

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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25¢



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STARVATION OF MILLIONS PREDICTED



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Editorial

NEW U.N.

MAJORITY

We wish to disassociate ourselves totally from the ravings of U.S. Ambassador John A. Scali at the United Nations General Assembly on December 6, during which he made racist attacks against Third World countries' behavior at the United Nations.

Quite apart from the fact that we are in agreement with recent General Assembly votes — particularly on the exclusion of South Africa and the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization — we understand that the democratic principle demands adherence of the minority to the expressed will of the majority.

We heard no cry of a "tyranny of the majority" when the U.S. delegation and its allies were able, with threats and dollar diplomacy, to force through the General Assembly the partition of Palestine or the exclusion of the People's Republic of China. In those days many of the peoples of the world who are now represented in the United Nations had no voice in that world forum.

The charge that the U.N. today is adopting "one-sided, unrealistic resolutions that cannot be implemented" is in fact an indictment of those states — particularly the U.S. — best equipped to aid in the enforcement of U.N. decisions, rather than a condemnation of Third World and developing countries. It points up the refusal of Western powers to accept the will of the majority and place their tremendous wealth and influence behind decisions reached democratically.

Mr. Scali told the Assembly: "The only victories with meaning are those which are victories for us all." But the trouble is that in today's world what constitutes a victory for an oppressed or enslaved peoples must necessarily constitute a defeat for the oppressor or enslaver. Exclusion from the U.N. General Assembly of the racist, White minority regime of South Africa because it does not represent the masses of Black Africans in that country could hardly be considered a victory by those who profit from and support that regime.

Mr. Scali is preparing the ground for an attempt to destroy the United Nations by a U.S. withdrawal. But that action, if indeed taken, will not change the fact that world opinion on peace and human progress is rapidly moving away from that of the U.S. ruling elite. □



BEST WISHES FOR THE SEASON

From The Staff Of
THE BLACK PANTHER



Letters to the Editor

Revolutionary Greetings.

Recently, I read of the cold-blooded murder of Deacon. (Editor's note: The writer is referring to Black Panther Party member Bruce Washington who was shot to death in Oakland, California this past October.) Having known Deacon and felt the love and solidarity that he devoted his life to instill for the poor, oppressed people of the world, I must express my feeling of dismay of his being cold-bloodedly murdered by the reactionary agents of repression who will stop at nothing to destroy the Black Panther Party.

Deacon lived and worked for the people, always smiling, even in the face of numerous obstacles. Through knowing him I came to know what it means to be a servant of the people. Even though he died, his death will bring more of us together to fight for the common cause of freedom.

Jerome Bowen
Holman Prison
Atmore, Alabama 36502

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

Here writing from the Windy City where our Black Panther (love that name) paper is received, read and loved.

We want to read more about our Brother Jose Cha Cha Jimenez. How about it? He is beautiful inside and out. Your brothers and sisters from Chicago (and Puerto Rico) will surely and sincerely appreciate it. 1,000,000 kisses from us to you.

Positively your Brothers and Sisters,
(Unsigned)
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor,

Black People do not deserve the hatred that they receive.

Black People are worthy of being loved by all other People.

The drug warfare which is being waged against all People who are struggling for survival, I believe, can be defeated by organizing a drug boycott against all dealers and pushers.

I have come to believe that when people for some reason cannot make a decent living through legal employment, they will return to other means of making a living even if it is illegal and dangerous.

The controllers of the economy have made the illegal drug business more attractive than obtaining an education and getting a decent legal means of making a living. This makes the controllers of the economy the perpetrator of the drug warfare which is killing off many Black People and other people who are struggling for survival.

All of the illegal drugs in the world are not worth one solitary Black Person's life.

Let us work together to defeat the drug warfare, which is the Black community's number one enemy.

I am your Brother forever,
Charles A. Delor
Detroit, Michigan



COMMENT

KIM IL SUNG ON KOREAN UNITY

The Korean question is scheduled for debate soon in the United Nations (U.N.) General Assembly. The views of President Kim Il Sung of the progressive Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), known as North Korea, on the reunification of both halves of Korea are contained in the following excerpts, reprinted from the Guardian, of a speech he made at a mass rally in Pyongyang, North Korea, on October 1, 1974.

The greatest national task confronting our people at present is to reunify the divided fatherland at the earliest possible date. In order to accomplish the historic cause of national reunification, we have put forward three major tasks.

The three tasks are, firstly, to powerfully push ahead with socialist construction in the northern half of the republic; secondly, to strengthen the revolutionary forces of South Korea by actively supporting and encouraging the democratic movement of the South Korean people and, thirdly, to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces...

U.N. FORCES

The problem that must be solved before anything else in the settlement of the question of the reunification of our country is to strip the U.S. troops occupying South Korea of "UN Forces" helmets and compel them to withdraw to the last man...

As the situation has turned unfavorable to them, these days the U.S. imperialists are scheming to flout world public opinion and avoid the troops' withdrawal with preposterous sophism. They are clamoring that the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea are not the UN forces but they are the troops staying in South Korea under the so-called "ROK-U.S. mutual defense treaty" and there will arise a danger of recurrence of war if the UN forces are withdrawn.

When they think it is advantageous to use the name of the

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JOHNNY SPAIN DENIED HEALTH CARE IN SAN QUENTIN ADJUSTMENT CENTER

(Tamal, Calif.) — In documents received last week, THE BLACK PANTHER has learned that San Quentin prison authorities have refused to hospitalize Brother Johnny Larry Spain or adequately treat the severe bleeding and pain he suffers as the result of two hemorrhoid operations.

This latest information on Brother Spain's deteriorating condition of health contradicts the claims of prison doctors presented last summer in federal court in a suit filed by the San Quentin 6 charging their confinement in the Adjustment Center (A.C.) constitutes cruel and unusual punishment.

In addition, Spain charges that his treatment and denial of health care is an attempt "to kill us silently" (referring to the San Quentin 6) and cover-up their assassination of Comrade George Jackson on August 21, 1971.

A letter from Spain to an assistant of his noted attorney, Charles R. Garry, and seven accompanying affidavits from other Adjustment Center prisoners — all confined on the first tier — dramatically testifies to the cruel and inhuman treatment

accorded this dedicated member of the Black Panther Party.

Johnny's detailed letter documents the tragedy of the last few months. After two days of complaining of severe pain, on October 25, Brother Spain received the first of two hemorrhoid operations. Although the operating doctor requested that Johnny be hospitalized, a guard advised him that no rooms were available. Brother Spain was merely given a codeine prescription and then forced to walk the 500 yards back to the A.C.

The following day, the pain was so severe that the brother had to be taken to a doctor's visit in a wheelchair.

EXAMINATION

On October 28, the same doctor who performed the operation came to the A.C. and after an examination told Spain that he would be taken to the hospital for more surgery. The A.C. guards, however, never took him there, alleging that there were "no escorts available."

On October 29, a second hemorrhoid operation was performed. Again, the doctor sought



JOHNNY LARRY SPAIN

for Spain to be hospitalized and again the excuse of "no rooms available" was given.

"I was told by a MTA (Medical Training Assistant) that the real reason I was being denied admittance to the hospital," writes Brother Johnny, "was because the prison administration was blocking the doctor's orders, and that a room could be made available for me in the hospital if the administration wanted me to be in the hospital."

The accompanying affidavits include ones from: Hugo Pinell; Luis Talamantez; Willie Tate; David Johnson; Fleeta Drumgo; Guillermo Bermudez, and Terry Williams.

They all testify to hearing Johnny Spain repeatedly cry out in pain and request treatment and hospitalization. They also state that they saw fresh blood on his T-shirts, shorts and socks.

Some of the affidavits assert that some A.C. guards admitted to the prisoners that Johnny should, indeed, be hospitalized but claimed there was nothing they individually could do.

Regarding the contradiction between the federal court testimony of Doctor Kasch, that he was "well developed...well muscled," Brother Spain writes:

"How can I be in fine health when: (1) I've lost 40 lbs.; (2) had teeth fall out; (3) I have to be wheeled everywhere in a wheelchair as a result of two surgeries; and (4) I'm kept on codeine for over two weeks when, in fact, codeine is prescribed only for two

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Many Black people languish in prison, convicted of crimes they did not commit.

SOLEDAD INMATE RETURNED TO HOLE AFTER COURT DISMISSAL

(San Francisco, Calif.) - State Senators John Nejedly and H.L. Richardson have announced they intend to investigate the case of prison inmate William M. Johnson, who, although found innocent by a jury of assaulting a prison guard, remains confined in the Soledad prison "hole" and has been denied parole.

Growing public inquiry and pressure has caused the State Department of Corrections to arrogantly claim justification under the "separation of powers" doctrine.

According to information received by the *San Francisco Examiner*, Brother Johnson went to trial October 20th for the alleged stabbing of a prison guard. A Monterey Superior Court jury subsequently dismissed the charges.

Yet, when he returned to Soledad, he was taken directly to the "hole." His parole was denied automatically because of his absence from the parole hearing, due to his time in the hole. Bill Hamilton, director of the Committee for Prisoner Humanity and Justice, was one of the first to express outrage at the Department of Corrections move.

In a letter to Nelson Kempsey, deputy director of the CDC, Hamilton charged that Johnson was being denied due process by

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FALLEN COMRADE

STERLING JONES
Assassinated
December 25, 1969



Black Panther Party Illinois State Chapter leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were only days in their graves, martyrs of the liberation struggle, when the Chicago Police Department struck again. On Christmas Day 1969, Black Panther Party member Sterling Jones, 17, responded to a knock on his family's apartment door. As Sterling opened the door, he was shot directly in the face by an unknown assailant. Sterling was killed instantly as his murderer fled. Sterling Jones lived for the people and died for the people—he was a revolutionary. Long live the spirit of Sterling Jones! Long live the People's Struggle!!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE



DIAL 444-VOTE NOW!

COMMITTEE FOR GREATER VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

(Oakland, Calif.) — The right to vote and thus directly participate in the running of our cities, states and country is sacred in America. However, each year millions of citizens across the nation forfeit this right by failing to register to vote.

Here in Oakland, the Committee for Greater Voter Registration is conducting an intensive campaign to register eligible voters for the upcoming local municipal elections — April 15, 1975 — and to educate the community about the importance of voting in the election.

The Committee was formed in 1972 by a group of Oakland citizens concerned about the significant lack of community turnout for local elections. Out of their concern, Committee members voluntarily took the time to become qualified voter registrars in Alameda County so that they could move to eliminate this problem.

The Committee's target area for voter registration is the city's flatlands area — East Oakland,
oooooooooooooooooooooooooooo



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A member of the Committee for Greater Voter Registration registers an eligible voter for the upcoming local municipal elections.

West Oakland and the downtown area — where the majority of the city's Black, Chicano and poor White population live. Flatlands residents are also among the largest number of unregistered voters in Oakland.

Under Alameda County law, residents must have voted in the November 5, 1974, general elections in order to be eligible to vote in the April 15, 1975, city elections. Thousands of people did not vote in the November 5 elections and therefore cannot vote on April 15 unless they re-register.

While the county will be sending out white cards to those people who did not vote on November 5 asking them if they wish to remain on the voter rolls, many people fail to fill out these cards and return them. Thus they become ineligible.

Also, if a person has moved since the November 5 elections, he or she must re-register.

All voter registrars can be identified by the signs they wear around their necks saying, "Register To Vote Here." Committee registrars may be seen canvass-

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BLACK DRAMA LABORATORY AT SON OF MAN TEMPLE

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Son of Man Temple Sunday celebration last week presented an original play entitled "Misty," produced by Brother Walter Dallas and performed by the BLACK DRAMA LABORATORY of Contra Costa College.

The moving drama concerned the growing pains of a 14-year-old girl as events compel the family members to grow closer together into a more loving, united family. The play brought out many of the problems, contradictions, sorrows, laughter and struggle lived out everyday in the Black community.

The performance was enthusiastically received by the large audience which gave the cast a standing ovation. "Misty" was written by two first-year students who performed with group.

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

DECEMBER 16, 1859

John Copeland and Shields Green, two of the five Black men who accompanied John Brown on his famous raid at Harpers Ferry, were hanged at Charleston, Va., on December 16, 1859.

DECEMBER 10-29, 1864

Between December 10 and 29, 1864, in two decisive Civil War battles, Black troops were praised for their brilliance in combat. The Fifth and Sixth colored Cavalry regiments distinguished themselves in the invasion of southwest Virginia and the destruction of important salt mines. In the Battle of Nashville, December 15 to 16, two brigades of Black soldiers helped crush one of the South's finest armies.

DECEMBER 18, 1865

Stating that, "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction," the Thirteenth Amendment became part of the U.S. Constitution on December 18, 1865.

DECEMBER 21, 1874

In the face of mounting White mob vigilanteism, President Grant issued a proclamation on violence in Mississippi on December 21, 1874.

DECEMBER 20, 1956

On December 20, 1956, federal injunctions prohibiting segregation on Montgomery, Alabama, buses were served on city, state and bus company officials. Later that same day, at two mass meetings, the Montgomery Black community, led by a young minister named Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., called off their year long boycott. The following day buses in Montgomery were integrated.

DECEMBER 15, 1961

Baton Rouge (Louisiana) police used tear gas, water hoses, and vicious attack dogs to quell a mass demonstration by 1,500 Black people on December 15, 1961.

