

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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Testimony From Cuba Denied

COURT TRYING HUEY NEWTON AT BOB HEARD TRIAL



Framed Black Panther Party member ROBERT HEARD (left) and his astute defense attorney, JOHN GEORGE.

(Oakland, Calif.) - Alameda County Superior Court Judge Stanley Golde denied a defense motion last Tuesday that, if accepted, would have provided information from Huey P. Newton, leader of the Black Panther Party, clearing his comrade and associate, Robert Heard, currently on trial for false assault charges.

Elaine Brown, leading member of the Black Panther Party, told THE BLACK PANTHER following Golde's action: "This denial clearly shows that the court and the prosecution are determined to convict Robert Heard because they can't get at Huey P. Newton. They are not trying Robert Heard in that courtroom," she said. "They are trying Huey P. Newton. Robert Heard will be the victim."

Robert Heard faces a number of trumped-up charges arising out of Oakland police inspired and executed harassments, intimidations and assaults against Huey P. Newton and other members of the Black Panther Party, as part of a continuing campaign to destroy the Black Panther Party and particularly its founder/leader, Huey Newton.

The day before, Elaine Brown and Black Panther Party attorney Charles Garry confirmed that Huey Newton is alive and living in Cuba. Testifying in support of the defense motion for a deposition, both established the whereabouts of Huey Newton, revealing they

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Editorial

N.Y.C.'S INNER CITY UNDER ATTACK

The revelations of Watergate and the hints of the fascist intentions of Richard Nixon and his clique have seriously threatened to let loose in this country a democratic, people's movement unparalleled since the 30s. Such a movement would so shake up and undermine monopoly capitalism's control and freedom of action as to lead to its final overthrow. The power structure has seen this danger to its continued existence and is acting to forestall and eliminate it.

This explains the refusal of the federal government and the banking/business dominated state legislature of New York to assist the "bankrupt" New York City. The already woefully inadequate services to the very poor, the poor and discriminated against Black and other ethnic groups, welfare recipients, public education serving the poor, the elderly, veterans and the poor ill, are under attack. The 36,000 "economy layoffs" of city workers will further undermine these services.

The hidden "government" of the industrial/military complex of this country is determined to drive Black people, the very poor and the defenseless into desperation and confrontation with its machinery of control and repression, as a means of justifying fascism.

The sixties demonstrated the potential for leadership existing in the Black ghettos of major urban areas. But the sixties also demonstrated the total bankruptcy of this country's alleged left. That left, in the main, remains bankrupt, but there are isolated stirrings and indications across this country that a new, responsible and committed left led by Black workers and Black people is emerging that could ignite the already seething but unorganized and leaderless resistance into open, people's rebellion on a mass scale.

It is to prevent this eventuality that New York City's inner city is under attack. If the attack is allowed to succeed in New York City, other inner cities will fall like dominoes and open fascism will be upon us. □



"OK Doc. I admit I'm pregnant... but only a little teeny bit."

An Appeal To Our Readers Support Phillip Allen

A 19 year-old Los Angeles Black youth, Phillip Allen, is presently fighting charges of murder in the first degree of a Los Angeles County deputy sheriff. The charges stem from a shooting incident that occurred on New Year's Eve, 1974/75. Brother Allen, a passerby, was unwillfully involved in this incident in which he was beaten by L.A. Police (see *THE BLACK PANTHER*, March 22, 1975).

Here the mother of Brother Allen appeals to the readers of *THE BLACK PANTHER* for much needed support:

To the Editor:

My son, Philip L. Allen, goes on trial June 2nd, charged with murder. He is accused of having disarmed a deputy sheriff whose revolver he allegedly used to shoot three others, killing one. No fingerprints were on the gun.

Even those who do not know Philip are bound to doubt the whole "scenario." How likely is it that a 5'3" Black youth could overpower six or eight large, White officers in hostile territory...at the scene of a minor street skirmish in which he was involved...and survive?

But I'm frightened. It's going to be a hard fight to save Philip, no matter how many teachers, employers, fellow students and church members may testify to my son's mild disposition and good reputation; no matter how improbable the alleged crime; no matter how many civilian witnesses may dispute the sheriffs' allegations.

Friends have already lent us \$25,000 for bail and have given some \$12,000 toward Philip's defense. But this is not enough. We need about \$12,000 more to defray legal expenses and obtain a fair trial.

I appeal to the readers of *THE BLACK PANTHER* to help by sending tax-deductible contributions right away to the Philip L. Allen Defense Fund, First Unitarian Church, 2936 West 8th Street, Los Angeles, California 90005.

I thank you with all my heart for your consideration in this agonizing time.

Mrs. Ellery Allen
623 Tularosa Drive
Los Angeles, California 90026
(213)682-0854

COMMENT

Recession Killing Black Teenagers' Hopes And Dreams

To find out how the country's economy crisis was affecting Black youth in metropolitan areas, New York Times reporter Charlayne Hunter took to the streets and interviewed scores of Black teenagers from all parts of New York City. Part 1 of her bleak and dismal findings follows.

PART 1

Ten of thousands of Black and Puerto Rican teenagers in New York City are "piling up at the bottom" of the recession. With no jobs and no prospects of jobs, they are abandoning their dreams of education and their belief in the other institutions of a civilized society, and are slipping back toward the drugs and hustling of "the street."

"I'm up at 5, going places, getting rejected," said one South Bronx teenager who has a small daughter. "I'm not a moron, but it feels degrading."

"Once they know I never worked and have no skills — no work skills — no job," said Migdalia Colon, 20 years old, also of the South Bronx. "That's not right. We need a chance."

"Best that you can do is hang out, get high," said a young Black woman. "All that's out there is reefer. Either smoke it or sell it, or both."

Anger. Frustration. Hopelessness. Such is the picture that emerged over the last two weeks in interviews with scores of Black teenagers in the city's most deprived neighborhoods, where unemployment levels for the youths are as high — many say — as 60 per cent.

No one is exactly sure just how many that represents, or if, indeed, the percentage is accurate, since, for one thing, the United States Department of Labor, which counts teen-agers, contends that the sample among Black teenagers is "too small" to separate from over-all figures.

The New York State Employment Service estimates that there are about 150,000 people between the ages of 16 and 21 who are out

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MEMBERS: CHARLAYNE HUNTER, NEW YORK TIMES; GARY CLAYTON, NEW YORK TIMES; AND OTHERS. FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT THE PARTY, 605 EAST NEW STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012.

CBS Denies B.P.P. Right To Reply

(Oakland, Calif.) — CBS News has refused to grant the Black Panther Party's demand for reply time to respond to misrepresentations and distortions of the Party contained in a segment of the Mike Wallace "60 Minutes" TV show televised nationally on May 18.

In a letter to David G. Du Bois, official spokesperson for the Black Panther Party, received May 28, Robert Chandler, a vice president of administration and assistant to CBS News President R.S. Salant, denies the segment contained misrepresentations and distortions, and further denies that commitments had been made by producers of the program to interview a representative of the Party.

In his letter to CBS News President Salant, demanding the right of reply, Du Bois had reminded the network executive that the Black Panther Party "has repeatedly been a victim of distortions and lies circulated throughout this country by the media," and pointed out that "our image and our efforts at serving the community have both suffered as a result."

"RACIST INSULT"

Du Bois had insisted that Mike Wallace "is not qualified to represent the views of the Black Panther Party," and to attempt to do so "is a racist insult to the Party in particular and to Black Americans in general." He also had pointed out that the segment left the impression with the viewer that the Party was either not available for participation or refused to cooperate.

Chandler's letter rejecting the Party's contentions claims that the segment was meant to deal primarily with Eldridge Cleaver and not with the Party's current status. "...we reject your contention that Mike Wallace is unqualified to report on this subject," Chandler writes.

In response to Du Bois' charge that assurances had been given that an interview would be granted a spokesperson for the Party in telephone conversation between Oakland, California and New York City, Chandler claims that "No commitment was made for Mike Wallace to do an

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DALLAS B.P.P. WINS PUBLIC HEARINGS ON POLICE BRUTALITY

(Dallas, Texas) — At the initiative of the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party, the Dallas City Council has agreed to launch a special inquiry and first ever public hearings into charges of police brutality, police harassment and police murder of citizens of the predominantly Black West Dallas community.

The action came on May 19 at a City Council meeting attended by nearly 80 residents of the West Dallas community and addressed for one hour and 15 minutes by Brother Fred Bell, coordinator of the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party.

The angry appearance before the City Council of West Dallas citizens led by the Black Panther Party followed the filing of charges of attempted capital murder against Brother R.A. Cooks, 56, who the week before shot and seriously injured police officer Raymond Lewis, 27. In the course of an attempted arrest Lewis brutalized Brother Cooks' 18-year-old son, Durman, and fired at R.A. Cooks at his West Dallas residence.

On May 15, Officer Lewis and another officer had come to the Cooks' residence to arrest Durman on an old burglary warrant. During the course of the arrest Durman was brutalized by Officer Lewis. Durman's father from the porch of the residence said to the officers: "Don't do my boy that way! Don't beat him!"

At this the officers pulled their weapons on Mr. Cooks and threatened him. Mr. Cooks ran into his house, secured a shotgun to protect himself from the trigger happy officers and the frightened officers ran to the back of the house and fired four shots into the house. A shotgun blast from inside the house felled officer Lewis.

Brother Cooks then telephoned police from his home and surrendered himself. Immediately following the incident, a group of Black citizens, including members of the Black Panther Party, met with Dallas Mayor Pro-tem George Allen and assistant City Manager Gene Denton to protest police handling of the incident.



Brother FRED BELL, coordinator of the Dallas B.P.P.

They reminded Allen and Denton that according to Title 2, Sections 9.31, 9.32 and 9.33 of the Texas Penal Code, Mr. Cooks' action was justified. Sections 9.31 and 9.32 authorize the use of force to resist arrest if the arresting officer "uses or attempts to use force greater than that necessary to make an arrest." Section 9.33 stipulates the right to intervene and protect a third party from excessive force used by a police officer.

"KAMAKAZIE ATTITUDE"

At his appearance before the City Council Brother Fred Bell told the members: "We are here again with new complaints on the old practice of police brutality." He warned them, "Your lack of effective willingness and/or ability to discipline and control the brutality imposed on Black and oppressed people is creating a mass situation where one day citizens might walk in here with a kamakazie attitude and scatter blood all over these walls."

Brother Bell told the Council that cases of police brutality were being referred to the Black Panther Party so often that "we can't keep up with investigations we are conducting. Therefore, we ask the Council to set up a special Council committee to conduct a series of public hearings to determine the extent and intensity of police brutality in Dallas."

Brother Bell told the Council of an incident that occurred just the day before the incident involving the Cooks family. Sister Darlene Smith, 17-years-old and pregnant, was kicked in the stomach by Dallas police officers J.E. Long and W.A. Johnson. "At least 13 witnesses heard Johnson say: 'I hope the Black bitch has a miscarriage,'" Bell said. Three other youths were choked and

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Seattle B.P.P. Opens 5th Breakfast Program

(Seattle, Washington) — The Washington State Chapter of the Black Panther Party proudly announced last month the inauguration of its fifth Free Breakfast Program for school children here in the Rainier Vista Housing Projects, bringing the total of children being fed daily to 1,000 — 1,200 per week.

The Washington State Chapter Free Breakfast Programs now feeds school children each school day morning from 7:30 to 8:45 a.m. at five locations: the Atlantic Street Center at 2103 So. Atlantic Street; the Yesler Community Center at 903 E. Yesler Way; the Holly Park Project at Holly Park Gym and the Holly Park Project at 3204 S.W. Holly. The new breakfast site is at 4622 Viburnum Court.

Congratulations to the Washington Chapter and the People of the community for making it possible for more of our children to enjoy a hardy breakfast before tackling a hard day's work at school!

THE SAN QUENTIN 6 MUST BE SET FREE

In Part 10 of a post-trial memorandum filed in San Francisco District Court in March, 1975, attorneys Fred Hiestand and Mark Merin reveal the vicious guard brutality, the stereotyping and the denial of parole possibilities faced by their clients—the San Quentin 6. The memorandum, summarizing and quoting direct trial testimony, was submitted with a federal lawsuit asserting that the continued confinement of these six Black and Brown activists within San Quentin Prison's Adjustment Center violates their Eighth Amendment Constitutional rights prohibiting, "cruel and unusual punishment." A ruling on the suit, by Judge Alphonso Zirpoli, is expected in the next few months.

PART 10

Plaintiffs (the S.Q.6), assumed guilty of involvement in the alleged August 21, 1971 escape attempt, are the object of intense hatred by some guards. These guards repeatedly announce their eagerness and readiness to kill plaintiffs in revenge. Director Procunier acknowledged that one reason plaintiffs are kept on the first tier of the Adjustment Center is to protect them from the guards' lethal force. While the guards have not yet succeeded, all of the plaintiffs have been threatened; all have had knives put to their throats; all have been beaten, assaulted, punched, picked, dragged, and some have been knocked unconscious in premeditated, unprovoked hateful, violent assaults.

Plaintiffs and witnesses (in the 1974 federal court hearings), including other prisoners and ex-prison guards, identified a handful of guards as particularly sadistic, prone to vicious attacks on plaintiffs and other prisoners. In an environment where, according to the sergeant in charge of the Adjustment Center, "normal" use of force includes kicks and punches, Officers Foncanon, Thoope, Lt. Nelson, Butler and K.E. Thomas consistently exceed even this limit.

Thomas' sadistic brutalizations were described in corroborated detail by prisoners and an ex-guard, he intentionally smashed Pinell in the genitals while he was chained, then wrenched his genitals as he crumpled to the



San Quentin 6 members (from left) LUIS TALAMENTEZ, HUGO PINELL and JOHNNY SPAIN (third from right) with attorneys.

ground in agony; he snatched Johnson's leg chain as he was being led into the holding cell behind the Marin County Courtroom where he was attending preliminary hearings, punched him, knocked him to the ground, gouged his eyes; he punched a new Adjustment Center prisoner,

"Tennessee" Ranson while he was chained and told him, "This is what it's like over here"; he attacked and beat Drumgo after he was acquitted of all charges by a jury in the "Soledad Brothers" case on March 27, 1972, and told him that "it wasn't over"; he

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SUNDAY FORUM THRILLED AT MARTIAL ARTS DEMONSTRATION

(Oakland, Calif.) - A crowd of 250 people had the pleasure to enjoy the All Open Martial Arts First Promotion Exercise Demonstration at the Community Learning Center last Sunday during the Son of Man Temple's weekly Community Forum, performed by students of the Free Martial Arts Program held in the Center.

