close friend.*

*"I enjoy the classes here because we learn methods and how to work problems. I think method is important because it is a tool that helps me solve all problems and not just find the answers to a few. I like mathematics because it's challenging. I enjoy reading also — finding new words and meanings. Here the classroom is not a locked up classroom. Our school motto says, 'The world is the children's classroom.' Every Wednesday at the Institute we would go on field trips to places which would help us learn how to put into practice many of the ideas we learn in class. I think that I will miss those kinds of Wednesdays.*

*"In a way I'm sad because I'm leaving the Institute, because I will miss my comrades, my teachers and my classes. But I am also looking forward to meeting new comrades and learning new and more things. Although I'm leaving, the Institute is still my school.*

*"One of the most important things I have learned is what freedom means and how we all must learn and grow to take our freedom.*

*"Thank you."*

## COMMENT

### NIXON'S

### CAIRO

### RECEPTION

The wildly enthusiastic reception afforded Richard Nixon in Cairo last week wasn't what it seemed. To the Egyptian "man in the street" Nixon represents the mighty U.S. dollar, U.S. technological and scientific advancement and the immediate hope of improvement in the material conditions of life for the Egyptian people.

Nixon also represents the one force that is capable of compelling Israeli leadership to step back from its arrogant, stubborn posture and cease its expansion in the Middle East. This has just been demonstrated by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's much acclaimed efforts in Cairo, Damascus and Tel Aviv.

A careful examination of Kissinger's accomplishments reveals that they were in fact the result of U.S. arm-twisting in Tel Aviv, forcing Israeli concessions on positions in sharp contrast to repeated Israeli declarations and demands prior to Kissinger's appearance on the scene. Egyptians know the U.S. has this power over Israel. Part of their enthusiasm during Nixon's visit was a demonstration of appreciation that Nixon finally used this power.

#### DESPERATION

The fact that this power was used in a desperate effort by Nixon to secure a badly needed major foreign policy victory, in the face of mounting Watergate and domestic pressures, is of little importance to the Egyptian people.

But, it was this appreciation and the natural curiosity and warm hospitality of the Egyptian people that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat drew on to stage that massive reception. Whenever demanded, the Egyptian government can easily mobilize a demonstration.

On such occasions government offices are ordered closed, schools let out, workers from factories surrounding Cairo trucked and bussed from their factories to designated locations, CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

#### THE BLACK PANTHER

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JOHNNY SPAIN

## S.Q. 6 SUIT

## CHARGES CONFINEMENT

## VIOLATES RIGHTS

(Berkeley, Calif.) - [Editor's Note: The following article is based on an interview by THE BLACK PANTHER with Fred J. Hiestand, attorney for Johnny Larry Spain, a member of the Black Panther Party and one of the San Quentin Six. The interview was conducted the weekend before the scheduled opening, on Monday, June 17, of hearings on a suit filed by the Six seeking their removal from San Quentin's notorious Adjustment Center and the restoration to them of other basic human rights. See next week's THE BLACK PANTHER for details of the progress of their case.]

Since the quashing of the indictments against the San Quentin Six—Johnny Spain, Hugo Pinell, Luis Talamentez, Willie Tate, David Johnson and Fleeta Drumgo—for charges arising out of the August 21, 1971, assassination of Brother George Jackson, Field Marshal of the Black Panther Party, prison authorities have continued their vicious program of unabated harassment and torment directed against the Black and Brown brothers.

Now, in a suit to be argued in U.S. District Court in San Francisco on June 17, the Six are challenging the conditions of their continued confinement in San Quentin's Adjustment Center (AC) and their denial of other Constitutional rights.

HIESTAND: "This is the only federal court lawsuit that has been filed by the Six. It was done under the Civil Rights Acts, and challenges the conditions of their confinement, saying that confinement in the AC for the Six—the circumstances that led to it, plus the way they are treated—constitutes a violation of their Constitutional rights. It is cruel and unusual punishment. It's a denial of due process.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

# YOUTH INSTITUTE CELEBRATES FIRST GRADUATE

(Oakland, Calif.) - "We set aside this day for a look into our future as seen through the movement, music, drama, understanding and wit of young people. They are like brightly lit torches which will lead the way down two roads unknown: freedom and peace."

These words, by Intercommunal Youth Institute Director Erica Huggins, perhaps better than any others, summed up the First Annual Intercommunal Youth Institute Children's Celebration titled, "In Celebration of Knowledge" attended by an overflow crowd of 450 on Sunday, June 16, at the Community Learning Center, 6118 E. 14th Street, in East Oakland. The inspiring, delightful two-hour program featured

the graduation of 16 persons from the Center's Adult Education Program and the graduation of the Institute's first student, 11-year-old Deborah Williams.

Following a welcome from the Institute's co-director, Ms. Donna Howell, the Intercommunal Youth Band, under the direction of Charles Moffett, performed a rousing rendition of "Sunny." The enthusiastic audience, composed of the families and friends of the graduating students, then heard Rev. Hazaiiah Williams, a Berkeley minister, tell them that the graduation was a reflection of "what the community can be."

Rev. Williams declared that the degrees earned by those in the Adult Education Program (comparable to a high school diploma)

were earned by people "tuned to a liberating insistence," a desire to win their freedom and the freedom of the Black community as a whole. "Blackness is given a chance through a Learning Center like this one," he said, adding, "The graduates tell us by what they have done that Blackness is an attempt to speak...to the continuing problem of human need."

Rev. Williams then read off the names of the Adult Education graduates, and presented them with their diplomas. They are Arlene Clark, Alvin Cook, Sr., James Ervin, Bernice Mosby, Pamela Perkins, Ronald Porter, Walter Rozier, Vivian Simmons, Emma Watson, Joceiter Weaver, Naomi Williams, Lola Wilson and Quentin Martin.

Sister Donna reminded the audience that the Adult Education Program had only begun in September, 1973, and that the Intercommunal Youth Institute opened in January, 1971. Referring to the "In Celebration of Knowledge" program, she said, "This is an historic event for us."

### LAUGHS AND CHEERS

Following a trombone solo, "I Believe," by Deborah Williams, the audience laughed with and cheered the youth in the Afro-Haitian Dance Program, directed by Ms. Jackie Buist. The students, in two groups—one from the ages of three to nine and the other the ages of 10 to 15—performed a series of West Indian and African dances remarkably executed by children so young. Sister Erica later pointed out that "Our children are not afraid," and that was evident in the confident manner in which the children performed the dances. The younger children also performed several gymnastic stunts.

Reflecting on the past year at the Institute, now attended by 87 students from ages two and one-half through 11, Erica said that the Institute staff was "overwhelmed" by the large crowd and that it showed that "we have made a tremendous leap forward in unity in the Black community. Our children love themselves and they love each other. The future is dependent on the children," she said.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8



REV. HAZAIAH WILLIAMS reading text of Adult Education diploma before presenting it to ARLENE CLARK (center), the first of 16 so honored at the Learning Center's "Celebration of Knowledge."

## SUPREME COURT RULES SUSPECTS NEED NOT BE TOLD RIGHTS

(Washington, D.C.) The Nixon Supreme Court proceeded with its mission of withering away Constitutional safeguards and legalizing fascism last week when it voted to let prosecutors use evidence obtained from defendants who are not fully informed of their rights.

The 1966 Miranda ruling declares that suspects must be told their rights, including the right to have a lawyer provided free. In a virtual reversal of the Miranda decision, the court ruled in the case of Thomas Tucker that although the prosecution learned of witnesses only through a statement Tucker gave police without being informed of his rights, his conviction on a 1966 rape charge would stand. The police had not informed Tucker of his right to a lawyer.

Justice William O. Douglas, dissenting, said the circumstances did not meet Constitutional standards for protecting Tucker's privilege against self-incrimination.



# YOUTH INSTITUTE BAND WINS WEST REGION FESTAC '74

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Intercommunal Youth Institute 21-piece youth band, The Moffettes, won the North American Zone Far West Region FESTAC '74 competition in their category last week and will represent the region in national competitions in Washington, D.C., later this year.

If the outstanding group of Oakland youths, ranging in age from six years to 17, are successful in Washington, D.C., they will join the North American Zone cultural contingent that will participate in the Second International Festival of Black and African Art and Culture scheduled to be held in Lagos, Nigeria, in November, 1975.

The Far West Region competitions were held between May 27 and June 9 at Laney College and Oakland Auditorium, both in Oakland. The Moffettes' first appearance was Thursday eve-



Brother CHARLES MOFFETT shares his musical skills with the youth as he leads the Intercommunal Youth Band (above) and teaches music classes at the Community Learning Center.

ning June 6, at Laney College. In that appearance they played four selections, "Sunny," "The Theme from Shaft," and two original compositions, "Peace, Please" and "Movin' and Groovin'."

As is now habitual for this fine group of young Black musicians, they were given a rousing and enthusiastic reception and there was little doubt that they were way out in front in their category.

### WINNERS

On Sunday evening June 9, The Moffettes appeared a second time along with winners in other categories. This appearance was at the Oakland Auditorium and once again the Moffettes brought the house down with "Sunny," "Peace on Earth" and an original composition, "Give Thanks" that featured their amazing six-year-old drummer, Charnett Moffett.

The Moffettes are led by and named after Brother Charles Moffett, the dedicated musical director at the East Oakland Community Learning Center and at the Intercommunal Youth Institute, who is assisted by his son Mondre Moffett, himself an accomplished musician. Brother Moffett resigned from a position as principal of a junior high school in Berkeley to direct the Learning Center Music Program.

A professional jazz musician for 20 years, Charles Moffett is also an educator. He resigned as music director of the city of Oakland because of the city's refusal to find funds to service the community.

In an earlier interview in THE BLACK PANTHER (December 8, 1973), Brother Moffett explained why he came to the Learning Center: "I got the chance to do the things I've been trying to do all my life. Here at the Learning Center I've introduced my new technique; integrating

and correlating music with all subject matter.

"I meet regularly with other teachers (at the Intercommunal Youth Institute) about the students' subject matter and problems. If another class, on geography, for example, is studying Spain, I introduce musical knowledge based on Spain. Mathematical concepts such as fractions are made realistic and are easily grasped by students when, for example, eighth notes are studied in music."

This is the man who is responsible for creating, in the six months he has directed the Learning Center Music Program, a youth band whose members have won the honor of representing the West in national competitions in Washington, D.C., and hopefully will travel to Lagos, Nigeria, in November, 1975, to participate in the International FESTAC.

The FESTAC '74 regional committee, under the direction of Brother Arthur Monroe, is currently planning regional appearances for the winners in the various categories—dance, drama, crafts, literature, foods and many more—in order to raise funds to cover the costs of participation in the Washington, D.C., competitions, and to accumulate funds to send the winning representatives to Lagos, Nigeria, next year. □

### BOLIVIAN STUDENT UNREST

(Bolivia) Over 200 students have been arrested by the Bolivian government in the last month in the government's drive to halt a wave of student unrest. The minister of interior has threatened to take "all necessary measures" to halt strikes that have closed universities in La Paz, Sucre and Potosi. □

## THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

### JUNE 17, 1775

On June 17, 1775, a detachment of Black soldiers fought bravely and with distinction in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Two acknowledged heroes among the revolutionary forces that day were Black, Peter Salem and Salem Poor.

### JUNE 15, 1864

After four years of bloody civil war, during which Blacks numbered disproportionately high among those killed or wounded, the U.S. Congress passed legislation on June 15, 1864, equalizing pay, arms, equipment and medical services of Black troops in the Union Army.

### JUNE 22, 1937

Establishing himself as one of the premier heavyweight champions of all time, Joe Louis devastated James J. Braddock in an overwhelming display of power on June 22, 1937, capturing the heavyweight crown.

### JUNE 18, 1941

Seeking to avert a planned March on Washington called to protest discrimination and segregation in national defense programs, President Franklin D. Roosevelt conferred with A. Philip Randolph and other leaders of the march, on June 18, 1941, urging them to call the demonstration off. Randolph remained adamant, however, saying that on July 1 over 100,000 Black people were prepared to participate. Having no other choice, exactly one week later, on June 25, Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802, forbidding racial and religious discrimination in war industries, government training programs and government industries. That same day, Randolph called off the march.

### JUNE 17, 1972

On June 17, 1972, an alert Black security guard named Frank Willis was responsible for the arrest of five men, paid agents of the Nixon administration, for breaking into and electronically bugging the offices of the Democratic Party National Committee in the Watergate complex in Washington, D.C.



### "Until We're Free"

A powerful, yet tender and important new album by Elaine Brown. The songs on the album weave a beautiful tapestry of protest against the quality of life for Black Americans. Listeners will find themselves engulfed in a flow of emotion as Elaine's melodic voice works its magic. Once you have heard "Until We're Free", you will understand why Huey P. Newton says: "A consuming talent, a total dedication and a proven commitment are combined in Elaine Brown, making her the first, genuine People's Artist America has produced."

To purchase this album, send \$4.00 cash or money order to: Central Distribution, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621. Also available at major record stores near you.

SONGS WRITTEN AND PERFORMED BY ELAINE BROWN

Album produced and distributed by MOTOWN RECORD CORP



## TEHACHAPI INMATES TESTED FOR SICKLE CELL

(Tehachapi, Calif.) - The inmates of Tehachapi Men's (Prison) Colony where Brother Charles Bursey, a member of the Black Panther Party is incarcerated, recently united with the Bakersfield, Calif., Black community to be tested for Sickle Cell Anemia.

Ms. Jean Smith, who led a team of three Bakersfield Community Health Center volunteers in screening 121 prisoners of the medium-security facility, said that 13 of the men who were tested had the trait. She made arrangements to contact the inmates within two weeks to inform them of the final result of the tests.

The success of the operation was possible only because of the sincere loving efforts of Sisters Smith, Zelliestine Carr and Shirley Williams who made the trip to the prison site and did the testing.