H.E.W. TO FINANCE STERILIZATIONS

(Washington, D.C.) — The Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) proposed last week that it pay 90 per cent of the costs for sterilizations of poor people.

Under this new proposal, which considers sterilizations but not abortions as "family planning services," HEW will not fund any type of abortion except in the event that pregnancy jeopardizes the life of the mother.

The effect of such a proposal (if, after a 30-day period open for "public comment," it goes into effect) would be great. Presently, Medicaid funds 25 per cent of all abortions—between 220,000 to 278,000 yearly—and pays approximately \$180 for each abortion.

NEW GUIDELINE

Also, as a part of this proposed new guideline, no federally funded agencies would be allowed to even counsel clients on the availability of abortion services.

Family planning (which until recently was not strictly defined) is now defined as, "any medically approved means, including diagnosis, treatment, drugs, supplies, and related counseling which are furnished or prescribed by/or under the supervision of a physician for individuals of child-bearing age including minors who can be considered sexually active for purposes of enabling such individuals freely to determine the number and spacing of children."

HEW's own definition of "family planning" is in direct contradiction with their new proposal, because without the right of counseling and the availability of information on abortions or a program which funds abortions, many women will be forced to accept only permanent sterilization as an alternative to unwanted babies.

The new HEW proposal represents a sharp turnabout from a June 29, 1973, recommendation which, because it did not define "family planning" services, would have included abortions within the Medicaid program. □

REGISTER
TO
VOTE

B.P.P. MEMBERS SEEK DALLAS POLICE MISCONDUCT RULING

FILE SUIT ON BEHALF OF BRUTALITY VICTIMS

(Dallas, Texas) — Three members of the Black Panther Party were named among five plaintiffs in a lawsuit in District Court here December 2 to compel the Dallas Civil Service Board to accept and process charges of misconduct against four officers of the Dallas Police Department.

Party members Fred Bell, Deborah Molo and Marvin Crenshaw, along with the other plaintiffs, Margie Graves and June L. Page, both victims of Dallas police brutality, charge Mayor George Allen, the City Council and a number of Dallas city officials with failure to abide by a section of the city charter which states that "three or more citizens have the right to prefer written charges of misconduct before the Civil Service Board against any officer or employee in the classified service list," which includes police officers.

After voting unanimously on March 4, 1974, to accept the written charges presented to it by the plaintiffs, the Civil Service Board on advice from the city attorney, reversed its decision on April 2, 1974, and returned the written charges to the plaintiffs.

Failing to receive justice from the Board, the plaintiffs went

before the Dallas City Council on June 4, 1974, and demanded that it order the Board to accept the charges of police misconduct.

The City Council referred the matter to its Public Service Committee, which subsequently refused to honor the plaintiffs' demand, claiming the only avenue of complaint against police officers is through the chief of police.

Submitted with the lawsuit were documents which show that the Civil Service Board has been used by citizens to bring charges of misconduct against police officers in the past. Also attached to the suit are three affidavits of complaint against the police.

One complaint by Mrs. Margie Graves describes the police murder of her husband Truman Graves:

"...I cried out please don't shoot him, he is my husband and he (the policeman) fired once and Truman fell to the ground... he just laid there without moving, and I cried out please don't shoot him anymore, please, please, he is my husband and I love him, please don't kill him. I begged and begged but he just kept on firing on him. I said you killed him for nothing..."



Police brutality and murder reflect the urgency of the lawsuit being filed in Dallas, Texas.

Another complaint stated:

"On or about January 9, 1974, Jody P. Brown was standing with his hands on top of a police car as ordered by the arresting officers. Jody had been shot six times by a store owner. June Page and other witnesses say Jody collapse to the ground. The eye witnesses saw officer Craig kick Jody Brown and heard him say, 'die nigger die.'"

June Page then begged the officer not to rough Jody Brown up anymore, as he was injured and possibly dying. Officer Craig then went across the street and grabbed June Page by her arm, struck it with a Karate-type blow, breaking it in five places. Later, en route to the hospital from city jail the officer (Craig) threatened June Page if she told the doctors what really happened."

The third complaint told of the beating and false arrest of Brother Robert Sauls by Officer M.D. Cosby. When Cosby was later asked whether he was prejudiced against Black people, he replied "Yes, I am, I can't stand your people."

ACTION

In addition to seeking action on the charges the suit asks the court to decide whether there is a conflict in the Dallas City Charter with reference to redress of grievances against police and to clarify any such conflicts.

The City Charter states that following submission of written charges of misconduct to the Civil Service Board, the accused is notified to appear before the Board and explain the charges. If the Board feels the charges have merit, it is the duty of the board to file the charges with the trial board, and if demanded by the citizens, a trial will be held, whose decision will be final.

The three Black Panther Party members are named as plaintiffs in the suit because they signed the charges against the police as "citizens of Dallas," as spelled out in the City Charter, in behalf of the injured plaintiffs.

Beginning Soon In THE BLACK PANTHER *China, Molding Servants of Humankind*

A SERIES BY
DAVID G. DuBOIS
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
INTERCOMMUNAL
NEWS SERVICE



David G. DuBois has just returned from his third visit to People's China. He celebrated the 1st (1950), the 10th (1959) and the 25th (1974) anniversaries of the creation of the People's Republic of China in Peking. He asserts with passion and conviction that China is molding the new man and new woman in whom the selfishness and greed of possession is being replaced by the selflessness and joy of service.

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RUBIN CARTER DENIED NEW TRIAL

1966 TRIPLE MURDER CASE

(Jersey City, N.J.) — A superior court judge here last week denied the appeal for a new trial by former Black middle-weight boxer Rubin (Hurricane) Carter and his co-defendant who were sentenced to life imprisonment in 1967 for the murders of three White men in Paterson, New Jersey, on June 17, 1966. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, November 16, 1974.)

Lawyers for Brother Carter and Brother John Artis had appealed for a new trial because the prosecution's two key witnesses in the case recanted (took back) their 1967 trial testimony. At the trial, the witnesses claimed to have seen Carter and Artis emerge from the Lafayette Grill in racially troubled Paterson where three White men were shot to death in the early morning hours of June 17, 1966. No motive was ever found for the shootings.

It was just recently that the two men independently admitted that they had lied.

RECANTED TESTIMONY

Superior Court Judge Samuel A. Lerner, the same judge who sentenced Brothers Carter and Artis seven years ago, ruled that the recanted testimony of White convicted criminals Alfred P. Bello and Arthur D. Bradley was "patently untrue."

Bello and Bradley, at a six-day hearing last October and November, said they lied at the celebrated 1967 Carter-Artis murder trial in hopes of getting lighter sentences in their own criminal cases. Both men admitted they were trying to break into a factory near the Lafayette Grill at the time they allegedly saw Carter and Artis.

The New York Times reported that in separate interviews with the Times last September, Bradley and Bello each said they had long expected that their perjured testimony would be discovered.

In a 46-page ruling, Judge Lerner said that "a cloud of suspicion" hung over the recantations because Bello and Bradley waited until the five-year sentence of limitations on perjury prosecution expired before admitting that they had lied.

Brother Carter, 37, who in 1966 was a high-ranking middleweight fighter earning purses of about \$200,000 per fight, was sentenced to two consecutive life terms because of two prior robbery convictions. Currently incarce-

rated at Trenton State Prison, a maximum-security institution, he must serve a minimum of 30 years before becoming eligible for parole.

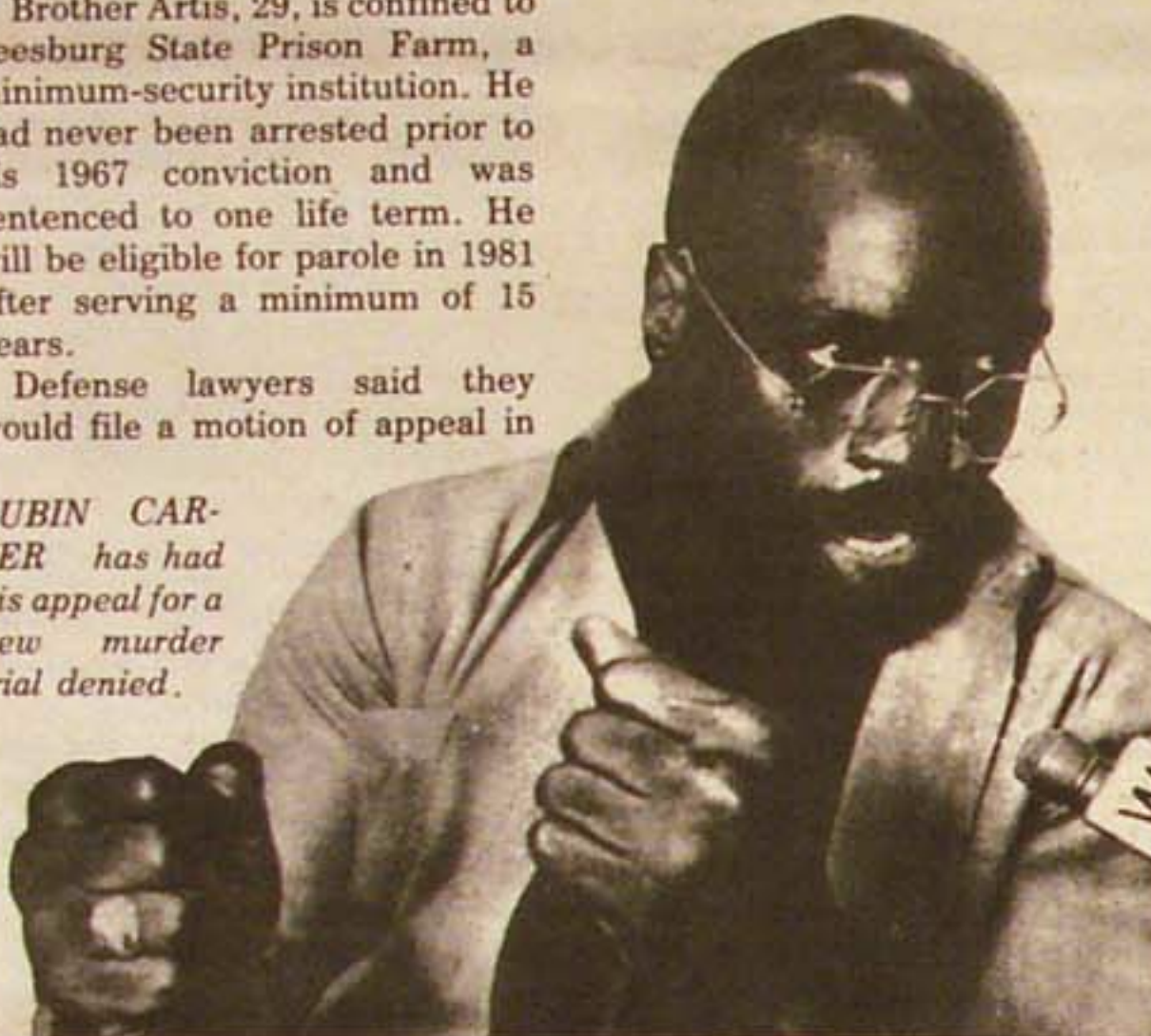
Brother Artis, 29, is confined to Leesburg State Prison Farm, a minimum-security institution. He had never been arrested prior to his 1967 conviction and was sentenced to one life term. He will be eligible for parole in 1981 after serving a minimum of 15 years.

Defense lawyers said they would file a motion of appeal in

RUBIN CARTER has had his appeal for a new murder trial denied.

the Appellate Division of State Superior Court. Judge Lerner's ruling can be reversed only if a higher court finds he has abused

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PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

MOUSTACHE PETE

(Raleigh, N.C.) — North Carolina's first Black highway patrolman has been fired for not shaving off his moustache. Trooper Charles H. Johnson grew the moustache last month in violation of the patrol's clean-shave policy and was suspended temporarily. The patrol commander offered to lift the suspension if Johnson would agree to shave off the moustache. However, after a meeting with state officials, Johnson refused.

EVIDENCE RULING

(Washington, D.C.) — The Supreme Court has rejected the "inevitable discovery" rule applied by some state courts, which allows the use of illegally-obtained evidence against defendants in criminal trials. The court refused to upset a lower court decision, under challenge by the Justice Department, which prohibits the use of evidence seized by police who break into a home without a search warrant, though the evidence could probably be obtained later under a legal warrant.

UNEMPLOYMENT PAYMENTS

(Washington, D.C.) — Some U.S. states are having trouble keeping up unemployment payments to the increasing number of people out of jobs as a result of America's big business-dominated economy. With U.S. unemployment at a 13-year high, other states have balances in their unemployment insurance accounts which border on bankruptcy. Labor leaders have said that higher unemployment insurance taxes on business to offset the drainage, would force firms to lay off additional workers.

ALABAMA LEADS

(Montgomery, Ala.) — After three years under a federal court order to hire more Blacks, Alabama leads other states in the percentage of Blacks among uniformed state police, says a survey by the Race Relations Information Center. Blacks account for 4.5 per cent of Alabama's state police, while the figure is 1.1 per cent nationally. Even with Alabama's 28 Black troopers, all added since the court order was issued, the state still remains far below the ratio of 1 Black to 4 White patrolmen, set by the court to reflect the percentage of Blacks in Alabama.



"The group that suffers most from unemployment" is Black women, particularly from ages 17 to 21. "The figures are absolutely staggering."

