

VIOLENCE OF EDUCATION IN OAKLAND SCHOOLS EXPOSED

THE BLACK PANTHER INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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25¢



"THEY ARE TRYING TO KILL HUEY P. NEWTON"

ELAINE BROWN'S PRESS
STATEMENT ON THE
POLICE ATTACK
ON
HUEY P. NEWTON
AND OTHER BLACK
PANTHER PARTY MEMBERS



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Editorial

SURVIVAL WITH DIGNITY

Once again local and federal agents of the alleged "law and order" advocates of this country have tried to behead the Black Panther Party by cutting off access to its leader and guiding spirit, Huey P. Newton. Only the vigilance and determination of Brother Huey and his comrades and the dedicated expertise of the Party's attorney, Charles R. Garry, prevented success.

Coming as it does at this crucial period for Richard M. Nixon and his criminal gang of robbers, perjurers, cheats and defamers, this latest attack is confirmation of the vanguard role the Black Panther Party, under the leadership of Huey P. Newton, is playing in mobilizing Black, poor and other oppressed peoples in this country to seize control over their lives.

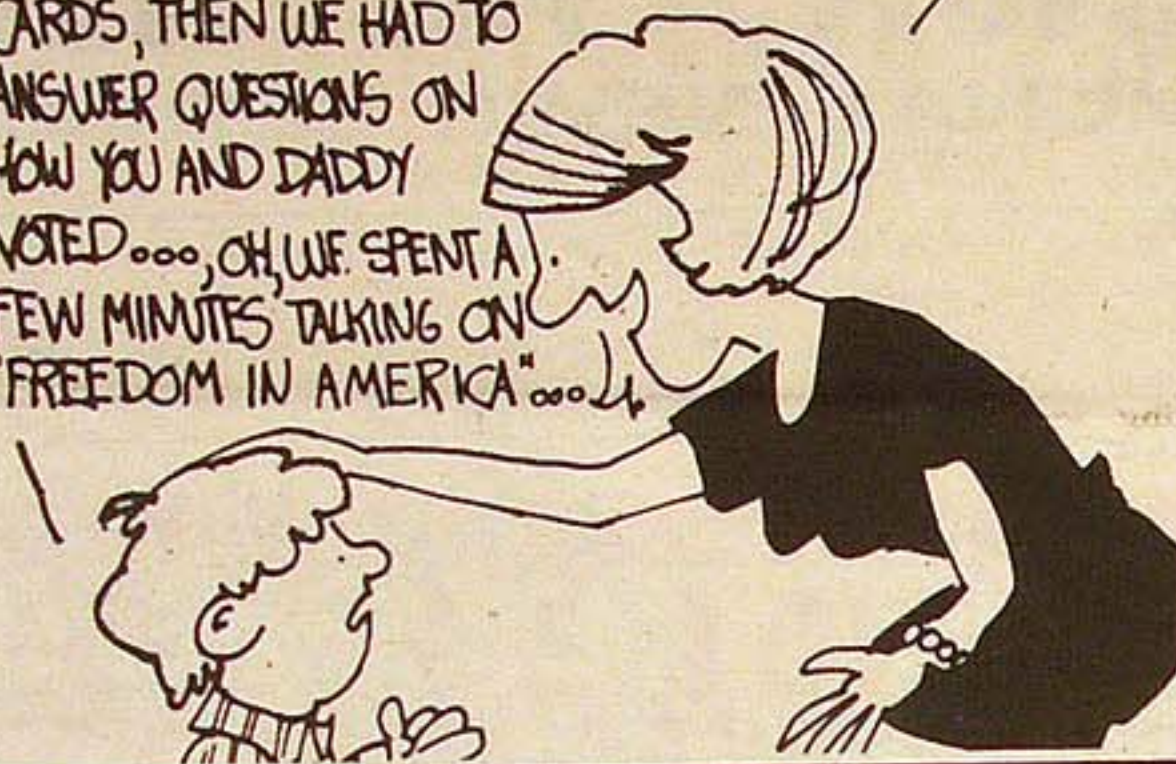
All that could possibly save Nixon now is the declaration of a state of national emergency occasioned by unorganized rebellion and insurrection in the ghettos of this country. The power elite in this country knows that, like the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr., the murder of Huey P. Newton could ignite just such righteous outrage and reaction.

Add to this the very real 1975 electoral threat the Black Panther Party represents to the White power structure of Oakland (and its \$90 million-a-year containerized port), with our declared objective of organizing the Black and poor majority of this city around the election of a city council majority, responsive to those who place them in office, and the picture is clear.

Nixon's police (under the cover of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms) and Oakland's police (using two Black plainclothesflunkys—George Whitfield and Richard Tyson) collaborated in this latest effort to "get" Huey, and thus immobilize the Black Panther Party. They will continue this effort, using the courts when possible and all the evil tactics of the Watergaters when necessary.

We must not allow them to succeed. Now is the time to let your voice be heard and your energies be devoted in defense of the many survival programs of the Black Panther Party and its efforts at achieving people's power. Volunteer your time, your skills and, if you have it, your money. Register to vote. Fight back for survival with dignity. □

WHAT DID YOU DO IN SCHOOL TODAY, DEAR? ...
WELL, FIRST WE WERE ALL FINGERPRINTED, THEN
OUR PHOTOS WERE TAKEN FOR OUR ID.
CARDS, THEN WE HAD TO
ANSWER QUESTIONS ON
HOW YOU AND DADDY
VOTED ... OH, WE SPENT A
FEW MINUTES TALKING ON
"FREEDOM IN AMERICA" ...



Letters to the Editor

Dear Folks,

As anyone who has ever been there knows, the visiting conditions at San Quentin are atrocious. Visitors wait for hours on end for one hour visits across crowded tables or behind plexi-glass screens. Prisoners have no privacy in their visits with family, friends or legal people.

According to the *San Francisco Examiner*, July 9, 1974, the new warden at San Quentin, Ken Britt, proposes to change this. One of the proposals "under consideration" is to separate all prisoners from their visitors by plexi-glass screens with communication only by telephone as in the reception center and many county jails.

Let's let him know how we feel about this.

THE PRISON LAW COLLECTIVE
San Francisco, Calif.

□□□

Dear Editor and Brother:

I have been receiving my copy of *THE BLACK PANTHER* regular and on time each month. I do appreciate your consideration in sending it to me and words can not express what a help to my morale it has been to receive our paper in this desolate place.

I was truly impressed by the letter entitled "As a proud Black political prisoner," in the Letters to the Editor section in the July 6 issue of *THE BLACK PANTHER*. It is a good feeling to know that our brothers and sisters in prison have not lost their spirit and courage. I have always known that the Black brother or sister in prison or out on the street will never be free until they are able to determine their own destinies in their own communities.

I say you are doing a wonderful job of keeping the people informed and people is power. So keep up the good work. I was born a Black Panther in the Louisiana swamps in 1922, and have fought against oppression more than 40 years and will continue the struggle as long as there is oppression.

All Power to the People,
Brother and comrade,
Ewing B. MacDonald
Vacaville, Calif.

□□□

Dear Editor,

In reference to your newspaper *THE BLACK PANTHER*, I request the Intercommunal News Service to help Blacks and myself get our minds together. I stand for our Black people's struggle to survive.

Like many other Blacks, I've fallen victim to this American nightmare. I'm confined in this White man's penitentiary, but the White man hasn't yet beat me by a long shot. Because I'm Black and Strong. If anything, he has improved my senses of survival. But as before I stood alone and I find that the Panthers have knowledge of the oppression by the White man.

I was a Black marine in a redneck town, lacking knowledge, support and money at the time. But the redneck law got over on me, not that I couldn't help it, but the lack of knowledge and money at the time and most of all being Black caused them to get over on me and many other Black marines in their town.

I would like to read *Revolutionary Suicide* and any other books to help me and other Blacks to gain knowledge while here in our confinement. If it is possible could you send me the address of the Black Panther Party in

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 22

COMMENT

INMATE DEPICTS REALITIES OF PRISON LIFE

In response to a request from the Editor-in-Chief of *THE BLACK PANTHER INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE*, Brother Herman Joseph Miller submitted the following very perceptive and moving piece on the reality of prison life. Brother Herman is incarcerated at London, Ohio, writes a beautiful letter and is seeking correspondents. His address: #126-769, P.O. Box 69, London, Ohio 43140.

Seven years of playing the role "model prisoner," involving myself in many rehabilitation programs, has taught me one important lesson: "rehabilitation" is a bogus word for public consumption. The prospect of parole is still a matter of mathematics. No one makes a parole until he has served enough accountability time—a political way of saying punishment time.

Prisons are still managed by the ambitious political faction who have little interest in risking their careers and monetary allotments on bold new programs or even implementing too expertly the old ones, which might be vulnerable to public, political or press criticism.

The convict, if he is to qualify for anything which will permit him access to freedom from behind the walls for even a few hours, must compile a record jacket of good staff reports and voluminous pieces of other trivia that show he is positively motivated and that he will not jeopardize their positions and judgement if they should decide he can manage the responsibility.

Prison staffs—particularly the custody people—are more concerned with the heat generated by one walkaway than they are with all the others who do not breach the rules and are helped by work release, school release, or a variety of other community programs. In other words, only the men with the best, i.e., safest records get the programs. They and the conwise men who know how to go about creating that kind of crutch.

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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ATTY. CHARLES GARRY COMMENTS

**"HUEY NEWTON'S
ARREST WAS
PRE-ARRANGED"**

The following statement by Charles R. Garry, world-renowned attorney for the Black Panther Party, concerning last week's police attack against Huey P. Newton and members of the Black Panther Party, was provided exclusively to THE BLACK PANTHER.

Huey Newton and seven of the Panthers were arrested Tuesday night for no reason whatsoever. The interesting thing is that apparently whatever happened was prearranged in that the federal tobacco and liquor people were present, and, under the spurious (false) charge that Huey Newton was a convicted felon, put a hold on him through the federal government so that he couldn't get out of jail no matter how much money he was able to put up for bail. (See lead story, this page.) This was apparently prearranged and worked out between the district attorney's office and the police department. "It was interesting that the next afternoon the district attorney's representative who got himself involved and tried to prevent a low bail from being set was none other than Don Whyte. He is the same Don Whyte who prosecuted Huey Newton in two separate trials and tried to get him convicted of manslaughter. You could see that his attitude was one of hatred and one of a direct interest to see that Huey Newton was kept behind bars.

"He told the judge that Huey Newton had contacts all over the world; that he could go to China and Algeria and that he is a man that should not even have bail because he is a risk. Judge Martin Pulich ignored all of that and said he saw no reason why a reasonable bail of \$5,000 could not be set on these charges. He completely ignored the district attorney in this regard.

"At the present time, Huey and Bob Heard and Flores Forbes have to stand trial for a felony. (Brother Bruce Washington, the fourth B.P.P. member charged, must stand trial on two misdemeanor counts.) These are serious charges and it seems that we are going to have to mobilize the community behind this type of railroad conduct that was precipi-

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**"THEY ARE
TRYING TO KILL
HUEY P. NEWTON"****ELAINE BROWN'S PRESS STATEMENT ON POLICE ATTACK**

(Oakland, Calif.)—Last Wednesday at 2:00 p.m. at the Community Learning Center here in East Oakland, Ms. Elaine Brown, a leading member of the Black Panther Party and last year's People's Candidate for Councilwoman in Oakland, held a press conference in which she explained and answered questions on the latest attack by the "law enforcement" arm of Oakland and the Nixon administration on Huey P. Newton and other members of the Black Panther Party last Tuesday.

The full text of that press conference follows:

"Last night Huey Newton and seven other members of the Black Panther Party were arrested at the Fox nightclub. The reason for their arrest is vague, except for the fact that they are now charged with conspiracy to possess weapons, assaulting police officers and resisting arrest. According to what everyone has said there was a fight there. But, there wasn't.

"Huey Newton had to be taken to the hospital and so was another person, Flores Forbes, because they were beaten so severely while they were handcuffed. There was no fight involved;

there was only an assault by the police officers.

"Huey Newton, and other people who have been mentioned, were sitting in the Fox and were talking as people do normally. Last night was just an example of the type of harassment Huey Newton has received in the last three months. He's been harassed and followed by police officers constantly. This is not some paranoid talk or some Panther rhetoric; this is fact.

"His attorney (Charles Garry, see article, this page) had already been notified about this harassment and that he had been followed. Then suddenly, last night there were several plainclothes officers and eventually other types of officers — vice squads or whatever units they were with (agents of the federal Alcohol, Firearms and Tobacco unit) — and they simply assaulted the people that were there because they are members of the Black Panther Party.

"It ought to get boring to the community that they (the police) continue to make these attempts. The only thing that is really sad about it is that eventually they are going to try to make a more



ELAINE BROWN at press conference at Community Learning Center following arrest of Huey P. Newton.

concerted effort to kill Huey Newton, because they have been trying to do this all along.

"He has been to the hospital. He had a slight concussion, and has been returned to the jail. Even though Huey's attorney, Charles Garry, had gotten the official okay from the watch commander at the Oakland City Jail, when we went over to the hospital they refused us entry. We had to go to a judge to get a court order to get into the hospital. When we got to the hospital again they told us he had been returned to the jail. This is the kind of silly harassment that goes on.

"In addition to this, they (the eight Black Panther Party members) have not formally been charged. They were told that they were being charged for all the things which I have mentioned. These little technicalities cause them not to be able to pay bail. So, right now, what we are trying to do is work on bail.

"Another thing is that this type of explosive incident where the police call the newspapers...