Brothers Charles Bursey, Claude Scott, Robert Flannigan, Horace Birkley, Ricky Robinson, Gene Baldwin, Wardell Johnson, CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

## B.P.P. TRAINS HOUSTONIANS FOR FREE MEDICAL TESTING PROGRAM

(Houston, Texas) - The Houston Chapter of the Black Panther Party reports it has started training Texas Southern University students and community workers to test for Sickle Cell Anemia, hypertension and diabetes.

The Survival Program, which began June 6, is an attempt to involve different segments of the community in providing free, preventative health care to many in need. The program includes follow-up referrals to physicians and clinics as well as genetic counseling in the case of Sickle Cell Anemia.

### SCREENING

Screening for the various diseases was to begin June 16 at community centers, shopping centers and other busy locations in Houston.

The training and testing is being supervised by Ms. Shirley Mitchell, an experienced medical technician who in the past was instrumental in developing the Houston Chapter's Sickle Cell



*Texas Southern University students and Black Panther Party community workers have been trained to test citizens in the Houston area for Sickle Cell Anemia, hypertension and diabetes. The Party has tested nearly one-half million people countrywide.*

Anemia program. The medical testing program is run by a board of directors which consists of individuals in the health field, Texas Southern faculty and members of the community.

The Houston Chapter reports that operational expenditures have been a problem, but ex-

presses confidence that funding is forthcoming from the Texas Southern University Research Committee through Dr. Guilford, a professor in the school's Department of Pharmacy and a member of the medical testing program's board of directors.

One thousand dollars is needed to test the first 5,000 people and \$400 is needed for each additional 5,000 tests.

"For quite some time now we have been making preparations to implement a Survival Program that will deal exclusively with massive testing of these three diseases," reads a statement by the Houston Chapter. In order to carry out the program the Chapter has organized a medical cadre composed of Texas Southern University students and community workers.

Intense leafleting of the community along with free radio and television time have helped publicize the program.

Since there are over 400,000 Blacks in Houston, including 15 per cent who live in suburban and rural areas, the Houston Chapter feels that the only way all of them can be reached is for the program to function as a mobile unit which travels to different areas of the community.

Through its medical testing program, the Houston Chapter hopes to arouse the community's interest in all of the Chapter's Survival Programs and thereby generate community participation in them. Some of the other active Survival Programs sponsored by the Houston Chapter include a Community Control of Police Drive, Voter Registration and Lowering Bus Fares for Senior Citizens. □

## POLICE RAID AUSTIN FREE PRESCHOOL PROGRAM

(Austin, Texas) - On June 5, at 6:00 a.m. in the morning, seven Austin, Texas, policemen forced their way into the building housing the Free Preschool Learning Program sponsored by We The People (WTP) organization. They forced the house's sole resident and caretaker against the wall while they illegally searched the house rooms for another person they alleged was wanted by authorities.

Police later claimed that the search without a legal warrant came about because they had spotted the "wanted person sitting on the steps outside the house" at 6:00 a.m. in the morning. Only one officer, they said, "actually entered the house."

The Preschool Learning Program is a free Survival Program for children ages two to six years old operated by We The People in the heart of the Black community of East Austin.

It is an accelerated learning program in Austin's poor community where the children learn the basics of how to read, write, count, the names of colors, shapes, places and objects, and to acquire a knowledge of basic

physical hygiene to keep themselves healthy and clean. They receive a complete, nutritious breakfast, lunch and afternoon snack every day, and have an opportunity to participate in an environment that is both educational and enjoyable.

We The People informs THE BLACK PANTHER that the program is presently under attack from city and state authorities. State welfare department officials publicly stated their intentions to close down the center because of alleged noncompliance with regulations. The program had in fact complied with the regulations, but welfare officials hadn't bothered to visit the center recently to view the present situation.

The same day of the welfare department attack, Anthony Spears, Chairman of We The People responded with the following statement:

"We The People, as a broad-based East Austin organization, refuses to dignify the comments of Mrs. Gloria Z. Manos that appeared on the front page of the *Austin American-Statesman*. Further, we flatly refuse to close our free Preschool Learning Pro-



*Two children enjoy the Free Preschool Learning Program in Austin, Texas.*

gram until such time as the state welfare department agrees to implement free and unrestricted educational day care centers throughout the poor and oppressed community.

"These attacks by city and state officials on the Free Preschool Learning Program in the poor community run parallel to Nixon's attacks on the survival of the community. Our program, which operates completely free of charge in East Austin, should not be compared with day care centers on the city's west side that charge upwards of \$85 a month per child. We invite not only the city and state officials but also the community as a

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10



# CONSPIRACY IN DR. KING'S MURDER CHARGED

(Memphis, Tenn.) - James Earl Ray, the convicted murderer of Dr. Martin Luther King, may get a new trial and a chance to prove his claim that he was set up as a "patsy" by a well organized conspiracy of rich businessmen.

Ray claims that his lawyer, Mr. Robert Livingston, has made contact with three men who have admitted privately to being Dr. King's real assassins. A special state grand jury in Shelby County, Tennessee, is being empaneled for a new hearing of the case. The three mystery assassins are willing to come forward to exonerate Ray if they will be granted immunity from prosecution themselves.

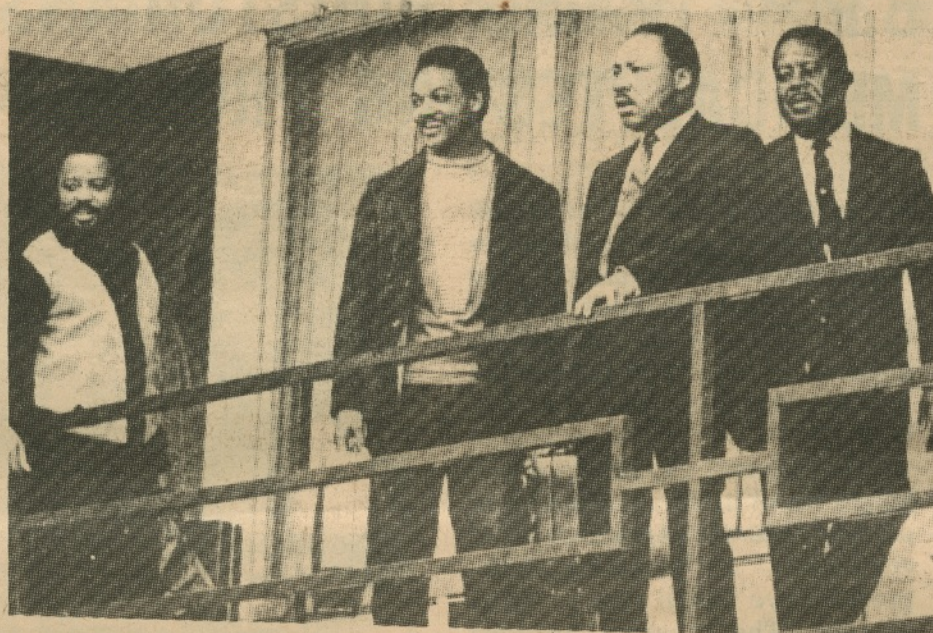
They are reportedly prepared to testify that they were paid \$250,000 by four prominent American businessmen to carry out the April 4, 1968, assassination. Livingston says that the three men are willing to name names and that their story matches Ray's account of how he became involved in the case.

### TESTIMONY

The new testimony will divulge a plan similar to the one that evidence surrounding the John Kennedy assassination has shown was used in that murder. Ray, like Lee Harvey Oswald, who was the patsy (was framed) in the Kennedy shooting, worked with anti-Castro Cubans inside the U.S.

The Cuban exiles backed by their American mercenary, CIA and big business supporters paid Ray to smuggle drugs to make money and to buy and smuggle guns for the CIA-Cuban counterrevolutionary movement. He ended up delivering a rifle to a boarding house on South Main Street in Memphis.

Hours later he heard the news on the radio that Dr. King had been assassinated by a shot fired from a South Main Street boarding house and that a white Mustang, just like the one Ray was driving as he listened to the report, had been seen speeding off from the scene. Raoul, the name Ray says his contact used, had bought the car for Ray's use in transporting the weapons and drugs and, Ray claims, it was



DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING on the Memphis, Tennessee, motel balcony with SCLC aides, REV. JESSE JACKSON (center left) and REV. RALPH ABERNATHY (right). Dr. King was assassinated the next day, April 4, 1968, as he stood on this same balcony.

Raoul who told him to drop the weapon off at the boarding house.

These assertions will be supported in the court testimony three other men if there are no snarl-ups in the present agreement between Livingston, Shelby County District Attorney, Hugh Stanton, and the three unknown assassins.

At the time of Dr. King's assassination six witnesses who reported seeing the trigger-man were interviewed by the FBI. FBI artists used the accounts to

compile a drawing of their suspect. The picture in no way resembles Ray. The U.S. Justice Department has never been able to account for this discrepancy.

Since his arrest in London, Ray, a former prison escapee, has maintained his innocence. Now that the Supreme Court has ruled in favor of a new trial, the truth may come to light. □

(We thank *Intelligence Report* and *Liberation News Service* for the information contained in this article.)

## INSIDE OUT

### CHARLES EVERS COULD SUPPORT WALLACE

(Jackson, Miss.) - "Martin Luther King would roll over in his grave," said one Black Mississippi Democratic official concerning Charles Evers' recent statement that he could support White supremacist Gov. George Wallace of Alabama as Vice-President on the 1976 national Democratic ticket.

Other people are putting it another way, "The brother has lost his mind."

Have the pressures of being the first Black mayor in Mississippi (Fayette) since the Civil War erased from Charles Evers' mind the life and death of his own brother, Medgar Evers, the staunch, dedicated and proud field secretary for the NAACP in Mississippi during the formative years of the civil rights movement in the early 1960s?

Has the daily weight of oppression, injustice, taunts and slurs finally taken their terrible toll?

Sorry to say, it seems not. From other statements attributed to Charles Evers, it appears he is attempting to be "practical" and "pragmatic" in the worst Booker T. Washington style.

Evers says he believes Wallace has changed his die-hard segregationist views and is "listening" to the Black community. He says that "George Wallace represents the same folks I do — those who have been left out." He even says he "respects George... for being tough."

True enough, all of us are victimized by similar forces. Yet Wallace organizes Whites to believe the cause of their problems are "Nigras."

The line about respecting Wallace because he's tough is just the old, tired "worthy adversary" routine — better to call a spade a spade...and a dog a dog.

Eleven turbulent years ago, Medgar Evers led massive street demonstrations to desegregate public facilities here in Jackson. For his efforts, Medgar Evers was assassinated.

That same year, 1963, George Wallace pledged at his inauguration: "...segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever."

Has George Wallace changed?  
Is Medgar Evers alive?

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# QUEENS COP ACQUITTED IN MURDER OF 10-YEAR-OLD

## BROOKLYN OFFICER INDICTED FOR KILLING SICKLE CELL VICTIM

(New York, N.Y.) In the wake of the acquittal of police officer Thomas T. Shea for the murder of 10-year-old Brother Clifford Glover and community indignation at the acquittal that erupted in unorganized violence, another New York patrolman has been indicted for killing a 23-year-old Sickle Cell Anemia victim.

Murderer William Walker stopped Brother John Brabham as he drove along Fulton Street, on April 9, 1973, in the Bedford-Stuyvesant Black community in Brooklyn. Brother John, a student at Kingsborough Community College couldn't afford new auto lights. He was driving with three friends when he saw the police cruiser pursuing his lightless car. He sped off and was chased till he crashed his car. He jumped out and fled on foot. Officer Walker followed him and that was the last time his friends saw John Brabham alive.

Walker, who lives outside of New York City in Elmont, Long Island, was released by the grand jury at the time. A toy revolver was found beside the dead man's body and the grand jury readily believed the cop's story: John Brabham pulled a toy gun on the officer and Walker defended himself thinking it was real. Since then two policemen have admitted that Officer Walker had a toy gun with him before going on duty that night. The same toy was

the one found beside the murdered brother, a graduate of Franklin K. Lane High School in Brooklyn.

The announcement of Officer Walker's indictment by racist Brooklyn D.A. Eugene Gold follows hot on the heels of the release in a Queens court of killer cop Thomas Shea who was photographed celebrating with his lawyer after the verdict was in.

When thousands of Black people read the news of the acquittal last Thursday morning, the beginnings of a new wave of anger and sentiment for community control of courts and police was born.

Clifford Glover was shot in the back while on the street in his South Jamaica oppressed Black community. Officer Shea said he thought that the small boy and his 51-year-old step-father fit the description of two men sought in a taxi cab robbery.

The officer jumped out of his unmarked car in plainclothes, pulled a gun and called the pair Black "sons-of-bitches." When the frightened couple ran, Shea fired three shots, cold-bloodedly killing the young boy.

"Those two didn't come anywhere near the description on that transmission," prosecuting attorney Thomas Demakos said refuting Shea's claim that they looked like big 20-year-olds. "I



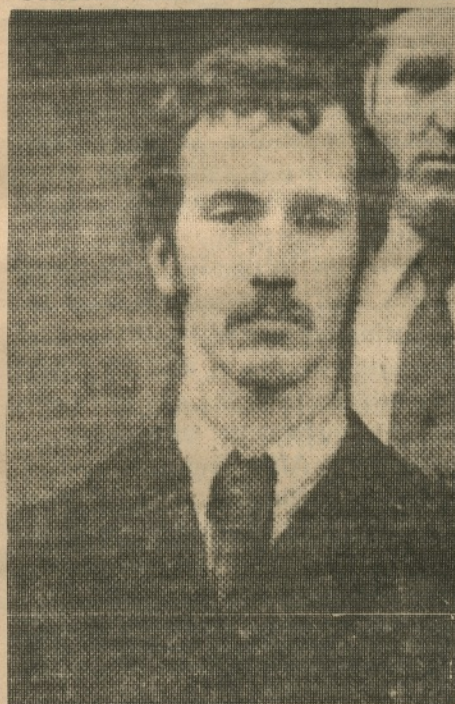
Killer-cop THOMAS SHEA celebrating his acquittal for the murder of a 10-year-old Black youngster.

can't help but feel indignation at the colossal gall and arrogance of Shea in concocting his incredible, preposterous story."