WOMEN FIGHT SEXISM IN TEXTBOOKS, JOBS

(Washington, D.C.) — Organized efforts to eliminate sexism in public school textbooks and among blue collar workers are currently underway across the country.

Protests from women's organizations and school systems have forced the nation's major textbook companies to begin a massive overhaul of their reading material and illustrations in order to remove sexual stereotypes.

A recent article in the *San Francisco Chronicle* by Washington Post writer, Bart Barnes, notes that studies conducted in school districts nationwide show that many textbooks portray women in a degrading manner while others ignore them completely.

Backing up their demands for reformed textbooks, more and more school systems are threatening not to buy books unless their demands are met.

A delegation from the National Organization for Women (NOW) visited Maryland state officials earlier this year to protest sex stereotypes in public school texts. In August, the state board of education adopted a resolution calling for local school systems to study all instructional material carefully for sex bias.

Among the board's comments was the following statement:

"Instructional materials have an effect on the development of self-identity and on the sense of belonging in a pluralistic society. Materials that present girls and women in inferior or limited stereotyped roles tend to incul-

cate (enforce) attitudes and values that are discriminatory and limit opportunities for women in today's society."

Dr. Shirley McCune, program coordinator for the Resource Center on Sex Roles in Education, a clearing house of information on sex role stereotyping, says that role models seen in textbooks by young children are instrumental in influencing self-image and in shaping their future aspirations.

Meanwhile, the first national conference on women in blue-collar industrial or service jobs was recently held in New York City. Forty-five women active in research and women's projects and representing a variety of

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NORMA STEPHENS FIRED

OAKLAND Y.W.C.A. CHARGED WITH RACISM

(Oakland, Calif.) — A young Black woman has charged the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), Oakland, with racism in its recent firing of her as director of the organization's Teen Family Planning Project.

Ms. Norma Stephens, who has secured the legal services of noted Bay Area attorney Charles Garry to appeal her dismissal, told THE BLACK PANTHER in an interview last week that the December 3 letter of termination she received from the YWCA executive director contained false and "damaging" accusations.

"I'm forced to fight," she added.

DIRECTOR

Sister Stephens explained that she had been director of the Teen Family Planning Project since February of this year. She also said that she was the third Black woman to be fired from this position within the past 21 months. Although administered by the YWCA, the Teen Family Planning Project is funded by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW).

In Ms. Stephens letter of termination, YWCA Executive Director Ellen Gans stated:

"This action (the firing) is being taken after careful review of your continuous insubordination, hostile attitudes and unprofessional behavior towards your colleagues..."

Ms. Stephens, who teaches part-time at North Peralta Community College and holds the degree of Master of Public Health from the University of California

at Berkeley, denies Ms. Gans' (who is White) charges. Rather, she says that her determination to make as best use as possible of the Teen Family Planning Project's \$45,168 budget resulted in continuous disagreements with the YWCA accountant, Dean Li, and Mrs. Gans, who on several occasions used "obscene language" to Sister Stephens.

One bone of contention was Ms. Stephens repeated objection to the fee the Teen Family Planning Project had to pay for articles in the YWCA newspaper. The fee generally ranged from \$59.00 to \$79.00 per publication, she said. Because the Project had a total annual publicity budget of \$359.00, Sister Stephens opposed the fee. She also said that Ms. Gans failed to consult with her about the publication of these articles.

During her tenure at the YWCA, Ms. Stephens said that several White employees as well as three YWCA Board members resigned. She charged that the organization's problems in fact, stem from poor administration. The staff is predominantly White although the overwhelming majority of the teenagers served by the organization are Black and other ethnic minority children. Most Black people hired by the organization, she said, are janitors and housekeepers.

Ms. Stephens, who maintained an outstanding record of community participation in the Project's Family Planning Clinic during her tenure, has demanded a fair hearing, scheduled for December 18, from the YWCA Personnel Committee.

"My concern," Sister Stephens said, "is that the administrative problems of the YWCA be resolved." She hopes that her case will bring this about. □

RACE RELATIONS CENTER CLOSED

(Nashville, Tenn.) — The Race Relations Information Center here was closed recently after 20 years of collecting information on non-White peoples. The reason for the closure was the curtailment of funds from its financial source, the Clark Foundation of New York. The cut-off of funds stemmed from contradictions between the Foundation and the Center's own priorities, which the Center said were not being emphasized—race relations.

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U.S. GOV'T. AIDS RACISM IN CONSTRUCTION TRADES

(Washington, D.C.) - In an article entitled "Evading the Law," recently published in the *Civil Rights Digest*, a quarterly issued by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, NAACP National Labor Director Herbert Hill charges that the federal government, specifically the Department of Labor, has aided and abetted discriminatory racial patterns in the construction industry.

Noting the lack of progress in seven skilled construction trades in apprenticeship outreach programs and voluntary hometown plans and citing recent government statistics, Hill concludes:

"While there has been an overall increase during the past decade in non-White participation in apprenticeship training, little change has occurred in the percentages of Black journeymen admitted into unions controlling employment in the skilled occupations. Black workers remain concentrated in laborers' jobs and in the trowel trades."

FALLACY

Flatly asserting the apprenticeship outreach programs have failed, Brother Hill asserts that these union-controlled programs operate under a basic fallacy.

"No substantial integration of craft unions would result," Hill writes, "because the overwhelming majority of White construction workers do not become journeymen through apprenticeship training. About 80 per cent...are trained on the job."

"It is only Blacks and members of other minority groups who must climb the slow and often futile apprenticeship ladder."

Despite misleading figures cited by AFL-CIO President George Meany, Hill in the first 10-year evaluation of the outreach programs, finds minorities comprise only .05 percent of 3,500,000 trade union members.

Evidence indicates, Hill charges, that the apprenticeship programs neither guarantee union membership or future jobs.

Despite a 1971 Labor Department study that found union selection criteria were frequently the same standards that the courts had repeatedly labeled as discriminatory and unlawful, from 1963 to 1972 the Labor Department's own Manpower Administration funded these programs to a total of \$104 million.



The U.S. Department of Labor has aided and abetted discriminatory racial patterns in the construction industry.

In one instance, only 12 minority youth completed a Labor Department-funded apprenticeship program called Project Build in four years, and no report was ever received that the 12 were admitted to construction trade unions.

An area in which Hill finds even Labor Department collusion in discriminatory union practices is the hometown programs.

Contrary to court-established guidelines, the hometown programs do not contain contractual duties or obligations to increase minority employment and do not specify legal sanctions against those who fail to comply. Rather, they rely on "good faith efforts" of employers and labor unions.

While investigations and audits by several government agencies have confirmed the dismal failure of the Chicago Plan and other hometown programs, their finding did not deter the Labor

Department from spending several million dollars in order to maintain the facade.

"While the Department of Justice was suing building trade unions and contractors associations...for violating the law," Hill writes, "the Labor Department was subsidizing them."

DIRECTIVE

In fact in 1973, Secretary of Labor Peter Brennan issued a directive prohibiting local efforts from enforcing antidiscrimination regulations relating to the construction industry if the local regulations were stronger than federal government requirements.

On the positive side, and perhaps as a trend for the future, Hill found that the direct involvement of minority community construction groups in efforts to implement certain court orders has been highly effective in forcing job openings. □

OUR HEALTH



CHRISTMAS TREE SAFETY

Each year thousands of American families suffer needless injuries, loss of life and destruction of property due to accidents involving holiday decorations. Many of these accidents, from the child taken to a hospital after swallowing pieces of a broken ornament to the family burned to death in a home fire after a Christmas tree ignited, can be traced to unsafe or improperly used decorations.

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission estimates that this year 3,500 individuals will be treated in hospital emergency rooms for injuries associated with holiday decorations.

To help you enjoy a safe holiday, the Commission offers the following advice:

TREES. If you are planning to buy a natural tree, the most important safety factor is its freshness. The higher the moisture content of the tree, the less likely it is to dry out and become a serious fire hazard.

•Set your tree up a good distance from any heat source. Don't rely on any do-it-yourself external flameproofing treatments since they are virtually impossible to apply correctly at home.

•Metal trees present no fire hazard in themselves. However, they can be the source of a serious shock hazard if electric lights are attached to the tree. Sharp metal edges may cut the cord insulation; the metal needles might touch an electrically charged component. Either way, the whole tree will become electrically charged, anyone touching the tree and a grounded object at the same time could receive a severe shock.

•The only way to illuminate a metal tree safely is to use colored floodlights placed in different areas of the room. Since the floodlights can become quite hot, they should be positioned where children can't come in contact with them.

•If you purchase a plastic tree, it should be made of fire-resistant material. This does not mean that the tree will not burn, but only that it will not catch fire easily. As with natural trees, keep away from heat sources.



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STRONGER GOVERNMENTAL CONTROLS ON C.I.A. URGED

(Washington, D.C.) - Two former high officials of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) stated before a Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, that Congressional controls should be tightened on the spy agency. Ray Cline and Harold Ford, the two ex-CIA officials, placed responsibility on Congress for not putting more stringent controls over the CIA, which, documents have revealed, has meddled in the internal affairs of a number of countries around the world.

Among the witnesses at the Subcommittee hearings, chaired by Senator Edmund S. Muskie, Democrat of Maine, were: Ramsey Clark, former Attorney General and defense lawyer for Charles Pernasilice (one of the Attica defendants charged with the murder of a prison guard); and Senators Howard Baker, Jr., Charles McC. Mathias, and Gaylord Nelson.

WITNESSES

The four witnesses expressed concern in their testimony of the threat of the U.S. government's uncontrolled CIA operations.

Cline and Ford added that White House decision-making bodies should also be under the same controls as the CIA.

Cline told the Subcommittee that CIA operations, both in Chile, leading to the fall of the Allende government, and elsewhere in the world have been directed by high level White House officials working through the National Security Council.

Recent disclosures that the CIA financed pro-fascist elements in Chile have caused Chile's neigh-

DELLUMS BACKS PROGRESSIVE HEALTH BILL

(Washington, D.C.) - A progressive national health care bill, which strives to, in the words of its creators, "bring an end to profit-making from sickness," will be introduced by California Congressman Ronald V. Dellums, in the upcoming 94th session of Congress.

Congressman Dellums' bill will be based on a proposal put together by a special group of health workers called the Coalition for Health Rights and Community Health Services, some of whom are members of the Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR). MCHR is an activist health organization which was founded in 1964 by health workers who formerly provided medical care for the civil rights movement in the South.

Dellums' support of the basic principles of the MCHR plan comes three years after the organization began its nationwide effort to pinpoint the failure of the American health care system to devise an alternative that would meet the needs of the people.

The MCHR plan, entitled "The National Health Rights and Community Health Services Act," is based on the following concepts:



Under the national health care bill to be introduced in Congress by U.S. Rep. Ronald Dellums, free Sickle Cell Anemia tests, like the one above, will be available throughout the country.

"1. An optimal level of health enhances the quality of life by promoting an individual's well-being, dignity and human potential.

"2. Health care, which contributes to attaining an optimal level of health is a human right.

"3. It is the responsibility of the national government to implement a community-based national health care system to guarantee this right.

"4. Provision of health care should not be dependent on profit-making."

The MCHR plan stresses the need for free health care needed by Black and other poor people who cannot afford expensive medical fees; equal distribution of health care to both rural and inner-city areas; equal access to these services; and community control.

Some other specifics of the MCHR plan include:

1. Each "community" — generally to be no larger than 50,000 persons — will elect a Community Health Council with one representative for every 4,000 residents of the community, but with no less than three members who will serve limited terms.

2. Community health clinics will be set up in each community to provide health care services. Community residents may attend the clinic of their choice. Clinic workers will have equal rights in determining their clinic's internal policy.

3. Each community health clinic will have a Community Advisory Board, made up of community residents served by the clinic and appointed by the Community Health Council. The Board will hear complaints from residents who attend the clinic and from workers, hold regular public meetings and submit regular reports and recommendations — all of which must be made available to the public.

4. A Provisional National Health Commission will be appointed by the President and approved by Congress to oversee and manage the transition period once the bill is made into law.

The Commission, whose members will serve a limited term, will have the responsibility of establishing community and regional boundaries and for administering the elections of community, regional and national representatives within given time limitations.

The MCHR estimates that this plan will cost from \$100 - \$110 billion in its first year. All health services, facilities and programs will be centrally and collectively financed. The program will be financed by taxes on personal income, taxes on personal wealth, and taxes on the excess profits of corporations and other business enterprises.

WHITES BATTLE POLICE IN BOSTON OVER SCHOOL BUSING PROTEST



(Boston, Mass.) - About 1,000 angry Whites battled police outside South Boston High School last week in continuing racial violence linked with court-ordered busing of Black students to achieve school integration.

Reports that a White student was stabbed by a Black student sparked the incident, during which 135 Black youths remained trapped inside the school for four hours while the Whites outside hurled bricks, stones and other objects. The Black students eventually escaped through a side door to waiting school buses.

Seven South Boston residents and three policemen were taken to the hospital as a result of the incident. Three White youths were arrested. Two police cruisers were smashed and one of them was turned over by the crowd. An 18-year-old Black youth was arrested in connection with the stabbing.

The picture above shows Boston police subduing a White youth outside South Boston High School during the battle.

Meanwhile, several thousand demonstrators marched through Boston last Saturday demanding an end to racist mob violence in South Boston. (See THE BLACK PANTHER next week for details.)

