

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE 25 cents

VOL. VII NO. 5

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1971

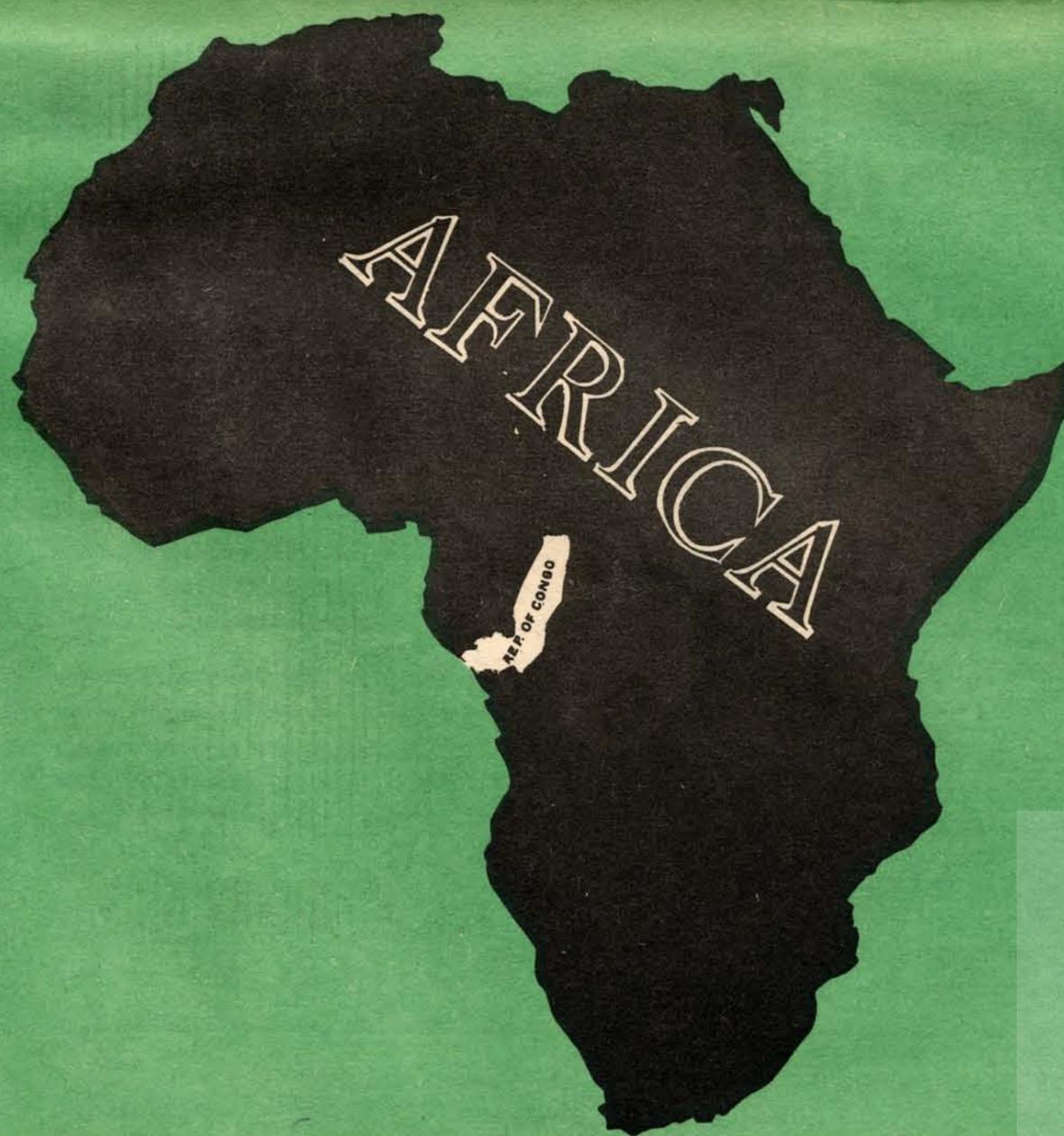
PUBLISHED
WEEKLY

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
BOX 2967, CUSTOM HOUSE
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94126



**THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROCLAIMS
REVOLUTIONARY INTERCOMMUNAL SOLIDARITY
WITH THE CONGOLESE PEOPLE, THE
REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF
CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE AND THE CONGOLESE
WORKER'S PARTY**



WILLIAM KNOWLAND'S "TRIBUNE" HOLDS A GUN TO THE HEADS OF THE PEOPLE

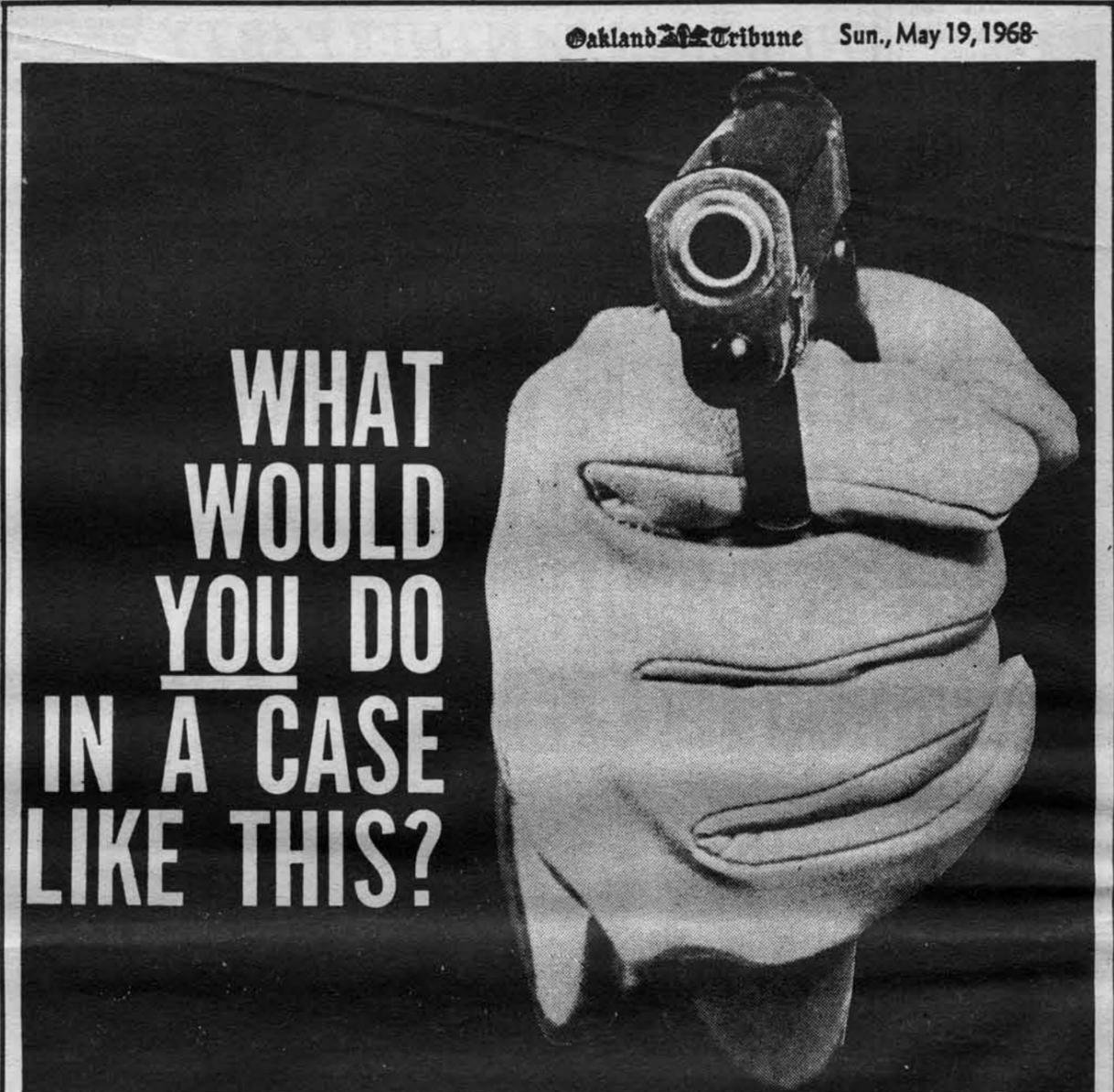
Since the formation of the Ad Hoc Committee to Preserve Black Business by Albert McKee (see Vol. VII, #5, September 25, 1971, issue of the Black Panther Intercommunal News Service), in support of Bill Boyette, and the Cal-Pac Liquor Store and Tavern Owner's Association, that committee has presented their "case" to the people through the pages of William Knowland's newspaper, The Oakland Tribune. William Knowland, who is the publisher and owner of the Tribune, is the chief establishment racist in Oakland, California, and has always been found squarely on the side of this Empire's reactionary and racist government, in full support of their gangsterous and murderous plundering of the world's oppressed communities, and Black people in Oakland, in particular.