The Black community could not feel anything but unmitigated rage at the verdict and violence was almost inevitable. Pickets from the Jamaica, Queens, community where the slain youth lived, marched outside the courthouse. They bore signs reading: "A shield (badge) is not a license to murder children." They were the first to hear the news and wanted to know, "Is he going to work in the same community again?" That question will be decided by the police department.

The following night Jamaica Avenue was torn apart in an unorganized show of righteous indignation. Cars were overturned, store windows smashed and fires were set. The protest did not become too widespread. Two police officers were wounded in the conflict.

Officer Shea had been the first police officer to be tried for murder committed while on duty. Officer Walker will be the second.



Killer cop WILLIAM WALKER on day of indictment.



Brother VERNON LA FRANQUE being taken to court last year. His trial has developed further than any other Attica defendant's.

## JURY OF PEERS

## DISPUTE ARISES

## IN ATTICA TRIALS

(Buffalo, N.Y.) - A legal dispute over poor Black men's rights to a jury of peers leads the list of Attica rebellion-related cases now being heard in New York State courts. The defense movement is also trying to gain access to important evidence that has been kept secret by the prosecution.

The trial of Brother Vernon La Franque, which has developed further than any of the 60 other Attica defendants, was postponed on June 10. Brother La Franque is being tried in New York State Supreme Court, according to *The New York Times*, for alleged possession of a deadly weapon and prison contraband in the D-yard liberated territory during the rebellion 34 months ago.

In yet another development, brought about by massive community indignation with the grand jury's absence of indictments against any of the state troopers or guards, a new grand jury has been called up by N.Y. Special Assistant Attorney General Anthony G. Simonetti. It is not common practice for a second grand jury to be impaneled while the first is still sitting.

Simonetti is trying to get a few indictments against token lower rank policemen and guards to reconcile the trials with the fact that the crimes committed at Attica were committed by the attacking state forces. The

## PROTEST MOUNTS AGAINST UPCOMING VISIT OF CHILEAN SHIP

(San Francisco, Calif.) Protest is rapidly mounting against the upcoming visit of the Chilean naval training ship, Esmeralda, scheduled to dock here on Friday, June 21. Organized by the United Committee to Stop the Esmeralda, the political furor centers on the role of the ship during last September's bloody coup in Chile and the well-documented tortures, brutality and crimes against human rights committed by the post-Allende military regime. The Committee demands that the U.S. Navy cancel the Esmeralda's invitation and that the Esmeralda — itself said to be used as a place of torture and interrogation both during and after the coup — not be allowed to dock in San Francisco Bay. The Committee to Stop the Esmeralda can be contacted by writing to P.O. Box 800, Berkeley, California 94702 or by calling (415) 548-3221.



# NURSE EXPOSES RIKERS ISLAND PRISON HOSPITAL HORRORS

(New York, N.Y.) - The fight of a courageous nurse has exposed the devastatingly brutal treatment and high suicide rate of Black or Puerto Rican inmates in the New York City prison hospital on Rikers Island.

Gail Shorter, who on April 11, filed a joint suit with the Charter Group for a Pledge of Conscience against the Bronx district attorney for failure to prosecute Rikers Island guards who beat her last August, says, "It's monstrous what's happening on Rikers Island... People are afraid to make waves. It's time to rock the boat and turn the boat over."

A diary kept by Ms. Shorter, a nurse at Rikers Island, statements by other mental health workers and nurses from Rikers, and a fact sheet prepared by Annette Rubenstein and Peter Dix from the Charter Group, both documents soon to be published, tell a horrifying story of American penal repression at its worst. Excerpts from the diary and fact sheet follow:

March, 1972: "I began to work at Rikers Island. The physical

conditions were shocking: broken windows, stench-ridden dark cubicles... Most of my time was spent cleaning self-inflicted wounds."

March 30, 1972: "William Sulas, 23, was found dead in his 5' x 8' cell in Rikers... He hung himself seven days after he was arrested for possession of stolen property and held on \$1,000 bail. No further information was given to the public."

### SUICIDES

May 8, 1972: "Herbert Muniz, a 30-year-old truck driver serving a six-month sentence, hung himself... The psychiatric report on his chart said, 'The inmate was feigning mental illness, so the could remain in the hospital, by giving incoherent answers.'"

July 18, 1972: Pablo Vargas, 18, hung himself in his cell..."

July 23, 1972: "John Smith, 29, was found in the lavatory..."

September 20, 1972: "I saw Officer Zurl punch Ralph Jackson. I told Zurl his action was inexcusable as the patient's behavior was in no way threatening,



Nurse GAIL SHORTER refused to be quiet after prison guards beat her last August.

but just an expression of his frustration and pain. Captain King told me to tear up my nurse's note in the patient's chart. He said, 'we Whites have to stick together...'"

September 25, 1972: "Thomas Spencer, 24, hung himself in Rikers... He was doing time for petty larceny and criminal trespass."

September 27, 1972: "The officers are becoming openly hostile, slamming the gates and making me wait for long periods of time... I am not afraid—at least not of the inmates. It's the man in the blue suit I'm afraid of..."

January 29, 1973: "David Scott, 19, succeeded in his fourth suicide attempt (within a two-week period)."

March 12, 1973: "A survey showed that 27 of the 44 patients on the third floor of Rikers... are being given massive, long term injections of Prolixin Enanthate. This drug has dangerous side effects. One injection lasts two weeks. It is essentially prescribed as a punishment for uncooperative patients."

August 10, 1973: (Two days after Ms. Shorter was brutally beaten by Rikers Island guards) "...I received a phone call. A man's voice said I had better not press charges or I would end up dead..."

(We wish to thank the publication *White Lightning* for the information contained in this article.) □

## YOUTH INSTITUTE CELEBRATES FIRST GRADUATE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

All the students then appeared in a skit about the Institute, showing the model school's direct contrast to the public school system where the majority of the classrooms are overcrowded and, as the youth said, "The teachers don't care." The children expressed a warm affection for their instructors, whom they clearly regard as friends and comrades. The children's physical prowess was aptly shown through their graceful presentation of Mao Tse-Tung's Four Minute Exercise.

Deborah Williams, the Institute's first graduate, shared her experiences at the Institute with the audience in a speech which brought tears to the eyes of many in the audience. (See page 2, opposite.) After her talk, which received a standing ovation from the audience, Deborah received her diploma from her instructor, Mrs. Kaye Casey, and a bouquet of yellow roses from the Institute's director, Ericka Huggins.

The celebration program concluded with a finale by all the Institute and Learning Center staff and students. They clapped and swayed to the band's music,

"Theme From Shaft" and then all sang their school song, "The Intercommunal Youth Institute." As they virtually shouted, "We love our school!" it was clear that the education received by the children of the Intercommunal Youth Institute and the Community Learning Center will truly make them the hope of the future, the liberators of tomorrow. □

## PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

### RUTGERS PAYS FOR DISCRIMINATING

(New York, N.Y.) - In the largest compensation payment in relation to racial or sexual discrimination made by any American university, Rutgers University has agreed to pay more than \$375,000 in compensation to women and minority faculty members who have been receiving lower salaries than their White male counterparts.

### FILIPINOS SUE U.S. GOVERNMENT

(San Francisco, Calif.) - More than 50 Filipino organizations are involved in a class action discrimination suit filed against the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The suit charges that the Commission categorizes Filipinos as Orientals along with Chinese, Japanese and Koreans, and that the failure to list Filipinos separately has helped create an unemployment rate of 20 per cent among the 584,000 Filipinos in the U.S., or four times that of the White population.

### WATERGATERS BUGGED WOUNDED KNEE

(St. Paul, Minn.) Wounded Knee defense lawyer William Kunstler has said that he talked with former White House Counsel John Dean about the possible taping of conversations concerning the Wounded Knee occupation. The persons most likely to have been involved in the taping, Dean said, included indicted Watergaters Egil Krogh, John Ehrlichman and H.R. Haldeman.

### BLACK VETS PROTECT FAMILY

(Detroit, Mich.) A Black Vietnam veterans group has pledged to protect Mayhvit Richard and her six children, whose West Side Detroit home has been the targets of rocks, garbage and harassment since the family moved into the previously all-White neighborhood last summer. "We fought for this country and we should be able to live wherever we please," said the Interested Veterans for Economic and Social Progress in explaining their reason for protecting the family.

## JO-NEL'S LIQUOR STORES SUPPORT THE COMMUNITY

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LUNCH MEATS AND DAIRY  
PRODUCTS. HOT AND COLD  
SANDWICHES [NO DELIVERIES]



BUY FROM JO-NEL'S



## RACISTS PRESS TO CONTINUE STERILIZATIONS

### WELFARE MOTHERS FORCED TO COMPLY

(Aiken, S.C.) Despite the outcry of righteous indignation that swept Black communities (and some others) around the country on learning that young Black women were being forced or tricked into being sterilized by public and private agencies and individuals, die-hard racists in this city persist in their determination to continue the practice.

The magazine *Southern Voices* (May-June, 1974), published in Atlanta, Georgia, reports that a campaign of active support of the continued sterilization of poor, mostly Black women is underway, led by doctors and politicians.

Under the title "They Still Think Sterilization Is Good Enough for Welfare Mothers," Henry Leifermann writes that there are three obstetricians in Aiken County: Drs. Niles A. Borop, Jr.; Kenneth N. Owens; and, Clovis H. Pierce. All three are in Aiken, the county seat. What do they have to say about the sterilization?

Dr. Pierce: "My office practice is that women on welfare who have as many as three children will voluntarily submit to sterilization if I take care of them. They are not required to be seen in this office, nor am I required to see them. If I as a taxpayer am required to pay for their care, then I have a voice in taking care of them...If someone is unable to take care of themselves, and they come to me begging for care... well."

Dr. Pierce was the only obstetrician (maternity doctor) in the county who would even let poor women, Medicaid users, into his reception room. In one year, 1972, Dr. Pierce sterilized 18 women, all but two of them Black, all of them poor. From January 1972, to June of last year, Pierce grossed a little more than \$60,000 in Medicaid money from his poor patients, according to federal records. He does not say how much he made off his patients who could pay.

Dr. Kenneth N. Owens says: "I think he (Pierce) is within his

## CHICANOS DEMAND PROBE OF SIX BOMBING DEATHS

(Boulder, Colo.) - Two bombing incidents which resulted in the death of six Chicanos—including four community activists — have sparked protests and demands for a full investigation from Chicano organizations here. More than 200 people attended a news conference held at the Denver headquarters of the Crusade for Justice, a progressive Chicano organization, to express support for the Chicano community of Boulder.

Crusade leader Corky Gonzales stated that there is solid evidence that there may have been a conspiracy to murder these activists, pointing out the astronomical odds against six people being killed in two separate incidents within 48 hours. "We have reason to suspect that we are dealing with highly skilled killers who have access to the most technical and sophisticated resources and materials," he said.

On May 27, Reyes Martinez, Neva Romero, and Una Jaakola were killed when a large bomb

literally blew to bits the car in which the three were sitting in Boulder's Chataugua Park. On May 29, Florencio Granado, Heriberto Teran and Francisco Daugherty were killed and Antonio Alcantar seriously maimed when the car they were sitting in exploded while parked in a restaurant parking lot.

Florencio Granado, 31, was a veteran student organizer and the Raza Unida Party candidate for Colorado University Board of Regents in 1972; Heriberto Teran was an activist in a program for Chicano former prisoners; Reyes Martinez was a lawyer with the Colorado Rural Legal Services; and Neva Romero was a member of the United Mexican-American Students (UMAS) at Colorado University in Boulder active in efforts to win bilingual and bicultural education in elementary schools.

Although evidence points to a murderous preplanned bomb attack upon cars occupied by the Chicanos, police are portraying the deaths as being the result of



CORKY GONZALES, leader of the Crusade For Justice, at a press conference following the bombing deaths in Boulder, Colorado.

premature explosions of bombs being assembled by the activists. The explosions occurred in parked cars in public places, highly unlikely locations for assembling bombs.

Yet, by playing upon the hysteria created by their theory, police have obtained numerous search warrants to harass and ransack the houses of other Chicano activists in Boulder supposedly in search of more explosives. A local judge and the police department have clamped a suppression order on all evidence uncovered by investigators in order to halt the exposure of contradictory police reports and to suppress all evidence pointing toward murder and conspiracy.

The Crusade for Justice, the Raza Unida Party and other organizations held a rally on June 8 to memorialize the dead Chicanos and organize support for the demand for an investigation. Nearly 150 members of the Los Angeles Chicano community picketed outside the federal courthouse there on June 3 to protest the bombings.

Other activities are planned by the Crusade for Justice, which may be contacted for further information at 1567 Downing Street in Denver, Colorado. □

### DELLUMS' CORNER

## DEMANDS PENTAGON END DOG EXPERIMENTS



(Washington, D.C.) - Charging the U.S. Pentagon with "indifference to the suffering of animals," California Congressman Ronald V. Dellums is co-sponsoring legislation to prohibit the use of dogs in all experiments involving chemical and biological warfare agents.

In co-sponsoring the bill, the Bay Area congressman said he deplores the Pentagon's cruel, senseless experiments using beagles and other animals.

"There is, in my opinion, a clear parallel between indifference to the suffering of animals and indifference to the suffering of fellow human beings, both of which have characterized too many of the Pentagon's actions," Dellums said.