SOLEDAD INMATE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

his continued institutional punishment. Kempsey replied, that "...The fact that an inmate was acquitted by a judge or jury operating under a Constitutional requirement of 'proof beyond a reasonable doubt,' does not affect the department's right to conduct an independent hearing...upon a standard of proof of the preponderance of evidence."

Johnson's disciplinary hearing on the charge was held after the court's acquittal (itself a violation of CDC regulations) and also after Kempsey's letter to Hamilton.

Dr. Richard R. Korn, director of Berkeley's Center for the Study of Criminal Justice and a former deputy warden of a New Jersey penitentiary, also expressed outrage, calling Johnson's incarceration another example of Watergate mentality, which uses the phrase separation of powers to justify someone acting above the law.

Korn has called for the elimination of California's indeterminate sentence law, which by putting a minimum sentence on a person, but leaving the ceiling (maximum) to the Adult Authority, allows prison administrators to maintain a person's continued incarceration in spite of rulings by a judge or a jury. □

RUBIN CARTER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

his discretion in rejecting the recantations or other defense contentions.

In Trenton, Brother Carter expressed no surprise at the decision. "I wasn't looking for anything — not from him (Larner). If he set a new trial, it would be like investigating himself..."

"This will cost me another year — at least. I just hope I'm still alive in another year, the way things go in prison," Brother Carter said.

He has written a book, *The Sixteenth Round — From Number 1 Contender to #45472*, proclaiming his innocence and describing his life as a Black man in America, from reform school, to renowned middleweight boxer, to prison. □

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DEFENDANT IN ATTICA TRIAL BEATEN BY GUARDS

(Buffalo, New York) - Contradicting guards' reports that multiple bruises received on his body were from a fall, Attica defendant Charles Pernasilice testified before a hearing here last week that he was beaten unconscious shortly before being brought to court from jail. Pernasilice and his co-defendant John Hill, both former inmates of Attica State Prison, are currently on trial for allegedly killing a prison guard during the 1971 Attica prison rebellion in which 43 inmates and guards were murdered.

Pernasilice testified that he fell into unconsciousness after he was beaten and choked when he objected to Erie County prison guards searching in his personal items.

Former Attica prison inmates JOHN HILL

(left) and CHARLES PERNASILICE are accused of killing a prison guard during the 1971 rebellion at the prison.



The case was brought to light by Pernasilice's attorney, Ramsey Clark (former U.S. Attorney General), who found bruises on the defendant's head, jaw, mouth, throat, upper chest, lower back, a forearm and lower left leg.

Countering and confusing statements were made by the three guards involved in the beating of Pernasilice. They offered conflicting reports of the defendant's beatings, though all three guards agreed that he "fell

against the floor." The conflict arose over whether he was pushed or not.

Countering these statements was Dr. Theodore S. Herman who testified concerning the bruises on Pernasilice:

"In my opinion, I don't think that could have happened in a single fall." Judge Gilbert King, after hearing Charles Pernasilice's testimony, justified the actions of the guards based on Pernasilice's refusal to "follow courtroom procedure."

PRETRIAL TESTIMONY

Other pretrial testimony was given concerning the identity of two defendants. Leland Spear and William Rivers, former Attica inmates and key prosecution witnesses, testified they saw Hill attacking the guard with a club during the rebellion. Spear's testimony was challenged because he was only in the prison ten days before the rebellion.

Motions, including one that the county grand juries be terminated, were submitted by defense attorneys Kuntzler and Clark. Also a series of affidavits were submitted charging government intimidation (with the threat to jail) of former Attica inmates who would otherwise give testimony in the trial. This was noted because the jury is mostly composed of friends, relatives and neighbors of Attica guards. This is based on the fact that informers, such as Spear and Rivers, were free to give testimony without threat of imprisonment in addition to not having interviews by the Bureau of Criminal Investigations recorded.

An investigator for the Bureau, Frank Demler, testified he was told not even to keep notebooks or retain any information. He said he was told that if any information was needed, it would be given by one of the state attorneys.

Judge King denied the defense motions for additional testimony and termination of county grand juries. □

SUPPORT THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON is an independent citizens' group made up of a cross-section of attorneys, clergy, students, political activists, and other concerned citizens. The Committee, which was formed in August, 1974, is pressing for a full investigation into the intensifying pattern of attacks by police and federal authorities against Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party. For further information contact THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON, c/o Community Learning Center, 6118 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621, or call (415) 562-5261.

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RESOLUTIONS AND DECLARATIONS: DECEMBER 5, 1970

ADDRESS TO REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

BY HUEY P. NEWTON

The following is an address by Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, to the Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention held in Washington, D.C., on Thanksgiving weekend, 1970, and excerpted from *To Die for the People*.

The essay explains that with the growth of America from a nation to an empire the people of the world are coming closer to achieving revolutionary unity, and together are striving to end America's worldwide tyrannical rule.

PART 1

This Convention of Revolutionary Peoples from oppressed communities throughout the world is convened in recognition of the fact that changing social conditions throughout the world require new analyses and approaches in order that our consciousness might be raised to the point at which we can effectively end the oppression of



Overflow crowd at the Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention held in Washington D.C. in 1970, during Thanksgiving weekend.

people by people. We gather here from our communities because we realize that we have a common enemy, a common goal, and that the geographical barriers which separated us from one another in the past are no longer obstacles to our revolutionary unity.

Not only do we recognize our common interests, we further recognize that the concepts and ideas which were previously used to define us as peoples can no longer apply, for they dim our view and impede our progress. The same phenomena which have freed us from the separation of geographical barriers are also the same phenomena which have transformed us into a revolutionary unity.

We once defined ourselves as nations because we had distinct geographical boundaries. We controlled the economy, the political structure and the institutions in our territories. In this sense the United States was also a nation at one time.

We see, however, that the growth of bureaucratic capitalism in the United States transformed the nation. When capitalism in the nation reached a high level of development, it went beyond the national boundaries to exploit the wealth and labor of other territories. We further notice that this exploitation of the wealth of other nations included the control of their political structure and their cultural institutions. This control was maintained through the use of high levels of technology developed by bureaucratic capitalism. Technology made it possible for the strong arm of the capitalist to reach into

every corner of the world and use its police force, commonly called the military, to carry out its desires. Technology also made it possible for the capitalist to control the air waves and communications media of other territories, and thereby manipulate their cultural institutions.

GREED

We recognize then that the greed of bureaucratic capitalism in America, the effectiveness of the police force of the ruling circle, and the swiftness with which their "message" can be sent to these territories has transformed the previous situation. We recognize this when we admit that the United States is no longer a nation but an empire. However, an empire, by definition, controls other countries, and in so doing transforms them. If a nation cannot protect its boundaries and prevent the entry of an aggressor, if a nation cannot control its political structure and its cultural institutions, then it is no longer a nation, it is something else. Thus our presence here is a recognition that the United States has transformed other nations into something else.

Because of this new understanding we must ally ourselves with the oppressed communities of the world. We cannot make our stand as nationalists, we cannot even make our stand as internationalists. We must place our future hopes upon the philosophy of intercommunalism, a philosophy which holds that the rise of imperialism in America transformed all other nations into oppressed communities. In revo-

lutionary love we must make common cause with these oppressed communities.

We are aware that many of us are the descendents of those who were dispossessed of their lands to permit capitalism to flourish. We are aware that many of us are the descendents of those who were captured and enslaved so that their labor could build the wealth of this nation. But we are also aware that the capitalists used the philosophy of racism to support their wicked oppression. Through the philosophy of racism, people in this country have been taught that some citizens are better than others because of differences in physical and social characteristics, and therefore have a right to exploit the others.

TO BE CONTINUED

TO DIE FOR THE PEOPLE

WRITINGS OF
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"NIXON AND THE MIAMI CONNECTION"

In last week's excerpt from "Nixon and the Miami Connection," Bebe Rebozo, Dick Fincher, and "Big Al" Polizzi as well as other Nixon associates were involved in the criminal acquisition of several million dollars worth of property under federal protection.

THE BLACK PANTHER this week presents Part 3 of "Nixon and the Miami Connection," taken from the newly released book Big Brother and the Holding Company, published last month by Ramparts Press.

PART 3

Over the years, a very powerful force on the Miami-Havana axis was a secretive, informal investment group which we will call the Ansan group—after their primary real estate front, Ansan Corporation. The group's holdings in Florida real estate eventually amounted to over \$50 million. Smathers's law firm protected the Ansan group from publicity while the firm of Hunt, Salley and Roman held off the Internal Revenue Service.

In 1946 Richard Hunt resigned his position as a judge on the circuit court to become legal counselor for the corrupt Dade County Sheriff, Jim Sullivan. William Roman vacated the Miami office of the FBI and another lawyer named George Salley joined to form Hunt, Salley and Roman. According to a Miami Crime Commission memo (it was the Miami Crime Commission that did most of the investigative work for the Kefauver Committee in Miami) Hunt was the "brains for every public utterance made by [Sheriff] Sullivan." The source further alleged that Hunt was "involved with Sullivan in taking graft."

RENT FREE HOME

Roman also acted as attorney for the Keyes Realty Company. With a top Keyes official he set up a spin-off realty company to transact such deals as procuring a rent-free home for the sheriff. The IRS regarded the Keyes spin-off as a "dummy front for handling sub-rosa deals for Sullivan."

This wasn't the first time Keyes officials were involved in questionable ventures. Keyes himself—in conjunction with the Ansan group—set up a number of real estate fronts for acquiring land on Key Biscayne. Nor was it the last time. In 1971 a Keyes vice president named Eugenio Martinez helped form a Miami real estate company called Ameritas, which has been used as a cover for the principals of the Watergate break-in. Martinez and his boss at Ameritas—Bernard Barker—were two of the seven men indicted in the espionage case that leads from the White House to the Democratic National Committee headquarters. The offices of Ameritas were originally located one floor below the headquarters for Keyes Realty.

Richard Nixon is also quite close to the Keyes associates. Nixon and Rebozo have been close friends and occasional investment partners with the top executives of the Keyes organization. For example, Keyes's successor as president, a man named Allen Morris,



The revolution successfully led by FIDEL CASTRO cleansed Cuba of organized crime.

joined with Nixon and Rebozo in a land deal brokered by a Keyes realtor. Another top Keyes officer has been a director of Bebe Rebozo's Key Biscayne Bank for the last few years, and it was to the Keyes company that the White House turned to transact some of the business involved in establishing the presidential compound at Key Biscayne.

The vast investments which the Ansan group made in south Florida real estate in the forties are a good example of the unifying nature of the politics of corruption, Cuban style. The group's visible partners were the Minister of Education, Jose Aleman; his wife, Elena Santiero; and Dr. Anselmo Allegro, Batista's close friend and finance minister. Aided by Miami allies like Smather's law firm, Keyes' company, and the Hunt firm, the Ansan group managed to buy large chunks of real estate in anonymity. By failing to register changes in stock ownership with the state incorporation office, by presenting false ownership information, by paying for the land in cash, and by shielding the real ownership behind an elaborate maze of real estate fronts, the real roots of the Ansan group and their capital remained a mystery.

CUBAN TREASURY

Aleman is considered responsible for the siphoning of between \$60 and \$174 million from the Cuban Treasury in the years before his death in 1950. The story goes that Aleman simply pulled up to the Treasury with a truck and hauled off the loot. Aleman was guilty, of that there is no doubt. As for how much he took, that can never be answered, for all the pertinent records relating to the Cuban Treasury were later stolen and never recorded.

The Ansan group purse strings, swelled by the Cuban Treasury as well as Batista money (in the person of Allegro) had one other source. That was what George C. Vilas, IRS Intelligence Special Agent, had in mind February 20, 1948 when he filed a report "with regard to large real estate purchases in the Miami area." The IRS report states:

"1. At the time 'Lucky' Luciano was on board a ship at a New York dock prior to his deportation to Italy [February 1946] he was visited by Frank Costello, who is alleged to have carried suitcases on board containing around \$2,000,000, representing Luciano's share of gambling income during his incarceration. When Costello left the ship he did not have the suitcases.

2. When Luciano came to Cuba eighteen months ago [in violation of his deportation proceedings] he was visited by a number of

underworld characters prior to his deportation to Italy by Cuban authorities. In connection with Cuban deportation charges Luciano employed Cuban Senator Santiero, the father of Elena Santiero y Garcia, the president of Ansan and other corporations that have made large investments in real estate in this area. It is believed that some of the funds being invested in this area by Mrs. Garcia may belong to Luciano or other underworld characters, which was turned over to Senator Santiero in Cuba."

Additional information reveals further contacts between leading underworld figures and Cuban political officials connected to the Dade County investments. Meyer Lansky, who had helped arrange Luciano's deportation, paved the way for "Lucky's" illegal entry into Cuba, via Italy, then Mexico. Lansky had made arrangements with the Cuban government "to receive Luciano warmly, though unofficially."

During his brief stay in Cuba, "Lucky" managed to move in all the right circles. A report by a Federal Narcotics Bureau agent operating undercover in Havana stated "that Luciano had already become friendly with a number of high Cuban officials through the lavish use of expensive gifts."

