

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1975

25¢



TENN. COURT HALTS B.P.P. ELECTION BID

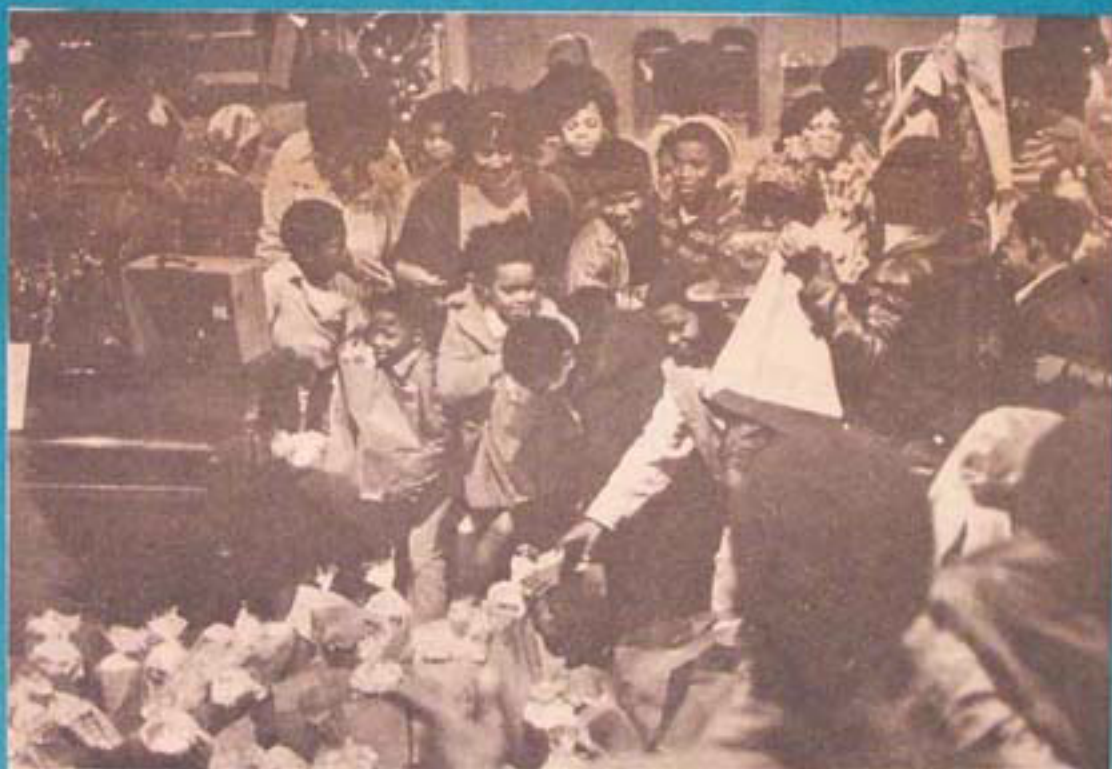


Photo taken at
Black Community
Unity/
Survival Rally,
December 22,
1971, in Chat-
tanooga, Tenn.

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Editorial

STOP SENATE BILL NO. 1

Quietly "law and order" forces in this country are pushing for the adoption in the Congress of the United States of legislation that would destroy fundamental Bill of Rights guarantees of freedom of speech, the press and assembly, under the cloak of the fight against crime. (See Centerfold.)

Senate Bill No. 1 is reaction's attempt to regain the initiative after the exposures of Watergate jolted the country into increased awareness of the dangers of imminent fascism in the USA. Its purpose is to create the "legal" basis to silence the growing national chorus of resistance against continued corporate privilege and growth while hardship increasingly engulfs ever wider sections of the American people.

Individual crimes of passion, need, frustration and desperation in this country have been on a steady increase because the far more devastating and serious system crimes of exploitation, racism, repression and judicial inequality reap vast material and status rewards and go unpunished.

Section 1103 of Senate Bill No. 1 is aimed at the fundamental right of the American people to advocate and work for radical change in this country. This section makes it a criminal act, punishable by a prison term of 15 years and a fine of \$100,000 for mere advocacy of or membership in, or "facilitating" same, an organization that allegedly calls for change "as speedily as circumstances permit... at some future time."

The Declaration of Independence of this country states: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the People to alter or to abolish it..."

Senate Bill No. 1 would deny this right to the American people. We urge every person who reads these words to immediately commit yourself to sustained action to defeat this measure. □

MALCOLM X

BORN: MAY 19, 1925

ASSASSINATED:

FEBRUARY 21, 1965



An Appeal To Our Readers

Dear Reader,

We have had an immediate and encouraging response from readers to our appeal for funds in order to meet greatly increased costs required to produce *THE BLACK PANTHER*. We are preparing "Thank you" letters for those who have responded, but we'll take this opportunity to publicly thank you and ask you to urge your friends to follow your example.

Too many of you, however, have put the appeal aside or told yourselves you'll send something later or forgotten about it altogether. Our appeal is serious. We are determined to continue publishing *THE BLACK PANTHER*. It has appeared regularly since its inception in April, 1967, and will continue to appear. But we need your help.

These are critical times for this country. And, critical times for the country means desperate times for Black and poor people. All over the country folks are angry and growing angrier every day. More and more communities are coming together with a determination to act for our survival with dignity.

THE BLACK PANTHER is an important organizing tool. We try to inform our readers about what is being done in communities around the country and the world that contributes to liberation. Our purpose is to provide our communities with examples to follow, give notice to and honor our real heroes and unsung community leaders and share our people's victories, however small, with the total community. No other newspaper does this.

This is a vital task as we begin to overcome the apathy that followed the horrible repression of the late sixties and the tokenism that period spawned.

If you support us in this effort let us know it with a contribution of any size. Remember, a \$100 contribution gives you a lifetime subscription. A \$25.00 contribution gives you a year's subscription. Let us know that you care that *THE BLACK PANTHER*'s voice is heard!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

David G. Du Bois

David G. Du Bois
Editor-in-Chief

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ON PAGE 22

COMMENT

SUICIDE OR MURDER?

Written by the Maryland Pen Intercommunal Survival Collective, the following essay, a passionate eulogy for a fellow prisoner "murdered... by his own hands," provides a thoughtful re-examination of the problem of suicide in light of overwhelmingly oppressive conditions which push some over the brink of existence.

In keeping with yesterday's plantation, death is a common occurrence in today's plantations — America's prisons — be it suicide, drug overdoses, old-age, incompetent medical care, guard brutality, the stabbing of one prisoner by another, or the deliberate murder of a prisoner by guard or guard by prisoner. Although these "occurrences" are common, they are inseparable from the conditions of the prison that they happen in. And, when prison administrators fail to improve the state of prisons, the quality of its life, then regardless of the way death befalls someone, it is no less than murder.

On January 12, 1975, Brother Michael Harvey, 27, was murdered in this camp's infamous South "Death" Wing... by his own hands, his own bed sheet and his determination to make his final resistance to the brutality and inhumanity the South Wing is known for.

Michael Harvey was serving a five year sentence. He was on segregation for a fight with another prisoner that hardly involved more than angry words. For this he served five months on lock-up, with another to do. A month before Mike took his life he was attacked and beaten up by the South Wing's "goon squad" (at least twice), which was led by Purnell Summerville, a young, dumb, sadistic guard, who has earned a quick reputation for being thoughtless and violent.

Summerville is presently under indictment for first degree murder, involving a young Baltimore brother who was shot six times in an incident that occurred during Summerville's off-duty hours. (Maryland law permits correctional officers to carry and use guns in the community.) Even though he is under indictment for

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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RATES: \$10.00
APPLICATION TO MAIL AT SECOND CLASS POSTAGE RATE PENDING IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

OAKLAND POLICE HARASSMENT OF O.B.O.A.

HEAD CONTINUES

(Oakland, Calif.) — Harassment is increasing within the Police Department against Ray Clark, president of the Oakland Black Officers Association (OBOA), following the decision of the City Council to investigate charges of blatant racism in the department sparked by the suspension of Officer Clark for an alleged violation of the hair regulation.

Last week Officer Clark was once again ordered to cut his hair by another watch commander, for the fourth time, and was told that a ruler would be used to measure his hair if he failed to cut it. Officer Clark was also told his sideburns were too long, despite the fact that White officers in the department clearly wear longer sideburns than Officer Clark.

Informants within the department told THE BLACK PANTHER that this latest harassment is aimed at provoking Brother Clark and justifying some kind of disciplinary action against him in order to undermine and discredit the charges of racism within the department that Brother Clark's organization, the OBOA, have documented.

INFORMANTS

These informants assured us, however, that Brother Clark and the overwhelming majority of the Black officers within the department are keenly aware of the intent of this increasing harassment and will not be provoked into behavior that could justify disciplinary action.

THE BLACK PANTHER has also learned that a request has been made to the City Council committee investigating the charges of racism that representatives of the OBOA and the Police Officers Association appear together before the committee to testify on the charges of racism within the department.

Three weeks ago, following a forceful presentation by community groups before the City Council, a special committee was formed and charged with the task of investigating the charges of racism within the department. The committee is headed by Councilman Joshua Rose with Councilmen Joseph Coto and George Vukasin as members.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 29

TENN. COURT HALTS B.P.P. ELECTION BID

UPHOLDS "EXTORTION" CONVICTION FOR 1972 BOYCOTT

(Chattanooga, Tenn.) — On January 30, 1975, Ralph Moore, coordinator of the Chattanooga Branch of the Black Panther Party, qualified as a candidate for commissioner of public works in the upcoming March 11 municipal elections.

Four days later, on February 3, the Tennessee State Supreme Court upheld a 1972 felony conviction against Ralph for "extortion" resulting from his leadership of a community boycott of a local Red Food store, sentenced him to two years in prison and effectively prevented him from running for public office.

In a sharp condemnation of the action a statement issued by the Chattanooga Branch of the Black Panther Party declares: "The men who rule this state are worried that the people of Chattanooga will this time elect someone who has their true interests at heart. They are worried that Brother Ralph might win."

The original conviction arose out of the picketing of the Red Food store in August, 1972, as part of the boycott campaign led by the Black Panther Party. The



RALPH MOORE (speaking on bullhorn), a candidate for commissioner of public works and coordinator of the Chattanooga Branch of the Black Panther Party was falsely convicted for "extortion" for leading a 1972 boycott.

wholly legal and peaceful boycott action was called because the store refused to return some share of the profits it accumulated from the Black community, from which it thrived, to the survival needs of the most depressed sections of that community.

Although no evidence of any kind was presented to establish "extortion," a predominantly White jury in Hamilton County criminal court found Ralph guilty

of extortion because he led the picketing of the store. Two co-defendants, Sister Madonna Storey and Brother Gerald Edwards, were acquitted.

The conviction was appealed, but the court of criminal appeals upheld the conviction in August of last year and a second appeal took the case to the Tennessee Supreme Court.

Judge W. Wayne Oliver, who since has retired from the court of criminal appeals that upheld the decision in August, 1974, dissented from the decision. He argued that the record did not contain proof that Ralph demanded or received anything of value, which is required for a conviction for extortion. He also said no threats were made and that the Black Panther Party was only engaged in peaceful picketing.

The state Supreme Court did not give its reasons for upholding the conviction.

Ralph Moore, the highly respected, 34-year-old community activist of long standing, has been a leading contributor of his time and organizing skills to free Sickle Cell Anemia testing and preschool child development programs.

As candidate for commissioner of public works, Ralph has been urging a program to effectively deal with unemployment in the city, including the stipulation that all new employees hired by the city be residents of Chattanooga; that 30 per cent of all employees on city contract jobs be Black; that the Chattanooga Area Regional Transportation Authority (CARTA), Chattanooga's mass transit system, provide free trans-

AN APPEAL FROM DEATH ROW

"The men on Florida's death row send the people revolutionary greeting."

"This brief missive is to convey a link from the survival chain which we on death row have created to support the movement to abolish the death penalty. From a recent correspondence we learned of the 'Woodstock Committee to Abolish the Death Penalty, P.O. Box 267, Baurville, New York 12409.' It was from their expressed objective that our survival chain was conceived."

"It is our belief that capital punishment is predicated on and enforced for capitalist interests; that our victimization is the result of living in a society where crime is rampant, but only those who can't afford to buy justice suffer 'legal' retribution. This fact is made obvious when one considers the discriminatory application of the sentence. Only the poor suffer it. By this alone it becomes a people's issue—one which demands action for survival."

"We believe the survival chain can be the restraining factor to oppressive issues; that its strength lies within the people's will. Therefore, by and through active participation, we believe the people's right to live can be preserved."

"In the interest of a better society, we ask the people to support the survival chain by contacting the Woodstock Committee and participating in their letter writing campaign."

"It is our hope you'll help to send forth the link to the people. Our lives depend upon it."