On Saturday, September 25, 1971, Albert McKee of the Ad Hoc Committee, stated that the "...first job (of the Committee) is to educate the community". We take careful note of the fact that the vehicle selected by this committee to "educate the community" is The Oakland Tribune, a newspaper whose editor and owner is and has been, dedicated to a position AGAINST the people -the poor, the Black and the working people of Oakland.

William Knowland, editor and general manager of the Tribune has been a long time enemy of the people. During his notorious and infamous political career, he has taken positions (in 1952) in favor of extending the Korean War into the People's Republic of China; of U.S. intervention in Vietnam (in 1954), after the French were defeated at Dien Bien Phu; favoring the use of the atomic bombs against the Vietnamese people, if deemed "necessary", by this racist government.

Knowland has also stood in firm opposition to the workers and their strongest avenue of redress of grievances, the stop-work strikes. He has consistently supported bills proposing the use of the Army or National Guard as scab labor to break strikes. In 1958, in his unsuccessful bid for governor of California, he promised (if elected to office), a right to work bill allowing unlimited use of scab labor to break strikes which would seriously hinder the organizing potential of the

Oakland Tribune Sun., May 19, 1968



**WHAT
WOULD
YOU DO
IN A CASE
LIKE THIS?**



William Knowland

If the Housewives Market has to close down as a result of this attempted extortion, that's only the beginning. One store after another will get the same treatment unless something is done right now.

We, the undersigned, pledge to give our full support to the Housewives Market in this fight against business coercion. And we earnestly solicit your support for the right of every citizen to run his business free from threat and intimidation.

IF YOU SUPPORT OUR POSITION, COME INTO THE NEAREST TRIBUNE OFFICE AND SIGN UP.
Office hours: Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Reprinted from the Oakland Tribune Sunday, May 19, 1968

William Knowland is still using his racist propaganda machine in an attempt to create a division in the Black Community.

unions. When he lost the election, he retired from public politics and began devoting all of his time to the manipulative politics of shaping public opinion through his racist propaganda machine, The Oakland Tribune.

The Tribune is a newspaper, dedicated to the promotion of private enterprise or businesses that the total community sustains through their

purchasing power, the profits returned to a few individuals for their benefit. During the early 1960's, when Black people demonstrated for better jobs and other civil and human rights, utilizing the tactic of the peaceful demonstration or picket, which is legal and lawful, Knowland launched an unprecedented attack in the Tribune

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19



WE ARE NOT CRIMINALS, NOR ARE WE ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE

STATEMENT FROM THE SURVIVORS OF THE ATTICA MASSACRE

The following is a statement drawn up by the inmates of Attica prison in New York the week following the massacre. It was given to lawyers who were able to get into the prison to see the inmates and released September 22, 1971.

We are making this statement to expose the vicious political machine that exists in all New York State prisons. We at this time intend to clog the wheels of that machine. The inhuman conditions at Attica, as well as other New York State prisons have in the past been white-washed and covered up from the general public by prison officials and unscrupulous politicians. In the past all prisoners' pleas for justice have been ignored by all public officials and jailkeepers.

The Attica Liberation Faction came into being in May, 1971 for the sole purpose of prison change in a democratic manner. A 28-point "manifesto of demands" was drawn up on July 2nd and submitted to numerous state officials, including Gov. Rockefeller, Commissioner Oswald, and Assemblyman Arthur E. Eve. On or about Sept. 2, Commissioner Oswald and two of his aides visited Attica prison for interviews with Frank Lott, Chairman of the Liberation Faction and other inmates. Superintendent Mancusi was

present. Commissioner Oswald assured Mr. Lott that changes were being immediately made on issues that didn't require legislation. Mr. Lott went on to state that as long as Warden Mancusi and his racist administration were allowed to supervise the men at Attica, trouble would follow. Mr. Lott called for the removal of Warden Mancusi; Dr. Williams and Dr. Steinburg; prison doctors; and the food service manager; all in the presence of Warden Mancusi.

Prior to Sept. 9th, the Attica Liberation Faction had moved to higher ground. A body of men in each block were assigned to teach other men English, math and history. Frank Lott, Donald Noble, Herbert Blyden, Peter Butler, and Carl Jones El are among the men that donated their time to aid men in all phases of education -- something that Mancusi failed to do. As long as there are jailers like Mancusi, Vincent LaValle, DeLong, Bergan, Fritz, and the likes of them there will always be unrest in our prison system. They have all the answers. Their policy is them against us--we don't want to hear it. New York must set up rehabilitation programs in the prisons.

We are not criminals, nor are we enemies of the people. Government and

public institutions are established to serve and promote the needs and welfare of the people. Why must they subjugate and exploit us through the labor process and oppress the people of America through increasing taxes, paying for emergency health care, transportation, housing, food, etc. when everything is "pay on the spot" or credit with interest. Looking at this objectively this capitalist system creates opposing tendencies among ourselves; examples: racial, religious and class biases. Our job as concerned people is to expose the system, which is really run by approximately 400 families (DuPonts, Rockefellers, Fords, Mellons, etc.) and show that these people, a minority, are only a breed infected by money and have no concern whatever for the people in general. True, we have truthful representatives in our government. However, they are puppets whose strings are pulled by that monopoly of families.

We have discovered, as Madame Binh no doubt knows, the frustration of negotiating with a political system bent on genocide. Killings are being committed not only in Viet Nam, but in Bengla Desh, Africa, and South America. Is it not so that our Declaration of Independence provides that when a government oppresses the peo-

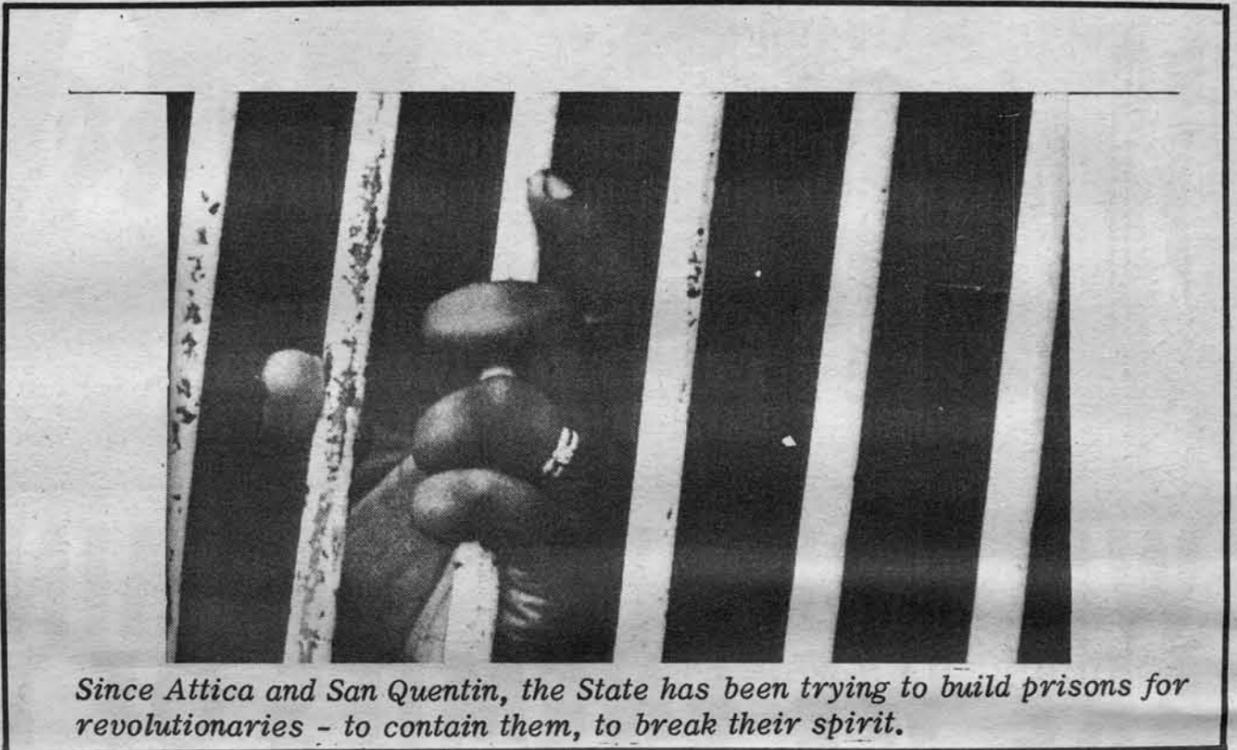
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CALIFORNIA PRISON SYSTEM ESCALATES REPRESSION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

In collusion with Nixon, Rockefeller, Reagan and the rest of their cohorts throughout the U.S. Empire, the California penal system has heightened their repression of California political prisoners throughout the State-wide prison complex.

