

HOUSTON CHAPTER OF BLACK PANTHER PARTY RAIDED

THE BLACK PANTHER INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

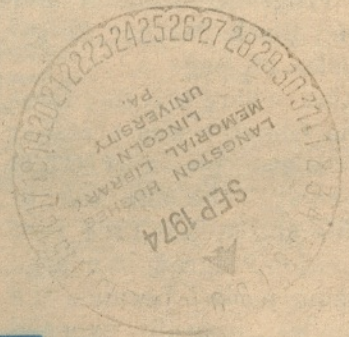
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VOL. XII NO. 4 SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1974

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY POSITION PAPER ON RESIGNATION

DON'T PROSECUTE NIXON:



S.N.C.

NIXON IS INSANE

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Also, see Community Education Recommendations to Oakland Board of Education, Centerfold.

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Editorial

SINKING DEEP ROOTS

Last week Black Panther Party Chapters in Houston and Dallas, Texas, were targets of the latest attempts of local and federal "law enforcement" agents to harass, intimidate, provoke and make inoperative ongoing community Survival Programs initiated and led by the Black Panther Party. (See articles on page 5.)

In Dallas, where the coordinator of the Chapter was arrested without cause on a \$50,000 "peace bond," the aim was to undermine and stop a Free Pest Extermination Program in a large city housing project because the very popular program exposed the callousness of the city toward the infestation of housing occupied by low-income Black residents of the city.

In Houston, where the Chapter's center was raided by local and state police together with agents of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Firearms, and Tobacco, the real aim was to undermine and stop an ongoing campaign that is exposing graft and corruption among Harris County officials involving millions of dollars of taxpayers' money.

In both cases the attacks were totally unjustified as evidenced by the fact that, in Dallas, the bond was ultimately reduced to \$1,000 personal recognizance, and in Houston, the three persons arrested were later released without any charges.

These two attacks, following hard on three similar such attacks against the Party in Oakland in the recent period, two in Chicago and the increasing FBI and police harassment of members and friends of the Party throughout the country, are creating a familiar pattern.

But 1974 is not 1968. Through its Survival Programs the Party is sinking deep roots in the communities it serves. We are daily raising the consciousness of those in whose interest we labor. We are encouraging increased participation in the local electoral process and we are registering new voters.

The seeds that we are planting will grow whether we are there to tend them or not. But we intend to be there. □



"You have a pretty good case, Mr. Pitkin. How much justice can you afford?"

Letters to the Editor

Dear Comrade,

I request legal aid to file a civil action under the Schwerner, Chaney, and Goodman Act, against several officers of the Oakland police department for gang beating me for allegedly escaping from a squad car while my hands were cuffed behind my back.

As many of your readers are aware, it is common to hear or read of brutal acts against under-class and racially deprived peoples; and of course the most recent murderous assault upon the twelve year old Black youth by Dale Phillips. Forceful evictions, the crashing of doors, and daily insults experienced are just as common (though less dramatic) but the Community must not shrug and go on to less frustrating news as is also common.

Instead we must become acutely sensitized through understanding the actual nature of police authority and mount a standing protest against all such inhuman, fascist acts against peoples of the community on an effective scale witnessed with the Free Huey and Angela Davis protests. For I have come to realize at last that under-class and racially deprived people do have resources with which to combat such beastly treatment. These resources emerged in the form of collective effort during the above mentioned protests and stand as proof that a mobilized community centered around combating police brutality and inhumane treatment in general, must bring to an end, through such sustained effort, acts which are clearly illegal.

The cause for such collective action stands clearly before us through daily witnessing brutal over-reaching police authority in our community. Such acts will continue and even escalate unless we as an outraged people say "Enough!" The time is now! Either we begin to act instead of react or acts as mentioned above will continue. It may well be your turn next.

Submitted in the cause of Justice and Equality for all!

Mwaline Chaka
Pleasanton, Calif.

□□□

My Comrades,

I am presently incarcerated in Lorton Youth Center. I agree with you brothers and sisters in our struggle against our capitalist, imperialist, racist enemies. Today, a KKK officer here showed me his knife he carries. It had on the blade, "Nigger Killer," and on the back handle, he had KKK on it. He displayed it proudly. I wish to join the Black Panther Party and have a symbol to proudly display, also. I wrote the Red Prison Movement a letter for advice on starting a movement for my brothers here. Please, my comrades, send me a list with your symbols on it, and what I need to become a Black Panther. I am proud to be part of this struggle.

You may not even get this letter, but, if you do, my words are "fight on, never show weakness, and never let a racist pig gain victory over any one of us."

Power to the Revolution,
Seize All Time,
Comrade Michael Corey
Comrade John Shaw
Comrade Alan Jones
Comrade Charles R. Perry
Lorton, Va.

□□□

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 22

COMMENT

PEOPLE'S CHINA ON O.A.U. AND AFRICAN LIBERATION

A recent issue of Peking Review reprinted an editorial that appeared in the newspaper Renmin Ribao (People's Daily) published in Peking, China, on the results of the 11th Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) held in Mogadishu, Somalia, in June. We here reprint excerpts from that editorial.

The African people's armed struggle and mass movement against colonialism and racism have made rapid and vigorous headway in recent years. The birth of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the collapse of the fascist Portuguese regime which unleashed colonial wars in Africa are new battle-gains recently won by the African national liberation movements.

In these circumstances, the O.A.U. summit conference highly evaluated the victory of the people's armed struggle in Portuguese colonies and at the same time correctly pointed out that the forces of colonialism and racist regimes are ganging up with imperialism to create confusion and hatch schemes in a vain attempt to stem the mighty, roaring currents of the African national-liberation struggle.

The summit, therefore, stressed in particular that no sacrifice should be spared in supporting the intensified struggles of the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, Sao Tome and Principe and the liberation struggles of the peoples in African regions still under colonialist and racist domination until complete independence is achieved. This solemn decision showed the orientation for the continued struggle of the African people and expressed their sacred aspirations for realizing the liberation of the whole of Africa.

The conference solemnly declared that Portugal must unequivocally proclaim recognition of the right to total independence of the people of its colonies in their territorial integrity and

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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S.Q. 6 HEARINGS

CORRECTIONS HEAD SAYS HE'LL QUIT IF ADJUSTMENT CENTER CLOSED

(San Quentin, Calif.) - Arrogantly proclaiming that he would resign if the court orders the closing of the Adjustment Center, the testimony of the head of the California Department of Corrections (CDC), Raymond Procnier, highlighted the San Quentin 6 hearings last week.

Entering their closing weeks, the hearings — in federal court here, on a petition filed by Johnny Spain, Hugo Pinell, Fleeta Drumgo, Willie Tate, David Johnson and Luis Talamantez charging that their continued confinement in the San Quentin Adjustment Center (AC) constitutes "cruel and unusual punishment" and is therefore un-Constitutional — also saw the abbreviated testimony of the new warden of San Quentin, Ken Britt and other prison and state correctional personnel.

But, it was the perverse Department of Correction line laid down by Procnier that dominated last week's sessions. Testifying on Thursday, Procnier said that the gross denial of even the most basic human rights of the Six was brought about by the logic that "we don't want to hurt them." Asked to explain, Procnier replied that in his mind the Six were "so violent" that to relax the restrictions against them would inevitably lead to CDC personnel attacking them in an effort to restrain them.

"Some people we don't want to lose," Procnier coldly explained, adding that "we want them alive."

Questioned by attorney Fred Hiestand under cross-examination, Procnier added that in reference to the use of neck chains, CDC personnel would "use anything possible to restrain (Hugo Pinell)." He also denied political persecution of any CDC inmates, emphatically denying the obvious reality.

Concerning the brothers' continued confinement in the AC, Procnier, echoing Warden Britt, said that under no circumstances would the Six ever return to San Quentin's mainline population; in fact, they would not be allowed to move up to the second or third tiers in the AC.

He also said that the reason behind their continued confine-

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY POSITION PAPER

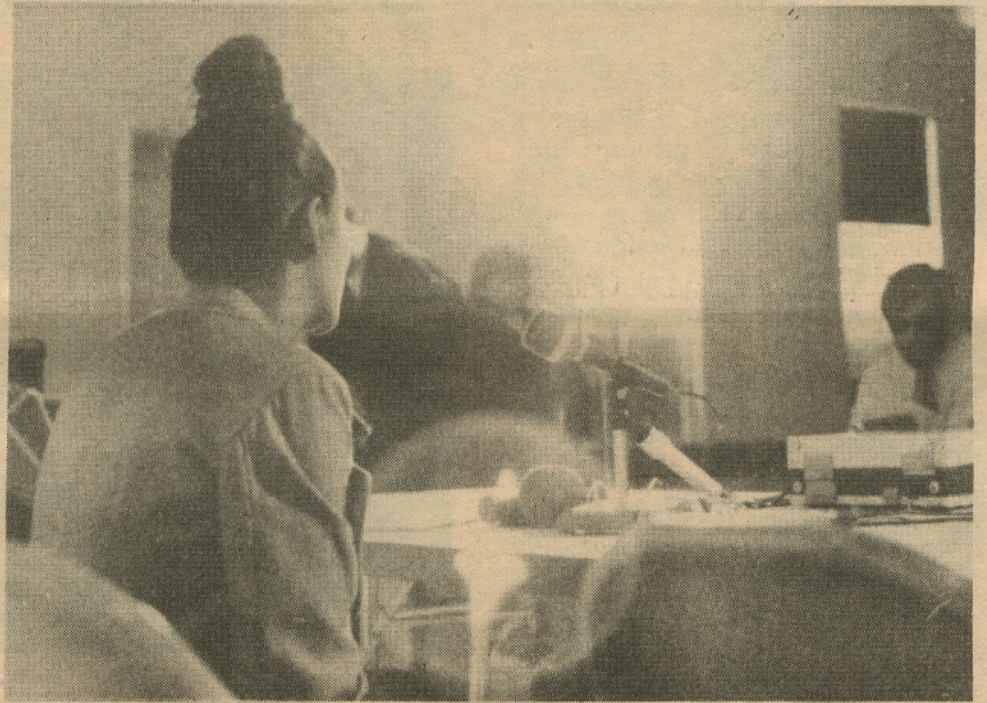
DON'T PROSECUTE NIXON:

NIXON IS INSANE

Everybody's mad at Richard Milhous Nixon. He's mad at America, which forged his madness that reigned the world these past five years, a reign that left millions dead and in prison, that starved half the world to feed a few, that spied on and lied on nearly every U.S. citizen and that seemingly left boggled the minds of true believers as well as opponents. Richard Nixon resigned and America is relieved and exonerated: so is Richard Nixon.

Some want to prosecute him. Others say enough suffering. Most seem satisfied that Gerald Ford, the silent partner, be President. Each group has its motives. All the motives seem cynical, as well as ultimately reactionary. The most progressive step we, the people of the United States, can take would be a serious and immediate move toward the elimination of the Office of the President.

Richard Nixon should not be prosecuted as a private citizen. Those leftists and liberals who



Ms. ELAINE BROWN demanding Eliminate the Presidency at August 12, 1974, press conference at Oakland's Community Learning Center.

scream for prosecution have either failed or refused to recognize certain facts about the prosecution of Nixon. First of all, such a trial would be relatively impossible. Even the most inexperienced defense attorney could argue and win dismissal of the case based on public exposure. However, even if the fantasy of peace-niks and others, who earlier preferred American withdrawal of troops from Vietnam rather than a Vietnamese victory

and failed to seriously oppose in any way the bombardment in their own homeland of Blacks and other poor people, if these liberal souls' fantasy of prosecution should be enacted, what positive result could occur.

They argue that other serious crimes of Nixon, as well as others, would be exposed, crimes that might be revealed in the yet-to-be released 64 additional tapes. If such alleged progressives were serious, they would realize that the same House Judiciary Committee (if not the entire Congress) could certainly continue now to expose such facts, hopefully with more integrity than it has recently displayed. This course can and should be pursued by Congress, without worrying about its useless recommendations for a trial of Nixon that may never come to pass or may never reveal more than we already know if it did. A serious Congressional investigation can hand over to the criminal courts hundreds of indictable charges against all the corrupt officials in the machinery, without which machinery Nixon could never have operated at all. For in fact, this machinery is, in effect, safely intact.

Finally, let us ask a serious question, for those who feel it morally incumbent to prosecute Nixon: what punishment could justify the lives of millions of Vietnamese, Cambodian, African, American and other people, taken as a result of these war years; what punishment could

FALLEN COMRADE

SYLVESTER BELL



Assassinated
August 15, 1969



On August 15, 1969, Comrade Sylvester Bell, 34, became the fourth member of the Black Panther Party to fall victim to the treachery of the Ron Karenga-led US (United Slaves) organization. The fact that the murder, in broad daylight, was pre-arranged was obvious: Brother Bell's death came in the middle of the trial, in Los Angeles, of US organization members for the January 17, 1969, assassinations of Black Panther Party members Alprentice "Bunchy" Carter and John Jerome Huggins. Yet, the act of intimidation failed; tragedy gave way to determination, grief became strength. Long live the spirit of Sylvester Bell! Long live the People's Struggle!!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

BOIS D'ARC PATRIOTS FIGHT AGAINST ARMY SURVEILLANCE

DALLAS WHITE COMMUNITY GROUP ORGANIZES TO STOP URBAN REMOVAL

(Dallas, Tex.) - The White East Dallas community was under siege from June 17 through June 28 by the U.S. Army in the city's effort to squash community opposition, under the leadership of the New Bois d'Arc Patriots, to so-called land "redevelopment" of the area.

Called in by request of the Dallas Department of Urban Rehabilitation and the Dallas Planning Commission, members of the 362nd Civil Affairs Unit of the Army Reserves were assigned to "information gathering" tasks in the community. (Civil Affairs is the branch of the Army which is trained specifically to administer martial law, should the occasion arise.)

The predominantly White, working class inner-city area of East Dallas has been labeled a "blight" by the Dallas power structure and has been slated for redevelopment. The New Bois d'Arc Patriots charge that this redevelopment has resulted in an influx of slumlord investors and a worsening of living conditions.

The city of Dallas has publicly stated that it "anticipated the need for the city to buy property in East Dallas for the purpose of



Several members of Bois d'Arc Patriots, a progressive organization working in the poor, working class White community of Dallas.

reselling it to investors." By redeveloping the area and making it attractive to upper income people, the city will achieve its real goal—running the lower income people out.

Under the leadership of the Patriots, several community groups, including the Tenants' Alliance, have begun to successfully expose and fight the plans of the land grabbing investors and city officials. However, no sooner had seven Tenants' Alliance organizers walked off the East Dallas Neighborhood Design Committee charging that it was city-controlled when city hall began to spread vicious rumors that the Patriots were "communists, socialists, troublemakers, and toughs."

Suddenly, this past spring, East Dallas was mysteriously besieged by fires. While fire department statistics show that East Dallas makes up just over two per cent of the city's area, it accounted for 26 per cent of the fire loss in the city, losses which produced huge insurance profits for the slumlords.

After one week, which had seen three major fires, the Patriots called mass community meetings to publicly devise a watch patrol plan for stopping the fires. As a result, by the next week, the rate of major fires was cut almost in half, where it remains now.

