

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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25¢



S. L. A.'S FIELD MARSHAL CINQUE

REVOLUTIONARY OR POLICE AGENT ?



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EDITORIAL

THE U.N. SESSION

A group of Third World and developing countries at the United Nations, representing more than 70 per cent of the world's population, are demanding the establishment of a new, international economic order aimed at ending forever the exploitive relationships now existing between the industrialized countries of the West, particularly the U.S., and the developing countries of the world. (See story, page 7.)

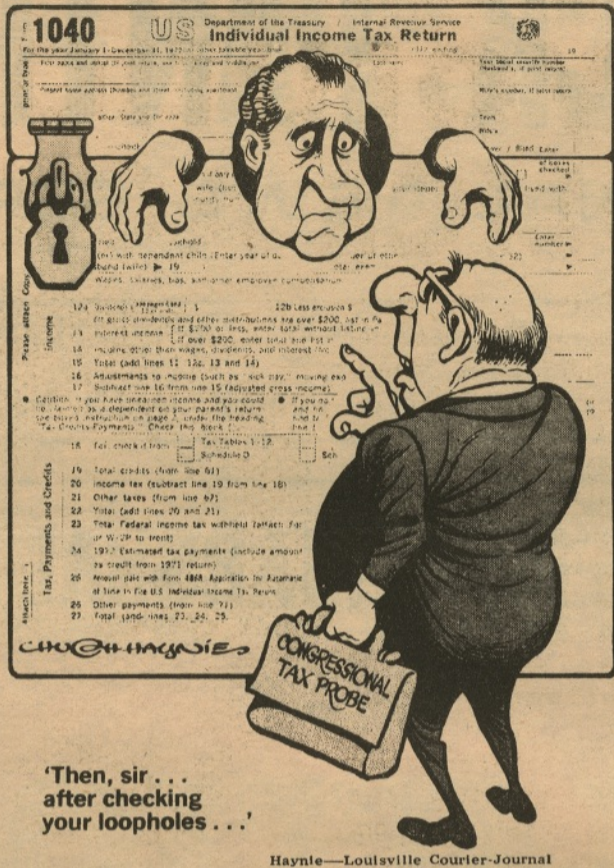
The special General Assembly session, requested by Algeria and opposed by the United States, opened on Tuesday, April 9. The decision of the People's Republic of China to send its Deputy Premier, Teng Hsiao-ping the highest ranking official of China to visit North America, in support of this Third World effort, is demonstration of the vanguard role China is playing at the head of developing the Third World countries.

While placing the weight of its 800 million people at the service of the most oppressed of the world's peoples—Third World nations and peoples—China is at the same time waging a relentless struggle within to both meet the survival needs of its people and to ideologically prepare them for the intensified confrontation with imperialism and its collaborators that is inevitable.

This special United Nations session is a demonstraion of how this world institution must be used to carry forward the worldwide struggle against imperialism; of working within the existing world system to radically change that system.

The establishment media, with few exceptions, will ignore this important United Nations session. This is part of the U.S. power elite's conspiracy to keep news of the work of the United Nations from the American people. By so doing the American people are kept ignorant of the fact that the U.S. has become severely isolated in this family of nations, with only Portugal and the Republic of South Africa as unswerving friends.

THE BLACK PANTHER will follow developments at the United Nations General Assembly as closely as possible and share this information with our readers. All the people of the world have an immediate stake in the successful conclusion of this special session—particularly those of us who count ourselves among the oppressed. □



'Then, sir... after checking your loopholes...'

Hayne—Louisville Courier-Journal

COMMENT

BARBEE ON OIL PRICE CONSPIRACY

Below is another biting commentary on the inept public policies and tyrannical administration of King Richard Nixon by Wisconsin state assembly man Lloyd A. Barbee. Brother Barbee's focus is on oil—the phoney shortage and corporate price hike conspiracy. His statement follows:

With the exception of two Arab countries, the Middle East oil embargo has been terminated. It would seem, therefore, that the arrival of greater petroleum supplies would cause the domestic price of oil to fall in response to the normal relation between supply and demand.

The Nixon administration, however, claims that just the opposite will occur. Because the cost of imported petroleum products is much greater, these high prices will be blended into the total cost of U.S. petroleum, thereby causing retail prices of gas and fuel to jump even further.

Once again, the corrupt and insidious Nixon is attempting to dupe the public into believing 'nat this upcoming price increase is only part of the normal economic chain. His stupidity far exceeds any gullibility on the part of the general public.

Under normal, unfettered economic conditions, the additional supply of petroleum in our country could only have the effect of reducing the consumer costs for petroleum products. This doesn't fit into the present situation, however, because greedy American oil magnates are becoming more and more able to control the petroleum market. This will have repercussions on every facet of the economic climate.

The fuel shortages are becoming more and more of a farce by the wealthy each day. Domestic petroleum supplies are being stockpiled in greater amounts and kept from the distribution process. U.S. oil exports are increasing each month. American oil interests are selling petroleum supplies to this country from

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

Letters to the Editor

Dear Brothers, Sister, Comrades and Supporters,

We, the prisoners incarcerated at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, military concentration-slave camp, are writing this letter to the public to inform you of the inside problems that affect everyone equally. We hope that you will take every step possible to aid us in developing an inside/outside support and/or litigation in court when and if it becomes necessary.

The injustice we would like to bring up is work without pay. Every prisoner in the United States Disciplinary Barracks (U.S.D.B.) in one form or another has a family that needs our support. We work eight hours a day, five days a week.

These fascist, capitalistic pigs compute \$.33 per day for each prisoners' servitude, which adds up to \$9.50 a month. It is mandatory that we spend this through a ration form (DA 2583) to purchase personal hygiene items. In the mean time, our families are struggling to survive and we cannot get any money to give them in support.

There are people here that have been discharged from the service and others are pending discharge. Yet, we are forced to live under a stupid, childlike military government without pay. If we are to live like a soldier, then we should be paid no less than \$326.00 a month per prisoner, equivalent to an E-1 in the army.

If we are to pattern after and be rehabilitated by these faceless, sadistic pigs...I pity the outside when we are free!

Whenever one of us inquires or does something to better our living conditions, the top pigs (Commandant, DOC) comes around with fangs dripping, with the desire to have our blood and oinking threats of transferring us to another prison and/or throwing us in maximum security, where they can do to us grave bodily harm by putting on their riot suits and sending in squads of five to ten lackies to brutalize us.

Here is an estimate of this prison's annual and monthly income:

Detail	Approx. mo. income	Approx. annual income
1. Printing Shop	\$800,000 to \$900,000	\$10,800,000
2. Barber shop	2,400 to 2,500	30,000
3. Upholstery Shop	3,000 to 3,500	42,000
4. Outside Craft Shop	2,600 to 3,000	36,000
5. Car Wash	8,000	102,000
6. Auto Body Repair Shop	12,000 to 13,000	150,000
7. Dry Cleaners	6,000 to 7,000	84,000
8. T.V. Repair Shop	2,000	24,000
9. Laundry	15,000 to 15,500	186,000
10. Machine Shop	15,000	186,000
11. Shoe Shop	1,000 to 1,500	18,000
12. Commissary	500,000 to 600,000	7,206,000
13. Auto Mechanic Shop	11,000 to 12,000	144,000
14. Mess Hall	13,800 to 40,000	480,000

This does not include the farm which produces livestock, agriculture, etc., the greenhouse which draws a handsome sum, "A" custody personnel, data processing, the sheet metal shop, the mason shop and other jobs throughout this prison system.

We would like to hear any suggestions on how we can go about our fight for pay, and how to transform this present brutal, inhumane system into a more humane one.

The Prisoners at U.S.D.B.
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

(Editor's note: Send letters and suggestions to: The Prisoners at U.S.D.B., c/o THE BLACK PANTHER, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, Ca. 94621.)

THE BLACK PANTHER

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SEATTLE INCIDENT

EX-COP FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

(Seattle, Wash.) - A former police detective has been found guilty of murdering a man who was to have stood trial for a case the detective had worked on. The officer, David T. Smith, shot his victim, Nicholas Kyreacos, nine times after arranging to meet him in a back alley through an anonymous phone call.

Although Smith had planned an alibi to clear himself from any inquiry, his story broke under the weight of the evidence. The entire shooting incident was recorded on a tape which was played in court. Thoughtfully, Kyreacos had taken a miniature recorder to the alley with him because he suspected foul play.

Kyreacos had previously been arrested by Smith for credit card theft and forgery. Kyreacos, who was a waiter at Resellini's 410 restaurant here, was accused of impersonating a waiter named Branko Ellich, who had been murdered just twenty days before.

PHONE CALL

Kyreacos received a phone call at his job from an unknown woman who told him to meet her in an alley in the Capitol Hill district of Seattle "for information about the Branko Ellich murder." Kyreacos immediately contacted his lawyer and they asked Seattle Homicide Detective Don Strunk for police protection at the alley meeting. The Seattle Police Department turned down his request and Kyreacos went to the alley alone carrying a pocket-sized tape recorder.

When the tape was played in court, backed by testimony reporting its authenticity, the case was closed. The crime is reproduced in sound, beginning with Kyreacos describing the scene while waiting: When Detective Smith steps into view Kyreacos begins to run; Smith fires a warning shot and Kyreacos halts; Smith says a few words to him and starts shooting with his .38 caliber handgun; as Kyreacos screamed "No, Dave Smith, don't shoot, no," Smith shoots him seven times with the .38; he then crushed Kyreacos head

S.L.A.'S FIELD MARSHAL CINQUE

REVOLUTIONARY OR POLICE AGENT?

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Symbionese Liberation Army's General Field Marshal Cinque, identified as Donald David Defreeze, has a record of activity in California that strongly suggests that for at least from 1967 through 1969, he operated under the protection and with the guidance of California police authorities, according to very reliable sources.

By his own admission, in recorded court testimony, Defreeze has been wanted in New Jersey since 1965 to face charges of kidnapping, extortion and assault with a deadly weapon. Yet, despite repeated appeals by New Jersey authorities, California authorities have adamantly refused to extradite Defreeze.

Defreeze has a record of repeated arrests and brushes with the law from the age of 14, including burglary, assault with a deadly weapon, parole violations and attempted escape from police. But California authorities refused to press for a prison term for Defreeze until December, 1969, as a result of a shootout with police.

The first known act of connivance with California police by Defreeze occurred on December 6, 1967. Defreeze set up a crime partner, Ronald Coleman, with a telephone call and led police to a cache of more than 200 rifles and automatic pistols in Coleman's apartment. The guns had been stolen from an army surplus goods store in Los Angeles.



Police sketch of Field Marshall Cinque [DONALD DEFREEZE] and the SLA's seven-headed cobra symbol.



S.L.A.

In the face of evidence that Defreeze and Coleman had stolen the guns, they were allowed to plead guilty to the relatively minor charge of "buying and receiving stolen goods" and sentenced to be placed on probation—Defreeze for five years, Coleman for three years, putting them back on the streets. In 1969 Defreeze used one of these guns in a shootout with police.

Some six months prior to Defreeze and Coleman's arrest on the gun charge, on May 2, 1967, the Black Panther Party had demonstrated with guns at the Sacramento State capital. In response, a state of hysteria engulfed police ranks throughout

California and the country, setting loose a police rampage of death and destruction against the Party in particular and Blacks with guns in general.

The release on probation of two Black men with police records, apprehended in possession of more than 200 guns, including automatic weapons, at this period in California could only have occurred with approval at the highest level for some benefit to police authorities.

On April 20, 1969, Defreeze was picked up carrying a fully loaded semiautomatic M-68, nine mm rifle. An attached clip contained 32 bullets. In police records the gun is described as specifically designed for military or police work. Although Defreeze was on probation at this time, this and two succeeding arrests did not result in his doing any time in jail.

Defreeze does finally end up in jail as a result of a shoot-out in a bank with policemen and a security guard. On November 26, 1969, Defreeze is charged with assault to commit murder, first degree robbery and possession of a completed fraudulent check. He was caught in the act of attempting to cash the stolen check for \$1,000 and failed in an attempt to shoot his way out.

The gun Defreeze used in this shoot-out was a .32 caliber Beretta automatic pistol. This gun's serial number established that it was one of the guns acquired in the burglary of the war surplus store in 1967, strongly suggesting that Defreeze was

FALLEN COMRADE

FRED BENNETT

ASSASSINATED

April, 1971



Within a week from the appearance of an article in THE BLACK PANTHER, in April, 1971, "Where Is Fred Bennett," Oakland police released the terrible news: pieces of the body of Fred Bennett had been found in a mountainous region near the city. Cruelly claiming that they had "found" his body sometime in February, the police gave no reason for the two-month delay.