"There was a Chronicle reporter at the jail house this morning who claims he just happened to be driving by Sixth and Washington Streets at three o'clock this morning and looked in and noticed that a lot of people were being brought in and noticed that Huey Newton was one of them. He was able to get this story out to the press. This is the kind of silly and crazy harassment that causes people to become disunited and worst of all that causes people to lose their lives, people who are innocent of any crime. We believe these charges will eventually be dropped just like the raid on our facility at 29th

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FALLEN COMRADE**JONATHAN JACKSON****Assassinated****August 7, 1970**

"All right, gentlemen, we're taking over now."

"You can take our pictures. We are the revolutionaries."

On August 7, 1970, Comrade Jonathan Jackson, 17-years-old, calmly walked into the sacred flow of history and into the hearts and minds of Black people everywhere. Courageous Jonathan, the tall, lean Black man/child, sub-machine gun in hand, boldly tested the idea of freedom, challenging the prestige of power in the courtroom of our lives. "We're taking over, now... We are the revolutionaries" — you and I. The hail of bullets that took Jonathan's life that day and the lives of James McClain, William Christmas and Judge Harold Haley baptized the transformation already begun. I became We; Jonathan became us all. Long live the spirit of Jonathan Jackson! Long live the People's Struggle!



ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE



NIXON-APPROVED SPYING ON BLACK PANTHER PARTY EXPOSED

(Washington, D.C.) - A document approved by Nixon which authorized illegal spying against the Black Panther Party and other left groups was recently uncovered and published July 18 as part of the impeachment evidence collected by the House Judiciary Committee. The spy plan was drawn up by White House aide Tom Huston in July 1970.

Heavily censored by the Judiciary Committee, the document is part of the "Summary of Internal Security Threats," a list of groups targeted for wiretapping, burglary, mail tampering and infiltration. It is believed that the deleted portions of the document concern the extent of government spying. The gross distortions and mischaracterization of the Black Panther Party is all too obvious.

Reprinted below from the *Militant* is the section of the plan on the Black Panther Party.

TOP SECRET

II BLACK EXTREMIST MOVEMENT

A. Assessment of Current Internal Security Threat



"Until We're Free"

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

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

SONGS WRITTEN AND PERFORMED BY ELAINE BROWN
Album produced and arranged by MURRAY HELEN EGAN

1. Black Panther Party.

The most active and dangerous black extremist group in the United States is the Black Panther Party (BPP). Despite its relatively small number of hardcore members—approximately 800 in 40 chapters nationwide—the BPP is in the forefront of Black extremist activity today. The BPP has publicly advertised its goals of organizing revolution, insurrection, assassination and other terrorist-type activities. Moreover, a recent poll indicates that approximately 25 per cent of the Black population has a great respect for the BPP, including 43 per cent of Blacks under 21 years of age.

The Panther newspaper has a current circulation of approximately 150,000 copies weekly. Its pages are filled with messages of racial hatred and call for terrorist guerrilla activity in an attempt to overthrow the Government. The BPP has been involved in a substantial number of planned attacks against law enforcement officers, and its leadership is



Wreckage left by Oakland police after their attack upon Black Panther Party facility on 29th Avenue.

composed in large part of criminally inclined, violence-prone individuals.

Weapons are regularly stockpiled by the Party. During 1968 and 1969, quantities of machine guns, shotguns, rifles, hand grenades, homemade bombs, and ammunition were uncovered in Panther offices.

2. New Left Support for BPP.

The BPP has received increasing support from radical New

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THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

AUGUST 9, 1936

Brother Jessie Owen single-handedly ruined Adolph Hitler's plans to showcase White Aryan "supremacy" by winning four gold medals at the Berlin Olympic Games on August 9, 1936. Hitler later showed his contempt for Brother Owens and all Black people when he refused to shake his hand in post-award ceremonies.

AUGUST 4, 1953

The movement of a small number of Black families into Trumbull Park housing project in Chicago on August 4, 1953, so antagonized racist Whites as to cause an almost continuous riotous situation lasting over three years and requiring the assignment of more than 1,000 policemen to keep order.

AUGUST 7, 1960

The growing Black student-civil rights movement began yet another protest campaign on August 7, 1960, as 20 Black and White students staged kneel-in demonstrations at several lily-white churches in Atlanta, Ga.

AUGUST 4, 1964

The bodies of James Chaney, Michael Schwerner and Andrew Goodman were found by FBI agents on August 4, 1964, in a crudely constructed mud grave on a farm near Philadelphia, Mississippi. The three youths, two White Northern college students and a Black resident of the area, all in their early twenties, were participants in the "Freedom Summer" voter registration drive in the South and had been missing since June 21. The FBI later said they were murdered on the night of their disappearance by White segregationists.

AUGUST 5, 1970

Huey P. Newton, co-founder and leader of the Black Panther Party, was released from prison after close to two years of false incarceration and returned to the Black community on August 5, 1970. (See picture story, page 18.)



BRO. VICTOR JAMES, FASHION SHOW SPOTLIGHTED AT SON OF MAN TEMPLE

(Oakland, Calif.) - Last Sunday's Son of Man Temple Celebration was graced with the presence of VICTOR JAMES (left), candidate for Alameda County sheriff, and the UMOJA modeling troupe (models are shown above and right).

Brother James spoke on his campaign for sheriff and the immense responsibilities of this important office.

UMOJA, whose home is Richmond, California, charmed the Temple audience with dazzling fashions for women of all ages. The community-oriented modeling troupe is available for any type of community event.



S.Q. 6 BLAST AUTHOR OF BOOK ON GEORGE JACKSON

(San Quentin, Calif.) - Johnny Spain, one of the San Quentin 6 and a member of the Black Panther Party, has asked THE BLACK PANTHER to publish the following statements of each of the San Quentin 6 in response to a request for information about themselves for Gregory Armstrong.

Armstrong is the author of a recently published book which purports to be about Comrade George Jackson, assassinated Field Marshal of the Black Panther Party. The book is entitled *The Dragon Has Come*. THE BLACK PANTHER has asked Johnny Spain to write a review of *The Dragon Has Come* for publication for our readers in a later issue.

In regards to the request for information from the San Quentin 6—Johnny Spain, Luis Talamentez, Fleeta Drumgo, David Johnson, Hugo A. Pinell and Willie Tate—Johnny Spain writes the following:

"A request for information on the S.Q. 6 was made of one of their supporters to be used in connection with Gregory Armstrong, who is the so-called author of a book *The Dragon Has Come*. This book is full of lies and conjecture which degrades Comrade George Jackson—the Black Panther Party Field Marshal—who was assassinated on August 21, 1971, by San Quentin prison guards." The supporter of the Six asked them if it was alright to send the information.

The following are the responses:

JOHNNY SPAIN: "No. Under no circumstances would I approve of my name in Armstrong's mouth. I don't want any material or information concerning me or Comrade George forwarded to Armstrong for any reason whatsoever."

LUIS TALAMENTEZ: "I consider the writing of *The Dragon Has Come* in very poor taste and Greg Armstrong in poorer taste. I wish to be excluded from any direct or indirect contact or association with this person's designs and intentions."

FLEETA DRUMGO: "My position is that...the book *The Dragon Has Come* reveals this

ELAINE BROWN ADDRESSES NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE CONFERENCE ON EMPLOYMENT

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Ms. Elaine Brown, standing in for an indisposed Bobby Seale, addressed nearly 1,000 delegates and participants at a plenary seminar on "Full Employment as an Approach to Reducing Crime," at the recently concluded National Urban League Conference at the Hilton Hotel here.

Ms. Brown spoke as a member of the reaction panel in reply to addresses by Milton B. Allen, Baltimore, Md., state's attorney, Bennett J. Cooper, director of corrections for the state of Ohio and Patrick V. Murphy, president of the Police Foundation, Washington, D.C., and former New York City police commissioner.

The beautiful and talented Ms. Brown led off with a reference to the severely limited participation of women as speakers and panelists in the deliberations of the Conference.

She said: "It might be a relief for some of you to hear a woman's voice here today, and, as a matter of fact, throughout this conference."

"I am glad to be here today and I think that it would be better if we saw a lot more women here speaking on a lot of things."

Ms. Brown began her presentation by relating her observations in China as an example of



Ms. ELAINE BROWN, addressing audience at Urban League Convention, suggested full employment and guaranteed income as solutions to crime.

the effects of full employment. "I have been to China several times as a guest of the government. In China, where there is over one-third of the world's population, there is no such thing as robbery, murder or crimes of passion." To further illustrate the effects of full employment in China, Elaine cited Shanghai as having been much more corrupt than any American city before the Chinese Revolution. "In China, I've seen these things. I'm not talking about what someone has told me. I've seen it myself."

Explaining that she was not advocating communism or any

other form of government per se, Ms. Brown said, "I'm talking about an egalitarian manner in which people can live. I'm not necessarily saying that full employment is the total answer. But it is a beginning."

"I would say that a guaranteed income is the next step and is a step that should be taken very shortly," she said, pointing out that the National Welfare Rights Organization attempted to get the delegates at the 1972 Democratic Convention to endorse a \$6,500 per year guaranteed income.

Ms. Brown said that she did not necessarily think that any menial employment is better than no employment at all. She qualified her statement by citing her experience working in several different fields and at a variety of jobs: "To a pimp who's making four or five thousand dollars in a week," she noted, "you can't possibly convince him that working as a cook for \$40 a week is better than pimping."

"What we really have to deal with is the question of how people live everyday," Elaine explained. "The only reason that you are employed is to make money and the only reason you want to make money is to get the things you want. The whole thing is related to how you live as a human being in relation to your human dignity. We have to talk about how we can resolve that problem."

Ms. Brown then used the Black Panther Party's S.A.F.E. (Seniors Against A Fearful Environment) Program as an example of how employment deters crime. She explained how teenage youths in the ghetto, often the perpetrators of muggings and

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GOVERNMENT WORKERS CAN BE FIRED FOR CRITICIZING BOSSES

(Washington, D.C.) - The federal government can fire employees for criticizing their bosses and making public comments harmful to alleged government "efficiency," the Supreme Court ruled this spring. The Court also held that "due process" did not require a trial-type hearing before the government fired a worker under this law.

The two rulings will affect all permanent federal employees — nearly the entire federal work force, reports *Liberation News Service*. Public workers at lower levels could also be affected because many states and cities have modeled their civil service laws on the federal statute.

The case originated with Wayne Kennedy, a field representative with the Office of Economic Opportunity in Chicago. He was fired in March, 1972, after he charged that his immediate supervisors had offered a \$100,000 bribe to a community action organization. The Supreme Court, overturning a lower court ruling in favor of Kennedy, claimed that the law did not violate free speech.

Dissenting, Justice Thurgood Marshall argued that by failing to define punishable speech, the "efficiency" standard had been left so vague that "even truthful criticism of an agency that in any way tends to disrupt its operation" could justify firings.

WELCOME HOME, BOB WELLS

REMINISCES ON 47 YEARS IN PRISON

PART 3 OF EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

(San Francisco, Calif.) - On July 1, 1974, Brother Wesley Robert Wells, at the age of 65, was released on parole from Vacaville (Medical Facility) prison, after 47 years of confinement in California prisons.

The following is the third in a series of reminiscences with the Editor-in-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE on those 47 years. In the first, Brother Bob talked about his childhood, how he got into prison and prison's initial impact on him and his on it. In the second, Brother Bob talked about how he survived in the jungle of prison life.

I imagined they figured that I hadn't had enough stress and they sent me to Vacaville to put the screws to me and see how I would react under any pressure. Actually the STRESS itself didn't bother me anymore because I had lived under stress all my life. I was conceived to live under stress. My color caused me this. Just being Black was stress in the prison. In fact, it's stress in the United States, you might say.

The thought of it bugged me to death. In all the years I'd been in prison—I think I'd been in 44 then, and they yet said I hadn't undergone enough stress so they sent me to Vacaville into the STRESS unit, and "close psychiatric study." Now, that's very interesting. Here they'd had me for 44 years and I said if you don't know me now, you'll never know me. That bugged the devil out of me.

But I went into STRESS, and with the unanimous opinion of the STRESS authority, I was approved. They wanted to see if I had under control whatever violent tendencies I had. Unanimously, they recommended me for release. And I don't know what the AA still wanted, but they denied me a parole for 15 more months.

Let me read what they had to say as a reason for denying me parole:

"Summary of behavior of subject by representative Joseph O'Brien—review. Support of the community representatives acknowledged. It was noted some are unaware that the inmate was not eligible for parole unless the governor commuted the sentence. The fact that the inmate made request forms requesting

commutation from the governor's office discussed. Members did not feel that the AA should initiate the request for commutation of sentence in as much as subject had been involved in several disciplinary actions within the last two years and decrease in physical violence appears more a result of aging rather than reformation in attitude and character. He could constitute a menace if he were to be commuted and then paroled."

Now that is the reason they gave for denying me my freedom. In other words, I just might be a menace to society. That was stated despite the fact that the psychiatrist and the other three professionals of STRESS character assessors gave me a clean bill of health. But they sent me in for another 15 months.

That's what I mean when I say the people, because thousands of people wrote letters in my behalf to the AA and the governor, and the Delancy Street Foundation stepped in and says: We'll take him here, we'll be responsible for him, we'll see that he has a place to stay, clothe him, feed him, whatever is necessary, all the medical attention he needs.

Delancy Street and other organizations and individuals made it known to the powers that be they should release me. I was released, I understand, under the care of Delancy Street. I am very grateful to all those that appealed in my behalf.

B.P.: Charles Garry called you "the original Panther" on the day

of your release. How would you interpret what he meant by that?

WELLS: Charlie has used that expression a number of times. I imagine what he meant is that what the Panthers are fighting for and believe in and are standing for, I had the same feelings and aspirations long before they came on the scene.

The only difference, I would say, is that whereas the Panthers are fighting through an organization, I was fighting the same battle individually.