Since the political murder, the assassination, of our Comrade, George Jackson, Field Marshal of the Black Panther Party, on August 21, 1971, by State prison guards at San Quentin, unprecedented repression and harassment has been meted out to all California political prisoners. The brutal beatings, starvation diets and general harassment of prisoners have not been restricted to San Quentin alone. The other prison camps throughout the state have followed suit, although they have yet to be exposed.

Brothers who were formerly harassed, because of their political views, through the prison discipline board's vague and misleading designation of "militant" or "racial agitator", are now being classified as potential "insurrectionists" and

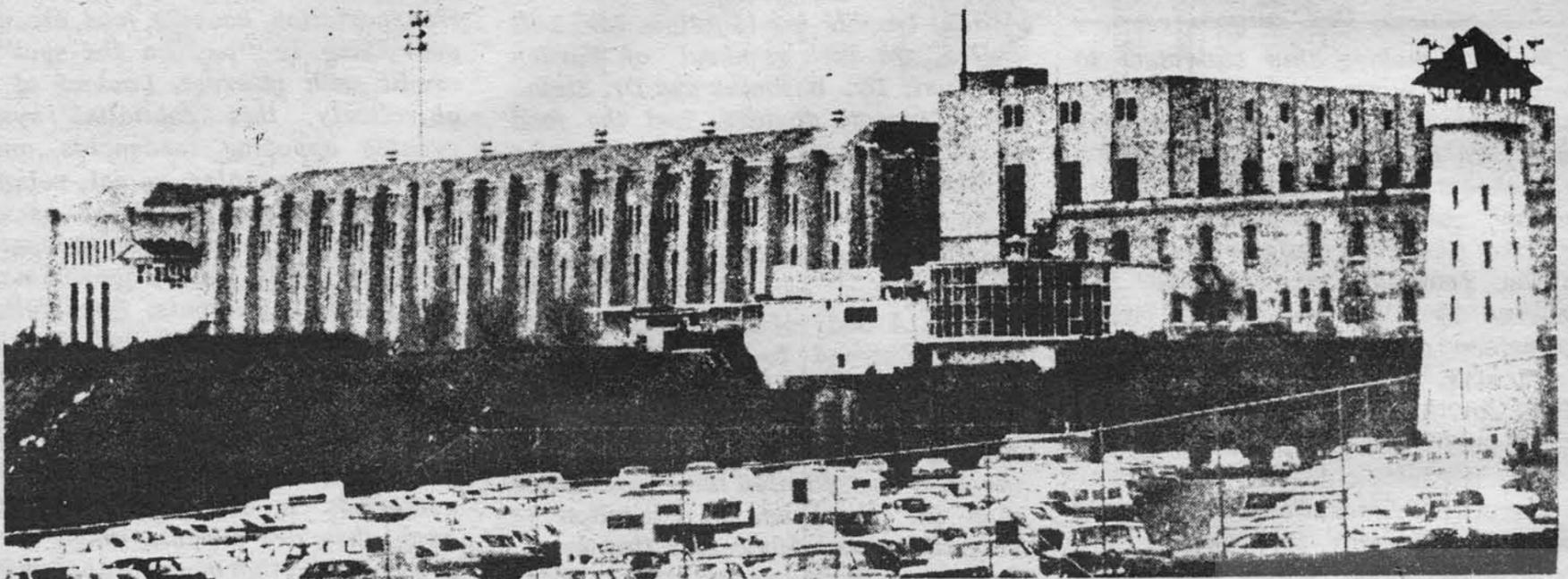


Since Attica and San Quentin, the State has been trying to build prisons for revolutionaries - to contain them, to break their spirit.

On Friday, September 24, 1971, over 200 prisoners at Folsom were awakened in the middle of the night and made to stand outside their cells. They were made to strip naked and submit to a thorough "spread the cheeks" search while their cells were

som, like San Quentin, now has some three hundred men in their adjustment center.

A letter from a member of the Black Panther Party currently incarcerated in one of California's penal



In the last month, at both Folsom and San Quentin, over 200 men have been rounded up in midnight raids on their prison cells and thrown into isolation cells, segregated from the main prison population.

transported (if they are not already located there) to the maximum security prisons like Folsom, San Quentin or Soledad. They are being "locked down" and "secured" in the most barbarous "adjustment centers" and are, as a rule subjected to severe beatings.

ransacked for potential weapons. All their papers, pictures and legal materials were confiscated and they were marched across the yard and put in the adjustment center. Many were also brutally beaten. As a result of this midnight attack on the prisoners, Fol-

camp, describes his disciplinary board hearing upon arriving at Folsom prison: "...we went to the disciplinary board and were told that I/



We will go anywhere in the Black community to provide efficient medical care.

THE BOSTON PEOPLE'S FREE HEALTH CENTER WILL COME TO YOU

The People's Free Health Center in Boston was begun on May 31, 1970, to provide efficient medical care, free of charge, to the people of the Boston Black community. The services that are provided by the Health Center include pregnancy tests, immunization shots, tuberculosis tests, gynecology, general medicine and many others. By serving the community's medical needs, the People's Free Health Center is a life-line to the community.

In order for the Free Health Center to expand its services to the community the Out-Reach Program was begun. The concept of the Out-Reach Program is to take the services of the People's Free Health Center to the people. The first phase of the program is a Sickle Cell Disease Campaign, in which, trained medical teams



visit community organizations, community functions, and make house to house calls to test for Sickle Cell Disease, a blood disorder that is prevalent among Black people. Besides taking the tests to the people, the Health Center also provides the testing free of charge. (Other medical facilities charge anywhere from fifty cents to a dollar per test.)

Since the beginning of the Program's Campaign to fight Sickle Cell Anemia on August 8, 1971, more than 1,000 community people have been tested. Out of this figure, approximately 70 had positive test results indicating that they have either the trait or Sickle Cell Anemia itself.

The Out-Reach Program is made up of medical teams consisting of two community people, trained to administer the tests; while one person administers the tests, the other explains the testing procedure, the disease and records testing data.

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BOSTON PEOPLE'S FREE HEALTH CENTER WILL COME TO YOU

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The Out-Reach Program's Sickle Cell Disease Campaign will shortly begin to test the children in our community schools. Anywhere that Black people congregate in numbers, the Out-Reach Program will visit.

The Out-Reach Program is not however, isolated to the Sickle Cell Disease Campaign. Its scope is broad and extends into other areas, soon to be focused on, such as, tuberculosis and lead poisoning testing. Also, we can foresee that in the future the Out-Reach Program will offer many medical services including general medicine, im-

munizations and various blood tests.

The United States government has no concern for the health or welfare of Black, poor or oppressed people. If we are to survive and wage a successful struggle for our liberation we must create and maintain our own community institutions and survival programs. The Massachusetts State Chapter of the Black Panther Party will continue to implement survival programs for the people.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
Massachusetts State Chapter
Black Panther Party



Our Sickle-Cell Anemia campaign provides not only free medical care but also educational information about this disease.

AN APOLOGY TO THE PEOPLE

In last week's issue of the Black Panther Intercommunal News Service, (Vol VII, #5), a poem entitled "Enemy of the Sun" was printed and credited to our fallen comrade, George Jackson, Field Marshal of the Black Panther Party.