Upset city officials and slumlords then sent the Army in with 20-page questionnaires in hand. These forms included such questions as: "How many rooms are used as bedrooms?"; "How many people live here altogether?"; information which could be used to make up city code violations

against people in many poor communities.

Though the survey was by no means official, this did not stop the Army from trying to intimidate residents who were not cooperative. To counter the threat, the Patriots conducted a highly successful mass leafleting, informing residents that the questions did not have to be answered.

In a statement of support, the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party said:

"There was a calculated reason for (the Army) having started in the low income White community. By doing this, they could fabricate an attempted defense against the operation being pointed primarily at the Black community, as we must assume that they did not plan to avoid the Black community. In fact, we feel that they ultimately intend to concentrate on the Black community." □

S.C.L.C. CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA

(Atlanta, Ga.) The Southern Christian Leadership Conference is holding its 17th Annual Convention, August 13-16 in Philadelphia, Pa. The theme for this year's Convention is "To Redeem the Soul of America." SCLC expects participants from across the country as well as some foreign dignitaries attending as observers. Ms. Cicely Tyson will be the honoree and speaker for the 17th Annual Banquet and will receive the Rosa Parks Award. □

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY



AUGUST 10, 1835

Noyes Academy, an integrated school in Canaan, New Hampshire, was closed by White mob violence on August 10, 1835.

AUGUST 14, 1862

President Abraham Lincoln met with a group of Black community leaders on August 14, 1862, on the subject of emancipation, marking the first time a U.S. President conferred with Black people on a matter of public policy. It is reported that Lincoln urged the Black leaders to emigrate back to Africa or to Central America.

AUGUST 13, 1906

In retaliation for a continued stream of insults and racial abuses, a group of soldiers raided Brownsville, Texas, on August 13, 1906. One White man was killed and two were wounded.

AUGUST 14, 1908

The six-day Black community rebellion in Springfield, Ill., lasting from August 14-19, 1908, rocked that city to the extent that federal troops were called out to quell the exploding anger and rage. The rebellion led directly to the founding of the NAACP in early February the next year.

AUGUST 11, 1962

In a vain effort to thwart the blossoming civil rights movement, police officials in Albany, Ga., closed all municipal parks and the city library after integrationist groups attempted to desegregate those public facilities on August 11, 1962.

AUGUST 11, 1965

Jonathan Daniels, a White seminary student from Massachusetts, was killed and Richard Morrisoe, a White Roman Catholic priest from Chicago, was severely wounded, as shotgun blasts from resentful special sheriffs' deputies in Haynesville, Ga., on August 11, 1965, gave the nation vivid proof of the South's continued hostility toward the Black civil rights movement.



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HOUSTON CHAPTER OF BLACK PANTHER PARTY RAIDED

3 ARRESTED LATER RELEASED WITHOUT CHARGES

(Houston, Texas) - Last Wednesday local, state and federal police raided the offices of the Houston Branch of the Black Panther Party as part of the continuing effort by local and national law enforcement agencies to eliminate the Party. The police kicked in the door, intimidated the men, women and children at gunpoint, ransacked the office and arrested three Party members only to release them later without charges.

Brother Charles Freeman of the Houston Branch described the raid in an interview with THE BLACK PANTHER.

"The raid was staged by over 50 men from the Houston police and sheriff departments, federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents, Texas Central Investigation Department, Houston firemen and a police reporter from a local television station. All were armed with various automatic and heavy caliber weapons,

and were covered by a helicopter from above.

"The police kicked in the door without knocking, breaking in simultaneously at the front, side and back doors. They forced my brother, Winston Freeman, Robert Wallace, Sister Annie Harris, six small children and myself into one room at gunpoint and roughly searched us. Police then literally tore the center apart, even tearing shingles from the outside of our newly remodeled building.

"The police claimed to be searching for a stockpile of illegal weapons which they said they had been told were there. They confiscated three legally registered firearms which we owned, and have refused to return them.

"They handcuffed Robert, Winston and me and took us to the police station where they threatened and interrogated us. They had to release us because they had nothing to charge us with."

Police and the local press claimed that the Black Panther Party in Houston was involved in a string of robberies allegedly committed by four Black men now held in custody, one of them being a former Party member. However, their fruitless and blatantly illegal raid exposed their fabrication as an outlandish lie.

The attack was one more attempt in the nationwide government conspiracy to destroy the Black Panther Party. The attack followed by one week the vicious attack upon and arrest of Huey P. Newton, leader of the Black Panther Party, by Oakland police and federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents.

This is the second attack within a week in which local and federal police have collaborated in an effort to bring about the demise of the Black Panther Party. They are failing miserably, primarily because of the total lack of any foundation for the trumped-up allegations used to justify their attacks, and secondly because of the cool-headedness of those harassed and the astute defense of the Party's legal counsel.

In essence, all attempts to destroy the people's vanguard will meet with defeat despite losses in lives and property, for the ideals of liberation are securely inbedded in the community it serves. □



Brother FRED BELL, coordinator of the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party.

DALLAS B.P.P. COORDINATOR

ARRESTED BID TO HALT PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

(Dallas, Texas) - Fred Bell, coordinator of the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party, was arrested last week on a trumped-up \$50,000 "peace bond" in an effort to halt the Chapter's Free Pest Control Program in the West Dallas Housing Project and to have Brother Bell's parole revoked.

Bell was arrested on a peace bond sworn against him by the manager of the West Dallas Housing Project, W.C. Knight, who alleged that Bell had ordered two Party members to assault him.

COLLABORATOR THRASHED

Knight, who constantly collaborates with Dallas police in an effort to stop the community's organizing activities in the housing project, had provoked two Party members who had come to his office to handle a complaint from a tenant. A fight ensued which resulted in Knight receiving a well-deserved thrashing. Jerald Shurddle, a 17-year-old Party member and the Chapter public information officer, was arrested on assault charges and later released on \$25,000 bond.

Two days later Brother Bell was arrested because Knight alleged that he had threatened him earlier in the week and must have sent the two Party members to assault him. The alleged threat was supposed to have occurred the previous week when Knight had informed Bell that he had been denied permission to rent an apartment in the West Dallas Project, the main organizing base of the Party here.

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Drawing of "dum-dum," hollow point bullets. These slugs expand upon contact with the body and carry flesh and blood along as it proceeds towards the victim's insides. The bullet exits, and it takes much of the victim's body through a large gaping hole. Police say they want to make sure any person they shoot is thoroughly dead.

SEATTLE POLICE SWITCH TO "DUM-DUM" BULLETS

(Seattle, Wash.) - "The purpose of shooting a person is to stop them permanently. These new bullets do a much better job of stopping a person," explained Seattle policeman Joe Nicholas, means "to kill them, of course."

These words refer to the new better-kill bullet the Seattle Police Department is arming itself with: anexpanding, hollowtipped, .38 calibre slug with new improved "stopping power." It replaced the old flatnosed .38 which, police complain, does not inflict enough damage.

The new hollow slug expands in a mushroom pattern when it meets the body and carries flesh and blood along as it proceeds towards the victim's insides. The bullet will likely never leave the

body, but if it does, it will pull much of the victim's body through a very large exit wound.

The force of the bullet has enough energy to kill a deer instantly. The police have so much as said that use of the hollow cartridges will result in an increased number of fatalities of suspected persons.

Seattle American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) director Lauren Selden, who participated in a recent press conference here with the Seattle Chapter of the Black Panther Party to denounce the use of the bullets, said, "we must never forget that police discharge weapons at suspects, people who are presumed innocent of a crime."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

FOLSOM PRISON

EARL GIBSON DENIED
ISSUES OF "THE BLACK
PANTHER"

(Repressa, Calif.) The recent political persecution of Brother Earl Gibson here in Folsom Prison by holding back his mail has only resulted in a more concerted effort to overturn his and Brother Larry Justice's unjust conviction of killing a prison guard, reports the Gibson-Justice Defense Committee (GJDC).

The GJDC also reports that \$1,400 is needed by them before the first appellate brief—which is ready — is filed.

An unforeseen opportunity to look into Brother Earl's "jacket" (the file of reports and information concerning a prison inmate maintained by the California Department of Corrections) revealed that since December, 1973, he has been denied at least six newspapers and other publications. Included among the six

PEOPLE'S CHINA ON O.A.U.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

enter into negotiations for the transfer of power only with the national-liberation movements recognized by the O.A.U. If Portugal does not take into consideration such legitimate demands of the African people, "there will be no other way but pursuit and intensification of the struggle for national liberation." This firm stand of the African people is sure to win the universal sympathy and support of the people of the world...

The African people are continuing to march forward in victory amid the excellent international situation. The Chinese and African people are comrades-in-arms on the same front. Together with the people of the other Third World countries, we are gladdened by the victory and achievements of the African people. Meanwhile, we are also aware of the arduous and complicated tasks of struggle facing the African people.

We will, as always, stand on the side of the African people and firmly support the African countries and people in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence, develop their national economies and oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and great-power hegemonism. Africa belongs to the great African people. Africa will certainly win total independence and liberation through its own unremitting struggle. □

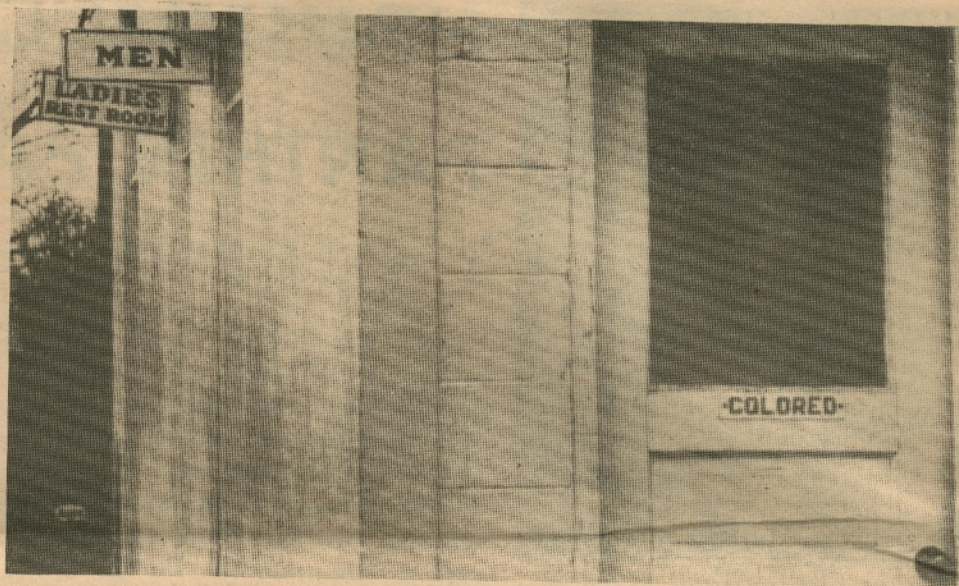
publications are three issues of THE BLACK PANTHER and one issue of *The Black Scholar*.

Folsom prison officials can provide no real justification for their repression of the mail other than to say that the materials are "inflammatory" and "detrimental to the maintenance of prison policy." However, contrary to stated prison policy, no notices were sent to the publisher of THE BLACK PANTHER that the materials had not been allowed to reach Brother Earl.

The state Department of Corrections' persecution of Earl Gibson and Larry Justice for their political beliefs and organizing activities heightened in July, 1971, when the brothers were charged with the murder of San Quentin prison guard Leo Davis, while Davis was guarding a prison informer, Herman Johnson. They were indicted by the same 1971 Marin County grand jury whose indictments against the San Quentin 6 were quashed when Judge Vernon Stoll ruled that the grand jury was unrepresentative of Black and poor people in its makeup.

The strongest evidence for an appeal and retrial, the GJDC argues, are the areas of jury misconduct and insufficient evidence for conviction. During their deliberations, two jurors did research on unresolved issues brought to their mind by questions asked them by other jurors. Obviously, the jurors' minds were in doubt, constituting grounds for acquittal, not conviction. Another

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Although signs depicting segregated public places are not often seen today, many facilities and institutions in the South are still not integrated.

BLACK VIETNAM VETERAN DENIED
ENTRY TO V.F.W. CLUB

(Chattanooga, Tenn.) A Black Vietnam veteran was refused entrance to a Veterans of Foreign Wars club here recently, although a White Marine sergeant who accompanied him was admitted without question.

VFW Post 4848 claimed that Black Marine Corporal F. Butler was refused admittance because the club was "private" and "for members only." Yet when White Sgt. J.L. Potts protested to the club's manager, he was told that Cpl. Butler would not be admitted because he was Black.

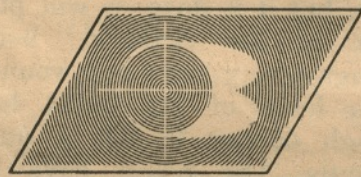
Cpl. Butler and Sgt. Potts of Headquarters Company, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N.C., came to Chattanooga to return some military prisoners being held in the Hamilton County jail to Camp Lejeune. They had gone

to the VFW post with their dates because they had a free night off and wanted to dance to some live music. Both were in uniform.

Sgt. Potts went to the door first and he and his date were admitted without question. They had been seated and had ordered when he learned that Cpl. Butler had been detained at the door. The doorman told Cpl. Butler that he could not be admitted without a membership card. Sgt. Potts was not asked for a membership card.

Although exclusion of Blacks is not a national policy of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, most VFW posts are segregated. Almost all VFW clubs in the South exclude Black veterans, seemingly taking the attitude of a White VFW member who remarked, "Colored boys are damn good on the front lines, but I don't want no nigger messing around my club."

Sgt. Potts said that he and Cpl. Butler have "traveled all over the country" in connection with Marine Corps duties and that "this is the first time we have ever encountered such discrimination. I am really shocked and amazed that such a thing happened to us here, and in a military service organization of all places. I told the manager that I thought it was un-American and undemocratic." □

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"MYSTERIOUS" FIRE SEVERELY BURNS JAILED BLACK ACTIVIST

(Chesapeake, Va.) - The Black community here is organizing on behalf of Brother Ed Johnson, 22, the victim of police brutality since his arrest on March 27 of this year for the alleged shooting of two narcotics agents in Fentress, a small Black community in Chesapeake.

Following the second postponement of Brother Johnson's preliminary hearing, he suffered severe burn wounds when his maximum security jail cell "mysteriously" caught fire on April 15. He was taken to Norfolk General Hospital where he was treated for burns over 70 per cent of his body.

While he was at Norfolk, another mysterious incident allegedly befell him. It was reported that he tried to swallow an electric thermometer and had to receive surgery because of that.

Suddenly, on June 5 Brother Ed was moved from Norfolk General Hospital back to the city jail. Hospital personnel reported that he was taken by the Chesapeake Sheriff's Department, in chains back to the jail. Metallic substances are poisonous to persons who have been burned and very uncomfortable to wear. The sheriff's department claimed they were returning him to jail because he had started the fire that so severely injured him.

OBSERVATION

Not content to let him remain at the city jail, police officials next sent Brother Ed to Central State Hospital (brain modification center) in Petersburg, for observation just one or two days after he had returned to jail. Clearly there is nothing to observe in a person who has been arrested, set on fire while in maximum security, moved about Norfolk General Hospital and kept away from the general public, as well as friends and others interested in the circumstances of his incarceration!