The IRS noted that the funds used for Ansan's purchases, "consisted entirely of currency in bills of one-thousand-dollar denomination." The IRS tried to ask Elena Santiero about the origin of the bills, many of which were consecutively numbered. She



National Crime Syndicate Chairman MEYER LANSKY had connections in the White House.

referred them to her lawyers, Hunt and Salley, who gave a simple response: their money had been "earned or acquired in Cuba." Of course they didn't mention how it was earned or acquired. The IRS's suspicions were increased when Vilas noticed that Elena was "transferring this sum to Miami in currency, rather than through [normal] banking channels." (The money was deposited by the escrow agent in Ed Ball's Florida National Bank and Trust of Miami. Ball figures later in the development of Key Biscayne.)

Though shrouded in secrecy, the workings of the Ansan group remain a model of how the Miami/Havana connection operated. With the coming of Castro in 1959, and the subsequent emigration of gangsters and politicians alike, the Miami/Havana connection shifted its emphasis from corruption to espionage. Political espionage, be it gun-running, invasions of Cuba or snooping in Washington, or laundering money through Miami banks, is the byword since 1959 of the Miami/Havana connection.

TO BE CONTINUED



Jobless men and women seeking work and relief checks in crowded Chicago unemployment office.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICS DISTORT REAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Washington, D.C.) - No one denies the current drastic rise in unemployment, not even the federal government, whose published unemployment statistics have come under attack by many economists for failing to describe the true extent of America's economic crisis.

The government reports nationwide unemployment has reached 6.5 per cent, a 13-year high, bringing the total number of Americans out of work to almost 6 million. These figures, reported prior to layoffs in a number of industries, such as the automobile industry, understate the severity of the job problem.

California, where people once flocked to take advantage of its great wealth, has a reported unemployment rate of 8.7 per cent, well above the national rate.

The government statistics show that Black people are hit hardest by the current economic depression. Black unemployment rose in November to 11.7 per cent, compared with 10.9 per cent in October and 8.9 per cent last year. The rate among Black teenagers was a staggering 35.5 per cent.

Though the figures are dramatically high, they fail to describe the true picture of Black unemployment in America.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICS

Dollars and Sense, a monthly bulletin sponsored by the Union for Radical Political Economics, reports that the government statistics:

- ignores workers who have given up looking for jobs;

- treats part time workers, even those who would like to be working full time, as though they were fully employed;

- ignores the "sub-employment" of people who are forced into working at jobs not requiring the skills they have (and not paying the salaries they are accustomed to!).

Adjusting the unemployment rate to take into account only the first two of these factors, the discouraged and part time workers, would more than double the reported rate of unemployment, even using the downwardly-biased government figures.

The unemployment rate measures the number of unemployed individuals as a percentage of the labor force. Official statistics are misleading, however, because of the way they define "labor force" and "unemployed."

A person is counted by the government as "in the labor force" if she or he is either working or is actively looking for work. A person is counted as "unemployed" if she or he has no job and has actively looked for work

at any time during the four previous weeks. If a person has no job and has given up looking, that person does not show in the statistics. She or he is not recorded in the labor force.

In fact, except for a brief period in the late 1960s, the economy has been experiencing sluggish labor markets for over two decades. The total number of discouraged persons who would work if they could find jobs is far more than the total recorded as unemployed.

It is hard to estimate how many "discouraged workers" there really are. Government statistics gathering techniques hide as much as they reveal. The government asks people not looking for jobs why they aren't looking, but "discouragement" is recognized as a reason only if no other reason is given.

A person may say, "I couldn't find a job so I went back to school," or "There aren't any jobs for secretaries, so I'm keeping house now." Such people are counted by the government as not working because of school or family responsibilities. They are not counted as "discouraged."

PARTICIPATION RATES

A better method of measuring the number of discouraged workers is to compare "participation rates" over time between different groups. The "participation rate" is the percentage of people in a particular category who participate in the labor force.

For example, the participation rate for Black males age 55 to 64 is lower than comparable Whites. It is safe to assume that the difference is largely explained by unequal job possibilities.

By looking at several categories in this detailed way, a revision of the unemployment rate—not without its problems, but better than the government's—can be obtained.

Even with these revisions, the whole story has not been told. There are many people who are trained for relatively high level jobs, but find no jobs where they can use that training.

For example, a highly skilled carpenter may find no jobs because of the decline in construction. The carpenter finds a job, but as an unskilled laborer at low pay. We would say that person is "sub-employed."

In the mid-1960s the government toyed with a project of publishing sub-employment rates (which were also adjusted for discouraged workers and workers receiving below starvation wages). But preliminary studies showed that adjusted unemployment rates exceeded 40% in some areas. The project was quietly discarded. □

FEDERAL REVENUE SHARING PROGRAM BLASTED

(Houston, Texas) - In view of the ongoing tug of war taking place in Oakland, California, and other cities around the country regarding the control and utilization of funds from the new federal Community Development program the remarks made here recently by Vernon Jordan, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, to the convention of city officials, are worth noting.

Speaking at a luncheon gathering of municipal officials attending the 50th annual convention of the National League of Cities, Mr. Jordan, according to *The New York Times*, delivered a blunt criticism of the federal general revenue sharing program.

Enacted in 1972 supposedly as the "pillar" of former President Richard Nixon's short-lived "New Federalism," the general revenue sharing program provides for the dispersal of \$30.2 billion in federal funds to more than 38,000 units of state and local governments by the end of 1976. Like the even newer Community Development program, the general revenue sharing program features a minimum of federal guidelines on how the monies are to be spent.

NEGLECTING NEEDS

Jordan blasted the assembled officials for neglecting the needs of their poorest constituents and for their "apparent inability" to spend the general revenue sharing funds properly. He cited a federal report which showed that during the program's first year 1 per cent of the funds were used on social services, 2 per cent went for housing and community development, and 5 per cent for health programs.

The bulk of the programs, Brother Jordan charged, have been spent date, on capital improvement programs and for such things as salaries for policemen and firemen.

(In the city of Oakland, for example, the entire amount of revenue sharing funds received were placed in the Public Safety sector of the local economy, in order to pay for annual increases in policemen's and firemen's salaries which are locked into the City Charter.)

Touching on raw nerves, Mr. Jordan said, "If that aid does not benefit the people who need it most, then it is very clear the nation would be better off putting those scarce resources into federally-administered programs of job creation, health, transit and housing." His implicit suggestion of returning to the categorical grant system for distributing federal money did not sit well with many league members.

He added: "The expected citizen participation in decision-making has not occurred, that local governments have not proved themselves responsive to the needs of all citizens, that there has been local discrimination in the use of funds and services to those cities most in need."

Mr. Jordan was also reportedly angered that earlier in the week one League of Cities committee overwhelmingly rejected a policy plank offered by Black elected city officials requiring that "a substantial part" of revenue sharing funds be used for "social programs to meet pressing human needs."



Militant "Black Awareness" group in McNair Barracks near Hoechst, Germany, commemorates Malcolm X's assassination.

G.I. S PROTESTING ARMY HAIR CODES WIN RELEASE

(West Berlin) — Culminating a series of G.I. protests against the Army's outdated hair regulations was the release of two G.I.s from the stockade recently who were incarcerated for refusing to comply with the military hair code.

Rufus Thompson, the only Black in the hair struggle, had charges dropped against him by the brass so that he could be transferred away from G.I.s in Berlin, who supported him.

But before he could be transferred, 29 Black, White and Chicano soldiers of C Battery, 94th Artillery, Berlin Brigade, went on strike in solidarity with Thompson and in protest against steadily worsening working and living conditions.

The strike began November 25 at 8:00 a.m. when the 27 G.I.s refused to fall out for formation and assembled in the snack bar instead. Their battery commander, Captain Louis B. Trevathan, arrived on the scene at about 8:30. The G.I.s presented him with a list of 15 demands and a statement about their reason for striking.

During the course of the morning, Lieutenant Linski read the men the mutiny act and said they could all be hanged. Afterwards seven of the men decided to go back to work. The remaining 20 decided to continue the strike with one of the men commenting, "I've already been hanging around here long enough. I just hope they use a new rope when they hang us this time."

Unknown to the strikers, bus loads of M.P.s were put on alert to move in on them and six carloads of M.P.s were waiting at

a nearby club as a back up force. and a lawyer, Captain Carl Meyer, had been called to the battery to read the strikers their rights. However, by the time he got there he was told that he was no longer needed. The press, which began covering the strike, combined with the determined attitude of the strikers, forced the brass to change their tactics.

The men were ordered to return to their rooms at 11:15, where they were constantly watched. Their lunches were

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

BLACK "DESERTER" CHALLENGES ARMY DISCHARGE RED TAPE

(Indianapolis, Ind.) — Bureaucratic army bungling resulting in grave injustices to its victims is finally being legally challenged in the case of Black army private Australia Poole. The Clemency Information Center, a joint counselling project of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and the National Council of Churches, has assigned attorneys Carol Wild Scott and Gerald Ortman to represent Brother Poole.

The bungling in Poole's case concerns the army's discharge policies. Two days before his discharge date following his second enlistment, Poole was told that because of a wound he had received during his second enlistment that left his right arm partially paralyzed, he could get special discharge benefits.

But, before he could qualify for those benefits, he would have to appear before a medical board, a process that would take longer than the two days he still had to serve in the army. Poole was also told he could sign a waiver of his discharge date October 23, allowing the army time to convene the medical board.

This he did and he was assigned a new discharge date, December 2. When that date

arrived and the medical board had still not convened Poole decided to take his discharge and refused to sign a second waiver for a further wait to appear before the medical board in hopes of receiving special medical benefits.

On his discharge date, December 2, Poole was moved to the army Separation Center at Fort Knox, where army regulations state army personnel must be separated within 48 hours. But when Poole arrived he was told that his commanding officer had phoned and ordered him placed on a holding list as he had "voluntarily extended his enlistment."

Despite his protests that he had done no such thing, and despite the failure of his commanding officer to issue any official document placing Poole in a holding status, Poole was refused discharge and held at Fort Knox. After four-and-a-half months during which Poole repeatedly begged for action on his case and nothing was done, in desperation and protest he "discharged" himself from the army and went home.

Four years later, on June 6, 1974, Poole voluntarily returned to Fort Knox on learning that he had been classified a "deserter" to clear the matter up. Despite the fact that he had not been court-martialed for unauthorized absence or desertion; the validity of his complaints against the army for refusing to discharge him in 1969 had not been acted on; and no further action had been taken on his medical disability, he was held at Fort Knox, restricted to the base, from June until early October. In other words he remained as he had five years earlier, in a state of limbo, a virtual prisoner — although an unconvicted one.

At this point Brother Poole contacted the Joint Clemency Board at Fort Benjamin Harrison, in hopes that he might be eligible for President Ford's amnesty program, since nothing else seemed to be working. His request was rejected and on November 12 he called the ACLU for help.

However, his request to the Joint Clemency Board apparently prompted the brass at Fort Knox to offer him an immediate

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Intercommunal News

THE WORLD AT CHRISTMAS TIME

STARVATION OF
MILLIONS
PREDICTED

(Santiago, Chile) - A Nobel Peace Prize winner has predicted the death of millions of people during the coming months and blames the recent World Food Conference in Rome for failing to act to prevent their starvation.

Meanwhile, the U.S. role in the World Food Conference has received additional criticism from a leading nongovernmental expert on world resources and a major American religious organization.

Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, an agronomist (one who studies the science of crop production and distribution) and winner of the 1970 Nobel Peace Prize, is quoted in an interview with *The New York Times* as saying, "It (the Food Conference) was nonsense and you can quote me."

JUST TALK

Continuing, Dr. Borlaug said, "Nothing tangible was done. It was just talk...I spent three days before the meeting began to help draw up general suggestions...I left before the Conference began because I knew what was going to happen."

Representatives of 123 nations attended the Food Conference which ended November 17, 1974, after drafting a long-term campaign against hunger and creating a new agency, the World Food Council.

Dr. Borlaug said that millions will die in the next eight to nine months in such heavily populated countries as India and Bangladesh.

He explained that the situation was so acute in these countries that any emergency plan agreed upon by the richer nations would face serious problems in the shipping of adequate quantities of grain.

Up until 1971, Dr. Borlaug said, "Most food-exporting countries felt they had sufficient stockpiles of food (grains) to meet emergencies. However, the winter kills of wheat in the Soviet Union and the drought in the People's Republic of China, Australia, Bangladesh and India overnight used up previous world food grain reserves of 28 million metric tons."

Consequently, he stressed, "There is no reserve of grains of



Tuareg women in Algeria waiting for food.

any magnitude in the world today."

In a related development, the U.S. role in the Food Conference is receiving mounting criticism. Lester Brown, expert on world resources and founder of the Worldwatch Institute, charged that the failure of the U.S. to agree to supply starving countries with much needed food supplies "undermined the potential success of the conference."

"Its failure... was a serious diplomatic and tactical blunder," Brown noted, especially since the Conference was called at the request of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The government's position was that the Conference's purpose was to devise long-term strategy to prevent future food shortages, not to provide additional short-term aid.

The U.S., Brown said in an interview reported in the *San*

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Z.A.N.U., Z.A.P.U., A.N.C. SIGN
UNITY PACT

IAN SMITH MOVES FAST TO CAUSE SPLIT

(Lusaka, Zambia) - In a major move toward unity by African liberation organizations in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), an agreement was signed here last week providing that the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), the two major groups, as well as the Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe (FLZ) would come together within the African National Council (ANC) of Rhodesia to form a common front in preparation for negotiations for Black majority rule in Zimbabwe.