*In struggle,
Larry Thompson
Starke, Florida*

YOUTH INSTITUTE

SPANISH CLASSES

EXPLORE LATIN

AMERICAN CULTURE

(Oakland, Calif.) — An exciting addition to the curriculum of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, East Oakland's model school for Black and poor youth, is Spanish. More than just the learning of a language, however, the children at the Institute are involved in a thorough study, which they helped set up, of the history, culture and politics of Latin American and Spanish-speaking people.

The addition of Spanish is particularly appropriate since several Chicano children attend the Institute. The staff's concern, in keeping with the school's belief in the interrelatedness of all cultures, is to establish ties with Spanish-speaking people all over the world. The oppression and racism endured by Spanish-speaking people in Latin America has many similarities to that experienced by Black people in North America.

Also, because many Black people live in Latin American countries, by learning the Spanish language and culture, our



Students of the Intercommunal Youth Institute in a Spanish session.

children as adults will be able to better communicate with Black Latin Americans.

Presently, children in Groups 3-7, ages four through 11, are studying Spanish. The classes are taught by community volunteers fluent in Spanish, and a different teaching method is used for each group, due to the differences in ability.

For example, the children of Group 3 are concentrating on learning numbers and common expressions, while some children in Group 4 are singing in Spanish.

In Groups 5, 6 and 7, the first 10 minutes of each class period are devoted to political education. The children gain a great deal of

understanding of other cultures by discussing the current events and governments of those cultures.

Because Spanish is relatively new to the school, the instructors are searching for the best teaching methods. A basic step is learning the Spanish alphabet, which helps the children learn the sounds of the language. Games and stories are used as practical examples. Every three weeks the children take examinations to determine how they're developing. Each child is encouraged to progress at his/her own rate.

Future plans include monthly Latin America dinners, field trips

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THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

FEBRUARY 18, 1688

The first formal protest against the practice of slavery in the English colonies was delivered by the Mennonite Quakers of Germantown, Pennsylvania, on February 18, 1688. Their petition, presented at a monthly religious meeting, read in part: "Here (America) is liberty of conscience, which is right and reasonable; here ought to be likewise liberty of ye body...To bring men hither, or to rob and sell them against their will, we stand against...have these Negroes not as much a right to fight for their freedom, as you have to keep them slaves?"

FEBRUARY 19-21, 1919

The first Pan-African Congress was convened at the Grande Hotel in Paris, France, on February 19 to 21, 1919. Including 12 delegates representing nine African countries, 21 from the West Indies and 16 from the United States, the 1919 gathering was the first of five Pan-African Congresses organized by Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois in the hopes of achieving a new unity among African peoples. Meeting at the same time as the peace conference which followed World War I, the delegates attempted to get the Allies to act upon one of the main principles U.S. President Wilson had laid down at Versailles, the right to self-determination of all peoples. Wilson, however, refused to consider the delegates' proposals.

FEBRUARY 18, 1971

Vetoing for the third time federal funds for California antipoverty projects, on February 18, 1971, Governor Ronald Reagan nixed a \$1.6 million grant to the Oakland Economic Development Council on the grounds that the staff had allegedly engaged in politics.

FEBRUARY 18, 1972

The California State Supreme Court voted that the death penalty was "cruel and unusual punishment" and in violation of the state constitution on February 18, 1972.



"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.

SONG WRITTEN AND PERFORMED BY ELAINE BROWN

Album produced and distributed by WOMEN HEARING CODE



IN ONE PIECE AT COMMUNITY FORUM

(Oakland, Calif.) — The Community Learning Center's Community Forum last Sunday presented the popular Bay Area rhythm and blues group, IN ONE PIECE.

The dynamic trio hails from Berkeley and has appeared in a recent concert at the Berkeley Community Theater. They are scheduled to perform again at the Theater, March 8 with poet-musician, Gil Scott-Heron.

Warmly receiving what was heard, the large audience rocked, clapping again and again as In One Piece performed its driving renditions of popular rhythm and blues tunes from such groups as Rufus and Ramsey Lewis.

The program, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all, was dedicated to the S.A.F.E. (Seniors Against a Fearful Environment) Program.

TWO OF HOUSTON 12 ACQUITTED OF ATTEMPTED MURDER CHARGES

(Houston, Texas) — Last week Barte Haile and William Christiansen, two of the Houston 12, were acquitted on charges of "assault with intent to murder a police officer." The jury, primarily older White men and women, found the two activists guilty on lesser charges of "aggravated assault on a police officer."

The jury also returned a probated one-year sentence on Christiansen and a probated two-year sentence on Haile. Both received probated fines. A probated sentence places the individual on probation for the period designated and a probated fine remains only on the books for the period of probation.

Christiansen commented following the sentence, "This is a tremendous victory. We began last week with five defendants facing 'assault with intent to murder' charges. In the course of last week those charges were dismissed against two defendants and Judge (Andrew) Jefferson ordered the acquittal of a third.

FINAL VICTORY

"The struggle of the Houston 12 is not over. All twelve of us still face charges of 'assault on a police officer.' But the victory today was the beginning of final victory on all charges."

The Houston 12 were arrested October 9, 1973, at a legal and orderly picket line against U.S. involvement in the Middle East organized by Youth Against War and Fascism. The 28 picketers were attacked by 100 police armed with fists, clubs, dogs and carrying drawn guns.

Twelve young men, eight of them Chicano, were arrested and charged with assault on a police officer. Five of them were additionally charged with assault with intent to murder a police officer. These five young men went on trial February 3. They are Jose Barriga, Miguel Trujillo and Alex Rodriguez, in addition to Christiansen and Haile.

On the first day of the trial the district attorney dropped charges against Barriga and Rodriguez. On February 5 Judge Jefferson

B.U.M.P. PUBLIC HEARING

ELAINE BROWN URGES HOUSING/ ED. CENTER COMPLEX FOR WEST OAKLAND

(Oakland, Calif.) — Oakland City Council candidate Elaine Brown last week urged that a portion of this city's slated \$12.5 million in community development funds be used to construct a combined 90-unit housing complex and a preschool-age children's educational center to serve the West Oakland area.

Addressing a well-attended community meeting, sponsored by Blacks United to Motivate Progress (BUMP) at McClymonds High School, on the possible uses of these new federal funds, Elaine also disclosed that the proposed land site for such a housing/educational center complex might instead be sold to a railroad firm.

Elaine said that the "Parcel L" land site in West Oakland — an area bordered by 7th and 8th Streets, between Market and



ELAINE BROWN, candidate for Oakland City Council, addresses audience at a community meeting at McClymonds High School.

Brush — had already been designated as a likely area for new housing construction. Model Cities, in fact, has architectural drawings for that purpose.

However, Elaine warned of rumors that the property might be sold to Sante Fe railroad instead, both depriving the area of badly needed housing and continuing the industrial push-out of local residents.

The complex which Elaine proposed would consist of 90 high-quality family housing units and a joint educational center for preschool-age children, 5 year-olds and under. The center would have the advantage of providing

the children with "a decent education while remaining in the environment in which they live."

Citing her personal experience as executive director of the Educational Opportunities Corporation (EOC), which operates the model Intercommunal Youth Institute in East Oakland, Elaine said, "We have proven that preschool children can be given a decent and full education, can be cared for. . . It can be done."

(The Intercommunal Youth Institute is a fully accredited elementary level school for Black and poor youth aged 2½ to 11 years old. It is housed in the Community Learning Center, also an EOC project.)

Elaine added that as a member of the Oakland Community Housing Board — the group which will administer the \$12 million construction of 300 new housing units for persons displaced by the downtown City Center Project — she was fully aware of what could be accomplished in the field of housing.

She told the audience that if pushed by an organized and united community, the City Council could do more than "build bus coverings" and urged that the Project L complex plans not be allowed "to go down the drain."

Housing and education were also the concerns of other speakers, and throughout the meeting several persons, openly angry and upset, told a panel including OCCUR and Redevelopment Agency officials that they would not tolerate the continued neglect of the West Oakland area.

Among those concerned was Mrs. Dorothy Paynes, chairperson of Elaine's campaign committee and a long-time West Oakland activist.

Mrs. Paynes said that many people, particularly welfare mothers and their children, do not

Nothing from nothing
leaves nothing
You've got to do something



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SUPPRESSION OF EVIDENCE CITED IN RUBIN CARTER CASE

(Jersey City, N.J.) — Attorneys representing former middleweight boxer, Rubin "Hurricane" Carter, recently charged the judge who rejected an appeal on Carter's 1966 triple-murder conviction of three White men during a rebellion in Patterson, New Jersey, had participated in the suppression of evidence and should disqualify himself from ruling on the appeal.

The judge along with the prosecution is charged with suppressing six pieces of evidence which, if revealed during the hearing, could have possibly cleared Brother Carter and co-defendant John Artis.

New defense counsels, Myron Beldock and Lewis H. Steel, declared that Superior Court Judge Samuel A. Lerner's error in the allowance of evidence to be introduced in the original 1966 case "raised a serious question as to whether this court (Judge Lerner) should not have disqualified itself at a past hearing."

Suppressed evidence included statements made by one of the prosecution's witnesses, Alfred Bello, to police in which he said that he was uncertain of his identifications of Brothers Carter and Artis.

The defense counsel's brief stated: "Their suppression became a tool at trial. Their revelation would have been a veritable defense bonanza. In these circumstances a new trial is mandated."

The defense wanted to also present another prosecution witness, Arthur D. Bradley, who could add to Bello's doubt of the identities of the accused defense witnesses.

In further investigations made by the defense counsel, the former lawyers for Brothers Carter and Artis were not advised by the prosecution of leniency promises made to Bello and Bradley which subsequently meant the defense did not press that point in its cross-examination.

The defense lawyers, working without fee, charged Lerner with incorrectly jumping to conclusions on the process of investigation used by the defense.

In a rebuttal by the prosecution, Passaic County Prosecutor Joseph D.J. Gourley, urged Lar-



Lawyers for RUBIN CARTER charge that the trial judge and prosecution suppressed evidence against their client.

ner to reject the defense motion stating that suppression of evidence and promises of leniency to two of their former witnesses are untrue.

In a recent interview with the *Guardian*, Brother Rubin Carter commented on these developments:

"This is all part and parcel to the whole scheme of things. It's another device to try and hold back the case. They realize that they have been caught with their pants down. But they don't want the whole truth revealed because there are so many prominent

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

SUPPORT THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON is an independent citizens' group made up of a cross-section of attorneys, clergy, students, political activists, and other concerned citizens. The Committee, which was formed in August, 1974, is pressing for a full investigation into the intensifying pattern of attacks by police and federal authorities against Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party. For further information contact THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON, P.O. Box 297, Oakland, California 94604 or call (415) 893-7591.

I would like to donate to help the Committee's legal and educational activities.

☐ \$1,000 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$10 ☐ \$5

☐ I would like to volunteer my time to help with

☐ Publicity ☐ Research

☐ Fund-raising ☐ Contacting other groups and individuals

I would like more information on the Committee

Name

Address

City State

Zip Phone

Please clip and mail to the COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON
P.O. Box 297
Oakland, California 94604
(415) 893-7591

(Make checks payable to the COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON)

Posters, brochures and buttons are now available.

EYES ON CITY HALL



JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE

As expected, the district attorney's office last week returned a ruling of "justifiable homicide" in the murder of 34-year-old Semillion Ester last week by police officers of Oakland's Special Response Team (SRT). Brother Ester was brutally shot to death when he crashed through the front window of his blazing home after a five hour barrage of tear gas bombs—and perhaps incendiary devices—ignited the small, wood-frame structure.

Ester was shot four times as he attempted to stand. Assistant District Attorney Donald Whyte said that the SRT members believed Ester was raising his shotgun as if to fire at them. Brother Ester was wearing a partial cast on his left leg at the time of the incident. He was also reported by his family as mentally ill. Chalk up another victim of police overkill for SRT and their watch officer, the notorious Captain Joseph Colletti.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

The dates of February 20 and February 27 have been slated for the mayor and City Council to hold public hearings on the draft application for \$12.5 million in community development funds. Also, the City Planning Department will be holding public hearings on February 26 on its draft Environmental Impact Report for projects to be funded with community development funds.

SCHOOL CUTBACKS?

Despite recent disclosures of gross mismanagement of public school funds by Oakland school administrators, acting superintendent Robert Blackburn last week audaciously threatened "drastic cuts" if additional state funds are not provided. Less than one week before, a state audit released by court order revealed serious flaws in the district's use of federal funds for its compensatory education program. Among the results revealed were that the district could have received an additional \$4.06 million last year in state aid if it had been applied for and the loss of close to \$1 million in federal monies simply not used. Thus far, the City Council has been noticeably mum on the state findings critical of the School Board.