It was found that the poem was instead, written by Sameeh Al-Qassem, a valiant member of the People's resistance in Palestine. It has been published in a book of the same name by the Drum and Spear Press, copyright 1970.

Comrade George Jackson, as is the entire Black Panther Party, was one with the oppressed peoples of the world. His regard, boundless love and highest esteem for the Palestinian people, the Chinese people, the Korean people, the Vietnamese people, the African people, the Latin American people and all of the oppressed people of the world was known to everyone.

He was particularly fond of this poem and quoted it often in his personal writings. We were unaware at the time that this poem was written by Sameeh Al-Qassem. But in a larger sense, it was written by Comrade George, it was written by all who struggled and are continuing to struggle against this racist corporative Empire. It has been written in the struggles, the blood and tears of all who are oppressed. And as George felt, we are all enemies of those who are "enemies of the sun", those who would maintain this monstrous oppression of the peoples of the world.

And so, in the spirit of revolutionary intercommunal love and solidarity, we offer our sincere and profound apologies to Sameeh Al-Qassem, the Palestinian peoples and the people of the world community.

Victory to the Palestinian People
Long Live the Spirit of George Jackson

REAGAN CUTS AGAIN

NEW ILLEGAL CALIFORNIA WELFARE LAW WOULD REDUCE
800,000 WELFARE FAMILIES TO STARVATION

Recently, the California State Welfare Department stated that as of October 1, 1971, there will again be changes in the welfare recipients' budgets. Along with their September 15, 1971, checks, welfare recipients received a printed notice with the following statement, "Under provisions of the Welfare Reform Act of 1971 your grant, commencing October 1, 1971, may be changed, or you may no longer be eligible for a welfare grant." This notice was used, in a smokescreen attempt, to fulfill the government regulation requiring a fifteen (15) day notice before funds are cut off.

But, because the notice sent out by the state violated a court order requiring that each welfare recipient be given specific reasons for budget cuts, on September 28, 1971, Oakland Judge Albert Wollenberg issued a temporary restraining order halting the planned reductions in the payments to AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependant Children) recipients. Now, according to the original purpose, a fifteen day notice must be sent out telling the recipient why his payments are being reduced and allowing fifteen days in which to appeal the decision. Based on the original notice sent out by the state, all appeals filed would have been denied because specific information would have been lacking. Had the State's conspired fraud attempt been successful, over 800,000 families would have been affected.

The flat grant principle would have determined need only according to the "size of the eligible family" thus, totally disregarding the ages of the family members, amount of rent, utility bills and all other expenses. Particularly, the new budget changes, if they are enacted, will affect the following categories of those who receive AFDC:

The first major change applies to recipients with stepfathers in the home. "In stepfather cases, stepfather's earnings, after subtracting \$300.00 and the amounts paid for prior support payments, are available as income for the wife's children up to one-half (1/2) of his gross earnings". For example, if the stepfather has a monthly income of \$350.00, the first \$300.00 he is allowed to keep for himself, his wife and any children born as a result of their union. The \$50.00 balance is available for the stepchildren's care. If the stepchildren's total need is \$90.00 a month, they will receive \$50.00 from the stepfather and \$40.00 a month from



Reagan's new welfare budget cuts would also eliminate pregnant women, with no other dependants, from receiving state aid.

AFDC. Using another example, if the stepfather grosses \$500.00 a month, after his initial \$300.00 deduction, a balance of \$200.00 is left for the stepchildren's care. If the stepchildren's needs (as calculated by the state) amounts to \$150.00, then that total \$150.00 will be paid by the stepfather and AFDC funds will be cut off completely.

According to the new regulation, after the first \$300.00, the only deduction that the stepfather is allowed to make is for any support payments he may have been making prior to his marriage. In effect, the state is penalizing a man for marrying an AFDC recipient.

A second category of AFDC recipients affected by the new rules are those that are employed. The new law limits the work-related expenditures specifically, if you work half-time or more (20 hours a week or more) you can receive as much as, but no more than \$50.00 a month, maximum. More specifically, if you work half-time or more (20 hours a week or more) you can receive as much as, but no more than, \$50.00 a month for work-related expenses. Work related expenses include transportation, social security tax, income tax, union dues, clothing for work, etc.

On the other hand, if you work less than 20 hours a week, or less than half-time, you are eligible for not more than \$25.00 a month in work-related expenses. Therefore, if an AFDC recipient's over half-time job requires

that he/she spend, in one month, \$18.00 for bus fare, \$40.00 for uniform rental, \$7.00 for union dues, plus money for various taxes, then any amount over \$50.00 would have to be paid out of the AFDC recipient's income, which does not exceed the amount of her calculated need. In effect, this regulation can actually reduce a recipient's income, thereby ignoring part of her state calculated need.

However, in addition, all working AFDC recipients will receive "reasonable expenses" for child care, that is, reasonable by state standards.

Also, all special need allowances for AFDC recipients will be literally cut off. The state will no longer make any special needs payments. Adjustments will be made on those special needs checks already authorized and, eventually, a supplemental check will be issued. Therefore, the entire burden lies upon the county (supplemented by the Federal Government) whose already limited funds will virtually eliminate this category. And, if special needs should happen to be allotted, the total monthly income, including the special needs funds, may not exceed the pre-determined maximum monthly need for the family. If the maximum aid that a certain family can receive is \$235 and the actual aid they are receiving is \$204 then, they cannot receive more than \$31.00 for a special need. (The difference in the two amounts.

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JOHN SMITH, PROMISED DIGNITY- MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD

John Smith was a Black man who had lived in the United States all of his life. He had heard and perhaps, believed the false promises of a future for those who conform to the laws of this country. He struggled and obtained what society deems an education. He obtained the appropriate degrees and credentials to become a chemist for International Business Machines (IBM), a U.S. corporate monopoly, "an equal opportunity employer" and exploiter of the people of the world.

On September 19, 1971, at 4:30 a.m., John Smith was murdered by three police officers of the San Jose, California Police Department. (Two of them were "off duty" at the time.) John Smith was travelling home when he was stopped by an Officer Wooley for an alleged illegal turn. He was told to get out of his car after which, he and his car were searched. At this point, two other officers just "happened" to drive by and began to give assistance in the form of racial epithets and slurs directed at Smith. The two officers that aided Wooley were in the area because they too were on



JOHN SMITH

their way home - they lived in the same apartment complex with John Smith. All the officers harassed and threatened John Smith. They maced him and when he ran, unarmed, from their attack, they sent dogs after him and

eventually murdered him by shooting him in the chest. For his heroic deeds, Wooley was given a three week vacation and the public support of the San Jose Police Chief.

The people of the oppressed San Jose community have formed a committee to investigate the reasons for a three week vacation, rather than a dismissal from the police force; why these racists were not prosecuted; why the Police Chief was not fired; why the police in actuality, committed this cold-blooded murder? The killing of John Smith is another symptom of the disease called fascism which runs rampant in this country.

Every act of brutality and murder perpetrated by the U.S. ruling circle and its tools brings the people closer to the truth - that this country cannot exist as it stands, too much longer. The tide of resistance is growing stronger. Soon the people will avenge all of those things that have for so long stood in the way of our freedom.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

REAGAN CUTS AGAIN

NEW ILLEGAL CALIFORNIA WELFARE LAW WOULD REDUCE 800,000 WELFARE FAMILIES TO STARVATION

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In homes where there are working persons sixteen years of age and over, their income will be counted as part of the total family income. If the total family need is budgeted at \$190.00, and the working dependant makes \$150.00 a month, the family will only receive a \$40.00 a month AFDC grant. The only exceptions to this rule will be if the working dependant's income is put into a trust fund for educational purposes. In the case of an educational trust fund, the resident county has to be one of the trustees, meaning that if anything happens to the child, the money would bounce back into welfare funds.

By far the most oppressive stipu-

lation of the new welfare legislation is the complete removal of pregnant women with no other children from AFDC. This is being done because the Welfare Department claims that an unborn baby is not a person. Not too long ago, in the days of slavery, the slavemasters forced us to bear children that would bring them labor power; now, because of the technology and the change to a highly industrialized state, Black labor is no longer needed, nor a large Black population desired. All of the Welfare Department's moves are based upon whether or not the state's interests are served.