Those concerned about Brother Ed's case believe he has been spirited away from the public eye for two reasons:

(1) The Sheriff's Department gave two different stories about the fire on April 15. First, they stated that Brother Ed went to sleep while he was smoking a

DID JAILED CHARLES SUTTON COMMIT SUICIDE? NEWARK BLACK COMMUNITY DEMANDS INQUIRY INTO POLICE MURDER

(Newark, N.J.) - Brother Charles Sutton was arrested here on June 14 on an alleged parole violation. He expected to be in jail only a couple of nights until his scheduled court appearance on June 16. He called his girlfriend, Lynn, and left a message for her to meet him in court and to get his pants out of the cleaners.

Lynn went to court on June 16 and waited for Charles' name to be called. It never was.

When she inquired about him, she was sent to the Newark Police Homicide Division. There a policeman told her, "Charles Sutton committed suicide yesterday."

POLITICAL PERSECUTION

DEFENSE COMMITTEE FORMS TO AID BLACK VALLEJO TEACHER SENTENCED FOR PERJURY

(Vallejo, Calif.) - At this writing Brother Allen Tino Hayson, a schoolteacher and highly respected citizen of this community, may be starting a one to 14-year prison sentence on trumped-up charges of perjury resulting from his testimony last year on behalf of his nephew who is now serving a prison sentence for murder.

Brother Hayson, 30, who is married and the father of three children, said in sworn testimony at the Alameda County Court House in Oakland that his nephew, Alonzo Eugene Neal, 23, was in Vallejo on the night of November 5, 1972, when he allegedly robbed of \$23 and killed a White cab driver, Leroy Moses, in Livermore. Alonzo was convicted on March 21, 1973, on the basis of a partial fingerprint.

Brother Hayson told THE BLACK PANTHER that at least three to four people testified that they saw Alonzo at the Dublin Theater in Dublin at 11 p.m. on the night of the murder. Other people testified that they saw him at the Grenada Bowling Alley in Livermore between 11:45 and midnight when he came there to call a cab. The murder allegedly took place between 1 and 1:30 a.m.

In his testimony last year Brother Hayson told the jury that he was sure his nephew had returned to his (Hayson's house) in Vallejo about 11:15 p.m. He said that as a schoolteacher he is constantly aware of the time and remembers looking at his clock when Alonzo returned home.

He is convinced of his nephew's innocence. "The DA made him (Alonzo) sound like a cold-blooded killer," Brother Hayson,

For the Newark police it was just another routine case — quick autopsy, quick burial, no publicity — a neat coverup. But, after sternly insisting on seeing the body, Lynn was allowed to see Charles' face: the ghastly bruises told the whole story. She felt certain that police had murdered him.

Later, an independent pathologist made an autopsy and determined that Charles had been severely beaten. The official cause of death is "strangulation."

Lynn feels that if Charles was strangled, the police are certainly

responsible. She is continuing to fight for an investigation into this obvious murder of still another Black man in Newark jail. In seeking aid in her effort to get justice for Charles, she received no help from the local NAACP and several city agencies. She is now working with the newly formed People's Prison and Anti-Repression Coalition, which has arranged for a lawyer and an independent autopsy.

Anyone interested in helping Lynn in her fight for justice for Charles Sutton may contact *The Worker* newspaper at (212) 243-7775. □



Brother ALLEN HAYSON, a Black schoolteacher, on his way to work.

said, "but there is no way I will ever believe he'd stoop so low as to kill somebody." He went on to say that Alonzo always had all the money he needed and would have no reason to commit robbery.

In April, 1973, Brother Hayson, known by his friends and family as "Brim" was charged with perjury. On June 28 of this year an all-White jury convicted him. Brother Hayson contends that Alameda County Deputy District Attorney John L. Taylor was "out to get me. He wanted to get me because I am Black and because I am a schoolteacher," Brother Hayson said in his interview with THE BLACK PANTHER.

When Judge Allen P. Lindsey sentenced Brother Hayson to from one to 14 years in prison, the judge told the jury he, too, would have voted guilty, as they had done. Lindsey had to be removed as one of the judges in the Ruchell Magee case because of his reputation as a racist while president of the Oakland School Board and as a judge on the county juvenile court.

Brother Hayson's lawyer, Edwin Train Caldwell of San Francisco, is appealing his client's case on the grounds that he was tried by an all-White jury unrepresentative of the Black defendant. However, Brother Hayson was scheduled to appear before Judge Lindsey on Monday of this week. Lindsey was to rule on bail pending appeal but told Hayson to be prepared to go to jail.

Members of Brother Hayson's defense committee say of him: "A graduate of the University of California (Berkeley), he has worked for the Vallejo Unified School District for three years and is well liked and respected by many people...He is a fearless but compassionate man who was willing to place himself in a position of high risk to maintain peace on the Vallejo High School campus during the 1971-72 riots.

"The removal of this good and able man from his productive position and the placing of him in a prison would be more than a personal tragedy. It would be a tremendous loss to the entire Vallejo community."

Interested persons may send donations to the Allen Hayson Defense Fund, United California Bank, 227 Larwin Plaza, Vallejo, Calif. 94590. □

S.C.L.C. WINS UNPRECEDENTED HUMAN RIGHTS VICTORY IN GEORGIA COUNTY

(Talbotton, Ga.) - In an unprecedented victory the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) has compelled city and county officials of this south Georgia community to sign an agreement aimed at guaranteeing the Black citizens of Talbot County equal opportunity and justice.

After a concerted and sustained campaign involving hundreds of Blacks, the county officials accepted a "Black Manifesto" presented some three weeks ago and roundly rejected at the time.

The agreement provides that: 1.) Blacks will be given 50 per cent of all jobs in business, industry and government in the country; 2) Blacks will make up 50 per cent of the city's police force, the sheriff's department and the county police force; 3.) There will be a county wide interracial Human Rights Commission to act as a watchdog agency to guarantee that the agreement is carried out to its fullest extent; 4.) Blacks will have deputy registrars who will live in the community and be responsible for seeing to it that each and every Black is registered to vote.

SUCCESSFUL MOVE

In a press release the SCLC calls the agreement "one of its most successful and significant movement victories since the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr." Describing Talbot County as "one of south Georgia's meanest and most vicious counties," the release credits SCLC's Tyrone Brooks with leading the victory.

The movement started, according to the press statement, when a delegation of citizens from Woodland, Georgia, visited Brother Tyrone Brooks following the murder of 24-year-old Brother Willie Gene Carraker by Woodland policemen, Doug Watson and James Mallary on June 29, requesting his help in obtaining justice for the Carraker family.

Arriving in Woodland, Brother Brooks concluded that a host of problems facing the Black citizens should be dealt with, in addition to the firing of Watson and Mallary. Nightly marches were organized on the Woodland city hall, in which hundreds of Blacks participated.



The porous wooden shacks are easy prey of inclement weather.

On July 4, 1,200 Black people marched on the county courthouse in Talbotton.

The next day, after funeral services for slain Willie Carraker, Brooks marched with 800 supporters seven miles from Talbotton to Woodland with Carraker's body to dramatize the problems that existed in the county.

Continued resistance by the White power structure of the county forced the movement to organize a boycott in Woodland. When one of the picketers was arrested for dropping a pack of cigarettes on the ground, the movement expanded the boycott to cover the entire county and organized another march of more than 1,000 persons on the county courthouse to protest against the illegal arrest.

This demonstration forced city

and county officials to sit down with SCLC and the Black community to discuss Black demands which were embodied in a "Black Manifesto." Negotiations ended with the signing of a "Covenant Brotherhood Agreement" in which the above demands were accepted.

Crediting Brother Tyrone Brooks with the victory, the press statement points out that it was the effective county-wide boycott which finally forced the city and county officials to meet the demands.

The community plans to run a Black independent slate in the coming November elections for both city and county offices. The press statement points out, however, that "many changes will immediately begin to take place as a result of this Covenant Brotherhood Agreement." □



SON OF MAN TEMPLE CELEBRATION FEATURES HORACE WILLIAMSON, JOEL DORHAM AND HIS AFRO-LATIN BAND

(Oakland, Calif.) - Celebration services at the Son of Man Temple last Sunday featured a message from Brother HORACE WILLIAMSON, of Acorn Community Television, who spoke on "Community Control of Cable T.V." and JOEL DORHAM and his AFRO-LATIN BAND, which had the audience rocking and swaying to their rhythmic, mellow jazz sounds. It was the second appearance for Brother Dorham and his talented group at the Son of Man Temple.

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE



MS. CHISHOLM'S OFFICE RANSACKED

(New York, N.Y.) - For the second time in six weeks, the district office of Black Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm in Brooklyn was broken into and ransacked last week. Files in both the first-floor office and Ms. Chisholm's second-floor private office were taken from desks and filing cabinets and thrown about the floor.

INTERROGATION

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Judge Alphonzo Zirpoli of the U.S. District Court here has ruled that all "field interrogation cards" filled out by police during this city's Zebra manhunt last spring be held under court seal for four years. Hundreds of cards were given out to Black men during the Zebra searches, a practice equaling the apartheid passport carrying system of South Africa.

"NO-KNOCK" LAW REPEALED

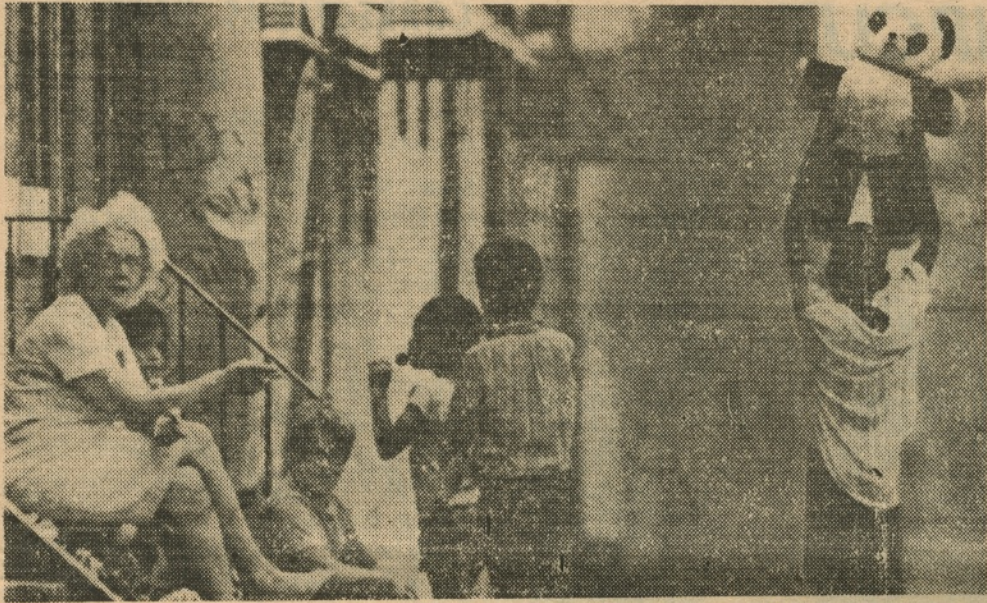
(Washington, D.C.) The House of Representatives has repealed the federal drug laws' controversial no-knock provision, which permitted police to break into homes unannounced to allegedly search for drugs.

VICTIMS DENIED DRUGS

(Chicago, Ill.) - Sufferers from hypertension, America's number one Black killer, are being deprived of drugs found to be helpful in treatment of the disease in Britain, reports the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. The reason, the Association says, is that the Food and Drug Administration has not approved these drugs, even though they have been found safe and effective by the British.

BLACK SAFETY DIRECTOR FOR ATLANTA?

(Atlanta, Ga.) - Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson has said that he would ask the City Council to appoint former Boston Corrections Commissioner Reginald Eaves as public safety director. If confirmed, Eaves will become the highest-ranking Black to oversee the activities of a police and fire department in the South.



The low-income community of Kensington, a section of Philadelphia, is ready to explode.

TENSIONS HEIGHTENED

BLACK YOUTH SHOT IN KENSINGTON

(Philadelphia, Pa.) - For more than two weeks now, Black residents here in the Kensington section of the city have been attempting to avert what seems to be an inevitable riotous situation emerging.

Ongoing trouble reached a high point when an 18-year-old Black youth, Robbie O'Neal, was shot in the leg by two White men in a passing car. Neighbors had reported earlier seeing the two men cruising the area with shotguns, but no police were sent to the community to investigate the reports until after the shooting of Brother O'Neal.

Black parents in the neighborhood met the following night to discuss what they felt may be successive nights of racial violence in the already tension-filled, low-income community and the assistance of at least "one concerned policeman." The White policeman assigned to patrol the area has been virtually invisible during the past few troubled weeks.

Black parents unanimously accuse the police of the 24th District (the police station nearest the Kensington area) of consciously siding with Whites to harass the Black community at every opportunity. The parents were referring to the arbitrary "sweeps" up Kensington streets during which every Black youth standing on the streets is herded up and taken to police headquarters. They also emphasized the inhumane treatment accorded Blacks when brought into the station. White parents, mostly long-time residents, base their main criticism on the tense relationship between unemployed Black and White youths.

Economics and "the law" are very basic factors to the unrest in this integrated community. During meetings of Black home

owners, when residents hoped to voice their concern to their city councilman, Natale F. Carabello, Jr., and suggest urban home-steading grants, they were disappointed by his sudden cancellation of a scheduled appearance before them.

Their next step was scheduled to be an appeal at the regular Thursday night city council meeting. Hopefully there, they will find someone who can hear the people warning of potential disaster. □

BLACK MINISTER FILES CHARGES AGAINST GEORGIA JAILERS

(Reidsville, Ga.) - Black minister-activist Rev. Bobby Hardwick, falsely convicted of committing an armed bank robbery and assaulting a policeman in 1969, is fighting for his rights as an inmate in Georgia State Prison to correspond with the vice-president of his legal defense committee, who happens to be a White woman, and to receive copies of THE BLACK PANTHER. (See the July 6, 1974, issue of THE BLACK PANTHER for details of Rev. Hardwick's case.)

In a letter to THE BLACK PANTHER, Brother Hardwick, who is appealing his false conviction, explained that he has been corresponding with Ms. Betsy Rogers, who resides in North Carolina, for over a year concerning legal matters surrounding his case. Hardwick writes that prison officials allowed him to correspond with Ms. Rogers until June 18 of this year when a photograph she enclosed in a letter to Hardwick revealed that she is White.

In his motion for injunctive relief *in forma pauperis* (too poor to afford to pay legal counsel)

CHICANA RAPE VICTIM FIGHTS INDICTMENT FOR MURDER OF ASSAILANT

(Soledad, Calif.) Inez Garcia, a 30-year-old farm worker and mother of an 11-year-old son, faces conviction for first degree murder for killing one of two men who brutally beat and raped her here last March. Women's group and community groups are rallying to her defense with the demand that all charges against Ms. Garcia be dropped.

Ms. Garcia and a companion, Fred Madrano, go on trial here on August 19, both charged with first degree murder, despite the beating and the rape, and despite the fact that the man killed, Miguel Jimenez, threw a knife at Ms. Garcia just before she shot him.