Out of an enrollment of 217 a select group of 26 energetic students ranging from ages 7 to 17-years-old displayed their martial arts training and abilities with enthusiasm and seriousness, as their instructor, STEVE McCUTCHEN (left), narrated their performance. The youth demonstrated a non-stop training program geared to build endurance, physical and mental control.

Ronald Raymond, 17-years-old, and Byron Alldridge, 15-years-old, led the group throughout the program.

Guests in the audience who are of fame in the martial arts field were William (Bill) Owens, head of a Caseo's Kempo karate school and a second degree black belt, and LUTHER SECREASE (right with checkered suit), and Gregg McKinney, who are both instructors in the field of Tae Kwon Do and first degree black belts.

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

JUNE 5, 1835

One of the results of a small Black convention, meeting in Philadelphia, Pa., from June 1 to 5, 1835, was the "advice" that Black people should remove the word African from the names of their organizations and institutions. It was, and continues to be, anti-progressive moves such as this which keep many Black people confused about their origins and their identity.

JUNE 3, 1884

Following the victory of the Union forces over the Confederacy in the Civil War, Black people experienced an unprecedented involvement in electoral politics. A case in point is that of John Roy Lynch, a former Black "Reconstruction" congressman, who, on June 3, 1884, was elected temporary chairman of the Republican Party's national convention.

JUNE, 1943

Destined to become one of the best-known organizations during the civil rights movement, CORE (the Congress of Racial Equality) was founded in June, 1943, by a group of Black and White believers in nonviolent direct action.

JUNE 5, 1956

Seven months after the beginning of a strong boycott movement led by a young Baptist minister named Martin Luther King, Jr., a federal district court ruled on June 5, 1956, that racial segregation on city buses in Montgomery, Ala., was unconstitutional. The boycott was to last until December 21 of that year, one day after federal injunctions were served on city, state and bus company officials.

JUNE 6-7, 1966

On the second day of a 220-mile voter registration march from Memphis, Tennessee, to Jackson, Mississippi, civil rights activist James Meredith was wounded by a crazed White assassin as he trekked along Highway 51 near Hernando, Mississippi. The next day, June 7, Meredith's march was continued by Dr. Martin Luther King, Floyd McKissick, and other civil rights workers ending with a rally of some 30,000 at the Mississippi state capitol.

CHATTANOOGA UNITES TO DEFEND RALPH MOORE

(Chattanooga, Tenn.) - One hundred and nine dollars of a \$5,000 goal was raised when several Black community leaders held a meeting recently to launch a defense fund to free Black Panther Party coordinator Ralph Moore from jail.

Ralph is being held in the Hamilton County jail following his conviction on a phony extortion charge stemming from his leadership in a boycott campaign against the Red Food Store supermarket on East 3rd Street. The supermarket had refused to contribute to the Free Food Survival Program of the Chattanooga Chapter of the Black Panther Party.

Members of the Chattanooga NAACP Chapter, Black Panther Party, PUSH Inc., and Unity Group formed an alliance in 1974 to work together toward common goals if assistance was needed. Said Johnny Holloway, NAACP vice president: "The Black Panther Party's need has been shown to free Ralph and it is time to come together for this common cause."

The group had planned earlier to march from the Cosmopolitan Community Church to the county jail, but later cancelled that march for fear of prejudicing Ralph's case if violence should occur.

The Rev. Robert Richards, one of several speakers at the meeting, told the group:

"I don't understand how rapists, robbers and murderers can get out of jail and a man who has fed thousands can not get out of jail..."

All money collected by the group from various planned events will be given to Ralph's mother, Mrs. Lucille Moore. The group will consult her on ways to best use the funds in obtaining legal defense for her son.

The day after the meeting lawyers for Ralph filed a habeas corpus petition in federal court asking for his release. The habeas corpus petition states that the law under which Ralph was convicted is "un-Constitutionally vague and un-Constitutional as applied."

U.S. District Judge Frank Wilson gave the state 20 days to respond to Ralph's suit and said he would take no action on Ralph's behalf until the state response is filed.

Although the jury found him guilty of the extortion charge, they unanimously recommended



(Left to right) JERRY EDWARDS, B.P.P. member, JOHNNY HOLLOWAY, NAACP vice president, Rev. JOSEPH COLLINS, pastor of Stanley Methodist Church, and Rev. PAUL McDANIELS, flank Mrs. LUCILLE MOORE, mother of framed B.P.P. coordinator Ralph Moore.

clemency, which was rejected by Judge Tillman Grant.

Ralph has been held in the county jail since last February when the Tennessee Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal of the upholding of a two-year sentence by the Tennessee Court of Appeals.

After the Tennessee Supreme Court issued its ruling, attorneys for Ralph filed a motion with Judge Joe Di Riso asking that Ralph's sentence be suspended. Di Riso has yet to issue a ruling on that request.

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Atlanta Public Safety Head Replies To B.P.P.

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Black Panther Party has received a letter from A. Reginald Eaves, Atlanta, Georgia's Black public safety commissioner, expressing his intent to fully investigate the racist and fascist attacks against the Institute of the Black World (IBW).

Since March, the famed Black research center has been the site of repeated burglaries, and racist threats have been made against several of its staff. When the attacks began, the Black Panther Party wrote Eaves expressing the Party's concern and urging adequate protection of the staff.

In his reply to the Party, Eaves wrote:

"Your April 12 letter was one of many I have received regarding the recent break-ins at the Institute of the Black World. I am acutely aware of both the illegal, criminal and political implications of each activity and have initiated a thorough investigation of the break-ins in an effort to locate those responsible. At the same time, I have directed strong surveillance and intelligence operations in and around the Institute of the Black World to insure that such illegal activity be stopped. More importantly, I hope such surveillance will discourage any future attacks or criminal acts, irrespective of the motives of those engaging in those acts. Thank you for writing."

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C.C.N.Y.

Workers/Students Fight Racism In Hiring

(New York, N.Y.) - Unemployed minority workers and students clashed with union construction workers at a City College of New York (CCNY) construction site May 14. The demonstrators, members of a minority workers coalition, charged the construction contractors with discriminatory hiring practices, reports the *Liberation News Service*.

Students at CCNY, a predominantly working class and Third World college in Harlem, joined the protest which developed into a full scale battle when about 100 helmeted police were called in. Over 20 people were reported injured, one person critically.

Following the fight-in, barricades were erected and police remained stationed in force. CCNY classes were cancelled for the following day in anticipation of further trouble.



Armed police (top) clashed May 14 with protesting students (below) at the City College of New York.

The coalition has demanded for some time that 50 per cent of all the workers on the site be minority workers and that 25 per cent of the work be contracted to minority contractors. Both contractors and unions in the construction industry are notorious for their discriminatory hiring practices.

The CCNY students have recently been fighting budget cuts in the city university's SEEK

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MARTIN LUTHER KING ASSASSINATION: A CONSPIRACY

Evidence Shakes "Lone Nut" Theory

Was the tragic assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the act of a single, crazed individual or was it a political execution, part of an ongoing fascist, right-wing conspiracy? The following article, Part 3 of a series written last November by investigative reporter Jeff Cohen, reveals more shocking evidence which shakes the foundations of the "lone nut" theory and points an accusing finger at not only the "mysterious" participants of the death plot, but participants of the cover-up as well.

PART 3

James Earl Ray has served five years of a 99-year sentence for the murder of Martin Luther King. An evidentiary hearing in Memphis federal court, in November, 1974, has brought out evidence of a murder conspiracy with Ray as the fall guy. The new evidence has obscured the purpose of the hearing, which is to determine whether Ray received



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The bush sniper's view of the motel where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated in April, 1968.

"effective assistance of counsel" when he pled guilty in 1969. If Judge McRae decides in his favor, Ray will be granted his first trial.

In his opening statement at the hearing, Ray's attorney said the evidence would show that the contract involving Ray's first attorney, Arthur Hanes, and second attorney, Percy Foreman, with author William Bradford Huie, constituted a "blatant conflict of interest," that Foreman began negotiations for a guilty plea before undertaking an investigation of the evidence, and that he "coerced Ray into the guilty plea to preserve the economic value of the (Huie) book."

STAR WITNESSES

Ray's star witnesses were his brothers, John 41, and Jerry, 37. John Ray was brought to testify from a federal penitentiary in Illinois where he has begun serving an 18-year sentence as an accessory to a bank robbery. Ray's brothers had intimate dealings with author Huie and attorney Foreman during the months of legal maneuvering between November, 1968, and March 10, 1969, the day of the guilty plea hearing.

MEETING

Jerry Ray recalled a November 1 meeting with the author. After discussing the book contracts at length, "Huie said that Hanes was having trouble with James, because James wanted to get on the stand. Huie said if James took the stand, it would be public knowledge, and he wouldn't have a book. He said twelve grand would be coming from Hanes. Huie wanted me to tell James not to take the stand.

"Huie said if it went to trial now, it would be a hung jury. He wanted me to get from James the names of others involved in the crime so they would be arrested the day of publication. He said people get tired of old news, and that he must get the book out soon.

"When I saw James in prison, I said, 'You don't have an attorney representing you, he's representing a book.'"

Fearing that Huie was directing Ray's legal strategy for his own ends, the accused assassin fired Hanes, and the Nov. 12 trial date was postponed. Ray explained his action in a letter from jail, "I recalled Mr. Hanes because he was working to my detriment with Mr. Huie in an attempt to help the state convict me."

Ironically, Arthur Hanes has always believed that a conspiracy eliminated Dr. King. In a *Look* magazine essay, "For Conspiracy," Hanes contested the state's scenario that Ray, the lone gunman, killed King from the rooming house. Hanes made three important points:

GUNMAN IN BUSHES

1) King's chauffeur, Solomon Jones, and Harold "Cornbread" Carter, a rooming-house dweller, claim to have seen the gunman in the bushes. Two police detectives who were spying on King from a concealed position in the nearby firehouse, felt the shot came from the bushes, "not from any window 20 feet above." Hanes wrote: "I find the 'bushman theory' hard to dismiss."

2) The men who sold Ray the rifle said he "seemed to know very little about guns."

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OUR HEALTH



Factory Accidents

We print the following article to help dispel the myth often promoted by management that worker carelessness is the main cause of injury to the industrial worker. In fact, it is poor layout and design of plant equipment and machinery, insufficient training, lack of protective equipment and lack of safety standards.

The information is based on the United Auto Workers Occupational Safety and Health Newsletter.

Accidents are often blamed on worker carelessness. Yet the many similarities in occupational accidents show that job conditions set by management are at fault. For example:

Twenty-five per cent of all injuries involves reaching and stretching. Thirty per cent of these accidents occur while the worker operates a machine. The need is, therefore, to redesign machinery and plant layout to minimize over-reaching or stretching.

Twenty-two per cent of all chemical burns occur within the first 2 weeks after a person is assigned to a job. This shows the need for better training and orientation.

Forty per cent of these chemical burns are on unprotected areas of the head, face, and neck. The need here is for better standards and protective equipment.

Of the injuries that occur while walking, 25 per cent occur when the worker is hit by an object in her or his path. Well over half these injuries involve the head or leg. This again points to the need for better plant layout and design.

A high percentage of accidents takes place during the first hours of the work day. This suggests a need for slower initiation of the day's work pace.

These statistics show how real health and safety requires those who are most affected by the hazards of work — the people on the shop floor — to gain the power to reorganize production around their needs instead of being subservient to management's constant drive for profit and products.

INTERZONE BUS FARES TO END JULY 1

(Oakland, Calif.) — In submission to both community demands and the resistance of AC Transit bus drivers, Alameda County transit authorities announced last week that the interzone fare charges on local bus lines in the East Bay will be discontinued as of July 1, 1975.

The East Oakland Black and poor community on whom the largest burden of the ten cents extra fare falls has for years resented the payment of the extra fare. The system required East Oakland riders crossing 73rd Avenue in either direction along the main artery, East 14th Street and the parallel Foothill Boulevard to pay the extra fare.

Also, riders traveling along the heavily Black San Pablo Avenue area into Richmond, California, are required to pay the extra ten cents interzone fare at Mosher and San Pablo.

Occasionally, resistance to paying the extra fare resulted in confrontations between riders and bus drivers. This situation resulted in a decision by the AC Transit drivers union to stop leaving their driver's seats to collect the ten cents as of May 29 this year.

CUSTOMERS' CHOICE

Union president Edward Cordeiro announced that starting on that date drivers would only announce arrival at a zone border and let customers come up and deposit their added fares if they choose to. They would not risk altercations with passengers by insisting on payment of the extra fare.

The Oakland Tribune reports that as a result of a passenger-driver altercation over collection of a zone fare, the district conducted a survey and found that riders have "changed dramatically" since Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) trains went into operation. Bus passengers are taking shorter trips.

The extra fares will continue to be collected on intercity express buses and on transbay lines, where longer and faster trips are involved, the transit authority announced.

Dropping the local zone fares should result in faster services, less passenger misunderstand-



Bus driver collecting dimes.

ing and even revenue improvements, the transit directors were told.

Increased ridership is expected to produce an estimated \$46,000 in additional revenues, and elimination of the zone fares will save \$13,000 in supplies, handling and other costs. Reduced security and supervision

costs will also result, they were told.

For the Black and poor riders affected, dropping the extra ten cents fare will eliminate one more area of tension and resentment in communities that are overburdened with economic hardship and the struggle to survive with dignity. □

McAlester Guards Face Trial For Inmate Murder

(McAlester, Okla.) — Ten guards at McAlester Prison, Oklahoma's maximum security prison, face trial in late June on charges stemming from the guard murder of a prisoner, Robert Forsythe, gassed to death in his cell May 19, 1974, *Liberation News Service* reports.

The chief medical examiner's report admits that the cause of Forsythe's death was "the inhalation of a strong chemical irritant, CS and/or CN gas."

Jim Goodridge of Help our Prisoners Exist (HOPE), a prisoner support group, stated, "Usually with prisoners' deaths, they try to blame it on other prisoners. But not this time. The autopsy made it crystal clear that Forsythe was gassed to death." The medical examiner's report states, however, "the manner of death is considered accidental."