The Pentagon has received over 30,000 letters protesting the beagle experiments. As a result of such vocal opposition to the experiments, the Pentagon gave public indication that it was seeking alternatives to the use of beagles and other pets in these experiments.

According to Congressman Dellums, however, a new contract for 400 beagles to be used in experiments at Edgewood Arsenal, the Army's chemical warfare center, was made public last week. "It became clear that the experiments were continuing," Dellums said.

He pointed out that the army acknowledged that it plans to conduct more of the experiments and indicated further that it had never really intended to stop them.

### S.F. POLICE CORRUPT

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Tom Kotoske, head of the Federal Organized Crime Strike Force here, said that "about a dozen" police officers may be indicted this fall on assorted charges of corruption. The charges will involve corrupt activities by police in the Tenderloin, North Beach and another undisclosed area.



# BARBEE ON NIXON'S "WELFARE MESS"

(Madison, Wis.) - Continuing his practice of exposing oppressive governmental practice within the Nixon administration, Wisconsin state assemblyman Lloyd A. Barbee comments below on the Nixon-ordered abandonment of the Welfare Department's efforts to provide income maintenance assistance for the poor.

President Nixon used the mouth of Casper Weinberger, secretary of the Health, Education and Welfare Department, to announce recently the abandonment of his own administrative commitment toward income maintenance assistance for the poor.

In his State of the Union address last January, Tricky Dick showed his red-in-the-face disgust over the present welfare system, calling it "that welfare mess." As an alternative, he proposed an income maintenance plan that would provide cash to the recipient rather than goods and services.

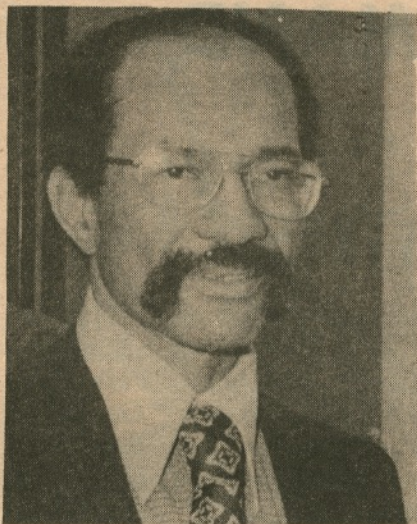
Now, however, his say-one-thing-do-another behavior is showing through once again as he hedges and ponders his normal state of confusion on what to do to improve his drastically disastrous domestic policies.

In his statements to the press, however, Weinberger did mention that the Department was considering three possible alternatives to replace the present welfare program.

One, according to Weinberger, would provide the poor and needy with tax free money through their jobs. As their income increases to a certain point, the recipient would then begin to pay taxes on his or her salary. This program, of course, would depend on the elimination of the food stamp and clothing allowance program.

This alternative would have problems galore. First, where are the jobs to come from to employ those who are presently on welfare? Second, there are many home situations where the mother is rearing the children without the benefit of a father and breadwinner. How are women to work when they must delegate most of their day caring for their children?

Another option mentioned by Weinberger as a way to improve



Wisconsin Assemblyman LLOYD BARBEE consistently criticizes the corrupt Nixon administration.

the present welfare system without resorting to an income maintenance program would be to simply retain the present system, but concentrate on making the administration more efficient. They must be able to muster more imagination than this.

Finally, Weinberger mentioned the possibility of providing welfare programs through federal revenue sharing, and thus, allow each state to do what they want to provide supplemental assistance to the poor and needy. While this plan might be manageable in those states with a more liberal, creative and workable representation in state government, welfare revenue sharing would be disastrous in those states that do not fall into this category. Needless to say, the great majority of states fail to enter into this ideological category.

Nixon dropped his announced plan for an income maintenance program, not because he disfavored the plan on its merits, but rather because several Congressional Republicans oppose the idea of giving cash money to the poor, and Nixon is shaking in his boots for fear that he may alienate them even further with a program push of this sort. As a result, Nixon has chosen to play the safe side....standard for his normal fence-straddling self...by remaining indecisive towards improving the present welfare system. Thanks to the gracious gods that his days as the head of this nation are becoming more narrowly numbered. □

# AUSTIN POLICE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

whole to come visit our Preschool Learning Program and see what we are doing free of charge for these children."

These incidents were just the latest in a pattern of periodic harassment and constant surveillance against We The People that has been occurring since the organization's inception. We The People was founded in May, 1972, and opened up the learning program, then named the Malcolm X People's Free Youth Institute, in early July of that year. Harassment by elements of the Austin Police Department in particular began almost immediately and on October 12, 1972, police tried to destroy the organization by attacking what was then its main financial base, the People's Recreation Center and arresting three of its central cadre on false charges of "aggravated assault on a police officer" and "aiding and abetting the escape of a suspected felon." WTP founder and chairman Anthony Spears was held in jail for 58 days on those charges. Ultimately, this attempt at frame-up failed and the three WTP members were released with a fine of \$1.00 apiece.

In the summer of 1973 WTP implemented a Free Lunch Program for children who were not receiving an adequate noontime diet. The free lunch program fed children in the activities center of the Booker T. Washington Hous-

ing Project, and it was operated entirely by residents of the project themselves.

The learning program, which at first functioned primarily as a child care center, grew into the innovative Preschool Learning Program of today. The program is designed to give the children a joy in learning so that the public schools will not be able to destroy their desire to learn later on. It is this program, benefitting 22 children in the poor community of East Austin, that is now under attack by city and state officials.

The program is funded primarily through WTP's own efforts in organizing two restaurants ("The South Factory" and "De Place"), two bands ("Freedom Express" and "The East Side Gang") and two singing groups ("Taste" and "The Colors of Love"). These operations bring in considerable revenues. The Freedom Express recently released a record featuring its popular tunes "Freedom Express" and "Get Down." Collections on the University of Texas campus at Austin and other donations also help to fund the center.

Individuals and groups wishing to donate, volunteer, and/or take on projects at the center should call (817) 474-1031 or come by the Preschool Learning Program at 1501 E. 12th St. (the corner of 12th and Comal Streets) in Austin. □

## BANGLADESH IN U.N.?

(United Nations) - The Security Council unanimously recommended that the General Assembly admit Bangladesh to membership in the U.N. Ambassador Chuang Yen of the People's Republic of China who had vetoed Bangladesh in August, 1972, said his government has now decided to support the administration of Bangladesh. Adoption of the resolution will be determined when the Assembly meets on September 17. □

## EARN MONEY

### Sell THE BLACK PANTHER

Young brothers and sisters in the Bay Area can earn money after school and on weekends by selling THE BLACK PANTHER. Any young brother or sister at least nine years of age living in the Oakland-San Francisco-Berkeley area who would like to sell THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper should call Sherman Brewster at 638-0195 in Oakland for further information, or come to 8501 E. 14th St. at 10 a.m. on Saturdays.

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by

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\*

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# IN SEARCH OF COMMON GROUND

CONVERSATIONS WITH ERIK H. ERIKSON

AND HUEY P. NEWTON

## CONCLUSION

This week *THE BLACK PANTHER* reprints the last excerpt from *In Search of Common Ground*, the book of conversations between Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, and Professor Erik H. Erikson, Professor Emeritus of Human Development at Harvard University and America's most renowned psychoanalyst. In earlier excerpts, Huey and Erikson discussed the relationship between the family and modern society's influence on children. Last week, the two discussed fraternity and the relationship

between tribalism and nationhood. Huey and Professor Erikson are joined in the conversation by sociologists J. Herman Blake and Kai T. Erikson, Professor Erikson's son.

**BLAKE:** But relationships between people in a family setting and a tribal setting are much more primary, whereas in a national setting they are more likely to be secondary.

**NEWTON:** I agree. It's impossible to have a face-to-face relationship between one hundred or two hundred million people. But it's still a matter of degree. At first people say: "I will defend my family and serve my family because we share a common history, a common value system, a common ethnic background, and a common religion." Then as society grows a number of families come together in a close relationship, and say: "We have the same past, the same values—we are a tribe." Then the tribes compete with one another for territory until they merge into nations, and it's the same thing all over again on a different scale: "I will defend my nation because we share a common background, common principles and values," and so on. I would say that the concept of the nation is strictly related to the concept of the family, and that there is only a quantitative difference between the two.

**BLAKE:** So what is the next step?

**NEWTON:** Well, in order for man to survive there has to be some universal identity that extends beyond family, tribe, or nation—an identity that is essentially human and does not depend upon people thinking that others are something else than they are.

**E. ERIKSON:** The trouble with that comparison is that the family is essentially meant for bringing up children, while nations...

**NEWTON:** You are saying that the family is the traditional method for bringing up children. I would say that the family has always been a traditional way of keeping people children.

**K. ERIKSON:** Huey, when we were talking about the Oedipus complex a little while back, you said something about science and religion that intrigued me.

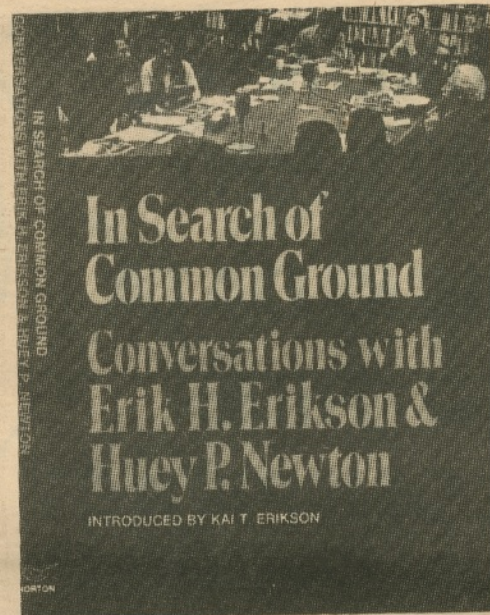
**NEWTON:** Science constantly challenges the whole idea of the

supernatural and God is, you know, the symbol of the father. Now once you reach a maturity in consciousness, then you assume the role of God yourself. Whenever science discovers something new, all of a sudden the church starts to say that it is now an earthly thing; it is not related to God anymore, but God still exists. So when does God stop existing? He stops existing as soon as you bite the fruit of knowledge and can assume control yourself. But you haven't really destroyed God; you have become God. You have become the controller yourself. The point is that a *will to power* is the primary drive of man, not the sexual drive. It is an attempt to reverse the dominance in nature—to become the controller, to become the father, to become God. As long as other people control us, we remain children. As Erik pointed out, that is why Marx said that there can be no real adults in a capitalist society.

**E. ERIKSON:** On the subject of controllers and fathers: what is happening right now to the leaders of the revolution in a wider sense? What form do you expect leadership to take in the future?

**NEWTON:** I think in the future people will realize more and more that they are responsible for creating leadership just as they are responsible for creating God. Groups create leaders just as they create other things, but they usually lose their awareness that this is so and begin to feel that the leaders are external to them, somebody to whom they must submit. So I would think that in the immediate future leadership will take more the form of the "chairmanship"—and in the distant future, although I can't really visualize it yet, leadership will become a coordinated effort among people and maybe even titles or statuses will no longer be necessary.

**E. ERIKSON:** You know, we seem to be talking around things again. I don't quite understand your concept of God, for one thing. Obviously, to say that somebody or something is the father of all people is to say that all people are brothers: the common father guarantees the brotherhood. So one question we should keep in mind is whether brotherhood can survive the loss



Brother HUEY P. NEWTON sits opposite ERIK H. ERIKSON at their New Haven meeting in 1971. They agreed on many points.

of fatherhood. In your Party, you use terms like "brother" and "sister," but you really don't have much in the way of father images, do you? The leaders of the Party look and sound more like older brothers in your publications. Of course Ho Chi Minh comes in every once in a while...

**NEWTON:** But they call him Uncle Ho.

**E. ERIKSON:** See? They call him Uncle, the father's brother. Now how about Mao, is he a father image? He seems so much more like a grandfather—who, in fact, is trying to weaken any new consolidation of father images in the hierarchy. Is that right?

**NEWTON:** Yes.

**K. ERIKSON:** The next question has to be: Huey, how does a leader like you manage to avoid becoming a "father" when you get older? How do you avoid that kind of imagery in a movement that sooner or later is going to embrace two or maybe even three generations?

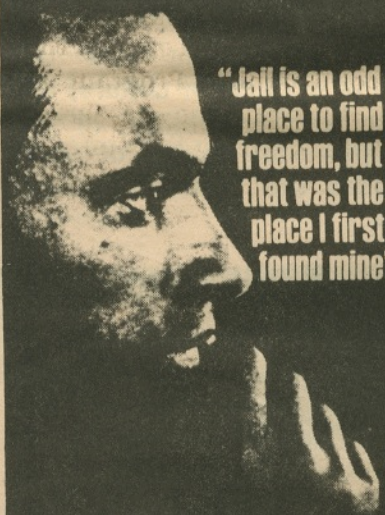
**NEWTON:** Who knows. Everything is in a state of transformation, nothing is stable, and the Party, too, will be transformed.