B.P.: In that context, what advice would you give to prisoners in general and particularly Black prisoners?

WELLS: My first advice to a youngster or anyone, White or Black, entering prison, is to try to learn something in prison that will enable him to stay out of prison when he gets out.

Getting out of prison is not too difficult. You're going to get out sooner or later. The big job is getting out and staying out. So I would say, try to learn something, go to school. Learn a trade, some vocation that will enable him to earn an honest living when he gets out.

Now for those already there, as well as those entering: Do your own number. Do your own time. That is, be your own man. I'd hope that they would make the acquaintance, the friendship, if possible, of someone that knows the working of the prison and that can advise you about what to do. But, most important: Do your own number.



BOB WELLS talking to reporters at Vacaville Prison just after being released. Brother Wells' spirit is unshakable, and he has vowed to struggle for prisoner rights.

You find many coming into prison that have acquaintances inside from the outside that they feel close with. They tend to try to support the newcomer. There's nothing wrong with that providing his friend or acquaintance is doing his own number. Help him in every way possible, share with him, as he will share with you. But let him do his own number.

And if he gets into something let him get out. If someone attacks him, one man, he's got to get out the best way he can. You can help him but not jeopardize your time. And I don't think a real friend will ask you to do something that will lengthen your time, or give you advice that would lengthen your time. Those are not your friends.

B.P.: What happens in prison itself which results in so many of those who have been in going back in?

WELLS: Recitivism. Well, I can't say definitely. But it is my opinion that most of them are coming back for trying to make a living, trying to survive in this mad world out here. He didn't learn anything when he was in the first time that would enable him to make an honest living when he got out. You don't get something for nothing. He's not able to cope with the situation. He didn't learn. Or he was too busy escaping, trying to escape in prison, reading his books and acquiring nothing; or his head in that TV instead of going to school, or learning some trade. He didn't learn anything.

That same thing applied to me when I went out the first time after 12 years. I went out like a newborn baby. I was totally helpless. I didn't even know how to ask a man for a job, let alone do a job if he gave it to me. If he gave me a job I wouldn't have known how to do it. □



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ATMORE-HOLMAN BROTHERS PREPARE FOR TRIAL

(Birmingham, Ala.) - The Atmore-Holman Brothers Defense Committee is building a movement for the legal defense of the eleven inmates from Atmore and Holman prisons who are scheduled to go on trial in September and October on charges stemming from the January 18 prison rebellion in which three inmates were murdered and two guards killed.

The eleven — Makau Salik (Lincoln Heard), Oscar Johnson, Grover McCovey, Anthony Paradise, Charles Beasley, Frank X. Moore, Edward Ellis, Johnny Harris, Johnny Lee Wilson, Charles Kelley and Jesse James Clanzy — are those men chosen from an original lot of 45 inmates to face charges of murder and rioting in connection with the January protest, which began as a peaceful demonstration. All those charged are active members of Inmates for Action (IFA), an organization formed by progressive brothers in Atmore following the February, 1972, brutal beating of an inmate by guards.

On June 11, the presiding judge called off the trial until September after carloads of supporters streamed into the small town of Brewton to show their support for the Brothers at the trial. The Brothers' Defense Committee views the trial postponement as a temporary victory which allows more time to build a solid movement for the eleven brothers.

Anyone wishing to help may send donations and letters of support to the Atmore-Holman Brothers Defense Committee, IFA Defense Fund, 802 Sixth Street North, Birmingham, Ala. 35204. □

AGNEW PERMITTED TO OWN A GUN

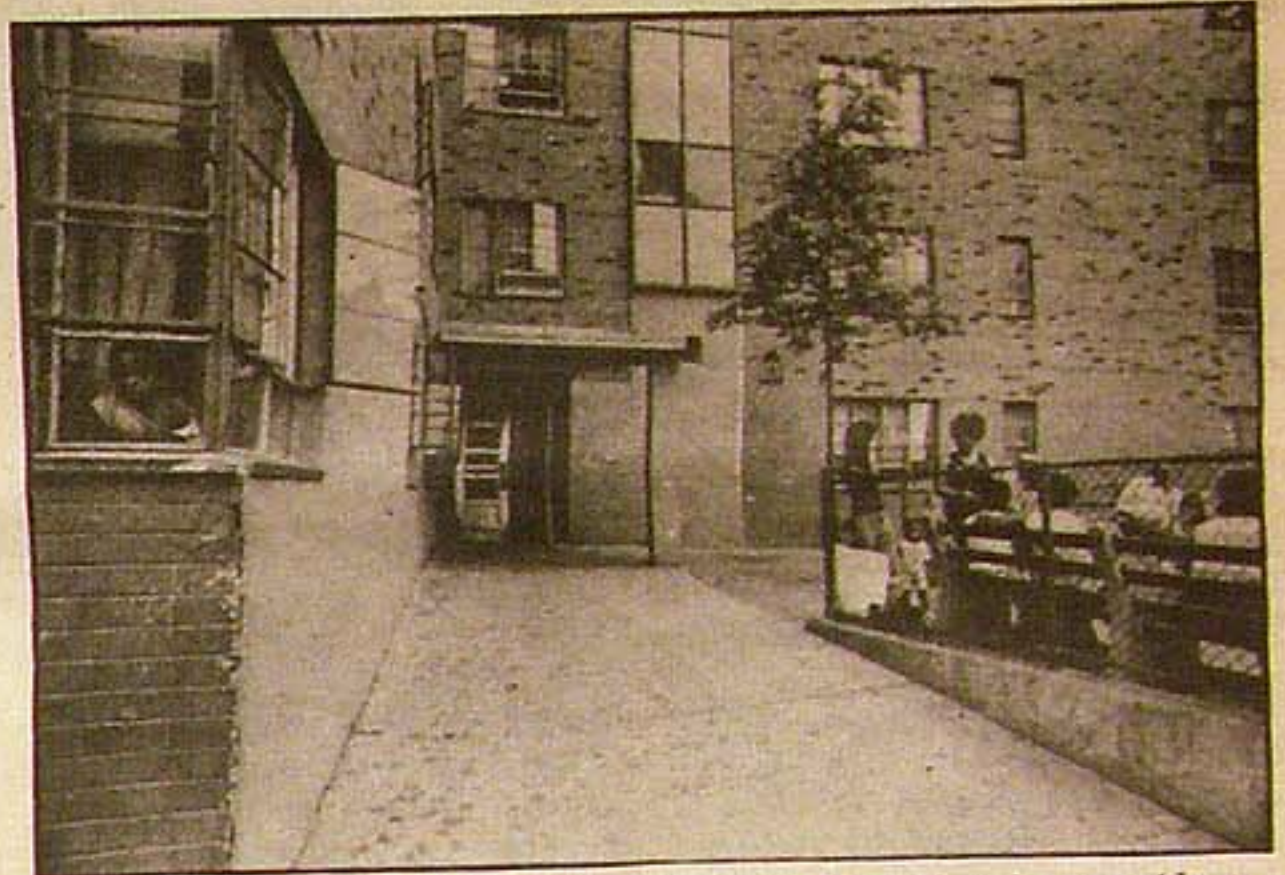
(Washington, D.C.) - In one more illustration of the inequity of justice in this country, convicted felon Spiro T. Agnew has been given special permission of the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to own a gun. This while members of that same Bureau press charges against a member of the Black Panther Party, Robert Heard, for allegedly possessing a gun last Tuesday because he is a convicted felon. □

NEWARK PROJECT TENANTS WIN FOUR-YEAR RENT STRIKE

(Newark, N.J.) - Residents of the Stella Wright Housing Project here have won the longest fought rent-strike battle in the nation's history. The tenants-controlled Newark Tenant Organization (NTO) won a recent ruling over the Newark Housing Authority, ending a more than four-year dispute with the city, the culmination of which led to an unprecedented victory.

Conditions necessitating the strike included lack of heat and hot water, unrepaired broken windows due to faulty building construction, broken elevators in the 13-story buildings, large rats chasing children down hallways and the city's refusal to keep the buildings clean.

The most crucial and important aspect of the tenants' victory is the project remaining open and its management being placed in the hands of the tenants themselves. A proposed Tenant Man-



Scene at Stella Wright Housing Project in Newark, where residents remained steadfast for four years to finally win their rent strike.

agement Corporation will be established to train Stella Wright tenants in the management of the seven 13-story buildings.

In addition, \$1.3 million in federal funds have been pledged to renovate the project. This is the first time that federal Hou-

sing and Urban Development (HUD) money has been pledged to resolve a "local dispute."

The plan also calls for Newark's Mayor Kenneth Gibson to recommend a tenant of a high-rise project for appointment as a commissioner of the Newark Housing Authority. The mayor's choice, however, is subject to approval by the City Council.

In settling the dispute, federal District Court Judge Frederick B. Lacey also dismissed six suits pending against the residents. In one of these suits, Judge Lacey ruled that Stella Wright tenants were liable for only one year of the four years' rent they withheld.

Judge Lacey said that, "history is made by this unprecedented agreement...Stella Wright can be a model for others to follow."

After the settlement, a gathering of over 200 residents in the project's recreation center greeted news of the agreement with enthusiasm.

Toby Henry, president of NTO said he "hopes that the Stella Wright Project victory will contribute to the overall fight against oppression and dispell the myth that 'you can't fight City Hall.' We feel that we've fought City Hall and we've won!"

(THE BLACK PANTHER thanks Liberation News Service for the information contained in this article.) □

CHATTANOOGA BLACK MAN BRUTALLY BEATEN BY POLICE

(Chattanooga, Tenn.) - On July 21, Milton Eugene Lindsey was brutally beaten by Chattanooga police officers Paul O'Rear and Buddy Hullander after being falsely arrested at a popular Black night club. Brother Lindsey gave details of his ordeal to THE BLACK PANTHER:

"My name is Milton Eugene Lindsey. I am 23-years-old. I hold a steady job, one of the best. I have a wife and two sons. I am a young Black Brother struggling to make it in life. I have an experience I would like for the people to know.

"Early Sunday morning, July 21, 1974, I was in a club on Main Street. Two White policemen entered the bar and asked the owner for his beer license. The policemen then asked Percy, the owner, for his I.D. and he presented them with his I.D. At that time they asked me for my identification and I told them that I didn't have it with me at the time. They told me to step outside the club, and I did as they asked.

"One of the policemen put the butt-end of his flashlight in my face, and I told them that they could talk to me without doing that. Then he replied, 'I'll put more than that in your face.'



Brother MILTON LINDSEY was viciously beaten "for picks" by Chattanooga policemen.

Then he said quite bluntly, 'Get your Black ass in the car,' which I did.

"While enroute to the jail I was called all sorts of names: 'Coon, Nigger, Black Bastard.' The slim cop told his partner, 'Let's stop in the alley and beat his Black ass.' As they pulled into the alley they did just that. Not only then but the rest of the White cops in the jail, about nine or ten of them.

"After they beat me unmercifully they carried me to Erlanger

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

REGISTER
TO VOTE

TESTIMONY BEGINS IN COURTS-MARTIAL OF EIGHT U.S.S. MIDWAY CREWMEN

(Yokosuka, Japan) - On July 20, the court-martial of the first of eight USS Midway crewmen (who have civilian counsel) charged with missing the ship's June 14 sailing began here with the racist prosecutor contending that the defense must show that "extraordinary racism" on board ship led between 50 to 80 sailors to be AU (Absent Without Authority) on June 14.

The eight are among 40 crewmen who have been sent to special courts-martial for their part in the spontaneous protest against the ship's head, Captain Schulte, and the racism, brutality, living and working conditions and unfair punishments under Schulte's command.

Fireman apprentice Daniel Long, 23, of St. Louis, Mo., called three witnesses from his division to testify about the exploitive conditions in the number one engine room where he worked. The witnesses accused their supervisor, Chief Rice, of blatant racial slurs against Third World sailors, and of having a "shitlist" of people he was out to get.

According to one witness, Chief Rice said, "As we say in Alabama, 'Let's hang that nigger,'" in reference to another defendant.

When Long took the stand on July 26, he testified that he had joined the Navy so that he could return to college under the GI bill and help to financially support his



Crewmen from the USS Midway holding press conference in Japan, after being AWOL from their ship. The Navy is now attempting to railroad them into the stockade for the political protests against Navy racism.

family. He said that he was not allowed to learn new jobs but trained new arrivals on his job who were then moved to other areas to qualify for more responsibility.

Judge Lt. Miles Eastwood awarded Long three months at hard labor; docked him for two-thirds of his pay for five months; gave him a two-month jail sentence, and a total of \$1,000 in fines.

Following Long's testimony and sentencing crewman Ozie Washington was tried. The defense made a motion, which was denied, to dismiss this court-martial because brig personnel had interfered with the lawyer-client relationship by confiscating some literature Washington's lawyer had given him.

Washington testified about illegal searches for contraband and about low morale among the crew stemming from constant in port and out periods with few new liberty ports.

After a five-minute deliberation Eastwood awarded Wash-

ington 75 days at hard labor (to be added to the 30 days already served awaiting trial) and a fine of \$118 for six months.

Both defendants are expected to be transferred to the states to serve their punishments. They will not return to the USS Midway. □

BLACK FIGHT FOR EDUCATION MUST CONTINUE

(Washington, D.C.) - Congressional Black Caucus leader Charles Rangel has declared that while the Supreme Court has banned most city-suburban busing to achieve racial balance in public schools, the fight for a quality education for Blacks is not over.

New York City Congressman Rangel said, "We must work harder now to meet the standards set by the Court and to pursue the Constitutionally mandated goal of integration by other means." □

CHATTANOOGA BLACK MAN BRUTALLY BEATEN BY POLICE

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

Hospital. When we got there they put my hands behind my back and handcuffed me so tight that my hands were numb. The two policemen that picked me up proceeded to beat me again. They kicked me and beat me with their pistols and blackjacks and spit on me. They told me when they took me into the hospital if I said anything about it they would do the same to me when we left. I received multiple lacerations at the head and back, and bruises on my legs and arms."