A Party member since early 1968, Fred Bennett had committed himself totally to the struggle for Black people's liberation in America—a supreme servant of the people, Fred Bennett lives on in our hearts and in the memories of the examples he gave us all.



ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE



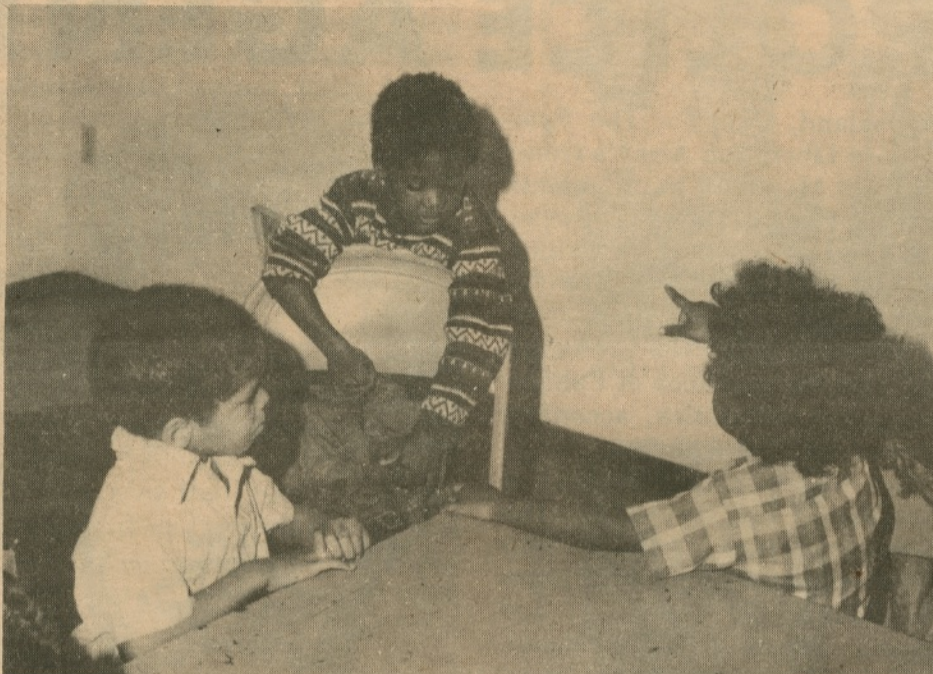
YOUTH INSTITUTE

GROUP 4: LANGUAGE ARTS WITH NOVELTY

The Intercommunal Youth Institute has earned great respect in the Oakland community as a model school. This week, THE BLACK PANTHER presents the third in its series of articles on the skill groups at the Institute. Group 4, children the ages of five through seven, are featured this week.

(Oakland, Calif.) - One of the major failures of the American public school system is to adequately teach English or grammar. Children who live in Black and other oppressed communities are hardest hit by this failure. However, if you sit in on a Group 4 Language Arts class at the Intercommunal Youth Institute, you will see innovative teaching approaches in action.

Instructor Charles Jackson uses "The Mott Reading Skills Program" in teaching grammar. Consonant sounds are particularly hard for young children to pronounce, and Group 4 children recite together such consonant blends as sh, th, ch, bl, sw, sc, and fr. Beyond merely pronouncing the sounds, the children



Intercommunal Youth Institute students engaged in discussion during one of their classes.

each think up several words that begin with each of the consonant blends.

In addition to exercises in consonants, other Language Arts activities include: the study of vowel sounds; word endings; diacritical marks (long and short vowel sounds); dictionary skills (putting words in alphabetical order); contradictions; and vocabulary building.

Vocabulary is studied under such groupings as 'Words We Use Around Town' (library, physician, city hall) and 'Words We Use At Home' (china, garage, chair). These groupings help the children to associate words with places.

Charles explains that most of Group 4's classes are spent out in the community. "Most of the time we take our books and go to the park," he said. This is in keeping with the Institute's philosophy that the whole world is the children's classroom.

For instance, a lesson in mathematics, learning the various money denominations, may involve going to a store, getting change, and then discussing the value of the different denominations of change received. Other mathematical skills Group 4 children learn are vertical and horizontal equation forms, addition and subtraction, the measurement of time, liquid and dry measurements and number lines.

Charles notes that every opportunity is taken to allow the children to develop various skills on their own. The Institute houses a Reading Bay, a Mathematics Bay, and a Games Bay where different books and games

are available to the students for use at their own individual pace.

Public schools teach history and government, but students at the Institute have sessions in Political Education. Charles comments, "We learn Black history in relation to ourselves, gain knowledge of ourselves and our true role in history." Such study definitely does not involve the use of racist American history text books.

The children read stories together in comic book form of famous Black people, and study and discuss current events. Such issues as Watergate, the murder of Tyrone Guyton and the Symbionese Liberation Army are discussed on a level that the children can understand.

Group 4 classes and all classes at the Institute seek to give a high quality, in-depth education to children that they cannot receive at most of America's overcrowded, sterile public schools. □

BLACK HISTORY

APRIL 12, 1787

In what has been called "the first wavering step of a people toward a more organized social life," Richard Allen and Absalom Jones organized the Philadelphia Free African Society on April 12, 1787.

APRIL 9, 1816

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at a convention in Philadelphia on April 9, 1816.

APRIL 12, 1861

Firing the shots that sounded the beginning of the end for the slave South, Confederate soldiers attacked Ft. Sumter, South Carolina, on April 12, 1861, beginning the Civil War.

APRIL 12, 1864

Acting upon the orders of their Southern commander, General Nathan Bedford Forrest—later one of the founders of the Ku Klux Klan—Confederate soldiers captured Ft. Pillow, Tennessee, on April 12, 1864 from a predominately Black force. They spared no one; men, women and children were all massacred.

APRIL 9, 1947

Employing a tactic which became in the 1960s one of the most powerful and dramatic efforts of the civil rights movement, CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) sent its first group of "Freedom Riders" into the South on April 9, 1947.

APRIL 10, 1947

On April 10, 1947, a Black rookie with the Brooklyn Dodgers named Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier in professional baseball.



"Until We're Free"

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

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SONGS WRITTEN AND PERFORMED BY ELAINE BROWN

Album produced and distributed by MOTOWN RECORD CORP.

APOLOGY

The staff of THE BLACK PANTHER apologizes to our readers and to the wife of Brother Truman Graves for the error in last week's and the previous week's editions of THE BLACK PANTHER (Vol. XI Nos. 14 and 15). Brother Graves, who was slain by a Dallas policeman, was not an off-duty policeman himself as was reported.

TWO L.A. COPS SUSPENDED FOR MURDER OF BROTHER

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Two city policemen have been suspended and one has been criminally charged in connection with the Jan. 11 murder of Brother James Otis Baldwin. Officers Paul D. Koerschgen and Joseph M. Coppi are still not being charged with murder, however.

The Internal Affairs Division of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) has reported that Officer Koerschgen planted a .25 caliber pistol next to Brother Baldwin's unarmed body after shooting him six times at close range. The department also charged that he used unauthorized magnum hollow-point cartridges.

In addition, Koerschgen has been cited with carrying an extra, unauthorized 9 mm Browning automatic pistol.

FIREARMS VIOLATIONS

Despite the demands made by the Black community, the charges leveled by the LAPD and the testimony of sixteen witnesses before the grand jury, the only criminal indictments that have been handed down so far against Koerschgen are for firearms violations. Deputy District Attorney Donald Eastman said that it would have been possible for the grand jury to have charged the cop with manslaughter or homicide.

Koerschgen is now facing criminal charges of illegally filing the serial number off a .25 caliber pistol, the pistol he planted on James Baldwin's body. He is also being charged with grand theft for having stolen the pistol in the first place, while on duty last November. The two counts carry penalties of from one to five years and from one to ten years each, respectively.

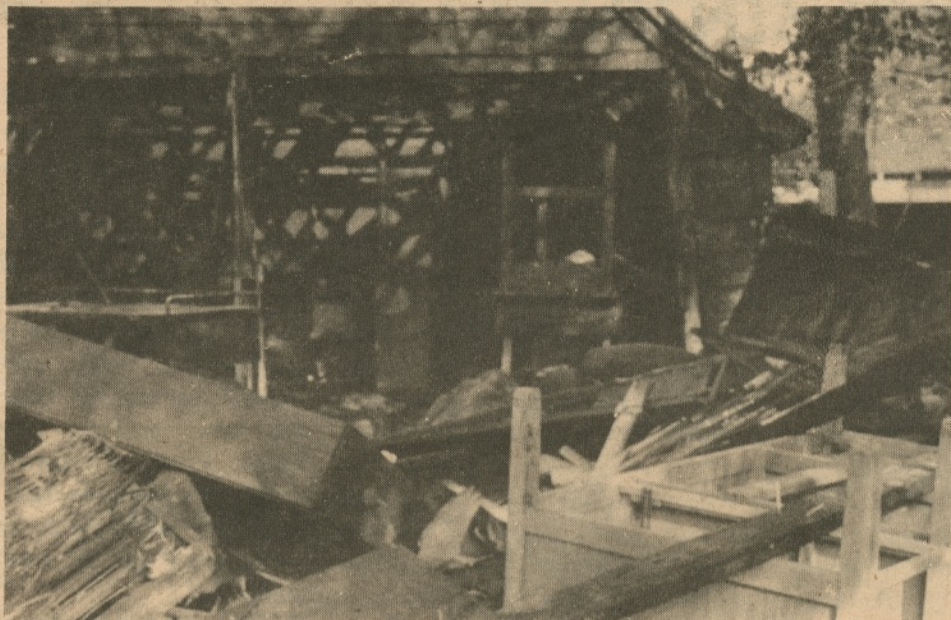
The three-year veteran of the L.A. force claimed he stopped his victim at 70th and Avalon at 4:45p.m. because his car matched the description of a car that had been used in a gang war the night before. Koerschgen said Brother Baldwin suddenly dashed to the auto when asked for some I.D. and grabbed a gun. So Koerschgen shot him six times with his .38 magnum, which held unauthorized dum-dum bullets.

Koerschgen's partner, Officer Joseph Coppi, was cited by the

ARSON BLAMED FOR FIRE DESTROYING HOUSTON B.P.P. GARAGE

(Houston, Texas) - Houston police and fire authorities have "no leads or suspects" for the recent arson attack which damaged a storage garage adjoining the office of the Houston Branch of the Black Panther Party. Police admit that the fire, which destroyed valuable Black Panther Party medical equipment stored in the garage, was definitely a case of arson.

The burning came only days after the local Branch of the Party issued a press statement condemning Police Chief Carrol Lynn's recent public declaration that he would not fire policemen if he discovered they were



Damaged storage garage adjoining Houston Black Panther Party office after fire attack.

secretly members of the local Ku Klux Klan. At the press conference Steve Edwards, public

information coordinator for the local Branch of the Party, pointed out how the recent public exposure of widespread police corruption and the indictments of Houston narcotics officers provides an example of the dishonesty rampant throughout the Houston Police Department.

Brother Edwards said in his statement that false testimony of two Houston policemen at the 1972 trial of James Aaron, area coordinator of the Black Panther Party here, was the basis for his false conviction and subsequent incarceration in the Harris County Rehabilitation Center on charges of assault upon police officers.

JAMES AARON

The fire attack occurred only a week before Brother Aaron went on trial on the trumped-up charge of assault stemming from an attack upon him six months ago by two prison guards. Police and prison authorities were determined to add two more years to Aaron's nearly completed two year sentence, but decided to compromise their flimsy case due to increased support and pressure from the Black community. He was sentenced to six months to be served concurrent with the rest of his prison term, and he is due to be released on December 18.

The political climate in Houston is growing much hotter because of strong political pressure from the Party and the community on the city administration of recently inaugurated Mayor Fred Hofheinz. The Party, in conjunction with a broad coalition of community organizations, has demanded the formation of a community-based police review board to control the activities of the brutal and blatantly corrupt Houston Police Department. □

ATTICA BROTHERS' TRIAL DELAYED

(Buffalo, N.Y.) A small victory was won by the Attica Brothers' defense team when Erie County Judge Carmen F. Ball granted a trial date postponement for the sixty-one defendants.

The ruling came after arguments raised by defense attorneys for the Brothers pointed out that the state attorney general's office had failed to supply the defense with necessary "discovery materials" (evidence). The discovery materials included films, tapes, photographs and other evidence relating to the Attica uprising that took place from September 9 to 13, 1971.