**K. ERIKSON:** But the kind of imagery the Party uses is going to have to change to take your old age into account.

**E. ERIKSON:** There is something very simple to be said here which is that both a father and a god are irreversible. You cannot say that somebody is an ex-father—either he was a father or he wasn't—and nobody can be an ex-god. But then there are other forms of leadership, aren't there, and being a teacher is one of them. I am impressed how much Mao played the role later on of the teacher, the leader who would formulate things like the sages of old.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

## REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE



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

## Huey P. Newton

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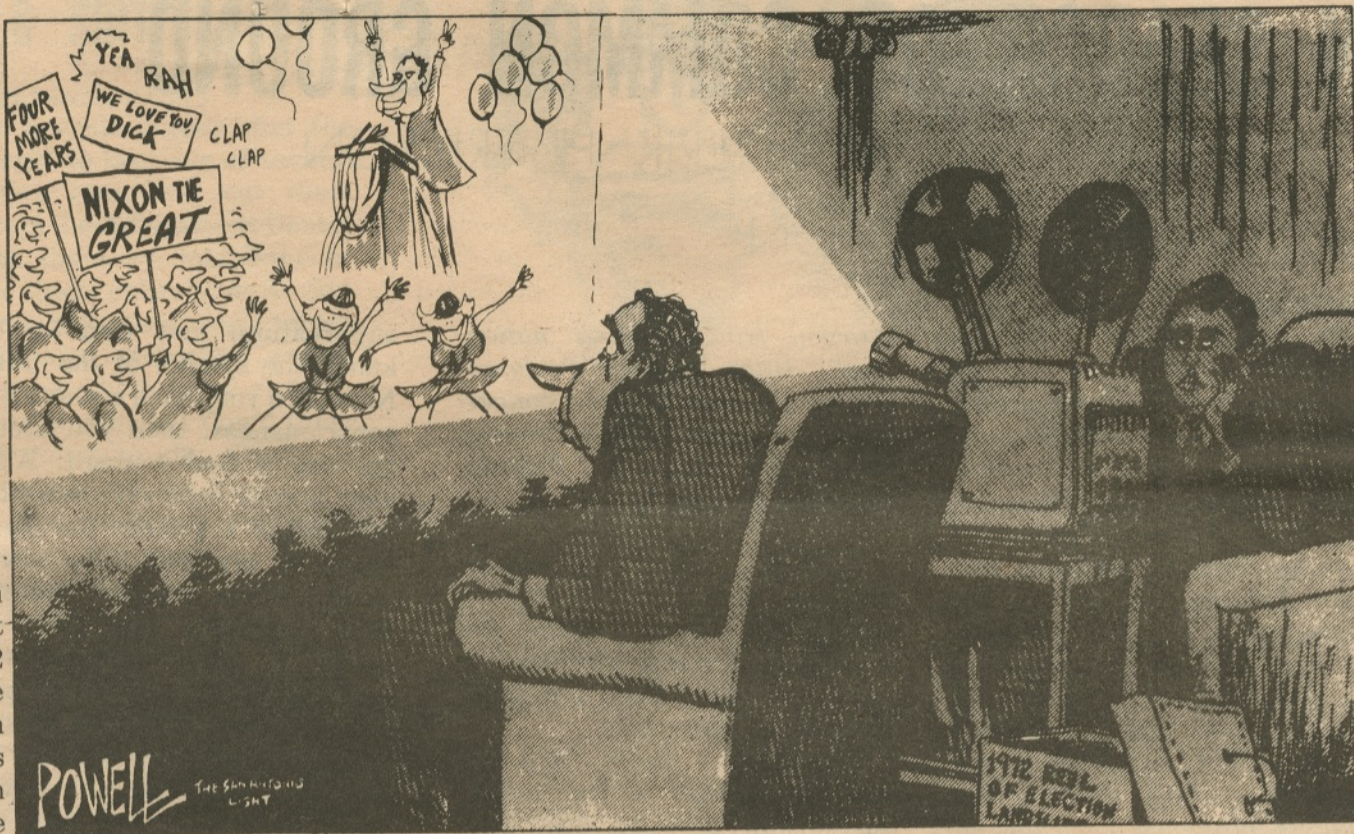


# NIXON FALSIFIED MILK DATA TO HIDE CONSPIRACY

(Washington, D.C.) President Nixon changed dates, times and figures in his report of dealings with dairymen before the 1972 Presidential election, a Senate Watergate Committee draft report has revealed. Nixon put out the false information to cover up his involvement in a criminal conspiracy with dairymen to bolster milk profits in exchange for a \$2 million re-election campaign contribution.

The contents of the Watergate Committee report were disclosed in the June 2 edition of the *Washington Post*. Presidential press secretary Ronald Ziegler termed the report "uncalled for and disgraceful" and "one of the crudest" that has come from the Watergate Committee, reports *Liberation News Service*. Ziegler is worried because the report constitutes a detailed exposure of one instance of Nixon administration corruption in the hands of Senate investigators.

On January 8, 1974, the White House published a paper designed to whitewash Nixon's role in the dairy payoff. The deal consisted of a \$2 million pledge to Nixon's



"... run it again, Ron!"

Reprinted from TIME

campaign by the Associated Milk Producers, Inc. In exchange, Nixon agreed to raise the government price support on milk, an action which put an extra \$10 million in profits in the dairymen's pockets within a short time.

When milk prices suddenly rose, Nixon circulated the White House paper, which purported to explain his reasons for raising the milk price supports. Apparently counting on the Watergate Committee to fail to make an in-depth investigation into their deal, Nixon changed actual dates, times and figures in his White House paper. Among Nixon's conten-

tions was that he raised milk price supports as a result of Congressional pressure.

However, the Watergate Committee report presents facts and figures that show that Congress did not exert any pressure until after the date on which Nixon said he decided to raise milk supports.

"By costing the government and the consumer hundreds of millions of dollars, the President apparently assured himself of the 'support' of the powerful lobby of milk producers," concludes the Watergate Committee draft report. □

## B.P.P. DAMAGE SUIT FILED JUDGE ALLOWS IRS HARASSMENT

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Passively allowing the onset of a new wave of federal government harassment and intimidation, U.S. District Court Judge Alphonso Zirpoli here last week refused to halt the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) from issuing blanket summonses on banks and other businesses in their attempt to secure information concerning contributors to and members of the Black Panther Party.

Although he did set July 12 as the date for further hearings on the Black Panther Party's \$500,000 damage suit, Judge Zirpoli's failure to grant the Party a temporary restraining order against the illegal IRS summonses permits the government an almost free hand to rummage through Black Panther Party financial affairs.

Plaintiffs in the documented lawsuit, filed in San Francisco federal court last week by Oakland attorneys Fred J. Hiestand and Peter D. Copeland, are the Black Panther Party, Huey P. Newton, co-founder and chief representative of the Party, and a woman contributor listed by the fictitious name of Jane Murphy for fear of IRS reprisals.

Named as defendants are: Donald Alexander, commissioner of the IRS; William Simon, secretary of the treasury; Thomas Cardoza, regional IRS head; and First Enterprise Bank.

In a press release accompanying the filing of the suit, Brother Huey charged that, "The IRS investigation is a fishing expedition. It's just the latest step in a concerted government conspiracy to destroy the Party simply because of the race and political views of its members. We have documents which show that the IRS is cooperating with other governmental agencies, like the FBI, to intimidate contributors and supporters of the Party and other views unpopular to the Nixon administration."

Documents, indeed! Just a quick glimpse at the White House, IRS, and FBI memorandums reveals a purposeful plan to use the machinery of the federal government to punish Nixon's political opponents.

A John Dean memo dated in early 1969 sets the ominous tone: "This memorandum addresses the matter of how we can maximize the fact of our incumbency in dealing with persons



Brother HUEY P. NEWTON is under attack by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service because of his constructive work for American Black people.

known to be active in their opposition to our administration," wrote Dean, then White House counsel. "Stated a bit more bluntly—how we can use the available federal machinery to screw our political enemies." (Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party were listed at the time on the "White House Enemies List.")



# FEDERAL FUNDS USED TO RALLY BLACKS TO NIXON RE-ELECTION CAUSE

(Washington, D.C.) - A diabolical re-election scheme on behalf of President Nixon to induce influential Black leaders to remain neutral or support Nixon in 1972 has been uncovered by the staff of the Senate Watergate Committee.

Details of the draft report were published in the June 12, *New York Times*, but the report, which describes similar plans developed for the Spanish-speaking community, has not yet been made public.

According to the *Times* article, the plan was devised by Black supporters and officials of the Nixon administration and involved Fall (1972) mobilization of federal social and economic programs for exploitation during the Presidential campaign to attract both well-known Blacks and rank-and-file minority members.

Decrying the re-election plan, the report said that "among the potentially most dangerous activities discovered by the Senate Committee was the Administration's program to use the powers of the incumbency (the holding of office) to re-elect the President." The report added that this conduct appears to be "violative of certain federal, civil and criminal laws" and "may rise to the level of a conspiracy to interfere with the lawful functioning of government..."

The general plan involving Blacks, the report said, was developed by Paul Jones, currently the regional director of Action, the federal volunteer agency, and Robert J. Brown, former special assistant to the President. Numerous documents written by the participants are in the Committee's possession.

One Nixon target was Rev. Jesse Jackson, president of the Chicago-based organization, PUSH (People United To Save Humanity). In one memorandum, Jones describes a meeting he had in Chicago with Jackson: "Jackson is now seeking financial support for (PUSH)... and is also anxious to meet with the President. His support and or 'neutrality' (lack of active support of another candidate) could go far in favorably swinging Black votes to R.N. (Richard Nixon)."

## JACKSON PRESSURED

Jackson supported Senator George McGovern during the primary campaign but later broke with him, Jackson said, because of McGovern's overtures to Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley. Commenting further on the Committee report, Jackson said both Jones and Brown had pressured him to support Nixon but that he (Jackson) sought neither financial support from the federal government nor a meeting with Nixon.

Another Jones memorandum discusses a meeting between him, Brown and James Farmer, former director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), who was an assistant secretary in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) during Nixon's first term. The memo noted that Farmer was seeking \$200,000 "seed money" from HEW for a proposed research organization and might be swayed to work for the President's re-election. Farmer told the *Times* that he did not support Nixon and still received \$150,000 of the funding. □



**ELIMINATE PRESIDENCY PAPER AVAILABLE**

THE BLACK PANTHER has available upon request copies of the Black Panther Party's Position Paper on the Elimination of the Offices of President and Vice-President. This important document may be obtained free of charge by writing: Central Distribution, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, Calif. 94621.

The lawsuit's documents also reveal the existence of an IRS Activist Organizations Project formed around July, 1969, in response to White House pressure. In answer to a White House demand to be informed of the steps to be taken to financially and politically destroy the activist organizations, the Project replied in part: "...to determine the sources of funds, the names of contributors... (and) what we can find out generally about the funds of these organizations." (The White House demand the Project's reply are included among the documents.)

Judge Zirpoli must consider it as just an odd coincidence that the summons issued by the IRS to First Enterprise Bank on May 14 of this year sought all books and records in the name of "Huey P. Newton," "Black Panther Party Community Programs" (Survival Programs) for 1970-1974, as well as "both open and closed files," "ledger statements," "deposit tickets and records which identify the items being deposited," and "bank signature cards" and "cashier checks purchased with funds from this account"!!

FBI memos detailing a "disruption-disinformation operation" against the Black Panther Party's Central headquarters in Oakland add to the evidence.

In view of Judge Zirpoli's compliance to pressures of his own, an affidavit by plaintiff Huey P. Newton prophetically gives the Black Panther Party's position a new meaning: "We will not give in to any government agency that



*Watergate notable JOHN DEAN's role in the Nixon administration included overseeing federal agencies' harassment of their enemies.*

misuses the law in an effort to quell dissent by crushing us. Instead, we will take all steps necessary and legal to survive for ourselves and for the people." □

## WATERGATE COMMITTEE REPORT

# NIXON MISSPENDS SOCIAL PROGRAM FUNDS

(Washington, D.C.) Nixon initiated and participated in a "civil and criminal conspiracy" to divert funds appropriated by Congress for social and economic programs for minorities the poor, the elderly and veterans to political use, a Senate Watergate Committee staff report disclosed last week. The major effort cited was White House officials' pressuring federal agencies to cut the funds of two long-time advocate agencies for the elderly—groups considered "enemies" of the President, according to the report.

Nearly 20 pages of the more than 150-page draft report were devoted to detailing these aims. The report has not been made public, but a copy was leaked to *The New York Times*.

The report quoted an audit by the General Accounting Office that said two grants "were processed outside normal procedures.... The evidence the Committee has gathered indicates that federal resources were employed to secure the support of older Americans. Various documents obtained by the Select Committee also indicate that government brochures were prepared for political purposes."



# 3 NORFOLK STATE B.S.U. MEMBERS ATTACKED AND ARRESTED

(Norfolk, Va.) - Three members of the Norfolk State College Black Student Union (BSU) were attacked and arrested recently by police who kicked down their door and brutally beat the three brothers.

Herman Reeves, Tacitus Hall and John Hendricks were charged with interfering with policemen and Brother Hall was also charged with assault upon a police officer. The three face trial this month.

## POLICE TERROR

The attack came only one week after the Norfolk State BSU printed in their newspaper, the *Vanguard*, an article exposing the record of police terror against the Black and Chicano communities established by newly appointed police chief A.J. Brown while he was police director in Dallas, Texas. Just a few days before the raid the BSU received a letter from Brown attempting to reply to the newspaper article and asking for a chance to prove himself before being judged.

The actions of the Norfolk Police Department, which has stepped up its violent and illegal attacks since Brown was appointed, seem to be proving that Brown is again either ordering or condoning such attacks.

Progressive elements in the Norfolk Black community feel that Brown's recent appointment as police chief in this southeastern Virginia city is part of a deliberate effort by the ruling forces and the military to prevent the growth of any progressive movement. Norfolk, the largest city in Virginia, is one of the fastest growing cities in the state and site of a major U.S. military base. □

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# S.Q. 6 SUIT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

"The lawsuit argues that the court ought to take one of several alternative remedies: cut them loose from the Adjustment Center and put them in mainline; or transfer them entirely from San Quentin to another prison and put them in less restrictive conditions; or cut them loose entirely from prison, which I don't think they're going to do. (That, of course, would be the best.)