Of the ten guards indicted by a federal grand jury January 28, three have been allowed to continue working as guards at McAlester. Guard Billy Jack Cohen, on duty in the "Rock" (the disciplinary isolation unit) when Forsythe was killed, is now in charge of prisoners who are going to testify against him at his trial.

Meanwhile, Ahmed Asim Hashim, chairman of the Organization of Black Culture and Unity recently sent a letter to THE BLACK PANTHER describing in detail the current repression and intimidations at McAlester, accompanying the advent of this important trial.

ATTACKED

On April 18, states Brother Hashim, Jomo Simba was attacked in his cell by three guards after being ordered by Guard Captain Ogeila to take Brother Jomo out of the cell "anyway they could." The guards rushed in with 12 gauge gas guns upraised and began to strike Jomo across the head. After they finally dragged him out, bleeding from a head wound, they renewed their assault, this time kicking and stomping as well as beating him.

By this time all the other inmates in the area were up in their cell doors yelling, trying to divert the guards attention away from Brother Jomo, while Jomo

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Seattle, Washington

A PEOPLE'S INQUEST



INTO THE RACIST ACTIVITIES OF THE SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT, RELATING TO BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE MURDERING OF JOSEPH L. HEBERT, BY SEATTLE POLICE OFFICER ALLEN J. EARLYWINE.

7:00 p.m. - Saturday, June 7, 1975
First A.M.E. Church 1542 14th Avenue
Seattle, Washington

COME OUT AND HEAR
THE FACTS ABOUT
BRO. HEBERT'S CASE, AND OTHERS...

The following questions must be answered:

• WHY HASN'T OFFICER ALLEN J. EARLYWINE BEEN CRIMINALLY PROSECUTED FOR MURDERING JOE HEBERT?

• WHY HAS HANSON, THE POLICE CHIEF — SLANDERED THE BLACK COMMUNITY, BY MAKING RACIST REMARKS ABOUT BRO. HEBERT?

• WHY HASN'T THE MAYOR OR CITY COUNCIL TAKEN ACTION TO SEE THAT THE PROCESS OF LAW AND ORDER IS FOLLOWED THROUGH?

ARE POLICE ABOVE THE LAW?

WE MUST UNITE TO END POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER IN OUR COMMUNITY.

FREE FOOD WILL BE DISTRIBUTED !!

GUINIER: "HARVARD ADMINISTRATION UNDERMINES BLACK STUDIES"

The age-old struggle by Black people to achieve quality education is still today, in 1975, an undeniable aspect of the Black liberation movement. In Part 5 of a blistering statement delivered to the Harvard University Board of Overseers, Professor Ewart Guinier, chairman of the Harvard Afro-American Studies Department, clearly articulates the forces at work diligently attempting to undermine the past successes won by the Black college campus community and, ultimately, stop its growth.

PART 5

Not since (Harvard) President Nathan Pusey and Dean Franklin Ford came to our defense five years ago has an effort been made to insulate the (Afro-American) department from persistent criticism and harassment. The silence of the present administration and the failure of other Harvard faculty publicly to offer some word of encouragement to the department — indeed, some line of defense — becomes the more ominous when juxtaposed to other developments, particularly in the last year, at Harvard. The number of such developments will be limited to four.

FIRST PRINCIPLE

Firstly, the failure of the search committee to weigh candidates against an assessment of departmental needs — and consequent flouting of a first principle for the conduct of departmental recruiting — signaled that the most fundamental rights, prerogatives and expectations of the department were being set aside in the interest, presumably, of criteria at Harvard that have for centuries been inimical to the interests of our people. But that is simply one level, the uncongenial level of arrogance which has led Harvard to assume that it knows more about the needs of Black people than Blacks themselves. Nevertheless, such assaults could conceivably lead to a precedent with implications shattering to long-established rights and prerogatives with respect to hiring faculty for Harvard departments generally.

Secondly, the handling of the Du Bois Institute issue reinforces the feeling among Blacks at Harvard — and among a growing number of White students — that efforts are being made to strangle the department in its infancy. An Institute allegedly dedicated to promoting research in Afro-American Studies has been pro-



Despite some minimum gains, Black people continue the struggle for quality education.

posed without a single word of mention concerning a possible relationship to the Afro-American Studies Department — and this despite the fact that the original formulation regarding the Institute's relationship to the department tied them together organically.

As is well known, the growth of a new field is dependent on the availability of research money, the presence of tenured faculty and scholarship. And though research money is indispensable to scholarship and to the securing

of tenured faculty, the president of Harvard through administrative machinations has succeeded in removing the W.E.B. Du Bois Institute from the Afro-American Studies Department. In doing so, he has proceeded on the thinly disguised pretext of creating a university-wide Institute. In fact, what he has attempted to do is to kill the Afro-American Studies Department by removing any and all research money from the Department. This in turn has created a situation where tenured

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

McAlester Guards Face Trial

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

laid on the floor semi-conscious. Ogeila finally ordered him handcuffed and carried out.

Immediately after the brutal beating of Jomo, the pigs attacked Brother DeJungle and shot him four times in the face with a 12 gauge gas gun. They went down the row of cells and started beating Brothers N'Kenga, Yoruba, Adofu, and Yankee Frank, a White inmate.

The April 18 assault was a culmination of petty harassments that had been accumulating since the March 21 rebellion, during which the guards destroyed much of the personal property of the inmates.

The officials also took away all smoking tobacco, including RJR; refused to provide medical and dental care except for a few emergency cases (only after threats of rebellions); provide inconsistent legal and notary assistance; refused to provide

toilet articles; allow very few showers; mail was delayed nine and ten days; magazines and reading materials were confiscated and destroyed.

In conclusion, Brother Hashim pleads: "Comrades, how long are the people in this country going to let these pigs murder and kill their Brothers and Sisters in these fascist concentration camps? We sit by and watch them murder Comrade George Jackson. How much longer is this going to continue before the people put a stop to it?" □

**Free All
Political
Prisoners**

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Ex-Prisoners

(San Francisco, Calif.) — At an affirmative action conference on ex-prisoner employment, spokesmen for two major San Francisco employers boasted that ex-prisoners often are more loyal than employees without criminal records. Scott Knepper, personnel director for the Kaiser Foundation Hospital said, "We're very happy with those we have hired." He also said that between 5 and 8 per cent of Kaiser Hospital's 1,550 non-physician employees have done time in jail or prison, including a "supervisor who spent 10 years in San Quentin." Al H. Nathe, vice-president of Levi Strauss & Co., said his company has found that ex-convicts are no more likely to "steal a pair of pants" than are workers who have never been in jail.

Taxpayers' Loopholes

(Washington, D.C.) — A new Treasury Department study shows that 14.6 per cent of United States taxpayers who make more than \$20,000 a year receive 53 per cent of the benefits from federal tax loopholes. These loopholes — known technically as tax expenditures — cost the Treasury \$58.2 billion in 1974. They include such special tax preferences as an extra exemption for being blind, preferential treatment of capital gains and deductions for interest paid on a home mortgage. Federal law defines these loopholes or tax expenditures as any provision that results in a revenue loss to the Treasury.

C.I.A. Classified

(Washington, D.C.) — With Associate Justice William O. Douglas dissenting, the U.S. Supreme Court declined to review a ruling barring Victor L. Marchetti, a former Central Intelligence Agency employee and co-author of *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence*, from restoring to his book some material the agency struck from the manuscript as classified. The ruling left standing a decision by a federal appeals court, which maintained on two occasions that the former agent had waived his right to invoke the First Amendment guarantee of press freedom when he signed contracts with the CIA agreeing never to reveal information he had received while employed there.



Black children are victims of racist U.S. schools.

Statewide "Health" Tests Threaten Black Children

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Within months, the state of California will begin to implement a new federal "health" screening program directed specifically at Black and poor children that is terrifying in its implications.

The new program is called the Child Health Disability Prevention (CHDP) program, and among the "health" problems targeted for "prevention" are the mental, emotional and behavioral "disorders" of poor minority children. The results of the screening will be computerized in a data bank especially established for this new program, and the information will be available to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) in Washington, D.C.

Affected by the implementation of CHDP are all children whose families are provided assistance under the federal Medi-cal program — which includes all people receiving AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children). The California program is unique in that all families for Medi-cal are also lumped into CHDP.

On the surface, CHDP has been made to appear attractive. As a comprehensive "physical and mental health" program.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

\$200 MILLION IN GOV'T. AID TO NEEDY STUDENTS NOT SPENT

(Washington, D.C.) — Congressional critics who are monitoring the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (BEOG) program are contending that bureaucratic bungling or bad faith has resulted in a second year of millions of unspent dollars that could have gone to needy youth for college-level education.

Last year, only \$60 million of the \$122 million appropriation was spent. This year a full one-quarter of the \$535 million dollars made available under Title IV of the Higher Education Act was not used.

INCOMPETENT

"No one can be that consistently incompetent unless they want to," said Representative John Brademas of Indiana, who heads the Select Subcommittee on Education of the House Education and Labor Committee.

"This looks like bad faith and has the effect of being an informal impounding device. The intent of the Congress is not being carried out," he said.

But the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) says that the problems of disbursing the money arise from the



Minority students have been consistently denied equal opportunity in education.

complicated eligibility formulas and the newness of the program.

The BEOG program provides students from families with incomes under \$12,000-a-year with scholarships of up to \$1,050 for education. The size of the scholarship is dependent on family income and may not exceed one-half of the student's cost. The minimum level of the grant is \$50. The law, however, allows up to \$1,400 per student and a minimum of \$200.

The program is also unlike others that give federal aid to education because it gives money directly to students rather than to institutions.

It was estimated that 15 per cent of the students who sent in applications and were approved for participation never collected it. The feeling of HEW is that once the school year is over, these students probably found another way to pay their educational bills for that year. □



MARTIAL ARTS DEMONSTRATION

(Oakland, Calif.) — The All Open Martial Arts Program of the East Oakland Community Learning Center issued certificates of promotion and membership in the All Oakland Martial Arts Association on June 1, to 26 students ranging in age from 7 to 17 at the Sunday Forum of the Community Learning Center. The "Outstanding Student" award went to 12-year-old Byron Aldridge. On May 31, young Byron participated in the Bruce Lee Memorial Martial Arts Tournament held at Oakland Auditorium, winning third place in the free style competition. Above, the 26 demonstrate martial arts techniques. STEVE McCUTCHEN, chief instructor (left at podium), narrates the movements.

B.P.P. Right To Reply Denied

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

interview with a representative of the Party," but rather the production staff researcher had simply asked whether if Wallace wished to interview someone from the Party, he could expect cooperation.

In fact, Brother Du Bois told THE BLACK PANTHER, in two separate conversations between the Party in Oakland and CBS News in New York, assurances were given that Mike Wallace would be coming to Oakland for the purpose of an interview and would contact the Black Panther Party headquarters when he arrived.

Chandler further asserts that participation by the Party in the segment "was not necessary," and that the matter of participation as far as the viewer was concerned, "was moot."

A press release issued by THE BLACK PANTHER Intercommunal News Service on May 28 points out that Wallace's conclusion in the "60 Minutes" segment that should Eldridge Cleaver return to this country he would find little difference between his views and those of the Black Panther Party "seriously misrepresents our Party to his many viewers and thereby contributes to a long history of media distortions and lies about the Black Panther Party."

Brother Du Bois told THE BLACK PANTHER that the Black Panther Party does not intend to allow itself to be used as a source for information that is then turned against itself or against the Black community. "This was the tactic engaged in this case," Brother Du Bois said. "It is a tactic used by the major media generally in its treatment of the Black community. We will expose these deliberate insults to the Black community at every opportunity," he said. □

ON THE BLOCK

HOW SHOULD OAKLAND'S \$12.7 MILLION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUNDS BE SPENT?

ASKED AT COOP - 18TH AND PARK

I know they aren't going to do nothing to help me. But, if they do something, they could get rid of all those torn down houses and build some new apartments.

Linda Lacey
1927 5th Ave
Bookkeeper



I'd like to see better books in our libraries in our neighborhoods. And better day care centers for Black mothers who have to work.



Steven Greenwood
1345 E. 25th St.
Student
Oakland High

I would like to see jobs in Oakland. There's some kind of way they can think of to put jobs in Oakland as "development." There's a lot of brothers and sisters that can work with their hands and I think they should have the opportunity.

Ralph Snowden
1924 9th Ave.
Factory Worker



I'd like to see them build some of these ghettos up, instead of letting all these Black people live in all this filth. Housing, and all these little rough roads around here—when you get up there in the White boy's neighborhood, they got clean roads to ride on. And build some more things around here for Blacks, like Black shopping centers and things like that.



Charles Wingo
3701 Park Blvd.
Machinist

I would like to see most of it go to the child care centers because the children really need it. A lot of parents want to work and they don't have anybody to tend the kids. We need more centers.

Nate Sheeks
1850 14th Ave.
Unemployed



For sufficient housing, with the lower rents. And for subsidies for welfare. People should be getting more money than what they're getting. This fixed income they're putting people on, it isn't enough to live. You've got to do some hustling or some stealing to make it.



Evelyn Brooks
3112 14th Ave.
Teacher

I'd like to see it spent on the ghettos, on the older people, the younger people, and the people that don't have as much as some other people. They should use the money in the right place and the right time to benefit all the people. Just don't get greedy.



Anthony Foreman
1551 Madison St.
Ex-sailor

THE COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER

SPRING
FILM
SERIES

TUESDAY NIGHTS

7:00p.m.
FREE



June 10 ★
THE GREAT
WHITE HOPE



June 17 ★ ★
THE SPOOK
WHO SAT BY
THE DOOR

BLACK PERSPECTIVE
ON THE BLOCK

DAVID G. DU BOIS
Official Spokesperson of the
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Will Appear
ON PUBLIC BROADCASTING TV
On The

Weekend Of June 6, 1975

TO BE TELECAST NATIONALLY
(Check Local Listings For Date And Time)

F.B.I. ADMITS PLOT AGAINST PUERTO RICAN NATIONALISTS

NEW COINTELPRO DISCLOSURES

(Washington, D.C.) - A program of systematic harassment by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) against members of militant groups seeking independence for Puerto Rico was disclosed last week by U.S. Attorney General Edward H. Levi.