Despite the minor concession to the rights of the defendants, the mark of totalitarian repression was still clearly present. A floor-to-ceiling wire fence has



Attica prisoners are unified in fight against prison repression.

been constructed on the third floor of the Erie County courthouse where the hearing was held. The fence separates the

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NEW SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

NEW JERSEY JUDGES MUST SHOW CAUSE FOR SENTENCES

(Jersey City, N.J.) - In a move aimed at cutting down on unequal sentencing by New Jersey judges, Chief Justice Richard J. Hughes of the N.J. Supreme Court will in the future require judges to put down in writing their reasons for issuing each sentence, and judges will also be required to visit the place of incarceration of each person they send to jail or prison.

Chief Justice Hughes told *The New York Times* last week that much of the unrest in Jersey's "correctional system" could be traced to a disparity in sentences handed down by judges in the state's 700 courts.

He said he had asked for a profile of every prisoner in Jersey institutions in order to study the circumstances surrounding each prisoner's incarceration.

"I intend to reinstate the rule we had when I was on the bench prior to 1957, which required judges to give the reasons for imposing sentences in writing," he said. "I also will require each judge to visit the institution

where he sends a man within 18 months or two years of the sentence, so he'll know what he's doing."

Mr. Hughes cited examples in which prisoners with similar backgrounds and circumstances of arrest had received widely different sentences. "No one under 25 should be put in state prison," he said, adding that Trenton State Prison "should have been torn down years ago" and replaced by a system of smaller institutions in or near urban centers.

The maximum-security Trenton State Prison, which dates to 1836, has been the scene of numerous prison rebellions in recent years. "People tend to put the needs of the correction system on the back burner," Mr. Hughes said. "There is an Archie Bunker feeling to lock offenders up and forget about them, and, for a number of reasons, that doesn't make sense."

Mr. Hughes said the Jersey Supreme Court also was encouraging the state's 21 counties to



Blacks generally receive longer prison sentences.

adopt pretrial intervention systems that would enable many offenders to avoid prosecution. The program allows prosecutors to drop charges against individuals who voluntarily place themselves under pretrial court supervision and accept counseling, job referrals and drug and alcohol rehabilitative services.

Mr. Hughes said the Supreme Court would not be reticent to order penal reform if there appeared to be a "breakdown" in the ability of other branches of government to deal with the problem. □

BARBEE ON OIL PRICE CONSPIRACY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

abroad, rather than from their own domestic supplies, because of the greater price that can be received for the foreign products. We have given great tax advantages to foreign oil interests since World War II.

As a result, American oil companies are making more profits than they've ever realized before. Spread across this country are 21 corporations whose combined business last year earned more money for them than any other segment of industry in any year in corporate American history. These corporations include such notables as Exxon, Mobil, Standard Oil, Shell, Texaco and Union Oil....all of which dominate the business of producing, refining and selling the energy which comes from a barrel of crude oil.

The profit earned by the oil companies last year was twice that which the nation's automakers generated in 1973....ten times what the U.S. steelmakers earned. American oil companies earned profits estimated at \$10 billion in 1973....a 60% increase.

Ironic as it seems, the oil companies have not been too timid in admitting these profit

increases, either. And these profits will probably be less than what we can expect from the greedy oil magnates this year.

The most effective method for controlling the oil profits, and therefore, the price of petroleum products is on the shoulders of the federal government. It is the only one with legal authority to control interstate commerce.

Yet the Nixon administration has had an unwillingness to pull the reins on this monopolistic control of the oil market. And Nixon, himself, has tied the

hands of Congress from doing anything to improve the situation.

A rollback in gasoline and fuel prices was ordered in a bill passing both Congressional houses. But oil-in-the-head, grease-in-the-palm Nixon vetoed the bill. While we should have learned by now not to expect too much from such an impeachable source as Nixon, it's obvious that his self-interest and greed is bringing our country to economic and political ruin. □

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INSIDE OUT

RUMFORD OPPOSES

CAMPAIGN REFORM

(Berkeley, Calif.) - Brother Bill Rumford is too closely tied to corrupt politics to be interested in political campaign reform. Although Rumford is supposed to represent Berkeley's Black community from his City Council seat it is clear that monied corporate interests actually pull his strings.

Annoyed by the ill effects of corporate participation in city elections, Berkeley residents started a petition drive for a campaign spending reform bill. The bill, if it became law, would limit campaign spending and end corporate contributions in city elections. The council was forced to seriously consider adopting the proposal because it enjoyed widespread community support.

Reactionary Councilwoman Hone introduced a compromise bill that would limit spending but still allow corporate interference, a move meant to confuse the issue, divide the people and defeat radical reform in campaign spending in Berkeley.

Councilman Rumford voted for the Hone compromise but not because he thought it was better than the people's plan. He is reported to have told an associate privately, "I voted for the Hone version because I don't want either of them to pass"

Councilman Bill Rumford did not want any campaign reform but neither did he want his constituents to know this. So he and his fellow lying politicians (including Berkeley's Black mayor, Warren Widener) voted against the community and against campaign spending reform by dragging the Hone red herring into the arena.

It would appear that Rumford has concluded that Black politicians should attempt to court giant, White, corporate interests instead of building alliances in the Black and oppressed poor community.

AMNESTY INT'L. DENOUNCES NATO SILENCE ON TORTURE

(London, England) - Amnesty International (an independent, investigative organization that enjoys observer status at the United Nations) has called on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to end the training of military personnel in torture techniques and ensure that all 15 of its member states adhere to democratic principles and the rule of law.

The appeal came in a statement issued by Amnesty's International Secretariat in London last week, in advance of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the treaty that created NATO, on April 4.

The statement noted that despite the treaty's preamble which pledges member states to safeguard the freedom of their people, democratic principles were today being violated in Greece and Portugal. Furthermore, during the past 10 years there had been serious allegations of systematic torture and torture training involving, in addition to these two countries, six other member states: Turkey, the United States, the United Kingdom, Belgium, West Germany and the Netherlands.

The full text of the Amnesty International statement follows:

"On April 4, 1949, representatives of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States met in Washington and signed



American torture: cutting out stomach of Vietnamese.

U.N. SPECIAL SESSION

THIRD WORLD NATIONS DEMAND CONTROL OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

[Editor's Note: The following article was written prior to the opening, on Tuesday April 9, of the special United Nations General Assembly session in New York, in order to meet our printing schedule. Because of its special importance to developing and Third World countries and peoples, THE BLACK PANTHER will be fully covering this important U.N. session, expected to last three to four weeks, in subsequent issues.]

(United Nations, N.Y.) The arrival in New York on Sunday of China's Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to head the Chinese delegation to the special U.N. General Assembly session that opens Tuesday, April 9, points up the importance of this session to developing and Third World countries and peoples.

Deputy Premier Teng is the highest ranking official of the People's Republic of China ever to visit North America. His high-powered delegation includes the Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua.

The subject of this U.N. special session is raw materials; the natural resources of the earth. Third World nations, at the initiative of Algerian President Houari Boumediene, are demanding that the session endorse a "declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order".

The draft declaration, representing the sentiments of more than 70 per cent of the world's population, upholds the right of

governments to nationalize their natural resources, such as oil, minerals—including gold and diamonds—and lands, and to decide on possible compensation.

The declaration also recommends establishing multi-national associations of developing countries producing the same natural resources, to determine prices and control markets, along the lines of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The declaration urges a vast increase in aid and assistance from the industrialized countries and guaranteed preferential treatment "in all fields," toward structural changes in "international" trade and finance arrangements, ending the exploitative relations now existing between industrialized and developing nations.

The United States delegation, reflecting U.S. opposition to the declaration, attempted to sabotage the holding of the special session by refusing to participate in its preparation. Now, U.S. observers are maintaining that



United Nations

poor preparation, vague objectives and the likelihood that few practical decisions will result plague the session.

At least 50 foreign ministers and several Heads of State are expected to attend the special session. The presence of China's Deputy Premier Teng guarantees that China will place the full force of its 800 million people squarely in support of the declaration.

U.N. observers point out that at recent regional meetings of U.N. economic groups the Chinese have been urging Third World countries to seize the opportunity to protect their raw materials and natural resources from foreign

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

RIVERSIDE POLICE ATTACK DEFENSE COMMITTEE

(Riverside, Calif.) - Four members and one supporter of the Riverside Political Prisoners Defense Committee (RPPDC) were assaulted, beaten, arrested and then charged with felonious as-

saults upon police officers by the Riverside Police Department recently.

The RPPDC has been working to defend Brothers Gary Lawton and Zurebu Gardner, two Black men falsely charged with the murders of two Riverside policemen. Lawton and Gardner have already been tried twice for the murders, however both trials ended in hung juries. In each trial the majority of jurors voted for acquittal. A third trial is forthcoming.

The police attack on the RPPDC occurred on Monday, March 25, at about 9:45 a.m., in the corridors of the Riverside Superior Court, while members of the RPPDC were waiting to attend a hearing concerning William Palmer.

The incident began when Palmer, an RPPDC member, was approached by a plainclothes officer and told that his 14-year-old son, Mark, was going to be placed under arrest. When Pal-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 9

africa, black history, music, poetry, drama, psychology fiction, biography, education, political science, essays & anthologies, science fiction, mysteries, occult, religion, mysticism, sociology, history, china & the far east, latin america & the caribbean, current events, women, children, juvenile & how-to (martial arts, games, cooking, health, language instruction, etc) books and a wide selection of jazz, r&b, & political records.

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BLACK SINGER "MAMA LOVE" MURDERED

(Chicago, Ill.) - Her real name was Vivian Patterson, but everyone knew her as "Mama Love." According to everyone who knew her, the nickname was both fitting and appropriate. That was what she was: *Mama Love*, warm, gentle, kind, and at the same time, a strong Black woman who refused to submit, refused with all her 250 pounds, to accept the insults and degradations of racism in American society.

Mama Love sang and played the organ at Pepper's lounge in Chicago's Black South Side. She also wrote poetry.

Living in a housing project on South State, Mama Love wrote and sang about the life and people she knew and loved:

"I awake in the ghetto to the laughter of despair; Folks have forgotten how to love and care./ Children run wild and there's no hope in their face./ Why were they born—just to die in this place?"

Mama Love named her booklet of poetry, "Cries from the Chicago Ghetto." That, too, was fitting and appropriate.

MURDERED

No one knows who murdered Mama Love. Whoever it was shot her first. Then, they cut off her arms and legs and stuffed her body in the trunk of a car.

Tom Fitzpatrick, writing in the *Chicago Sun-Times* says, "It's a terrifying story." But, oppression, too, is "a terrifying story." Racism, police violence, hopelessness, these, too, are "terrifying" stories—these are the stories, the cries, that Mama Love heard and lived with every day of her life.

Mama Love lived and died in a "terrifying" society. Yet, Mama Love seemed to have come to grips with the terror and violence. Her poem, "Poverty's Child," quoted above goes on to say:

"All of the dreams that I had long ago, / Were carried away, by rats at my door. / I drink, I laugh, then realize, / That my drinking and laughter are hate in disguise. / Seems like no way out on this dead end road, / Most of us die before we grow old. / Charlie gets by with the color of his face, / But it takes a real man to survive in this place. / I pray for my daughters, cry for my son; / How do I tell them they must 'overcome?' / Black power, violence are all that you hear, / We're joining together in hatred and fear. / They take my brothers to fight for their greed / While chil-

dren go hungry and die of disease. / Glory ... Freedom ... sound good when they preach, / But it's only for them, they forget in their speech. / I feel the hot blood running through my soul, / That bled from the slaughtered, the maimed and the sold. / Slavery's still here, they just changed the name / The Black man is bound, and the law is our chain. / I see a Black child lying in the street, / Beaten, shot by their police. / I'll fight, I'll die in the war on the man / If my children can't live, there won't be no more land. / Poor mama tried to beat me into half a man, / She knew if she didn't, I'd die in this land. / I'd rather be dead than to live in dis-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22



Cover of Mama Love's booklet of poetry.

THIRD WORLD NATIONS DEMAND CONTROL

CONTINUED FROM LAST PAGE

plunder, particularly that of the U.S.

Westerners are resentful that the current special session will provide an excellent opportunity for China to play a vanguard role as the one great power firmly defending and asserting the interests of developing and Third World countries and peoples.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union finds itself in an embarrassing position, say some Third World observers at the U.N. Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who is also scheduled to arrive in New York on Sunday, will certainly find U.S.S.R. detente efforts with the U.S. threatened if he supports the Third World declaration. At

the same time, Russian failure to support the declaration will expose this socialist country to severe criticism by Third World countries.