"Or, the court can rule that they stay in San Quentin, in the AC, but that the conditions in the AC itself have to be changed. For example, there would be no gassing (tear gas) except under very strict conditions and procedures that are written out; that there would be more, adequate medical care provided to them; attorney visits and personal visits increased; the Six be integrated into some program in San Quentin so that they are not just 'warehoused' while they are there; they would get some outdoor exercise and sunlight (which they've not gotten since they have been there); that the chaining will be diminished for transfers, especially when they go to see visitors; that the visiting conditions themselves be improved so that they can have some human contact with people, be able to touch someone who is close to them.

"One of the most touching things while I'm out there is the children that come to the visiting room to see their fathers while they're in prison. They have to wait a long, long time.

"In the case of the Six, speaking particularly of Luis Talamentez, the situation is even worse. His son who recently saw



The San Quentin 6

him for the first time in a long while had to see Luis separated by a glass wall and see that his father was all chained up. That's a very scaring thing to a child. Luis asked Warden Nelson, and had other people ask, if he couldn't see his son without the chains. The warden claimed that no guard would escort him over to the visiting room without chains on, saying that they were afraid to do that.

"It's just really a tough thing, because when I talked to Luis about it the other day, he said that his son just kept staring at the chains the whole time. What that must do to a father. He can't embrace his own child. He started to explain to his son why he's (Luis) there and what this was all about. Luis said he was there for a job—he had a job to do. The child asked him what kind of job, and Luis said, 'I started lying and I'm not a very good liar and the whole thing sounded phony. He began to explain that "there are some people that don't like me so they treat me like this.'" But, his friend who had brought his son out there, a sociologist, finally told the child, "There are people who are afraid of your father—they fear his strength.'" Only that

answer seemed to please Luis' son.

"The complexities of this case are incredible since proving cruel and unusual punishment is not an easy thing to do. Gathering evidence is the most difficult thing in this case because we are not dealing with free men.

"I mean, if you (interviewer) were my client on any other civil matter, we could spend three uninterrupted hours in which I examine you and ask you certain information, ask you to get me documents, ask you to get me witnesses who can verify things which I think are key to the case. I can cross-examine you if I think there are weaknesses and we can really be prepared.

## RESTRICTIONS

"But, in this case we have restrictions on visiting. The barriers to communication are fantastic. We have glass walls between us and wire mesh down below that we talk through. The Six are chained, wearing these white-type uniforms which make them feel dehumanized. All the interviews take place within the prison itself, which adds to the problem. There are very long waits.

"Plus, because of the pressures on the Six after being locked up so much, when we do get together they don't necessarily want to talk about just the case. They are really, underneath, striving for some human contact. They want to talk about other things that make them feel like people, instead of discussing their case and reliving these incidents that they relive in their minds hundreds of times."

Attorney Hiestand and his co-worker Mark Merin have already won an important pretrial motion which allows the chains to be removed from the Six when they individually appear in court.

The hearings, expected to last approximately two weeks, will be held in the San Francisco Federal Building, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Monday through Friday, in the court of Judge Alphonso Zirpoli. □

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# Intercommunal News

## PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS WARN OF FASCIST DANGER

### TAKE WEAK STAND ON AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE

In the following interview with the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina, Alvaro Cunhal, General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party discusses the continuing danger of fascism in Portugal and the tasks of the Portuguese people in consolidating and extending gains won with the recent coup that overthrew the dictator Marcello Caetano. We note with concern that Mr. Cunhal fails to explicitly express his Party's support for the demands of the African people of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola for the immediate transfer of power to the African people's liberation organizations and the withdrawal of Portuguese armed forces from these African territories.

"The military revolution on April 25 has its roots on the one hand in the contradictions and problems of the fascist regime and on the other in the great people's movement against the dictatorship. The Movement of the Armed Forces is an expression of the will of the people regarding two key objectives: the establishment of a democratic regime and an end to the colonial war.

"The PCP actively supported the Movement of the Armed Forces, it supported the historic April 25 uprising and the democratic measures adopted since then, which have led to a radical and rapid change in the Portuguese political situation.

"We must also emphasize the role played by the masses. The military movement found its most profound roots in the people's movement which took to the streets starting on the 25th and continuing on the following days, supporting and fraternizing with the military men, insisting on the rapid realization of the immediate fundamental democratic objectives, taking the initiative and powerfully contributing to the new dynamics of the movement.



ALVARO CUNHAL, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, greeting thousands at a May Day rally.

"The May Day celebrations, with the huge rallies at which our Party was enthusiastically cheered, are an affirmation of the people's force, the awareness of the masses and the unity of the mass movement of the people with the Movement of the Armed Forces."

Q: What are the main features of the PCP's unity policy?

"We insist on two essential conditions for the consolidation of the victories that have been won, for blocking the march of the counterrevolution, assuring continued freedom and holding truly free elections for the Constituent Assembly.

"One of them is the unity, organization and action of the working class, of the masses and the democratic forces as a whole....

"The other is the alliance of the people with the Armed Forces, of the democratic movement with the movement of the Armed Forces. Reinforcing this alliance in the present situation is the key to success."

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

## SPINOLA OFFERS INDEPENDENCE DEPENDENT ON "CLIMATE OF FREEDOM"

(Lisbon, Portugal) A lukewarm offer of independence to Portugal's African territories, dependent on the existence of "a climate of freedom," came last week from General Antonio de Spínola, Portugal's provisional president.

Speaking at a ceremony at which new governors were sworn in for Angola and Mozambique, Spínola also insisted on the "perfect functioning" of democratic institutions in the African territories.

"In the modern world, true political independence exists only when it results from a genuine self-determination, and there can be self-determination only in a climate of freedom and perfect functioning of democratic institutions," Spínola declared in Portugal's first major policy statement on the colonial question since the military-led ouster of Premier Marcello Caetano on April 25.

Still refusing to grant immediate and total independence to the African colonies, Spínola said that the people of Mozambique, Angola and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau would be given several political solutions to choose from—"federation, confederation, community or the mere existence of totally independent states."

The Portuguese president described self-determination as the focal point of his policy, in which the right to political independence is implicit. Some foreign observers saw Spínola's use of the word independence as being significant since previously he had only spoken of self-determination.

The General announced a program of decolonization in four stages—restoration of peace, accelerated reconstruction and development, the establishment of broad democratic organizations



Portuguese soldiers on patrol in Angola are responsible for protecting vast colonial interests there.

and popular consultation to determine the ultimate political solution.

Some military officers criticized the speech, partly because it did not include a timetable. One said, "We carried out the revolution in Portugal because we wanted to get out of Africa, but Spínola's program could take generations, and neither we nor the Africans want to wait." □

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## WHY I JOINED Z.A.N.L.A. WOMEN'S DETACHMENT

The following article is the story of Sarudzai Churucheminzi-va's road to becoming a member of the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army's (ZANLA) Women's Detachment. The article is reprinted from Zimbabwe News, the organ of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

"...It was a revelation to me and my village when ZANLA (the armed wing of ZANU) opened my way to the struggle in Zimbabwe in 1972. ZANLA heroically laid down roots in the northeastern regions of Zimbabwe. Everyone began to revive hope for freedom and the news spread around villages like wild fire. ZANLA spoke of the liberation of the poor and exploited and the smashing of capitalism in Zimbabwe.



Women help make up the backbone of the African freedom fighters. They train, serve the people and fight the colonial troops with the men, operating throughout southern Africa.

"The idea of joining ZANLA didn't take long for me. My chief problem was to find ZANLA. The presence of ZANLA in Zimbabwe was quite unquestioned, but during the initial stages it needed concerted efforts on one's part to find the 'ZANLA UNDERGROUND'.

"However as time went on this 'ZANLA UNDERGROUND' began to uncover itself and its footholds began to be more defined in the northeastern regions of Zimbabwe—Shamva, Mazoe, Mtoko, Mrewa, Bindura, Mt. Darwin, Centenary and Sipolilo districts.

"So a girl-friend of mine and myself decided to take the challenge and hunt for ZANLA in areas infested with gossip about ZANLA activities. It took us a few weeks of search and investigations around villages to find a ZANLA Base.

"This particular base was situated along a small stream between small hills and the area was marked by thick vegetation. Before we got into this base we went through a very vigilant sentry so strategically situated that we couldn't enter the base without being noticed.

"Having convinced the sentry about the faithfulness of our mission and our intentions, we were passed onto the comrade in charge of the base. The commander of this base, a very young fighter, interrogated us on the reasons why we wanted to join ZANLA.

"To our surprise we were treated very cordially, thus removing all false impressions about freedom fighters that had been fed to us by the puppet troops when we were in our village. All the fighters in this base were very young, most still in their teens, and very joyful and quite unworried about the ponderous machinations of the so-called security forces. We were admitted into ZANLA; thus fulfilling our long and much awaited dream.

"To our dismay the comrades were reluctant to show us how to handle a gun. They were more interested in our grievances than

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

## PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS

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Q: What about the colonial war now?

"The elimination of the fascist dictatorship and the conquest of political freedom in Portugal are historic events for the Portuguese people, and, in our opinion, they are also very favorable events for the peoples subjected to Portuguese colonialism.

"Of course, there are still many differences on this problem. But both the people and the Armed Forces are unanimous about the need to end the war and find a political solution to the problem, something which constitutes a very important basis for action.

"The start of negotiations with the liberation movements is something that must be done in the immediate future.

"Any policy which does not take into account the will of the Portuguese people and the will of the peoples subjected to Portuguese colonialism, any policy which seeks to prolong colonialism in one way or the other, will not end the war and will increase Portugal's economic, social and political problems.

"In this complex situation, we strive to bring about a solution to the problem, defending and consolidating the democratic achieve-

ments obtained by the Portuguese people in the two weeks after April 25."

Q: What are the perspectives of the movement, the situation and the immediate objectives of the struggle of the Portuguese people?

"The perspectives are for the consolidation and expansion of freedom, an end to the war and the holding of free elections for a Constituent Assembly.

"The objective is within reach, but it requires and will require a hard and difficult struggle, extremely complex, in which firm principles are indispensable.

"It is naive to think that fascism has given in and abandoned all hope of returning to power. The fascists maintain important positions. The counter-revolution is working in the shadows, with the active backing of imperialist agents sent to Portugal.

"Our Party warns of these dangers and calls on the masses and the Armed Forces to be vigilant in order to uncover and completely uproot the counter-revolutionary plots. We feel that the counterrevolutionary danger is being underestimated and existing security measures are inadequate. □

## Africa In Focus

### ERITREA

The Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) plans to bring to trial three of the five North Americans kidnapped 10 weeks ago on charges of exploiting the natural resources of Eritrea. The three are employees of the U.S. oil company Tennaco and are identified as Clifford M. James of Toronto, Canada, Powers W. Kayce of Texas and J.W. Rogers of New York. The ELF is engaged in an armed struggle with military forces of Ethiopia for the independence of Eritrea. Ethiopia considers Eritrea its northern province.

### UGANDA

Uganda and Cuba recently established diplomatic relations at the embassy level. In a joint statement announcing this, the two countries declared: "The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba and the Government of the Republic of Uganda, aware of the inalienable rights to freedom, peace, respect and independence of all the peoples of the world, have agreed to join efforts to ensure the victory of the oppressed peoples, the right to self-determination and independence of the people devoid of these rights, and the total elimination of colonialism, imperialism and racial discrimination in Africa, Latin America and the world."

### RHODESIA

*Neues Deutschland*, an East German daily, reports that West German corporations did about one billion dollars worth of trade with Ian Smith's racist, minority regime in Rhodesia during 1973. Most of the foreign companies have attempted to hide their activities, in view of overwhelming world-wide popular support for UN-imposed sanctions on trade with Rhodesia. Thus, they have set up umbrella firms which provide broader channels for trade with Rhodesia. West German corporations work through the "German-South African Chamber of Commerce" in Johannesburg, South Africa. The Zephyr Organization of Amsterdam handles business connections with the Rhodesian regime for firms from 16 countries, including 24 from Britain. Also, the enterprise named "SABAL," through a mailbox company in Rouen, France, acts as an exporter of goods destined for Rhodesia.



## Z.A.N.L.A. WOMEN

CONTINUED FROM LAST PAGE  
in our interests to fight the Boers or our unprecedented excitement over arms. Two weeks were therefore reserved for analyzing our grievances against the Boers and the reasons why political understanding takes precedence over military action.

"After political education, the comrades introduced us to the rigors of the strategy and tactics of guerrilla warfare. This was the most fascinating part of the training we enjoyed most since as women we felt pride in being able to tackle tasks which, at home, our village people regarded as men's tasks.

"A small ground was prepared for us to practice the handling of a gun and the tactics of guerrilla warfare. The male comrades lent us two pairs of trousers for training. A sense of pride grew in us being the only women in the camp of men and being in possession of a weapon.

"We moved proudly up and down the camp. The comrades soon realized this misconception within us and occasionally took our guns away from us and before giving us back our guns, they gave us lectures in correcting this political misunderstanding on our part.

### THE GUN

"One of the commissars told us: "A gun is not an object for you to use as an instrument of showing-off; neither is it a certificate that you are equal to men comrades. A gun is only for killing the fascist soldiers of Ian Smith and the eradication of racial discrimination, capitalism and exploitation in Zimbabwe. It will be given to someone who has the full understanding of the importance of the gun. Such a person deserves the title 'SOLDIER OF THE PEOPLE.'

"We grasped more of this point when one day we were included in a section of male comrades destined for an ambush along an enemy road. When enemy puppet troops returned our fire, their bullets whizzed past near my ears.

"The only thing for me was to open up my submachine gun and resolutely direct my fire towards the direction where the enemy was. To my relief, the enemy gave up after a few minutes of our fire and concerted attack.