AD FIRM PROVIDES COVER FOR C.I.A.

(New York, N.Y.) — The largest advertising firm in the nation — J. Walter Thompson Co. (JWT) — has long been involved with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), according to a recent report in the trade magazine *Advertising Age*.

"While JWT is undoubtedly not the only international U.S. company whose aid has been sought by the U.S. government intelligence-gathering activities," said the *Ad Age* report published in early February, "it is the one whose name came up continually and in many different contexts in an investigation conducted by *Advertising Age*."

According to the report, JWT's involvement with the intelligence community ranged from providing covers for agents operating overseas, to involvement in public relations campaigns for right-wing governments. In addition, several prominent JWT executives have histories of working with the intelligence community directly, or with corporations either wholly owned by the CIA or used as fronts by the agency.

The JWT firm received much attention during the Nixon administration for the number of its ex-employees placed at high levels. Among these were Nixon chief-of-staff H.R. Haldeman and press secretary Ronald Zeigler.

Don Johnston, president of JWT, refused comment on the charges of CIA links. "My only interest right now," he said, "is in the J. Walter Thompson Co., and I don't think this (the investigation) serves any purpose. What does it have to do with advertising?"

J. Walter Thompson Co. first became involved with the CIA when the intelligence agency was still the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). During World War II a number of key JWT executives worked directly for the OSS and several overseas offices were opened by the ad agency as covers.

Currently, JWT's involvement with the public relations firm of Robert R. Mullen & Co. puts it in the middle of intelligence gathering activities. Last summer, top officials of Mullen & Co. admitted to a Senate committee that their firm provided overseas cover for the CIA.

At about the time that Mullen & Co. admitted its CIA involvements, the firm went out of business. Robert Bennett, president and owner of Mullen & Co. since 1971, then went on to become public relations director

of Suma Corp., wholly owned subsidiary of the Howard Hughes empire.

Bennett said of Mullen & Co. relations with the CIA, "I don't apologize for this. There are many people abroad, including journalists, who serve as agents." One of the public relations writers employed by Mullen & Co. was Watergater E. Howard Hunt, who happened to be on the CIA payroll at the same time.

Robert Mullen, now living in Key Biscayne, Florida, denied that his firm had ever worked jointly with J. Walter Thompson Co. However, when informed that former JWT vice president Peter Dunham had admitted the two firms had collaborated, Mullen acknowledged that they had worked together on an account for the Mexican government. "They (JWT) handled the advertising," said Mullen, "and we handled the PR." □

JOB BIAS IN TEXAS, BOSTON

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

In another move last week, the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights filed a complaint with the Treasury Department on behalf of two Black men from Boston, asserting that the city's public works department maintained discriminatory employment practices.

The Committee reported that only 41 out of 1,286 employees of the public works department were Black, or 3.4 per cent, even though Blacks comprise 16.3 per cent of the city population. As in Texas, Blacks and other minorities are clustered on the lower end of the pay scale. □

TENN. COURT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

sportation for senior citizens; that the Chattanooga Human Services Department transport the elderly to banks and food stamp offices and that property annexation without the consent of the annexed be outlawed.

A decision to either petition the State Supreme Court for a hearing on the ruling or to seek an appeal in the case to the U.S. Supreme Court is under consideration.

Defense lawyers have maintained throughout this case that the picketing of the Red Food store was an exercise of Constitutionally protected rights to free speech, and can in no way be interpreted as extortion. However, the charge of extortion is increasingly being used by reactionary, racist forces to undermine and stop the boycott movement. □

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

ACTIVIST SENTENCED

(Mineola, Long Island) — Robert (Sonny) Carson, community rights activist and former director of the Brooklyn Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), was sentenced to up to seven years in jail after conviction for kidnapping. Four co-defendants were also sentenced having been convicted of kidnapping and attempted murder. Commenting on his sentence, Carson replied, "I figured that was going to happen because I'm Sonny Carson," referring to his long conflict with police from his days as a gang leader to an activist for community change.

MAYORS DEMAND AID

(Washington, D.C.) — The nation's mayors have demanded from the Ford administration \$15 billion for funding "crisis areas." These areas include \$5 billion for emergency funds, \$3 billion for rehabilitation of city facilities, and \$5 billion for job programs. The mayors further blasted the administration for "politically dancing" instead of coming to grips with the real problems of America's economic decline. Warning that there would be "blood in the streets," Milwaukee Mayor Henry W. Maier said unless the government takes steps about the concentration of poor people, explosions of the future would make the rebellions of the sixties "look like a Fourth of July fireworks display."

END G.I. BENEFITS?

(Washington, D.C.) — White House officials are proposing an elimination of G.I. education benefits for future veterans. Odell W. Vaughn, deputy administrator of the Veterans Administration, said last week that the White House proposal had been made in connection with a V.A. request that President Ford declare an end to the Vietnam wartime period. A Presidential declaration would immediately cut off such benefits as pensions and burial allowances. The cutoff of education benefits as proposed would effect people joining the military after the cutoff date. Defense Department spokesmen fear such a proposal would discourage new recruit efforts.



The form racism takes may vary, but its meaning remains the same.



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STRIKING MEATCUTTERS FIGHT COMPANY SCABS FIGHT PAY CUTS, FOR 36-HOUR WEEK

(Milwaukee, Wis.) — Meatcutters here are striking against nine major meat packing companies — members of the Milwaukee Meat Packers Association (MMPA) — over low wages and the threatened loss of the 36-hour work week.

The *Milwaukee Worker* reports that attempts by three of these companies, Peck, Northern and Wisconsin, to recruit scabs (strikebreakers) has been met with vigorous opposition by the striking meatcutters. They have formed picket lines at a number of companies to prevent the scabs from entering.

trucks in order to force the meatcutters' union into a settlement.

Under the terms of the sell-out agreement, the workers' wages increased a pitiful 42 cents over four years. No cost of living additions were made until the last two weeks of the old contract, and these were not retroactive. One meatcutter estimated that he had lost about \$3,000 to inflation during the four years his wages were frozen under the 1971 contract.

The majority of the striking meatcutters are Black and of Spanish-American descent. □



Striking meatcutters in Milwaukee are determined to win victory for decent wages.

The MMPA, under the direction of the law firm of Patrick Brigden, specializes in strike-breaking and has advertised for scabs in at least five midwestern states, sending them to Peck, Northern and Wisconsin packing houses.

The dispute between the meatcutters and the MMPA centers around an MMPA attempt to cut wages by instituting a new general production rate — a pay cut of \$1.50 an hour. A striker at Wisconsin Packing explained the seriousness of the dispute:

"If they succeed here, all the big shots will be using Brigden's methods to beat down their workers. It's like a return to slavery that we are fighting. They want everyone to go back to the \$2.00 an hour minimum wage."

On the issue of the guaranteed 36-hour work week, the meatcutters insist that its loss would mean, as one striker said, "... working a whole lot harder in a lot less hours."

The meat packing companies have stepped up their attempts to destroy workers' rights in recent years. In 1971, the same meatcutters who are on strike now were locked out of their jobs for over four months. The packers threatened a \$2 million lawsuit for destruction of a few company



Four members of the Atmore-Holman Brothers continue to struggle on in spite of pending murder charges against them.

TRIAL OF NINE ALABAMA PRISON

ACTIVISTS SET TO START

(Brewton, Alabama) — The trial of nine Black inmates active in Inmates For Action (IFA), a militant prisoners' organization, was set to start here on February 10. The nine prisoners, Akto Baki (Edward Ellis), Bectemba (Anthony Paradise), Frank X (Frank Moore), Gamba Mani (Oscar Johnson), Johnny Harris, Makou Salih (Lincoln Heard), Mumina (Charles Beasley), Sitting Bull (Grover McConvery) and Tuba (Jessie Clancy) — known as the Atmore-Holman Brothers — face charges stemming from two

separate incidents a year ago in which two prisoners and two guards died and many others were wounded.

Atmore and Holman are two plantation-prisons in southern Alabama, notorious for their bad conditions. Haywood Paterson, one of the nine "Scottsboro Boys" framed on rape charges over 40 years ago, called Atmore "... the southernmost part of hell," adding, "The prison farms of Alabama... is the part of the old slavery that still stands down there."

Formed in 1972, the IFA presented grievances, conducted political education classes for prisoners, tried to negotiate with the various prison administrations about conditions and organized harvest time work stoppages to back up their demands. The response of the prison administration has been to attempt to destroy the prisoners' organization.

HARASSMENT

After nearly two years of harassment, IFA members and supporters finally decided to escalate tactics. On January 18, 1974, prisoners at Atmore took two guards hostage and asked to talk to the press about conditions in the prison. Guards were sent in shooting, however, and a guard died in the attack. Chairman of the IFA, George (Chagina) Dobkins was wounded by shotgun fire and according to an autopsy report died later of nine stab wounds in the head and face. Both the ambulance driver and the Escambia County Sheriff, who rode in the ambulance, said that they knew nothing about the stab wounds.

The second incident for which IFA members were indicted began two months later on

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

DELLUMS' CORNER

FEDERAL PROBE OF JOANNE LITTLE CASE DEMANDED



(Washington, D.C.) — California Congressman Ronald V. Dellums has asked U.S. Attorney General Edward Levi to investigate the case of Sister Joanne Little, a Black woman who has been indicted for first degree murder in the death of Clarence Alligood, a North Carolina jailer. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, February 8, 1975.) Sister Little says that she killed Alligood because he threatened to sexually attack her.

In a letter to Levi, Dellums wrote: "There is reason to believe that this is more than a simple case of murder and escape by a woman inmate." The Bay Area representative urged the newly appointed attorney general to conduct a thorough investigation to determine whether Ms. Little's civil rights were violated.

Dellums, a vocal supporter and author of prison reform legislation, said that Ms. Little's case raises the question of other charges of sexual abuse of women inmates.

"I cannot consciously ignore Joanne Little's assertions of self-defense nor the allegations that other women have been subjected to sexual abuse while incarcerated," Dellums wrote. "I believe there is sufficient reason to justify an inquiry into this situation and I trust that you will take immediate action to this effect," Dellums concluded.

LAWYERS FEES WON IN TEACHER DISCRIMINATION SUIT

(Washington, D.C.) — A federal court in Mississippi has announced that the Starkville and Columbus school districts must pay \$106,000 to attorneys who handled successful cases alleging racial discrimination in the employment and firing of educators during desegregation, the National Education Association (NEA) has announced.

The award, which was for attorneys' fees, expenses and court costs — the highest ever won in teachers' rights cases — was a result of a 1970 case filed by the NEA, the Mississippi Teachers Association, and 20 teachers. One of the teachers, who was fired twice, will receive back pay and be reinstated, as most others have been.

NEA President James A. Harris said that the award "against two districts which treated teachers unfairly on the basis of race will be deterrent to other school districts that may contemplate racially discriminatory actions against teachers in violation of the U.S. Constitution and federal law."

He added that NEA views the award "as one way to ensure the Constitutional rights of teachers."

All cases involve teachers adversely affected during desegregation of the districts' schools. Attorneys in the cases had handled the successful lawsuits of Columbus teachers fired for failure to achieve minimum scores on the National Teacher Examination; Starkville teachers who did not achieve minimum scores on the Graduate Record Examination; two White Starkville teachers who lost their jobs because of their expressed concern for the rights of Blacks during desegregation; a Black teacher from Starkville who was terminated for circulating documents protesting the racially discriminatory treatment of Black educators; and a Black Columbus teacher who, after being reinstated by the court, was suspended and then dismissed for bringing suit.

The U.S. District Court in Aberdeen, Miss., in announcing the award for attorney fees and court costs, also ordered the Columbus school district to pay one teacher, Esther Harrison back pay of \$13,000 and reinstate her.

Most other teachers involved were reinstated previously and



Sixth grade philosophy class in Newark, N.J.

awarded back pay where appropriate. The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in ruling for the teachers, held that tests that clearly disadvantage Black teachers were illegal criteria for hiring or retaining faculty. Their use, the court said, violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

In connection with the lower court award, the Columbus district must pay its portion in three years, the Starkville district in four years. Both must pay interest.

Whereas the original cases were based on violations of the Fourteenth Amendment, the bid for attorneys' fees was based on the Emergency Education Aid Act of 1972. That act calls for granting such fees in teacher race discrimination suits against school districts. □

ATTICA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

grounds that if he did so, he would be open for perjury charges for changing his testimony.

The lawyers of William Booker, another prosecution witness who refused to testify, entered evidence that he had recently been threatened with a return to jail by his probation officer.

Earlier in the trial, prosecution witness Charles "Flip" Crowley, gave extensive testimony that he had falsely testified before the Wyoming County Grand Jury investigation into the massacre because he had been threatened, beaten, and tortured and sodomized by New York state police and prison guards. □

ON THE BLOCK



Name

Address

Occupation

THIS WEEK'S QUESTION:

- (1) How do you think relations can be improved between the Oakland Police Department and the Black community?
- (2) What is your opinion about the Oakland Police Department?