After these policemen had cowardly attacked Brother Milton, they charged him with public drunkenness and assault and battery on police officers.

In the City Court the following morning the police officers who

had beaten Brother Milton produced a Polaroid photograph of one of them with a "swollen eye," alleging that Milton had assaulted him. The defense attorney argued that officers O'Rear and Hullander had no cause to enter the club and no cause to ask for the owner's beer license. After the defense witness testified that Milton was not drunk and the officers themselves testified that the Brother was not staggering, nor given a drunk test, it was apparent that there was no cause for the arrest.

The judge, a young White attorney sitting in as a substitute, dismissed the public drunkenness charge, but still gave Brother Lindsey suspended sentences on two counts of assault and battery and fined him \$92. □

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

JUDGE REAFFIRMS TOMBS CLOSING

(New York, N.Y.) - Judge Morris E. Lasker has refused to stay his order to close the Manhattan House of Detention for Men by August 10 unless the city submitted a plan to improve conditions for prisoners. The judge ruled in federal District Court here that the city must submit a comprehensive plan to him within 30 days or close the jail, known as the Tombs, but the city asked him to delay his order until October 31.

RIOTING A FELONY

(Pierre, S. Dakota) - In response to the militant Indian actions at Custer and Wounded Knee, South Dakota, the state senate has passed a bill raising the penalty for participating in a "riot" to a felony punishable by up to two years in the state penitentiary. The previous law carried a lesser misdemeanor penalty.

S.F. JAIL DOCTOR RESIGNS

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Disgusted with city hall's "refusal to provide minimum, base-line medical care" for county jail inmates, Dr. Gerald Frank said recently that he is resigning as chief of clinical services for San Francisco county jails. Frank, 31, said he decided to quit when he saw that the jail budget didn't provide funds for the staffing required "for minimum medical care in the jails."

WORKING DAYS LOST BY STRIKERS

(Washington, D.C.) - The number of days lost because of strikes in the U.S. during June was greater than at any time since July, 1971, reports the Labor Department. The Department said that 4.6 working days per thousand were lost during the month—one working day per thousand more than in May and the highest figure since that of 5.2 recorded in July, 1971. For the first six months of this year, days lost because of work stoppage rose to 2.2 working days per thousand—a 100 per cent increase on the nine year low of 1.1 days per thousand in the corresponding period last year.

CONTRADICTION WITHIN NIXON ADMINISTRATION OVER AFRICAN FAMINE

(Washington, D.C.) - Two major departments within the Nixon administration have contradicted each other over whether the famine in sub-Saharan Africa is getting better or worse. One agency cannot agree within itself.

An internal report of the Agency for International Development (AID) released by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, states that "the great drought is continuing to have catastrophic consequences." However, a deputy AID administrator said the problem of malnutrition and food distribution had "vastly improved" in sub-Saharan Africa.

Meanwhile, a high agricultural department official told a Congressional committee that the situation was under control and "mass starvation averted." □

CHICANO BROTHER UNJUSTLY HELD FOR MILWAUKEE COP MURDERS

(Milwaukee, Wis.) - Three weeks ago, on Milwaukee's Southside, two drunk, off-duty policemen were shot to death with what may have been bullets from their own guns. They were Robert Riley and Thomas Matulis. Matulis' 19-year-old brother James and three of his drinking companions were with them on the evening of their death.

A Chicano brother, James Reynolds Mendoza, also 19, is being held for these deaths in the city jail.

Policemen Riley and Matulis were ending a drinking night on the town when they met up with Matulis' brother James, also drunk, who was with three companions.

Accounts differ, but there seems to have been a disagreement between the two brothers about the younger one's (James') intoxication.

A little while later, and here again there are varying accounts, there was a fight involving at least three men; shots were fired; a White man was seen firing at one of the policemen and then was seen running north; the three companions were seen crouching behind a parked car; and James Matulis was seen walking south and banging cars saying "they killed my brother." The two officers were found dead.

.38 AND .22 FOUND

Policeman Matulis' .38 caliber revolver and a .22 were found in the area of the body. Riley's .38 has not yet been found.

Fourteen hours later, Brother James Mendoza was arrested at his cousin's house.

A woman who witnessed the shooting of Matulis from about 10 feet away says she knows the assailant by name and it was not Mendoza, that the murderer wasn't Mexican-American and that, in fact, there were no Mexican-Americans at the scene of the murder. Twenty other witnesses have also failed to link Mendoza directly to the shooting.

The near Southside of Milwaukee, which is composed mostly of poor Whites and Chicanos, was thrown into an upheaval following the shooting. Police kicked in



JAMES MENDOZA at courthouse during trial for the killings of two Milwaukee policemen.

doors, ransacked homes, took family belongings — all without search warrants — while claiming their actions were justified because they needed "evidence" on Mendoza.

The date of Brother Mendoza's next hearing has not yet been set. □

REGISTER TO VOTE

ALABAMA LINK SOCIETY LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN AGAINST NEW WOMEN'S PRISON

(Prichard, Ala.) - The Link Society here is conducting a statewide campaign in opposition to the proposed construction of a new women's prison to supplement the present Julia Tutwiler Women's Prison in Wetumpka.

The state board of corrections met in late June, at which time it heard a report on the proposed 164-capacity unit to be built one-half mile from Tutwiler and also the construction of smaller "community" facilities in Birmingham and Mobile.

In a press statement sent to THE BLACK PANTHER, the Link Society says: "The plans before the board now provide for the construction of prisons to cage women who need training, counseling, opportunities to become self-sufficient, and who need to be close to their families and community services. These women do not need the isolation, regimentation and degradation of prison life."

The Society charges that the plans for the new prison are being carried forward with "a total disregard" for the "Master Plan for Corrections in Alabama," published by the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency in consultation with law enforcement experts.

The Society has expressed concern that the community facilities are truly just that and not small prisons. The press release continues: "We can prove to the board that their plans go against every recommendation in the 'Master Plan and every principle of prison reform.'"

The Master Plan states that "institutionalization isolates and shelters female offenders from the reality of everyday life," and that every effort should be made to link the detention or institutional process to the community and family.

The Master Plan also brings out the fact that only 120 women are now imprisoned in Alabama while the proposed new prison would house 164 women. According to the Master Plan, as few as 10 per cent of these 120 should be institutionalized.

The Link Society is also critical of the construction of the proposed new prison in a predominately isolated rural area. States the Master Plan: "In the future, housing should be in a major metropolitan area with a capacity of not more than 50 females and be of minimum security status."

The Society is urging Alabamians to write state officials to voice their protest over the new prison. □

A.C.L.U. CHALLENGES L.A. POLICE REPORT ON S.L.A. SLAUGHTER

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) attorney Leonard Weinglass has challenged the official police report on the May 17 shoot-out here in which 500 police killed six members of the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA).

Speaking at an ACLU press conference on July 22, Weinglass urged a public inquiry into certain aspects of the killings, declaring that the police report issued July 19 left several questions unanswered. □

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G.I. DIES OF DRUG OVERDOSE IN BID TO GET OUT OF ARMY

(Berlin, W. Germany) - Mike Costello took hard narcotics in an effort to get out of the Army. Finally, he got out—through an overdose. His story—reprinted from Forward, a progressive G.I. paper published here—follows.

Why? The Berlin Observer never really answered that question in its recent front page article on the death of Sp5 Mike Costello. Mike ODeD on scag in his room on May 31st. Let's put one thing up front first: we don't think using scag is cool. But when someone ODs on the shit, it also isn't cool to cover up the real reasons.

Why? Ask people who knew Mike around HHC, 3/6. They'll probably tell you that Mike was a little mixed up, but he was clean. He didn't smoke, he didn't drink. He worked out constantly at the gym and kept in shape. And he didn't do junk—until he re-enlisted.

He was promised a transfer to the states and a bonus. He re-upped and didn't get them. It was then, when he realized that

he'd been fucked, that Mike started doing junk.

Why? To get out.

He turned himself in to the Detox Ward and managed to get himself put in for a Chapter 13. People who saw him said he looked real happy. Then he went to CDAAC and they declared him rehabilitated. Mike's Chapter 13 papers got ripped up.

From then until the day he died, Mike went around yelling, "Short!" Weird thing was, he had years to go. He'd obviously made up his mind how he was gonna get out.

Word has it that Mike even went so far as to have another medic help him shoot up on the night he died. There's a medic in the McNair Stockade on a first degree murder rap. The pigs aren't talking about that side of the suicide story. Why?

Cause Mike had ODeD on the Army and they wouldn't let him out. Mike ODeD on the Army before he ODeD on scag. They wouldn't let him out. He found his own way. □

ALASKAN CANNERY WORKERS FILE SUIT

(Seattle, Wash.) - Ten minority members of the Alaska Cannery Workers Association (ACWA) filed a multimillion dollar class action civil rights lawsuit in federal court here on July 12 against Nefco-Fidalgo Packing Company.

The company has been charged with excluding minority workers from more desirable and higher paying jobs and segregating and discriminating against them in living conditions, advancement opportunities and personnel and disciplinary policies.

The plaintiffs are all former employees of Nefco-Fidalgo and are active members of ILWU Local 37.

Nefco-Fidalgo was dismissed from an earlier case filed against it and the Joint Ventures New England Fish Company. The case against Nefco-Fidalgo had to be refiled because of a discrepancy in the complaints filed with the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission.

This is the third multimillion dollar suit filed against Alaska Salmon Industry Canneries. The first was against the New England Fish Company and the second against Columbia Wards Fisheries. □

S.Q.6.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

guy to be of bad mental health. Only revolutionary therapy can help him."

DAVID JOHNSON: "I do not want anything which pertains to me placed in the hands of the reactionary, opportunist, pig (Armstrong) whose objectives are for personal gain at the expense of people who struggle to build a new social order."

HUGO A. PINELL: "Don't you, dear fellow Greg Armstrong, ever believe I am or will ever be pleased with your publication of the book *The Dragon Has Come*. For many reasons relating to things you wrote in the book, don't adorn me with small favors by use of my name in any fashion."

ELAINE BROWN AT URBAN LEAGUE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

robberies of senior citizens, can be trained and employed to escort the elderly to the banks or wherever they want to go.

Elaine also cited the unequal system of justice in relationship to crime. "Nixon is allowed to steal huge amounts of money while a man who robs a grocery store of \$90 will get five years to life in prison. Nixon almost

SPYING ON B.P.P. EXPOSED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

Left elements. During 1970, the BPP formed a working relationship with radical student dissenters by injecting the issue of Government "repression" of Panthers into the antiwar cause. Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) supported the BPP in a 1969 "united front against fascism." The probability that Black extremists, including the BPP, will work closely with New Left White radicals in the future increases the threat of escalating terrorist activities. It would be safe to project that racial strife and student turmoil fomented by Black extremists will definitely increase.

3. BPP Propaganda Appearances.

Despite its small membership, the BPP has scored major successes in the propaganda arena. In 1969, BPP representatives spoke at 169 colleges throughout the Nation, while in 1967 there were only 11 such appearances. Although no direct information has been received to date indicating that the BPP has initiated any large-scale racial disorders, the year 1970 has seen an escalation of racial disorders



Aftermath of police raid on Bobby Seale's campaign facility.

across the Nation compared to 1969. This fact, coupled with an increasing amount of violent Panther activity, presents a great potential for racial and civil unrest for the future.

4. Appeal to Military

The BPP has made pointed appeals to Black servicemen with racist propaganda. High priority has been placed on the recruitment of veterans with weapons and explosives training. The BPP has also called for infiltration of the Government. These activities, should they achieve even minimum success, present a grave threat.

B.P.P. PHILOSOPHY

5. BPP Philosophy and Foreign Support.

The BPP relies heavily on foreign communist ideology to shape its goals. Quotations from Mao Tse-tung were the initial ideological bible of the BPP. Currently, the writings of North Korean Premier Kim Il-sung are followed and extensive use of North Korean propaganda material is made in BPP publications and training. The Marxist-oriented philosophy of the BPP presents a favorable environment for support of the Panthers from other communist countries.

BPP leaders have traveled extensively abroad including visits to Cuba, Russia, North Korea, and Algeria. International operations of the BPP are directed by Eldridge Cleaver, a fugitive from United States courts.

Radical White students in Western Europe and the Scandinavian countries have organized solidarity committees in support of the BPP. These committees are the sources of financial contributions to the Party and provide outlets for the BPP newspapers. □



JOHNNY SPAIN

And, if you knew about the gleam in the eyes—I got it."

WILLIE TATE: "I do not want Greg Armstrong to use any material on me for anything." □

"PRISON WHERE IS THY VICTORY?"



BY HUEY P. NEWTON



HUEY P. NEWTON: "Prison cannot gain a victory over the political prisoner."

In this classic essay written by Huey P. Newton while imprisoned in 1969, the leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party explains the futility of imprisonment for the purpose of controlling a man's ideas. He states that the prison can never be truly victorious over the prisoner. This essay will help the reader to understand that regardless of how often police agencies attack and arrest Brother Huey, Black Panther Party members and other progressive peoples, they can gain no victory over the indomitable spirit and ideas which guide humankind toward the liberation of all.

When a person studies mathematics he learns that there are many mathematical laws which determine the approach he must take to solving the problems presented to him. In the study of geometry one of the first laws a person learns is that "the whole is not greater than the sum of its parts." This means simply that one cannot have a geometrical figure such as a circle or a square which contains more than it does when broken down into smaller parts. Therefore, if all the smaller parts add up to a certain amount the entire figure cannot add up to a larger amount. The prison cannot have a victory over the prisoner because those in charge take the same kind of approach and assume if they have the whole body in a cell that they have contained all that makes up the person. But a prisoner is not a geometrical figure, and an approach which is successful in mathematics is wholly unsuccessful when dealing with human beings.