"Then I learned more of the use of my sub-machine gun. It's either you kill the Boer or the Boer kills you. With more of such

## RHODESIAN "RESETTLEMENT" CAMPS — VIETNAMIZATION

### THOUSANDS UPROOTED BY NEW TACTIC

*As in Vietnam, where the occupying armies forced hundreds of thousands of people from their homes and into concentration camps, the White minority Rhodesian regime is now moving thousands of Africans out of their villages along the northeast border, where military activity of the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) is particularly heavy. The actual purpose is to prevent villagers from supporting and joining ZANLA.*

*The following article, which appeared in Tricontinental News*



ZANLA revolutionaries greeting an old villager exemplify the unity between the masses of oppressed people and the liberation forces in Zimbabwe.

*Service, describes the grim life in the resettlement camps.*

(Northeast Rhodesia) - Over 8,000 Africans had been "resettled" in the Zambezi Valley by

the end of December, 1973, after being abducted from their homes in Rhodesia's new "no-go" areas on the northeastern border. During the six preceding months over 6,000 had passed through a transit camp at Gutsa.

On December 7, Ronald Sadomba, an African independent member of the Rhodesian Parliament, blasted conditions at Gutsa, which he referred to as a "concentration camp" where people were actually "caged." According to Sadomba, an outbreak of measles had led to the deaths of four or five children each day. Only two African orderlies provided all medical attention, and three taps supplied the only water, Sadomba said.

Continuing, he explained that while conditions were somewhat better in the "rehabilitation" villages, facilities were still "quite inadequate." The people were given no land, and their cattle had to be sold. Each family, regardless of its size, was squeezed into one small hut.

Five days later, on December 12, Rhys Meier, one of a party of journalists flown by the government to one of the "protected villages," in the northeastern no-go area, wrote in the *Rhodesia Herald*:

"The village contains 1,500 people. Its 50 acres are surrounded by a high 'security' fence. The houses provided are steel carports in concrete slab, their sides enclosed into hessian which has been cement-washed. There are 340 of them—one small room in size—for 1,500 people.

"...Initially the government was feeding the people, but in time they would have to make their own contribution. No employment was available locally... At present the only occupations at the village were beer-making and bark-mat weaving." □

### CAPTURED TUPAMARO LEADER THREATENED WITH DEATH

(Havana, Cuba) Paul Sendic, founder and leader of the Uruguayan Tupamaros national liberation movement, and 16 of his comrades have been told they will be shot if their organization continues its revolutionary activity, reports the Cuban news service, *Prensa Latina*.

Sendic and his 16 comrades, members of the Tupamaros, are imprisoned in cells resembling tiger cages in the Durazno military garrison in Uruguay. Sendic, captured in 1972 by the Uruguayan military after a heroic resistance during which he was seriously wounded, is being held in solitary confinement in conditions designed to cause complete physical and psychological breakdown. His cell resembles the notorious U.S.-designed tiger cages used by the South Vietnamese government, said *Prensa Latina*.

Sendic is guarded around the clock, receives little food and almost no medical attention. His poor health is the result of the wounds he received at the time of his arrest. He also suffers from a heart ailment which could be fatal if he fails to receive proper medical treatment.

"You can kill us, but you won't stop the people's struggle," Sendic told his captors.

experiences in ZANLA we became more enlightened about our convictions and our freedom-bound duty.

"In the new community of ZANLA, I was treated as an equal. We did the same tasks as male comrades. We performed patrol duties, carried war material, guarded our bases, and cooked in turns with our male comrades. We were frequently given missions through villages and sneaked around Boer military posts.

"Although such tasks were sometimes painstaking and tiresome, we enjoyed ourselves enormously because we always took comfort in the fact that we

fought the Boers when prepared and when we wanted and we received abundant support from the masses. We recruited more female comrades who have since swelled our ranks. We now have a ZANLA WOMEN'S DETACHMENT which has been instrumental in sharpening our ideological thinking.

"It is heartening to see the broad masses of women in Zimbabwe join ZANU and their male comrades in fighting against the racist government of Ian Smith. Women of Zimbabwe rise up and take part in social revolution. We are a decisive force in the success or failure of the Zimbabwe revolution." □



## RACISTS PRESS

### STERILIZATIONS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9  
right to refuse to care for the woman if she refuses sterilization. Four kids and one due, all on Medicaid. This means the taxpayer is paying the bill. It's not a matter of money at all, it's that the individual should not have any more children."

The third doctor in the racist trio, Dr. Niles A. Borop has declared: "I agree in principle with Dr. Pierce. These women should be sterilized if the family is not financially able to support additional children. Doctors should not be required to take on a patient. The terms under which a doctor takes a patient are his own. If the patient doesn't want to agree with the terms, she should go some place else."

Bryan McCanless, executive director of the Aiken Chamber of Commerce is reported as stating on sterilization: "As it pertains to welfare people—Blacks, poor White trash, ghetto people—who continue to have babies that cost the taxpayers money, I think everyone agrees that they should be sterilized. There's no shadow of a doubt."

Cecil Collins, a South Carolina state representative from North Augusta told the writer: "Hell, I think he's (the doctor) being to lenient. I think they ought to be sterilized after the first one. I think Pierce is being very fair, but there again, I don't mean legal-wise, I mean principle-wise."

An Aiken county citizens group calling itself "The Silent Majority" has formed to support the doctors fight to sterilize Blacks and poors. Statements of the group have included attacks on welfare and Medicaid generally. One such statement calls the U.S. Health, Education and Welfare Department the "Help in Emptying the Workingman's Pocket Department."

Since 1971, 67 poor women have been sterilized in the Aiken County Hospital, in Aiken. "Everyone other than the physicians and the women being sterilized claims he did not know anything like this was going on," writes Leifermann.

The Medicaid officials in Washington have, since the Aiken County disclosures, decided to ban Dr. Pierce from any further Medicaid practice. He cannot get paid by Medicaid for any welfare patients he sees. So now, there are no obstetricians at all in Aiken County who will treat poor women. [ ]



MINNIE and MARY RELF, involuntarily sterilized, were victims in the case that broke the practice into headlines.

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## WORLD SCOPE

### PHILIPPINES

(Manila, Philippines) - President Ferdinand E. Marcos has announced that his government will grant full amnesty to an estimated 5,000 Moslem freedom fighters in the southern Philippines who are willing to negotiate and lay down their arms.

In an Independence Day address, the Philippine dictator said he would form a commission of Christians and Moslems to conduct talks with those Moslems, victims of government repression, willing to surrender their weapons.

### SOUTH VIETNAM

(Washington, D.C.) - South Vietnam's economy is in deepening trouble and needs more American aid, the newly designated deputy secretary of state, Robert S. Ingersoll has told Congress.

In testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Ingersoll said South Vietnam must depend on others for reconstruction and development aid needed to become self-sufficient.

### CENTRAL AMERICA

(Central America) - An alleged plot by Standard Fruit Company, which is boycotting Central American bananas, to assassinate Panama's General Omar Torrijos is being investigated by the heads of state of Panama, Costa Rica and Colombia.

Torrijos, President Daniel Oduber of Costa Rica and Colombian President-elect Alfonso Lopez Michelser recently met near Panama City and reaffirmed their interest in asserting the right of Central and Latin American nations to control the price of raw materials. The three nations recently agreed to raise the price of their banana exports.

### SOUTH KOREA

(South Korea) - A former president of South Korea was secretly arrested for his role in helping to finance anti-government student demonstrations in April. Po Sun was reportedly picked up and questioned for having given \$1,000 through a Christian minister to students for leaflets, mimeographing and food. Student demonstrations and dissent are now punishable by death in the U.S.-puppet regime of South Korea.



## ENTERTAINMENT

## BOOK REVIEW

## "WOMAN HATING" -- UNDERSTANDING THE ONENESS OF HUMAN LIFE

Andrea Dworkin argues in *Woman Hating* (E.P. Dutton & Co., \$7.95) that the concepts "man and 'woman' are fictions, caricatures, cultural constructs." Rather we are, she says, a "multi-sexed species which has its sexuality spread along a vast fluid continuum." The idea is strange. It is hard even to begin to understand what she means because we are so accustomed to the categories "man" and "woman."

But Ms. Dworkin forces us to ask ourselves, what is the result of thinking in these categories? Along with the roles come feelings of good and bad, superior and inferior.

Ms. Dworkin gives some examples of sex roles from fairy tales and pornography, in which women are portrayed as weak, passive, victimized. She tells of some horrifying ways women have been treated—footbinding in China and persecution as witches in Europe and America.

These examples are extreme, but from our own experience most of us realize that the roles

men and women are expected to play in our society are often harmful to our development as full, complete human beings.

But how else can we think, other than in terms of "men" and "women"? Andrea Dworkin believes we can take cues from the myths of primitive people, from biology, and from our children.

According to Ms. Dworkin, in Chinese mythology, the first being, T'ai Yuan, was androgynous, a combination of yin and yang, male and female. In Jewish mythology, Lilith was created coterminous with Adam, meaning they were in one body, until God split them apart. The Greek gods Artemis and Eros were androgynous. The myths of the Tibetan Buddhists, the Indian Hindus, the Egyptians, the Pueblo Zuni, the Armanda of Australia, and certain African and Melanesian tribes all include androgynous beings.

## BIOLOGY

Biology itself, thought to be the obvious proof that men and women are separate and distinct, is seen by Ms. Dworkin as providing much evidence to the contrary. Most of the evidence she presents is of the "crossing over" of various sexual characteristics, including hormones, gonads, muscle structures, and even chromosomes (which are not always XX or XY but occur in other formations).

One of the more amazing pieces of evidence she cites is the existence of parthenogenesis "virgin births," which one researcher believes occur as frequently as fraternal twins.

Ms. Dworkin believes we have much to learn from our children, who do not automatically fall into the sex roles we show them, but have to be conditioned to do so over a long period of time.

Voices from our past — in the form of the primitive myths of many cultures — and voices from our future — our children — plus some evidence from biology, tell us that we should at least take seriously this strange idea of ourselves as multi-sexed beings. We have seen how the mentality of categories has separated and alienated us from each other. Perhaps this book will be a step toward helping us understand the oneness and essential interconnectedness of all human life. □

—M.D.



### Variations To Return To Son Of Man Temple

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Variations, the unique singing and dancing group, have recently returned from a 40-day tour of South America and the Caribbean, and will be appearing again soon at the East Oakland Son of Man Temple on East 14th Street.

Led by Oakland resident Lee Variety, the swinging group includes Paul Edwards from Los Angeles and Don Juan from San Francisco. Appearing with "Mr. Soul," James Brown, during their South American tour, one paper headlined, "Variations Steal James Brown's Show." The beautiful and talented young sister Samaki Bennett is featured with the group.

"Saying It and Doin' It" is the title of the Variations' newest record release cut during their tour in Caracas, Venezuela. On June 21 and 22, the Variations are appearing at the Ghetto Club on Mission Street in San Francisco. On June 23, they'll be at The Orphanage on Montgomery Street.

## CAIRO RECEPTION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2  
peasants from villages in the Delta given free train transport into the capital and given money to spend while there and a general holiday mood is created.

To a people whose daily lives continue to be burdensome and materially oppressive, for whom war has been a constant threat and the excuse for the deprivation of essentials, whose humiliation in defeat became an international joke, there was something to celebrate with the visit of Nixon to Egypt.

The vast majority of Egyptians believe that friendly relations with the U.S. can change all that. By nature trusting and forgiving, it is inconceivable to the unsophisticated Egyptian that Egypt will be made to pay an awful price in return for the U.S. dollar, U.S. "aid" and U.S. pressure on Israel to assume a low profile for the time being. □

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Jonathan the "manchild" reached ideal awareness at 16 stood tall and brave to face whitey for the resolving of the contradictions.

"Manchild" enters courtroom with "rifle in one hand and courage in the other"—  
 "Me/my brother/these brothers and you cannot coexist" they got Jon, but not before they got the judge—law and order—  
 "Karate" was too real and together for Soledad/San Quentin  
 "get Jackson, get Jackson he's poisoning their minds—they got George, but not before he gave us the "Letters" and "The Blood in His Eye."

Reggie Rufus—African  
 Dallas, Texas

## TEHACHAPI INMATES TESTED FOR SICKLE CELL ANEMIA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

LeRoy Fleming, Kenneth Samuels and Andrew Basey were also instrumental in organizing this people's medical service inside the walls.

Brother Claude Scott, with the aid of his status as an inmate hospital clerk, worked very hard to inform everyone in the prison compound about the disease and the testing. Brother Charles Bursey continued the Party's tradition of working tirelessly to

combat the fatal hereditary blood disease.

Charles Bursey served the community and his people before he went to prison, from the time he joined the Black Panther Party practically at its birth. He has spent the last few years behind bars because of his proven dedication outside. Struggling for the rights and needs of his fellow prisoners, he now continues this personal tradition of faithfully serving the people. □

## DISPUTE ARISES IN ATTICA TRIALS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

rebellion started on September 9, 1971, and by the state's own version only four of the 43 prisoners and hostages who lost their lives died before the attack on September 13.

The jury-of-peers dispute arose from a defense motion for a change of venue (trial location) for the prisoners. The state acceded that the rural White Wyoming County citizens where Attica is located would not consist of a jury of peers for the mostly Black, Spanish-speaking and New York City-raised prisoners. How-

ever, the state chose to hold the trials not in New York City as requested but in Erie County where the racially-mixed city of Buffalo is located—a compromise.

The Attica brothers do not wish to compromise their rights, especially since Black and young people are underrepresented in Erie County jury selection despite a large Black and Hispanic population. An 18-month survey conducted by a group of volunteer university researchers, statisticians and mathematicians calling themselves the Fair Jury Project has found that non-random methods of name selection, illegal disqualifications and exemptions and discriminatory mailing techniques have been used to rig the jury rolls in Erie County. The results are that Blacks are underrepresented by 34 per cent and young people by up to 84 per cent.