The two men, Jimenez and a friend Louis Castillo, had, on the evening of March 19, come to the apartment shared by Ms. Garcia and Fred Madrano, looking for trouble. Known to Madrano and casually by Ms. Garcia, the two, both of whom had been drinking, got into a fight with Madrano.

Ms. Garcia ordered Jimenez and Castillo out of the apartment and accompanied them to the outside of the building to make sure they left, when they turned

submitted to the U.S. District Court on July 31, Brother Hardwick wrote:

"Ms. Betsy Rogers is a friend and...active in generating support and financial assistance for petitioner's (Hardwick) prosecution of his various legal appeals...

"Without the support and corresponding by petitioner to Ms. Rogers he is unable to raise the needed money that it will require for him to stand before the courts of this land with a personally retained lawyer...competent to defend him."

Hardwick has charged those accused in his motion, J. Benson, chief mail clerk at the prison, and Warden Joe Hopper of "backward ignorance and prejudice" and violation of his Constitutional rights to have an attorney at every stage of his appeal.

Prison officials have denied Hardwick copies of his subscription to THE BLACK PANTHER, making the bogus charge that the newspaper contains material that will "cause problems" for the prison. Rev. Hardwick maintains that he has a right to read news concerning the Black community. □

on her, dragged her to the back of the building, beat her, tore her clothes off and brutally raped her.

Dazed and severely bruised, Ms. Garcia returned to her apartment, got a .22 caliber rifle and went in search of her attackers. Sometime later she found them — five blocks away — attacking Fred Madrano.

Observing Jimenez drawing a knife, she called out their names. Jimenez turned in her direction threw the knife at her and she fired, killing Jimenez but missing Castillo. Ms. Garcia and Madrano were arrested by police and both were charged with first degree murder.

After being held for four months, Ms. Garcia and Fred Madrano are free on bail. Ms. Garcia is being defended by the well known people's attorney Charles Garry. Mr. Madrano is being defended by Thomas Worthington of Salinas, California.

Ms. Garcia told THE BLACK PANTHER: "Everything happened so fast. All I thought about was defending my honor because I believe every woman has the right to defend her honor. I don't think the charge of first degree murder is fair because what I did was defend myself."

Ms. Garcia, who has lived in Soledad for two-and-a-half years told us she came to Soledad to be near her husband who is incarcerated at Soledad prison. She said she worked as a farm worker in the area because "those are the only kind of jobs you can get down there. That's all they have."

Ms. Garcia, who is of Cuban and Puerto Rican parentage, does not read or write. Her local priest was instrumental in securing the services of Charles Garry to defend her. Ms. Garcia told us that rapes and beatings of Chicana women is commonplace in the area and that police and other officials do little to protect Chicana women from such indignities.

Inez Garcia Defense Committee has been formed and is contacting groups throughout the country for support of the demand for a dropping of all charges against Ms. Garcia. The Committee is asking that interested persons in the area come to the trial which is being held at the courthouse at Soledad beginning August 19.

For further information contact the Bay Area Women Against Rape at (415) 845-RAPE. □

G.I.s FIGHT U.S. ARMY HAIRCUT POLICY

(Mannheim, W. Germany) - A motion to dismiss charges against a U.S. Army private stationed here who is accused of violating Army haircut regulations was denied at the pretrial hearing July 9. The motion on behalf of private Louis M. Stokes charged that the Army haircut rule violates Constitutional rights, states a press release by the Louis Stokes Defense Action Committee.

Stokes' case appears to be the focal point of a controversy which has been brewing in the U.S. Army for some time over hair length. Other GIs have now joined Stokes in refusing direct orders to cut their hair or remove their wigs. This despite the threat of their receiving jail terms and unfavorable discharges.

Stokes charged that the haircut regulations discriminate on the basis of sex, violate freedom of expression and are not necessary for military purposes. Judge Herbert Green, whose courtroom was packed with Stokes' supporters, was not swayed by the defense arguments.

MORALE

On behalf of the defense, three Dutch soldiers testified that since 1971, when the Dutch Army eliminated all hair length and beard restrictions, military effectiveness and morale increased tremendously, and when Dutch Army units participated with American units in joint NATO exercises, the Dutch "longhairs" were commended for performances superior to the Americans, and superior to most other armies.

The prosecution presented no witnesses to testify on the alleged necessity for hair regulations, nor did it ask one question in cross-examination.

Judge Green also denied a motion to allow the testimony of Lt. Mott Carroll, whose hair is far longer than Stokes'. The testimony would have explained that the Army was guilty of selective prosecution in that Lt. Carroll, who was protesting the haircut rules, was not being court-martialed because he was an officer.

Explaining his reasons for protesting the hair regulations, another haircut resister, Sgt. Dan Pruitt, said "...the only logical explanation for such regulations is that they exist to keep the people in the service separated



Photograph of STOKES and supporters. From center (Black WAC in fatigues) clockwise: SP4 DORIS SMITH, PFC BOWLEN, Dutch soldier KEES VAN DYKE, E2 SCOTT SHELDON, SP4 STOKES, LT. MATT CARROLL, Dutch soldiers JOSEPH TEUNEN and JOHANNES LAURIER, and LT. MARY LOU FOLLETT.

and segregated from the public by obvious physical differences. They force us to look different and try to make us different. We are not. This is more true at home, where we may be engaged in domestic wars against our brothers and sisters. The effects of this have been proven in atrocities at Kent State and Jackson State."

According to Stokes' Defense Committee, the hair controversy

"symbolizes a desperate last-ditch attempt of the chain of command to reassert its authority and control" over GIs, who by the time of the signing of the Paris "peace treaty," were more occupied fighting their officers than the Vietnamese.

The final session of pretrial motions, which will be held in August, will concern the wiretapping by U.S. Army Military Intelligence of Stokes' lawyers. □

DALLAS B.P.P COORDINATOR ARRESTED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

At that time Knight attempted to provoke Bell into a fight knowing that an assault charge could establish grounds for revocation of Bell's parole. Police had told Knight that Bell would be off parole on August 22, and they urged Knight to attempt to have charges brought against Fred. Even though Knight threatened Bell with clenched fists, Brother Fred refused to fight, knowing that the provocation was an attempt to bait him. He told Knight, "I choose my own battleground," understanding that the Party's organizing efforts would result in the tenants bringing about Knight's ouster.

Bell's \$50,000 peace bond was reduced to \$10,000 and then to a \$1,000 personal recognizance bond. A peace bond, under Texas law, means that the defendant cannot "threaten, harm or cause harm to the plaintiff." With this set up, if Knight claims that Bell threatens him again, Fred's bond can be revoked and he could possibly be imprisoned for up to a year.

A peace bond can be acquired from a justice of the peace (an

elected position). The justice need not even be a lawyer and can arbitrarily issue a bond for any amount for any reason he sees fit. It is a tactic often used by Texas racists when they want a Black man jailed. A peace bond is a denial of due process of law.

Bell told THE BLACK PANTHER, "This is a blatant attempt to destroy our Free Pest Extermination Program, which has been overwhelmingly accepted by project tenants. Knight, working closely with the Dallas police, is trying to discredit the Party in hopes that the Dallas Housing Authority Board would deny the Chapter's request for funds to exterminate roaches and rodents in all 3,500 units of the West Dallas Housing Project.

The Dallas power structure fears the political importance of our Survival Programs, for they know that we are continuing to register people to vote as we exterminate homes. Our attorneys are presently appealing against the peace bond. This incident is another attempt in the ever-growing nation-wide conspiracy to destroy the programs of the Black Panther Party." □

CORRECTIONS HEAD SAYS HE'LL QUIT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

ment in the AC was because of his (Procurier's) interpretation of the appeal filed by the state following the squashing of the indictments against the Six by Judge Vernon Stoll in January. Presently, none of the six brothers have charges filed against them, yet Procurier used the appeal as an excuse to keep the Six in chains.

Although Procurier expressed his willingness to transfer the Six following any litigation against them, what he did not say is that should the Six be transferred, they could simply be put into maximum security isolation cells elsewhere. This is a paramount dilemma that Judge Alphonso Zirpoli must resolve if, as has been hinted, he rules in favor of the Six. □

EARL GIBSON

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

juror, willfully and deliberately kept secret from the defense during jury selection the fact that some of his family members had been involved in law enforcement work for close to 25 years.

Regarding insufficient evidence for conviction, the GJDC points out that it has been proved conclusively that fingerprints found on the murder weapon, a knife, and the window from which the knife was thrown, belong to neither Larry nor Earl. Two nurses and a medical technician who saw the murderers say that they were not Larry or Earl. Other testimony placed both men at different places at the time of the incident.

In fact, the state relied solely on the testimony of one man, Herman Johnson, a well-known prison "snitch." Johnson's parole was revoked immediately following Larry and Earl's conviction, presumably because the Department of Corrections no longer had any use for him.

Donations to the Gibson-Justice Defense Fund, badly needed in order to file the appeal, should be mailed to the Defense Committee at 2963 Magnolia St., Berkeley, California 94705. □

**REGISTER
TO
VOTE**

"FEAR AND DOUBT"



BY HUEY P. NEWTON

In this essay, written in 1967, Huey P. Newton, the leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, explains the ambivalence that haunts the psychological make-up of the "lower socio-economic" man and the forces which have shaped the development and survival of the family structure in the Black community.

Written during a time of great consciousness-raising in Black communities throughout this country, "Fear and Doubt" displays the hurdles created by over 400 years of oppression, Black

people have had to surmount in the struggle to control our minds and determine our own destinies in our communities.

The lower socio-economic Black male is a man of confusion. He faces a hostile environment and is not sure that it is not his own sins that have attracted the hostilities of society. All his life he has been taught (explicitly and implicitly) that he is an inferior approximation of humanity. As a man, he finds himself void of those things that bring respect and a feeling of worthiness. He looks around for something to blame for his situation, but because he is not sophisticated regarding the socio-economic milieu and because of negativistic parental and institutional teachings, he ultimately blames himself.

UNTRUTHS

When he was a child his parents told him that they were not affluent because "we didn't have the opportunity to become educated," or "we did not take advantage of the educational opportunities that were offered to us." They tell their children that things will be different for them if they are educated and skilled but there is absolutely nothing other than this occasional warning (and often not even this) to stimulate education. Black people are great worshipers of education, even the lower socio-economic Black person, but at the same time they are afraid of exposing themselves to it. They are afraid because they are vulnerable to having their fears verified; perhaps they will find that they can't compete with White students. The Black person tells himself that he could have done much more if he had really wanted to. The fact is, of course, that the assumed educational opportunities were never available to the lower socio-economic Black person due to the unique position assigned him in life.

It is a two-headed monster that haunts this man. First, his attitude is that he lacks the innate ability to cope with the socio-economic problems confronting him, and second, he tells himself that he has the ability, but he simply has not felt strongly enough to try to acquire the skills



"What did he do to be so Black and blue?"

needed to manipulate his environment. In a desperate effort to assume self-respect he rationalizes that he is lethargic; in this way, he denies a possible lack of innate ability. If he openly attempts to discover his abilities he and others may see him for what he is—or is not—and this is the real fear. He then withdraws into the world of the invisible, but not without a struggle. He may attempt to make himself visible by processing his hair, acquiring a "boss mop," or driving a long car even though he cannot afford it. He may father several "illegitimate" children by several different women in order to display his masculinity. But in the end, he realizes that his efforts have no real effect.

Society responds to him as a thing, a beast, a nonentity, something to be ignored or stepped on. He is asked to respect laws that do not respect him. He is asked to digest a code of ethics that acts upon him, but not for him. He is confused and in a constant state of rage, of shame, of doubt. This psychological state permeates all his interpersonal relationships. It determines his view of the social system. His psychological development has been prematurely arrested. This doubt begins at a very early age and continues throughout his life. The parents pass it on to the child and the social system reinforces the fear, the shame, and the doubt. In the third or fourth grade he may find that he shares the classroom with White students, but when the class is engaged in reading exercises, all the Black students find themselves in a group at a table reserved for slow readers. This may be quite an innocent effort on the part of the school system. The teacher may not realize that the Black students feared (in fact,

feel certain) that Black means dumb, and White means smart. The children do not realize that the head start White children get at home is what accounts for the situation. It is generally accepted that the child is the father of the man; this holds true for the lower socio-economic Black people.

With whom, with what can he, a man, identify? As a child he had no permanent male figure with whom to identify; as a man, he sees nothing in society with which he can identify as an extension of himself. His life is built on mistrust, shame, doubt, guilt, inferiority, role confusion, isolation and despair. He feels that he is something less than a man, and it is evident in his conversation: "The White man is 'THE MAN,' he got everything, and he knows everything, and a nigger ain't nothing." In a society where a man is valued according to occupation and material possessions, he is without possessions. He is unskilled and more often than not, either marginally employed or unemployed. Often his wife (who is able to secure a job as a maid, cleaning for White people) is the breadwinner. He is, therefore, viewed as quite worthless by his wife and children. He is ineffectual both in and out of the home. He cannot provide for, or protect his family. He is invisible, a nonentity. Society will not acknowledge him as a man. He is a consumer and not a producer. He is dependent upon the White man ("THE MAN") to feed his family, to give him a job, educate his children, serve as the model that he tries to emulate. He is dependent and he hates "THE MAN" and he hates himself. Who is he? Is he a very old adolescent or is he the slave he used to be?

"What did he do to be so Black and blue?" □

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

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

Huey P. Newton

With power and passion, the co-founder of the Black Panther Party tells his life story. Here is the dynamic account of the making of a revolutionary. Boyhood amid a deeply religious and loving family. Adolescence as thief, hustler, ghetto-survivor. Murder trial for the death of a policeman—a cause célèbre that inspired the militant cry "Free Huey." Conviction. Imprisonment. And final exoneration. Huey P. Newton's autobiography "in a most moving sense is a testament to the black American's pain and dilemma in the 1970s." —Publishers Weekly

24 pages of photographs \$8.95

To purchase this book, send \$8.95 in cash or money order to: Central Distribution, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621. Also available by Huey P. Newton: To Die For The People. \$1.95.

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich

"Revolutionary Suicide" is now available in paperback at \$1.95, from Ballantine Books, New York City.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY POSITION PAPER

DON'T PROSECUTE NIXON: NIXON IS INSANE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

forgive the continuation of hunger in a land of plenty; what could justify the murders of Fred Hampton and Jonathan and George Jackson, and the unjust incarceration of thousands in this country; what punishment could justify over-taxation, phoney gas shortages, deals at the expense of the poor with rich corporate heads, and the many, numerous other crimes, big and little, that have been committed.

Those conservatives who now clammer not to prosecute support this posture under the guise that the man has suffered enough. Perhaps, they mean, because of their complicity with if not direction of his crimes, they wish to escape their own prosecution through his silence. These are the same people that undoubtedly pushed for his resignation, a resignation that would repurchase their corrupt seats and offices in our government, as well as secure their positions of power in private. They shout how safe "our system" is now, without Richard Nixon, when it is "their system" of corruption that is safe with the resignation of Richard Nixon. These people neither know nor care about any personal suffering of a Richard Nixon. They do care to cover up Nixon more than he did Watergate. They, who willfully, deliberately and with malice of forethought, as well as the ability to

know right from wrong, endorsed and directed the insanity of the Nixon administration, need prosecuting. Could Nixon alone have dropped bombs without Congressional allocation of funds and military resources? Could Nixon alone have "bugged" half the American homes without the machinery of the FBI and CIA? Could Nixon alone have made deals with large corporations without the help of whiz-kid government attorneys and corrupt corporate heads? All these people, those who support the Frankenstein system that creates a Richard Nixon, a presidency, a kingship under the reins of a madman they manipulate, these people must be brought to court and convicted.