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Three weeks ago, THE BLACK PANTHER began the new column, ON THE BLOCK, following the popular "roving reporter" format of presenting candid opinions of persons on the street.]

The first two weeks, no problems arose. People were asked, "What do you believe is the #1 problem in the city of Oakland?" and week and, "What is your opinion about the Oakland public school system?" the next. Each week, seven frank and thoughtful responses were printed opposite a small picture of the person. Name, address and occupation were included.

When question (1) printed above was asked this week, however, not a single Black person would answer. Thinking that perhaps the first question was too long or possibly confusing, question (2) was asked. Again no response...for publication that is.

The qualification, "for publication" is significant. People, of course, did give our reporters their opinions about the Oakland Police Department. Answers ranged from concrete suggestions of community control of police on a district-basis to hiring more Black police to what the establishment media would call "inflammatory rhetoric about killing police officers."

Yet, fear of harassment, fear of intimidation, fear of secret brutality and even murder by outraged White police officers forced those 12 to 15 individuals to ask that their comments not be used. That says something.]

ELAINE BROWN URGES WEST OAKLAND COMPLEX

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

"qualify" for certain beneficial programs because they do not fit in any of five federal "categories." She said that special provisions must be made to insure that these young mothers are not eliminated from whatever housing program is established.

Ms. Beth Meador, Elaine's campaign manager, criticized a number of projects listed in the City Council's draft application for the community development funds.

"Thirty-four thousand for additional security services?" Ms. Meador questioned. "That sounds like more police."

She also questioned the Council's priorities in allocating \$11,000 for "weed clearance" yet granting only \$6,000 for the St. Andrews Community Child Care center.

Ms. Meador commented that, "you don't need \$45,000 for a single mini-park" (another proposal listed by the city), and concluded by saying that if the city would "invest this money in

people's programs, people's kinds of programs," the community "will pick up their own weeds."

Prior to her criticisms, Ms. Meador mentioned both the creation of jobs and a home management counseling program as likely spin-offs from the housing/educational center project.

Toward the end of the two and one-half hour meeting, Brother Booker Emery, president of BUMP and moderator for the affair, gave a stirring endorsement of Elaine's past organizing activities.

In his own words "telling it like it is," Brother Emery mentioned the National Free Breakfast and Lunch Program and the local Free Clothing Program as positive examples of what has been accomplished.

Elaine, herself, helped to initiate the National Free Breakfast and Lunch Program several years ago, which now provides hot meals in most of the country's public schools. □

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

HUEY

FEBRUARY 17

On February 17, 1975, Huey P. Newton, founder, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, celebrates his 33rd birthday. In commemoration of his life, of the unhesitating sacrifices he has made to set the example, to take that first, bold step ahead, and in so doing to advance the revolutionary consciousness of our communities along the correct paths toward freedom and liberation, THE BLACK PANTHER takes special pride in presenting the insights of Huey P. Newton. Happy Birthday, Huey.



*I do not know enough about myself
because you do not know enough
about yourself
Would you help me know*

EGO

*one day i suddenly realized i had
forgotten:
name
age
sex
address
race*

I had found myself

*There is a conception
That will grow within you
Its name shall be called freedom*



*I desire nothing that I can
imagine
I will that which I cannot imagine
It will be so*



*What is greater than love or hate?
I will tell you then.
What is greater than love
is the relationship I have
with the tip of my finger.*



*If I define myself as my thumb
I deny myself my fingers
If I define myself as my fingers
I deny myself my hand
If I define myself as my hand
I deny myself my arm
If I define myself as my arm
I deny myself my body
If I define myself as my body
I deny myself my universe
I diminish myself.*



*Believing in nothing is
believing in something*



*The more you experience
The less you will believe.*



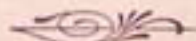
FOR THE COMMUNITY SCHOOL

*One can have knowledge without
understanding
But there is no understanding
without knowledge.*



REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

*By having no family
I inherited the family of
humanity.
By having no possessions
I have possessed all.
By rejecting the love of one
I received the love of all.
By surrendering my life to the
revolution
I found eternal life.
Revolutionary Suicide.*



THE SUN IS RED

*The sun rises in the East
We will make it set in the west
And it will also be red*



*The day will come
When I will not need insights
anymore*

"CHINA-MOLDING SERVANTS OF HUMANKIND"

BY DAVID G. Du BOIS

This is the sixth in a series of articles on the observations and impressions of David G. Du Bois, Editor-in-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER Intercommunal News Service and official spokesperson of the Black Panther Party, who has recently returned from his third visit to the People's Republic of China.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Revolutions in this century are characterized by their actual or professed reliance on workers and peasants as the leading force of the revolutionary process. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China has as its primary objective guaranteeing that in actual practice Chinese workers and peasants, on all levels and in all fields, lead the Chinese people through the transitional period of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" to communism. The May 7 Cadre Schools were set up to facilitate this process. They arose out of the special nature of the age-old, traditional Chinese bureaucracy of government officials and the deeply ingrained attitudes toward labor, struggle and "the masses" held by that bureaucracy.

HIGHEST AMBITIONS

Throughout the long history of China to become a government official was among the highest ambitions. Academic requirements were high and the tests difficult. Consequently, government posts were only available to those who could obtain the necessary education. As a result, for centuries it was only the sons of the wealthy landowners, merchants and industrialists, concentrated in the great cities, who filled government posts, constitu-

ting an "educated class" that knew nothing of manual labor, struggle for survival or the rural countryside and the Chinese masses who worked the land that fed all China.

The winning of state power in 1949, by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, changed all that. This historic event, the creation of the People's Republic of China, set the stage for the realization of people's power in China. This has been and continues to be the main task of the Chinese revolution.

The experience of other 20th century socialist revolutions (particularly that of the Soviet Union) clearly demonstrated the urgent need to confront and wipe out those traditional attitudes and beliefs that stand in the way of realizing the leadership of workers and peasants in the period of transition from feudalism, semi-colonialism and national chauvinism (in China, the repression of national minorities by the Han nationality) to communism. Uppermost among those attitudes and beliefs are those held by China's "educated class" toward manual labor, the struggle for survival and the peasant masses of China.

Thus, it was that Chairman Mao Tse-tung issued his now famous May 7 (1966) directive calling upon Communist Party and state cadres (employees), many of whom had "educated class" backgrounds, "to go down to the countryside and the factory" in order to experience both the hardships and the joys of manual labor, the realities of the struggle for survival and the wisdom and humanity of the masses. Only thus, Chairman Mao maintained, could the false and harmful traditional

attitudes and beliefs of the cadres toward manual labor, struggle and the masses be rooted out.

CADRE SCHOOLS

The stated purpose of the Cadre Schools is to transform the ideology of their students through the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought, criticism of Confucius and Lin Biao and collective work on the land. At the Cadre schools the students, leading cadres, middle level cadres and new cadres together with ordinary workers and peasants, are trained to improve their work in carrying out Chairman Mao's line to serve the people fully. The general objective is to change the mental outlook of the student.

The three major achievements of the Cadre Schools are the following:

1. They enhance an understanding of the significance of participating in productive labor, teaching the cadre that they are servants of the people, not overlords. Only by participating in productive labor can cadres know the needs of workers and peasants, and their thoughts. They thus learn from the masses and acquire working class sentiments. Only in this way can bureaucracy and subjectivism be avoided. In this way cadres can better and better carry out Chairman Mao's line of revolution to the finish, with hearts linked together with the hearts of the masses carrying forward the revolutionary line.

2. The Cadre Schools teach the fine practice of combining theory with practice. The reading and study of Marxist-Leninist-Mao Tse-tung thought makes possible knowing the genuine

SENATE BILL NO. 1 WOULD DESTROY FREE SPEECH, PRESS, ASSEMBLY

(Washington, D.C.) — On January 15, four Democratic senators and five Republican senators joined in co-sponsoring Senate Bill No. 1, the most dangerous, anti-democratic, repressive piece of "law and order" and press censorship legislation since the days of the "Alien and Sedition laws."

The National Committee Against Repressive Legislation (NCARL), formerly the National Committee to Abolish HUAC/HISC (House Committee on Internal Security), is urgently calling on the American people to inform themselves about the fascist nature of provisions of this proposed legislation and to let their voice be heard against it.

Senate Bill No. 1 was originally sponsored by Arkansas Senator John L. McClellan, a Democrat, and Nebraska Senator Roman L. Hruska, a Republican. Joining McClellan and Hruska on January 15 were Democrats Birch Bayh of Indiana, James O. Eastland of Mississippi, Mike Mansfield of Montana, and Frank E. Moss of Utah.

Republicans joining in the sponsorship are Hiram L. Fong of Hawaii, Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, Robert Taft, Jr. of Ohio and John G. Tower of Texas.

Senate Bill No. 1 represents a 753 page consolidation of two bills introduced under the Nixon administration. They are Senate Bill 1400, the Nixon-Mitchell-Kleindienst "Criminal Code Reform Act," and Senate Bill 1, the Minority Report of McClellan and Hruska from the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws, 1966-1971.

Also introduced on January 15, 1975, was H.R. 333, representing the majority report of the National Commission, viewed as generally consistent with civil liberties principles, according to the NCARL. However, while McClellan and Hruska pressed through hearings on Senate Bills 1 and 1400 before 1973-74, no hearings have been held before the House Judiciary on H.R. 333.

McCLELLAN-HRUSKA STRATEGY

The NCARL warns that the McClellan-Hruska strategy is to secure Senate approval of Senate Bill No. 1 by May. NCARL urges that "our strategy should be to send S. 1 back for further hearings, to eliminate the repressive features which the subcommittee sustained while the nation's focus was on Watergate and impeachment; and, to launch comprehensive House Judiciary hearings, based on the

progressive features of the original recommendations of the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws."

Dangerous repressive features of the consolidated Senate Bill No. 1 include the following:

REPRESSIVE FEATURES

- 1. S. 1 nullifies the 1972 Supreme Court decision (Furman vs. Georgia) by making executions mandatory for certain crimes under certain conditions.

- 2. S. 1 revives McCarthy era witchhunt laws which the Supreme Court held as unconstitutional in 1957. It provides 15 years and/or a \$100,000 fine for mere advocacy or membership in (or "facilitating" same), an organization that allegedly calls for revolutionary change "as speedily as circumstances permit...at some future time."

- 3. S. 1 redrafts the 1968 riot law and provides for a three-year sentence and/or \$100,000 fine for the "movement of a person across a state" line (as at Wounded Knee, or for even the use of the mails or telephone "in the course of the planning, promotion" of a "riot." A "riot" is defined as "an assemblage

Marxism from sham Marxism. Relating the study of Marxism with criticism of Lin Biao and Confucius makes the learning of theory easier. By linking study with practice the "3-door cadres"—home door, school door, office door—come to understand that genuine knowledge comes from practice.