The treatment that men and women receive from the welfare department

can be compared to economic slavery. The people receive crumbs from the ruling class circle's table. The ruling elite wants us to believe that welfare recipients are receiving their fair share, and that they are, in fact, lazy people who don't work, that they are receiving only what they deserve and no more.

We are fighting for a society without welfare as it exists today. We strive for a future and a world in which people will receive the necessities for survival, regardless of whether or not they are able to make a physical contribution to the economy.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS

INTERVIEW WITH MARIEN N'GOUABI, PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE

Following is an interview with Marien N'Gouabi, President of the People's Republic of Congo - Brazzaville and President of the Congolese Workers' Party, reprinted from Tricontinental Magazine, the May - June 1970 issue.

Q: Do you consider the attempted coup an isolated incident or do you believe it is part of a general plan of imperialism against the People's Republic of the Congo?

A: The recently aborted attempted coup d'etat led by the reaction to overthrow our revolution is part of a general plan of imperialism against the People's Republic of the Congo. Its

leader Kiganga, came from Kinshasa, where all his expenses were paid. The coupist were also supported by the police, which is why they were dissolved. So it is not an isolated incident but part of imperialism's general plan in Africa, and especially in Kinshasa, against Congo Brazzaville, following its option for socialism.

Q: Since its assumption of power on July 31, 1968, the Movement has insisted on the struggle against tribalism and regionalism. What are the practical measures taken in this matter?

A: Regionalism and tribalism appear in Black Africa with colonization. Before that they did not exist. For

example, the people of the North could marry those of the South. The colonizers prohibited this in order to sow division and to weaken the native struggle. Later, the ruling classes used their power to apply favoritism, offer the best possibilities to their tribes or regions, and thus maintain their people in power. Such as Tchikaya in the South, Opongo in the North.

In Black Africa we have examples of this imperialist intervention in the Nigerian war, in Katanga in Congo Kinshasa, which is a separate state. The measures that we have taken to combat it are political and ideological

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

THE CONGO- BRAZZAVILLE: A HISTORICAL FOOTNOTE

In 1482, Portugese exploiters reached the mouth of the Congo River on the West Coast of Africa. This marked the beginning of the oppression by foreign colonizing empires for the people of that region. The Portugese found major kingdoms; refined, ordered and structured societies. They immediately laid claim to the territory and began a period of laissez-faire exploitation.

By 1575, they began to ravage the territory in earnest and what had been (by the syle and standards of the time) a light-handed oppression and exploitation, became shameless robbery and murderous slave raids. Using Black "allies" as mercernaries, (they had shown the foresight to train and arm these "allies"), they transformed the once mighty local king-

doms into a scattering of beleaguered and haggard villages.

By the mid 1880's, the scramble for African colonies had become so frantic that Von Bismark, The Iron Chancellor of Germany, called a conference of the colonizers, the Berlin Conference (attended by Austro-Hungary, Denmark, United States, Holland, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Turkey, France, Britain, Belgium, Germany, Portugal, Italy and Spain), to give some order to their exploitation and oppression. Up to that point, their style and manner had been a highly disordered "free for all". It is worth noting that the task that they set for themselves - dividing and swallowing up the whole continent of Africa - was accomplished almost completely, within the brief span of twenty years. By 1902, only

Ethiopia, Morrocco, Libya and Liberia would not be in European hands. (But Libya would fall in 1911; Morrocco in 1912, and Ethiopia in 1935.)

After World War II the oppressed communities of the world had begun to struggle for their independence and France was one of the major colonialists to feel the wrath of oppressed people. Following the defeat of the United States in Korea, the French were defeated in Vietnam (1954) and in the same year the colonized people of Algeria made their first moves for Liberation. After the Algerian experience, France was not ready for "many more Vietnams" and as French colonies petitioned for independence, French prudance granted it. Congo-Brazzaville achieved "independence" in 1962.



After World War II, the colonialists began to feel the wrath of the oppressed African peoples.

THE BLACK PANTHER REVOLUTIONARY SOLIDARITY WITH PEOPLE, THE REVOLUTION OF CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE THE CONGOLESE

On December 31, 1968, a people's victory in Congo-Brazzaville was won when Marien N'Gouabi became President of the People's Republic of Congo-Brazzaville. However, the American fascist-corporativists, their French cohorts and their Belgian henchmen are still actively conspiring to re-enslave the People, and overthrow the Revolutionary government and Party of Congo-Brazzaville. It has been estimated that from 1945-1969, U.S. "aid" alone to the reactionary Congo-Kinshasa regime of Mobutu has totaled over 1,000 million U.S. dollars.

The C.I.A. inspired, political assassination of Patrice Lumumba by the Mobutu-puppet regime of Congo-Kinshasa is only one of the most infamous reminders of how totally corrupted and U.S.-controlled the Congo-Kinshasa government is. We all remember the Belgian-American plot and the United Nations forces that allowed Moise Tshombe's hired killers to assassinate and murder the revolutionary leader of the Congolese People's struggle, Patrice Lumumba. The spirit of Patrice Lumumba lives on in the People's Republic of Congo-Brazzaville.

The United States government perpetrated the same perfidious plot against Black people in the United States when they paid and hired killers and assassins to murder Malcolm X, a beloved leader of the Afro-American people, in efforts to thwart Black

People's quest for freedom and liberation in the United States.

Mobutu's supporters and backers are the same men that are responsible for the monstrous oppression of the American people - the Black, the young, the poor. Last year, on his trip to the United States, where he met with the United States government's President, Richard Nixon, Secretary of State Rogers, and fascist corporativists, David Rockefeller and Edgar Kaiser, Mobutu said, "I believe that our (Congo-Kinshasa's) relations with the United States are very special". Special indeed, for the Congo-Kinshasa is rich in minerals and other resources, some of which are needed to make bombs and other implements of war to be used on the progressive peoples of the world by this reactionary government.

The very same reactionary forces are daily financing and launching commando attacks, attempting invasions and hatching further murderous plots that would thwart the revolutionary development of the People's Republic of Congo-Brazzaville. The U.S.-Belgian lackey, Mobutu, and his puppet regime are situated across the Congo River from the People's Republic of Congo-Brazzaville. Since 1963, the courageous people of the People's Republic of Congo-Brazzaville, its revolutionary government and Party, have withstood numerous attacks against them by Mobutu's Belgian trained forces and U.S.-made fighter planes.

They have also had to fight the U.S. Belgian backed economic blockades.

On March 23, 1970, a group of counter-revolutionaries, headed by Pierre Kiganda, proceeding from their base in the Congo-Kinshasa, attempted a coup d'etat in Congo Brazzaville. They were quickly repelled by the courageous and valiant citizens of the People's Republic of Congo-Brazzaville.

We, the Black Panther Party, along with the progressive and revolutionary people of the world, proclaim and extend our militant solidarity and love to our comrades, brothers and sisters in the struggle, the valiant and courageous people of the People's Republic of Congo-Brazzaville, their revolutionary government, and Party, the Congolese Workers' Party. In solidarity with their struggle, we will continue to fight here, against the United States Empire, the enemy of us all. Our goals are the same -- the liberation of oppressed people all over the world. We too, struggle for the day when the people of the world can join hands and celebrate the extermination of this reactionary intercommunal monster.

**LONG LIVE
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE**

**ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE
BLACK PANTHER PARTY**

R PARTY PROCLAIMS INTERCOMMUNAL H THE CONGOLESE TIONARY GOVERNMENT AZZAVILLE AND WORKER'S PARTY

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INTERVIEW WITH MARIEN N'GOUABI, PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

education beginning with the children's pioneer organizations, then the youth, and finally the Party, which is composed of leadership cadres who represent the entire people and who, by their conscientious and revolutionary work, assist the political-economic development of the country and do not favor any single part of it.

Q: Another question that the revolutionary leadership has raised was the need to base the Party in the popular masses. Do you believe it has succeeded in this and to what degree?

A: Every revolution has its stages. When a revolution takes place in an underdeveloped country there are many problems that present themselves and organization is not easy. After the revolution of 1963, we had a party that was called National Revolutionary Movement (MNR). The intellectual revolutionary comrades made up the political bureau, but we realized that this movement was not mass-based and that they were not organized according to concrete revolutionary principles but only out of revolutionary enthusiasm. In July 1968 we tried to revive the old MNR federations and, at the end of a year and a half, recognized that the problems were the same. Then we thought that we needed to start with the masses, go to the masses, study their problems, understand them, study the problems of the sociology of our society to establish a program that would respond to national realities. We believe that the creation of the Congolese Workers' Party (PCT) would contribute to organizing the base - that is to say, organizing the masses and the peasants.