Those on both sides refuse to acknowledge one real fact about Richard Nixon, the individual, the fact of his real madness, his insanity, not to be confused, however, with stupidity. If they would admit to this, they would realize that the only course for Nixon, the man, is commitment to a mental institution, at the expense of the State that made him so. The only other course for Nixon will be to follow the example of his idol, Adolph Hitler, who, under similar circumstances, committed suicide.

Richard Nixon was brought up as a Quaker, in a house full of children, whose father was a strict disciplinarian that left Richard alone

because he could, in his own words, "tell a pretty convincing lie." Any third-rate psychologist knows that anyone who violates in practice the basic principles of his true beliefs will always suffer internal conflict until punished or forgiven through confession. How could the man who was raised as a Quaker, having even graduated from Whittier (Calif.) College (a Quaker-run school at the time), accept himself as the murderer of millions he became. It was impossible; but, no one, like his father, would punish him.

The Watergate affair began to present the perfect opportunity to clear the record that years of mad ambition had made. The John Dean snivelings should have done it, but the convincing liar really convinced everyone he was guiltless. Then came the tape transcripts he himself prepared. On the political right and left no one could imagine why he released these obviously tampered-with transcripts that yet revealed so much. They wondered how he could be so stupid. A man who endured so many political defeats to only come back to take the top position can certainly not be stupid. Like most mass murderers he wrote on the mirror of America, "Stop me before I kill more." It was so clear. The corrupt officials still refused to accept that, and, began mealy-mouthing through further "investiga-

COMMUNITY EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS TO OAKLAND BOARD OF EDUCATION

PROPOSALS FOR COMMUNITY CONTROL OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(Oakland, Calif.) - In last week's issue of *THE BLACK PANTHER*, we reported on the presentation at a meeting of the Oakland Board of Education three weeks ago of the "Community Report to the Oakland Board of Education."

That article contained excerpts from the Report's overviews, presenting the general framework and rationale from which a number of specific recommendations to improve the quality of education in local schools were formed.

The basic rationale for the community's proposals focused on the immediate implementation of community control and community involvement in Oakland public schools.

Of the Report's six sections, the recommendations in the area of Community Education perhaps best reflect the seriousness and determination of the group of ten community organizations (including the Black Panther Party) that drew up the Report, in the interest of achieving the best possible education for the young people of this city. The Board, in fact, has recognized the legitimacy of the group's proposals and has scheduled a meeting to discuss them on August 21.

The following are the 23 recommendations of the section calling for a movement toward Community Education:

1. A community-youth job workshop, whereby vocational training in a wide variety of

skills would be tied in directly with concrete application in the community. Primarily for older youth, though not exclusively, time could be divided between classroom situations and paid application of those learned skills in, for example, carpentry and plumbing repair in old, run-down homes in the youth's community, first-aid and medical training for senior citizen escort projects and similar classroom-job situations.

2. That the effectiveness of compulsory attendance should be looked into. Perhaps the age could be lowered or alternative programs (such as the one described in #1) should be offered, such as work/study, vocational education, and apprenticeship programs. The business world should be asked for input into



Children need nourishment to learn.

training programs and job openings. Students who do go into these programs should be competent in the basic skills or else a remedial program in basic skills should be emphasized along with the vocational training.

3. Free Breakfast and Lunch programs.

4. That the bilingual/bicultural programs, which are a step in the right direction for dealing with the special problems of the non-English-speaking students, be expanded and made more comprehensive than they are at the present.

5. That the ratio of 350 students to one counselor be decreased, that additional — including more bilingual — counselors be hired and that secretaries be assigned to handle much of the paperwork now facing counselors.

6. That there also be alternative kinds of counseling such as peer counseling, in which students would be available to counsel other students who may be hesitant in approaching regular counselors.

7. Hiring and training community people as both school counselors and as unique school liaison personnel to mediate problems between administrators, teachers, parents and students.

8. That a "big brother" program be established for problem students or potential dropouts. These special counselors should be young men in their twenties or early thirties



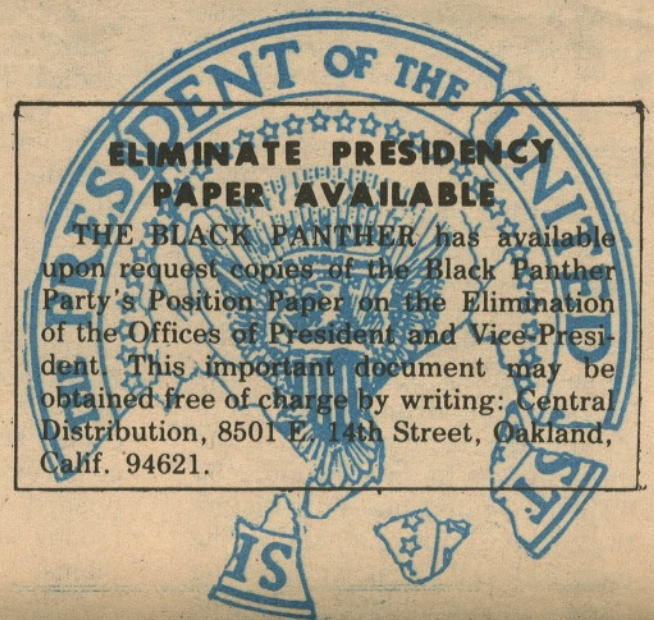
Ms. ELAINE BROWN: "Everyone is mad at Richard Milhous Nixon."

think that powerful people influenced his resignation, because in certain it was to their benefit; but, Richard Nixon, the man, was relieved. He had tried revealing himself once before, through his declaration of how much he enjoyed the film "Patton." Many believed that Patton, then, was his idol. Even here, however, Nixon was trying to show how he, like Patton, identified with Hitler—both their idols. Yes, he understood and identified with Hitler, with their similar program of national socialism, and their autobiographies which reflected only the treachery they felt life had played upon them: "Mein Kampf" ("My Struggle"); "My Six Crises."

Like the hot pursuit and prosecution of German generals at Nuremberg and elsewhere, after Hitler, by Americans and other freedom-loving people, we too must have our Nuremberg. We must seek out the engineers, masterminds and chiefs of international crimes, like the now-exonerated Dr. Kissinger and C.I.A. Chief Colby; we must root out all the silent partners in domestic crime, starting with the present president Gerald Ford, the Cabinet members, and those senators and congressmen and businessmen who sit satisfied today that blame has been sufficiently placed. We must not, either on the so-called left or the right, be satisfied to call it a day with Richard Nixon and go back to the business of corruption as usual.

According to the Supreme Law of the Land, the U.S. Constitution, Congress and Congress alone has the authority to govern in this land. Let us be unafraid to accept the challenge of

the founders of this country to have true representative government, of, by and for the people, and, work to remove the very possibility that allowed for a Richard Nixon, that allowed for the existence of the greatest power on earth in the hands of one man. Let us have our true parliamentary form of government, as was pre-destined from the foundation of this country when men could not imagine the power technology would put into the hands of a single individual, such power that *only* madmen wish to possess. Let us begin to eliminate the corruption by the eliminating of the office that can only create such, the office of the President of the United States. □



tions." Finally, when it looked like the House of Representatives might eke out an impeachment indictment, there was talk in the Senate about not believing anything until they saw the "smoking gun" (of the murderer).

It was then that Nixon admitted guilt. What more could the fence-riders and the corrupt ask for? Resignation was easy; and so he appeared, relaxed, relieved, exonerated, and telling the world he would resign. Some may

who have been through the same kinds of experience as the students. Each special counselor should not have more than 50 students so that closer relationships may be established. They would work with these students in terms of job, school, and family counseling, and act as a liaison between the students and the regular school staff, probation officers, social workers, etc.

9. Multi-Ethnic courses in such subjects as history, current events, music, dance, drama, literature, etc., to serve both the students' specialized cultural needs and to teach students of the beauty and uniqueness of other cultures.

INSERVICE TRAINING

10. Mandatory inservice training for all school staff in same subjects listed in No. 9 (not inclusive of just those subjects), and that school staff inservice should be required in order for school staff to reach their next pay level; that refresher courses be stressed for teachers who have been in the school system for over ten years.

11. That a comprehensive reading and math program be instituted in all elementary and junior high schools. Students themselves can and should be involved in teaching and tutoring each other in these programs.

12. Implementation of kung-fu and karate classes within overall school athletic programs to build a sense of inner discipline.

13. That a course on the civil rights of students and staff be offered and made available to all students on the junior high and high school levels.

14. Extensive expansion of all forms of after-school programs, both academic (for remedial purposes) and recreational.

15. That recreational facilities at schools be available for students' use on weekends, during vacations, etc. Parents or people from the community could be hired as recreational supervisors at times when the schools are not in session.

16. Extensive expansion of Adult Education programs of all types.

17. That courses which deal with practical living in the city should be offered to high school students and adults in the Adult Education program. Examples of possible courses are:

a. a city survival skills course in which the services of various social agencies and organizations (whether city, state, federal, or privately funded) such as Social Security, Employment Development Department, Oakland Chinese Community Council, etc., be looked into and analyzed in terms of effective service.

b. consumer education in terms of consumer protection, legal aid, dealing with inflation, etc.

c. a city institutions course in which the various city institutions are explained in detail in terms of authority, responsibilities, etc.

18. Extensive expansion of Summer School programs, and the inclusion of the expanded Adult Education programs within the general summer school format; that easier access (perhaps centralization in the flatlands areas) be provided for Summer School programs.

19. Extensive expansion of school-community communication, including bilingual notices to homes and within schools.

20. Immediate establishment of a number of investigative Task Forces to attend to such matters as:

a. Implementation of parental and student involvement in curriculum development and evaluation. This is to include the removal of damaging (racist and sexist) texts from the Oakland public schools.

Implementation of parents and students in the overall decision-making process for the Oakland public schools including selection and evaluation of school administrators, counselors, and teachers.

c. Funding to be made available for updated and non-biased texts and materials and for more audio-visual equipment.

d. Budget priorities.

e. Exploring all avenues for future fundraising for Oakland public schools.

Each Task Force set up should be at least 50% community-based and should include student involvement as well.

RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS

21. Residency Requirements for all school staff.

22. That the school staff be encouraged to become involved and active within the community so that the school could be a true part of the community rather than a walled fortress within it.

23. Adoption of a strong and viable Affirmative Action program, covering not only school staff personnel but also those areas directly affecting the schools, such as construction, etc.

(Copies of the "Community Report to the Oakland Board of Education" are available at a donation of \$2.00 to cover printing costs. They can be obtained by writing to, Community Groups, c/o Community Learning Center, 6118 E. 14th Street, Oakland, Calif. 94621.) □

CHIEF OF MEDICAL SERVICES FOR S.F. COUNTY JAILS RESIGNS

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Charging that Mayor Joseph Alioto and the local Board of Supervisors are responsible for a "denial of baseline medical care," Dr. Gerald Frank has resigned as chief of medical services for San Francisco county jails.

Describing the medical services for the 1,200 inmates in the City Hall jail and in San Bruno as "primitive," Dr. Frank told THE BLACK PANTHER in an interview last week that he resigned his position after 2½ years because the Mayor and Board refused to allocate enough funds to provide for adequate screening and staffing, both prerequisites for achieving "minimal medical care in the jails."

Presently, there are only two part-time doctors and seven nurses staffing the county's City Hall and San Bruno jails. There are no lab technicians. Of the three nurses at San Bruno, one dispenses pills, one administers the infirmary and one handles the daily sick call—that is, selecting those 40 to 50 inmates daily who seem in need of urgent medical attention, and rejecting the scores of other inmates whose problems do not demand immediate care. From 20 to 25 patients are seen daily by the doctor on duty.

To remedy the state of county jail medical services, Dr. Frank estimates that, besides the obvious need for more doctors, at least 16 nurses and a sizable number of lab technicians are needed to fill the void. He stated that the cost factor would be between \$150,000 to \$200,000; an amount that the city refuses to provide.

To put this cost factor into human perspective, Dr. Frank detailed the types of medical problems in the S.F. city jails. He explained that the majority of the patients he saw suffered from malnutrition, anemia and high

blood pressure—all can be directly attributed to jail conditions. Also, Dr. Frank maintained that the alarmingly high incidence of TB and venereal diseases could be more effectively cured if the jails maintained even a semblance of screening procedures.

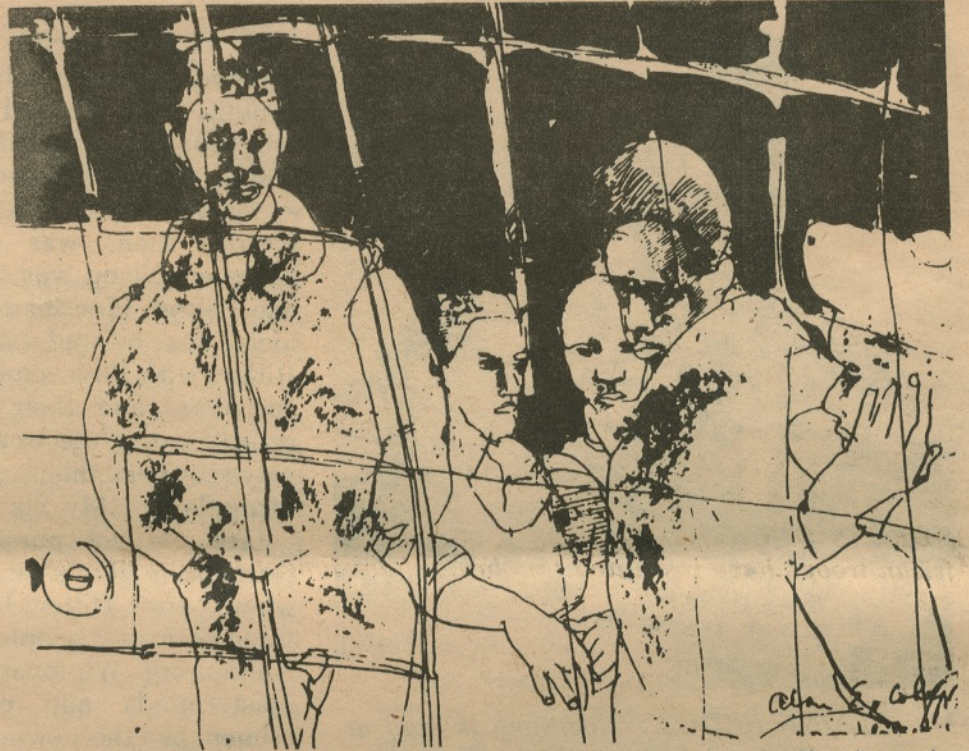
He added that when he first came into the county jails in January, 1972, he and a volunteer staff had to develop a filing system for inmates' medical records. Before he arrived, no medical records had been kept.