Three days later, in an equally important but deliberately undermining move, White minority leader Premier Ian Smith announced in Salisbury that he had "received assurances to the effect that terrorist activities in Rhodesia will cease immediately" and that a proposed constitu-

tional conference will take place "without any preconditions."

Smith's failure to say from whom he had received these assurances strongly suggests that he is deliberately setting up "Black nationalist" elements and others to create a split within the newly formed united front by promises of constitutional talks and the release of freedom fighters.

The agreement signed here provides that leaders of ZANU, ZAPU and the FLZ will join an enlarged executive of the African National Congress for four months. The ANC is a legal political association of Zimbabwe Africans, without a guerrilla military arm, that emerged within Zimbabwe in opposition to British moves toward legalizing the minority, White rebel regime of Ian Smith. ZANU, ZAPU and the FLZ are banned organizations.



JOSHUA NKOMO (left) and NDABANINGI SITHOLE were reportedly released from long detention by the Smith government to participate in the meetings of the Zimbabwe liberation groups.

The chairmanship of ANC is held by African Bishop Abel T. Muzorewa of the United Methodist Church of Rhodesia, generally described as a moderate.

The unity declaration concluded with a paragraph saying: "The leaders recognize the inevitability of continued armed struggle and all other forms of struggle until the total liberation of Zimbabwe." This statement is inconsistent with Smith's announced "assurances" in his TV appearance that "terrorist activity (by which he means armed struggle activity) 'will cease immediately.'"

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U.S. WARSHIPS ENTER ARABIAN GULF

(New York, N.Y.) — United States warships have moved into the oil-rich Arabian Gulf to show the prestige of American military strength in the Middle East and protect U.S. "interests" in several key "troublespots" in that area.

The huge U.S. aircraft carrier *Constellation* and two U.S. guided missile destroyers entered the Arab Gulf after taking part in an Indian Ocean "exercise" with ships from four other countries. Named "Midlink '74," the exercise was sponsored by the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) whose members include Britain, Iran, Turkey and Pakistan.

The U.S., while not a full member of CENTO, is a member of its military, economic and counter-subversion committees. The five non-U.S. ships which took part in the Indian Ocean exercise, including a nuclear powered submarine, did not enter the Gulf.

C.E.N.T.O. MANEUVERS

The U.S. ships involved in the CENTO maneuvers are part of the U.S. Seventh Fleet stationed in the western Pacific, off the coast of Southeast Asia. The U.S. ships entered the Arab Gulf while the United Nations debate on the "Question of Palestine" was being highlighted by the appearance of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir Arafat.

The movement of some of the U.S. Seventh Fleet around the tip of India into the Indian Ocean gives the U.S. strong naval presence right on the doorstep of several key "troublespots."

In addition to being close to the oil-rich lands of the Middle East, a strong naval presence in the Indian Ocean would put U.S. forces within striking distance of southern Africa, where the White supremacist governments in South Africa and Rhodesia are threatened by Black liberation movements in their respective countries, and by FRELIMO (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique), which now controls Mozambique.

Also within striking distance of an Indian Ocean fleet is Ethiopia, where the crumbling feudal monarchy is being challenged by nationalist guerrillas in the northern province of Eritrea.

Across the Red Sea from Ethiopia, bordering on the Indian Ocean, are Southern Yemen and

Route of U.S. 7th Fleet into Arabian Gulf.



Oman, both of whose governments are challenged by major guerrilla struggles. Guerrilla forces in the Omani province of Dhofar — the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf (PELOAG) — control large sections of that province and are moving to liberate the entire country.

In addition, every 14 minutes an oil tanker passes through the Straits of Hormuz, which are at the tip of Oman in the Arabian Gulf. Control of these Straits are viewed as very crucial.

Last year's Arab oil boycott, the threat of increased nationalization of U.S. operations in the Middle East and the acceptance of the Palestine Liberation Organization as a legitimate political force by the U.N., have caused the U.S. to step up its activity in the Arabian Gulf area. As a result of "energy crisis"

rhetoric and distorted information on the military strength of the Soviet Union in that area, reports *Liberation News Service*, the Pentagon was able to get Congressional approval for a military base in the Indian Ocean last April.

Congressional supporters of the new base, on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, admitted the importance of the base if the U.S. should decide to directly intervene in the Middle East.

"We have very important interests in that area," said Admiral Elmo Zumwalt at Congressional hearings on Diego Garcia. "We have the mission... to make plain to any possible adversary... that any effort to challenge our vital overseas interests... could bring confrontation with American armed might," Zumwalt added. □

STARVATION PREDICTED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

Francisco Chronicle, "should have been leading (the Conference). As it was, we became a serious drag on the Conference."

An official of the National Council of Churches (NCC), in criticizing the U.S. role at the Conference, noted, "The (American) delegation did not come forward with the specific support for actions being considered by the Conference that we felt was imperative."

Larry Minear, consultant to the Church World Services, the relief

arm of the NCC, told the *Christian Science Monitor* that there is both an immediate need for contributions of food and a long-range need for assistance with agricultural development in world hunger areas.

In a meeting held December 16-17, 1974, in New York City, major officials of the NCC and its 31 member denominations were to discuss, among other things, ways of influencing American policy, which, they feel, is critical to the outcome of the world food crisis. □

FREE BOOKS FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

(New York, N.Y.) - Seize the Time Bookstore here has implemented a Free Books for Prisoners Program to meet the mounting needs of inmates for relevant reading material.

Book requests from interested inmates should contain his or her name, address and any information necessary to insure receipt of the books.

The program is sustained by community donations, which cover the cost of the books and their mailing. Donations to support this program should be made payable to FREE BOOKS FOR PRISONERS, and sent to:

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AFRICA IN FOCUS



CHAD

The National Front for the Liberation of Chad (FROLINAT) recently announced that its forces have killed 18 Frenchmen and more than 150 Chad government soldiers in clashes in eastern Chad. The Front also said in a communique that it shot down five aircraft, including three MIGs. Latest reports state that about 1,300 French soldiers are stationed in Chad, plus 400 officers acting as advisors to the Chad Army.

U.S.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee will hold closed hearings on CIA activities in southern Africa when Congress reconvenes. Black Congressman Charles C. Diggs of Michigan requested the hearings following the recent disclosures of the "Operation Tar Baby" memo, which showed that the Nixon administration adopted a policy "tilted" in support of continued White minority rule in southern Africa. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, November 16, 1974.) Congressman Diggs, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Africa, said the CIA hearings would also cover American policy toward Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau since last spring's military coup which toppled the fascist government of Portugal.

ANGOLA

Following the accords of the recent cease-fire agreement, guerrillas of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and Portuguese troops have joined forces in the Angolan district of Cabinda to stop disruption by the separatist Liberation Front for the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC). Gulf Oil, the principal exploiter of Cabinda's oil, is said to be behind FLEC's reactionary moves to separate the oil-rich district from the rest of Angola, expected to win independence from Portugal soon. The separatists played no part in the armed struggle against Portugal and have only recently come out in the open when U.S. exploitation of Cabinda has become threatened by the likelihood of an independent Angola with a Black African government.



South Africa's strict segregation policy is reflected in the above picture.

YOUNG WHITE SOUTH AFRICANS FAVOR APARTHEID

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - A study released here recently shows that South Africa's younger White generation favors continuation of its country's strict apartheid (segregation) policy.

The results of the study have dimmed the hopes of those opponents of apartheid who placed their hopes in the younger White generation to implement progressive change within South African society.

The survey, designed by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, was made about the attitudes of young Afrikaners — descendants of the original 17th century Dutch settlers of the Cape of Good Hope — 16 to 24 years of age. Schlemmer, as reported in the *Christian Science Monitor*, also found the same racist attitudes among South Africa's English-speaking young Whites.

Schlemmer explained that "the backward looking, conformist attitude among (White) South African youth can be explained by the government we have in this country. This conservatism, he added, is completely opposite to the trend among White youth in other Western countries.

Concerning the specifics of the study, Schlemmer found that the young White generation in South Africa is more conservative than its parents on the issue of raising the wages of Black workers.

When asked, "Should non-Whites receive higher pay?" only 18 per cent of the 16 to 24 group answered "yes," compared with 20 per cent of the persons over 55.

While 27 per cent of the younger generation thought the government's race policies should be eased to allow greater economic growth, 35 per cent of those over 55 thought the government should make such a move.

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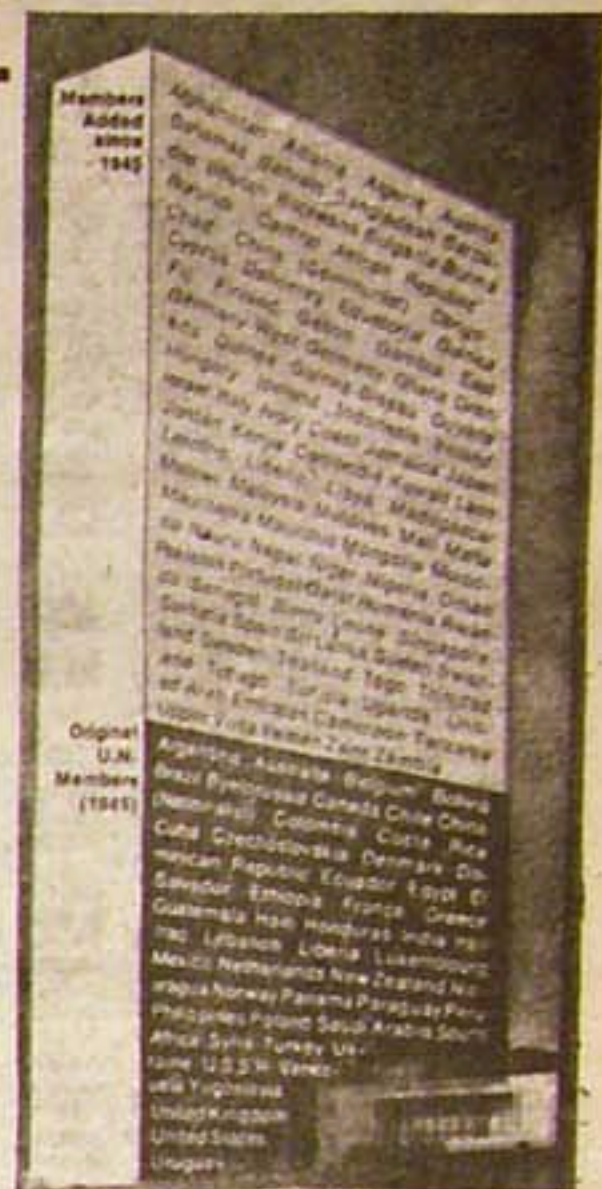
3rd WORLD BLASTS SCALI'S ATTACK ON U.N.

(United Nations, N.Y.) — A storm of Third World indignation greeted U.S. United Nations Ambassador John A. Scali's speech last week before the General Assembly in which he attacked U.N. decisions as "illegal" and "unrealistic" and warned against a so-called "tyranny of the majority." (See last week's issue of *THE BLACK PANTHER*.)

The wide scale protest, including many small and "neutral" nations, as well as Asian, African and Arab countries, has caused the lengthening of the General Assembly debate on what would have normally been considered a routine Assembly agenda item.

Scali's scathing, racist and threatening attack came during debate on the Assembly agenda item: "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international relations between states."

Algeria's chief delegate, Mr. Abdellatif Rahal, challenged Scali's assertion that support for the United Nations was lessening



Third World nations have been admitted to the U.N. at a very rapid rate since 1945.

among the American people because of the role of Third World countries. He told the Assembly that it was not the United Nations that had disappointed the American people but the "completely distorted image" of its works presented in the press, radio and other information media of the U.S.

Referring to Scali's implied threat to cut off U.S. dollar contributions to the United Nations because of delegate refusal to vote as the U.S. believes they should, Republic of Guinea representative Mrs. Jeanne M. Cisse said the Western powers had resorted to "blackmail and intimidation."

Algeria's Rahal and other Arab delegates reminded the Assembly of the 1947 resolution calling for the partition of Palestine as evidence that the U.S. and its allies had made full use of their voting strength when they were the majority.

"The countries which today are rebelling against the rule of the majority are the very same which constituted the majority of yesterday, the same whose behavior at that time represented the best frame of reference for judging the behavior of today's majority," Mr. Rahal said.

Ambassador Huang Hua, representing the People's Republic of China, told the assembly in response to Scali's attack: "... over a long period the one or two super-powers utilized the United

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



This concentration camp on Dawson Island is one of many established by the Chilean military junta.

CHILE VIOLATES HUMAN RIGHTS - TORTURES PRISONERS

(Washington, D.C.) - A report by Organization of American States(OAS) investigators charges Chile's military dictatorship with "extremely serious violations of human rights," including extensive torture of political prisoners.

Compiled by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the report is the most detailed and documented yet to appear of human rights violations in Chile since the September 11, 1973, military coup which overthrew the progressive govern-

ment of President Salvador Allende.

The 175-page report was prepared on the basis of a 12-day tour of Chile by the Commission last summer, during which it visited 12 facilities where many of Chile's political prisoners are held. The report put the number of those detained at 5,500, and noted that access to several installations reputedly notorious for torture had been denied.

One such prison was listed as the basement of the Santiago



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3rd WORLD BLASTS SCALI

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Nations and did many things in contravention of the U.N. Charter and the will of the peoples of various countries. If the United Nations is to play its due role it must conform to the trend of the world, acting strictly in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter."