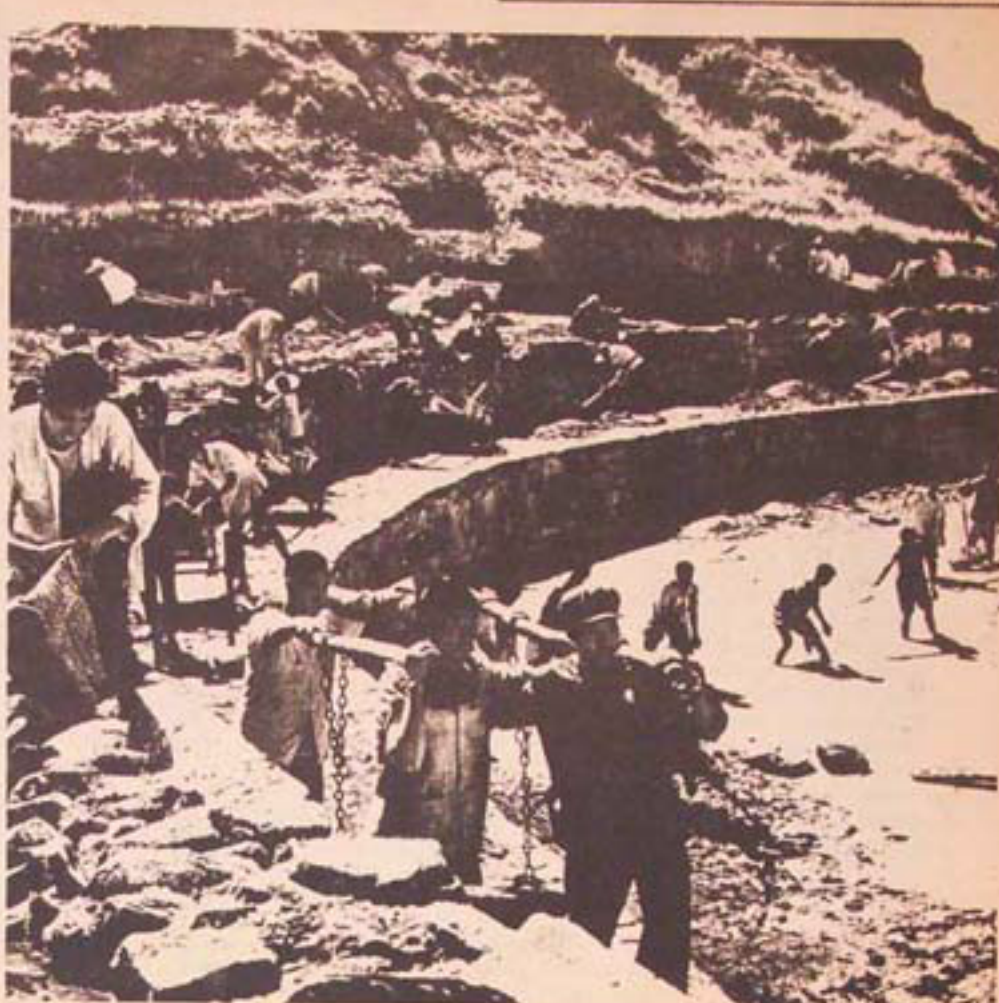
3. Through the Cadre Schools the students acquire the sentiments of working people and the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. The students live and work for six months among a local commune Production Brigade. They invite family members of the Production Brigade, peasants, to tell them the history of their lives and struggles. They live, work and study with members of the local Production Brigade and thus learn the fine qualities of the peasants. The cadre students learn that growing food grain is not easy and they learn to treasure the hard work of peasants. Before actually growing rice, they only knew that rice was good, but did not know how difficult rice is to grow.

IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

Up to the present Cadre Schools have only been located in the countryside, attached to agricultural and animal husbandry communes. Industry does not allow for the disruption possible by having untrained persons learn a skill partially and then after six months leave.

Admission to a Cadre School is by application made to the immediate leading body in the place of work. The waiting list is long and the choice is made on the basis of background, evaluation of need and the nature of the responsibility of the applicant. Sick, disabled and elderly persons are generally not approved. All students continue to receive their regular pay and benefits while attending the six-month Cadre School course.

(In next week's selection, the Peking Western City District Cadre School will be described in detail.) □



A cadre member (in dark suit and hat) joining in manual labor with peasants as they build barriers for terraced fields in the countryside. "Cadre are servants of the people, not overlords."

of five" which "creates a grave danger" to "property."

•4. S. 1 reaffirms the 1968 law permitting the President to wiretap domestic activities which he thinks are a "danger to the structure" of the government. It expands the attorney general's authority to wiretap alleged offenses related to First Amendment protected actions. It permits 48 hour "emergency" taps without court approval. It forces telephone company workers and landlords to cooperate "forthwith" and "unobtrusively" (secretly) with government wiretappers.

•5. S. 1 provides a three-year sentence and/or \$100,000 fine for a federal employee who "communicates... classified information" to an unauthorized recipient, even if the data "was not lawfully subject to classification at the time..." unless the defendant exhausted all administrative remedies provided by the established review procedure. The defendant would be required to prove by a preponderance (overwhelming amount) of evidence that the information was not lawfully subject to classification.

It institutionalizes and gives legislative sanction to the executive classification system so abused in the past; conflicts with the Freedom of Information Act, passed over Presidential veto, placing the burden of proof on the government for keeping information secret and allows judicial review of the classification.

It provides for a seven year sentence and/or \$100,000 fine for a person who received "national defense information" and "fails to deliver it promptly" back.

•6. S. 1 provides the death penalty or life imprisonment in some cases, 20 to 30 years and/or a \$100,000 fine in others, for activity that "damages, tampers with..." almost any property, facility, or service that is or might be used in the national defense, with intent to "interfere with or obstruct the ability of the U.S. or an associate nation (for example, Vietnam) to prepare for or engage in war or defense activities."

In this connection, S. 1 would make every public demonstration, no matter how peaceful or orderly, subject to potential criminal sanctions.

•7. S. 1 threatens with severe penalties virtually every kind of civil rights, peace and other protest action under a series of vaguely drafted infringements on the right of assembly, including severe restrictions on the right of demonstration adjacent to wherever authorities may declare to be the "temporary residence" of the President.

•8. S. 1 increases the penalty for refusal to cooperate with Congressional committees to three years and/or a \$100,000 fine and gives Congressional committees the power to grant immunity to witnesses who refuse to cooperate.

•9. S. 1 makes a criminal of all persons who

in any way disseminate any material describing sexual intercourse or depicting nudity. Makes the violation of state obscenity laws a federal offense, creating 50 different standards of criminal conduct, offering an easy vehicle for political censorship as well.

•10. S. 1 would steer unequivocally sick people to jail rather than to mental hospitals; rejects effective national control of hand guns, provides 30 days and/or a \$10,000 fine for possession of a small amount of marijuana for private use and fails to punish economic retaliation used against persons exercising their civil rights. □

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO DEFEAT SENATE BILL NO.1

• Write your senator or representative asking what they are going to do about some part of the bill affecting you or that you feel is particularly repressive.

• Ask your senator and representative to delay action on the bill pending renewed public hearings.

• Ask your senator and representative for a copy of S. 1.

• Join with those organizations, groups and individuals working against repressive legislation and for the repeal of repressive legislation.

ALABAMA PRISON ACTIVISTS TRIAL SET

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

March 4, 1974, when a handwritten list of 23 IFA members was found on the Warden's (Holman Prison) desk. The list marked the 23 brothers for death.

The death list was so widespread that prison administrators had to issue an official denial. It was learned that George Dobbins name was on that list.

When the "death list" was smuggled out, Tommy (Yukema) Dotson, an IFA leader, told a visitor he was next on the list. A week later, five guards made him strip naked to take him "to the showers." A fight allegedly resulted in which Brother Dotson was beaten to death and an older guard participating in the beating died of a heart attack. Two IFA members whose names also appeared on the death list were charged with slipping Dotson a knife, though Dotson and the prisoners never had contact with each other. Dotson was handcuffed and the two inmates were locked in their cells at the time of the beating and the subsequent death of the guard.

HEIR TO WALLACE

William Baxley, Alabama attorney general and heir to Wallace's governor's seat, has decided to personally handle the case. Harassment has stemmed from this man's office. At times defense attorneys have been denied access to their clients. Finally, a court order was obtained to allow the attorneys to see their clients. However, Baxley insisted upon 48 hours notice before any witnesses were interviewed, adding another obstacle because it has given the state time to transfer key witnesses to various prisons around the state.

The Escambia County Court Judge presiding over all of the trials — except that of Johnny Harris, who faces a death sentence and was given a change of venue — has denied most of the significant defense motions in pretrial hearings. Included among the motions denied was one claiming racial and sexual discrimination in jury selection, and one asking to see the prison records of the state's witnesses.

Despite harassment, Bill Allison of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), one of the nine defense lawyers expressed optimism: "This is one of the best researched and prepared legal defenses I've seen in a political trial of this nature."

There have been several demonstrations of support for the Atmore-Holman Brothers, and

last summer the trial was delayed when supporters overflowed the courtroom. The defense committee includes IFA members and ex-prisoners, tenant rights leaders, welfare rights activists, and prisoner support groups.

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

SPANISH CLASSES EXPLORE LATIN AMERICA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

to Latin American museums, plays, festivals and restaurants. It is hoped that the Youth Committee, made up of representatives of each of the seven groups at the Institute, will be able to bring persons of Latin American descent to speak at the school. A Chicana woman has already spoken to the children concerning the oppressive condi-

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

within the past five years. "Informed sources" told the *Washington Post*.

The sources said that at least 20 badges and badge cases were prepared for the CIA to provide them with "covers" when working within the county. A CIA spokesman refused to comment

tions faced by Chicanos in the U.S.

The Institute staff emphasizes that the curriculum is open for suggestions. Volunteers, as well as funds for curriculum materials, such as movies and records, are badly needed. The help of persons of Latin American descent is particularly desired. Anyone interested should call the Intercommunal Youth Institute at (415) 562-5261. □



"FEBRUARY IN BLACK PEOPLE'S HISTORY"

(Oakland, Calif.) — The 102 children of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, East Oakland's model school for Black and poor youth, will present "February in Black People's History" on Sunday, February 23, at 4 p.m. at the school, 6118 E. 14th Street.

The exciting and information program will feature the children as they depict, in song, drama and speech, historic moments in Black people's struggle in America, particularly the contributions of such leaders as Malcolm X, Huey P. Newton, Franz Fanon and John Huggins.

The program will also include the popular Intercommunal Youth Band. There will be a 50 cent donation for the performance. All proceeds go to benefit the children of the Intercommunal Youth Institute.

RECRUIT WINS DISCHARGE

(Fort Devens, Mass.) — Phillip Cameron, Jr., 21, who sued the Army for failing to live up to a recruiter's promises, was recently given an honorable discharge with full military benefits.

Originally enlisting for three years and serving two, Cameron received a written guarantee to be trained as an entertainment specialist and to be assigned at Fort Devens.

His actual assignments, however, included handing out basketballs, vacuuming rugs, handing out sandwiches, odd jobs at the post golf course and work in the recreation and field equipment rental outlets. Cameron decided to sue the Army when he was assigned to be sent to Germany on November 7, 1972.

"...Someone must have dropped the ball when this man came in the Army and didn't get his training," Major A.T. Brainerd, a public relations officer at Fort Devens, said in feeble explanation.

"I feel I've been wronged by the Army," Cameron said. "All I have now is the satisfaction that the Army did something about it. I wanted something I could use when I got out of the Army. That's why I joined."

"INCREASED COVERAGE FOR B.P.P."

on the CIA's relationship, if any, with local police departments.

One source, a Fairfax County policeman who asked not to be identified, said the badges often were those of sergeant and above and were kept in reserve for the agency by a county policeman.

The version of Helms' testimony released last week revealed that Helms admitted to the House Committee that he had given the Committee "incomplete information" in 1973, and he claimed "I am being as honest as I know how (in the January appearance); I simply did not remember it (in 1973)."

Among the information Helms did not remember was the CIA's involvement in the overthrow of Chile's former Marxist president, Salvador Allende. Helms insisted that he had not lied to the Committee nor did he deliberately mislead. He simply forgot the information.

"NO, SIR"

On February 7, 1973, when Helms' nomination to be ambassador to Iran was being considered, he was asked if the CIA tried "to overthrow the government of Chile" and if he passed any money to the opponents of Allende. To both questions Helms answered, "No, sir."

In his January 22 testimony regarding the U.S. role in overthrowing the Allende government, Helms said: "I know that the Nixon administration wanted it overthrown, but there was no way to do it that anybody knew of, and any probes that were made in Chile to ascertain whether there was any force there that was likely to bring this about produced no evidence that there was any such force."

Referring to CIA funds spent in Chile, Helms said they went to what he described as "civic action groups" as well as newspapers and radio stations. "I did not realize that it went into political parties," Helms claimed. "I did not think that it had, at least it was my understanding at the time."

Present CIA director William E. Colby has testified that the CIA sent more than \$8 million to Chile for "covert activities" between 1970 and 1973.

The *New York Times* story reporting the Helms testimony last week did not include Helms' mention of the Huston plan or his reference to the Black Panther Party as one organization against which this illegal domestic activity was aimed. Apparently that was some news that the *Times* did not feel was fit to print. □

Intercommunal News

SOUTH AFRICAN MILITANTS BLAST
U.S. CONGRESSMAN ANDREW YOUNG

(London, England) — Black Georgia Congressman Andrew Young has been sharply criticized by South African militants for the "contemptuous remarks" he made about the South African Student's Organization (SASO) and the Black Panther Party at a recent meeting in South Africa.

Azania Combat, published by the Mission to Europe and the Americas of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania (South Africa), takes Rep. Young to task as the source of remarks quoted by "pro-Bantustan puppet elements" at the Black Renaissance Convention held at Hammanskraal, in the northern

Transvaal, South Africa, last month.

Azania Combat writes, referring to Congressman Young: "This Uncle Tom needs to be reminded that Azania is not an extension of the USA. It is part of Africa where African freedom fighters have wrested power from Portugal through armed struggle and successful wars of liberation are unfolding in Zimbabwe and Namibia (South West Africa).

"He also needs to look into his own history and find out how many of his ilk enjoyed membership in the national legislature before Panther-type militancy and the martyrs of Watts, New-



DAVID SIBEKO (right), editor of the Pan Africanist Congress news organ *Azania Combat*, greets guest at a speaking engagement at the Community Learning Center late in 1973.