Observers point out that weeks ago China was the first of the great powers to support Algeria's call for this special General Assembly session. The Soviet Union was initially hesitant and the United States openly opposed the idea. □

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PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

CORRUPT COPS SECRET

(Philadelphia, Pa.) - A judge here has refused to give the *Philadelphia Inquirer* access to the last names of about 400 city policemen charged with corruption in a State Crime Commission's 1,400 page report. Officers involved in the corruption were identified in the report only by first name, middle and last initials, badge number and payroll number.

MORE BLACK COPS

(Detroit, Mich.) - Detroit Mayor Coleman Young announced that now that he has abolished the undercover, killer-cop squad STRESS, he plans to increase Black representation in Detroit's police force to 50 per cent by 1977. "STRESS was a decoy operation which resulted in the reckless deaths of citizens and police officers. I believe that uniformed police officers in the street, recognizable to both criminals and citizens, are generally more effective in combating crime than Mickey Mouse plainclothes operations," said Young.

HOUSING FRAUD SUIT

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The NAACP has filed suit in U.S. District Court here to block use of federal funds in subsidizing a proposed 235-unit "luxury" apartment house on land owned by Stanford University. The suit said that the monies to be used would come from funds appropriated by Congress "exclusively for the assistance of poor and economically disadvantaged persons." "The defendants intend to charge rents so high that the intended beneficiaries of such housing programs may not possibly take advantage of them," the complaint says.

WHITE RACIST JAILED

(Wilmington, N.C.) - Nineteen-year-old Lawrence W. Little who serves as "propaganda minister" for the racist Rights of White People Party was sentenced to life imprisonment for bombing the offices of the Black newspaper *Wilmington Journal*, last May.

U.S. GI'S ABROAD WIN RIGHT TO DEMONSTRATE

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Court of Military Appeals has upheld the right of overseas servicemen to demonstrate against racism in the armed forces.

Private Ronald L. Alexander was court-martialed and convicted for participating in a takeover of his battalion commander's office. Thirty to forty indignant Black soldiers disobeyed several orders to "halt" and "disperse" in the 1970 incident. Nevertheless, the Court of Military Appeals (COMA) dismissed the charges against Brother Alexander.

Two of the three COMA judges ruled that the regulation prohibiting demonstrations did not apply to demonstrations against the military. The judges said regulation AR (00-20) was "intended to insure that no suspicion would arise that its (the Army's) members were intruding themselves

and the force they represent into the political arena.

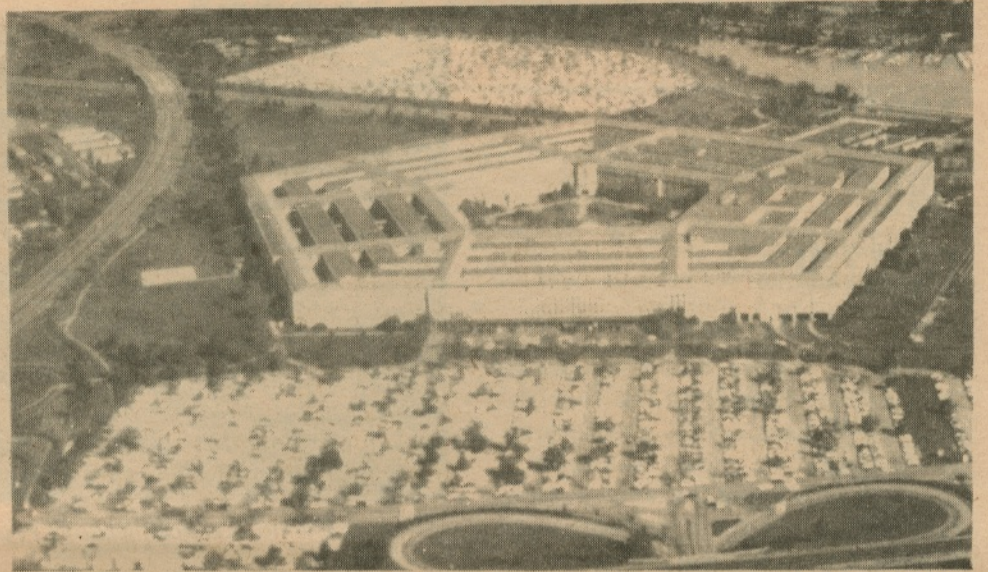
A demonstration within the Army against the Army's racist policies is not a direct part of the "political arena" of the country that is being occupied; so AR (00-20) does not apply.

The decision upholds the rights of thousands of American G.I.s to freedom of speech and freedom of assembly for the purpose of redressing grievances against the military establishment.

SURVEILLANCE

Meanwhile, eighteen plaintiffs in a class action suit filed against the Secretary of Defense and other high-ranking Pentagon officials are seeking an end to surveillance of American civilians by the Army.

The eighteen Americans living in West Berlin filed charges in the Federal District Court in Washington, D.C. They stated



The U.S. Pentagon houses the monstrous military power of this country.

that the military is keeping dossiers (files) on American citizens thereby invading their right to privacy as defined in the U.S. Constitution. The keeping of secret state police files is also a violation of Department of Defense Directive 5200.27.

Other cases and suits are pending involving wiretapping, infiltration, blacklisting and mail tampering by Army intelligence agents. The crimes were committed against G.I. defense lawyers,

clergymen, two members of a G.I. counseling collective and the Berlin Democratic Club and members of the staff of the G.I. newspaper *Forward*. The suit charges the Secretary of Defense, et al., with violating the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

The suit seeks destruction of the dossiers, an end to surveillance and payment of damages to the plaintiffs. □

POLICE ATTACK DEFENSE COMMITTEE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

mer and other RPPDC members asked the officer to produce an arrest warrant, the officer called for more police units rather than adhere to the law and obtain the required warrant.

When the reinforcements arrived, they violently attacked the RPPDC members. They punched Gardner in his face and twisted his arms. Chaukia Lawton, Gary Lawton's wife, was choked until she fainted and her wrist was sprained by the police.

"This unprovoked attack," says a RPPDC statement, "was a response of the police to a picket line that the Defense Committee sponsored on Friday, March 22, in front of the Riverside Police Department to protest the police harassment of Zurebu Gardner."

Gardner has been stopped and handcuffed by police a number of times, but no reports were filed, and no charges were pressed.

A news conference was held on April 1, to discuss this latest attack on RPPDC members and the continued harassment of the Riverside Black community by the Riverside Police Department.

□□□

REGISTER TO VOTE

DELLUMS' CORNER

ON OIL ADS

(Washington, D.C.) The mammoth advertising campaign of the oil industry has prompted California Congressman Ronald V. Dellums to step up his appeal to the nation's more than 7,000 radio and television broadcasters to exercise their responsibility under the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) Fairness Doctrine and give those with opposing views an opportunity to respond to the oil industry.

"The energy companies have shifted their advertising from product promotion to political advocacy in an attempt to convince the public they are not responsible for the current energy crisis," the Bay Area congressman said of the multimillion dollar advertising blitz being waged by the energy industry.

Dellums' appeal is a follow-up to the petition sent to the Federal Trade Commission in January by several members of Congress to force energy companies to substantiate their environmental and energy-related ads.

Calling for the average citizen's right to be allowed to hear and see both sides of the critical issue, Dellums commented, "As energy industry advertising has turned from product promotion to political advocacy aimed at influencing public opinion, the citizen has not been afforded a fair opportunity to present the other side. We believe that adequate access for consumers, environmentalists, labor groups, and all concerned citizens is essential if the public is to make intelligent and well-informed decisions about the energy crisis and future energy policy."

The First Amendment to the Constitution guarantees all Americans the right of freedom of the press. The FCC act requires that broadcasters present all divergent, responsible viewpoints on controversial issues of public importance. The oil industry's onslaught of propaganda threatens to violate both the Constitution and the fairness doctrine unless balanced broadcasting is achieved.

EX-COP FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

with two shots from a powerful .45 caliber army model pistol.

The brutal killer then fired two more shots: one into his own left arm and one into the left side of his body. He was then able to claim in court that Kyreacos shot twice first after grabbing Smith's .45.

Smith is free on bail with the condition that he not bother the victim's wife (who is filing suit against the city).

The Branko Ellich murder has not been solved and there are no known leads. □

"MAD BOMBER" HAS NO COMMENT ON ELECTRIC CO.

(Waterbury, Conn.) - George Metesky, the "Mad Bomber," who was released from prison last December after seventeen years of confinement, was recently asked how he felt about Con Edison Electric Co. Metesky, 70, who set off 37 bombs in the 1940s and '50s to protest against Con Ed, replied, "I think it's best not to talk about that just now." □

ATTICA BROTHERS' TRIAL DELAYED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

courtroom that is being used in the Brothers case from the rest of the third floor. All spectators must sign in, be searched, checked with a metal detector and have their identification approved before they enter the courtroom. Uniformed and plainclothes policemen are everywhere, both inside and outside the court.

The postponement was granted because the state had not complied with Supreme Court Justice James O. Moore's previous order that the discovery materials be made available to the defense. The defense team needs the evidence—which reportedly consists of at least ten cartons of photos and tapes—to back up their arguments. Judge Ball, therefore, was only ordering that the 61 poor and mostly Black defendants be given a right that another judge had already promised them.

Judge Ball did not, however,



The yard at Attica State Prison following the September, 1971, rebellion.

take any action to insure that the defendants were not being discriminated against because of their poor financial situation. The prosecution has already spent over \$3 million of taxpayers' money on this case. The defense has had to get by on a much smaller budget.

One defendant, Richard Bilelo, acting as his own attorney, vividly voiced his denunciation of the court system and its built-in bias against the poor. "The attorney general has already spent \$3 million on these cases and I get twenty cents a day. Is this fair? I'm required to be in my special housing unit twenty-two to twenty-four hours

a day. I can't interview witnesses and collect necessary information. I can't even have my typewriter in my room."

Judge Ball repeatedly answered that he had "no authority" in regards to the question of insuring that a defendant has the financial ability to provide himself with adequate counsel and evidence.

There is a bill before the New York State Legislature proposing that \$625,000 be allocated to aid in covering defense costs in this trial. Defense coordinator Donald L. Jelinek says that even this sum would not defray the necessary trial expenses estimated at \$2.6 million if properly conducted.

AMNESTY INT'L. DENOUNCES NATO

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

the instruments that created the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Subsequently, Greece, the Federal Republic of West Germany and Turkey signed the treaty and thus also became members of NATO.

"In signing the treaty, all 15 nations committed themselves to the pledge contained in the preamble: that they would 'safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their people founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law.'

"In view of that pledge, it is all the more disturbing to note that member states of NATO continue to violate these basic principles proclaimed 25 years ago.

"Greece, ruled by military juntas since 1967, and Portugal, an authoritarian regime for almost half a century, are two prominent examples, but not the only ones. Reports of military training in torture and of grave torture practices themselves have, in the past 10 years, been received from Turkey, the United States and the United Kingdom, allegations have recently come from Belgium, West Germany and the Netherlands that NATO troops are trained in torture techniques. Many of these allegations were documented in the *Amnesty International Report on Torture* published in December 1973.

"Amnesty International calls upon the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to mark its 25th anniversary by ensuring that all member states adhere to the principles laid down in the preamble to the treaty and that they individually and jointly end all existing use of systematic torture and all training of personnel in torture techniques." □

S.L.A.'S FIELD MARSHAL CINQUE- REVOLUTIONARY OR POLICE AGENT?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

supplied this gun (and probably others) after their confiscation by L.A. police.

Defreeze was convicted on three counts and sent to Vacaville (Medical Facility) Prison.

At Vacaville, Defreeze's attempt to win the chairmanship of the Black Culture Association (BCA)—an educational program involving prisoners and community volunteers—was rejected by the BCA membership. In a highly suspicious move, Defreeze filed a protest with the authorities, claiming the BCA was undemocratic and illegally constituted and proposed the formation of his own group, Unisight, with the approval and support of Vacaville authorities. Unisight is formed and Defreeze is appointed chairman by prison authorities.

Tim Finley and Paul Avery wrote in the March 27 issue of the *San Francisco Chronicle* that although Unisight's rather vague purpose was "to focus on the relationships of the Black family and particularly of that between

men and women in the family," one of the first outside people Defreeze chose to participate was Russell Little, an alleged member of the SLA and one of the two White men charged with the murder of Oakland Superintendent of Schools Marcus Foster. Thus, it would appear, the SLA was born.

Following the creation of his Unisight committee in 1972, Defreeze's stay at Vacaville was shortlived. He was transferred to Soledad Prison in December of the same year, and "escaped," according to his own reported admission to friends, when a guard left him alone to work on a boiler in a then unused portion of the minimum security facility at Soledad on March 5, 1973.