If Justice Gilbert H. King decides that the evidence brought before him by the Attica Brothers Legal Defense is valid, the county jury commission will have to throw away its rolls and select new ones in accordance with a measure of fairness.


Just as the question of who will sit on the Attica juries must be decided, so must the question of how much will be heard. The indictments are unspecific. The defense has a right to know specifically what the charges are, information the state is not providing. Herman Schwartz, a university teacher and a defense lawyer in this case, charges that the prosecution is purposely withholding information. Simonetti, however, has all the evidence including the actual scene of the crimes and 14 full-time lawyers and 25 full-time detectives to investigate it with.

The trials are expected to last four years. □

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# "HOW I LEARNED TO STOP WORRYING AND BE A 'GOOD SPORT' "

The following article, "How I Learned to Stop Worrying and be a 'Good Sport,'" is excerpted from the book, *Rip Off The Big Game*, written by Brother Paul Hoch, a sports sociologist at Dawson College in Montreal, Canada. The article focuses upon the interconnections and the interrelationships between the political and social aspects of contemporary sports in the U.S., which, as the author sarcastically points out in the title, all-too-often makes being a "good sport" the equivalent of being a "good American."

"Thousands of people who don't know me use my participation on a Sunday afternoon as an excuse for non-action, as a fix to help them escape their everyday problems and our society's problems. The toll of providing that experience is beginning to register on me."

New York Knickerbockers Basketball player Bill Bradley (May 28, 1971).

"We play our games," says former *Look* magazine sports editor Leonard Shecter in his book *The Jocks*, "or watch them contested, with the same tenacious ferocity with which we fought a war in Vietnam and with as little reason or sense. We are taught from the cradle that we have never lost a war and that winning is everything, tying is like kissing your sister and losing is nothing."

In a recent speech to the Touchdown Club of Birmingham, Alabama, ex-Vice-President Spiro Agnew remarked that "sports—all sports—is one of the few bits of glue that holds society together..."

But whose conception of "society"? And where there is disagreement about which forces in this developing society should predominate, how much does present-day organized sports give support to one side of the argument rather than the other?

The disagreement about the values sports are communicating was outlined by Homer D. Babbidge, president of the University of Connecticut:

"Our teams and our players, by and large, are the guys in the white hats—they keep their hair

cut short, they're clean, they're orderly, aware of the importance of law and order and discipline. The students and others who come to watch us play are the people who respect tradition and institutional pride..."

On the other hand, he later continued: "Competitive sport is, in the eyes of its youthful critics, a part and parcel of the establishment. And without wanting to be an alarmist, let me say that I think that if the current undergraduate mood persists, intercollegiate athletics are going to be a target of criticism, disruption and protest...a prime target." (Speech to the National Association of Collegiate Athletic Directors, June 24, 1968.)

And he certainly wasn't wrong. Since this speech was delivered there have been demonstrations, strikes or boycotts by athletes at several hundred American colleges and universities. And the athletes in question have been demonstrating, not against sports, but against the establishment's misuse and distortion of our sports.

It is also worth recalling that the most publicized student upheaval in the U.S. of the past six years—the 1968 Columbia uprising—was fought primarily over



Professional football as well as other major league sports are thought of by millions as all-American pastimes. "In their minds pro football is America."

the issue of whether \$5 million should be poured into the construction of a sports gymnasium to replace a neighborhood park.

Curt Flood, the former All-Star outfielder, who has been challenging the constitutionality of baseball's contractual system in the federal courts, points out that many of the oppressive characteristics of baseball are "of a piece" with similar oppressiveness in American society generally.

In his book, *The Way It Is*, he says, "The hypocrisies of the baseball industry could not possibly have been sustained unless they were symptoms of a wider affliction. Wherever I turned, I found fresh evidence that this was so."

He points out that when he challenged the right of his team, the St. Louis Cardinals, to trade him like a piece of livestock, the team's owner, beer baron August A. Busch, Jr., "advised reporters that he could not fathom what was happening in our country. He declared that my recalcitrance was somehow related to the unrest on American campuses. He was absolutely right."

In his book *High For the Game* former Oakland Raiders linebacker Chip Oliver recalled that when he shifted from pro football to the National Guard, and was getting disgusted with the war in Vietnam and the military in general, he could have gotten into serious trouble for some of the things he did. It didn't happen. He thinks his superiors preferred to look the other way rather than make pro football look bad. "In their minds," he adds, "pro football is America."

#### SOCIALIZATION

I can still remember playing punchball with the kids in my elementary school in New York. The games were fairly relaxed affairs, chosen up on the spur of the moment. Winning took second place to enjoyment. It was fun. And if you asked me a couple of days later, "who hit what?" I probably couldn't have told you. It was just another part of childhood, along with tag, marbles, and hopscotch.

When I entered junior high school all this changed. Suddenly everyone was playing basketball. If you couldn't play, you were a "sissy," and that was that. The fight for status was on. Competitive sports was the battleground. The school authorities did every-

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

## HERE I STAND

by  
Paul Robeson  
an autobiography

HERE I STAND, WHICH NOW REAPPEARS AFTER BEING OUT OF PRINT FOR A DECADE, IS INDISPENSABLE FOR AN UNDERSTANDING OF PAUL ROBESON'S VIEWPOINT. IT WAS WRITTEN, HE SAID, "TO SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT," AND TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: "WHO, WHAT AND WHY IS PAUL ROBESON?" [FROM THE PREFACE, BY LLOYD L. BROWN]

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## COMMON GROUND

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

BLAKE: Well, Huey, I would say that you are more of a teacher than a leader or a father figure—a teacher in the sense that your approach is to provide people with processes by which they can arrive at answers rather than give them the answers themselves. That is what you are doing when you talk about states of change, internal contradictions, processes of development, transformations, and so on.

E. ERIKSON: Can I ask one last question? Huey, what do you think of the two-party system?

NEWTON: Well, if there were a two-party system, maybe I would think well of it.

E. ERIKSON: O.K. I was just thinking about constitutional rights, existing constitutional rights. Would you expect intercommunalism to change the political structures of the various countries?

NEWTON: Yes, I would. I believe that contradictions will be around for quite some time yet. I won't say "forever," because that's an absolute, but I cannot stretch my imagination far enough to see a time when contradictions will no longer exist. What I do look forward to is the time when contradictions will be nonantagonistic, and I don't think that will occur until we resolve the question of property—of the property class and the class that owns no property, of the haves and the have-nots, of the contradictions based on economic interests. I feel that to resolve those contradictions it will be necessary to have a redistribution of wealth. Revolutionary Intercommunalism will exist when power is distributed on an intercommunal level and each community of the world has control of its own institutions.

K. ERIKSON: I guess that's it. Let's close by agreeing that we've all earned a drink. □

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## Letters to the Editor

Hello Comrade,

I am writing to inform you that the Intercommunal News Service has been received by me with open arms. First, I received Eliminate the Presidency and today, May 7th, the Party's Paper. I wrote to Central Distribution a few weeks ago and said how I am in the enemy's penitentiary, on his main battleground of colonial aggression, and that I am not able to pay for your paper.

Brother, I have only started to get the essentials on the liberation agenda. But my insurrection on the political awareness side has embraced this daily struggle with deeper determination within my being to liquidate capitalism's rule.

I thank you many times for the material I have received. Power to the Proletarians!!

Robert Smith  
El Reno, Oklahoma

□ □ □

Dear Brothers &amp; Sisters,

I am a fifteen-year-old Black member of the National Forensic League, which is a speech and debate society. Knowing the Party's interest in the injustices done to Black people, I would like to inform you of one which I have not heard discussed before. That is, the problems Black students face in trying to succeed in extracurricular activities other than sports.

I recently entered a tournament in which I did a speech that dealt with a young Black girl's feelings on Malcolm X and the Black movement after her brother died in the war. First, I need to explain that in an individual events tournament you must say your speech three times (with three different judges) and after those three you go into a final round (if you have an average of second place). The winners or finalists get ribbons and certificates in addition to points from the National Forensic League which goes on your application to colleges.

I received a first place in my first round and a second place in my second round but in my third round I got a fifth place. This is the lowest you can get. In my third round I had the easiest competition. One of the White males whom I had the first place against and another White female whom I had second place against. Besides them there was a White male who read through most of his speech (speeches should be memorized) and two other people whose speeches were all right but who did have to occasionally glance at their notes and who did not have extremely effective voice control.

Because my speech was totally memorized, because I had worked on my voice control for weeks and my coach was satisfied with it, and because I had beaten two of the people I was up against before, I confronted the White judge and asked him for an explanation. After about 50 seconds of silence while he fumbled through some papers I reminded him what my speech was about. He said he remembered. I asked him then to tell me why he gave me a fifth place when my speech was prepared and my voice control was good. He said, "Um, well" and there was silence for another minute. Then my mother (who had heard my speech) asked him why he placed me lower for my speech than he placed a person who did not have his memorized. He finally said he thought mine was too emotional, which is not a criteria for judging.

I am asking that you publish this injustice. I am not the only Black student this has happened to. Several have dropped out of the Forensic League (quit the team) or refused to go to some tournaments because of racist judges.

Forensic competition goes on your college record and can help you get into a college if you are good enough. It is also good training especially debating for future lawyers. All this is spoiled however when we Black students are made to feel that we can never achieve anything because of racist judges. I know I speak for other Black members of the Forensic League when I ask that you publish this letter and perhaps show some people why Jimmy Essex shot those bullets or why their sons and daughters get beat up by Black kids, or even why we steal from them and most of all why some of us learn (unfortunately) to hate.

Sincerely,  
Aduroa Mante  
Berkeley, Ca.

□ □ □

Brothers:

My name is Robert Sterling Wilson, eighteen years of age, and I am interested in joining the Black Panther Party for self-defense. I would like it very much to be a part of this inspired organization to show there are still some young brothers with their heads in the revolutionary fight. I have read about the Party and Brother Newton and I respect brothers with right on ideals. "May George Jackson's thoughts live on."

So, if you could send me information about we, the Black people, and how we can be able to deal with a corrupt society, then maybe I can try and educate some of the right on people in my community, about their divine rights.

Long Live the Spirit of the Panther  
Brother Robert Wilson  
Owings, Md.

## "GOOD SPORT"

CONTINUED FROM LAST PAGE

thing they could to push it. Every class had its own team, which, like miniature nations, would contest for laurels against the other classes. There was even an All-Star Game. To cap it all the school sponsored an "Athlete of the Year" award. Inter-personal rivalries became fierce. Fist fights broke out on the courts all the time. And the kids were cock-fighting about more than scoring hoops.

I joined the rat race. I remember spending incredibly long hours on the courts practicing. Every kid in the neighborhood was doing the same—or wanted to. It was only in my middle twenties, when I came across Leonard Koppett's book on the National Basketball Association, that I started wondering about what all the time I'd spent on sports had gone for.

This neighborhood mania for basketball which had done so much to distort the values and lives of so many people was, in fact, something artificially created by the owners of professional basketball teams in order to supply themselves with a booming market in players and fans. The same thing had happened in every other sport. Owners were pushing their product into the brains of kids via the media, the schools, toy balls in crackerjacks boxes, trading cards, ads on cereal boxes, billboards, bank windows, posters, pennants, little leagues.

TO BE CONTINUED

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# A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

## PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL RESEARCH HEALTH CLINICS

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

### THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

### PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

### PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

### PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

## FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

### FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

### FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

## PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

## PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

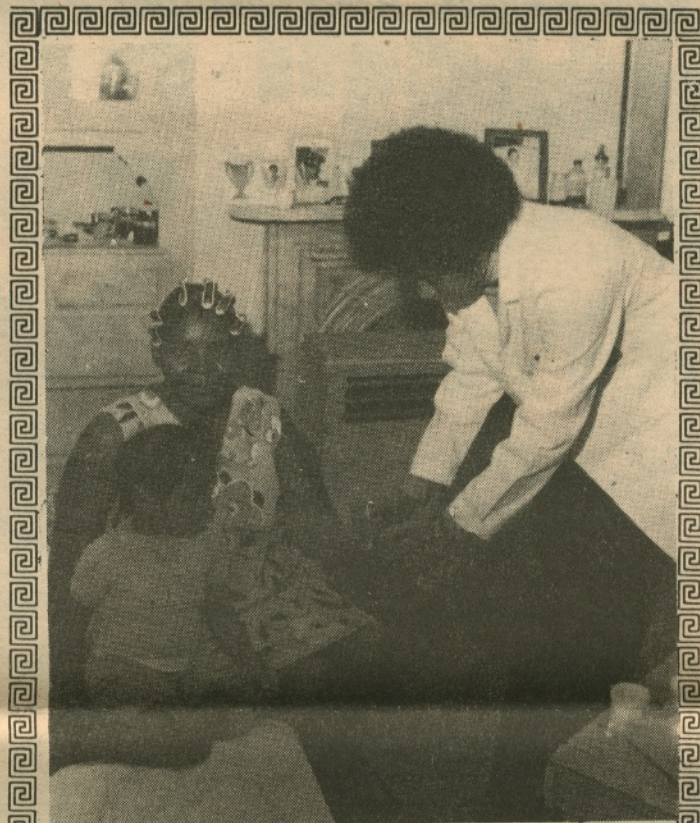
Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

### PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.

## INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.



## PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL RESEARCH HEALTH CLINICS

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

## LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

### FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

### FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

## SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT

### [S.A.F.E.] PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

## PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

### PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

## FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

## INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH INSTITUTE

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

### LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Intercommunal Youth Institute.

## CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.

*"The survival programs are the means by which you organize and unify the people for their future liberation. They give a new character to the Black liberation movement in America."*

Bobby Seale



"IN CELEBRATION OF KNOWLEDGE"

JUNE 16, 1974



*First Annual Intercommunal Youth Institute Children's Celebration*