Levi made the disclosure in a letter to House Judiciary Committee head Peter W. Rodino. The illegal domestic spy program against the Puerto Rican groups was one of five previously unknown programs run by the FBI from 1960 to 1971 as part of its COINTELPRO (Counterintelligence Program) operation against progressive U.S. political groups, including the Black Panther Party.

Former Attorney General William B. Saxbe, before leaving office, had reported that COINTELPRO consisted of only seven separate programs. *The New York Times*, quoting an FBI spokesman who was asked how the five newly revealed programs could have been overlooked at the time of Saxbe's report last November, would only say, "We stand on the Attorney General's (Levi's) statement."

ACTION

However, another FBI official said, "I'm not sure there's anybody in the FBI who can tell you how we missed these things."

The action against the Puerto Rican independence organizations was the largest of the five FBI operations. Levi reported that 37 separate actions from August, 1960, to April, 1971, had been authorized against the Puerto Rican groups by then FBI head J. Edgar Hoover. Hoover began the COINTELPRO operations in 1956 and maintained close supervision over them until his death.

The 37 actions included the mailing of numerous anonymous letters, leaflets and fliers, many of them fakes, such as one claiming that a Puerto Rican independence group had mismanaged its funds and another one alleging "that one of the group's leaders and one of its members were having a love affair." Levi said that a copy of this latter document was sent to "a local news medium."

Other materials were provided to newspapers and television stations by the FBI, Levi said, including "embarrassing information about an independence group leader."

In addition to the COINTELPRO operation against the Puerto

Rican independence groups, the other newly disclosed programs included "Operation Hoodwink," an effort planned to turn organized crime elements against the American Communist Party, and three other programs, described by Levi as "secret," in the area of foreign intelligence. They included 12 actions between 1961 to 1971 against three unidentified

political organizations that were "foreign dominated" or had substantial ties to organizations in other countries.

Levi told Rodino that FBI was continuing its internal review of COINTELPRO, which the Bureau claims is now defunct, and promised to keep Rodino "informed of any further developments."

AUTOPSY REVEALS FOUL PLAY IN DROWNING OF 5 BLACKS

(Atlanta, Ga.) - The first complete autopsy of the body of one of five Atlanta, Georgia, Black men who had been missing since November, 1974, and later all found dead from apparent drownings in mid-January, 1975, discloses foul play as a factor in the deaths of the men, according to a statement recently released by Brother Tyrone Brooks, National Communications Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) here.

The men, Leroy Holloway, John Sterling, Lonnie Merritt, Robert Walker and Marion Walker, all of whom were experienced fishermen ranging in age from

their mid-30s to mid-50s, had been reported missing when their 19-foot, flatbottom boat was found floating offshore in Santa Rosa Sound. The five men had gone to Pensacola, Florida, from their homes here on a fishing trip. (See *THE BLACK PANTHER*, January 18, 1975.)

The fact that the life jackets, fishing gear and other supplies were all intact when the boat was found by the Coast Guard prompted the SCLC and other community groups to demand an investigation into the deaths.

Repeated obstacles were placed in the way of the community groups obtaining the autopsy



Puerto Rican independence demonstration.

reports of the Pensacola coroner's office so that an independent autopsy could be conducted. Only after the intervention of Georgia Senator Sam Nunn were the autopsy reports secured, making it possible for an independent autopsy of the body of Leroy Holloway to be conducted.

The Escambia County coroner's report which alluded to accidental drowning as the proba-



Young girl looking at hooded KKK

ble cause of death did not include information on the body of Mr. Holloway disclosed to the SCLC by Dr. Joseph L. Burton, associate medical examiner of Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. Burton's letter to the SCLC reveals that bruises found on the lower legs and arms were caused by blunt trauma, that is, bruises resulting from instruments with blunt edges that struck the skin or the skin striking a blunt object. Blunt trauma occurred prior to death, the letter also revealed.

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Scene of prisoners during 1971 Attica rebellion.

State's Witness Admits Error Identifying Attica Brother

(Buffalo, New York) - George Kirk, a key prosecution witness, testified on May 27 that he had incorrectly identified a photograph as that of a former Attica inmate Bernard Strobe, on trial for the murder of two fellow inmates during the 1971 Attica rebellion and massacre. This new testimony seriously damages the prosecution attempt to place Brother Strobe (also known as Shango Bahati Kakawana) at the scene of the murders.

Earlier, Kirk, a former Attica inmate, had been the first

prosecution witness to identify Brother Strobe as one of the inmates who escorted the two, Barry Schwartz and Kenneth Hess, from a prison yard during the rebellion. Hess and Schwartz were found dead of multiple stab wounds after the rebellion was ruthlessly put down by the police and state trooper charge that resulted in the death of 43 persons.

Kirk had also testified last week that he had seen Brother Strobe standing behind a table where

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

Court Trying Huey Newton at Bob Heard Trial

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

had had recent telephone conversations with him from Cuba.

Since last Thursday when the jury of three Blacks and nine Whites was seated, court testimony has upheld Ms. Brown's assertion. Since the jury was not allowed to be present during the arguments for the motion to send a commission to Cuba, it can not be aware that Judge Golde denied them the opportunity to hear the testimony of the crucial witness in the defense of Bob Heard.

By the middle of this week these events had taken place in court:

Whitfield, a Black Oakland vice squad officer, had admitted to provoking and harassing Huey P. Newton on the night of the Fox Restaurant incident. Whitfield turned out to be everything that his reputation in the community suggests. In a cocky, arrogant display, Whitfield testified that "yes," upon entering the Fox Restaurant and seeing Huey P. Newton and Bob Heard, his reason for remaining was to keep an eye on them and not to watch "known" prostitutes at the bar.

FOLLOWED

Whitfield also admitted that "yes" he and his partner followed Brothers Newton and Heard when they left the Fox, and returned when Brother Huey offered to buy him a drink, although he had no intention of drinking.

Judge Golde denied a defense motion which would have allowed the jury to learn that Whitfield was caught stealing a \$5 tape measure from a Sears store in San Francisco and was subsequently fired from the police department when he failed a lie detector test on the incident.

Three witnesses called by the prosecution, all on the scene at the Fox incident, provided testimony favoring the defense of Bob Heard and provided no incriminating evidence against him at all.

Both Michelle Turner, then employed as a waitress at the Fox, and Harold Moses, who was sitting at the bar, testified that they saw Brother Heard with a coat over one arm and a black bag under his arm. Their testimony directly contradicted that of Whitfield and his partner, Tyson, both of whom claimed that Bob had

held the bag, flap open, with one hand partially inside close to a gun they say they found inside when they arrested Brother Heard.

Tyson, particularly, had tried to make this some kind of "dangerous" sign to the jury. But Ms. Turner and Mr. Moses told the court they saw something entirely different.

In addition, Roosevelt Bird, a night manager at the Fox, testified that although he did not see the events in question, he had seen Brother Heard in the Fox before and had always found him to be a gentleman.

A valuable tape recording by the tailor, Callins, admitting that it was he who provoked Brother Huey at his apartment on August 16, has been "lost." Black Panther Party attorney Charles Garry insists the tape is either being hidden by Oakland police or has been destroyed.

Callins now claims that Brother Huey assaulted him. Callins' testimony was one of a man who could not seem to decide what



HUEY P. NEWTON.

story to tell, as astute defense attorney John George repeatedly pointed out contradictions between Callins' story to the police, his pre-trial testimony in Municipal Court and his testimony before Brother Heard's jury.

In frustration, D.A. Tom Oloff tried to win the jury's sympathy by playing a tape of Callins being questioned by the police in Kaiser Hospital in Redwood City. Although Brother Heard is charged with assaulting Callins, the tape brought out—and Callins himself has been consistent on this point—that Bob was not in the apartment when the altercation between Callins and Brother Huey took place, and at no time did Bob Heard hit or strike at Callins. □

Dallas B.P.P. Wins Public Hearings on Police Brutality

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

beaten by the officers in that incident.

On May 22, following the City Council decision, the public safety committee of five City Council persons met and heard the Black Panther Party's ideas on the conduct of the public hearings. Among the suggestions made by Fred Bell and accepted by the committee was that arrangements be made for persons presently in jail to testify.

Brother Bell pointed out to the committee that in all the most blatant cases of police brutality, the victims are locked up on charges of "aggravated assault against police officers" or "resisting arrest" charges.

The Dallas Chapter told THE BLACK PANTHER that it is expected the public hearings will last at least a month and that more than 100 persons will testify before the committee.

Meanwhile, the Dallas Police Association has vowed it would take legal action against any person believed providing false testimony before the City Council public safety committee hearings on police brutality. The police association president, Lt. Charles T. Burnley, has said he agreed with the Council committee's decision to require sworn statement "because it subjects persons making false statements to criminal prosecution."

In the midst of all this, on May 25, the Dallas power structure, using a lackey Negro known as Ike Crawford, convicted Fred Bell of a trumped-up misdemeanor assault charge and fined him \$200 for a fight deliberately provoked by Crawford in March. Fred Bell defended himself in court before an all-White jury.

During the trial Crawford admitted on the stand that he had been reading about Fred Bell "for years" and did not like what Fred stood for. Crawford burst out on the stand in reply to Bell's questioning, "I don't like you, Fred Bell. I tried to break your neck!"

Despite this admission before the jury by Ike Crawford that he wanted to kill Fred Bell, the jury found Brother Bell guilty of assault. □

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY is an independent citizens' group concerned about the systematic and widespread violation of the civil liberties of minority and political groups (such as the Black Panther Party) by federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies. We insist that the Congressional Committees investigating the IRS, FBI, and CIA expose these violations fully.

WE NEED YOUR PARTICIPATION!

Fill out and return the volunteer form below:

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY
P.O. Box 297, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94604

- ☐ I will do the following in support of the Committee for Justice:
- ☐ Donate to help the Committee's legal and educational activities.
- ☐ \$100 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$25 ☐ \$10 ☐ \$5 ☐ \$
- ☐ Help organize a chapter or information center for the Committee in my area.
- ☐ Circulate petitions.
- ☐ Collect names of people interested in receiving the Committee's newsletter.
- ☐ Pass out leaflets.
- ☐ Please send more information on the Committee.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

(Please make checks payable to: The Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton.)

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

A Way Of Liberation

PART 1

By Huey P. Newton

Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, is one of the most dynamic and resourceful leaders in the Black community. His contributions to the struggle for Black liberation have won recognition and respect both in America and throughout the world.

"A Tribute to Lil Bobby," a poem "Revolutionary Suicide," and "A Manifesto" are the introductions to his unique political autobiography, *Revolutionary Suicide, Part I* of a new series of the writings of Brother Huey.

A TRIBUTE TO LITTLE BOBBY
Lil Bobby was the beginning — the very first member of the Black Panther Party. He gave not only his finances; he gave himself. He placed himself in the service of his people and asked

nothing in return, not even a needle or a piece of thread. He asked neither security nor high office, but he demanded those things that are the birthright of all men: dignity and freedom. He demanded this for himself and for his people.

Like a bright ray of light moving across the sky, Lil Bobby came into our lives and showed us the beauty of our people. He was a living example of an infinite love for his people and for freedom. Now he has moved on, and the example he gave will serve as a beacon that lights our way and leads us on in the struggle for life, dignity, and freedom.

We salute Lil Bobby and his family for what they have given us. He was the beginning of the Party. Let us make sure that his thinking, his desires for his people become a way of life.

Yours forever,
HUEY P. NEWTON
Minister of Defense
Black Panther Party
April, 1968

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By having no family,
I inherited the family of humanity
By having no possessions,
I have possessed all.
By surrendering my life to the
revolution,
I found eternal life.
Revolutionary Suicide.

HUEY P. NEWTON

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE: A WAY OF LIBERATION

A MANIFESTO

Let a new earth rise. Let another world be born. Let a bloody peace be written in the sky. Let a second generation full of courage issue forth, let a people loving freedom come to growth, let a beauty full of healing and a strength of final clenching be the pulsing in our spirits and our blood. Let the martial songs be written, let the dirges disappear. Let a race of men now rise and take control.

MARGARET WALKER,
"For My People"

For twenty-two months in the California Men's Colony at San Luis Obispo, after my first trial for the death of Patrolman John Frey, I was almost continually in solitary confinement. There, in a four-by-six cell, except for books and papers relating to my case, I was allowed no reading material. Despite the rigid enforcement of

this rule, inmates sometimes slipped magazines under my door when the guards were not looking. One that reached me was the May, 1970, issue of *Ebony* magazine. It contained an article written by Lacy Banko summarizing the work of Dr. Herbert Hendin, who had done a comparative study on suicide among Black people in the major American cities. Dr. Hendin found that the suicide rate among Black men between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five had doubled in the past ten to fifteen years, surpassing the rate for Whites in the same age range. The article had — and still has — a profound effect on me. I have thought long and hard about its implications.

The *Ebony* article brought to mind Durkheim's classic study *Suicide*, a book I had read earlier while studying sociology at Oakland City College. To Durkheim all types of suicide are related to social conditions. He maintains that the primary cause of suicide is not individual temperament but forces in the social environment. In other words, suicide is caused primarily by external factors, not internal ones. As I thought about the conditions of Black people and about Dr. Hendin's study, I began to develop Durkheim's analysis and apply it to the Black experience in the United States. This eventually led to the concept of "revolutionary suicide."

REACTIONARY SUICIDE

To understand revolutionary suicide it is first necessary to have an idea of reactionary suicide, for the two are very different. Dr. Hendin was describing reactionary suicide: the reaction of a man who takes his own life in response to social conditions that overwhelm him and condemn him to helplessness. The young Black men in his study had been deprived of human dignity, crushed by oppressive forces, and denied their right to live as proud and free human beings.

A section in Dostoevsky's *Crime and Punishment* provides a good analogy. One of the characters, Marmeladov, a very poor man, argues that poverty is not vice. In poverty, he says, a man can attain the innate nobility of soul that is not possible in beggary; for while society may drive the poor man out with a stick, the beggar will be swept out with a broom. Why? Because the beggar is totally demeaned,



Black Panther Party leader and theoretician, Brother HUEY P. NEWTON.