LATIN AMERICAN STATES CONDEMN NEW
U.S. TRADE LAW

(Havana, Cuba) — Growing Latin American opposition to the new U.S. foreign trade laws has resulted in a document signed by 20 Latin American countries condemning the law.

The Cuban daily *Granma* reports that the action was taken at the recently held meeting of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS), held from January 21 to 23. The U.S. was the only OAS member to abstain from voting on the document.

Under the provisions of the new U.S. trade law, tariff preferential treatment will not be granted to those countries, including several in Latin America, which are members of the oil exporting organizations or organizations controlling the export and defending the equitable prices of raw materials.

Also, those countries which have expropriated (taken over) property of U.S.-owned monopoly enterprises will be denied tariff preferential treatment. Latin American countries have attacked the law as a "clear act of economic aggression and political pressure."

At the OAS meeting, U.S. alternative ambassador John W. Ford arrogantly informed the Latin American states that the Ford administration has no intention of asking Congress to amend the law. He then, "proposed instead several inefficient measures to deal with the Latin American countries," *Granma* said.

Latin American anger over the U.S. trade laws has also led to the postponement of the meeting of American foreign ministers, originally scheduled to be held next month in Buenos Aires, Argentina. At the meeting of the Permanent Council of the OAS, the Latin American countries agreed to take up the question of the trade law at the OAS General Assembly meeting, scheduled for April.

Latin American leaders and officials were harshly critical of the

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

ark, Detroit and Harlem in the mid-sixties died."

This blast was occasioned by events at the Black Renaissance Convention organized by IDAM-ASA, a body of South African ministers, ASSECA, a South African cultural group and the Mission and Evangelism division of the South African Council of Churches. The convention, which was restricted to Black South Africans, was participated in by SASO and PAC representatives and came under attack by White "leftists" and liberals because it denied entrance to Whites.

A few Africans "infiltrated" the meetings and attempted to represent the line of the White "leftists," quoting Congressman Young who in the London press had reportedly compared the SASO to the Black Panther Party in the USA, maintaining "they could not liberate Blacks... They will write poems."

The convention, *Azania Combat* writes, "firmly endorsed the

general line of the Azanian national liberation movement by outrightly rejecting the apartheid regime's fraudulent policy of 'separate development' and endorsing the call for intensification of the international economic, cultural, manpower and military boycott of South Africa."

In an opening declaration, the convention declared: "We dedicate ourselves towards striving for a totally united and democratic South Africa, free from all forms of oppression and exploitation. A society in which all people participate fully in the government of the country through the medium of one man, one vote. A society in which there is an equitable distribution of wealth and an anti-racist society."

AZANIA COMBAT

Azania Combat writes that so-called liberal Whites and "leftists" were excluded from the convention because the 320 delegates coming from all over the country contended "that only Blacks were able to determine their own role in the present situation of South Africa and settle their immediate priorities."

The only speaker to call for a multi-racial South Africa was an African minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, Rev. E. Tema. *Azania Combat* notes, "His call was rejected, along with a plea from one of the Bantustan puppets who had infiltrated the meeting, Collins Ramusi, and asked for 'Bantu homeland' puppet administrations to be used as if there 'was no alternative.'"

Delegates shouted "Sell out!" "Go away!" *Azania Combat* reports, and the infiltrators were promptly expelled from the convention.

Delegates from SASO said, "Bantu homeland leaders are sell-outs and traitors. They must never be allowed to take the place of our leaders who are in prison and those under house arrest and restrictions." □

ON SALE NOW

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FRENCH GUIANAN MILITANTS RELEASED FROM PARIS PRISON

ARREST OF 8 LEADERS SPARKS INDEPENDENCE DRIVE

(Paris, France) — Eight French Guianan militants were released on January 21 from Sante Prison here where they had been held for one month. The eight leaders from the South American French colony of Guiana had been charged with "subversion" in their efforts to organize the growing resistance to French rule in the colony. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, January 25, 1975.)

Peoples Translation Service reports that the release came following the failure of the French state prosecution to present sufficient evidence to convict the Guianans of plotting to overthrow the French colonial government.

One of the eight, Jean Mariemma, a lawyer and member of MOGUYDE (Movement to Decolonize Guiana), has been allowed to return to the Guianan capital of Cayenne, but the other seven are still being kept in the custody of the court in Paris.

The widespread support that the Guianan militants have, at home and in France, has attracted international attention to their case, extending to the French colonies of Martinique and Guadeloupe.

TEACHER

One of the eight imprisoned in Paris, Guy Lamaze, secretary-general of MOGUYDE and a teacher at Cayenne's only high school, was interviewed by the French leftist daily *Liberation*.

In explaining the effect that the arrest and imprisonment of the militants had on the Guianan people, Lamaze said:

"The political consciousness of the Guianans has been raised immensely. Guianans who were silent until now have taken public positions for independence — pushed by the population which mobilized openly and on a massive scale. The Women's Movement of Guiana was the most active group in our support campaign and brought many women into the struggle who had previously seemed indifferent to it."

"... The whole affair has proven beneficial to us. The colonialists lost on all fronts. The popular offensive has become organized. It has created a good climate for continuing our political work to achieve the independence of Guiana."

Lamaze explained that MOGUYDE, a new political movement, was founded on October 19, 1974. He continued:



"Our first activities were to train political education on a mass level for the people who supported independence. But it didn't fall from the sky: MOGUYDE has been able to make effective use of earlier anti-colonialist organizing... the MOGUYDE was the first (movement) to launch a militant, public campaign for independence."

Liberation asked Lamaze, "Considering that the population of Guiana is only 60,000 and, in view of Guiana's proximity to expansionist Brazil and imperialist North America, do you think independence is really viable?"

In reply, Lamaze said, "... That weakness (60,000 people) is undoubtedly a handicap in our struggle for independence, but it will also be the strength of independent Guiana. It is easier to nourish 60,000 people than several million..."

Commenting on the status of free elections in Guiana and MOGUYDE's relationship to the

left in France, Lamaze noted:

"... We have no illusions about the electoral process. During French presidential elections, Indians in the interior of French Guiana and the Bonis (descendants of Black slaves) are forced to 'vote.'"

"... As for the French left, we are completely disillusioned with the Socialist and Communist parties. We feel that it is crucial for far left groups to actively take up the fight against French colonialism as they did in Indochina. They must make the French people aware that colonialism has not yet ended..."

RUBIN CARTER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6
politicians involved in this — politicians at the highest level down to the lowest level."

Points of evidence suppressed by the prosecutor's office include:

•(1) A bullet found in Carter's car the day after the murders. It was not turned in to the police property clerk's office until five days later.

•(2) Contradictory testimony by state witness Bello, who originally claimed he saw the shootings inside a bar, but has recently stated he saw Carter in a car circling the area.

•(3) A statement by Passaic County detective Vincent Disimone revealing for the first time that on August 4, 1966, there was another man in custody who was suspected of the shootings.

LATIN AMERICA CONDEMNS TRADE LAW

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE
U.S. trade law, Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel said that the law contains clauses which seriously threaten Brazilian and Latin American interests.

Jorge Prado, general secretary of the Communist Party of Peru, called for the creation of a hemispheric-wide front to fight the new U.S. law. He labeled the U.S. law discriminatory and interventionist.

The Mexican minister of trade and industry stressed the sovereign rights of all countries to take over foreign-owned property within their territories. The Mexican Congress passed a severe criticism of the U.S. law and agreed to ask for its revision at the interparliamentary meeting of Mexican and U.S. congressmen, scheduled for March. The Mexican document calls the law

aggressive, discriminatory and partial, adding that its objective is to economically strangle the Third World.



AFRICA IN FOCUS



O.A.U.

The annual Council of Ministers meeting of the Organization of African Unity opened in Addis Ababa on February 13. The Council of Ministers, comprising the foreign ministers of member states, precedes the annual OAU Heads of State meeting, and prepares for that meeting. The 28-point agenda is reportedly dominated by budgetary and administrative matters. The meeting is being held in Africa Hall in Addis Ababa.

ZIMBABWE

At latest reports talks between leaders of the Zimbabwe African National Council (ANC) and Rhodesia's White minority Prime Minister Ian Smith aimed at reaching terms for the holding of constitutional talks have proved unsuccessful. Last week's sessions between Bishop Abel Muzorewa, president of the ANC, and Smith ended with both leaders refusing to discuss with newsmen the actual results of the sessions. However, it is known that eight demands by Zimbabwe nationalists have been agreed to as a precondition for the holding of constitutional talks, none of which the Smith regime accepted. (See last week's THE BLACK PANTHER.) Meanwhile, Zimbabwean liberation movement leaders released from jail two months ago may be arrested again unless they drop their demand for immediate majority rule, according to a Rhodesian government official quoted by *Washington Post* correspondent David Ottaway.

GHANA

The *Guardian* reports that a Sudanese graduate student at the University of Ghana was killed and a Ghanaian student wounded January 17 as Ghanaian police fired on a crowd of striking campus workers demanding payment of back wages owed them. The shooting occurred at the university's main gate, according to "reliable sources," and the dead student appeared to have been an uninvolved bystander in the strike.

3RD WORLD CONFERENCE ON RAW MATERIALS CONVENES IN DAKAR

(Dakar, Senegal) — Unity, cooperation and coordination were the major themes discussed among delegates representing more than 100 developing countries attending the first Third World Conference on Raw Materials held here February 4 to 8.

Inaugurated by Senegal's President Leopold Sedar Senghor, it was Mr. Senghor who also set the initial tone at the Conference with a proposal at the opening plenary session to establish a \$6 billion fund to defend and stabilize world prices on raw materials.

The fund, which would set up regulatory capital reserves in order to protect natural resources from continued exploitation by the industrialized West, is the first concrete measure of its kind to be raised at a conference of this size. Early reports indicated that it would be accepted.

The proposal included a suggestion that the West provide another \$6 billion to the fund.

During the first day's meeting, Algerian Minister of Foreign Trades Layachi Yaker lashed out "against those who are mobilizing their resources to defeat the unity of the Third World. He added that it was urgent to define "a strategy of common struggle and solidarity" to revolutionize the world economy and defend raw materials.

In an interview after the first session, Mr. Yaker called for the formation of associations among Third World countries exporting raw materials on lines similar to the highly-successful Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

He specifically mentioned associations exporting peanuts, coffee, sugar, bananas, cocoa, tin, phosphates, bauxite, uranium and mercury.

That same day Ecuador, in the name of all Latin America, asked the Conference to "energetically repudiate the new U.S. Foreign Trade Bill." Peru, Venezuela and Panama also denounced the "renewed threats" of the U.S. government, condemning the legislation as an "example of imperialism, colonialism and economic coercion." (See article, page 15.)

On the second day of the Conference, February 5:

*Peru proposed the formation of a World Bank on Raw

TANZANIA'S NYERERE: "BLACKS WANT INDEPENDENCE YESTERDAY"

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) — Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere has warned that there will be no peace in southern Africa "until that peace is attached to freedom."

In a recent interview at his home here with the *Associated Press*, President Nyerere explained that Black revolutionaries in southern Africa will not start a racial war as long as they remain convinced that peaceful progress can be made toward majority, Black rule.

However, citing the situation in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Nyerere said that Blacks in that country "want independence yesterday." He rejected timetables putting off majority rule as long as five years. "To talk about 1980 is to talk about war," the highly respected African socialist leader declared.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE

His comments came at a time when Black and White Zimbabwean leaders were meeting again trying to arrange a new constitutional conference to decide the issue of independence for this rebel British colony. The remarks of Nyerere, who along with other Black African leaders had played a leading role in securing negotiations between Black leaders and Rhodesia's premier, Ian Smith, were clearly a warning to the White minority-ruled government that the Black population of



Tanzanian President JULIUS K. NYERERE issues warning to South African racists.

Zimbabwe is determined to immediately gain majority rule.

President Nyerere held out little hope that Smith was ready to make major concessions to Black leaders. "I don't have very much optimism but this has to be found out by the Rhodesian nationalists when they talk," *The New York Times* quotes him as saying.

Elaborating on the situation in Zimbabwe, Nyerere explained that Black nationalist leaders would have "plenty of patience provided they know what the state of affairs is. If their leaders feel these talks have a chance of delivering the goods, that will produce the necessary patience. If that feeling is not there, then there will not be any patience."

WHITE SUPREMACY

The government of South Africa, the last stronghold of White supremacy in southern Africa, has recently taken minor actions to modify its apartheid (segregation) policies. President Nyerere said that these concessions, which in reality amount to

separate development for South Africa's Black population, are totally unacceptable.

He noted that Black Africa is unwilling to "live and let live with apartheid" and will not be satisfied with modified apartheid, adding:

"The majority of people in South Africa will continue demanding the rights of democracy that have been denied to them and Africa will continue supporting them."

DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES

Meanwhile, intense diplomatic activities on the question of self-rule for Zimbabwe took place in the country's capital city, Salisbury, and Tanzania's capital, Dar es Salaam.

In Salisbury, almost two months after the Smith government and Black leaders had supposedly negotiated a settlement, Smith held his first formal meeting with the Black leadership. Attending were Bishop Abel Murorewa, head of the African National Council (ANC), the umbrella organization for the major Black political groups in the country, Joshua Nkomo, head of the banned Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), and Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, head of the banned Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

The talks centered on the two major issues in dispute between the rebel Smith forces and Black leaders — the set of conditions that each side would like to impose before constitutional talks and the demand for speedy majority rule again. Smith's desire to drag this process out as long as possible. Sources close to the situation report that chances for a constitutional conference are growing dimmer and dimmer.

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PRESIDENT OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY INTERVIEWED

"EMERGENCE OF 3RD WORLD NO MYTH"

Commenting on the controversial Head of State honors accorded Yasir Arafat, leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, during his address before the world body, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, the Algerian diplomat who served as president of the recently adjourned 29th Annual Session of the United Nations General Assembly, provides insights into the Third World's view of what was undoubtedly the highlight of the historic debates. In this concluding excerpt of a press conference given in late December, Mr. Bouteflika also comments on the U.N. Special Fund, created to aid developing countries with their economic problems, and the blackmail threats issued by U.S. ambassador John Scali.

CONCLUSION

QUESTION: There is no charter provision or rule of procedure governing the way in which a dignitary is received; but there is tradition and there is custom. I wondered if you could tell us what determined your decision to give Head of State honors to Mr. Arafat?

BOUTEFLIKA: Your question is very relevant. The president of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is recognized as being the main leader of the Palestinian people by 20 Arab countries. He is recognized as such and received as such by almost 100 countries of the Third World which have opted for nonalignment. He is recognized as such by the socialist countries, and among them two superpowers. He is recognized as such by European countries, and as proof I need only mention the very official contacts — which were not marked by any concealment, which would not have been in good taste — between the representative of France, through its minister of foreign affairs, and president Arafat.

One hundred and five delegations invited the president of the PLO to come to address the organization in order to explain the problems of the Palestinian people, described up to now, in the terminology used in United Nations documents, by the expression "Palestinian refugees."

It seemed to me, first, that it was honoring the traditions of hospitality of this house which is open to all, where democracy is the basic rule of the game among large and small, that we should receive him as a guest of the United Nations. I congratulate myself on having made myself



YASIR ARAFAT, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization addressing the United Nations General Assembly.

the interpreter of the 105 delegations which, in opening their house to a guest, did not wish at all to receive him in any restricted way by offering him a folding chair.

Secondly, it is almost 30 years since the Palestine question came into being, almost 30 years during which the Palestine people have been living in the conditions of which you know. Since 1967, there has been a situation which not only imposes suffering on the Middle East region — but also poses a problem for international peace and security. Were it not for the wisdom of the largest countries, it would, because of the strategic problems it presents and the problems inherent in the energy crisis, provide a reason for a vaster and much more catastrophic conflict for humanity as a whole.

LIBERATION ARMY

I was once in a national liberation army, and I can assure you that, in view of the Palestinians' present psychological situation, it would be a good thing if everywhere they go to present their problems before international bodies they were to receive compensation for all the frustrations and humiliations that they have suffered up to now.

In short, we were, by psychological preparation, contributing to the creation of a political climate in which the Palestinian leaders, in the opinion of the international community, spoke the language of reason, of dialogue, of conciliation, of compromise, and showed a sincere desire to transcend the frustrations of the past and to look only to the future, a happy future to be shared by all.

As for traditions and customs, I assure you that I questioned the

living and the dead and I have read texts available to the president of the General Assembly, and nowhere is it stated that in one case one behaves in one way and in another case one behaves in a different way.

Personally, I would simply express the hope that on the basis of this tradition, which I term a noble tradition because it is one of hospitality, this house will be open and hospitable to all guests — whether Palestinian or not.

Q: I should like to ask you a question about the future of the Special Fund. As you know, this Fund has been established as the result of the strong support given to it by countries such as your own. Now there is a major development about this Fund; a country which could have been a major donor has boycotted it. I should like to know what you think about the future of this Fund, whether it can still attract contributions to be of use to the Third World countries.

BOUTEFLIKA: I should like to add one argument to the special treatment given to the Palestinians. The decision taken by 95 countries to give observer status to the PLO is unique in the annals of the United Nations and confirms — if any doubts still persisted — that my intuition was right as I expressed it in the interpretation I gave to the appeal and invitation of the 105 delegations that invited the PLO.

Now, let us speak of the Special Fund.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

Vote this year,
like your life
depended on it.
It does.

**WORLD
SCOPE****SOUTH KOREA**

U.S.-puppet President Park Chung Hee announced last week that all political opponents to his government who were arrested last year will be freed immediately, except for Communists and "Communist sympathizers." Park made the announcement only two days after he claimed an overwhelming victory in a national referendum on public support for his government.

MIDDLE EAST

A State Department official tried to deny a statement he made that the U.S. and other industrial nations would "commandeer" (take over by force) oil tankers at sea in the event of a total worldwide oil embargo. Assistant Secretary of State Thomas O. Ender, testifying before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee studying worldwide energy and economic problems, said following his first statement that he meant only that the industrial nations would take action to make sure that all oil deliveries en route would reach their destination.

CUBA

The U.S. has temporarily given up its trade boycott of Cuba to allow a Canadian subsidiary of an American firm to sell \$500,000 worth of office equipment to the government of Fidel Castro. Following a recommendation by the State Department, the Treasury Department last week issued a license to Litton Industries to sell the equipment to Cuba.

CYPRUS

President Makarios asked last week that Greek Cypriots are determined to "resist and if necessary sacrifice" themselves to prevent the division of Cyprus, an island located in the Mediterranean Sea of the coast of Turkey which has been the scene of bitter conflict between Greek and Turkish citizens for several years. A special session of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the crisis is scheduled for this week. The Turkish army, which occupies a portion of Cyprus, has illegally declared that the area under its control is an independent state.

OAKLAND HOSTS BLACK FILMMAKERS HALL OF FAME AWARDS

21 HONORED AT PARAMOUNT THEATRE

(Oakland, Calif.) — A dazzling array of many of the most respected, talented and popular Black performers in the motion picture industry gathered here on February 16 at the Paramount Theatre for the second annual Oscar Micheaux Awards ceremony.

Twenty-one noted Black artists, including actors, actresses, directors, writers, producers and musicians, were inducted into the Black Filmmakers Hall of Fame.

The awards ceremony, named after the Black writer-producer-director Oscar Micheaux, who for 30 years produced films independently of Hollywood, was a special presentation of the Oakland Museum Association's Cultural and Ethnic Affairs Guild.

Established in 1970, the Black Filmmakers Hall of Fame is the

first national tribute to Black filmmakers whose struggles over the past 50 years against the racist film industry have helped pave the way for the current successes of Black film stars.

The atmosphere was electric at the Paramount Theatre, packed with excited, colorfully dressed Black people out to see their favorite movie stars. Whistles from brothers and "oohs" and "ahs" from sisters in appreciation of their film idols punctuated the program.

Motion picture and television star James A. Watson, Jr., was the host for the festive event. Brother Watson, an Oakland native, is the son of museum Commissioner Wenefret P. Watson and Dr. James A. Watson. Popular stage, television and screen star Ms. Diahann Carroll (*Claudine*) and the distinguished Shakespearean actor and screen star William Marshall (*Blacula*) served as narrators.

Five Black artists were posthumously inducted into the Hall of Fame. They were writer, dramatist and political activist Lorraine Hansberry, best known for her play and later motion picture, *Raisin in the Sun*; Rex Ingram, who played "De Lawd" in the immortal *Green Pastures*; musician and choir director Hall Johnson, whose choirs sang the



A 10-minute ovation hailed the award presentation to **SIDNEY POITIER**, who was visibly moved by this honor.

scores for such films as *Green Pastures* and *Cabin in the Sky*; and Hattie McDaniel, one of the stars in the film classic *Gone With the Wind*.

Also honored posthumously was Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington, America's "ambassador of music." A special 30-minute tribute to the musical genius of Brother Ellington featured William Marshall; the dynamic dancer, Paula Kelly; piano great Earl "Fatha" Hines, who also comes from Oakland; the talented dancers, the Nicholas Brothers; the College of Alameda Men's Chorus; and singers Jon Hendricks and the lovely Bianca.

Special categories awards went to writer Louis Peterson, cinematographer (photographer) Joseph Wilcots and producer William Alexander.

The 12 Black actors and actresses inducted into the Hall of Fame included Eddie "Rochester" Anderson, best known in his role as Jack Benny's servant; Ruby Dee, one of the stars of the unforgettable *Raisin in the Sun* and more recently, *Buck and the Preacher*; Joel Fluellen, a character actor in *The Learning Tree* and *The Great White Hope*; Allen C. Hoskins, "Farina" in the *Our Gang* series of the 1920s, who is now chief of the adult program for the Alameda County Association for the Mentally Retarded.

Robert Earl Jones, who appeared in *The Sting*; Eartha Kitt; Aminata Moseka (Abbey Lincoln), who appeared last summer in a special benefit for East Oakland's Community Learning Center; Butterfly McQueen, remembered by millions in *Gone With the Wind*.

Frederick O'Neal, the first Black president of Actor's Equity; Fredi Washington, one of the stars of the immortal *Imitation of Life*; Lena Horne, who has been called the "Black beauty in residence"; and Sidney Poitier.

Brother Poitier received a 10-minute standing ovation (which visibly moved him), the audience's sincere expression of love for this highly talented and dedicated Black actor who has done much to break down the barriers of racism in the film industry.

A special tribute was paid to jazz great Quincy Jones, who has written the musical scores for several recent motion pictures.

Among those who presented the Oscar Micheaux Awards were Judy Pace, Don Mitchell, Max Julien, James Earl Jones, Vonetta McGee, Ester Rolle and Ron O'Neal. □

UNTITLED

I ain't no basketball player
Ain't no football star
Don't got a bike to ride on
Damn sure ain't got no car.

Need no fine clothes, latest styles
Prices up so far
Satisfaction's guaranteed
When you're loved just as you are.

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And within these lines is
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O.B.O.A. HARASSMENT CONTINUES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

The presentation was made by Pastor J. Alfred Smith of the Allen Temple Baptist Church, in the name of the three largest ministerial groups of the East Bay. Mr. Alphonso Galloway, executive director of the Oakland NAACP, Sandre Swanson, administrative assistant to Congressman Ronald V. Dellums and Elaine Brown, community activist and candidate for City Council from the 3rd Council District of West Oakland.

The OBOA charges that racism in the Department has been on the increase under the administration of Police Chief George Hart and that as a consequence police-community relations have seriously deteriorated.

City Manager Cecil Riley has been asked by the Council committee to prepare a report on a number of questions. They include:

1. Police/community relations;
2. Hiring, recruiting, screening and training of minority personnel;
3. Policies for promotion and selection of officers for advanced training;
4. Allegations of racial slurs, training to prevent racism and the racist cartoon mailed to Brother Clark;
5. The eight charges of racism, including no reprimands for racist slurs, Black and White officer confrontations over arrests procedures, a Black deputy chief has had less qualified officers promoted over him, insensitivity to the welfare of the Black community, no Black officers in several divisions of the department, the ratio of Black to White officers and the increase of community complaints charging improper or unjust treatment of Blacks by police.

Of the approximately 90 Black officers in the Oakland Police Department, THE BLACK PANTHER has learned that there are no Black policemen in the special operations division, the research and development division, the crimes analysis division, the traffic division, the intelligence division, the records division or in the internal affairs division.

There is one Black officer each in the following divisions: vice, recruitment/training, personnel recruitment and public information. The youth services division has five Black officers, including one Black female. All the remaining officers are patrolmen. □

SUICIDE OR MURDER?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

a murder that he claims was self-defense, he continues to work here as a "goon" on the South Wing.

The South Wing as it exists today is the result of McInsey Hawkins. In the two brief times he "acted" as warden the South Wing was allowed to deteriorate with his approval...shows once a week, occasional exercise, unnecessary restrictions on commissary food items, the portion of food served by the institution decreased, visiting privileges restricted to two per month over phones that are electronically monitored and, above all, "official" guard brutality has become almost daily with Hawkins' approval.

When asking why a strong 27-year-old Black man would put himself among the many to die on the South Wing, all of that has to be considered.

In August, 1971, a protest and occupation by Brothers on the South Wing and an insurrection in July, 1972. In both, the Maryland Pen Intercommunal Survival Collective (MPISC) demanded the dismissal of Hawkins and an end to the South Wing. The MPISC has not abandoned this position.