The Chinese delegate continued: "The alleged acceleration and dangerous trends of the great majority of states which the U.S. representative opposes is in fact none other than the emergence and growth of the numerous Third World countries after World War II as well as their increasingly important role in international affairs and within the United Nations."

Ambassador Huang Hua asserted: "It is entirely proper for the representatives of the Third World countries to give a well founded and forceful rebuttal to those accusations."

VOTING MACHINE

Yugoslav representative Jaksa Petric told the Assembly: "Gone are the times of the 'voting machine' which characterized the work of the United Nations for almost two decades after its foundation and which served the interests of certain forces, but was not in the interest of the international community."

Jordan's Sherif Abdul Hamid Sharaf said the days of the U.N. being run by a small club were over and "the old power elite, which no longer commands the majority, should not translate a resentment of change into a disillusionment and downgrading of the United Nations."

The representative of Southern Yemen, Abdallah S. Ashtal, accused the U.S. and its allies of "duplicity, double standards and self-righteous statements," and said it was "an insult to the intelligence of this assembly" to claim that the delegates acted irresponsibly.

Madagascar's Ambassador Blaise Rabetafika, noting Scali's demand for consensus (agreement) on divisive questions, said consensus should not be used "tyrannically" by the minority. And, Ambassador Radha Krishna Ramphul of Mauritius said Scali's talk of a reassessment of U.S. commitments could only mean "the threat of reducing U.S. contributions" to U.N. funds. "The United Nations," he declared, "is not for sale to the highest bidder with the lowest votes."



Political prisoners at concentration camp in Pisagua, Chile. Prisoners are subjected to grotesque treatments such as electric shock, beatings, and rape.

TORTURES PRISONERS

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

Investigations Bureau, No. 38 Londres Street, called locally "The House of Terror."

The report was submitted December 10 to the Permanent Council, the governing body of the 24-nation OAS along with a rebuttal by Chile's military regime which claimed that some of the report's conclusions are untrue.

The OAS investigation team charged the regime with the use of physical and mental torture, unconstitutional punishments and total deprivation of political rights.

The report said the regime used "every kind of sexual aggression, including rape; electric current applied to the most sensitive areas of the body; and beatings and torture in the

presence of the prisoners' husbands or companions.

"The Commission could see that one of the prisoners had scars on his lower limbs that were obviously caused by recent injuries," the report noted. The report also includes transcriptions of tape-recorded interviews with political prisoners and with others who have been released, some of them under the age of 18.

The five Commission members, selected by the OAS Council, are widely respected throughout the Western hemisphere. One Commission member, Manuel Bianchi, a Chilean professor, submitted a 15-page letter of reservations to the Commission report, that is to be released shortly, reports *The New York Times*. □

KOREAN UNITY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

United Nations in justifying the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops' occupation of South Korea, they call the troops the UN forces and when they think it is disadvantageous to wear the berets of the UN forces, they say that the troops are not the UN forces. This is the habitual gangster-like logic of the U.S. imperialists in the true sense of the word.

It is a stark historical fact that before the fabrication of the "ROK-U.S. mutual defense treaty" the U.S. troops had already crept into South Korea carrying the signboard of the UN forces. With nothing can it be denied...

If the foreign troops which are obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea and causing the constant danger of war in Korea under the signboard of the UN and these forces withdraw in accordance with a resolution of the UN General Assembly, it will provide a firm guarantee for the preservation of peace in Korea and there will arise no other question of guarantee.

If any question arises after the withdrawal of the foreign troops, it will not be a matter which any third party should meddle in but an internal affair of the Koreans themselves and a matter of such character as should be settled through negotiations between the parties concerned of the north and the south. The north-south joint statement is the firm basis of negotiations.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. authorities, while giving no reply to our proposal to conclude a peace agreement, are clamoring only about a sort of guarantee with regard to the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. This is designed not to withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea but to keep Korea divided into two parts forever and keep hold on South Korea at least.

In fact, if the U.S. troops stay on in South Korea, it will create the constant danger of war and once a war breaks out it will easily develop into a total war... □

WORLD SCOPE



DIEGO GARCIA

Congressional conferees last week cut almost in half the \$29 million military authorization bill sought by the Ford administration for improving the American military base on Diego Garcia, an island in the Indian Ocean. The conferees also added a passage to the bill requiring Presidential proof that the authorized \$18.1 million in improvements are necessary for the national interest. Many countries, including India, fear the spread of U.S. imperialism in the presently neutral Indian Ocean area.

SAUDI ARABIA

France has agreed to sell \$800 million in arms to Saudi Arabia, it was disclosed last week. The Saudi defense minister, Prince Suttan Abdel Aziz, was quoted in Lebanese newspapers as saying that his government will also purchase additional weapons from the U.S. "with no strings attached." Aziz explained that under the contract signed by Saudi Arabia and France, Saudi Arabia will receive anti-aircraft missiles and antitank weapons. The Western press reported that the arms deal was connected with French plans to buy large amounts of Saudi oil under long-term contracts.

VENEZUELA

The Venezuelan government has announced that it will nationalize U.S.-run iron mining operations in the country on January 1. An estimated \$101 million in compensation will be paid to subsidiaries of U.S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel. The Venezuelan government hopes the nationalization will develop the country's steel industry and serve as a model for the nationalization of the huge oil industry later next year.

N.A.T.O.

Ten European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) will increase their arms capacity next year to improve the alliance's military ability. The announcement came following a meeting of European defense ministers in Brussels, Belgium. The improvements will include the addition of 563 main battle tanks and 238 combat and patrol planes.

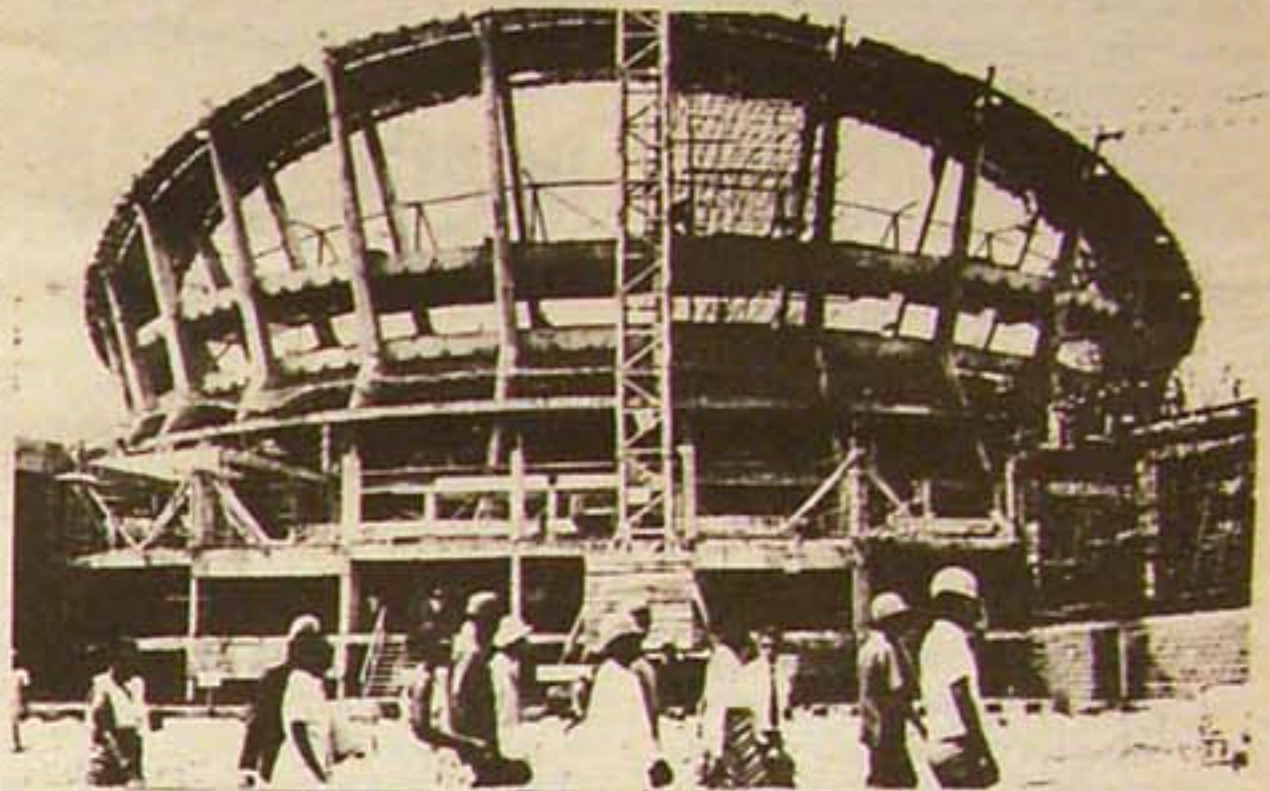
ENTERTAINMENT

NIGERIA PREPARES FOR AFRICAN ARTS FESTIVAL

(Lagos, Nigeria) — King Overhame of Benin may not in 1897 have been a household word in Britain. But today the image of the ivory mask he wore is as familiar a sight on London streets and billboards as the opening of the British Opera. As the emblem of the "Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture" (FESTAC '75), the mask adorns one of the most thorough advertising campaigns in the city.

Lagos will play host to over 20,000 participants and an estimated 100,000 visitors to this festival scheduled for November 22 through December 20, 1975. About 70 countries and communities in and outside Africa have already signified their intention to participate. To accommodate the participants a festival village is presently under construction in Lagos. A new theater and cultural complex are also being built at a cost of 16 million pounds (\$36.8 million). Under the theme "Black Civilization and Education" the Festival intends to encourage the revival and promotion of Black and African culture. Chief Anthony Enahoro, president of the International Festival Committee, commented, "The aim is to bring together Black artists from all over the world and especially to enable Black artists from beyond the Atlantic periodically a 'return to origin.'"

As a prelude to Lagos, the United Kingdom African Festival Committee launched its own



Nigerian National Arts Theatre under construction in Lagos.

three-week long "Black Arts Mini-Festival" at London's Commonwealth Institute from September 16 to October 5, 1974. This event confronted the Committee with the formidable task of talent-searching a uniquely U.K. "Black Sound." The West Indian actor Earl Cameron who chairs the London Committee noted that a decade of West Indian and African cultural confrontation through the media of musical form and rhythms had indeed synthesized a new sound. From the Mini-Festival, 100 U.K. groups will be chosen to represent that zone at the Festival in Nigeria.

The whole notion of the Festival is however not without its controversy. Referring to the estimated 120 million pounds

(\$276 million) which the Black Arts Festival will cost, one Nigerian declared: "Why don't we cancel the festival and allocate the 120 million pounds to anti-drought and drought relief projects." He continued, "Even if we prefer the humiliation of White charity of cereals, milk and sugar to the fruits of our own toil, why don't we at least build roads to facilitate distribution of such charity next time." In another instance, the representative of one Southern African liberation movement tagged the Festival "one big ego-trip. Naturally," he explained, "we recognize the need for cultural festivals but where are our priorities? Africa claims to be concerned with liberating the rest of Africa from White minority domination. Can't we concentrate on that and in the meantime at least organize festivals which are first political in orientation and second modest in expenditure, reflecting the true position of the common man in Africa."

PREPARATIONS

Preparations for the Lagos Festival are nonetheless fast gaining momentum. An International Secretariat has been established in Lagos to service the Festival Committee. Formal invitations to participating governments, communities and organizations have been issued. The European Festival Committee has as well obtained agreement from the French government to mount a high level exhibition as to the influence of Black art on modern European art at the Nigerian Festival. The United States Department of State has formally

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

NOW UNDERGROUND

Now underground, no where to be found

Where? China, Cuba, Korea or East 14th St...He'll be around. Servant of the People, Serve the People well,

The Supreme sacrifice, who puts up their life to sell.

Malcom, George, Jon, Fred, Mark, the others...Liberation? Black People, death toll, the slave era totaled 100 million. No its no miscalculation

But now underground, nowhere to be found,

What Black Mafia? What contract? Bernard in tears.

A prostitute, two women, a 57 yr. old tailor...Evidence, a conspiracy that took 3 years

Death is not ruled out, but what can be ruled in?

Won't accept 33 months in a dungeon to prove innocence again.

Now underground, nowhere to be found,

Understand underground to mean safe and sound.

What's happening to our leaders? Now they are down to a few.

Black People you better change your tune, because after they get the heads they comin' to get you!

Bro. Gary L. Jones
Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas

COPS GET MACHINE GUNS

(Quincy, Mass.) - Reacting to an alleged increase of armed robberies and assaults, Mayor Walter J. Hannon ordered police here to receive two .9mm machine guns and an undisclosed amount of .12 gauge shotguns.

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DIAL 444-VOTE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

ing several days a week in the East Oakland, West Oakland and downtown areas. The registrars are noted for their polite and friendly manner.

It only takes a few minutes for a person to register. The only information required for the voter registration form is name, address, city of residence, state of birth and month and day of birth. Social security number and telephone number are optional.

The Committee for Greater Voter Registration urges all Oaklanders 18 years of age and over to register to vote. Registrars will be working intensively in flatlands neighborhoods for the next four months. Remember — register to vote.

For further information contact the Committee for Greater Voter Registration, 1674 11th Street, or call 444-VOTE. □

ARMY HAIR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

even brought to them in the barracks to keep them isolated from the rest of the McNair Battery.