We have thought of making village groupings. Our country has many villages that are not organized because they are very far apart and isolated from each other. We must regroup them in locations near the highways and roads and, once regrouped, it is necessary to make agricultural cooperatives, state farms, nurseries, and to defend the interests of the masses by modernizing agriculture. When people are grouped together it is easier to organize them, educate them ideologically, politicize them. In the city, there are syndicates for the workers, although we think that they are not sufficient to sustain the revolutionary struggle in all its magnitude. In the capitalist countries there are also syndicates that fight for rights, for ad-

vantages, and for better living conditions, and frequently when these are satisfied, they forget to carry the political struggle any farther. We think that, in our country, along with the material gains to improve the living conditions of the workers against the owners, it is necessary to organize the workers in revolutionary enterprises so that they will understand that the struggle does not end in gains, but must be carried on to overthrow the ruling class, the capitalist class installed in our country.

The worker must reach the understanding that he is controlled by the foreign capitalist, that our commerce-interior and exterior-continues to be controlled by foreigners and that the worker, better than anyone, is destined to carry out this struggle to seize from the foreigners what they have taken from us and so that the means of production better serve the collective interest. First we have to organize the base, the workers, the peasants- politically and ideologically-and mobilize the entire Party since, if it is not organized on the basis of revolutionary principles of struggle, the Party will give directives that are not going to be well understood by the masses and it will fall into the same formula as the MNR, and the revolution would be on the skids.

Q: You have spoken about the economic blockade against the People's Republic of the Congo. Could you tell us how you expect to counteract this blockade?

A: Yes. We speak about the economic blockade, which is very strong, but when a country wants to carry out a national liberation struggle, this struggle is against the foreigners who hold a strong economic base in the country and who dominate the national economy. If we state the real problems, the control of our country's foreign trade-that is, the key sector of our economy-it will be clear that the interests of the capitalists are being threatened. Under these conditions, imperialism has no other way of acting except through aggression, and an aggression is very difficult to win. Imperialism either prepares it by activating reactionary elements against the revolutionaries, in order to say that there is internal subversion, that political instability exists, that things are not going well, that the people are not in agreement with socialism. Or else it resorts to direct aggression, armed intervention by the imperialists

who send mercenaries. But this is an extreme solution. Today, the country that directly attacks an independent African country, however small, runs international risks. But there are methods of asphyxiation, methods of reprisal, and these are what the imperialists use on the economic plane. In Africa, for the moment, food and merchandise of primary necessity are essential. They are imported. They come from the West. To sow discontent among the people, to incite them to rebel against the progressive power they cut off supplies of these products. So oil, soap, canned goods, tires, and spare parts for machines will be lacking. Imperialism will try to prove that with the new regime there are difficulties and that the population should rebel to correct them.



President N'Gouabi

But we do not make compromises with imperialism and we will not get down on our knees before the capitalists. It is they who must withdraw. The PCT will take the measures necessary to achieve this. We will succeed whatever measures are taken against us because we have the experience of Cuba, Algeria and the regrettable experiences of Ghana and Mali, where imperialism, seeing that these countries could liberate themselves from its clutches, blocked them economically. In the case of Mali, which has no outlet to the sea and has great difficulties importing large quantities of merchandise by airplane, the results are well known.

Congo-Brazzaville has every chance of breaking the blockade. We trade with all friendly countries, especially

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

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PEOPLE'S PETITION

FOR IMMEDIATE PAROLE OF BROTHER DAVID HILLIARD FROM THE CALIFORNIA PRISON SYSTEM OR AN APPEAL BAIL BOND WITH A RETRIAL JURY OF HIS PEER-GROUP.



WE THE PEOPLE, RESIDENTS OF THE WORLD COMMUNITY, IN THE SPIRIT OF REVOLUTIONARY INTERCOMMUNALISM, DO HEREBY REDRESS OUR GRIEVANCE AND PETITION THE COURTS OF AMERICA AND THE CALIFORNIA STATE GOVERNMENT AND PAROLE BOARD: THAT DAVID HILLIARD BE RELEASED FROM HIS PRISON INCARCERATION IN THE CALIFORNIA PENAL SYSTEM TO THE PEOPLE OF OUR COMMUNITIES ON PAROLE OR AN APPEAL BAIL BOND.

BROTHER DAVID HILLIARD, POLITICAL PRISONER AND CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, WAS IN FACT WRONGFULLY CONVICTED ON FALSE CHARGES BY A PREDOMINATELY WHITE RACIST JURY, AS ALL MEMBERS OF THE OAKLAND BLACK COMMUNITY WERE SYSTEMATICALLY ELIMINATED FROM THE JURY SELECTION PROCESS IN HIS TRIAL.

IN LIGHT OF THESE FACTS, WE THE UNDERSIGNED, THEREFORE PETITION THAT DAVID HILLIARD BE GRANTED HIS HUMAN AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, THAT IS, PAROLE FROM PRISON OR AN APPEAL BAIL BOND BY THE AMERICAN COURTS PENDING APPEAL OF HIS CASE BEFORE HIGHER COURTS, AND THAT HIS RETRIAL JURY BE OF HIS PEERS, A TRUE REPRESENTATION OF A CROSS SECTION OF THE COMMUNITY.

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1048 PERALTA STREET, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94706

INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT MARIEN N'GOUABI

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

the socialist countries. We can buy oil, soap, clothing, and vehicles anywhere. The population uses products of primary necessity which are manufactured by private industry within the country, but if they do not respect our sovereignty, if they do not place the interests of the Congolese people ahead of their own, it is clear that their interests will be endangered. In general, it is the PCT work groups that are now studying what measures to take. We are not going to fall into the same situation as Mali and Ghana because we already have that experience. I think that just as Cuba was able to take measures against the difficulties imposed by imperialism, Congo Brazzaville will succeed in doing the same.

Q: Notwithstanding the good will of the PRC in maintaining peace in Central Africa, do you consider that the constant infiltrations of commandos coming from Kinshasa as well as the arrest of fishermen may be a factor against this policy of peace?

A: The repeated commando attacks from Kinshasa which have occurred since the beginning of the revolution, since 1963, are a type of tactic practiced by imperialism which uses its satellite to say that the two countries don't understand each other, that it is necessary to go to war at any price. If there is armed conflict between the two Congos, then the revolution will have to attend to another mission - that is, territorial integrity. Under these conditions the mobilization of the masses, the organization, the control of the capitalist means of production by the people will be discarded because there will be another more important task to carry out; the war. The commandos always come to impede the accomplishment of the objectives outlined by the revolution. We are faced with the task of making a concrete analysis of the situation in order not to fall into imperialism's trap. They push us toward a struggle in which there is nothing to gain. On the contrary, we will lose even if we win the war because it may last as long as Nigeria's war and our economic plans will be halted during the time the war lasts. Or they can try to involve us in a conflict of a national liberation struggle, year after year,

hoping that the people wear themselves out, and finally say that socialism is not going well.

Mobutu's US airplanes violate Congo Brazzaville territory and will repeat these attacks until we have to respond. But we will make our war defensive just like Viet-Nam. The Vietnamese attack no other country; they are engaged in a defensive war, a people's war. We are preparing for the same kind of fight because our radicalization disturbs the capitalists. The road is already laid out for them. It is a provocation and as such we must organize ourselves to carry forward the popular struggle.

Q: You have spoken recently about going to Paris. Does this decision of yours still stand? Is this trip due to some particular aspect of Congolese relations in the heart of the French zone?

A: It is known that numerous African states were under French domination and that after independence they found they had debts which weren't theirs. Until then our country was called Middle Congo, with a French government. If the French built roads, bridges, it is not logical that after independence these debts have to be paid. The government of Youlou, after independence, signed for debts that belonged to the French Government before independence. We believed that these debts no longer exist. Another matter is the attitude of the French citizens still living in our country who give the impression of being against us. We want to know whether that is the position of the French Government, in which case we would suspend the trip which could be undertaken at the ministerial level, for example. It would not be necessary for me to make the trip even if it were to a friendly country. Because it is understood what happens with every country that wishes to be socialist: as was the case with Ghana, where Nkrumah was surprised while on a trip. The most recent case is that of Cambodia. It is not worth going right now. The struggle in the interior of the country must be organized and the masses in the interior consolidated. In any case I believe that the trip has been postponed, if not cancelled.