RETARDED FACILITIES

Dental facilities are equally retarded within the two S.F. county jails, Dr. Frank reports. Although the county has previously allocated funds for the construction of a three-chair dental unit, presently one dentist works a single chair office four hours a week. By the time the county accepts bids for the unit's construction, inflation will have pushed the price up past the money allocated, Dr. Frank explains.

Although the need for dental work by county jail prisoners is perhaps the most common and recurring problem, restorative and preventative dentistry, like preventative medicine in general, takes a back seat to the cheap, quick practice of pulling teeth decayed beyond repair.

Commenting on future solutions to the inferior health care in the jails, Dr. Frank explained that S.F. District Court Judge Schnecke ruled in 1973, that the medical services in the jails constituted "cruel and unusual punishment" and ordered that the Department of Public Health take over the responsibility for their maintenance. However, at the time of his decision Judge Schnecke made no specifications for the plan's implementation and since that time he has done nothing to uphold his own ruling. □



Prison systems across the country are building new "super" prisons to further repress and degrade the hopeless prison inmate.

PHILADELPHIA COMMUNITY GROUPS UNITE TO PROTEST NEW "SUPER PRISON"

(Philadelphia, Pa.) Community and prisoners' rights groups gathered here for a meeting on July 31 to protest the state's announced plans to open a new super maximum security prison.

The proposed prison, to be located in Waymart, is to house a small number of inmates described as "highly aggressive and dangerous," a phrase often used to designate militant, politically conscious inmate leaders. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, July 27, 1974.)

The proposed new fascist institution has been labeled by Allen Lawson, a spokesman for the Prisoners' Rights Council, as "a program for the militant Black imprisoned males in Pennsylvania."

Lawson further stated in a letter to Angelo J. Galeone, chairman of the Prison Board of Trustees, Philadelphia Detention Center, that "Black males by the

thousands are being castrated in Philadelphia's prisons. I resent it and Black people resent it," he said.

The meeting was open for concerned organizations and individuals and hosted representatives from the State Bureau of Corrections and the Justice Department, who answered questions.

Many fear that the Waymart institutions will be a "Clockwork Orange" facility. (*Clockwork Orange* is the controversial movie which deals with experimentation on prisoners, including electroshock "therapy".)

Three prisoners' rights organizations announced their opposition to the proposed new facility prior to the July 31st meeting, stating the need to closely monitor the spread of such institutions throughout the country.

The National Alliance Against Racist and Political Oppression, in a statement by representative Jean Waiter, commented on the July 4 national demonstration in Raleigh, N.C., against such institutions.

"Ten thousand people showed up in Raleigh in opposition to these inhumane facilities which are replicas of Hitler's concentration institutions in the '30s and '40s in Germany," said Ms. Waiter.

Hilda B. Silverman, spokeswoman for the Pennsylvania Program for Woman and Girl Offenders (PPWGO) issued a statement in which she outlined

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SEATTLE POLICE SWITCH TO "DUM-DUMS"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

The question of the use of expanding bullets has been raised before — most notably at the Hague Convention of 1899. There, a delegation from 24 nations moved to ban this type bullet during the course of war.

States the Hague Declaration: "The contracting parties agree to abstain from the use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body."

Although the Hague Declaration protects those on the battlefield, it does nothing for the people on the streets of Seattle — or in other cities of the U.S. for that matter. Some other police departments using the lethal bullets include those in Portland, King County, Los Angeles, Dallas and Connecticut, as well as the FBI.

The Connecticut State Police just converted to the hollow-type

bullet in June. In announcing the switch, Connecticut State Police Commissioner Cleveland Fuesse-nich said: "We don't use the gun to slow a person down. We shoot a person to kill him."

Seattle's assistant chief of police Tim Burgess concurred in these sentiments. "We do not allow warning shots and we do not aim for the leg. We are always firing with the intent to take a human life." □

Intercommunal News

Z.A.N.L.A. COMMUNIQUE DETAILS

INTENSIFICATION OF STRUGGLE

IN ZIMBABWE

(Lusaka, Zambia) - Chimurenga (War communique Number 9 of the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (Z.A.N.L.A.), which is the military wing of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), documents ZANLA's "intensification of military activities in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)" during the months of April and May.

The communique states:

"ZANLA...inflicted heavy casualties on enemy forces and expanded the operational zones in the northern, northeastern, and east districts of Zimbabwe to within reach of Salisbury (the country's capital).

"In clashes with enemy forces from March 22 to May 17, 1974, ZANLA forces: (a) killed 63 enemy soldiers; (b) wounded 14 enemy soldiers; (c) shot down 4 Rhodesian Air Force planes; (d) destroyed 6 enemy vehicles; (e) captured 1 enemy communication radio transmitter No. A39-2-207; and (f) captured a cache of arms.

"In desperation, the enemy unleashed the most savage and brutal campaign against African civilians. At Bradley Institute in Bindura District, enemy forces bombed out a whole village and enemy helicopters sprayed poisonous gas in the area which resulted in the deaths of tens of African civilians."

The following are details of the ZANLA operations:

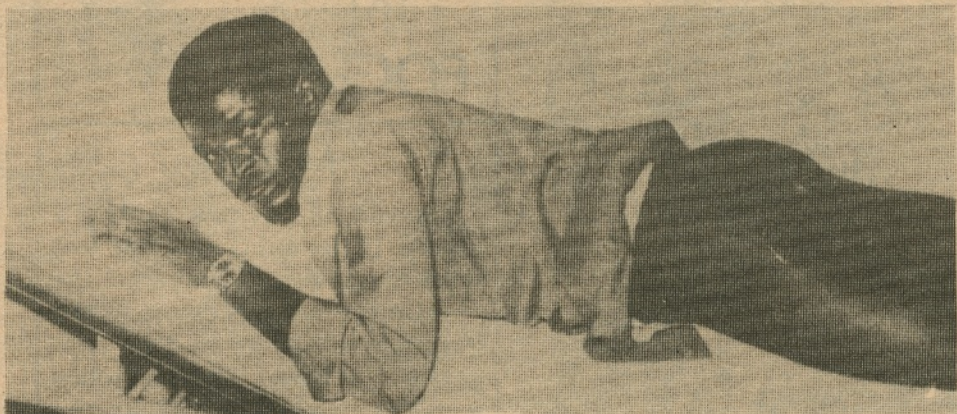
In the Mt. Darwin District: "on April 16, 1974, one of the ZANLA units carried out very successful

ambushes against several columns of both Rhodesian and South African troops along a road in the Chihoko/Dotito township area. Six enemy troops, including the commander of the enemy columns, Lt. Eddie Swart of South Africa, were killed and 3 others wounded";

In the Centenary District: "on April 4, 1974, a strong ZANLA force engaged enemy troops who had been intimidating and harassing the masses. In this force, pitched battle at the Madzongere Village, 1 enemy Canberra bomber was shot down by ZANLA groundfire and 9 enemy troops were killed";

In the Sipolilo District: "on April 24, 1974, an enemy police reservist—Pieter Pieterse—who was part of an armed gang responsible for building concentration camps where African villagers are caged in the Gutsa area, was killed in an ambush laid by a unit of the ZANLA forces operating in the Sipolilo District along the Gutsa-Hoya road";

In the Bindura District: "on April 3, 1974, a huge truck belonging to the state-owned Rhodesia Railways and carrying war materials and equipment, detonated a reinforced landmine near Bradley Institute near Bindura. In the explosion one enemy soldier was killed and his companion and the truck driver were seriously injured and all the war material and equipment in the truck and the truck itself were smashed to pieces." □



ANDREAS NUUKWAWO being examined after a flogging. South African troops have instituted this brutal punishment to curb African nationalists.

HUNDREDS OF NAMIBIANS

FLEE TO ANGOLA

(Windhoek, Namibia) - South African police terror has resulted in 500 to 600 Africans from the Ovamboland district of Namibia (South West Africa) fleeing over the border into Angola. Increasing efforts to undermine and stop African nationalist activity, South African police have instituted wide-scale "flogging" of Africans believed to be active with the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), a liberation movement.

Membership in SWAPO, wearing a SWAPO emblem, or a shirt in SWAPO colors, singing SWAPO songs or using the term "Namibia" (for South West Africa), comprise the "crimes" punished by brutal flogging of men and women.

Punishment for attempting to leave the country "illegally" (meaning without a South African passport) is a 4,000 Rand fine or a year in jail. Application to leave the country must be made to South African officials who illegally continue to administer Namibia, despite a United Nations order to turn over administration to the world organization.

The exodus includes mainly educated Namibians in the north — teachers, clerks, post office workers, nurses, mission employees and vocational students. Many have been dismissed from their jobs for their political activities and some are victims of the wave of public floggings imposed by the Ovamboland police.

Now, following an emergency meeting of Ovamboland's puppet cabinet, the South African government has been asked to press Portugal for the "repatriation" or return of the refugees. The Portuguese military in Angola have confirmed the detention of 150 as "illegal immigrants,"

mainly at the town of Teixeira de Sousa on the Zaire border.

SWAPO has asked for urgent intervention by the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees to prevent any repatriation moves. The South African government has charged that the exodus is engineered by SWAPO to provide fresh recruits for its guerrilla forces, and is offering a reward for information concerning the "secret organization" alleged to be assisting Africans financially, and in other ways, to flee.

Sworn testimony by victims of floggings succeeded in convincing the Windhoek Supreme Court to ban the flogging last November. Application for the ban was brought by Bishops of the Anglican and Lutheran churches in Namibia because members of their churches had appealed after being flogged.

However, the flogging has been reinstated as of February this year in an attempt to contain the military threat posed by SWAPO guerrilla forces in Namibia, particularly on the Caprivi Strip, and to suppress widespread political opposition that.

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THE BLACK PANTHER INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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Zimbabwe freedom fighters sharpen their aim with anti-aircraft guns.

ZAMBIA'S MINISTER OF PLANNING AND FINANCE INTERVIEWED

"ACHIEVEMENTS DESPITE LEGACY OF COLONIALISM"

In the following interview, reprinted from *Africa magazine*, Zambia's Minister of Planning and Finance, Alex Chikwanda, discusses Zambia's economic and social development. Part One follows:

AFRICA: When you took over the portfolio of Planning and Finance, you raised considerable interest and expectations by emphasizing in your first budget speech your government's determination to accelerate the pace of economic development. Now, after six months of your ministry, how do you assess the prospects of achieving the objectives that your government has set for Zambia?

CHIKWANDA: It is quite true to say that I did raise a lot of expectations which have to be fulfilled, and being very acquainted with Zambia as you are, you have been able to follow our modest efforts at development since independence. The problems that Zambia faced at independence were typically those of all former colonial countries.

In the colonial era, the human factor in development was lacking; the primary factor which determined the pace of economic development was the industrial requirements of the colonial power. Thus, in our economy, there was a relatively developed sector mainly based on copper, but this development affected only a very small part of the country. We took over an economic structure which was lopsided, disoriented and unsuitable in terms of meeting the needs of all our people.

AFRICA: Have you succeeded in redressing that imbalance, and in what specific areas?

CHIKWANDA: Yes. Despite this legacy of colonialism, we have made some modest achievements. Let us look at education, a particularly important example because it is one of the key indices to development, even in the so-called developed and highly industrialized countries.

When we attained independence primary school enrollment was about 300,000; now it is nearly 900,000. There were only 15 secondary schools in the country and an enrollment of 15,000; now we have 110 secondary schools with approximately 65,000 students. And we hope that education will be compulsory in Zambia in the next ten years.

In the field of health, there has also been considerable progress; at independence Zambia had less than 10,000 hospital beds and now we have 18,000. However, while we have done remarkably well, we recognize that we are still very far from an ideal situation.

AFRICA: What about the economic infrastructure?

CHIKWANDA: Besides developing the social infrastructure — which is an important aspect of economic development — we have also directed much of our efforts to the building of an economic infrastructure which will facilitate the organization of a more accelerated and sustained rate of development.

For instance, we have already made remarkable progress in developing our transportation system: we had just about 1,000 km of tarmac roads at independence; now over 3,000 km of our road network are tarred. The program is expanding, and we expect that by 1984 almost every inter-district road in the Republic will be tarred.

AFRICA: In January 1972, your government launched a Five-Year Development Plan with considerable fanfare. Are your targets and hopes being fulfilled?

CHIKWANDA: We envisaged spending a lot of money during 1972-1976 to generate more development. One of our most important priorities is to generate employment for our people. Consequently we have to diversify our economy so that we do not rely on the copper industry only. We have now established a number of companies under the auspices of the Zambia Mining and Industrial Corporation, a huge state conglomerate with big subsidiaries which also have subsidiaries.

An example is the Industrial Development Corporation of Zambia (INDECO) which has sponsored numerous industries. Right now Indeco is in the process of commissioning a glass and bottle plant to be sited in a rural area. In a country like Zambia about 40 million bottle containers are sold in a year; so the expenditure on bottles is quite substantial, amounting to some 10 million kwacha of our imports bill. Now they will be made in Zambia, and we will save the foreign exchange on that.

Indeco is also establishing a truck assembly plant in a rural town called Kasama. It is our



ALEX CHIKWANDA, Minister of Planning and Finance of Zambia.

government's policy to ensure that such industries are not confined to the urban centers only, so as to create more employment and industrial bases for the rural communities. A big dry-cell battery factory is also being set up in another remote place called Imanza. In addition, Indeco has sponsored other industries like Nitrogen Chemicals at Kafue, which makes nitrogenous fertilizers; iron and steel plants; timber, etc.

There is also the Mining and Industrial Corporation (MINDECO) for developing the mining industry. One of its significant successes has been the establishment of a coal mine 90 miles south of Lusaka. Earlier we had been told by the colonialists that there was no coal; then when we found the coal we were told that it was not usable because of its chemical composition. But this coal has since proved ideal, and where it is not suitable for certain purposes, methods have been devised to create coke, which is used in refining processes.

There are also a number of activities under the ZIMCO group of companies, such as the State Finance Development Corporation which looks after the financial institutions. Perhaps you do not know that the Zambia State Insurance Corporation is one of the biggest state insurance companies in Africa.

In fact, this organization is very active in cultivating contacts with other African countries to establish insurance business for Africa. Africa does a lot of insurance and reinsurance business with other foreign enterprises. The corporation operations this year will make a profit of 6.5 million kwacha.

We also have organizations like the Zambia National Building Society with assets of over 80 million kwacha. These are some of our efforts in the commercial and industrial fields.

TO BE CONTINUED

AFRICA IN FOCUS



ANGOLA

Crowds of Whites defied a curfew in Luanda, Angola, last week to demonstrate against the granting of independence to the Portuguese colony and in support of the hated political police who have been replaced by the military. The demonstrators shouted slogans against FRELIMO, the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, and had several run-ins with the police.

ETHIOPIA

With the arrest last week of 10 more officials from the Ethiopian aristocracy by the armed forces in its drive to wipe out government corruption, 118 persons are now being held or are under house arrest. The military also released last week the names of 23 persons still being sought. Those being held include former ministers, top army generals, crown councilors, supreme and high court judges, provincial governors and other bureaucrats.