Media reports that have appeared in recent weeks of details of his activities from his "escape" up to the assassination of Dr. Marcus Foster, strongly suggest that Defreeze's whereabouts must have been known to police authorities. □



Members of Los Angeles Police Department in Black community.

TWO L.A. COPS SUSPENDED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

police Internal Affairs Division for failing to inform the department that his partner was using unauthorized ammunition and regularly carrying an extra gun. Coppi is also charged with having carried banned bullets himself and not having a duly registered and inspected service revolver.

The vast bulk of all L.A. policemen violate the ammunition and weapons regulations in their everyday practice. This is evident in the fact that the department's armorer, who is responsible for registering and inspecting the equipment, did not catch Coppi until the murder incident involving Brother Baldwin sparked an investigation. □

IN SEARCH OF COMMON GROUND

CONVERSATIONS WITH ERIK H. ERIKSON

AND HUEY P. NEWTON

In the following excerpt from In Search of Common Ground Brother Huey P. Newton discusses education and the young with Professor Emeritus of Harvard, Erik H. Erikson and two sociologists, Brother Herman Blake and Kai Erikson. The book is a transcript of a series of conversations held in New Haven, Connecticut, and Oakland, California, during 1971.

E. ERIKSON: We can't afford to forget how young these students are—which is why I reminded us all of the fantastic things you did, Huey, when you

were in your early twenties. The students are looking—you know I even have a term for it, I call it "totalism"—they are looking for totalistic explanations and not for relativistic analysis. A total explanation is something you can totally identify with or against, a stable point of reference against which you can know where you are.

BLAKE: Yeah, but why do you think they are doing that, Erik?

E. ERIKSON: I think they are doing it because that is part of being young—and I agree entirely with you that this is also what opens them up for a kind of complete indoctrination by some system. Some of them are quite willing to remain open, of course, but that is a scary state to be in.

NEWTON: The main thing I am saying is that they don't know how to go about it. And the reason they don't know how is because it is convenient for the schools not to teach them that. It's better to give them a conglomeration of facts to remember so that they can be used by whatever employer or profession they go into, and never step outside of it.

E. ERIKSON: Maybe all of this has something to do with what you are trying to do in your course, Herman, when you speak of the complementarity (that's the word I would use, at any rate) of emotion and thought. You want the students to feel, right? But then you complain because you get so many papers in return that are emotional but not thoughtful. While what you really want to teach them is to feel and then to be able to stand back and think about what they felt.

BLAKE: Right.

E. ERIKSON: And then to step back and see what kinds of feeling were in that thought. Isn't that what you had in mind?

BLAKE: That's the way I'm approaching that class, yes.

E. ERIKSON: That is the way you are approaching that class, but you must notice how hard it is for that age to do what you ask.

BLAKE: Yes. But I still think there is a more fundamental problem here. There are all these self-serving theories which seem to suggest that you reach a point where process stops, where transformation ends.

NEWTON: That's what happens when you get into power.

BLAKE: That's right, that's right. And what I am trying to say is that students see themselves as in process, in transition from childhood to adulthood; but they always want to know where the process stops. You see what I mean?

E. ERIKSON: It is exactly at this point where my ideas about identity are easily misunderstood as meaning that once you become identical with a role, then the process stops and you know where you are. That is why the most common way identity is represented is as an answer to the question "Who am I?"—a definition of identity I have never used and never would use, because the answer to the question "Who am I?" (if there really were one) would end the process of becoming itself. Real identity formation, of course, is a continuous process with a special crisis in youth—and, I would think, it is a dialectical process, which is what we may yet want to talk about.

K. ERIKSON: Well, how about it, Huey? Does the dialectical process ever end?

NEWTON: I think that after the dialectical process has run its course, man will reach a state of godliness—and that's because I think God is mostly what man has said "I am not." Now that's just long-range speculation, of course. We'll have to live with dialectics for a while yet.

E. ERIKSON: Now about positive and negative identities? If you assume everybody has a set of self-images which he has learned he should strive for and a set of images he has learned he should avoid—and yet he is always both, because real identity cannot be anything but an interplay of these things. Now, would you call that dialectics?

NEWTON: Yes, I think that is a beautiful example.

E. ERIKSON: You see, some students seem to hope that by studying my stuff they will learn what a positive identity is and how to get rid of the negative one. Another group of students is afraid of my stuff because they think what I mean by identity is to be so adjusted to the system that you don't want to be anything else but what the system permits you to be. And neither of these explanations represent what I meant. The trouble starts when



Brother HUEY P. NEWTON.

you project your own negative identity on other people.

BLAKE: We have talked a lot about the meetings at Yale. I would like to change directions for a moment and go back to a matter that Erik has always been interested in: maybe it's time to talk about the gun.

E. ERIKSON: Well, actually, that fits right in here. You see, when I started to talk in New Haven I reminded the students of the traditional image which Huey used to represent and which still appears on the cover of the Panther Paper—the young Black man with the gun. All of this became more dialectical in our conversations when you, Huey, began to speak about arms and love. I thought I understood what you meant to some extent because of something that became clear to Gandhi as he developed his nonviolent method—namely, that most people seem to feel that to be nonviolent means not to *have* any gun and not to *want* any gun because one would not want to use it or would not know how to use it anyway. But there is an intermediary step between violence and nonviolence where you have a gun but use it only in the most disciplined way—in part, at least, to show up the absurdity of particular kinds of armed violence. This, I think, you did on several important occasions which really created your original public image. I hope you see now what I mean. You were not afraid to carry that gun. Now I would understand armed love to mean that one can really love only if one knows that one could and would defend one's dignity, for only two people of equal dignity can love each other. □

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NIXON AIDE, CHAPIN, FACES TEN YEARS

(Washington, D.C.) - The conviction of Dwight Chapin, former appointments secretary to President Nixon, brings the total to eight former White House aides who have either been convicted by trial or by a plea of guilty in Watergate-related matters. Chapin was convicted on two counts of lying to a grand jury investigating political sabotage in the 1972 Presidential campaign. He faces a maximum penalty of ten years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

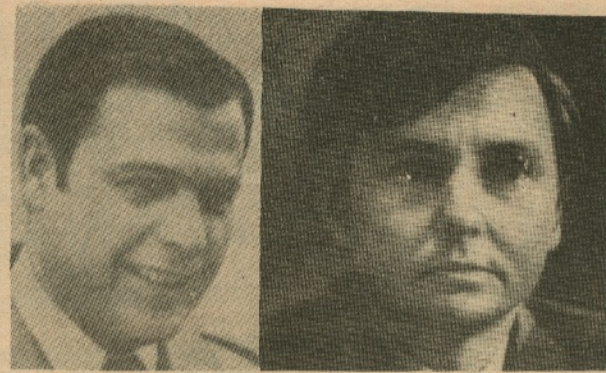
Chapin's role on the Committee for the Re-election of the president (CREEP) was particularly seedy. He, with the aid of acknowledged political saboteur Donald H. Segretti, was in charge of the "dirty tricks" aspect of the Nixon campaign. Chapin directed Segretti to devise tactics to slur the reputation of the Democratic candidates and to create division within the Democratic Party. Segretti, who served only four months of a short, six-month sentence for distributing unauthorized campaign literature, thought up most of the dirty tricks.

To aid CREEP, Segretti devised such low stunts as stealing stationery from Senator Edmund Muskie's campaign and disseminating it with accusations of drunkenness and sexual

misconduct against Senators Hubert H. Humphrey and Henry M. Jackson. In another incident, on literature released under Senator Humphrey's name, the allegation was made that U.S. Representative Shirley Chisholm had been in a mental institution.

Surely the founding fathers of this country never meant for men to become so obsessed with winning the Presidency that they would stoop to such criminal activities in order to win election. The Watergate trials, particularly those of Chapin and former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans point up the truism: Power corrupts!

All of the Watergate trials are revealing to the American people the low esteem with which many politicians regard the people. To the Nixon saboteurs the average citizen is nothing more than a fool to be duped into believing that Richard Nixon can do no wrong. (The same holds true for other major political figures.) Even the staunchest Nixon supporter is now forced to admit the American dream of government by the people, for the people and of the people has been subverted to government by, for, and of the politicians, crooks, and corporate interests.



DWIGHT
CHAPIN

DONALD
SEGRETTI

We see through the Chapin and Mitchell and Stans trials that the original concept of the American Presidency has been subverted. We have watched President Nixon time after time violate the Constitution through his arbitrary use of executive privilege, which, in fact, does not even exist. The American President is no spokesman for the interests of the people. He does not listen to and does not care what the people want. He is only concerned with enhancing his own power and seeing to it that the history books write great things about him. This holds true for Richard Nixon and his most recent predecessors.

The only step to be taken is for the American people to demand the Elimination of the Offices of President and Vice-President. Let us take concrete action to implement what the Watergate trials have taught us—the power to run this country must be returned to the people, who rightly and justly deserve it. □

OPERATION GEMSTONE: "THE GREAT WATERGATE CONSPIRACY"

by Donald Freed and C.R.I.C.

"Operation Gemstone: The Great Watergate Conspiracy" by the Citizens Research and Investigation Committee is a detailed account of the Nixon administration's plans to establish a fascist dictatorship in America. This week's excerpt describes an earlier conspiracy by right-wing elements to turn this country into a fascist state.

"We are the victims of a coup d'etat or an attempted coup. I weigh my words carefully." The speaker is Malcom Moos, the president of the University of Minnesota and one of President Eisenhower's most trusted advisers. We were, we are the potential victims of a coup d'etat, a take over from within by a Secret Government.

The Nixon administration was in the process of breaking-in not just to the Democratic National Committee but of looting the entire nation. Violence and propaganda were the order of the day and no crime was too great (the incredible mayhem of the San Diego scenario), or too petty (while ITT was conspiring with the Department of Justice, an ITT subsidiary installed a free golf course at the San Clemente White House).

The authority on Nazi Germany, William L. Shirer, wrote in 1973, that "Hitler got away with murder because there was no restraining hand upon him—from any source. Did any hand in Washington try to restrain Nixon when he ordered the devastating Christmas bombing of Laos?" Or of any other crime against the peace, the nation, or humanity?

The pious, hypocritical symbol of these bad times was Richard M. Nixon. His pathological

drive for victory and avoidance of humiliation or even responsibility was coupled to the most reactionary of America's cold war nightmare forces.

A former cabinet member told columnist Jack Anderson of "watching the President go through the pantomime of plunging an imaginary dagger into an opponent. 'After you get the knife in,' the President said gleefully, 'You twist it.' And he twisted his wrist to demonstrate."

That is another nightmare image to add to the one of the sly huckster luring the unsuspecting suckers into the tent to be robbed by the crooks. We have all been stabbed in the back, we have all been swindled and mugged by a system that is *inherently* vicious. It was not until the Secret Government of cold war, big business, organized crime and covert intelligence fronts came out into the open with the blade of Operation Gemstone pointed to strike that some Americans finally took the decision to defend ourselves.

INFORMATION WITHHELD

Americans can no longer be shocked by the discovery that information directly affecting their personal freedom is withheld in order to cover up high crimes in high places. But it will come as a shock to many that in 1934 there was an actual attempt to turn America into a police state by making a fascist puppet of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Major General Smedley Darlington Butler, one of the most remarkable generals in American history and a former Marine Corps commander, was to be installed as F.D.R.'s

"aide" and in effect become the front man for a group of big business fascists. FDR would have become a figurehead President.

The files of the first Un-American Committee, the predecessor of the Dies Committee, contain in evidence these facts: 1) In 1934, leading members of the American Legion conspired with the House of Morgan, Wall Street brokers, and other giant corporate interests to upset the government of the United States and establish a fascist regime; 2) They asked General Smedley Butler to lead 500,000 jobless veterans on Washington in a march for power. Butler not only refused but he spent several years exposing the conspiracy to the American people.