Q: How do you see the integration of the popular masses within the country in the revolutionary process now going on?

A: The popular masses inside the country live principally from agriculture. For the popular masses the first thing is agricultural production. The means of production have to be modernized, there are insufficient roads, technical methods for agriculture, and social problems that exist among these people. But since the beginning of the revolution the masses participate actively because they perceive that changes have been made. We think the peasants are more interested in the revolution than other groups because the revolution thinks more about them. Before, their products in the interior were not commercialized. Under colonialism, their products were taken without scarcely any pay, and they were forced to pay taxes. After the proclamation of independence, these products were negligently commercialized, but with the revolution we have created units like the National Office for the Commercialization of Agricultural Products, whose mission it is to go and buy the peasants' products to sell them and export them. Now the peasants work and know they have their products sold. In the interior of the country we have created schools, colleges, dispensaries. We have constructed roads and we are soon going to modernize the cities. There will be water and electricity in every corner. The peasants are now more politically active as is shown by the last attempted coup d'etat this past March 23, where there was an immediate spontaneous reaction in all regions and the reactionary elements in the interior of the country were seized and sent by truck and plane to Brazzaville.

Q: What positive results do you consider the recent Extraordinary Party Congress has had?

A: First, the unity of the left. This is an essential element. Before the coup d'etat of March 23, the Central Committee had met and there were rumors that there would be a coup d'etat. The attempted coup occurred on March 23 and was provoked by the extreme right. Then the comrades of the left, the conscientious elements that had previously abandoned the Party for various reasons joined us. We believe this is a great step for the Congolese revolution to have recovered those elements which had previously formed a part of the political life of the country and who responded at the moment to the Party's call. With the mobilization of the masses we believe we can achieve real objectives - that is to say, that the Congolese revolution is not only a matter of enthusiasm but that we are assured of the conquest of real objectives.

WINSTON-SALEM JUDGE DECLARES COUNTY GRAND JURY TO BE UNREPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMUNITY

Three members of the Winston-Salem, North Carolina Chapter of the Black Panther Party; Larry Little, Julius Cornell, and Grady Fuller, are currently on trial for charges stemming from one of the many fascist attacks on the Winston-Salem Chapter office (see Vol. VI, No. 1, January 16, 1971 issue of the Black Panther Intercommunal News Service).

Recently, the attorneys for the brothers have been filing pre-trial motions in the Winston-Salem courts. And on September 26, 1971, a judge

in Winston-Salem granted a motion to dismiss the grand jury indictment against Larry, Julius and Grady on the grounds that the composition of the grand jury (because there were no young people and an unrepresentative number of Black people on the grand jury in Forsyth County, North Carolina) and the way it was chosen violates the defendants rights. Therefore, a new grand jury selection system that is inclusive and representative of the Black community has to be initiated. Until this new grand jury actually meets and makes a decision on whe-

ther or not to indict Larry, Grady and Julius again, there is no further legal action that can be taken against them for these political frame-up charges.

We will have more information on this decision and what it means to the Black community of Winston-Salem in the next issue of the Black Panther Intercommunal News Service.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

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CALIFORNIA PRISON SYSTEM ESCALATES REPRESSION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

we were transferred from...prison because they thought I was getting ready to participate in an insurrection and because of 'recent developments' and the fact that I never denied I was a Panther."

Visitors are harassed and often made to wait two to three hours before they are allowed to see a prisoner. Facilities for family and friends of adjustment center-confined prisoners at both Folsom and San Quentin have been severely limited. At San Quentin, visiting facilities for adjustment center prisoners consist of two rooms. Each room is approximately 4' X 8' with two doors, one leading from the prisoners' side and the other from the visitors' waiting room. Prisoners (as was the case before August 21, 1971) are strip searched before entering the visiting cell and immediately after each visit. Once the visitor has entered the visiting cell, he is not allowed to leave for any reason other than the termination of his visit. Visiting hours are from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

daily and visitors are allowed (if officials see fit) a maximum of one hour per visit, one visit per week. Theoretically, 12 prisoners per day from the adjustment center tiers should be able to receive visits. However, in practice, it is even less than that, because the first prisoner is not usually brought down for a visit until 10 o'clock and then there is usually a half hour to two hour wait between one visit and the next. During this time the visiting rooms are empty and the administration always claims it is because there aren't enough guards on hand to escort prisoners to and from their cells.

At Folsom, the newly created visiting conditions for adjustment center prisoners border on chaos. There, the adjustment center prisoners' visiting area is a small cordoned off section of the main visiting area. The prisoner and his visitor are separated by a mesh wire screen. On each side of the screen there are four chairs. Now, there is a possibility that as many as four prisoners may receive a visit at once; that

is, if there is only one visitor per prisoner. However, this isn't usually the case. So, if a family of four comes, they would have to occupy all of the chairs on the visitors' side of the screen, meaning only one prisoner may come down for a visit, the other three chairs for prisoners remaining empty. To further inconvenience the family and friends of these prisoners, visiting days at Folsom (located in a rural part of the State in northern California approximately 125 miles from the Bay area), are limited to Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays. For these reasons most people seldom get an opportunity to come to the prison for a visit and then there is a great chance that they may not even get to see their loved one.

All of these tactics of harassment are part of the State of California's new "security measures" in their prison camp system. The head of the State Department of Corrections, Proconier, is requesting a massive increase of State guards and in funds for all the prisons. He is trying to create a prison for revolutionaries - to contain them, to break their spirit. He, and others like him do not understand that for the prison there can be no victory. These new repressive measures will only serve to heighten the existing contradiction between the prisoner, their families and friends and those who run these institutions. They do not realize that there will be many more Atticas and San Quentins; that the maximum security prisons and the social community prisons are united and determined to be free.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

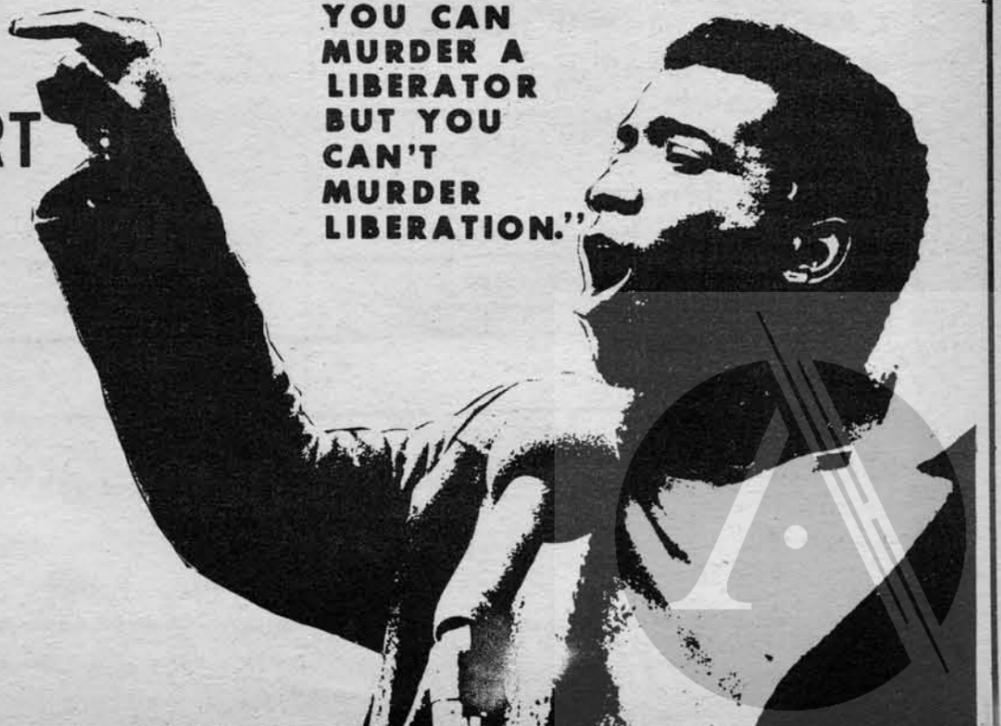
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"YOU CAN JAIL A REVOLUTIONARY BUT YOU CAN'T JAIL THE REVOLUTION. YOU CAN RUN A FREEDOM FIGHTER AROUND THE COUNTRY BUT YOU CAN'T RUN FREEDOM FIGHTING AROUND THE COUNTRY. YOU CAN MURDER A LIBERATOR BUT YOU CAN'T MURDER LIBERATION."