In the case of the human we are not dealing only with the single individual, we are also dealing with the ideas and beliefs which have motivated him and which sustain him, even when his body is confined. In the case of humanity the whole is much greater than its parts because the whole includes the body which is measurable and confinable and the ideas which cannot be measured nor confined.

The ideas which can and will sustain our movements for total freedom and dignity of the people cannot be imprisoned, for they are to be found in the people, all the people, wherever they are. As long as the people live by the ideas of freedom and dignity, there will be no prison which can hold our movement down. Ideas move from one person to another by the association of brothers and sisters who recognize that a most evil system of capitalism has set us against each other, although our real enemy is the exploiter who profits from our poverty. When we realize such an idea, then we come to love and appreciate our brothers and sisters who we may have seen as enemies, and those exploiters who we may have seen as friends are revealed for what they truly are to all oppressed people. The people are the idea. The respect and dignity of the people, as they move

toward their freedom, are the sustaining force which reaches into and out of the prison. The walls, the bars, the guns and the guards can never encircle or hold down the idea of the people. And the people must always carry forward the idea which is their dignity and beauty.

The prison operates with the concept that since it has a person's body it has his entire being, because the whole cannot be greater than the sum of its parts. They put the body in a cell and seem to get some sense of relief and security from that fact. The idea of prison victory, then, is that when the person in jail begins to act, think, and believe the way they want him to, they have won the battle and the person is then "rehabilitated." But this cannot be the case because those who operate the prisons have failed to examine their own beliefs thoroughly, and they fail to understand the types of people they attempt to control. Therefore, even when the prison thinks it has won, there is no victory.

TWO TYPES

There are two types of prisoners. The largest number are those who accept the legitimacy of the assumptions upon which the society is based. They wish to acquire the same goals as everybody else: money, power and conspicuous consumption. In order to do so, however, they adopt techniques and methods which the society has defined as illegitimate. When this is discovered such people are put in jail. They may be called "illegitimate capitalists" since their aim is to acquire everything this capitalist society defines as legitimate. The second type of prisoner is the one who rejects the legitimacy of the assumptions upon which the society is based. He argues that the people at the bottom of the society are exploited for the profit and advantage of those at the top. Thus, the oppressed exist and will always be used to maintain the privileged status of the exploiters. There is no sacredness, there is no dignity in either exploiting or being exploited. Although this system may make the society function at a high level of technological efficiency, it is an illegitimate system, since it rests upon the suffering of humans who are as

worthy and as dignified as those who do not suffer. Thus, the second type of prisoner says that the society is corrupt and illegitimate and must be overthrown. This second type of prisoner is the "political prisoner." They do not accept the legitimacy of the society and cannot participate in its corrupting exploitation, whether they are in the prison or on the block.

The prison cannot gain a victory over either type of prisoner no matter how hard it tries. The "illegitimate capitalist" recognizes that if he plays the game the prison wants him to play he will have his time reduced and be released to continue his activities. Therefore, he is willing to go through the prison programs and say the things the prison authorities want to hear. The prison assumes he is "rehabilitated" and ready for society. The prisoner has really played the prison's game so that he can be released to resume pursuit of his capitalistic goals. There is no victory, for the prisoner from the "git-go" accepted the idea of the society. He pretends to accept the idea of the prison as a part of the game he has always played.

The prison cannot gain a victory over the political prisoner because he has nothing to be rehabilitated from or to. He refuses to accept the legitimacy of the system and refuses to participate. To participate is to admit that the society is legitimate because of its exploitation of the oppressed. This is the idea which the political prisoner does not

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

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

Huey P. Newton

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

24 pages of photographs \$8.95

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

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich

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

DIRECTORY OF PUBLIC AND SOCIAL SERVICES IN OAKLAND

(Oakland, Calif.) - As a service to our local readers, the staff of **THE BLACK PANTHER** has compiled this directory of Oakland public services.

All too often, the limited public and social services of large metropolitan cities go hidden and unknown to vast numbers of their citizens, particularly Black and poor people. It is the view of **THE BLACK PANTHER**, however, that a well-informed community is a more conscious community — conscious of today's political realities and of the means to go about getting those things required in their interests. It is in this spirit that this Oakland Directory is being printed.

We urge other communities around the country to compile local public service information on their city and send it to us for publication. Out of consciousness grows unity.

Street Lights

If a street light is out on your block or if you would like to arrange to have a street light put in, call the city Electrical Department at 273-3331.

Abandoned Car

If you would like an abandoned car in your neighborhood removed, call the police radio dispatch at 273-3481.

Trash Collection

If you have problems or complaints concerning trash collection, call the Office of Public Works at 635-2090. Ask for Ralph Williams.

Street Cleaning

Did the street cleaners forget your block again? Did they do a sloppy job? Call the Office of Public Works at 635-2090.

Fallen Trees

To remove a fallen tree from your property or to avert a nasty situation if one falls, call the Parks Department Tree Service at 635-2050. Ask for extension 291.

Blackouts

If the lights go out on your block, call Pacific Gas and Electric Company (P.G.&E.) at 835-9500.

Live Wires

Is that a live wire on the ground dangerously easy to touch? Call the Fire Alarm immediately at 273-3331.

Water Main Burst

If a water main bursts on your block or near your home, call the East Bay Municipal Utilities District at 835-3000.

Sewage

Sewage bad? Backed up almost to your door? Call the Office of Public Works at 635-2090.

Street Signs & Parking Meters

For street sign and parking meter repair, call 273-3466.

Traffic Signal Repair

Does that red light never turn green? For traffic signal repair, call 273-3331.

Weed Abatement

Are those creeping weeds getting closer all the time? Call the Oakland Weed Abatement program, 635-2090.

Dead or Injured Animals

For dead animal removal or injured animal care, call Animal Control at 273-3563 between 8:00 a.m. to 4:40 p.m. During off hours, call 273-3481.

Unemployment

If you need information concerning unemployment benefits or compensation, call 464-0764.

Welfare

For problems regarding the Welfare Department or for information regarding food stamps, call the Welfare Department main office at 874-6114 or call branch offices at:
401 Broadway.....874-5531
4340 Bond St.....874-6052
7800 MacArthur Blvd.....635-2100
4501 Broadway.....874-7161

Consumer Protection

For shady business deals and other consumer protection information call the Better Business Bureau at 839-5900.

Air Pollution

To help protect our community from unsafe industrial wastes in the air or from whatever source, call the Ecology Switchboard at 548-2220.

Voter Registration

Register to Vote NOW! For voter registration and information, call the Alameda County Voter Registration Office at 874-6361.

Birth and Death Certificates

For copies of birth and death certificates call the County Recorder at 874-6395.

Drivers License

For motor vehicles information and driver's license cards, call the main office of the Department of Motor Vehicles at 464-1157 or the Oakland-Coliseum Office at 568-0691. For information on non-driver identification cards, call 464-1155.

Oakland City Offices

The following numbers can be called for particular Oakland city government offices:

Mayor's Office - 273-3141
City Manager - 273-3301
City Attorney - 273-3601
City Clerk - 273-3611
City Council - 273-3266
Oakland Redevelopment Agency - 834-2010
Oakland Housing Authority - 839-6200
Oakland Civil Service (Personnel) - 273-3111
Public Information - 273-3301
City Hall Switchboard - 273-9000
Chief Telephone Operator - 273-3001
Oakland Parks & Recreation Department - 273-3296
Oakland Public Library (main branch) - 273-2222
Oakland Charities Commission - 273-3611

Community Action Program

The city of Oakland runs a Community Action Program (CAP) as part of the local implementation of the federal poverty program. The main number for the Community Action Program is 839-8810. Other CAP-sponsored programs are:

Golden State Business League -- 635-5900 (Youth Training)

Oakland Rehab, Inc -- 465-9912

Senior Action Project -- 832-8542
(The city of Oakland Senior Citizens program, run by the Parks and Recreation Dept., can be contacted at 273-3296.)

Children Vision Center -- 832-8221

24-Hour Parent Center
Child Care -- 261-0196

Head Start -- 839-8810

Urban Out-Reach -- 635-8376

Manpower

The city of Oakland hosts a number of adult and youth employment programs. You can find out more about the following programs by calling Manpower, the coordinating research arm for the programs, at 839-3880. Among the Manpower programs are:

Neighborhood Youth Corps -- 836-2622 (In-School)

Neighborhood Youth Corps -- 273-3181 (Out-of-School)

Urban League On-The-Job Training 922-5050

East Bay Skills Center -- 658-7356

Project Intercept -- 538-2274
(For first offenders)

Fire & Police Department

To report a fire and other Fire Department emergencies, call 444-1616; for non-emergencies call 444-3322. For Police Department emergencies call, 273-3211; for non-emergencies and general information, call 273-9000.

Oakland Public Schools

In order to contact the Oakland Unified School District, call them at 836-2622.

Social Security

For information concerning the social security administration, eligibility or related concerns, call the Social Security Administration at 548-7950.

Suicide Prevention

Feeling down and Out? Call 849-2212 and smile again.

Poison

For poison information, call Children's Hospital Emergency, 654-5600.

Hospitals

The following hospitals are all located in the city of Oakland. They are all public hospitals:

Brookdale General
Hospital.....535-1664
Children's Hospital.....654-5600
Civic Center Hospital.....655-8727
Everette Gladman.....536-8111
Highland Hospital.....534-8055
(Call Highland Hospital anywhere in Oakland for 24-hour emergency service)
Kaiser Hospital.....645-5000
Merritt Hospital.....655-4000
Oakland Hospital.....532-3300
Peralta Hospital.....451-4980
Providence Hospital.....835-4500
Naval Hospital
(Oak Knoll).....639-2411

Oakland Media

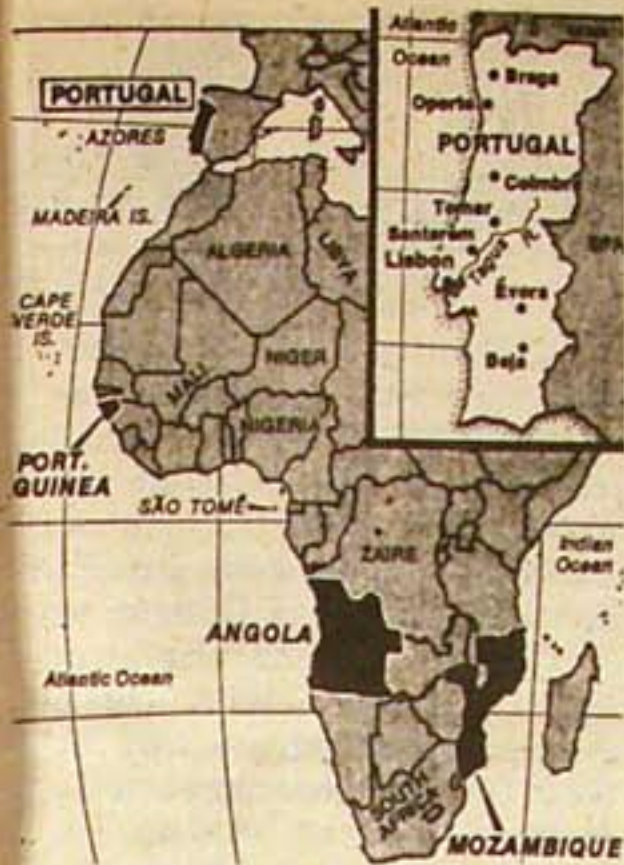
The beat goes on: well-informed--consciousness--unity. If you have information concerning the happenings in your community, call the following Oakland media and let the people know:

THE BLACK PANTHER.....638-0195
Oakland Tribune.....645-2442
California Voice.....839-9212
Oakland Post.....763-1120
Montclair.....339-8777
KDIA.....854-4329
KABL.....261-0867
KNEW.....836-0910
KTVU.....834-2000

Intercommunal News

"THE DIARY OF INHAMINGA"

DAY-BY-DAY ACCOUNT OF PORTUGUESE MASSACRES IN MOZAMBIQUE

SPINOLA PLEDGES
"INDEPENDENCE" TO
PORTUGUESE COLONIES
IN AFRICA

(Lisbon, Portugal) - Portuguese President Antonio de Spínola said in a television interview here last week that Portugal was prepared to "grant" its three African territories — Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola — independence.

However, he said, decolonization would proceed differently in each territory. "Each territory is a specific case. Therefore, it is hard to establish general phases in the decolonization process," *The New York Times* quotes the former commander of Portuguese troops in Guinea-Bissau as saying.

Spínola said that "Portuguese Guinea" would be the first of the three territories to be granted independence. In fact, the creation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau last September established the independence of this former Portuguese territory. Some 80 countries have recognized the new republic and many have established full diplomatic relations.

The test of the "granting" of independence by Portugal will be the total withdrawal of Portuguese armed forces from the African territories and the handing over of the administration of the territories to true representatives of the African people.

The government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau has expressed the position that Portuguese troops in certain towns where concentrations of Portuguese and European residents are located, constitutes an army of occupation of the sovereign territory of Guinea-Bissau and must forthwith be withdrawn.

Four-fifths of the territory of Guinea-Bissau is already under

Repeated massacres and mass killings by Portuguese troops of Mozambique Africans have taken place in the Inhalinga region. They have continued after the coup in Portugal which allegedly brought a "liberal" regime into power.