September 1934: the press announced the formation of a new organization called the American Liberty League by discontented



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

EASTER IMPEACHMENT MARCHES

NATIONWIDE

(Washington, D.C.) - On Saturday, April 27, marches to impeach Nixon will take place in Washington, Chicago, and Los Angeles. The marches, as well as other mass actions to demonstrate to Congress the American people's demand for impeachment, are being

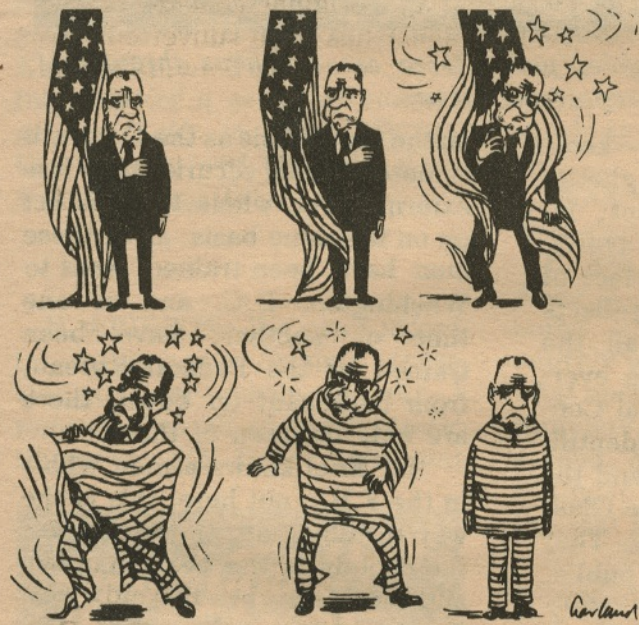
coordinated by the National Campaign to Impeach Nixon (NCIC), headquartered in Washington, D.C.

Colorful NCIC posters urging the people of America to "March to Impeach Nixon!" list the following demands: "Impeach Nixon!"; "No U.S. Aid/Fuel Oil to Repressive Regimes Abroad!"; "Roll Back Fuel and Food Prices!"; "Stop Repression—Defend Democratic Rights!"

HOMETOWN ACTIONS

The posters also call for "Hometown Impeachment Actions" from April 15-20. "During the Congressional Easter recess local actions on Tax Day (April 15) and through the week will make our demand for impeachment 'perfectly clear,'" the posters state. In addition, the NCIC has announced a "Citizens Lobby-In" in Washington, D.C., April 24 to 26.

The impeachment actions were adopted for the spring impeachment campaign at the NCIC National Impeachment Conference held in Chicago, March 1 to 3. Representatives from grass roots impeachment groups in 37 communities endorsed the actions.



The Conference urged local groups to continue or initiate the following:

- "1. Establishing home impeachment centers.
 - "2. Lobbying at local Congressional offices.
 - "3. Doing letter writing campaigns.
 - "4. Circulating Congressional questionnaires.
 - "5. Circulating petitions to work against Congresspeople who fail to support impeachment.
 - "6. Supporting independent impeachment candidates.
 - "7. Establishing labor outreach committees.
 - "8. Petitioning and leafleting in gas lines."
- The "Hometown Actions" adopted at the Conference include "Mock Impeachment Trials, Walks for Impeachment, Local or Regional Rallies, Impeach-ins, Non-violent protests and leafleting on Tax Day at Internal Revenue Offices and Post Offices."

"Despite the long list of abuses under the Nixon administration, Congress has been slow to act," says the NCIC. "The spontaneous outburst of public opinion after the firing of Special Prosecutor Cox last fall forced the impeachment investigation now being conducted by the House Judiciary Committee. Only continued public pressure on Congress will lead to an actual vote for impeachment in the House."

For more information write the National Campaign to Impeach Nixon, 1404 "M" St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, or call (202) 659-1118. □

CONSPIRACY"

captains of industry and finance. The stated purpose of the League was to combat radicalism, teach the necessity of respect for the rights of persons and property and generally to foster free private enterprise. The American Liberty League denounced the New Deal and attacked Roosevelt for formulating class hatred by his use of such terms as "unscrupulous money changers," "economic royalists," and "the privileged princes of these new economic dynasties."

The treasurer of the Liberty League was Grayson M.P. Murphy and one of its financiers was Robert S. Clark, a multimillionaire, who told General Butler that he would spend half of his \$30 million on the plot if it would save the other half.

Heading and directing the Liberty League were Dupont and J.P. Morgan and Co. men.

John W. Davis, a Morgan attorney, was a member of the League's National Executive Committee. Contributors to the American Liberty League were the Pitcairn family (Pittsburgh Plate Glass), Andrew Mellon Associates, Rockefeller Associates, E.T. Hutton (General Motors) and J. Howard Pew (Sun Oil Associates). Pew is a longtime friend and supporter of Robert Welch who later founded the John Birch Society.

Two organizations affiliated with the League were openly fascist and antilabor. The Sentinels of the Republic was financed chiefly by the Pitcairn family and J. Howard Pew. Its members labeled the New Deal "Jewish Communism" and insisted that "the old line of Americans of \$1,200 a year wanted a Hitler."

KU KLUX KLAN PREJUDICES

The Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution was financed by "Northern" money but played on Ku Klux Klan prejudices of the South. Its sponsor, John H. Kirby, collaborated in anti-Semitic drives against the New Deal with the Reverend Gerald K. Smith, leader of the first Silver Shirt squad of American storm troopers.

The fact that the plot to seize the White House failed is directly attributable to Major General Smedley Darlington Butler. Twice a recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor, he finally decided that "war is a racket!" His reputation for patriotism, integrity and dedication to democracy, coupled with his proclivity to speak the truth as he saw it irrespective of official policy, made him a seemingly perfect front for the men who hated

Roosevelt. The conspirators planned to replace the President or manipulate him through the person of an American Mussolini.

General Butler testified to the McCormack-Dickstein Committee, "Shortly after MacGuire (Gerald MacGuire, employee of the brokerage firm of Grayson M.P. Murphy, and one of the founders of the American Legion) first came to see me, he arranged for Robert S. Clark, a New York broker, to come to my house. (MacGuire proposed Butler raise several hundred thousand Legionnaires to take over Washington.) To be perfectly fair to Mr. MacGuire, he didn't seem blood thirsty. He suggested that 'We might go along with Roosevelt and do with him what Mussolini did with the King of Italy' "

Butler thought this was treason. He was genuinely alarmed. For the first time it dawned on him that if the American Liberty League was, indeed, the "superorganization" behind the plot to seize the White House, the country's freedom was in genuine peril.

□□□

ELIMINATE PRESIDENCY PAPER AVAILABLE

THE BLACK PANTHER has available upon request copies of the Black Panther Party's Position Paper on the Elimination of the Offices of President and Vice-President. This important document may be obtained free of charge by writing: Central Distribution, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, Calif. 94621.



BENITO MUSSOLINI and ADOLF HITLER.

THE GLASS HOUSE TAPES

By C.R.I.C.

and

Louis E. Tackwood

The Glass House Tapes is more than the story of the exploits of a Black police agent provocateur named Louis E. Tackwood. As the following excerpt from this revealing book details, the Citizens Research and Investigation Committee [CRIC] exposes the criminal associations and interconnections which make the modern police state a reality.

As the Skolnick Report to the National Commission on Causes and Prevention of Violence observed, "The emergence of the police as a self-conscious independent political power" is a creature of the last decade.

William F. Turner, a former F.B.I. Special Agent, points out in his book *Power on the Right*, "Despite intramural bickering the police establishment presents a unified front lobbying for more power and less outside control. Its principal objectives are to nullify Supreme Court decisions by legislation, legalize Big Brother devices in the interests of the 'crime war,' obtain more repressive laws, perpetuate the punitive theory and become a national thought police system."

The irony of it is that it is all legal. The police have gained power every year from Congressional legislation. The Omnibus Crime Bill of 1968 made it a crime to cross a state line to participate in a demonstration where violence may occur. The city of Washington, D.C., has passed preventative detention legislation (modeled after South African laws), which permits ninety-day "detention" with no charges. Most cities have passed legislation which makes legal the age old police practices of "no-knock" entrances to homes and "stop and frisk" without substantial evidence of commission of any crime.

The police are no longer relying solely on rallying behind friendly legislators or presenting "expert testimony" to Congress to gain influence, they are now beginning to elect officials and legislators from among their own ranks—whose loyalty can be assured.

Police Commissioner Frank Rizzo was elected Mayor of Phi-

adelphia and Chief Inspector Sanford Garelik, former head of New York's Red Squad, was elected president of that City Council. New York's Civilian Review Board proposition was defeated in large part by the public campaign organized against it by policemen in uniform. The large and influential policemen's associations (International Conference of Police Associations claims 125,000 members, the Fraternal Order of Police boasts 130,000; New York City's Patrolmen's Benevolent Association claims 29,000) act as political lobbies for both national and local legislation in their interests.

"Justice on the streets" is all too similar to the rationales of police terrorist organizations in Latin America such as *Mano Blanca* in Guatemala or the Death Squads of Brazil. The similarity is limited, however. Perhaps more insidiously, the thrust towards a police state in the U.S. comes clothed in the cloak of Democracy. The fabric of police powers is woven in the legislatures amidst a clamor of anti-crime propaganda—crime in the streets, heroin, organized crime, etc.—which plays upon the fears of a broad sector of the middle class. Behind the euphemisms



Members of Los Angeles police force are infamous throughout the country for their repressive tactics.

are the reality of the goals—keeping the lid on the ghetto; squashing political dissent; increasing the power of the police.

Behind the mirrored surface of the Glass House—that reflects the fleeting images of all the Louis Tackwoods—are the ever-prying eyes of the Criminal Conspiracy Section, Special Identification and Investigation, and the Metropolitan Division. The Glass House is a one-way mirror. They can look out but we, the public, cannot look in. Tackwood's reflection on the mirrored surfaces allows us a fleeting glimpse into the halls where we, the public, cannot go. Domestic intelligence is a private fiefdom of power and secrecy. Like the feudal estate it is hostile to the concept of governing by consent of the governed. And as libertarians of an earlier epoch said, "who will watch the watchers?"

TACKWOOD:

"They set up the whole thing, C.C.S., the whole thing is set up

on the same basis as the C.I.A., it is more internal security than it is external. The whole thing is set up on the same basis, all of these men have been trained, went to Washington, D.C. and at one time or another, have been trained by the Federal Bureau, from lieutenant on down, there are only fourteen of them.

"Lt. Keel knows a man who's in the F.B.I. out here, this is the way the chain of command goes, the captain is the head man, he and the Mayor are the only men Lt. Keel takes orders from, and say they want to bust Sam Jones, and they want everybody to do a trick on him, and Lt. Keel will call a certain party at the F.B.I., who will send out a certain number of men who already know what's going on there, and then he'll call S.I.I. here and they come out and then you've got the F.B.I., C.C.S., S.I.I., and you got State, Federal, and Local.

"SOMETHING ELSE"

I'll tell you something else: they don't work with the counties, no way. C.C.S.'s jurisdiction is California, they're based in Los Angeles, are paid by the city, and their jurisdiction is the state. And there ain't nowhere they can't go. And I'll tell you what, when the F.B.I. found out where—I got to tell you how far their jurisdiction is—when they found out where G.(Geronimo Pratt) was hiding, they didn't bust him, they called here. And you know who busted him? ...Not the F.B.I., but the C.C.S., and in Texas! And brought him back. No extradition whatsoever. How fast did they get them back here?

"There was no extradition, you know G. wasn't going back here. With all those charges, he would have fought it for years down there, they kidnapped him. Arrested down there and they kidnapped him. There ain't nowhere they can't go. C.C.S., like they're Federally-sponsored. Like J. Edgar Hoover says, 'they're my boys, they're my boys.'"

TO BE CONTINUED

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Intercommunal News

UNDERGROUND PORTUGUESE "OFFICERS' MOVEMENT" OPPOSES COLONIAL WARS

(Lisbon, Portugal) - The rebel Portuguese Army captains—the so-called "Officers Movement"—have declared in an underground document now being circulated throughout Lisbon that their movement against African colonial wars is purely political. "It has nothing to do with better pay or any other benefits. We know that armed victory in the African territories is impossible," the document states.

In recent weeks the mutiny in the Portuguese Army over Portugal's colonial wars in Africa has brought on a general crisis within the country. The mutiny originally began as a protest over the dismissal of Army Deputy Chief of Staff, General Spínola. The general was dismissed by Portugal's Prime Minister Caetano for asserting in a book published last month that the wars in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau could not be won militarily. He proposed offering the territories equal status with Portugal in a federation. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, March 30, 1974.)

The Army officers have faced reality and are attempting to educate the people of Portugal to see that their impoverished, European country is steadily losing its wars with the PAIGC in Guinea-Bissau, the MPLA in Angola and FRELIMO in Mozambique.