MOZAMBIQUE

More than 30,000 persons hailed the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) in Lourenco Marques, capital of Mozambique, in celebrations in response to the Portuguese government's pledge of early independence last week. Assembled in the city's bull-fighting ring, the crowd waved FRELIMO flags and shouted pro-FRELIMO slogans as they listened to militant speeches.

ANGOLA

A secret army of 20,000 men called the United Angolan Resistance (RVA) has been organized by White settlers in Angola. The army is led by a Portuguese reserve officer, Jose Maria Mendoca. According to Jose Falier, a member of a Luanda-based citizens' committee, Mendoca receives his orders from South Africa and is collaborating with the General Directorate of security in Angola. One of the training camps of the secret army is located on an estate owned by the Metallurgica Duarte Ferreira, a large metallurgical company in Angola free of rent. Advertisements in one of Luanda's papers recruiting for the secret army are still being published, after the April 25 coup in Portugal.

"THE DIARY OF INHAMINGA"

DAY-BY-DAY ACCOUNT OF PORTUGUESE MASSACRES IN MOZAMBIQUE

This week THE BLACK PANTHER publishes the second installment of "The Diary of Inhaminga," an account of the massacres and atrocities committed by the Portuguese Army in Mozambique's Inhaminga region from August 1973, to March 1974. The account was written by Dutch Catholic missionaries who left Mozambique in April, 1974, as a protest against the mass murders and the failure of the Catholic church to respond to them.

Last week the diary detailed the prevailing mood of fear and desolation caused by Portuguese repression, and told of how the Army responded to increased attacks by FRELIMO, the revolutionary vanguard of the Mozambican people, with increased repression among the villagers.

THE BLACK PANTHER would like to thank the Angola Committee of Amsterdam, Holland, for providing us with this translation.

PART II

29th December - Saturday.

A letter was delivered to the barracks with the accusation that people near Thombo had hidden food and gave food to FRELIMO. Mr. Faria a European, informer for the PIDE-DGS, and an electrician for the local PTT, was

sent for by the army to come to the barracks to translate the letter which had been written in the local language (chi-Sena). He worked on it from eight o'clock p.m. to one o'clock in the morning. After this the Africans Chano Bengala and Luis Diniz were taken prisoner and taken to the barracks. Other members of the family were submitted to an interrogation, and held as prisoners for three weeks, interrogated, and tortured.

31st of December - Monday

The freedom fighters blew up the water pumps of the TZR near the river Mazamba mentioned above at 6 o'clock p.m., and at 7:30 p.m. the pumps at Nhama-tope. Three Africans were slightly wounded. They went by foot to warn the village of Inhaminga, so that the first reports reached the responsible authorities of the TZR by midnight, who were all sitting in the recreation building to celebrate New Year's Eve. At 11 o'clock p.m. a train ran over a set of explosives at Inharuca. The locomotive was thrown 15 meters from the rail, and then sank a meter in the mud. This had dragged six empty cars with cement silos behind it. Only the wagons of the passengers remained on the rails. That same night the train of the CFM that was on its way from Machipanda to Beira was attacked and several



Portuguese soldiers tending to a casualty.

were wounded. The train which was sent for help was also shot in Manica, which caused great panic.

1st January 1974 - Tuesday.

Elidi Tavares, Assistant Director of the TZR (Beira) and Chief Engineer Cantanto Pinto of the workplace of Inhaminga went to Mazamba and Sena by plane, to determine the damage from the air. In Sena their plane was shot at by the freedom fighters during a stop-off. Three freedom fighters, all young boys, were killed by army men.

2nd January Wednesday.

In the course of the morning the above-mentioned engineer and the administrator Jose Augusto Barros went to look at Mazamba, accompanied by several high army authorities of Inhaminga, with five army cars and one jeep, where they found the waterpumps irreparably damaged.

5th January-Saturday.

The Africans who were captured on January 3rd were released. And we came into contact with one of them. He showed us the wounds inflicted upon him after which he was treated by us.

In the morning a special train left from Beira for Cabora Bassa, accompanied by an army unit in armoured cars and an airplane. When the train arrived in Inhaminga, it remained there until the next day. The same morning the police telephoned the mission and asked to speak to the superior,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20



More than one-third of the French prison population rebelled last month.

PRISONERS RIOT ACROSS FRANCE

DEMAND IMPROVED CONDITIONS

(Paris, France) - Demanding a national minimum wage for their work, improved medical care and food and reduced canteen prices, prisoners in more than one-third of France's 200 prisons protested, demonstrated and rioted for more than a week at the end of July.

In the uprisings that lasted for 10 days, four prisoners have died, 11 have escaped and several hundred people have been reported injured. The country's Justice Ministry is expected to present proposed prison reforms to the French Cabinet soon.

In Lille prison in northern France, 350 inmates revolted July 25. Six police and four prisoners were wounded in the clash, which ended when hundreds of police and riot control squads moved on the embattled prison.

The following night half of the 300 inmates in Riom prison in central France, mostly North Africans serving long sentences, refused to return to their cells, demanding improvements in prison conditions. They were finally forced back to their cells by 140 heavily armed police, but the inmates vowed to resume the protest if their demands were not met.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

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PRISONERS OF LIBERATION

Allyn and Adele Rickett

In 1948 an American couple went to China as students - and as informers for the U.S. Naval Intelligence Service.

In this book Allyn and Adele Rickett describe the four years they spent in a Chinese Communist prison for their crime.

The story of the changes that took place in them - and how they were made to come about - is an example of the process by which all people can be made to confront their social roles.

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"MYSTERIOUS" FIRE BURNS ACTIVIST

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7
cigarette. They had to change that story quickly when Brother Ed's family informed them that he doesn't smoke. Then, in order to save face, the authorities claimed he set the fire himself;

(2) The story about Brother Ed swallowing a thermometer was equally shaky. Norfolk General Hospital only uses electric thermometers (called IVAC) which are approximately the size of a small tape player and therefore impossible to get down one's throat. Hospital personnel have denied that he swallowed the thermometer. What, then, was the surgery conducted for?

Letters of petition concerning Ed Johnson's case have been sent to such state authorities as the governor, attorney general and the city council of Chesapeake and the commonwealth attorney of Chesapeake. The letters have exposed and explained the many contradictions in the case. Friends and family are particularly concerned about his incarceration at Central State Hospital, which they claim would more appropriately be called a "genocidal" center.

For further information concerning Brother Ed Johnson write the Virginia Committee Against Racist and Political Repression, P.O. Box 42, Norfolk, Virginia. □

FOUR MUSLIMS GET 25 TO LIFE

(Brooklyn, New York) - Last week Supreme Court Justice Hyman Barshay sentenced four Sunni Muslims, Shuaib Abdur Raheem, 24, Dawd A. Rahman, 22, Yusef Abdallah Almussadig, 23, and Salih Ali Abdullah, 26, to prison terms of from 25 years to life for their roles in a 1973 holdup of a sporting goods store. Charges against the four included murder, kidnapping and robbery.

The four were involved in a 47-hour siege in the sporting goods store during which 12 hostages were held, one police officer was killed and two other policemen and one of the four was wounded. Shuaib Abdur Raheem, who acted as his own counsel, said in his summation that when people's rights are trampled upon and no one is there to enforce those rights, then the people have a God-given right to take the law into their own hands. □

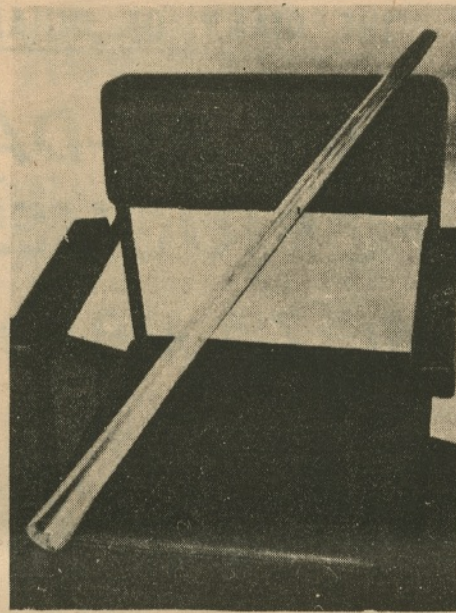
NAMIBIANS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

has continued in Ovamboland since the successful boycott of the elections for the "Ovambo Bantustan Authority" in August of last year.

Nathaniel Homateni said in his sworn affidavit: "I was told because I had carried on politics I was to be punished by way of a flogging of 15 strikes with a makalani cane...I was to undress immediately...I pulled down my trousers and my underpants so that they were below my knees... The pain was terrible and produced open injuries. By the eighth stroke I lost consciousness...I have never in all my life suffered such pain."

A mission hospital nurse wrote: "Rachel was the first to be flogged. She was compelled to lie over the chair in the hall in full view of all the members gathered, of men, women and children. Four policemen each held her by a limb...She was flogged with extreme violence. The policemen wielded the cane, using two hands, which he raised high in the air before striking...I was flogged in the same way. After my flogging I was hardly able to walk." □



The makalani palm.

PHILDELPHIA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

the "disastrous" effects such super prisons have already had on institutions and inmates:

"For those of us who have heard of Vacaville in California and of the special programs at Marion, Illinois, and Springfield, Missouri, promises of "intensive care" or "special rehabilitative treatment" simply conjure up images of the most dreadful abuses that can be inflicted on human beings."

(We wish to thank the Philadelphia Tribune for the information contained in this article.) □

WORLD SCOPE



SOUTH VIETNAM

The highest-ranking U.S. military officer in South Vietnam has angrily condemned recent Congressional cuts in military aid to Saigon, claiming that shortages of ammunition had already caused increased casualties among government forces. "They're sacrificing blood for the lack of ammunition," Maj. Gen. John E. Murray said in an unusual on-the-record interview. His was the first public comment on the Congressional cuts by anyone close to the military situation in South Vietnam.

RUSSIA

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* has in effect asked the Lon Nol government in Cambodia to step down in favor of the revolutionary forces there. In an article last week *Pravda* said that only "United States military circles" were propping up the Phnom Penh government, which was "no longer capable of solving either economic, social or political problems." Military defeats and chaos characterize "the ruling hierarchy," *Pravda* added.

CANADA

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau last week made an extensive reshuffling of his cabinet, including the replacement of Mitchell Sharpe as foreign minister. The new foreign minister is Allan MacEachen, an 11-year cabinet veteran. Trudeau, whose Liberal Party won an overwhelming victory in elections last month, fired five cabinet ministers, made four new appointments and left one post, that of multiculturalism, vacant.

BRAZIL

The country's meningitis (a crippling disease that usually affects the spine) epidemic has killed over 1,000 persons, most of them children under 14, since January, according to official figures released recently in Brazilia. The Federal Health Ministry said there had been 10,572 cases of the disease between January 1 and August 1 with an average mortality rate of 10 per cent.

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"PEOPLE IN ME" : THE MELLOW SOUL OF AMINATA MOSEKA REVIEWED

(Oakland, Calif.) - The album *People In Me* is a marvelous expression of the musical talents of Aminata Moseka, known throughout the world as Abbey Lincoln, the beautiful songstress, actress, poet and entertainer.

The album was recorded and produced in Japan, where Aminata has toured extensively and has a large following. She is backed by four outstanding musicians, who complement the most outstanding instrument on the record, the resolute, versatile voice of Aminata. A major proponent of the style of singing called jazz, Ms. Moseka displays a vibrant intonation and voice syncopation characteristic of the greatest jazz artists. Her style is a modern extension of Billie Holiday's singular jazz expression.

The album's title cut is perhaps the most impressive. "People In Me" is Aminata's own composi-

tion, and she lets the spirit and love of people radiate in her voice throughout the tune. The theme of the song is a comment on our common and ever-mingling heritages. Throughout the selection she sings, "I got some Guinea in me, I got some Indian, Irish, Russian, etc...in me," going through a whole string of nationalities. She sums it up at the end of each verse with, "I got the whole of Africanus, turnin' in me." David Liebman, who shows through on the recording as a versatile woodwind man, gives an added dimension to Aminata's backup with his tenor saxophone.

"Naturally," Aminata's own arrangement, is also in the vibrant mold of "People In Me." Ms. Moseka's lyrics ridicule the artificial methods women use to beautify themselves. She sings to an excellent beat provided by Brother Al Foster on drums and Kunimitsu Inaba on bass, belting out with full force how "The lady is so lovely naturally."

Displaying her versatility, Aminata's rendition of "You and Me Love" is a warm, moving love tune sung with intense feeling. Hiromasa Suzuki's resounding keyboard adds an extra light touch to this gentle song. "Living Room," a Max Roach composition, and "Kohjoh-No-Tsuki" show the deeper, serious side of Aminata Moseka.

Aminata issues forth an extra effort to convey her love for the Mother Continent in her overwhelming rendition of John Coltrane's "Africa." The song has a



The beautiful and highly talented AMINATA MOSEKA (ABBEY LINCOLN) will perform a special benefit show of song, dance, poetry and Afro-variations at the Community Learning Center, 6118 E. 14th Street, in August.

special meaning to her, for she has traveled far and wide, but she says that the most influential trip of her life was her recent visit to Africa, where President Sekou Toure of Guinea gave her the name Aminata, and the Minister of Information of Zaire, Mr. Sacombi, gave her the name Moseka.

People In Me is a delightful musical experience provided by the wonderfully talented Aminata

Moseka. If the listener has had the added pleasure of witnessing Aminata's dynamic performance, *People In Me* in person, it will provide a lasting reminder of one of the most mellow musical experiences you may ever have.

D.H.

(For further information on obtaining this album currently only produced in Japan, please write to THE BLACK PANTHER.) □



9 Am

The Possessed

I am the possessed and the dispossessed
 I am possessed by the possessor and dispossessed of all by him
 There are the "haves" and the "have-nots"
 I am of the masses, I have not
 With this and because of this is also the fact
 that revolution is a process and not any given act
 and because of this also I am an actor,
 an activist a revolutionary
 An actor within the revolutionary process
 and because of my reality
 I am double possessed
 because I am also possessed by revolution to the death.

Comrade Sudden
 (M.J. Fentis)
 Humble, Texas



The versatile style of AMINATA MOSEKA (ABBEY LINCOLN) is a modern extension of Billie Holiday's singular jazz expression.

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FRENCH PRISONERS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Demands at Toulouse, Toul and Lyons prisons, also presented on July 26, centered around low wages for inmates' work, insufficient medical care and bad food. Large numbers of both civilian and military police were called in to squash these rebellions.

According to the *Manchester Guardian Weekly*, the French government is to send teams of investigators into the prisons. The teams are to be set up by local public prosecutors and will report to the Ministry of Justice after questioning the staff and inmates of the prisons hit by rebellion.

At Lille prison, the inmates climbed on the roof and valiantly tried to defend themselves by hurling roof tiles at the enclosing police. Lille prison, housed in a Catholic abbey, was totally devastated by fire in the uprising.

That night, all Lille's 350 inmates were transferred to the stadium adjoining the prison. Here, the rebellion raged on as inmates threw stones to knock out the guards' spotlights and tried to break down the stadium doors. Police retaliated with tear gas. The battle continued through the next day until all the inmates were transferred to other prisons.