With this issue, *THE BLACK PANTHER* begins publication of "The Diary of Inhalinga," an account of the mass murders committed by the Portuguese Army from August, 1973 to March, 1974. The account was written by Dutch missionaries of the order of the Sacred Hearts, who worked in Inhalinga and left Mozambique in April, 1974, as a protest against these murders and the silence of the Catholic church. We are grateful to the Angola Committee of Amsterdam, Holland, for providing us with this translation.

PART 1

End of July, 1973

First report of an attack by FRELIMO on the Portuguese army at a distance of 46 kilometers from Inhalinga, near the crossroad of Mazamba-Gorongu

and the branch-off to the open-air school of Nhansole: two wounded in the Portuguese army. This resulted in a thorough oppression of the people living in this area by the army, which set off by foot with all the consequences: razzias, burning of empty huts, interrogations, ill-treatment of the tribal chief during questioning, when he was hung from a tree by the feet, and brought by the PIDE-DGS afterwards to Beira. The people became increasingly frightened and they began to flee, especially the young. For this reason fourteen boys left Nhansole to join FRELIMO on just one day.

16th August - Thursday

First attack of FRELIMO in Massandza on a hill near the mission school. Two army trucks were shot at by the freedom-fighters: three wounded in the army. Immediately afterwards the army shot and killed a woman and her child who were returning from the mill and who tried to flee out of fright. The soldiers took the bodies with them and buried

them on the grounds of the barracks. Directly after this, six men including the mission school teacher Carlito Chapo were picked up from the shop near the school and taken to the barracks for questioning, which took place without incident.

17th August - Friday

An expensive car filled with men of the PIDE-DGS coming from Beira on the way to Inhalinga (200 kilometers) was shot at by FRELIMO 7 kilometers above Muanza, a town located 80 kilometers below Inhalinga. No wounded or dead resulted. After arriving in Inhalinga they started to question the captives, who, as was the custom, were only allowed to wear their shorts and were beaten several times. Five of them were released. The teacher was transported to Beira with a dislocated and swollen arm, where he was imprisoned by the PIDE-DGS for about 1½ months and questioned at different times about Massandza, Lundo and the mission of Inhalinga.

24th August - Friday

Jan Tieleman, a development assistant who worked for 3½ years for the mission on an agricultural project for the African population, was summoned by the Mayor, where he was told that he would have to appear before the PIDE-DGS in Beira on Tuesday, the 28th of August.

28th August - Tuesday

Jan Tieleman traveled to Beira to obey the order of the PIDE-DGS. He was questioned from 9 o'clock until 10:30; at first about FRELIMO, then about his agricultural activities among the African population, about why he did not visit the population of Massandza, Codze, etc. regularly any more, about the closing of the mission of Lundo at the end of March 1973, about the possession of documents relating to the mass-murders in Wiriyamu. The interrogation did not go any further than questioning.

5th September - Wednesday

Pedro Hale F. Joao, an African working for the PIDE-DGS, was invited to a meeting with the tribe living in a place 34 kilometers

LIBERATION SUPPORT MOVEMENT MEMBER
INDICTED ON FEDERAL CHARGES

(Portland, Ore.) - An active member of the Liberation Support Movement (LSM) is under federal indictment here, with four others, on charges of conspiring to destroy government property, bombardment of a recruiting center and other related charges.

Professor Frank Giese of Portland State University has pleaded innocent to all charges.

The trial date has been set for September 30.

Since Professor Giese's return from a visit to China last winter, he has been preparing foreign translations for the LSM Information Center and is writing a pamphlet on *U.S. Fascism and American Workers*. He speculates that the charges against him stem from his political activities. □

THE BLACK PANTHER INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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"THE DIARY OF INHAMINGA"

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE
from Inhaminga by their chief, Nhabawa. When he arrived after 28 kilometers in Chombe, he was surrounded by several freedom-fighters, who asked him whether what he was doing was to the advantage of the White or of the Africans. When it appeared that all of his work was to the Whites' advantage, he was held for three days in a secret place, and then set free. In order to leave a sign of their presence, the freedom fighters set the tourist camp of Simoes on fire. The chief Nhabawa was taken prisoner thereafter by the Portuguese army.



Portuguese troops have continued their murderous atrocities against the people of Mozambique and Angola even after Portugal's new military regime came to power.

4th October - Thursday

The teacher Carlito Chapo returned from Beira and reported himself early in the morning at the mission, where the missionaries dared only question him superficially, partly as a precaution, partly out of fear of his strange attitude. It was difficult to give him a position as teacher again, since he did not want to return to Massandza.

Beginning of November

Carlito Chapo went to the school of Mazamba together with the teacher of the school of Nhansole. The mission schools of Nhansole, Codze, Massandza and Mphepo were closed because it became impossible to work there due to the misconduct of the army. The children stayed home. We heard more and more frequently stories about the training of freedom fighters, politicization of the population, the food supply of the entire population at the foot of the plateau of Inhaminga. The freedom fighters instructed the people how food could be preserved underground so that not all the food would be lost if the huts were burned.

11th November - Sunday

On the road to Inhaminga near the river Bawa at the caves of Thombo two army trucks were attacked by two freedom fighters, after the administrator had attempted to set up an aldeamento in the tribe Suere during the previous week, in which the population was required to clear the area. Everything remained apparently peaceful. However, we received more and more information to the effect that the freedom fighters were planning to come into action around Christmas.

End of November

All of the African personnel of the Trans-Zambesian Railways were taken away and transferred to Loko, the central workplace of the railroad in Inhaminga itself, in total 18 men from the waterpump near the river Mazamba (25 kilometers from Inhaminga) and from the pumps of Nhamatope (23 kilometers from Inhaminga) as well as from Muanza (7 kilometers from the station). They received other jobs, and their places at the pumps were taken over by other African personnel.

12th December - Wednesday

Around 10 o'clock a.m. all of these workers were taken unexpectedly by the PIDE-DGS to the police station, handcuffed and without any hearing or explanation. At 2:30 they were set into the train to Beira, which caused great apprehension among the other African personnel of the TZR. In the following days, the activities of the PIDE-DGS became more intense. More personnel of the railroads and persons working elsewhere were transported to Beira. The entire

African population and everyone who was connected to the mission lived under an increasing fear. Drinking became more frequent as an escape from this despair. The Sunday masses were attended increasingly less frequently. A decreasing appeal was made upon the mission for the transport of sick, etc. Social life became disrupted.

22nd December - Saturday

Several freedom fighters were surprised by soldiers who had just been released by the army in Mazamba on the grounds of Moises Pangacha, chief of a large tribe of Massandza. The freedom fighters escaped, but Pangacha was taken prisoner.

25th December - Tuesday

Since the people lived under great stress, the Christmas party was characterized by drunkenness; this had never happened before, but it occurred without gayety. There was a mood of hopelessness and doubt. Maybe this would be the last opportunity.

TO BE CONTINUED

MASSACRE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The East German daily *Neues Deutschland* reports from Pretoria that troops of the South African apartheid regime massacred 105 Africans, the entire population of a village, in the Caprivi strip of northeastern Namibia (South West Africa), and completely destroyed the village under the pretext of searching for African guerrillas. A single survivor, a 44-year-old man,

reported the massacre to a Swedish journalist, Per Sander, who documented the atrocity on film. Namibia has been illegally occupied by South Africa since a 1966 U.N. resolution dissolved South Africa's League of Nations mandate over the country. In June, 1974, South Africa replaced civilian police in Namibia with regular army units.

□□□

AFRICA IN FOCUS



GUINEA

The Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) has admitted that West German residents in the Republic of Guinea were involved in subversive activity against the government and people of Guinea, as charged by Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure some months ago. A statement by the West German government condemning acts of violence or subversion against another state refers to nationals of West Germany "who it has been established have regrettably contravened" these principles in Guinea, was recently released, according to a communique issued at United Nations headquarters in New York City, in Conakry, Guinea and in Bonn, West Germany on July 22, 1974. The statement is the result of an intervention by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim with West Germany following a visit to Guinea where evidence was presented to him on the activities of certain West German citizens aimed at the overthrow of President Sekou Toure.

RHODESIA

In an election farce in which only the minority, White population of Rhodesia voted last week, the racist regime of "Prime Minister" Ian D. Smith and the Rhodesian Front party won total victory, taking all of the 50 "Parliament" seats reserved for Whites. The majority African population are only allowed 16 seats in the 66-person "Parliament." Eight of those 16 are chosen by a reactionary, so-called college of tribal chiefs and headmen, who receive "salaries" from the racist government. In this way, less than 300,000 Whites rule over nearly six million Blacks in Rhodesia.

UNITED NATIONS

In Geneva, Switzerland, recently the United Nations Economic and Social Council urged intensified efforts to help West Africa's Sahelian region, ravaged by drought over the past six years. Two resolutions dealt with both emergency and long-term assistance, including projects to change the ecology of the area. The Council also called for continued aid to Ethiopia where both a drought and an infestation of army worms have wrought havoc.

SOUTH AFRICAN WORKERS' STRIKES SPREAD TO THREE PROVINCES

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - Black South African workers striking for higher wages and improved working conditions have expanded their protest to three of South Africa's four provinces, reports *People's Translation Service*.

Three thousand workers have closed 11 repair industries as a result of their walking out in demand of immediate wage increases.

On July 9, in Durban, a key port in Natal province, 300 shipyard workers went on strike, demanding higher wages and injury compensation and also voiced their opinion against being called "kaffirs" and other derogatory names applied to Bantu people.

Civil engineering strikers in the Orange Free State in the Welkom area walked out dissatisfied with the meager wage increase granted them under the Bantu Labor Relations Act. In addition, 600 gold mine workers in the Orange Free State went on strike July 15, while in a Johannesburg suburb,



Armed South African policeman brutally arrests striking textile worker.

750 furniture factory workers and 300 at a gate and fence factory struck on the same date.

The strikes represent the second largest wave of strikes in South Africa in the last two months. Most of the workers are demanding that the 10.5 per cent wage increase, approved by the industry council to begin this month, go into effect as of the middle of last month. □

INMATE DEPICTS REALITIES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Approaches and techniques vary. Some men attend so many group-therapy sessions they begin to talk like beach balls with Mattel voice boxes implanted in their vocal chords. Others get religion and sing in the choir, take educational courses and classes, which teach a man little more than the basic skills of writing and reading comprehension. Still others become joiners and manipulate for club offices and leadership positions.

A few try to play the game straight, hoping their honest reach for daylight does not go unnoticed and they will be really rewarded with something, anything at all, that will give them one day less in this jungle of brick and steel. None of these methods seems to work very well and many men are left bewildered when they receive assess time from the parole board.

Looking at prison life from the broad perspective, at best it reveals that in teaching a man penitence, he has been harshly dealt with. At worst confinement dehumanizes, mechanizes, incapacitates mentally and otherwise turns men into functioning robots.

The question is simply this: Do the penal directors imagine that under the surveillance of a cordon of demented guards, Black or White but armed, there develop behind its dismal walls, in its darkness, certain new worthwhile relationships between other prisoners whoever and whatever they might have been during their moments of freedom and render them useful men and women who will one day be returned to society? Nothing could be more removed from the truth.

I say this in view of the fact that prison breeds utter despair and one constantly lives with alienation. It often leaves one with a violent attitude. Only a perceptive convict endures such subjective horrors and will fight in order to survive with any pride and belief in himself, as he endeavors to achieve personal rehabilitation for, after all, that's what it's all about.

A few decent people on the outside can be a tremendous influence, but essentially a prisoner is on his own in a world subtly apart from society, to which he must ultimately readjust while dealing simultaneously with his own fears of inferiority, society's possible disapproval, lack of friends, and, more importantly, man's most lethal adversary—the poison of loneliness—which can ultimately and inexorably destroy his soul.

PUBLIC

It is time for the public to take a serious look inside its prisons. Neither the get-tough approach nor the treatment-in-prison-on-a-rehabilitation level has made the correctional system work. For all the fear that it has generated, for all the difficulties that it has presented to prisoners and continues to, I believe the public should seriously consider deinstitutionalizing the whole correctional system.

Crime arises from social causes and can be controlled and reduced through social action and participation. The myth of correctional treatment is now the main obstacle to progress. It has become the last line of defense of the prison system. It prevents the sound use of resources to balance public protection and inmate rights, and it diverts energy away from defending democracy through widening opportunity. It is time to awake from the dream of correctional rehabilitation and give our brothers and sisters a true helping hand. □

"PRISON WHERE IS THY VICTORY?"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

accept, this is the idea for which he has been imprisoned, and this is the reason why he cannot cooperate with the system. The political prisoner will, in fact, serve his time just as will the "illegitimate capitalist." Yet the idea which motivated and sustained the political prisoner rests in the people. All the prison has is a body.

The dignity and beauty of man rests in the human spirit which makes him more than simply a physical being. This spirit must never be suppressed for exploitation by others. As long as the people recognize the beauty of their human spirits and move against suppression and exploitation, they will be carrying out one of the most beautiful ideas of all time. Because the human whole is much greater than the sum of its parts: The ideas will always be among the people. The prison cannot be victorious because walls, bars and guards cannot conquer or hold down an idea. □

HERE I STAND

by
Paul Robeson
an autobiography

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

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Sell THE BLACK PANTHER

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

Register To Vote

GARRY COMMENTS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

tated by the police department together with Don Whyte of the district attorney's office. I have investigated these serious charges made against all of them and I find that all the charges are spurious and without any foundation. It is interesting that eight B.P.P. members were thrown in jail and ultimately they (the D.A.'s office) could only charge four of them.

"This is a repetitious act that has been taking place all too often in the past year. It is reminiscent of the early days of the Black Panther Party. There is no excuse for it and one begins to wonder whether the Nixon administration, in order to cover up its misgivings, misdeeds and its treasonable acts in Watergate and all the other incidents—wiretapping, breaking into people's homes and into people's offices—is trying to divert attention from itself and say 'Look, we are going after the Black Panther Party and others.'