Although Hawkins is now an assistant warden in the new Collins' administration, the scars

of the old are not undone and the effects of Hawkins' policies remain the same. Unless Collins begins to institute the changes he keeps assuring the Black community he will do, we can see him no less responsible than the sickest of those who make this place a death trap.

Michael Harvey, like most brothers on the South Wing, clearly understood the reality of the world today. He knew too, that the oppression of the Black community at large differs little from the oppression of prisons. Perhaps it was this fact that caused Mike to lose hope...or was his an act of strength?

The individual salvation of suicide, if any, does little in the way of relief for the hundreds of other brothers that are being affected by the South Wing — brothers like Thomas Gaither of the Maryland Pen 5 who was recently acquitted of stabbing a guard, but who is still being held on a 5-year segregation sentence for the same charge. Brother Gaither, along with Black Panther Party member Eddie Conway, has been on lock-up since July 12, 1973.

The South Wing continues to exist, claiming Michael Harvey as another one of its victims. Is there a "South Wing" near you? What are you going to do about it?? □

3RD WORLD MEETS ON RAW MATERIALS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Materials to fix prices and organize the distribution of raw materials.

□ Pakistan requested that the upcoming world oil conference be converted into a "global negotiation where the problems of monetary reform, the debts of the Third World, the transfer of technology and the relation between the prices of raw materials and manufactured goods could be realized."

In a letter released on the eve of the gathering's convocation, Algerian President Houari Boumedienne wrote the delegates that, "This Conference is of great significance for the Third World countries in defending their vital interests..."

"Only when the people of every country recover and bring under control their natural resources can genuine economic and social progress be ensured..."

The Third World Conference on Raw Materials was convened in accordance with a decision made in September, 1973, at the Fourth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, to further promote the political unity among developing countries. □

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SPORTS

MARTIAL ARTS

A FLAME
IN THE DARK

For hundreds of years, the Western world has spawned myths and sat doggedly on unchanging attitudes towards what is popularly labeled karate, kung-fu or martial arts. Not only are there distortions among those not in tune with martial arts, but even among students and "certified masters" of the many styles. There is a common attitude of "permanent tradition" and "one right way."

The denial that all real things are subject to change and enrichment is not only a rampant condition in social orders, but in many traditional martial arts schools as well. What follows is an effort to bridge the gap between past and present, fact and fantasy, tradition and nontradition, including more than the physical and philosophical aspects of martial arts.

The martial arts and their present social role is only one focal point of this column. This then, will be an examination of humankind from one, yet many perspectives, and of our own quest for or fear of change.

The exact origins of martial arts cannot be pinpointed at this point in history. But it is evident that the different styles and systems have spread from Asia and have arrived in this part of the world in confusion, ignorance and in some instances, conflict.

From the times of the legendary Shao-lin Temples of China, the guiding thought behind the individual's participation in a system or style was basically to "know thyself," and that "the unknown is knowable." With these and other basic guides, the foundations and philosophies for hundreds of Chinese, Okinawan, Korean and Japanese styles were laid.

Although in each country, at different times and through many people, new systems appeared, the aims of each have a common point. Each system aimed at delivering answers to questions about the individual and humankind. Each system presented one road towards learning and living in harmony with others.

SPORTSWRITERS ATTACK BILL RUSSELL
ATTENDANCE AT HALL OF FAME CEREMONIES AT ISSUE

(Boston, Mass.) — A vicious smear campaign has been unleashed against basketball star Bill Russell by the nation's sportswriters and commentators in the wake of Russell's stated refusal to participate in his own Hall of Fame induction ceremonies.

In his first year of eligibility following a remarkable collegiate and professional career, Russell was named last weekend to the National Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Mass.

When asked his feelings about the honor, however, Russell, now general manager and coach of the Seattle SuperSonics in the NBA, said, "For my own personal reasons, which I don't want to discuss, I don't want to be a part of it."

As a result, Russell has been the victim of an onslaught of

adverse criticism and denunciations — with heavy racist overtones — by the country's sportswriters and commentators.

The situation has been even more compounded by Russell's refusal to state his personal reasons for turning down an appearance at the basketball shrine ceremony. In the absence of a concrete explanation, gossip, speculation and ignorance have been the sportswriters' and commentators' main tools to construct their hypocritical and sanctimonious attacks.

Bill Russell, whose name is now synonymous with defensive wizardry on the basketball court, was an All-American during his college days at the University of San Francisco, a top performer during the 1956 Olympic Games and on the professional level led the Boston Celtics in the NBA to



Basketball star BILL RUSSELL.

11 league championships titles in 13 years. He retired as player-coach of the Celtics in 1969.

Contrary to published reports, Russell will, indeed, be the first individual Black player inducted into the Hall of Fame. The all-Black N.Y. Renaissance ("Rens") were inducted as a team in 1962 and owner-coach Bob Douglass, not a player himself, was inducted in 1971. Russell was also the first Black person to coach a professional major league team.

Declining personal honors is nothing new to Bill Russell. Shortly after he retired, the Celtics asked him to attend a public ceremony in which his old uniform would be raised to the rafters in the Boston Garden alongside the uniforms of the other Celtic greats.

Russell, who in the past had accused the city of Boston of being "racist," refused.

One hatchet job against Russell which was circulated by the media last week was written by *United Press International* sports editor Milton Richman.

When Richman writes that Bill Russell is "... protesting an imagined injustice which really does not exist..." or "... doing the cause he espouses little good whatsoever..." and his thinly veiled stereotypes are reprinted in hundreds of newspapers around the country, the entire Black community is victimized, not just a single basketball star.

Whether intended or not, Bill Russell's action dramatically points up the continuing racism and exploitation in professional basketball in this country. It is against these realities that sportswriters and commentators should direct their venom, rather than at one of the sports most abused victims. □

CHINA WINS WORLD
PING PONG
CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Calcutta, India) — The People's Republic of China made a clean sweep of the world table tennis championships held here recently, overpowering Yugoslavia's men and South Korea's women to capture both world crowns.

The victory marked the fourth time since 1961 that the Chinese men have held the title, a game China made famous as a diplomatic tool as well as a sport in the 1971 political thaw with the United States.

The Chinese men's team defeated a surprisingly strong Yugoslavia team 5-3 after first unseating the defending champion, Sweden.

The Chinese women stopped defending champion South Korea 3-2.

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"NO MYTH"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

It is perfectly clear that Third World countries are taking as a point of departure the principle that they must first count on themselves and their own resources. They also take as a premise the principle that they will first find solidarity among the Third World countries themselves and the principle that each time one of them gained independence some countries were more eager than others to extend a friendly hand to them, and even if they are not on exactly the same wave-length with the Third World now, these countries will still comply with their duties of international solidarity to strengthen this institution of international cooperation.

We can only regret the fact that part of the West — and I am not thinking of Europe, which has already reached what are considered the basic decisions — has not deemed fit to associate itself at this stage with the work of furthering this Special Fund.

Just as political independence took time and much sacrifice, struggle and perseverance on the part of those peoples who wished to be independent, so will the struggle for economic independence demand a great deal of time before opinions begin to develop along the right lines.

Q: U.S. Ambassador Scali has raised in this House and possibly with you directly the prospect of eroded and reduced American support of the United Nations. Would you comment on this prospect and tell us whether you consider it a threat or blackmail?

BOUTEFILKA: Personally speaking, I do not have the feeling that the drafters of the San Francisco Charter, and above all the permanent members of the Security Council, have reached such a point of political childishness that they would use threats and blackmail. I think that some situations are harder than others, and some are easier than others, and the foreign policy of a country can only be the projection of an internal situation, and conversely, the internal situation finds a basis and a harmonious complement in the exercise of foreign policy.

I believe that we must continue the dialogue; I believe that we must continue to try to convince each other; and I believe that, regardless of how things begin, what is important is that they should begin; they will acquire the scope and importance that they should have in due time, and as the situation changes. □

Letters to the Editor

To Elaine Brown

Ebony Woman:

THERE ARE TIMES WHEN I'M IN A MOOD TO EXPRESS THE THOUGHTS THAT CRUISE THROUGH MY MIND. Now is one of those times.

I first learned of your presence and the work you are doing in this sadistic society through the reading of the BLACK PANTHER party paper. Since then I've tried to keep up on your daily progress.

I LOVE YOU, EBONY WOMAN: first & foremost because you're BLACK. I LOVE YOU because you are an intelligent woman & an asset to the BLACK race. I LOVE YOU for the great potential you have for becoming another, perhaps the youngest BLACK congress woman. I LOVE YOU for fighting in what you believe in. I only wish I could contribute to your bid for a seat on the city council of OAKLAND, CA., but it saddens me to say that I can not do so because I'm incarcerated here at D.V.I. but you have my full moral support.

I meditated on speaking to you in general but I decided against it because I've said basically what I wanted to say so, before closing let me request of you, if I may, an 8" by 10" color photograph of you. Not only to brighten and change the scenery of this drab cell in this dungeon but to be closer to a YOUNG, GIFTED & BLACK WOMAN I've come to LOVE AND RESPECT.

Sincerely, Respectfully

Otis H. Edwards, II

Tracy, Ca. 95376

"SUPREME POWER TO THE PEOPLE"

□□□

Dear Sirs,

I have had serious thoughts on the subject of Blacks and other social minorities when White racists from time to time have been stupid enough to try to force them to salute the flag against their wishes. My points on this matter are as follows:

1. I personally, salute the flag with pride — for what it is supposed to stand for and not for the many serious wrongs done by "Patriots" wrongfully under its looks. Each evening, at quitting time, my last job of the day is lowering the flag atop the building where I work and — as a veteran who volunteered as an infantryman in World War II — to fight Hitler and fascists of all lands — and suffered accordingly — I do this with the pride of an honest old soldier. So nobody has any cause to doubt my true patriotism and my own personal respect for the flag.

2. But as a real patriot who respects the flag and seriously and thoughtfully considers the principles for which it is supposed at all times to stand I look with horror and dismay at White racist bigots who, by their own misconduct spit on the very flag which they so loudly profess to respect.

3. Blacks and others who find in their consciences that they cannot salute the flag are not guilty of insulting the flag. Quite the contrary, they are victims of real insults to the flag.

4. Out of respect for the flag, no person should be expected to salute it unless he himself freely wishes to do so. To try to force a man to salute the flag is to insult both that man and the flag itself.

5. If circumstances, no fault of his own, force a man to conclude that in good conscience, he cannot salute the flag, the most respectful thing he can do for the flag is to firmly and seriously speak out and say why he feels he cannot salute the flag. Those of us who do, personally wish to salute the flag should give honest and serious thought to the reasons he cannot salute it. That is very necessary in bringing about a non-racist society which all true patriots want to see where honestly and truly there is "Liberty and Justice For All."

And I have never met a Black man, Indian, or Chicano who was not in favor of Liberty and Justice for all.

6. Now about those who really and seriously show disrespect for the flag:

1. Stop your lying, robbing and cheating of those less fortunate or weaker than yourselves.

2. Refuse to partake in the bullying of smaller nations, either directly or indirectly and particularly the emerging nations of the "Third World."

3. Viet Nam should have taught us, once and for all, that you won't "win the hearts and minds" of any people through killing them by the thousands, directly or indirectly, by the millions.

4. Give the little people of the world, here and elsewhere, more reason to respect the American flag and not either to fear or hate it.

Yes, I am very much concerned with disrespect to the flag. But lets not accuse the wrong people in this serious matter.

Sincerely,

Paul Dubnar

Seattle, Washington 98105

P.S.: There is nothing wrong with Liberty and Justice for all. In fact we should have much more of it.

□□□

TWO OF HOUSTON 12 ACQUITTED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

who is Black gave an instructed verdict to dismiss all charges against Miguel Trujillo, for lack of evidence.

Prominent Houston lawyer Larry Sauer praised Judge Jefferson calling him "the finest judge ever in Texas."

Among the irregularities of the trial: Houston TV Channel 13's cameraman Larry Carter had a 23 minute film of the entire confrontation. However, the jury was only shown a highly edited 3½ minutes of the film. When defense counsel requested showing the entire 23 minutes, the film turned up "lost."

Miguel Trujillo's "mug shot" taken at police headquarters following the confrontation showing him to have been beaten beyond recognition, was "lost" by police, and therefore could not be entered as evidence by the defense.

A teenager who took 35 pictures are ones showing that the policemen allegedly assaulted by one of the defendants — was in fact beaten by a person in the crowd.

Bartee Haile commented following the sentencing: "The probated sentence is a vindication of us to some extent and is no small indictment of the police. This is far from over. It will not be over until the Houston 12 are all free and police violence and police repression in this city are brought to an end." □

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—Huey P. Newton

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