Since Lille, the third prison to be destroyed and evacuated in the uprisings, more than 1,000 prison inmates throughout France have had to be relocated, presenting a very serious space problem to the French prison administration. □

U.S. FILM CALLED "FASCIST PROPAGANDA"

(Paris, France) - On July 20, the militant Anti-Fascist Intervention Group interrupted the film showing of the U.S. film *Green Berets* that stars John Wayne, by throwing a mixture of paint and oil onto the screen of a movie house here. The group called the film "fascist propaganda" and declared in a communique:

"After the tremendous profit made on movies that stuff collaborator-heroes down our throats and on movies which one way or another manage to insult victims of Nazism, here they dare to bring out this miserable work of propaganda which laboriously tries to justify and glorify the American aggression in Vietnam, as well as American war criminals." □

"THE DIARY OF INHAMINGA"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Father Jose Martens. Since he was not at home, Jan Tielemans went to the police who asked him whether the mission had any female teachers in Massandra and if so, whether they had recently returned from Dondo, and whether the mission Father Superior ever said (as rumoured) that mines would be laid on the road Inhaminga-Beira in a few days. Upon his return home that same day the Superior reported to the police. Upon this occasion, he had the opportunity to speak to Moise Pangacha, the tribal chief of Massandra, who had been taken prisoner, without being noticed. He could not say anything other than that he was suffering terribly: "Nyatva maningi." At the same time the Superior heard awful screams of terror from women who were being tortured in the room in the rear of the police station. When the Chief of Police, Mr. Corgulho, became aware of the Father Superior's presence, he sent someone to break off the torture. As soon as the Father Superior entered the police asked the Superior the same questions which Jan Tielemans had been asked earlier that day. After answering them the Superior was allowed to go home.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

DELLUMS ASKS PROBE OF ILLEGAL ENTRY OF ALIENS

(Washington, D.C.) - Congressman Ron Dellums has written to Attorney General William Saxbe requesting an investigation of illegal entry of aliens into California by way of the Mexican border.

Rep. Dellums appealed to the attorney general on behalf of the United Farm Workers Union to investigate the allegation that there is collusion between the

Border Patrol and others to allow such migration to go unchecked in order to provide cheap labor for growers seeking to break the UFW strike.

Congressman Dellums has also asked Rep. William Randall, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Legal and Monetary Affairs, to send investigators to California to study the problem. □

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SPORTS

PROTESTS FORCE S.F. POLICE CHIEF TO WITHDRAW INVITATION TO SOUTH AFRICAN TEAM

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Wide-scale protest, primarily from the Black communities of the Bay Area, succeeded in forcing San Francisco Police Chief Donald Scott to withdraw an invitation to the Republic of South Africa police athletic team to participate in the first International Police Olympic Games to be held here the week of August 25.

In a hand delivered note to the South African Consul General here, Scott said: "I must regretfully inform you that the invitation to the South African contingent to participate in the first International Police Olympics in San Francisco has been withdrawn.

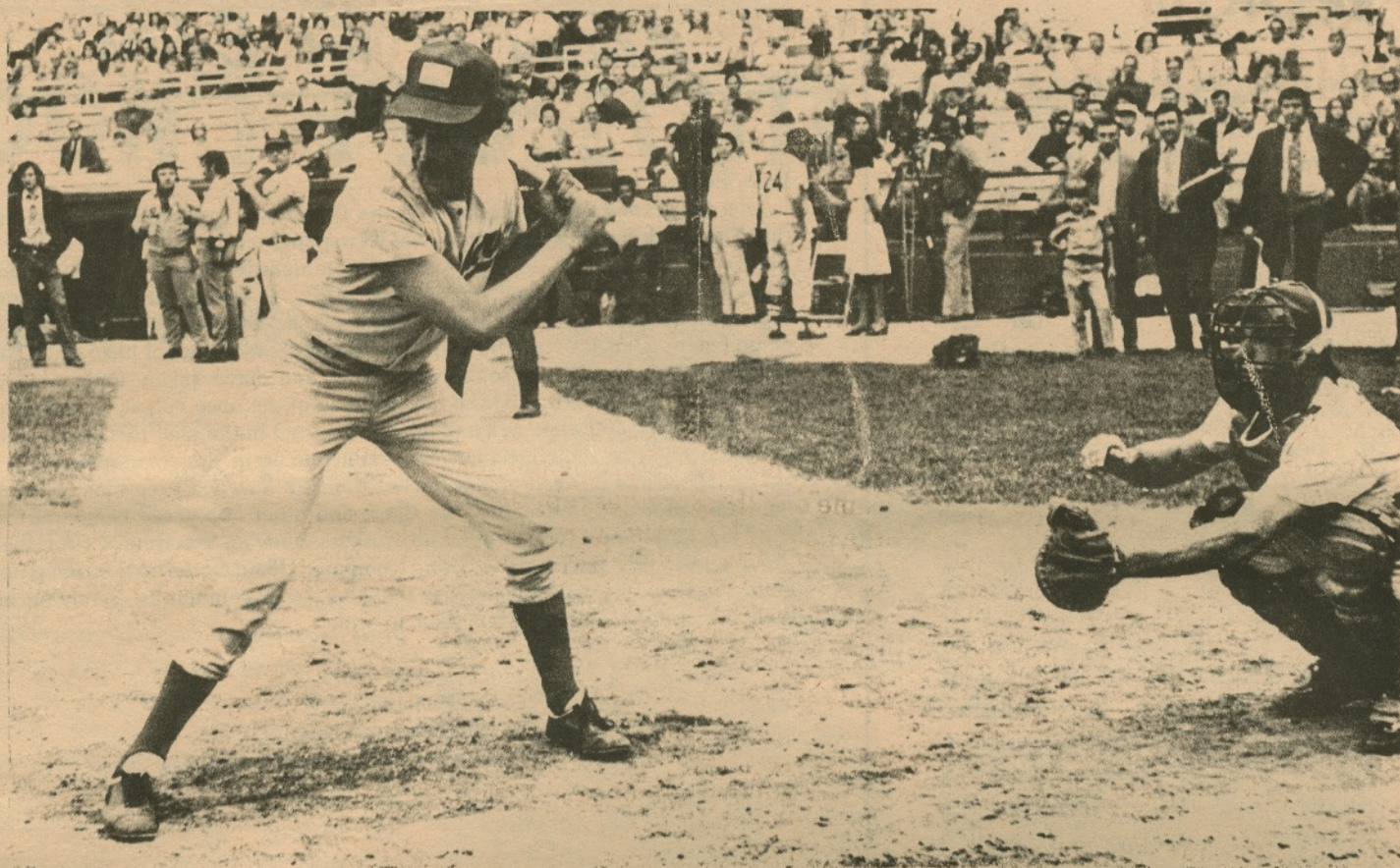
"After due consideration of the difficulties that might be experienced by members of your athletic delegation, it is the consensus of the San Francisco Police Commission that the invitation should be rescinded."

The invitation was extended by San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto in a letter written December 12, 1973. But when word of the invitation leaked out, community groups throughout the Bay Area voiced their protests and immediately began to lay plans to picket and disrupt the games.

When approached about the invitation Police Chief Scott told some of the protestors that he had nothing to do with the invitation. Mayor Alioto could never be contacted on the matter and the aide that persons were directed to was never in his office.

In a letter of protest the American Committee on Africa reminded Mayor Alioto that "the South African police is the force which daily enforces those notorious laws of apartheid by which the White minority of South Africa controls and exploits the Black majority of the nation."

The Republic of South Africa has been banned from international sporting events such as the international Olympic Games and most international competitions in individual sports for the past several years. □



Congressman RON DELLUMS takes aim on a fast ball during annual Congressional baseball game. An enthusiastic sportsman himself, Rep. Dellums is sponsoring two sports safety bills.

RON DELLUMS ON SAFETY IN SPORTS

Below, *THE BLACK PANTHER* presents the conclusion of an interview that Black Sports magazine did with California Congressman Ronald V. Dellums on the subject of safety in sports. The progressive Bay Area congressman is the author of two sports safety bills. The Athletic Care Act would require high schools with interscholastic sports programs to employ certified trainers. The Athletic Safety Act would amend the Occupational Health and Safety Act, which gives federal backing to safety standards for workers, to include high school and college athletes. High schools and colleges, under Dellums' bill, could

be fined \$10,000 for violating health and safety codes.

CONCLUSION

That ended my baseball career. I gave my glove away, I gave my spikes away, I gave three or four specially made bats away.

I then moved into track. But my level of frustration was so high because I had really wanted to be a baseball player that I really didn't put much energy into being a track and field man although I made the varsity team.

I was also a boxer for a little while. I boxed around YMCA and Boys Club kind of things and I boxed in the Marine Corps.

B.S.: You mentioned earlier several criticisms, such as materialistic notions in sport. Do you feel this is a function of the way sports are run? Or is this a function of our society?

DELLUMS: I think it's a function of society. Sports is simply an aspect of society that reflects the value of the general society. Making money is very important.

BONDAGE

I often wonder when I look at such things as reserve clauses, that keep athletes in bondage; when I think about the whole question of what it means to be a physician for professional teams, and I don't know the answer to this, but does the physician have the ability to make a decision in the best interests of the athlete that may not be in the best interest of a team going down the road to the pennant or the title.

I think when you move to the level where economics overrides all human considerations, that is a society that is rapidly becoming so decadent that it's spelling out its own destruction. There is a place for professional athletics. But I think the way we're commercializing professional athletics, the way we're dehumanizing athletes reflects everything that is wrong in our society.

The same mentality that will put artificial turf on the floor of

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CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

SPORTS

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

stadium, when the athletes are saying we're being hurt down here, is, in my estimation, the same mentality that sees no problem in supporting a \$100 billion defense budget.

B.S.: While we're on the subject of how sport reflects society, Congress last year probed the use of drugs in sports. It's been suggested that there be mandatory urinalysis of professional athletes. What are your views on that?

DELLUMS: Well, I'm not a lawyer, but off the top that sounds to me like it would be un-Constitutional, an invasion of privacy. Athletes are adults. Parading people through once a day or once a week or once a month for urinalysis is to me the height of absurdity. An explicit assumption in a democracy is that people have rights.

Athletes live in our society. They are part of what is ostensibly a democracy. To force them into mandatory urinalysis seems to be a serious violation of their Constitutional rights.

Where athletes are taking drugs that are not prescribed, the question you've got to deal with is that athletes are human beings and drugs are a reality of our society. I've always said that the reason people get high on drugs is that they can't get high on life. We place so many stresses and strains on people. And I would imagine that the pressures on an athlete must be beyond my ability to comprehend.

MEN OR MACHINES

Maybe what others need to do is to look at whether professional football has evolved to a level of pressure that forces athletes to almost be machines rather than human beings. You know, put a shot in the bad leg and run out on the field; got a cracked elbow, put a cortisone shot in it and run back out on the field; wake a guy up who damn near has a concussion and give him a little smelling salts and run him back out on the field because you can't afford not to have him play.

The question, it would seem to me, that the community of owners needs to look at is, have they placed so much pressure on the athlete because of their need to win and make money that they are forcing the athlete into drugs.

What is it about athletes that you want to run them through mandatory urinalysis that you don't run Congressmen or Senators or the President or corporate

CONTINUED LAST COLUMN

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Dear Editor,

As a Concerned Asian-American in the Chinatown community, I must say that **The Black Panther Intercommunal Newspaper** truly educates not only the Black community, but all oppressed communities who are fighting for liberation and self-determination. The BPP, a community service-need organization, has survived through the most harsh harassments from law enforcement agencies with the help from agent provocateurs. I have read **The Black Panther** paper for some years now and have taken notice in its transformation in writing style. It has rid itself of the once vulgar language as other progressive newspapers had once committed in the past that had nearly led themselves to their isolation and extinction from the community.

I am especially pleased to learn about the BPP Survival Programs. It is an important process in educating the Black and other oppressed communities.

In the Chinatown community, the workers from an electronics firm (Lee Mah) and a manufacturing clothing company (Plain Jane) are striking for better wages, an important process that the Asian community is relying on their own efforts and determination to win.

Sincerely yours,
William Lee
San Francisco, Ca.

The Workers United will never be defeated.

□□□

Dear Editor,

Asst. Warden Leathers
Major Al Simpkins
Capt. L. Lowery
Capt. Harder
Lt. Spencer
Lt. Veeza
Lt. Beach
Lt. Polizzi
Lt. Bounds

These nine officials took part in attacking two Pontiac residents today.

This all took place in the West House, when six (6) inmates were being removed from their cells on five (5) gallery to the Segregation Unit on two (2) gallery in the West Cell house. With the above nine (9) officials moving one (1) inmate at a time, there was no need for the violence that was used.

They pushed one resident down the stairs while he was in handcuffs, with a chain running from the handcuffs between his legs. As they were dragging him down two (2) gallery, they were kicking him in his head, neck, back, stomach, testicles, then locked him up on the wet floor in the shower, without any type of medical care.

The second resident was handcuffed, kicked in the back, and gas shot in the face — and locked in a cell without any type of medical care.

Then Major Al Simpkins told Asst. Warden Roy Leathers: "If that's what the bastards want, then that's what they'll get."

"HELP NEEDED!"

The convicts confined here in the Illinois Pontiac prison are being abused and their federal and state rights are being violated. Warden James C. Fike, the Black warden here at Pontiac and his racist White storm troopers, are trying to turn Pontiac into an Attica.

Many of the deviant or inhumane practices which occur at Pontiac could not occur without the tacit acceptance of Warden James C. Fike. The warden is far more interested in control than in rehabilitation.

Things that are taking place in the Segregation Unit, and in population, should be investigated before it is too late.

We beg you to publish this letter. Thank you.

Respectfully submitted,
Operation S.A.M.M.
Pontiac, Ill.

□□□

[Editor's note: **Chutzpah**, the newspaper of the Chicago, Ill., Chutzpah Collective, which describes itself as "a part of a national radical Jewish movement," in its Summer-Fall issue reprinted the Black Panther Party Position Paper on the Middle East, "The Issue Isn't Territory but Human Rights." Accompanying a copy of the issue that was sent to us was the following letter.]

Editor,

We were really happy to see your well thought out article on the Middle East. We've reprinted it inside (p. 5). And we've also made a couple comments on it (p. 2).

In the future we intend to write you a longer letter with some of our comments.

Yours in struggle,
Chutzpah

□□□

SPORTS

presidents through the same test?

B.S.: In addition to your bills on athletic safety and the Congressional probe of the use of drugs in sports, this Congress has passed an anti-blackout bill and is considering several bills concerning the amateur sports structure in this country. Realizing that Congress today has other concerns besides sports, the final question I'd like to ask you is whether you feel Congress will become increasingly involved in the regulation of sports?

DELLUMS: I think the potential monopoly aspects of sports is something that will probably draw Congress into it. Sports is big business. There's a lot of money, interlocking corporations, and so there's no question in my mind that Congress will get involved.

I'm concerned about the whole question of what amateur sports in this country means as well. And I don't know the answer.

But I think we force athletes to participate on behalf of this country, many of them low-income, many of them Black and other minorities, many of them women, who have no way of making a living. I know athletes who have lost tremendous amounts of money to participate in amateur sports.

I don't have the time now to look at sports as closely as I once did. But I think Congress will become more involved in regulating sports because people are going to force Congress to do so.

B.S.: Thank you, Congressman Dellums. □

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