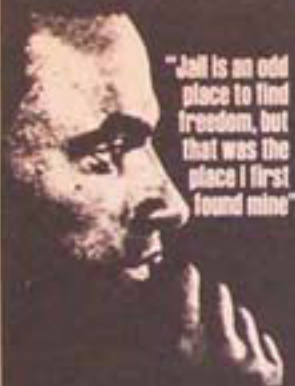
his dignity lost. Finally, bereft of self-respect, immobilized by fear and despair, he sinks into self-murder. This is reactionary suicide.

Connected to reactionary suicide, although even more painful and degrading, is a spiritual death that has been the experience of millions of Black people in the United States. This death is found everywhere today in the Black community. Its victims have ceased to fight the forms of oppression that drink their blood. The common attitude has long been: What's the use? If a man rises up against a power as great as the United States, he will not survive. Believing this, many Blacks have been driven to a death of the spirit rather than of the flesh, lapsing into lives of quiet desperation. Yet all the while, in the heart of every Black, there is the hope that life will somehow change in the future.

I do not think that life will change for the better without an assault on the Establishment, which goes on exploiting the wretched of the earth. This belief lies at the heart of the concept of revolutionary suicide. Thus it is better to oppose the forces that would drive me to self-murder than to endure them. Although I risk the likelihood of death, there is at least the possibility, if not the probability, of changing intolerable conditions. This possibility is important, because much in human existence is based upon hope without any real understanding of the odds. Indeed, we are all—Black and White alike—ill in the same way, mortally ill. But before we die, how shall we live? I say with hope and dignity; and if premature death is the result, that death has meaning: reactionary suicide can never have. It is the price of self-respect.

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE



Huey P. Newton

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

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Harcourt Brace Jovanovich

STACKING THE OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL

Written by the Oakland Study Group, an informal collection of concerned citizens who research and investigate relevant social, economic and political issues, the following article presents an informative analysis of the recent municipal election in Oakland, focusing attention upon the historical and continued use of non partisan city-wide elections as a tool used by local conservative forces to thwart progressive political change.

Three members of Oakland's City Council will continue in office even though they were defeated by voters in the districts they represent. Council members Felix Chialvo, Raymond Eng and Frank Ogawa each failed to gain a vote of confidence from voters in their own districts — but managed to stay in office by winning a majority of votes city-wide.

An analysis of election returns conducted by the Oakland Study Group disclosed that in each case the incumbent Council member trailed the challenger by more than 6% of the votes cast in the precincts wholly within each district.

The candidates preferred by voters in the districts were Marie Converse (District 1), Elaine Brown (District 3) and Mary Meredith (District 7).

Of the Council members running for re-election who represented districts, only

Fred Maggiora managed to win his own district. And Maggiora is now the target of a libel suit alleging underhanded campaign tactics, which has been filed by Dr. Allen Franklin, his opponent in the election.

Had Oakland's elections been conducted by districts, these results would have occurred:

- Three women would have won office on the City Council. All members of the Council now are men.

- Black members of the Council would have been increased to three. Currently, only one of the nine members of the council is Black. Oakland's Black community is about 50% of the total population.

- Progressive Democrats would have gained a majority of votes on the council. Eliminated would have been Eng, a conservative Democrat who was a campaign official for Richard Nixon, and Chialvo, who last year promoted Mayor Joseph Alioto's gubernatorial campaign. Over 71% of Oakland's voters are registered Democrats.

All three of the re-elected incumbents — Chialvo, Eng, and Ogawa — are aligned with Oakland's conservative political establishment. Their campaigns received substantial contributions from the Good Government Fund and the Oakland Unity Council, which are

funding conduits for big business interests in Oakland, such as Kaiser Industries and Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

The city-wide election of City Council members is a provision of Oakland's City Charter. Seven councilpersons must reside in and represent individual districts; an eighth council member serves at-large, and the mayor sits on the Council. But all voters in the city may vote for all Council members.

Prior to 1911, Council members were selected district by district. But when the Socialist Party neared winning district elections, Oakland's Chamber of Commerce lobbied for and achieved a charter revision which provided for city-wide election of municipal officials.

Critics of the current set-up point out that it favors incumbents with a city-wide reputation over candidates who are more responsive to district needs but less well-known. The critics also stress the higher costs of financing a city-wide campaign than a campaign in one of the city's seven districts. Proposals to change the charter were on the city ballot in 1957 and again in 1968, but both times were unsuccessful.

New criticism of the city-wide election system has been aroused by the recent elections, in

THE KHMER ROUGE REVOLUTION IN CAMBODIA

Pacific News Service reporter Richard Boyle was the last American newsmen to leave Cambodia following its liberation by the victorious troops of the Khmer Rouge revolutionary people's army in April. On May 19, eleven days after he was escorted from Cambodia, Boyle sent this eyewitness report to the U.S. from neighboring Thailand, to counteract the lies and distortions printed and aired by the American establishment media concerning the activity of the Khmer Rouge following the liberation of Cambodia.

(Bangkok, Thailand) — As the last American newsman to leave Cambodia on May 8, I witnessed the battle of Phnom Penh, interviewed hundreds of persons at the French embassy and traveled by road through Khmer Rouge territory on the last convoy out. Stories of a bloodbath, as reported by other news agencies, cannot be verified, and there is every indication that many of the accounts are outright lies.

For example, AP (Associated Press) reported that French women were raped and had broken bottles put in their vaginas. I spent almost two weeks in the intensive care section of the makeshift French hospital in the embassy dining room and spoke with French doctors and nurses. None of us ever saw any of the "rape" victims.

This reporter and several French and other westerners informed AP in Bangkok that their reports were false. AP and UPI reporters then checked with Doctor Bernard Piquart, whom



Victorious Khmer Rouge soldiers entering Phnom Penh.

AP in Paris quoted as the source for the bloodbath story. He told reporters the story was "absolutely false."

An AP reporter here, somewhat embarrassed about the story, said "you were right," and he could not understand why AP put out the story without checking the source first.

From what I saw, the Khmer Rouge were extremely lenient. For example, many "Sunday hunters," French mercenaries who enjoyed sniping at Khmer Rouge troops for pleasure, as well as some Americans with CIA and Defense Intelligence Agency connections

took refuge in the French embassy. The Khmer Rouge, who had agents inside the compound, knew their names and reported on their radio that known "war criminals" were hiding inside the embassy. Yet they allowed them all to leave the country in safety because they wanted to avoid an international incident.

One American, Douglas Sapper, a former Green Beret, publicly boasted to me and others that he was planning to take a Swedish submachine gun, given to him by Associated Press correspondent Matt Franjola on the day the Americans left Phnom Penh, and raise the American flag at the U.S. embassy, killing as many "commies as I can." Yet Sapper was one of the first Americans to seek refuge in the embassy, and managed to get out on the first convoy in a truck with Sydney Schanberg of *The New York Times* and seven Soviet citizens. The Khmer Rouge who knew of Sapper's threats from an *Agence France Presse* dispatch, let him out, as well as some journalists who were rumored to be working for American intelligence agencies. Sapper is now working for Associated Press.

There have been other distortions in the coverage from Cambodia. Associated Press asked me to take over their bureau, pay Cambodian staff members and file for them as well as PNS after the hasty American departure. I reported what the Cambodian staff reported to me: that the Khmer Rouge troops told Phnom Penh government soldiers that they were "brothers" and that they did



Senior citizens enjoy informal chat with ELAINE BROWN (far right) at luncheon held during recent Oakland campaign.



ELAINE BROWN addressing community meeting at McClymonds High School during her recent campaign for Oakland City Council.

which three of the four council district seats were decided against the wishes of voters in the districts. Marie Converse, one of the losing candidates, has formally appeared before the City Council to urge reform of the city's election process. Laney College political science instructor Victor James has begun a drive to circulate initiative petitions which would put election reform on the city ballot. And the newly-formed Oakland Political Action League (OPAL), headed by Elaine Brown, another of the losing candidates, has stated an intention to work for district elections.

Following are break-downs of election returns in each district in the 1975 municipal nominating election on April 15. The totals represent votes cast in the precincts wholly within each district.

DISTRICT BREAKDOWN

•District 1 (North Oakland): Marie Converse, 5,620 votes (453.8%); Felix Chialvo, 4,826 votes (46.2%). Though outvoted by 7.2% within his district, Chialvo won the election by receiving 50.7% of the city-wide vote.

•District 3 (West Oakland): Elaine Brown, 2,270 votes (49.7%); Raymond Eng, 1,989

votes (43.6%); Gene Hazzard, 308 votes (6.7%). Eng lost by 6.1% in his district, but won the election by receiving 51.4% of the city-wide vote.

•District 5 (Fruitvale): (Fred Maggiora won both his district and on a city-wide basis, in both the nominating and the run-off election.)

•District 7 (East Oakland): Mary Meredith, 2,810 votes (48.2%); Frank Ogawa, 2,372 votes (40.7%); Margarita Murillo, 653 votes (11.2%). Ogawa lost his district by 7.5%, but won the election by receiving 55.5% of the city-wide vote. □

not want to kill them. There were eyewitness accounts by Cambodian AP staffers of Khmer Rouge and Phnom Penh troops embracing on the battlefield, yet when I filed this it was censored by AP. After that story was killed, AP reported that the Khmer Rouge burnt down refugee huts two days before the fall of Phnom Penh, yet the Cambodia AP staffers who visited the front all day could not confirm the report.

FIERCE FIGHT

I saw the first Khmer Rouge troops to enter Phnom Penh from the north, and witnessed a fierce firefight outside the sandbagged French embassy. The Khmer Rouge front line troops, who numbered only two hundred crack commandos, were welcomed as liberators by students and civilians in Phnom Penh. I photographed Phnom Penh citizens cheering and welcoming the first Khmer Rouge troops.

Without the massive support of the citizens of Phnom Penh, who threw up hundreds of white flags and took over armored cars from the Lon Nol army, the 200 Khmer Rouge commandos could never have taken Phnom Penh with so few casualties. I witnessed cyclo drivers being warned by Khmer Rouge troops, shouting from sniper positions, to turn back, as the Khmer Rouge prepared to mount their last offensive on April 17. They avoided firing at civilians, aiming only at Lon Nol army troops holding out.

Yet, there were reports by AP and other agencies of mass executions, rape and pillaging by Khmer Rouge troops. From what I saw, the Khmer Rouge tried to avoid the slaughter of innocent civilians on the last day of the war.

The Khmer Rouge treated me, and other journalists, with respect, although they

suspected that many newsmen were intelligence agents. I was allowed to photograph them freely and they never made any attempt to take my film or cameras, although the French authorities did seize film belonging to AP, CBS and other agencies.

When we were running out of water, and drippings of water from the embassy air conditioners were not sufficient, the Khmer Rouge allowed me and other journalists outside the compound to get water from an open pump near a deserted bus station. Yet the French ordered us not to go outside or fraternize with the Khmer Rouge. On one occasion two Khmer Rouge troops visited us at the journalists' compound, chatting for several hours. A French security official came and told them to get out, although we wanted them to stay.

During the traumatic days that followed their victory, I saw the Khmer Rouge force all inhabitants of Phnom Penh to leave the city and empty all shops of their supplies. Khmer Rouge troops explained to me that they would be allowed to return after they spent some time in the country growing rice to feed the people. Many merchants were obviously upset with having their shops seized and being forced to go out into the country and grow rice, but the Khmer Rouge said they had to take these drastic steps to save the country.

In the past, the city of Phnom Penh, which had swollen to almost two million from 600,000 because of the massive bombing of free-fire zones by the Lon Nol army, had faced near starvation. Only the airlift of rice by Americans had prevented full-scale starvation. So the Khmer Rouge decided to put people in Phnom Penh to work in the fields to avoid starvation.

Conditions at the French embassy, crammed with 1,000 refugees of various nationalities,

were very bad. There were no toilets working and the stench and swarms of flies made life miserable for us, but the Khmer Rouge tried to help. After a week they brought water and food to us, and on the convoy, they supplied potent rice wine as well as chopped up pork and other meat.

PHYSICALLY EXHAUSTING

The French demanded that the Khmer Rouge allow them to fly a plane in to evacuate the refugees, but the rebels never trusted the French, and decided to organize their own convoy to get the refugees out. Although the trip was physically exhausting, much of it in open trucks through jungle trails, the Khmer Rouge tried to make the journey as easy as possible. We were even billeted on the first night of the convoy at the former Lon Nol governor's house in Kompong Chhannang.

The Khmer Rouge troops were friendly to us, waving as we passed, and we were never threatened. Although many of the American journalists became panicky, fearing they would be executed along the way, the Khmer Rouge took steps to see that we were safe and comfortable as possible. As soon as they could, they provided fairly comfortable buses for the last part of the journey, and even issued cigarettes as a daily ration. Since I don't smoke, I gave away my rations to Khmer Rouge troops, who appreciated filter tip cigarettes, being used to smoking only hand-packed tobacco rolled in leaves.

After taking a drag from a cigarette I offered, a Khmer Rouge soldier, who commanded a combat platoon at the town of Pursat, seemed surprised to learn that I was an American, a citizen of the nation he had been fighting.

"You will now see what your B-52s have done," he told me. "Tell the American people never to bring them back." □

Free The San Quentin 6

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

punched and bloodied the mouth of chained Adjustment Center prisoner Robinson; he threatened and poured hot coffee on prisoner Duren after he told Thomas he saw how Thomas brutalized Pinell; and he smashed Johnson's head against the elevator wall while he was chained and going to court at the Marin Civic Center.

Ex-guard Whitney, testifying for the plaintiffs, ventured that guards just "lose control" and "just don't know where to stop."

Sergeant Copus, while not admitting that the many un rebutted charges against R.E. Thomas were accurate, admits that he "was instrumental in having Mr. Thomas reassigned." Never disciplined, never charged by any committee for improper action, and in fact vindicated by the committee before whom he has taken the victims of his brutality, Thomas has, in essence, received a promotion out of the Adjustment Center. He was a correctional counselor assisting the Adult Authority when Johnson appeared before that key body in January, 1974. Seeing Thomas sitting in that instrumental position, able to influence the board members in secret session, Johnson knew his fate was sealed. His denial of parole after seven years on a six-months to 15-year sentence for second degree burglary proved his attendance was a pointless exercise in futility.