"It is something that we have to pause and think about. It is very frightening because Nixon is not going to quit without doing a lot of destructive acts. When you stop and think that the federal government is now pursuing tax

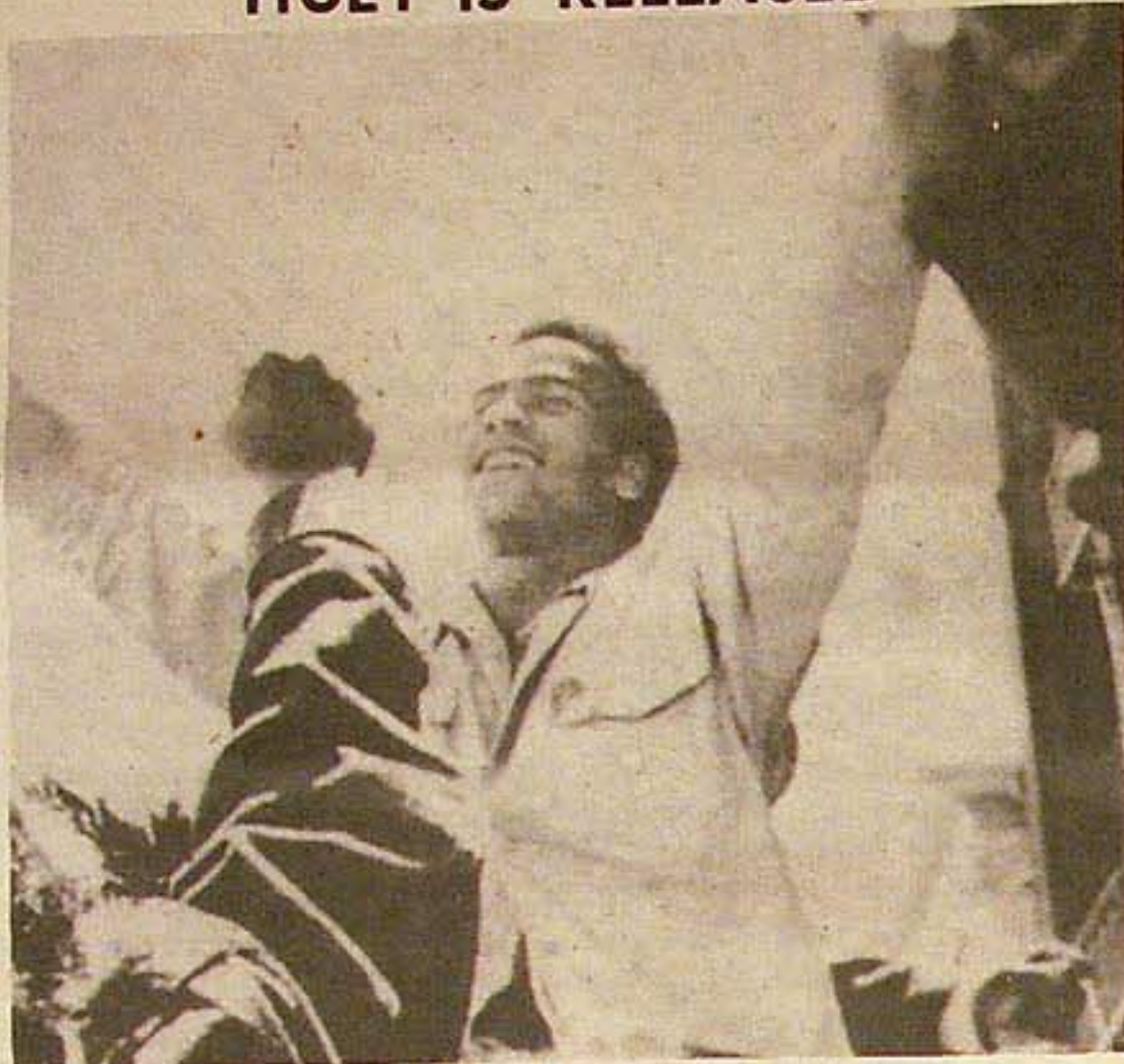


CHARLES GARRY, world renowned attorney for the Black Panther Party.

charges against the Black Panther Party and when you stop and think that Nixon has admitted that he tried to influence tax prosecution against his so-called 'enemies,' one begins to wonder just exactly what's going on.

"It's about time that the liberal community begins to awaken. Just having impeachment proceedings going on in Washington without some kind of political action in the neighborhoods and communities will not forestall the police power tactics of the Oakland administration along with the Nixon administration." □

AUGUST 5, 1970 HUEY IS RELEASED



(Oakland, Calif.) - August 5, 1970, marked a joyous reunion for Brother HUEY P. NEWTON, co-founder and leader of the Black Panther Party, and the Black and poor people of this city. On that day, over 34 months after his false arrest in October, 1967, and almost two years after his eventually overturned conviction for manslaughter, Brother Huey walked out of Alameda County Superior Court House and into the community whose interests he so devotedly served. Although police harassment of Huey Newton has continued up to today (see page 3), the spirit of determination and mutual respect and love which characterizes the moment captured above has grown even stronger.

SPINOLA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

both the military control and administrative control of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC), the single liberation movement of the country, and constitutes the base of the new republic.

The UPI reports from Lisbon that the Portuguese government has begun working out the details of a plan to end Portuguese rule in Africa. "We are ready from now on to initiate the process of the transfer of power to the populations of Portugal's overseas territories," the UPI dispatch quotes Spínola as saying.

Spínola is reported as saying that the Portuguese government is open to all initiatives to begin the process of decolonization and supported "the immediate acceptance of the right to political independence."

In Mozambique and Angola, the question of the "granting" of independence is complicated by the existence of so-called African groups—some having come onto the scene just since the April coup in Portugal—claiming to represent the independence aspirations of the African peoples.

These groups have been inspired, nurtured and financed by Portuguese business interests, various European imperialist interests, as well as U.S.-CIA and economic forces, in hopes of undermining the legitimate right of FRELIMO (the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) and MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) from coming to power in their respective countries.

Last week, *The New York Times* reports, a meeting was held in Kinshasa, Congo, between representatives of the MPLA and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (NFLA), a much smaller and inactive African liberation group, with the object of establishing a united front in negotiations with Portugal for the independence of Angola.

A crucial period is ahead for the liberation movements of Angola and Mozambique. There can be no compromise on the issue of complete and total independence under legitimate African rule. Any agreement that fails to recognize the leading roles of FRELIMO in Mozambique and the MPLA in Angola will represent a betrayal of the peoples of these two great African countries. □

WORLD SCOPE



MEXICO

Mexican President Luis Echeverría Alvarez has ordered the attorney general to investigate the allegation that there are U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agents in his government, a spokesman announced last week. The investigation follows a statement last month by ex-CIA agent Philip Agee that at least 50 people paid by the agency are in the Mexican government.

PHILIPPINES

President Ferdinand E. Marcos, whose U.S.-puppet government has been seriously hurt by rebelling Moslems in the south, has inaugurated a special bank that will lend the Moslems money at no interest. At the opening ceremonies for the bank, Marcos contributed a sum equal to a year's presidential salary, and guests at the ceremonies made deposits.

CANADA & INDIA

A three-day conference of top-level Indian and Canadian officials has failed to resolve the rift between the two countries over the Indian nuclear explosion last May in which material from a Canadian research reactor was used. As a protest over the blast, Canada has suspended further nuclear assistance to India and threatened to cut off all other economic assistance except allotments for food and agricultural development.

U.S. & RUSSIA

Central Intelligence Agency Director William E. Colby has told Congress that despite the Pentagon's concern, he doubts if Russia will build up its Indian Ocean fleet significantly unless the U.S. builds its up first. In closed-door testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Colby also criticized the view held by many experts in Washington that the reopening of the Suez Canal would lead to a major transfer of Soviet warships from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea and then to the Indian Ocean.

ENTERTAINMENT

I AM THE SUN



I am the sun that warms the day
and haunts the chill of night.

I am the rich black soil
in which you sow your seed.

Look through my eyes, and see
the Universe
in a grain of sand.

I am love,
I am the receptacle of your love.

Kiss with my tongue
and tease Eternity.

I am the fruit, the labor of love
that springs from the sweet wild
womb of Africa.

I am Woman.

I am the mother of life.
From my dark loins has come
the wisdom of the Sphinx,

The strength of the pyramids,
and the beauty of the Nile!

I am Woman.

I am your black woman
taken down, down, down
into the barren caves of
civilization.

Stripped and raped
until my rich blackness gave life
to the rocks.

Sheila Boone
Oakland, Calif.

ELAYNE JONES SIGNS FOR 1974-'75 SEASON WITH SAN FRANCISCO SYMPHONY BLACK TYMPANIST CONTINUES FIGHT FOR TENURE

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Black tympanist Elayne Jones has accepted employment with the San Francisco Symphony for the 1974-75 season, in a move that buys time but does not resolve the righteous charge of racism for the refusal to grant Ms. Jones tenure with the orchestra.

Ms. Jones filed suit on June 21, for the court to order the Symphony Association and the Musicians' Union Local 6 to grant her tenure in the orchestra and to award her \$50,000 in damages. The action was taken following the decision of the Players Committee of the Association to refuse to grant Ms. Jones tenure, despite a highly distinguished career and two years of outstanding performances with the San Francisco Symphony.

Principal bassoonist Ryohei Nakagawa, an Asian, was also refused tenure by the Players Committee, but refused to protest against the action. Both players have been given the right to

audition again following the '74-'75 season with a chance to win two more years probation with the orchestra. Ms. Jones flatly refuses to consider this possibility. Mr. Nakagawa has indicated he will do so.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* suggests that failure to resolve the dispute may well jeopardize the future of the San Francisco Symphony. The orchestra's recent distinction has largely been the result of its distinguished and somewhat unorthodox conductor, Seiji Ozawa. Mr. Ozawa has already indicated his displeasure with the Players Committee decision, but has no power to change it.

Mr. Ozawa has maintained a low profile throughout the latest developments, but apparently a management bid is being made to force Ozawa out of the orchestra because of his precedent shattering decision to hire Ms. Jones.

Ms. Jones is the only Black principal player of any instrument



Outstanding Black tympanist
ELAYNE JONES rehearsing on
kettle drums at home.

in a major symphony orchestra in this country. A practiced racism has steadfastly operated in this area throughout the country. The San Francisco symphony stands out as an exception to this practice.

The National Association of Negro Musicians (NANM) charged the Symphony Association with racism at the time of its original decision to refuse tenure to Ms. Jones and expressed its support and assistance in entering the suit against the Association and the Union.

William Duncan Allen, president of NANM's Golden Gate chapter here told a press conference: "That committee (Players) is all White, all male and none of them are the first rank themselves. If it isn't union politics or professional jealousy, then it must be in some subtle way racism."

Mr. Ozawa has publicly indicated his intention of getting rid of some of the old-line, mediocre players and replacing them with younger, finer talents. Some critics are suggesting that the action against his two principal players, both members of minority groups, is aimed at undermining Maestro Ozawa, before he can move to replace old-liners.

If the issue has to be resolved by the court in favor of Ms. Jones, the underlying problem will remain. If the courts rule in favor of the Association, denying Ms. Jones tenure, then the San Francisco Symphony's moment of glory will be at an end.

KRE RADIO: BEHIND THE WALLS AT SAN QUENTIN

(Berkeley, Calif.) - Berkeley radio station KRE, and particularly producer/narrator Clarence Johnson, are to be congratulated for their fine, five-hour long program "Bright Moments - Behind the Walls at San Quentin" aired last Sunday.

This precedent shattering first included revealing and moving interviews on prison life with Quentin inmates, the warden and the indomitable Wesley Robert Wells. This was followed by a live San Quentin Jazz Festival featuring prison instrumental and vocal groups, invited local groups and a fashion show with some foxy models who really turned the Brothers on. This is an example of what Black-oriented radio should be about. □

MOMS MABLEY DOES PROMOTION TOUR FOR NEW MOVIE

(New York, N.Y.) - Famed Black comedienne Moms Mabley, at age 75, is currently on the road doing a personal appearance tour for her new film, *Amazing Grace*.

Accompanied by the co-star Slappy White and the legendary Stepin' Fetchit, also featured in the film, Moms will visit, Atlanta, Memphis and Pittsburgh.

Amazing Grace also stars Rosalind Cash and Moses Gunn, with Butterfly McQueen making a cameo appearance.

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"THEY ARE TRYING TO KILL HUEY P. NEWTON"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Ave. and just like the false arrest of a number of our people at the Lamp Post night club not long ago. These charges are just as phony as they can be.

Q: Is it true that Huey has refused to be fingerprinted. That seems to be a problem now also.

ELAINE: What is true is that the police arrest Huey Newton every other minute and want to send him through the same process. I think that they know who Huey Newton is. We understand that someone called to the jail and they (the police) said they had someone who looked like Huey Newton but they weren't sure because they didn't have his fingerprints. These are the types of silly games that the police play. He has been beaten and was unable to deal with the process of going through booking. He has now been treated at the hospital and after discussion with his attorney has been fingerprinted and has gone through this process.

FEDERAL HOLD

Huey Newton and Robert Heard have a federal hold on them. Now, what this is for is not clear, but according to the police, the federal hold is because of possession of a deadly weapon by an ex-felon. And as everybody knows, Huey Newton's conviction was overturned, nor did he have a weapon.

Q: Are you saying that none of the guns there were his?

ELAINE: Yes, Huey did not have a weapon. I don't know what guns they (the police) have, but they always have a lot of guns. But he did not have a weapon on him. So it's just a lie and that's all it is.