Around 1:00 p.m. an investigating board was set up to hear the strikers' grievances and demands. Each man was interviewed individually by officers. The strikers talked about their demands, specific instances of harassment in the battery, about racism among officers and NCOs, and about having no days off after recently returning from the field, although they achieved the best score for an artillery unit.

The strikers are waiting for their commanding officers' answers to their demands. Rufus Thompson's transfer orders have been placed on hold. He was to have been shipped out November 27. No charges as of yet have been brought against the strikers.

Meanwhile, *The New York Times* reports that Louis M. Stokes, convicted in Mannheim, Germany, on September 18 on two counts of disobeying orders, sentenced to reduction in rank to private, fined and given four months in jail, was released November 23 from the stockade in Fort Riley, Kansas. He is now understood to be back in uniform at his old grade and on duty at Fort Lewis, Washington.

The charges against Stokes resulted from his protest against army hair code regulations. His release was prompted by the Army discovering that it had taped a conversation about him by his lawyer after swearing in court that it had not. □

AFRICAN ARTS FESTIVAL

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE
endorsed FESTAC '75 and proffered a grant of about 20,000 pounds (\$46,000) to assist the zone in transporting participants to the Lagos event.

BLACK "DESERTER"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

discharge if he would sign a statement in which he admitted he was guilty of "willful and persistent" unauthorized absence, thereby disqualifying himself for consideration for medical disability benefits for his paralyzed arm.

In utter frustration, held a virtual prisoner, angry and in dismay, Poole signed the statement which constituted an admission of guilt despite the fact that he had never been formally charged with desertion, and thereby "cleared" the army of any legal responsibility in this typical bureaucratic messing over the lives of people.

Poole's lawyers maintain that he acted "only to reduce the continued pressure and to put an end to his continued mistreatment." They have called for the righting of the "injustice done him." □

In an address to the North American Festival Committee, Chief Enahoro coined the term "The Third Emancipation" to elucidate the thrust of this festival. He stated: "We are all familiar with the story of the First Emancipation. The Second was the freedom from political bondage of Black States in African and the Caribbean. They led inevitably to an equally great historical movement...namely the cultural spiritual emancipation of the Black man—that is, the 'Third Emancipation.'"

But the sceptics persist, especially in the Black communities of North America. Rather than stage such festivals now, some argue, Black people should con-

centrate on developing the resources of Africa to genuinely free the continent from political and economic exploitation. "What good is all that culture we'll spend so much money reminding ourselves we have," one Black leader remarked, "if we cannot use it as a stepping stone to take us into the last quarter of the twentieth century?"

(We thank *Africa* magazine for the information contained in this article.) □

CONTROLS ON C.I.A.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

bor, Peru, to take preventive measures against such covert maneuvers.

Last week, Peru, the only socialist government in continental South America, requested that all U.S. Peace Corps volunteers be withdrawn from the country. *Reuters* reports that it is likely that the Peruvian government will also ask other non-Peruvians—including missionaries, charitable societies, cultural associa-

tions, and certain fraternities—to leave as well.

Peru's president, General Juan Velasco Alvarado, declared recently at a press conference that "It would not be unusual if foreign espionage organisms were directing the counterrevolutionary machinery."

"We've got our eyes wide open and no one is going to surprise us," President Velasco said, adding, "the CIA can be anywhere." □



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SPORTS

BASKETBALL: PROGRESSIVE SPORT FOR BLACK ATHLETES

(New York, N.Y.) - Upon becoming the highest ranking Black executive in pro sports, Simon Gourdine, deputy commissioner of the National Basketball Association discovered a major problem. One not surprisingly, that had to do with race.

"Since I was selected for the job," said Gourdine, "every basketball writer or sports announcer in the country wants to interview me. I can't blame them, and I certainly don't mind it. But it doesn't leave much time for doing the job."

Thus, basketball continues as the most progressive sport for minorities, specifically Blacks, both in uniform and out. There were Black head coaches and general managers in the NBA even before the hue and cry arose about the lack of a Black manager in baseball or a Black head coach in football.

YOUNGER

The reason? "Maybe," said NBA commissioner J. Walter Kennedy, "it's because we're a younger league with younger men. We're not as set in our ways."

Neither is Gourdine; or he might have been throwing punches for a living instead of handing out decisions. He spent a considerable time boxing at Police Athletic League gyms while growing up in New York City. In fact, that was his game, not basketball. But while attending CCNY, Gourdine was impressed with an attorney addressing an NAACP chapter, and "That made me really want to become a lawyer."

He became one, working for the U.S. Attorney's office, for the U.S. Army — after induction — and the Celanese Corp. before discovering there was an opening in the NBA front office.

Bill Russell, first Black head coach in the NBA, sees no particular problems with Gourdine — or for Gourdine, no special pressure because of color. "He's been very efficient when I've dealt with him," said Russell. "I don't think anyone will worry about his race when he makes a decision."

There are other people worried about race in the NBA, pointing out that with 65 per cent of the players, five of the coaches two of the general managers and now



Black players in basketball dominate the court.

one of the high-ranking executives Black, Whites may not support the game. And, as all economic studies show, Whites have the money.

"I don't think there's any trend toward the NBA becoming an all Black league," said Gourdine. "The percentage of Black players has remained relatively constant the 4 1/2 years I've been in the league. I don't think five Black coaches out of 18 will cause anyone to panic."

If Blacks are a majority on the court, they are a minority in the stands. Gourdine says there are probably several reasons.

"Economics is one," he said, "but it's unfair to say it's only a matter of economics. We should have more Black fans. We should have more fans, period. Maybe Black kids play the game and are more participation-oriented than spectator-oriented. I'm not sure. I'd like someone to tell me."

Simon Gourdine may not have enough time to talk to everyone. But he has time to listen.

(We thank Art Spander of the *San Francisco Chronicle* for this article.) □

APARTHEID

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

In the area of Black employment conditions and opportunities, 28 per cent of the 16 to 24-year-old group thought that Black South Africans should have greater opportunities for skilled jobs in the cities while 23 per cent over 55 agreed.

Schlemmer also found that 16 per cent of Afrikaner youth favor the government granting official

ROY CAMPANELLA, 13 OTHERS, JOIN BLACK HALL OF FAME

(New York, N.Y.) - "When I was growing up I could never dream of getting into the Baseball Hall of Fame. But every Black kid can look forward to someday making this Hall of Fame."

So spoke Roy Campanella, the solid catcher for the great Brooklyn Dodger baseball teams of the 1950s, Campanella and 13 others were honored last week at a luncheon here for the 1974 inductees in the Black Athletes Hall of Fame.

"This is probably more important to me than being named to the Baseball Hall of Fame," Campy, now a paraplegic as the result of a tragic automobile accident, added. "It's the influence it will have on young Black kids."

Besides Campanella, others in this, the second annual selection of major Black athletes were: former Olympic stars Harrison Dillard, Bill Hubbard and Willye White (the only woman selected this year); Henry Armstrong, a former boxing champion; the indomitable Gale Sayers, former star running back for the Chicago Bears; Bob Douglas, founder of the Harlem Renaissance basketball team; Joe Yancey, founder and coach of the New York Pioneer Club; and Brazilian soccer ace Pele.

In addition there were four posthumous awards: Jack Johnson, the first Black heavyweight boxing champion; Roberto Cle-



ROY CAMPANELLA gets a congratulatory kiss from ALTHEA GIBSON.

mente, the outstanding outfielder for the Pittsburgh Pirates; Henry (Pop) Lloyd, shortstop with the Atlantic City Bachrach Giants of the old Negro Baseball Leagues; and Abe Saperstein, founder and long-time coach of the world-famous Harlem Globetrotters, this year's only White selection.

"While most of the nominees are Black, we have no restriction against personalities not Black who have contributed to the progress of Blacks in sports," Vernon Johnson, director of the project told reporters.

Sharply dressed in a plaid jacket and sports slacks, Campanella told the audience at Gallagher's restaurant that although Black athletes would continue to make progress in sports, he could see no end to racial tensions.

"Everybody in the stands can see the difference in the color of our skins," Campanella said. "We have a different heritage."

"I don't see the day that people will look at an athletic star and rate him on his talent and not be conscious of his skin. Color, I'm afraid, is going to be with us awhile."

Joining Campy and others at the affair was Ms. Althea Gibson, the former top tennis star who broke that sport's color barrier in her day. Ms. Gibson was the first woman inductee into the Black Athletes Hall of Fame last year.

"This gives us a sense of pride," Ms. Gibson said. □

recognition to Black labor unions while 11 per cent of older Afrikaners think so too.

Schlemmer notes that in some areas "younger Afrikaners seem to be slightly more pragmatic (practical) than others, but certainly no less discriminatory in their views on race policies."

Continuing, he said, that it is "also among the youngest group that the greatest extent of rejection of the notion of a 'common society' occurs, and the least

desire for more effective consultation between Black and White leaders."

While the younger generation, Schlemmer says, seems to be somewhat more aware than others of Black discontent. "This awareness does not translate itself into any greater sense of urgency in regard to the needs for Whites to come to terms with the basic racial conflicts which are inherent in South African society."

Z.A.N.U., Z.A.P.U., A.N.C.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

A further indication that Smith's announcement is a deliberate attempt to undermine and split the newly created united front is the fact that the reported talks between representatives of the Smith regime and Black leaders here last week on a constitutional conference broke down over the demand of the Black leaders for such a conference to aim at immediate majority (Black) rule in Zimbabwe, as a precondition for agreement to hold the conference.

However, in his TV announcement, Smith said that his talks with undefined "Black nationalists" had continued after the breakdown of the talks held in Lusaka and that differences that divided them "have been resolved."

The question is, therefore, with whom had the Smith government continued the talks?

Clearly, they were not the leaders assembled here, suggesting that other "Black nationalists" elements, fearful of continued armed struggle and willing to compromise on the issue of Black majority rule NOW, are being courted and used.

RELEASED

The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, head of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Joshua Nkomo, head of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, were reportedly released from long detention by the Smith regime to participate in the meetings here. The talks were held under the sponsorship of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, and participated in by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and Botswana President Sir Seretse Khama. U.S. news reports do not indicate who represented the ANC and the FLZ at the talks.

In his TV announcement, Smith assured the 273,000 White Rhodesian settlers "there is no possibility whatsoever" that his government will hand over Rhodesia to its Black nationalists as Portugal is relinquishing neighboring Mozambique to its Black liberation force.

Speaking for the 5.8 million Black majority in Zimbabwe, ZANU informed the United Nations Decolonization Committee in a memorandum recently that the Zimbabwe African peoples "under no circumstances" will negotiate Zimbabwe's independence with the illegal Smith government nor "...with any of its successors who may want to negotiate on the basis of the

present illegal constitution." (See THE BLACK PANTHER, December 14, 1974.)

In an attempt to give force to his move to split the newly created united front, Smith promised that an estimated 400 freedom fighters being held in his jails would be released, following an end to armed guerrilla activities throughout the country.

The New York Times (Dec. 9) reports that the Zimbabwe African National Union, particularly, is understood to have successfully held out during the unity talks in Lusaka for continued armed struggle "since it has been the most active and successful of the factions in this regard in recent years." □



Fallen Field Marshal of the Black Panther Party, GEORGE JACKSON.

WOMEN FIGHT SEXISM

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

educational, community, union and social science institutions across the country attended the two-day meeting.

The five major points agreed upon by the conference participants, as reported in The New York Times, were:

1. A long-range research program to restructure the labor market to meet the needs of women workers;
2. A program of sex role re-education to end sexism in job classifications and behaviors;
3. To encourage the investigation of all available research on occupational health hazards;
4. To monitor job lay-off patterns of women workers during the current economic recession; and
5. To reaffirm support of working women for affirmative action programs and full employment,

ment, with jobs in the public sector provided as needed.

At the conference, Mrs. Alice Cook, professor emerita in industrial and labor relations at Cornell University, explained the importance of eliminating sex discrimination at an early age, rewriting textbooks and retraining teachers.

Jean Fairfax, a Black woman who heads the Division of Legal Information and Community of the NAACP legal Defense and Education Fund, expressed concern about the young Black female blue collar worker.

Sister Fairfax said: "The group that suffers most from unemployment is the young Black female from 17 to 21 years of age. The figures are absolutely staggering. What happens to this Black woman who never gets into the work force when she should? What happens 10 years later?" □

JOHNNY SPAIN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

days at most here at San Quentin."

Even as Spain's health grows worse, the prison administration lies continue.

One of the attorneys involved in the federal civil rights suit telephoned Dr. Kasch inquiring about Spain's health two days after the second surgery. He was told that no surgery at all had taken place. A phone call inquiry from attorney Garry's office brought the response, "He's doing fine."

In analyzing the reasons for this treatment, Johnny Spain is perfectly objective and clear:

"The motives for the prison's position are numerous and (as we know) obvious, but certainly a major motive in my mind is that these people assassinated Comrade George and have thus far failed to cover it up by using their fascist judicial arm (i.e., using the Six as scapegoats in a 'legal' railroading). So they're attempting to silently kill us — as we do represent the potential to expose the assassination.

"The Watergate syndrome is here. The assassination of Comrade George was another attack against the (Black Panther) Party and the pigs do not want that in people's minds because it adds to the facts (such as COINTELPRO) that have already been exposed, showing government corruption."

(See next week's and future issues of THE BLACK PANTHER for updated information on the health and treatment of Brother Johnny Larry Spain.) □



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[S.A.F.E.] PROGRAM

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