STEREOTYPING

Once moved to the Adjustment Center, the prisoner finds that he is instantly regarded as different from what he was on the mainline. Transformed to the depths of his character, he must now be totally isolated. Prison guards dress him in special white outfits so that whenever he leaves the Adjustment Center previously alerted tower gunners can follow him as he shuffles in chains to a visit, to an Adult Authority appearance, to the hospital. He is prohibited from talking with non-Adjustment Center prisoners; the window glass in the Adjustment Center corridor is painted to above eye level so that no contact can be made with other prisoners passing through the yard. The prisoners resent the all-white "prisoner of war" outfits they are made to wear as they symbolize special persecution. Nothing they do, however, can change the policy which stereotyped them.

Plaintiffs are lumped together and described in reports, evaluations, and memoranda as "violent," "militant," "member of the San Quentin Six"—all used synonymously. An officer with no personal knowledge of him, describes plaintiff Tate, in a report to the Adult Authority which was inserted in his central file, as "a constant rebel" who "should be considered as a very dangerous person who is dedicated in his ultimate goal, which is to 'free all political prisoners' at all costs." Lt. Miranda describes Tate as someone "who can't get along with anybody," clearly excluding prisoners from the human collective pronoun "anybody."

Classification committees, counselors, and guards justify their treatment of plaintiffs on the basis of their "reputations," or "assumptions." Counselor Hare, for example, in his evaluation of plaintiff (Johnny) Spain for the April, 1974, Adult Authority hearing wrote, "Past revolution-



Brother JOHNNY LARRY SPAIN.

ary activities and aggressive involvements has been reason to consider him dangerous with the need of close surveillance." Pressed for the source of this conclusion, Hare admitted that he was going on the basis of Spain's receipt of "revolutionary literature," but that he "had no real occasion to consider Spain disrespectful to me at any time."

TO BE CONTINUED

Black Children Threatened

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

CHDP screens children for vision, hearing, and general medical check-ups, including tests for tuberculosis and Sickle Cell Anemia.

But, so-called "developmental disorders," that is, mental, emotional and behavioral "problems," are included in CHDP's scope and will be screened for by a test which is culturally-biased against Black and poor minority children.

"NORMAL" RATING

Under the California law which establishes CHDP, a screening test developed in Denver, Colorado, will be used. This test was made up using a significantly high number of White children, whose fathers are professional or salesmen, as the basis for a "normal" rating.

Using such a test, Black and other poor minority children will undoubtedly rate differently from the so-called "norm," and once the results are recorded and computerized, they will follow that child throughout his or her life.

Although eligible families can refuse their child's participation in the CHDP program, they will be under considerable pressure not to do so.

In order for parents to waiver their child, they will have to give specific reasons why they do not want their child screened —

something which many poor people are understandably hesitant to do. Others may be deluded by the possibility of having their children's physical health problems cared for. In addition, states are under pressure to achieve the maximum participation possible or face a loss of 1 per cent of the federal monies they receive for AFDC supplements.

The Legal Action Committee of Network Against Psychiatric Abuse (NAPA), is calling together community meetings on CHDP and the federal Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) program on which it is based.

"DISORDERS"

NAPA points out that the majority of the "developmental disorders" which many White doctors diagnose in Black and poor minority children, are, if they exist at all, the result of inadequate living conditions, not "health" factors. They point out that, for example, there is no physical evidence of "minimal brain dysfunction," for which Ritalin is routinely prescribed for "hyperactive" Black and poor children.

For further information on CHDP or the federal EPSDT program, contact NAPA at (415) 863-4489 or write to NAPA Legal Action Committee, 2150 Market St., San Francisco, California 94114. □

Harvard: "Black Studies"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

Studies will surely be determined.

It is, therefore, of critical importance that Bok, despite faculty members are difficult to get because of the lack of research funds.

The removal of the Du Bois Institute from the Afro-American Studies Department has been a pet project of the most conservative, racist faculty members. They know that uprooting the Du Bois Institute from the Department is the quickest way to deal a death blow to Afro-American Studies, for research is the root of scholarship.

This point can be seen even more clearly if one examines the appointments to the Advisory Board of the Institute. With few exceptions, those appointees are either ignorant of Afro-American Studies or notoriously hostile critics. Thus the President trapped himself into appointing unqualified people to the Advisory Board, hardly an auspicious beginning for such an important undertaking. President Bok has surrendered the struggle for quality education for Black students to the forces supporting White supremacy within Harvard. Like Chief Justice Taney in the Dred Scott decision, Bok has affirmed the notion that Black people have "no rights which the White man was bound to respect..." In so doing, he has enlisted Harvard on the confederate side of this educational controversy, a rebel against the right of Black people to an education of their choosing, and an obstructionist in the path of Black liberation.

Over protests from a broad sector of the Harvard community—including *The Harvard Crimson*, the Third World student organization, Afro-American undergraduate students and Afro-American Studies concentrators, the entire staff of the Afro-American Studies Department, Black graduate Divinity students—and from numerous individuals outside the Harvard community—Bok has exhorted the Du Bois Advisory Board to proceed with his plan to dishonor the memory of Dr. Du Bois. And the Board, guided by the vulgar ethic of elitism (one Negro member of the Advisory Board, though obviously a ghetto type describes himself as "fundamentally an elitist") immediately signalled its intent to wage war against Afro-American Studies at its base—at the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

Mayaguez Landed Agents In Cambodia

(Algiers, Algeria) - Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agents now held by the Cambodian government have admitted that the mission of the U.S. freighter Mayaguez was to sabotage peace in Cambodia and the work of the revolutionary forces of the Khmer Rouge.

Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk recently made the public disclosure in a letter to Algerian President Boumedienne. Sihanouk said that Thai, Cambodian and Nationalist (Taiwan) Chinese CIA agents, disguised as fishermen aboard the Mayaguez, landed on Koh Tang Island a few days before the Cambodian Navy seized the ship.

Sihanouk further charged that the Mayaguez deliberately violated Cambodian territorial waters and that the ship was never headed for Thailand, as the U.S. alleges, but was going to Koh Tang all along, where Sihanouk said, they landed with arms, munitions, explosives and radio transmitters.

The Cambodian prince declared in his letter to President Boumedienne that the CIA agents intended to "sabotage the recently restored peace in Cambodia and interfere in the peoples' work of national reconstruction."

Meanwhile, in San Francisco last week, a crewman of the Mayaguez filed a suit charging that the ship was not seaworthy and that it violated U.S. government warnings against sailing too close to Cambodia.

The suit was filed by Albert Minichiello, the assistant engineer of the Mayaguez. □

End All Wars of Aggression

RHODESIAN REGIME HARDENS LINE ON AFRICAN RULE

THREATENS TO CUT OFF TALKS WITH A.N.C.

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - White settler Premier Ian Smith declared last week that there will be no African majority rule in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) as long as he lives, according to a report in *The Christian African National*. In response Rev. Ndabangwe Sithole, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), said that Smith's statement makes it all the more obvious that "the only language Mr. Smith will understand is an intensification of armed struggle" by the liberation forces.

TORTURE

A London-based group, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Rhodesia, issued a report this month charging the racist, settler regime with torture and intimidation of civilians and the bombing of entire villages in an effort to wipe out the guerrilla activity.

Meanwhile, the British news agency *Reuters* reports from Inyanga, Rhodesia, that Smith said there last week that his government would call off talks with the African National Council (ANC) if it did not agree to participate in a constitutional

conference to decide Rhodesia's future.

The ANC has insisted on certain preconditions before participation in such a conference. They include agreement on ceasefire terms, acceptance by the Smith regime of the majority rule for Rhodesia and the release of political prisoners now held by the Smith regime. Smith has steadfastly refused to even consider these preconditions.

Smith told a meeting in Inyanga that he expected to meet with the ANC again "in a few weeks' time." If there is no agreement on holding the conference, he said, the government will turn to dealing with other Black African groups.

Smith and a six-member group from the ANC met for 90 minutes last week. But the talks, the first held in two months, produced little progress toward the proposed constitutional conference. The meeting dealt mainly with the ANC refusal to resume fullscale talks with Smith until the government meets the precondition demands.

Reference by Smith to talks with "other Black African



Black Rhodesian militants ABEL MUZOREWA (bottom), DAVID SITHOLE (center) and JOSHUA NKOMO arriving in Tanzania for recent O.A.U. meeting.

groups" is a dangerous development. The African National Council encompasses the three major liberation movements in the country, the only groups qualified in the eyes of the vast majority of Africans to negotiate for African majority rule.

Any effort by Smith or others to ignore the ANC and reach agreement on terms for African majority rule with some phantom African groups representing betrayal of African demands for majority rule now, would lead to abandonment of efforts at negotiation, and total reliance on the armed struggle by even those moderates critical of armed struggle at the present time. □

JUST RELEASED



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"Du Bois's book is sensitively written, interesting because of its exotic setting and valuable as a sociological document." —

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AFRICAN LEADERS ON DAR ES SALAAM DECLARATION

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) — The ninth Extraordinary Session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Council of Ministers held here in April was an historic thrust forward in unity of the governments and liberation movements on armed struggle for African rule NOW. We print here excerpts from addresses made to the Council by a selection of representatives reprinted from Africa magazine.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere:

"Africa's commitment to the total liberation of our continent from colonialism and racialism has been repeatedly re-affirmed. Its meaning was spelled out in the Lusaka Manifesto, which was adopted by the OAU in 1969. We then stated our determination to support the freedom struggle in all the colonial territories of Africa, and in South Africa, and to give this support until independence on the basis of majority rule had been attained everywhere.

Further, we said clearly that Africa would conduct the struggle for freedom by peaceful means wherever and whenever that is possible. But if peaceful means are excluded by the actions of the oppressor, then an armed struggle by the people of that territory would have the full and active support of all the free states of our continent...

"When those to whom the Lusaka Manifesto was primarily addressed proceeded to ignore it, we issued the Mogadishu Declaration and intensified the armed struggle. What we are now calling the changed circumstances in southern Africa are in fact the results of that intensified armed struggle in the Portuguese colonies..."

Munyua Waiyaki, Foreign Minister of Kenya:

"Kenya's declared policy enunciated almost twelve years ago remains the same today as then. There have been no developments in southern Africa to warrant any change of attitude in our part. Our stand in this matter has always been complete decolonization of southern Africa — based on human equality, dignity and majority rule. Everything Vorster (South African Premier),

rebel Smith and their governments are doing today is diametrically opposed to the realization of those noble goals...

"At this point, I would like to say that all indications so far show that there is no change of heart on the part of the racist regimes in southern Africa. We therefore reaffirm our belief in armed struggle. In the present circumstances, we are left with no other alternative but to encourage and assist the armed struggle which our oppressed brothers are waging..."

Okai Arikpo, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Nigeria:

"Africa is at war; in war the general staff constantly examines its strategy and tactics. We must do so from time to time. We must not hide behind the smoke screens of clichés such as dialogue, detente, imperialism and neocolonialism. This session of the Council of Ministers must deal first with a practical military situation and thereafter decide



(Above) POTLAKO LEBALLO, president of the Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa; (top right) SAMORAMACHEL, president of FRELIMO, and (bottom right) Tanzania President JULIUS NYERERE.



on, if necessary, new guidelines which we may recommend to our Heads of State..."

Victor Maria, Minister of Foreign Affairs Guinea-Bissau:

"Today we are talking of contact, of dialogue, with Vorster, in order to find a solution to the apartheid system in that country...those of us who have had the occasion to enter into dialogue with the Portuguese in Dakar, London and Algiers, we are convinced of this necessity, since for those who are fighting, the armed struggle is not an end in itself, but only the means to a desired end; namely, independence..."

"For such negotiations to succeed, it is absolutely necessary that states not directly concerned should exert all their influence to bring about the most favorable conditions for successful negotiations. This implies doing everything possible to defend to the utmost the vital

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AFRICA IN FOCUS



KENYA

Teargas throwing police broke up a student demonstration on the campus of Kenya's Nairobi University earlier this month, according to Africa News. All campus demonstrations have been banned in Kenya since schools reopened. They were shut down for five months following militant student actions last year. Several students were injured and a leader was arrested. They were protesting charges that a campus group was whipping up anti-government feeling. Student anger has been growing since the murder in March of Josiah Kariuki, a very popular political leader and strong critic of the government of President Jomo Kenyatta.

UGANDA

The Uganda government has taken over two Belgian companies in Uganda — The International Maritime Agency and The International Transport Corporation, the Ugandan paper Voice of Uganda reported on May 15. The two companies will be handed over to Ugandan Transocean Company. Hsinhua reports President Idi Amin as saying that Uganda is capable of transporting goods to and from her neighboring countries.

CHAD

Chad will uphold the policy of nonalignment and will strengthen relations with her neighboring countries in the political, economic and cultural fields, President Brigadier-General Felix Malloum, leader of the new military government, said in a statement on May 12, according to Hsinhua. He added that Chad will unreservedly adhere to the principles of the Organization of African Unity and "supports the struggle of the peoples still under the colonial and racist domination" and supports the Palestinian cause. "On domestic policy the statement points out that Chad will promote the development of her economy and strive to establish a diversified economy based on agriculture and livestock breeding.

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SAMORA MACHEL IN ZANZIBAR

FREIMO LEADER: "THE REVOLUTION HAS NOT ENDED"

(Zanzibar, Zanzibar) - Mozambique Liberation Front President Samora Machel warned recently that "revolution has not ended" and that "Africans must be firm in defending their fatherland."

Addressing a mass rally in Zanzibar at Chakechake, Pemba, the renowned African freedom fighter charged that in Mozambique "there are enemies, and apart from the enemies one can spot, reactionaries are using domestic agents in their service to sabotage the progress of the country."

President Machel went on to urge the African people to firmly defend their countries and work actively against neo-colonial interests who are viciously determined to prevent Africans from running their own affairs.

RESISTANCE

Mozambique is slated for official independence from Portugal on June 25, following over 500 years of exploitation and dominance by the European country of Portugal over the Mozambican people. Under the leadership of President Machel and the Mozambique Liberation Front (FREIMO), Mozambique fought a successful decade-long war with Portugal which resulted in Portugal's defeat last September and announcement that it would give up its role in Mozambique.

Comrade Machel stressed to his Zanzibar audience that armed struggle had defeated the Portuguese in Mozambique and that it would take continued armed struggle to wipe out colonialism in the rest of Africa.

At a state ceremony presided over by Mtoro Rehani Kingo, vice president of the Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP) of Zanzibar, President Machel praised the people of Zanzibar and Tanzania (Zanzibar and Tanzania are united under a federation) for their material and moral support during the armed struggle in Mozambique.