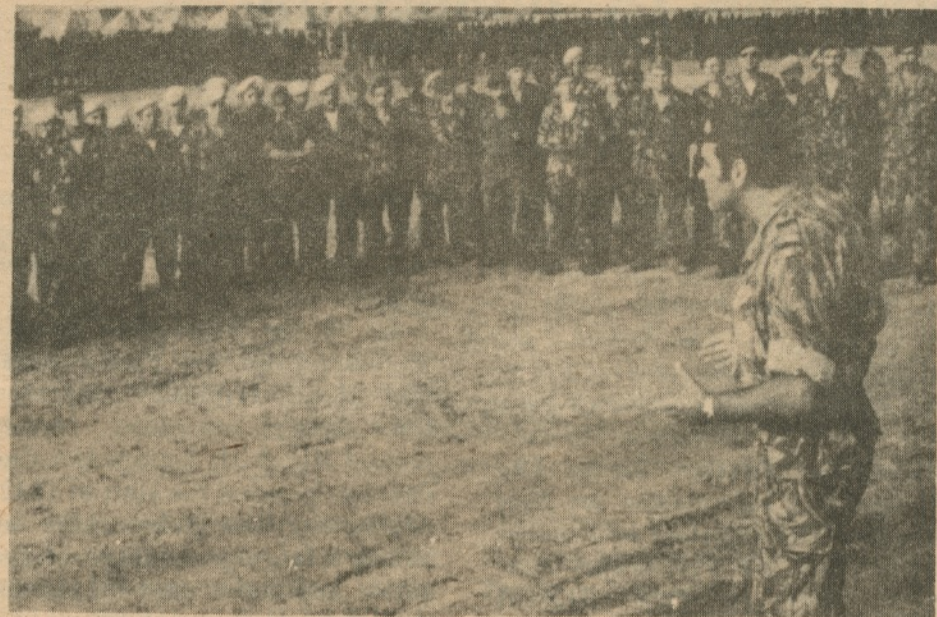
The goal of the "Officers Movement," as stated in the underground document, is to get the military "to think clearly about the problems facing the armed forces." The current belief among the military that orders received from the govern-

ment are not to be questioned is disputed and blamed for creating "the myth that the armed forces are apolitical."

The document claimed that, "before 1961 (the year in which the African liberation struggles began) the armed forces had not suffered openly from a loss of prestige." As a result of Portugal's heavy losses in Africa, the armed forces have been "humiliated, stripped of their prestige, and presented to the nation as the scapegoat responsible for the disaster," the document asserts.

It goes on, "while the situation overseas was becoming worse in every sense of the word, the efforts demanded of the military became humanly unbearable. As soldiers, we fail to understand the objectives imposed on us by a government that cannot accept facts and which lacks the means to vary its policy."

Proud and unwilling to admit defeat, Portugal's government



Thousands of Portuguese troops are tired of fighting the African wars.

blindly continues to insist that it will remain master of the African territories. Commenting on this, the document says that the government, "incapable of reforming itself, even when threatened with political death, stubbornly chooses to maintain its overseas colonies. Thus the armed forces is seen in the eyes of the nation as the group most responsible for the general crisis affecting the country."

Connecting the army's problems with those of the Portuguese people in general, the officers said in the document that

their demands "are not just those of a social-professional group, but reflect the problems of the entire Portuguese nation, problems which in turn affect everything that happens."

The hopelessness of the situation for Portugal is clearly expressed in the document: "Armed victory is impossible. Conscientious military men know that the solution to the overseas problem is political and not military...the undeniable and irreversible reality is that the African people want to govern themselves." □

ETHIOPIAN STUDENTS DISTRIBUTE FREE FOOD, DEMAND RADICAL CHANGE

(Addis Ababa Ethiopia) - In a symbolic gesture of continuing resistance to the reformist measures proposed by the new government of Premier Endalkachew Makonnen, Ethiopian students distributed food to destitute peasants outside Parliament here last week and persisted in their demands for radical changes in this feudal monarchy.

In the forefront of rapidly spreading popular revolt, students at Haile Selassie University have gone on a hunger strike and vowed not to return to classes until the demands of more than 20 million sharecroppers and severely oppressed peasants are met and the killing of political prisoners is stopped.

The students are demanding that the government declare a national state of emergency to deal with widespread famine in southern Ethiopia and that the arrests of military and police personnel fighting for political reforms be halted.

Reports from the southern

provincial capital of Arba Minch and Jimma have indicated that at least 20 peasants and several students have been killed in encounters with troops and police. Near Meki, about 80 miles from here, many deaths were reported to have occurred when peasants attempted to seize land that had been allocated to absentee landlords.

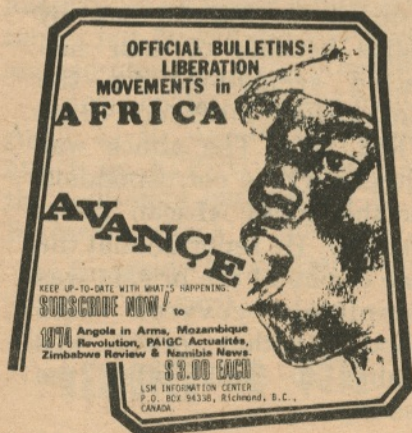
Continuing student demonstrations here have been put down ruthlessly by police. But this action has not dampened growing student and peasant determination to push for fundamental reordering of Ethiopia's economy and political structure.

In the north, meanwhile, guerrillas of the Eritrean Liberation Front continue to hold five North Americans, including three Americans, alleged to be oil experts. Government troops claim to be in hot pursuit of the guerrillas using two Ethiopian tribal elders in hopes of persuading the guerrillas to release the hostages.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18



Child waiting for food in Ethiopian refugee camp.



REGISTER TO VOTE

POLYNESIAN PEOPLE FACE WIDESPREAD OPPRESSION IN NEW ZEALAND

For the past two weeks *THE BLACK PANTHER* has reported on the development and work of the Polynesian Panther Party of New Zealand. This week, we outline the oppressive situation of the Polynesian people which gave rise to the formation of the Polynesian Panther Party. The background information on New Zealand was supplied in a recent letter from the Polynesian Panther Party to *THE BLACK PANTHER*, one of the successful attempts at correspondence, by mail, that has not been intercepted enroute.

(Auckland, New Zealand) - News of the struggle of the Polynesian people in New Zealand has been suppressed by the country's administration which spreads, through the establishment press, a distorted view of "a country with no racial problems, where the 'two races, one people' concept exists in total success." Yet, in comparison with the White New Zealanders (Pakehas), Polynesians make up the largest percentage of the country's unemployed, comprise over half the prison population—having the highest arrest and conviction rate—and the highest death and infant mortality rates.

The Polynesian people live in the most wretched housing conditions, are paid extremely low wages, are forced to pay ludicrously high rents and have little political power. Ninety percent of all Polynesian students drop out before they finish secondary school.

Visiting Black Americans have commented that the unique form of racism that confronts the Polynesian people in New Zealand resembles that which confronted Black people in the large northern cities of the U.S. during the 1950s.

The Polynesian people can be divided into two main groups: the Maori, the indigenous population of New Zealand, and the non-Maori Polynesians, or Islanders, who migrated to New Zealand from the numerous surrounding islands in the South Pacific.

The New Zealand power structure attempts to divide the two groups, and to further divide the non-Maori Polynesian population, which is made up of Samoans, Tongans, Nieuans, Rarotongans, Tokelauns and Cook Islanders. Each group has its own

language and a slightly distinct culture, comparable to the different tribes of the American Indians.

All of the Polynesian people originate from the Pacific area. The Maori originally migrated from Hawaii in long canoes around 940 A.D. Europeans (the Pakeha) invaded the land in 1642, dominating the Polynesians by killing a large percentage of the native population and inhabiting the island in huge numbers.

The Pakehas are now the majority in New Zealand. They rigidly control the capitalist-oriented culture and have suppressed the culture (Maoritanga)

6th PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS SET FOR JULY

(Louisville, Ky.) - With the deadline for turning in delegate/observer questionnaire applications just past, the final touches are underway in preparation for the Sixth Pan-African Congress, scheduled to be held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in early June.

Less than three months away, the Sixth Pan-African Congress is striving to carry on in the great tradition of Pan-African Congresses that have preceeded it—a tradition extending from the First Pan-African Congress in 1910 through the outstanding series of Congresses organized and presided over by the late Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois. The fifth and last Pan-African Congress took place in 1945.

Acknowledging past accomplishments and looking ahead with a forward, progressive vision, an information sheet concerning the upcoming Congress states: "Today, in 1974, while the Black man has progressed greatly in the past quarter century, much remains to be done. The forces of racism, colonialism and imperialism are against us. The total liberation of African people lies before us. This has led to the calling of the Sixth Pan-African Congress."

Participants at the Congress will represent eight geographical regions where Africans and people of African descent reside. It is the hope of the Congress that delegates/observers who attend will encompass a broad spectrum



Polynesian Panther Party is leading struggle for rights of Polynesian people.

of the Maori people. Until 1940, Maori's were not allowed to speak their own language in schools and were beaten by teachers if they dared to use their native tongue.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

of Black men, women and children from all walks of life.

The Congress will focus upon six major concerns: Health and Nutrition; Agriculture; Research and Technology; Communications; Political Cooperation, and Support for the Liberation Movements in Africa.

Acting as a forum for positive discussion and the exchange of information between African peoples of all types and varieties, the Sixth Pan-African Congress suffers no grandiose delusions of immediate or spontaneous victories.

Rather, with commitment and concern for the achievement of a lasting and broad-based African unity, its organizers comment: "The time is right for the building of a serious, independent infrastructure (internal framework) for cooperation and understanding in the African world. This infrastructure will give new force and impetus to the struggle of Black people for self-reliance and self-determination. ☐"

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Africa In Focus

UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations Special Committee of 24 on Decolonization has instructed Mr. Salim A. Salim, permanent representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations and chairman of the Committee, to contact John A. Scali, U.S. representative to the U.N., to seek clarification of reports that the U.S. is renegotiating its agreement with Portugal on bases in the Azores and that Portugal had offered the U.S. a base in Mozambique. (See *THE BLACK PANTHER*, March 9, 1974.)

These instructions followed adoption by the Committee of a resolution asking Portugal to immediately halt her colonial wars in Africa and asking that states with close ties to Portugal make concerted efforts to get Portugal to comply with U.N. decisions seeking the freedom of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and other territories.

GUINEA-BISSAU

One person was killed and 63 wounded when a bomb exploded in a cafe frequented by Portuguese military personnel in Bissau, the Portuguese occupied capital city of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau recently. The bomb blast was the second in a week. Six of the injured were reported to be in serious condition.

MOZAMBIQUE

The Catholic Bishop of Nampula and six priests working in his diocese were savagely beaten recently by Portuguese police when they arrived at the airport of Lourenco Marques, the capital city of Mozambique. The priests, two of whom were Italian and one Portuguese, were to be interrogated by police because of their suspected sympathies for the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO). The attack was witnessed by a correspondent for the South African daily, *The Star*. He reported that the face of one of the priests was completely covered with blood. Another priest was unable to walk after the beating.

CHINA READIES FOR GROWING RUSSIAN THREAT

As long as this country's establishment-controlled media continues to mass produce vague and misleading reports and commentaries on the People's Republic of China, the vast majority of the American people will remain prejudiced, confused and in the dark concerning the unprecedented human example China provides the oppressed people of the world. In this regard, **THE BLACK PANTHER** thanks the Pacific News Service, and particularly Mr. Franz Schurmann, for providing us with the following feature.

(Washington, D.C.) - Behind China's quaint-sounding anti-Confucius campaign, reported by China-watchers as an involved palace intrigue, a deadly serious Chinese leadership is preparing the people to meet an escalating menace from offensively deployed Soviet forces strung out along the 4,500 mile Soviet-Mongolia-China border.

While the Western press has featured news of the Sino-Soviet conflict for years, the causes of the conflict seem as perplexing as ever. The exiled Soviet writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn recently revealed the nightmarish prospect widely envisaged in the Soviet Union that a Sino-Soviet war would break out, costing 60 million lives on the Soviet side with many times that number on the Chinese side.

Solzhenitsyn, like most Western observers, sees the causes as "ideological," whether page 533 or page 335 of Lenin's works contains the gospel truth. But for all the clouds of doctrinal rhetoric that have flown between the two Marxist capitals, the reasons for a conflict that could lead to war are concrete.

If it is isolationism that terrifies America's national security managers, "capitalist encirclement" is what terrifies the Russians. Since the 1917 Russian Revolution, every Soviet leader has been convinced that powerful foreign enemies were conspiring to destroy them. Those conspiracies become a clear and present danger when enemies succeed in forging a ring of encirclement around the Soviet Union. In the mid-1930's Germany, Japan and Italy forged an anti-Communist axis directed against Russia, and Stalin believed Britain and France were secretly egging the

fascist powers on. Victory in World War II broke the ring, but from the Russian viewpoint, it soon began to close again with the Cold War. The Russians did not expect the Chinese Communists to win the revolutionary struggle, but when they did, in 1949, the Russians were electrified. At last the age-old encirclement was forever smashed!