Q: Is it true that bail has been set as high as \$80,000?

ELAINE: Bail has not been set officially. They refused to set bail because they claim they're only investigating. It is true that there is a general bail for the charges. The base bail is about \$3,000 each, plus additional charges. All of them have about three charges with the exception of Huey Newton and Robert Heard. We don't know what they will be because you have to get the state court bail paid and it all gets crazy because of this kind of vicious harassment on the part of the police department.

There is one thing I want to say more than anything else, that is that this is an indication of the types of things characteristic of the new police chief, Hart, who refuses to recruit Blacks into the police department, who refused to do a lot of things that even the

average reasoning thinking policeman would think about doing.

Chief Hart is one of the most unreasonable human beings walking around, in addition to being a vicious person who has set out from the beginning to get rid of the Panthers in Oakland, including the leader of the Black Panther Party, Huey Newton.

Q: When did Chief Hart say he would get rid of the Panthers?

ELAINE: It was around November of last year when he took office. I don't know if he said it publicly but I have reliable sources that said he said it and I believe them. I won't say publicly who they are, though.

But, if you watch the Oakland police department recruitment system you can believe that and if you believe that then you can assume that what I am saying is true. If you don't believe me, I won't quote that he exactly said these words, but I'll say that he, in fact, stated that he's going to get the Panthers out of Oakland once and for all because he is the new police chief. So, probably the next time we get together we'll have even worse things going on. I hope the people of this city are prepared to understand this kind of activity and what may happen in the future.

Q: Will you make a formal complaint to the internal affairs



Scores of Black people in Oakland gathered at the Oakland City Jail to express their overriding concern for the well-being of Brother Huey Newton and the other Black Panther Party members assaulted and falsely arrested by the Oakland Police Department.

division of the police department?

ELAINE: Yes, we will. All of these people have been assaulted. Huey has been injured, handcuffed and beaten with a gash in his head. He wasn't offered a cigarette or the slightest type of human courtesy for a person in that condition. It took a court order practically to get two doctors to see him and even then he was only afforded minimal treatment under the watch of police guards.

Q: Has Bobby Seale suffered the same type of harassment?

ELAINE: Bobby Seale has been in the front of a campaign for a

long time. This is a method that the police are using to attempt to try to influence people to believe that Huey Newton for example, is doing this kind of thing. They are against the things we have done—the positive programs and positive campaign. Hopefully, as far as they are concerned, this will have an effect on the coming election in Oakland. Probably it will have an effect and turn people around even more and make them realize they have to get rid of the existing government and turn it over into a better government—a real government of the people. □

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SPORTS

CINCINNATI
SOCCER TEAM
FIGHTS RACISM

(Cincinnati, Ohio) - The members of the Cincinnati Comets, the city's professional soccer team, are working at uniting their team following the resignation of team president Andrew Lehr, who promoted the team's "Americanization" program. Lehr's recruitment program aimed at getting rid of the team's Latin-American players and replacing them with U.S.-born, White, college-educated players.

Lehr and several other front-office management personnel quit on June 20 after their attempts to fire the team's head coach, founder and chief stockholder, Dr. Nick Capurro, failed. Coach Capurro, a Latino, refused to bow to Lehr's desires to recruit and play White American players. He claimed Lehr was trying to satisfy local "All-American" fans. Lehr was aided in his efforts to "Americanize" the team by the local press, which attempted to distort the issue as being a dispute between Lehr and Capurro over whether to use U.S.-born or Latin-American players in the games.

However, Lehr failed in a move to have Capurro fired because of the firm support of the team members who threatened not to show up for the next game if their coach was fired.

Now the Comets, who boast two division championships and one league championship during only two years as a pro team, are back on a winning streak. Since the resolution of the struggle against Lehr's racist ideas and practices, Coach Capurro and players have reported increased relaxation and communication between members of the team. As one player put it, "Something happened out there to jell our team.... For the first time everybody is communicating on the field." □



Two Cincinnati Comets in action.

RON DELLUMS ON
SAFETY IN SPORTS

(Washington, D.C.) - California Congressman Ronald V. Dellums, Bay Area representative well known for his progressive stands against U.S. involvement in Indochina and his active role in the Congressional Black Caucus, is also the author of two sports safety bills. The Athletic Care Act would require high schools with interscholastic sports programs to employ certified trainers. The Athletic Safety Act would amend the Occupational Health and Safety Act, which gives federal backing to safety standards for workers, to include high school and college athletes. High schools and colleges, under Dellums' bill, could be fined \$10,000 for violating health and safety codes.

Below, THE BLACK PANTHER reprints an interview with Congressman Dellums conducted by Eric Siegal that appeared in the August issue of Black Sports, in which the congressman discusses some of his views on safety in sports.

B.S.: Congressman Dellums, what is the need for the legislation you've introduced?

DELLUMS: Well, The Athletic Care Act, where we're talking about competent, certified athletic trainers, speaks to the fact that in football alone there are approximately 600,000 injuries per year. Most of these injuries are not looked after by a trainer.

So you have the potential of a young kid being permanently damaged because of ineptness on

the part of the trainer to determine whether or not this is a serious injury. I don't have the exact figures, but I'm certain that thousands of young people have had their athletic futures terminated in high school because the trainer never understood the severity of the injury and allowed the young person to continue to participate in competitive sports, bringing even greater injury to himself.

Right here in Washington, D.C., for example, there are only two certified trainers. One is with a college and one is with a professional football team. That means that all the hundreds of young people in Washington who participate in all kinds of high school sports that have the potential of physical injury have no certified trainers to look after them.

B.S.: Is this problem with the lack of certified trainers you've described more prominent in poorer schools or schools that are predominantly Black? Or is this a general problem?

DELLUMS: I think it's a general problem at all levels of society. But empirical evidence, I'm sure, would show that it's even more significant in lower income and Black and other minority school areas. The level of services in this country has always been higher for higher income people.

B.S.: You've said before that you're not optimistic about the chances for passage of your Athletic Safety Act but that



Congressman RON DELLUMS showing his batting form at the plate during annual Congressional Baseball Game. Dellums has sponsored two legislative bills for safety in sports.

you're somewhat more optimistic about the chances of the Athletic Care Act. Why is that?

DELLUMS: Yes, if either of these bills is going to pass, I think it's the Athletic Care Act that's going to make it. Many members of Congress have read the material we've prepared on it and they believe the issue of the need for certified trainers is a fine one.

The problem with The Athletic Safety Act is a purely political one. There is a strong sentiment in Congress, particularly from Republicans and conservatives and moderate Democrats, to kill OHSA. They say it imposes a hardship on the business community. One thought is that if we open up OHSA to strengthen it by including athletes we would also open it up to amendments to weaken it from the right wing.

The Athletic Care Act, you see, is not caught up in that kind of cumbersome political situation, tied to an already controversial piece of legislation.

B.S.: You've also spoken out on the issue of artificial turf and the Consumer Product Safety Commission is now considering a petition by the National Football League Players Association to have it banned as a hazardous product. What are your feelings on the subject?

DELLUMS: All the testimony I've heard points out the tremendous dangers to athletes who play football on artificial turf. We're not just talking about professional athletes here because more and more college athletes are playing their games on artificial turf. And more and more school students

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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SAFETY IN SPORTS

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE
are playing their games in stadiums where there is artificial turf.

Artificial turf gives tremendous traction, so it means that when an athlete is being hit he is being hit with full power because the guy coming at him can gain absolute speed. Everyone I've talked to has indicated that many of the athletes out there on the field are taking some very serious blows.

Secondly, there's no give in the turf as there is with natural grass. So when a guy is hit there is a greater possibility of injury. Over the last few years, with the introduction of artificial turf, there are more and more leg injuries and knee injuries and ankle injuries than ever before.

Artificial turf also absorbs an extraordinary amount of heat. For example, John Brodie passed out one day in Miami. The temperature down on the playing field was 130 and some odd degrees. To me this is insane to force somebody in full playing uniform out on the field just so someone can make some money.

I get the feeling sometimes that athletes are perceived as nothing more than cattle that can perform under any circumstances and any risk, as long as the profit margin is there for the persons who own the team. These are human beings who, for a variety of reasons, have chosen to make their careers as professional athletes. I think there ought to be some reasonable guarantees that they can engage in sports in such a way that it doesn't injure them unduly.

Artificial turf certainly wasn't put down on the floor of stadiums to enhance the safety of the athletes. I join with the athletes in opposing artificial turf.

I think the whole materialistic notion of how our society ought to run is an inherent part of professional athletics and is now spilling over into college and high school athletics. I think people ought to rebel against it. I think it should not only be the athletes themselves who have to put their careers and their contracts on the line to oppose those (unsafe) conditions. I think it also ought to be those people who pack the stands.

B.S.: How did you get involved in this broad issue of athletic safety?

DELLUMS: It was somewhere around Thanksgiving, 1971 when a young kid in North Carolina died (on the football field). And some students came and said, "look, they're doing a whitewash

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Winston-Salem, N.C., so I can ask for their assistance to try to get me back to court to prove my innocence. I realize I'm one of 22 million Blacks who need help from the White man's oppression. But with your help, I shall become a revolutionist — that one soul, one life, willing to give, ready to die for our Black people's struggles.

Victim of Amerikan Democracy
Rush Higgins
Lillington, N. Carolina

□□□

Dear Comrades,

This is in recognition of the much needed vanguard revolutionary political guidance of the B.P.P.; for the work the Party has done for all of us in raising our level of political consciousness and understanding; for the ideological struggle the Party has taken up in our behalf against the reactionary and infantile leftist thinking and actions exemplified by the SLA mentality that could otherwise easily lead us by its adventurous and counter-mobilizing nature down a wrong and dangerous path at this our tender stage of revolutionary development.

Also, I would like to bring to the attention of the Party and the masses my basic situation and the general fascist conditions in the state of Texas where I am at present awaiting trial in Houston, Texas, for the murder of a police officer (I don't think it is possible to murder a pig) and where they have already given me two life sentences for allegedly trying to murder two pigs, in what was in actuality a pig attempt on my life where I was shot but still survived. Texas is a purely fascist state, where the only order of law here is repression and the only respect for law is that of the penitentiary (but their mistake here is that some of us don't even respect the penitentiary).

Texas is notorious for its fascist acts of repression and its judicial railroading of political prisoners, as well as Black, Brown and poor White prisoners in general. And, like most of my brothers here, because of the pigs' reactionary nature, the cases they have put together against me are legally quite weak, but without the support of the people, of the community, of my brothers and sisters, they will surely railroad me into one of their slave farms/concentration camps which is also an economic factor, a continuation of their social-economic exploitation of us (and where I here they plan to make their last attempt good).

Without the support of the masses all thoughts of revolution are idealistic. Without the support of the community and my revolutionary comrades in the community, I have no real hope of ever winning my freedom again. I have the life sentences now on appeal and my next court date here in Houston is August 12, and I would respectfully appreciate all the support I can get.

Write to:

Marvin J. Fentis 3A2
2310 Atascocita Rd.
Humbel, Texas, 77338

or

Ms. Aliya M. Fentis
2921 Southmore
Houston, Texas, 77004

In perfect love and-perfect hate...

Comrade M.F. Fentis
Humbel, Texas

□□□

Letter to the Editor,

I have just enjoyed listening to the recording of the Joan Baez Hanoi trip of Christmas, 1972, "Where are you now, my son?" It was the most intriguing listening experience I have ever had. The clear voice of Miss Baez and her sincere feeling for the suffering of humanity affected me most profoundly.

The long ballad which takes up one complete side of the recording is partially spoken and partially sung and with the recorded sounds of sirens, falling bombs, the cries of Vietnamese women and the laughing and singing of brave and frightened people trying to cheer each other up in this time of trial and tribulation. In the spoken parts, Miss Baez uses some striking imagery of suffering and of hope such as: young girls carrying flowers to the dead on their bicycles; an old woman searching in the rubble for the remains of her dead child; flames bursting in the air as you run towards an underground shelter; the suffering on the faces of the six American pilots shot down during the bombing; the sound of falling bombs shattering the singing of the Lord's Prayer; the voices of two beautiful women outshining each bomb which fell that night on Hanoi.

Miss Baez is glad to have had the opportunity to share the agony of these strong, determined people and asks forgiveness for the evil being done to them by American bombing. She hopes for peace and in the last beautiful image says "And the white flower of Bue Mai will surely blossom once again."

This is a truly great recording. I know many people have heard it. Many have not. By listening to it, we can share in the suffering of the people of Viet Nam which they have had to endure for such a long period of time.

Yours truly,
Charles Slade

of this young athlete's death and we'd like to have something done about it.' My staff met with them over Thanksgiving and started to work on legislation. Out of that has come the Athletic Care Act and the Athletic Safety Act, and we've agreed to pursue it as diligently as we can.

B.S.: What is your own athletic background?

DELLUMS: Well, I ran the quarter mile and broad-jumped, but I never was the greatest. My major interest in sports was in baseball. I had great hopes of being a major league pitcher. I was going to be the Jackie Robinson of the pitching mound.

When I got to high school friends thought I would probably make varsity in my sophomore year. But I went to a school that at the time had only had one Black baseball player in the history of the school.

B.S.: What school was that?

DELLUMS: Oakland Technical High School. And I was cut from the team. And I felt I was cut unjustly because I felt I was capable and I felt I was more capable than some of the White pitchers that made the team.

But when I got cut from the team it took a great deal out of me. I was 14 years old.

My father was incensed. He wanted to get the NAACP to challenge the school for discrimination and racism. I asked my father not to do it on the grounds that people would think the only way I made the team, the only reason I made the team, was for political reasons. If I had known then what I know now I would have told my father to go ahead.

TO BE CONTINUED

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INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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Bobby Seale