Earlier, in a state visit to Zambia, the FREIMO leader declared that his people would



FREIMO President SAMORA MACHEL (left) confers with organization's vice president, MARCELLOS DOS SANTOS.

continue to fight neo-colonialism and imperialism side by side with other progressives.

At a state banquet given by Zambia President Kenneth Kaunda, Comrade Machel noted:

"The oppressed peoples in the world are determined to fight and are getting united in the revolutionary struggle. The recently

achieved victories in Mozambique as well as in other former Portuguese colonies, the victories of the brotherly Indochinese people and the progress made by the African countries have expressed the decision of our people and shown a new balance of forces in favor of the World revolution." □

Black Teenagers' Hopes And Dreams

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

of school and looking for work, with approximately 45 to 50 per cent of that number Black and Hispanic, officials say.

Black and Hispanic teenagers find that looking for work is itself a full-time occupation, costly, but unrewarding.

They say that they are exploited by both legitimate and "fly by night" employment agencies, and by prospective employees who seek sexual favors — from young men as well as young women.

Many who counted at least on summer employment are complaining that "you have to know somebody" to get the limited number of jobs available — about 50,000 so far for all teenagers through combined federal and city programs.

Further, many of the teenagers are living now on their own, frequently with families of their own to support. In numerous cases, young women with babies have rejected marriage to the fathers because, as one young woman put it, "they don't have jobs either."

Community workers and others stress that while jobs are paramount, it is going to be even rougher for the thousands of

unlucky teenagers "walking the beat," as they say of illness in the Bronx, without expanded plans for recreational programs.

Two students at Harlem Prep., waiting their turn to play on a Harlem basketball court, said recreation was no substitute for jobs.

"I don't want to be out here in the street with no job, you can get in trouble," said Eric Griffin, 17, of the Bronx.

"I had no idea it was going to be this rough," said Sylvester MacKay, 18, from Queens.

For many of the youngsters who are still at home, relationships with parents are often strained — on one hand, because parents — many of whom have only marginal jobs themselves — tend to blame the young people for not finding work; on the other hand, because the teenagers feel betrayed by their parents who advise them that staying in school would insure their getting ahead.

Eliud Alicea turned 18 this year, which means, among other things that the Housing Authority raises the rent in his parent's public-housing apartment. But he cannot find a job, so that while he is the cause of the rent increase, he can neither move out or help with meeting it.

TO BE CONTINUED

Britons Angry About C.I.A. Role In U.K.

(London, England) - The use of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) money to finance projects aimed at convincing Britons to join the European Common Market has become a major issue for those Britons opposed to British membership. A national referendum is being held here on June 5 on whether Britain should remain a member or withdraw from the Common Market.

The European Common Market combines the western European capitalist countries in an undefined, still shaky economic grouping seen by Europeans as the basis for a third economic force between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Europeans view Britain's membership, accomplished under the previous Conservative British government, as an entree for U.S. economic interest and policies which they oppose.

INDEPENDENCE

Many in Britain also argue against British membership for a variety of reasons, but chiefly resistance to the possible loss of British economic independence and possible future interference by Europe in the political affairs of Britain as the economic unit expands to become a political unit.

On the other hand, U.S. monopoly capital and imperial interests are eager for British membership as a means toward reversal of the European trend to gradually shut out Anglo-U.S. dominance through the pound sterling and the dollars of international capitalist economic activity.

The New York Times reports that a flurry of charges involving the CIA started last week here with the publication of an article in the weekly magazine *Time Out*. Under the headline "Uncle Sam Goes to Market," the article said the present job of Cord Meyer, Jr., who heads the CIA office in London, "may be to insure Britain's entry into the Common Market."

Time Out reported that during the period 1947 to 1953 up to one million dollars passed from a CIA controlled American Committee on a United Europe to an organization calling itself European Movement in England.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

Viva

FREIMO

State's Witness Admits Error

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

inmate leaders conducting a "kangaroo court" had sentenced Hess and Schwartz to punishment for having misrepresented the origins of the rebellion in an interview with a television reporter. Kirk was the only witness to place Strobe behind the table.

The photograph shown to Kirk during his testimony and identified by him as that of Brother Strobe, was not that of the defendant. In a two-page handwritten statement prepared after revealing in court his mistake, Kirk wrote: "I was so damned mad at the judge I could hardly think," referring to state Supreme Court Justice Joseph S. Mattina who is presiding at the trial in the Erie County courthouse.

Kirk said he was angry because the judge had instructed him to "get to just the facts, not every little detail."

Mearns, an April 28 press release issued by Attica Now, one of several Attica defendants community support groups, reports that a renewed campaign is underway for total unconditional amnesty for the Attica Brothers. "The amnesty demand," states the release, "first put forward by the Attica prisoners themselves during the uprising in 1971, is

being raised again in 1975 as state officials attempt to continue the Attica massacre in the courts of New York state."

Pointing out that no guards, troopers or state officials have been indicted for crimes committed at Attica, the Attica Now statement declares, "the trials of former Attica prisoners are being conducted in spite of growing evidence of corruption and misconduct within the Attica prosecution."

The statement further asserts, "But Nelson Rockefeller's hand-picked Attica judges have insisted that the trials go on."

Among the outstanding prosecution abuses are: the obtaining of false indictments against prisoners, several dropped for lack of evidence; coercing prisoners into testifying against one another through threats, beatings and even torture; rewarding inmates with early release from prison when they agreed to cooperate with the prosecution; withholding evidence from the grand jury and from the defense and destroying evidence with paper shredders; wire-tapping the telephones of defense lawyers and legal workers; penetrating the defense organization with government informers; and using pre-emptory challenges against



Attica inmates during 1971 rebellion.

Black people in an effort to create all-White trial juries.

Attica Now has launched a petition campaign for the release on bail of the first Attica defendant to be convicted and sentenced, John Hill, also known as Dacjeweiah. Petitions may be obtained from Attica Now, 1528 Jefferson Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14208. Telephone: (714) 882-0254.

WORLD SCOPE



GUYANA

Described as "an agent of cultural imperialism," the American comic strip, "The Phantom," has been banned from Guyana newspapers. Five other Western comic strips — including "James Bond," "Mutt and Jeff," and "Blondie and Dagwood," — also no longer appear in the newspapers of this Black-led socialist South American country. The comic strips have been called irrelevant and attacked as agents of pro-White racism by several government ministers, including Prime Minister Forbes Burnham.

SOUTH VIETNAM

The Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of South Vietnam last week formally asked the United Nations for help in sending home South Vietnamese refugees scattered throughout the world. The request was made to Prince Sadruddin Ag Khan, the U.N. High Commissioner for refugees, in Geneva, Switzerland. It is estimated that as many as 3,000 South Vietnamese refugees on Guam alone want to return home.

SUEZ CANAL

Commercial shipping tolls (taxes) for the Suez Canal will be double what they were eight years ago when the Middle East War closed the waterway, the Canal Authority announced last week. Mashour Ahmed Mashour, authority chairman, for the Canal, said he expected to raise about \$450 million by next year, compared with \$95 million in 1966.

CAMBODIA

The Cambodian government announced last week that nationalization of the country's rubber plantation has been completed. The announcement over Phnom Penh radio reported that the revolutionary forces of the Khmer Rouge seized the formerly French-owned rubber plantations during its victorious advance on Phnom Penh and that nationalization was completed after the city fell on April 17.

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ENTERTAINMENT

The Black Hero

The black hero like a gazelle
Taps the ball into the basket
Winning the finals by two.
White men and their ladies shout,
"We won."
Eager little black boys scream,
"That's what I'm going to be."
The white coach whispers to a tall
white player,
"At least that nigger is good for
something."

Outside, on a garbage littered
street,
Behind the parking lot of a
thousand Ivory Cadillacs,
A starving black man knives an
old lady,
Stealing her small bag of
groceries.
A black youth hurls obscenities at
a distant skyscraper.
His friend, in an abandoned
Urban Renewal excavation,
Dies with a filthy cocaine needle
in his arm.
A sick black man eating from a
garbage can,
In frustration, rapes a student on
the corner.
A fat white policeman, after a
steak and potatoes supper,
Angrily, shakes his gun and
chases

Some youngsters playing with a
basketball.

Inside, the black hero like a
gazelle
Taps the ball into the basket
Winning the finals by two.
White men and their ladies shout,

"We won."
Eager little black boys scream,
"That's what I'm going to be."
The white coach whispers to a tall
white player,
"At least that nigger is good for
something."

Charles Slade
Western Bay
Newfoundland, Canada



MOVIE REVIEW

"CORNBREAD, EARL, AND ME": WHOLESOME, BUT COPS DON'T CONFESS

Flawed by an unrealistic ending which takes away much of the film's impact, *Cornbread, Earl and Me* is a sad yet winning portrayal of a common Black urban tragedy, a vivid motion picture expose of a brutal police murder and the cover up which follows.

For the first third of the movie, *Cornbread, Earl and Me* is all sunshine and smiles. Cornbread, played by Golden State Warrior star Keith Wilkes (who will never win an award for acting, but still gets by with a handsome grin and a light shooting touch in his short-lived role), is a popular young basketball player, the neighborhood favorite who plays ball constantly and drinks orange soda, and is two-weeks away from going off to college on a sports scholarship.

IDOLATRY

Everyone likes Cornbread, his fellow basketball players, the neighborhood grocery store owner, the "player" on the block, "One Eye," who's so together that his eye-patch matches his suit, and particularly youngsters Earl and Wilfred, whose opinions of Cornbread verge on idolatry. Then, in the middle of a basketball game one day, the heavens literally open, a pouring rain falls and all hell breaks loose.

Cornbread is killed, shot in the back as he runs home in the rain,

the orange pop bottle in his hand mistaken for a "gun." The cry of halt shouted by the police, one Black, one White, pursuing a man who had just assaulted a young Black woman, cannot be heard because a nearby garbage truck is making too much noise.

EMOTIONAL SCENE

What follows is the most moving, emotional scene in the movie: Wilfred overcome when he sees the police kill Cornbread, runs up and down the block, oblivious to the rain, to the world, screaming out at the top of his lungs over and over, "They killed Cornbread. He wasn't doing nothin'. They killed Cornbread." Slowly, the people, Black people of all varieties and forms, come to their doorways, come out into the



(Left to right) Golden State Warriors' stars CLIFFORD RAY, KEITH WILKES, who plays the title role in the movie *Cornbread, Earl and Me*, and Mrs. JOHNSON at recent Oakland, California, fete honoring the N.B.A. champions.

street, to view the still body of their young hero.

In the slow motion beating of Cornbread's killers that comes next, there is one thing that greatly troubled this reviewer: the audience only sees the Black cop get beaten, and however righteous, however deserving that beating may be, two police killed Cornbread, a White cop and a Black one. Why is the audience only shown the Black cop being beaten?

The cover-up of the murder is as cold and as ruthless as the truth. Witnesses are intimidated from testifying to what they saw by White detectives from "downtown" as well as Black precinct commanders.

The cover-up also provides the young actor who plays Wilfred and Rosiland Cash, who plays his mother Sara, with their chance to get across the message of mother/child love, Black self-respect and sticking to the simple truth as a harsh baptism into Black manhood. Both he and Ms. Cash perform admirably in their roles, as does Madge Sinclair, who handles the difficult role of Cornbread's mother with graceful dignity.

But, for all its positive, wholesome features, the ending of *Cornbread...* betrays the very virtues it tries to extol, and compromises the integrity of a film which, in its early and middle parts, did portray some semblance of real big city life. Totally unreal is the attempt to flood the intelligence and integrity of the audience under a tidalwave of sloppy police face-saving and truth-telling.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

THE LAMP POST

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Harvard: "Black Studies"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

undergraduate level on which the life or death of Afro-American Harvard's ridiculously small number of Black graduate students—or is it because of that?—now refers to the Du Bois Institute as "Harvard's newest graduate research center." All of this, typically, despite the fact that there is not a word about graduate students in the language of the charter which established the Institute!

Now along comes Visiting Professor Andrew Brimmer, Chairman of the Du Bois Institute Board of Advisers, saying:

"I am especially pleased that the initial funds obtained by the Institute (\$72,000 from the Henry Luce Foundation) were given to support graduate fellowships. I am personally convinced that the soundest way to foster scholarship in subjects relating to the Black experience is to concentrate on promising young people after they have acquired a firm undergraduate education."

Thirdly, since the inception of the department five years ago, on only a couple of occasions have members of our staff been invited to sit on university-wide committees. It is hard to conceive such a development in a university with so few Black teachers. What construction other than hostility toward the department can be placed on Harvard's pattern of behavior in this regard? And yet there are those around Cambridge who hypocritically lament the "isolation" of the department?

Fourthly, joint appointments are a standard practice within the academic community when two departments mutually agree upon a single candidate. They are never made otherwise. Harvard University, however, is now trying to use joint appointments as a mechanism for diluting the strength of the Afro-American Studies Department. The University seeks to saddle the department with persons possessing spurious qualifications in Afro-American Studies. The insistence on such joint appointments for the Afro-American Studies Department subjugates the department to the interests of the department with which the appointment is to be made. It is the very definition of a second class citizen that such a citizen's interests are subordinate to the interests of another. Such a procedure makes the Afro-American Studies Department potentially everybody's whipping boy.

TO BE CONTINUED

King Assassination: A Conspiracy

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

3) Mrs. Grace Stephens, rooming house resident whose husband was the state's star witness, said that "Charlie was drunk and saw nothing." Mrs. Stephens saw a man run out of the bathroom. He fled the rooming-house after dropping a bundle that included Ray's rifle, binoculars, and other belongings. Mrs. Stephens described a man much smaller than Ray, weighing no more than 125 pounds.

Later, clothes were found in Ray's abandoned Mustang that were sizes too small for Ray, but would fit a 125 pound man. This is closer to the landlady's description of the slightly-built 'Mr. Willard' who rented the room. The FBI sketch of suspect 'Willard' did not match Ray, but did match the short 'tramp' arrested at the JFK assassination scene.

HEARING

Hanes testified at the evidentiary hearing that Ray told him he was not in the rooming-house when King was shot.

James Earl Ray testified that from the outset, Hanes began urging him to let Huie write the inside story. Hanes insisted that this was the only way to raise adequate defense funds. But Ray never trusted Huie.