COME TO THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL

Richard M. Nixon and Nelson A. Rockefeller will be tried for their crimes against the men at Attica State Prison in New York

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1971, 2:00P.M.

ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL, 51 CLARKE STREET, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

The people will deliver an indictment of these two defenders of corporative fascism and domestic slaughter.

WE THE PEOPLE MUST INDICT BOTH ROCKEFELLER AND NIXON FOR FIRST DEGREE MURDER, CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER UPON 42 PRISONERS AND GUARDS, AND OVER 100 COUNTS OF ATTEMPTED MURDER ON THE WOUNDED, AT ATTICA PRISON.

WE URGE ALL FREEDOM LOVING PEOPLE TO ATTEND AND DEMAND THE CONVICTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK FOR THEIR ACTIONS ON SEPTEMBER 13, 1971, WHEN 42 PRISONERS AND GUARDS WERE MURDERED AND MOST OF THE REMAINING POPULATION BRUTALIZED.

NEVER CAN THE LIVES OF THE MEN WHO DIED THAT DAY BE REPLACED BUT WITH THEIR SPIRIT AND THE SPIRIT OF ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE, VICTORY WILL BE OURS. ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

FOR MORE INFORMATION—CONTACT: NEW YORK STATE CHAPTER BLACK PANTHER PARTY
367 SUMPTER STREET BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11233 PHONE: (212) 455-1165

WE ARE NOT CRIMINALS, NOR ARE WE ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

ple, they have a right to abolish it and create a new government? And we at "Attica" and all revolutionaries across the nation are exercising that right! The time is now that all third world people acknowledge the true oppressor and expose him to the world!!!

Fascist control has been instituted through various devious means in all concentration camps here in Attica and all through New York State. For instance: even though black and Puerto Rican brothers number conservatively 85% of the total population of these contemporary plantations we are collectively allotted only 1% of the controlling inmate positions.

Just as Hitler instilled fear in his concentration camps, so has Rockefeller, allowing and sanctioning the same tactics to be perpetrated here; the Fascists deal with fear and psychological control, such as not allowing grown men to talk when we walk down the halls; marching us to and from each meal; segregation of facilities,

such as black and white Ice!

The fascist regime can only exist when fear is the controlling factor. But when intelligence is used, then the fascist pigs must resort to violence to cover up their atrocities against the poor people.

In conclusion; those brothers whose lives were taken by Rockefeller and agents did not die in vain. Why?

Because the uprising in Attica did not start here nor will it end here!

Moreover, the storm trooper-like tactics of Rockefeller's gestapos again proves to the third world that the Nazi element in this racist system will stop at nothing to eliminate the forces who are the oppressed masses, who are struggling for human recognition and are crying out for Freedom, Justice and Equality.

*In Solidarity with our brothers and sisters in the human communities. In Peace/Power and Brotherhood
ATTICA*

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IN THE BAY AREA:

HUEY P. NEWTON

SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE
AND BLACK BUSINESSMEN

ON KDIA'S
"BLACK MONTAGE"
PROGRAM

SUNDAY,
OCTOBER 3, 1971
4:00 - 6:00 P.M.

HEAR THIS IMPORTANT
INNER-COMMUNITY
DISCUSSION ON KDIA,
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3,
1310 ON THE RADIO DIAL.



HUEY P. NEWTON, SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE, ANSWERS QUESTIONS FROM BLACK BUSINESSMEN OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE BLACK BUSINESSES. THEIR TOPIC OF DISCUSSION IS: WHY THERE IS A BOYCOTT OF BILL BOYETTE'S LIQUOR STORES AND WHY OTHER BLACK BUSINESSES WHO REFUSE TO DONATE A CONTINUOUS NOMINAL AMOUNT TO THE PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY SURVIVAL PROGRAMS SHOULD BE BOYCOTTED BY THE PEOPLE.



WILLIAM KNOWLAND'S "TRIBUNE" HOLDS A GUN TO THE HEADS OF THE PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

against the picketers. He called picket lines a "type of extortion - gangsterism", and stated, "...to surrender to this type of intimidation would not solve the problem, it would but compound it. Appeasement is never the road to peace... it is only surrender on the installment plan..." In 1964, he publicly offered help; "we will do all we can to give support to other businessmen... who may find themselves threatened by similar action and lack the resources to bring the issue into focus..."

In 1965, the Oakland Black community called for a boycott of Jack London Square, a complex of restaurants and shops in downtown Oakland, because of the restaurant owners' refusal to hire Blacks, except in a menial capacity, and picketed the "Sea Wolf Restaurant". Knowland himself, and many of his racist friends broke the picket line, patronized that private enterprise and brought the demonstrations to a halt. In 1968, L'il Bobby Hutton, a member of the Black Panther Party, was murdered by members of the Oakland Police Force. Black people called for a boycott of Housewives Market to protest L'il Bobby's murder and the police brutality in the Black community, in general. The Oakland Tribune came out with a front page editorial against the use of the peaceful picket of that private enterprise, and ran a full-page ad calling for people to go out of their way to shop there.

Also, during that time, fiery articles were appearing in the newspaper defaming the Black Panther Party and launching a personal attack against the Servant of the People, Huey P. Newton, in particular; an attack that has continued to the present time.

In view of Knowland's (and the Tribune's) history, we can understand why the Oakland Tribune has printed a series of slanderous articles filled with misleading statements regarding the Black Panther Party. Their pur-



We boycott Bill Boyette because he refuses to help the Black Community

BILL BOYETTE AND THE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF BLACK BUSINESSMEN REFUSE TO GIVE A CONTINUOUS NOMINAL AMOUNT TO:

- ◆ **THE ATTICA DEFENSE FUND**
- ◆ **THE GEORGE JACKSON PEOPLE'S FREE HEALTH CLINIC**
- ◆ **THE ANGELA DAVIS PEOPLE'S FREE FOOD PROGRAM**
- ◆ **THE DAVID HILLIARD PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE FACTORY**
- ◆ **AND ALL OTHER SURVIVAL PROGRAMS**

pose is clear - to form public opinion against the Black Panther Party and Huey P. Newton in an attempt to create an atmosphere of resentment and fear. It is no coincidence that Knowland chooses this particular time to intensify his attack. Huey P. Newton, the Servant of the People, is scheduled to stand trial for the third time in Oakland, on charges stemming from an attack (made) on him by two members of the Oakland Police Department in October, 1967. This third trial will begin October 12, 1971, and it would be to Knowland's, the judge's and the D.A.'s advantage to poison the air.

The idea of private enterprise existing in the victimized Black community is absurd; for black businessmen are controlled and victimized by the corporate monopolies and their only support comes from other black victims. Black businessmen, those businessmen composing the Ad Hoc Committee, draw their profits from the community and they should, in turn, contribute to the Community's need to survive.

For the past few days, groups of

people from outside of the Black community have been imported to patronize Boyette's Liquor Store. White racists have come, with their blatant racist attitudes and attempted to provoke confrontations with peaceful picketers. An old white racist and his son who was carrying a pick-axe handle (a 1a Lester Maddox), are indicative of Boyette's new "customers".

Bill Boyette and the Cal-Pac Association took a stand against the people, refusing to donate, weekly, to the People's Survival Programs. Albert McKee, owner of Fidelis Realty Companies, and others who have formed the Ad Hoc Committee, stand with Boyette against the people and they all stand with William Fife Knowland - Against the People! The Ad Hoc Committee has made an "unholy alliance" with William Knowland, in accepting his 1964 offer of his "resources to bring the issue into focus". It is clear that the Tribune and the Ad Hoc Committee, far from bringing the issue into focus, are, in fact, taking it out of focus and attempting to cause a division in our community.

All Power to the People
Unity in the Community

WE'RE GOING TO KEEP ON STRUGGLING FOR BRIGHTER DAYS
WE'RE GOING TO KEEP ON STRUGGLING UNTIL WE WIN YOUR LOVE.



EMORY