Like the Warren Commission's magic bullet, Huie's point-of-view changed course in mid-air. Huie's first piece, "The Story of Ray and the Conspiracy to Kill King," was published in *Look* magazine, November, 1968. Huie recounted, and verified, Ray's

WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE
My Search for the Truth about
James Earl Ray and the Murder
of Martin Luther King



The title of WILLIAM HUIE's (right) book evolved from *They Slew the Dreamer* to *He Slew the Dreamer*.

ing job, where no one remembered any indications of racism toward his 22 Black co-workers; every move from his prison escape a year before the King slaying; to his Chicago dishwash-to his book-up with Raoul, the blond Latin smuggler, who Ray claims killed King.

Ray was in Canada attempting to secure a passport for South America, when he met Raoul, who offered him \$12,000, a passport, "other I.D.," and help in going "anywhere in the world," as reward for "a little joint activity (smuggling)." Raoul moved Ray around the North American continent like a pawn on a chess-board. For a couple runs across the Detroit/Windsor border, a couple runs across the

Mexican border and other errands, Raoul supplied the prison escape with over \$10,000 in spending money between August, 1967 and April, 1968.

Ray's last assignment for Raoul was to purchase and deliver a rifle to a Memphis rooming-house. Ray, the perfect patsy, asked no questions, but left his fingerprints behind.

SUSPICIOUS

James Earl Ray always watched his words with Huie. As he testified, "I had read a book by him and I got suspicious. His technique was to get someone to incriminate himself, and then give him money."

Ray eventually clammed up: "Huie was giving information that I gave him to the FBI in exchange for information... like my prison file."

Perhaps it was a subconscious, vindictive resentment caused by Ray's reticence; perhaps a sudden realization that the conspiracy kills writers too—but whatever the motivation, something happened that caused Huie to leave the evidence behind, and embrace an absurd, "lone nut" conclusion—that Ray, alone, killed King to gain respect, stir up racial conflict, and then await a pardon from President Wallace.

One of the hearing exhibits, a book contract, revealed that the title of Huie's book evolved from "They Slew the Dreamer" to "He Slew the Dreamer." Jerry Ray told this reporter, "The real dreamer was Huie."

When did Jerry first notice a change in Huie? "The day Foreman walked in."

TO BE CONTINUED

JUST RELEASED

—Johnny Spaint "...a penetrating probe for truth"



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MARTIAL ARTS



BREATHING

We wish to examine an area that for some is taken for granted and by others is considered a vital force in the activities of each individual. Some of us call the breathing rhythms of our day-to-day activities as KI (Korean), or CHI (Chinese) or simply as, breathing.

Whatever term we chose to define this activity, breathing is a necessary and vital factor in each of our actions, be it physical or mental/emotional. Whether or not one practices karate, kung-fu, aikido or any of the other disciplines or is not involved in any, almost everyone has at least questioned the existence of this force from breathing rhythms—KI.

It is true that practitioners of the various arts and skills have different ideas on the degree of physical and mental emphasis inherent in the power or applications of KI. There is also some difference of opinion as to how that power is cultivated. Nevertheless, it can be generally stated that learning KI control is a system or method comprised of both mental and physical development.

The more contemporary practitioner, however, places as much and often more emphasis on physical development as on mental discipline for developing KI (breathing rhythms).

Chinese oriented practitioners or individuals moved towards the "soft" side of the martial arts; tend to regard KI development in more abstract terms. The "soft" stylist would refer to KI as a discipline designed to build harmony between self and the laws of nature. These more in tune with modern schools of martial arts tend to put KI training in terms of getting the body in shape.

Along with physical practice, interested individuals should be aware of what's going on inside their body—where energy is actually going. In order to generate and control this force, you have to understand more of the body—the muscles and articulation; understand your limitations.

In understanding one's body, we learn just how far we can go before straining our muscles. Along with this understanding comes the ability to relax one's muscles (and thus one's mind somewhat).

U.S. ATHLETES END CHINA TOUR - 60,000 ATTEND PEKING MEET

(Peking, China) - An enthusiastic crowd of over 60,000 turned out at the ultra-modern Peking Workers Stadium here for the concluding track and field meet between athletes of the People's Republic of China and a touring U.S. squad.

As in the two previous meets, in Canton and Shanghai, the Chinese-inspired theme of "Friendship first, competition second" dominated the two day affair. Also, as in the other meets, Chinese fans gave the U.S. athletes unabashed and rousing cheers of welcome and greeting, loudly applauding each U.S. victory.

No point scores were kept during the meet, nor were medals awarded or national anthems played, in accordance with conditions laid down by the government of People's China. Nationalist slogans which normally adorn the walls of the beautiful and spacious Workers Stadium were discretely covered with red swaths of cloth.

On the first day of competition here, on May 27, U.S. athletes Terry Porter, Al Lanier and Dick Buerkle all emerged as crowd favorites.

Porter, a Texas "Fly Boy," as the Chinese people called the U.S. pole vaulter, delighted the fans when he soared over the bar at 17 feet, 3/4 inches. Porter also carried on a sign language dialogue with many spectators.

According to the *Associated Press* reporter covering the meet, Cincinnati's Al Lanier "drew gasps and then ringing applause" when he performed a somersault flip during his third and final long jump attempt.

Buerkle, a Rochester, New York, school teacher whose head is shaved bald, lapped four of the Chinese participants in winning the 10,000 meter run — yet, again according to AP, "The frail-looking Buerkle drew loud cheers every time he passed a Chinese runner. There never was a boo."

On the second day of competition, Li Yun-Piao, a husky 37-year-old coal miner, powered the Chinese team to its best showing against the U.S. team, beating three-times U.S. Olympic team member Al Hall in the hammer throw. Li won with a toss of 197 ft., 7 in.

To his credit — perhaps the example set by the Chinese



AL LANIER (top) and FRED NEWHOUSE (right) competed in recent U.S.-China track meet.

athletes had their effect — Hall was the first to congratulate the 6'1", 254-pound Li. "He's a tremendous guy," said Hall, who raised Li's arm aloft and trotted with him around the track.

The Chinese athletes scored two other victories that day, with Kang Yeu-li winning the women's long jump with a mark of 20 ft., 5 1/4 in., and Li Hsia taking the women's javelin throw at 188 ft., 4 in. These victories went along with an opening day win by Kao Wu-Kai, the Asian Games Champion, in the women's discus with a throw of 166 ft., 7 in.

Overall, the more experienced Americans scored 91 victories in the 99 events in the course of the three-city tour.

Visible in the stands at the Peking meet were two of the Chinese Republic's most famous personalities — Chuang Tse-tung, a former world table tennis champion who serves as minister of sports, and Yiao Wei-lien, vice chairman of the standing committee of the People's Congress.

While all went well during the meets, the same cannot be said, however, of the off-field events. Near the end of the predeparture banquet hosted by the Chinese, at which the athletes toasted each other with the potent



mao tai, a rice based liquor, some of the Americans started table-hopping, clapping and talking even while speeches were being made.

A number of the U.S. athletes were annoyed by the gross display, including Black handler Willie Davenport, who told 23-year-old pole vaulter Terry Porter, "Why don't you cool it?" Escorted outside, Porter, who is White, took a swing at Davenport, a right that caught him squarely on jaw.

Joseph Scalzo, president of the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) which sponsored the trip, apologized to the Chinese.

"I explained to them that our boys are not accustomed to drinking heavy liquor at such affairs," Scalzo said.

"The Chinese were very good about it. They told me not to worry, that the Americans were probably celebrating just because they had been treated so nice during the trip." □

African Leaders

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

interest of the struggling people. We are in favor of initiatives by states not directly concerned provided they have the consent of those who are fighting and provided such initiatives are taken at the request of those concerned...

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, President African National Council (ANC) of Zimbabwe:

"In Zimbabwe our objective is immediate independence on the basis of majority rule. If this can be attained through peaceful means, all must be made to achieve it. If, on the contrary this fails, the ANC of Zimbabwe recognizes the inevitability of the armed struggle as the only other alternatives..."

Potlako Leballo, President of the Pan-African Congress of South Africa:

"Detente, in our view, is an imperialist intrigue to emasculate and halt the African revolutionary march so as to retrieve the imperialist sinking fortunes in the southern part of our continent. Vorster and Smith are just pawns in this loaded game..."

"The die-hard Nazi doctrine of White supremacy which is the policy guideline and ideological pillar of the fascist White minority settlers in South Africa does not begin to reconcile with any meaningful or 'wonderful' changes that can solve the plight of the oppressed and exploited African people in that country. It cannot be Vorster, but ourselves through armed struggle, to bring these changes about..."

President Samora Machel, FRELIMO, Mozambique:

"...once the enemy are forced to retreat as a result of our struggle, it is our duty to exploit the situation, transform the tactical retreat into a definitive advance for our forces, and pursue the retreating enemy to annihilate them. This principle is valid, whether it is a matter of armed struggle or of political and diplomatic struggle."

"One of the essential issues facing southern Africa in particular and Africa in general is the presence of the forces of aggression of South Africa in the colonial territories of Rhodesia and Namibia (South West Africa); the new balance of forces allows us to impose immediately the evacuation of these forces from Rhodesia..."

Letters to the Editor

Dear Panthers/Dear BLACK Panthers—

Hopefully that these few lines of communication will find each and everyone of you in the utmost of black health. Sending my special regards to all of you... The usual BULLSHIT here! Each day comes and goes just like the one before — I'm/we are resisting.

Just received my Black Panther Newspaper! Have been receiving them now for something like three months! free of charge, my thanks to you all! For this is a very, very beautiful THING that you all have been doing for the PRISONERS/all of you have been working for the wellbeing of prisoners throughout the country for many years now! You all've helped BLACK PEOPLE as a whole!! I DO REMEMBER! I'm (27 years of age now). I am very, very familiar with the B.P.P. history. I know many brothers and sisters have fallen! Assassinated/shut down by racist ass KKKers/PUGS!! And crossed out of their lives by sick minded niggers for the swines! But this is all right, for how else are we supposed to learn and stand up to be counted? We "WIN!" It makes no damn difference how many COMRADES fall—

Say, I read an article in the Black Panther Newspaper dated Feb. 22, 1975. The article that I'm talking about is concerning (Maryland Penitentiary) South "Death" Wing, and the suicide or murder "death" of brother Michael Harvey. I see those swines there at that concentration camp are still pushing that bullshit!! I was imprisoned there in the Maryland penitentiary for four (4) years, from 1964 to 1968...

They do the same shit here in this maximum security section where I'm now at and have been for 20 months!! I've been in South Wing segregation section with brothers like J. "Lennie" Jones, Andrew Strickland, Harry McAllen, Carol White, Chris L.X. Thompson, Davis Pitts, Brauer Hill, Edward Morsing. Most of these brothers are FIGHTERS!! I love Harry McAllen and Chris L.X. Thompson. Also Lennie J. Jones, and Carol White. Man, these four brothers are shit nuff beautiful people! Love them, love them, love them!!!

They had this "goon squad" when I was there going around from one cell to another beating brothers up with pick handles, and then going into the brothers' cells and mangling our few personal effects! They do that there — and in here!! For days and weeks they come on a search-and-destroy foray into our cell. They skin-search us and make us wait on the tier naked while they f--- our staff around, or try to provoke us! Damn cowards!! They are forever opening 30 and 40 at a time with clubs trying to put fear in us. "But this is a new day and time; and a few of us are letting them know it!"

I don't think that brother Michael committed suicide! Now, he might have had "suicide tendencies," for I have them, we all have them in one way or another I think — be it by someone else's hands or our own! "Revolutionary Suicide..." Some of us can live and go on living and rope with any and all. Then some of us just give right on up without even trying, lose hope, or don't have anything that they want to live for!

But to me, there is always something to live for — for LIFE itself is a challenge! I will resist just to get some PAYBACK or to help my loved ones and friends. It's always something to live for, or live your "life" for. Just like I've said, I have suicide tendencies. But, I've a few lives that I MUST take before leaving!!

Suicide is also an act of strength!! But let's die for a cause... "Take care of yourself, my brothers & sisters."

Yours In Blackness,
Samuel William Rush Pitts
Richmond, Virginia

Revolutionary Greetings:

I want to say thank you for sending me the People's Paper and for helping me better understand the depths of things as it relates to all really Black and beautiful people.

I don't have any money of any kind to help pay for the paper you have been sending me (but that you have asked for any) because you understand how it is with most of your brothers and sisters not only in prison but in the outside prison as well.

I appreciate you sending me the paper and hope you will continue to do so. I hope that I will always be able to stand up and fight for all the things that stand in my way in our struggle of becoming really free, Black and beautiful.

I guess what all this is really about is this. I'm not much of a writer as you can tell, nor talker for that matter. But I do want you and all the brothers and sisters out there to know that there are fighters here in Menard, as in other concentration camps and we want to let all of you know that you are not fighting alone.

All Power To The People
Brother J' Maff Kinard
Menard Branch, Menard, Illinois

Ralph Moore

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

John Alley, one of Ralph's attorneys, said that regardless of how Judge Di Risio rules on the motion for a suspended sentence, Ralph intends to continue to pursue the habeas corpus motion in federal court in an effort to have his conviction overturned.

Ralph had been a candidate for commissioner of public works in this spring's city elections but was compelled to withdraw from the race on February 13 after his conviction was upheld and he was taken into custody.

Britons Angry

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

The magazine further reports that Thomas H. Braden, a former CIA official and now a columnist, "engaged in a major operation in the 1950s and the 1960s to secretly build up the groups which are now pushing Britain into Europe." It said Meyer also directed much of the financing operations in 1954.

The Sunday Times of London quoted Braden as saying that he was responsible for much of the CIA's "covert funding" in Europe and that it was American policy at that time to secretly back organizations fostering what he called European unity.

Braden was quoted as saying that Winston Churchill (British Prime Minister at the time) and a founding president of the European Movement organization, and Paul Henry Spaak, who became chairman in 1950, both knew and approved of the CIA money.

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(Being Implemented)

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(Being Implemented)

Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

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FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.



FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

DALLAS, TEXAS

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE Busing TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL

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[S.A.F.E.] PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH INSTITUTE

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Intercommunal Youth Institute.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution."

—Huey P. Newton

THE OLD ORDER IS PASSING AWAY - NEW IDEAS ARE GROWING STRONGER EVERYDAY!



DRAWING BY EMORY