For a decade, the Russians felt they had a secure buffer zone around them through their East European satellites and their ally China. But when the Sino-Soviet rift opened in 1959, endemic Soviet paranoia rose again. The core reason for the rift was Mao's decision to launch a crash program for the development of nuclear weapons. While the Russians at first gave some cautious nuclear assistance to the Chinese, they soon backed out of their promises under pressure from the Americans. No U.S.-Russian detente was possible, Eisenhower told Khrushchev, unless the Russians got the Chinese to stop their nuclear program.

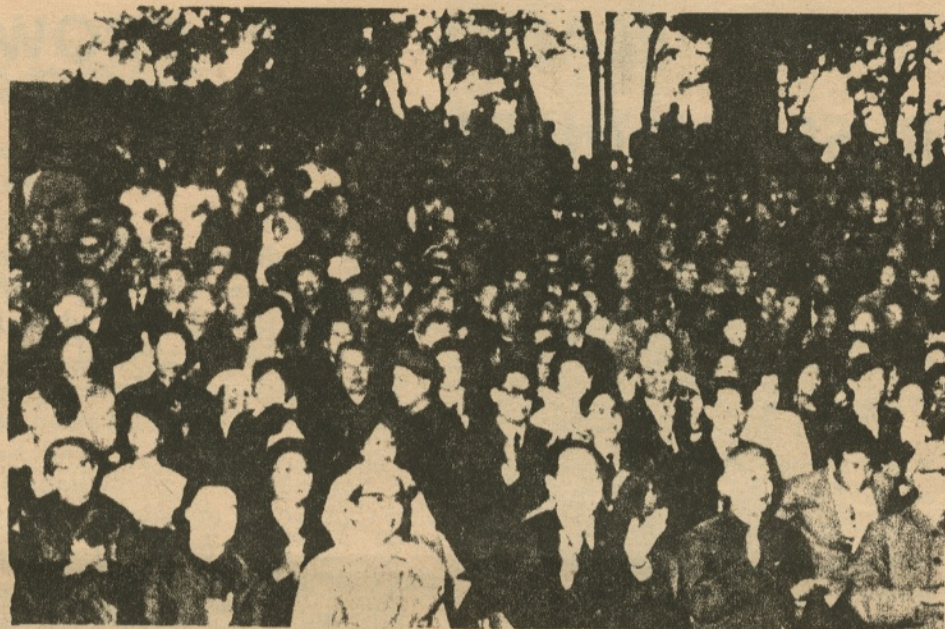
ZAMBIA FOREIGN MINISTER

ON SOUTH AFRICAN LIBERATION STRUGGLES

Zambia has recently proposed a number of measures to aid the liberation of Africa and the anti-apartheid struggles in Rhodesia and South Africa. In this first installment of an interview reprinted from Africa magazine, Zambia's newly appointed foreign minister, Vernon Mwaanga, focuses on Rhodesia's and Great Britain's relationship to this tottering bastion of White supremacy.



Zambia Foreign Minister
VERNON MWAANGA.



The spirit and unity of the Chinese people have made their country a leader for the Third World.

Some Chinese seem to have been willing to trade their nuclear program for iron-clad security guarantees from Moscow, but Mao adamantly refused. The Chinese exploded their first bomb on October 14, 1964, as the Sino-Soviet rift was at a fever pitch and as the Americans were secretly debating whether to launch a "surgical strike" to take out Chinese nuclear capability.

In 1966, coinciding with the outbreak of the first Cultural Revolution, Mao broke off all political ties to the Russians. The Russians, sensing that Mao had gone from former friend to new

enemy, began moving troops to the Sino-Soviet frontier. So began the build-up that now claims over one third of all Soviet conventional forces.

The Russians know they are in a long-term military rivalry with the U.S. They are also determined that under no circumstances must what some Western writers call an "informal alliance" between America and China come into being. The Russians hate Mao, although some Russian leaders think there is a chance of coming to terms with a new post-Mao leadership.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

the recruitment of White mercenaries.

The Smith regime has been worried about the activities of freedom fighters along her borders with Zambia and Mozambique and recently we have had a number of fierce activities by freedom fighters around Bulawayo and Salisbury, so Mr. Smith and his colleagues are looking for political gimmicks which are intended to boost White morale and to frighten the African people into accepting an unfavorable compromise.

AFRICA: What matters did you raise with Sir Alec Douglas-Home when he visited Zambia recently?

MWAANGA: As you probably know, Sir Alec was on a goodwill mission to Zambia. We did not expect him to bring any. We used the visit to exchange views with him on Rhodesia, on the Middle East and on the current world energy crisis. I must point out here that two thirds of our discussion time was spent on Rhodesia and South Africa in general.

We urged the British government to put an end to Rhodesia's present campaign of recruiting White immigrants from Britain by using newspaper advertisements. We know that it

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

AFRICA: Are there any new initiatives on the question of Southern Rhodesia following the visit to Zambia of Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British Foreign Secretary?

MWAANGA: There are no new initiatives to the best of our knowledge. During the visit to Zambia of Sir Alec Douglas-Home we presented a number of suggestions aimed at tightening economic sanctions against the rebel colony. There was a time when Britain was opposed to the idea of tightening sanctions on grounds that Zambia would be the sufferer. This argument is no longer valid because since the border of Zambia with rebel Rhodesia was closed on January 9, 1973, Zambia has managed to re-route her imports and exports to a very successful degree.

On the question of the recent announcement by the rebel regime in Rhodesia to recruit White immigrants from Britain, South Africa and other European countries it is our view that this campaign is being used as a cover for

CHINA READIES FOR GROWING RUSSIAN THREAT

CONTINUED FROM LAST PAGE

Russian military hard-liners feel no solution is possible other than a quick strike to paralyze China before its nuclear deterrent becomes effective.

Recently the Supreme Soviet voted a new campaign medal for service on the Chinese frontier, implying expectation of new troubles. Some Warsaw Pact forces, specifically Polish paratroopers, are reported for the first time to be on maneuvers in Soviet Asia. Soviet divisions in Mongolia have been raised from two to five.

Premier Chou En-lai has repeatedly told foreigners that over one million Soviet troops threaten China. He has rebuffed Soviet offers of a nonaggression pact with a counter offer to the Russians to pull back their troops. The Chinese have built the most extensive fall-out shelter system in the world, costing a large part of their scarce budgetary resources. Mao's slogan, "prepare for war, prepare for disaster" is being repeated constantly.

While many Westerners see the present Chinese foreign policy as the work of Chou En-lai, in fact it is Mao's own, one he has been building up for almost a decade. No one else in China would have had the power to push through a foreign policy whose essence is uncompromising resistance to the Russians and collaboration with the United States, China's old mortal enemy.

Lin Piao and the entire Joint Chiefs of Staff of China broke with Mao over this policy in the summer of 1971. Chinese troops had been split with deployments in the north to face the Russians and in the south to deal with possible intensification of the Vietnam War, or a new threat from Taiwan. Mao and Chou accepted Nixon's commitment to de-escalate in Vietnam and moved to face the Russian menace. At the same time, new political forces arose in China that contested the grip the army had gained on civil administration in the wake of the party's crumbling during the Cultural Revolution. Just as he broke the hold of Liu Shao-chi's party machine, so in late 1971 Mao broke Lin Piao's army and returned power to Chou En-lai's civilian administration.

The campaign now underway accuses Lin Piao of a typically Confucian timidity vis-a-vis the Russians coupled with an equally typical Confucian arrogance vis-a-vis his subordinates. Translated into issue terms, that means Lin

was opposed to a policy of primary build-up against the Russians coupled with an opening toward the U.S. He feared that policy could have backfired if the U.S., as Admiral Moorer advocated, launched an invasion of North Vietnam in 1972. And he was opposed to a re-civilianization that would deprive his army of so much power gained during the Cultural Revolution.

Why did the Chinese dredge up the hoary name of Confucius, known abroad as China's Aristotle and the author of endless wisdoms? The reasons are somewhat complicated but can be unraveled. The first attacks came in the summer of 1971 and appeared in the official press along with other, Confucian-sounding articles, indicating that Chinese papers, for all ideological appearance, are a sounding board for various political currents.

Confucius symbolizes conservatism or in Chinese-communist parlance, right-wingism. No question but that they were attacks against the evolving opening toward the United States. Then they ebbed away, but the attacks resumed late last year, along with surprising attacks against Antonioni, Beethoven, and Schubert. Again no question but that they were attacks against the mushrooming contacts with the U.S., particularly in the cultural field. Many China-watchers interpreted them as ultra-left attacks against Chou En-lai.

ETHIOPIAN STUDENTS DISTRIBUTE FREE FOOD

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

In a first ever move of its type, the new Prime Minister has promised to issue full details of the government's new policies, which he claims include land reform plans, in a major policy statement. He also said that he would himself be subject to investigation for possible corruption as a member of the preceding Cabinet which was brought down by a revolt within the armed forces four weeks ago.

In Addis and in several provincial capitals, administrators and provisional leaders have been dismissed by the new government following wide-scale charges of corruption in government by students. A commission has been appointed with the task of "looking into charges" that members of the previous govern-



Chairman MAO TSE-TUNG.

But while the attacks against Antonioni were vigorous, they were quickly washed over by a tidal wave campaign which linked Lin Piao with Confucius. The message was clear — the real conservative and rightist was the ex-marshal who, for all his advocacy of people's war and cultural revolution, counseled "timidity" towards the Russians. Lin Piao is portrayed as an appeaser toward the Russians who also decided to attempt an assassination of Mao (by putting a bomb under his train) when his power position was threatened.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

WORLD SCOPE

CAMBODIA

(Peking, China) The commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces in Cambodia has charged that the U.S. is as involved as ever in the Cambodian war. He ruled out any compromise.

Khieu Samphan, the commander, in Peking on an official visit, said at a state banquet that the U.S. and the Phnom Penh government of President Lon Nol have resorted to "such vicious maneuvers as sham ceasefire, sham talks and sham peace."

NORTH KOREA

(Hong Kong) - North Korea has accused the U.S. of sending high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes over its air space, the North Korean Central News Agency reported.

CANADA

(Ottawa, Canada) - Starting in 1974, the Canadian government has banned all television advertising directed at children on the state-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corp. network.

The Canadian Radio-Television Commission has also ordered that the corporation eliminate radio commercials, cut back the television advertising and show more Canadian programs.

CHILE

(Santiago, Chile) - Peru and Venezuela have attacked the continued power of the U.S. to veto loans granted by the Inter-American Development bank and have complained that the American Congress has failed to approve additional funds for the bank.

The Peruvian and Venezuelan finance ministers made the comments at the annual meeting of Inter-American Development Bank, which includes 24 nations in the hemisphere and has become the major source of public development funds.

RECORD REVIEW

"AFRICA IN REVOLUTIONARY MUSIC" DEPICTS DETERMINATION OF LIBERATION STRUGGLES

"Africa In Revolutionary Music" is a record album that successfully captures cherished songs of the people of several African countries, authentically recorded in those countries and combined into a beautiful, spirited listening experience.

The record, produced and distributed by LSM Records, contains traditional songs played on traditional instruments of Angola; Afro-Brazilian street music from northern Brazil; delightful choral music sung by young Mozambican student militants; dancing songs by Tanzanian Makondes; South African freedom songs and choral music from the Zimbabwe revolution.

The album begins with a stirring vocal by the famous Zimbabwean singer, Dorothy Masuka, entitled "This Land Is Mine." The Zimbabwe National Choir follows with "Zimbabwe Zi Nyika Yedu," sung in the Shona language and bearing the message that "Zimbabwe is the Black man's country and those who wish to live in it must be prepared to live under Black rule."

ZIMBABWE

"Imbobo Yabo Ikhona," sung in Ndebele, says "Even if the enemy has many guns, we will recapture our land from them. If Kaunda could do it for Zambia, Nyerere for Tanzania, Lumumba for the Congo and Nkrumah for Ghana, then Nkomo must do it also for Zimbabwe..." The music on this first band on the record was recorded by the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU).

Band two presents the militant songs of the African National Congress of South Africa. It ends with the stirring African National Congress Anthem, which speaks not only of South Africa, but is also a call for all of Africa to rise and struggle for freedom.

Band three contains portions of three instrumental and vocal peices, called "Sindimba." The instruments used, the kingunga (drum), marimba (wood xylophone), mtoji (wind pipe), mayanga (can of pebbles), metal pipes and spikes and a whistle, are skillfully snythesized into the full, rich, natural sound of African music. This is the music of the Makonde people of Mozambique, many of whom are refugees in Tanzania, fleeing from Portuguese terror and oppression.

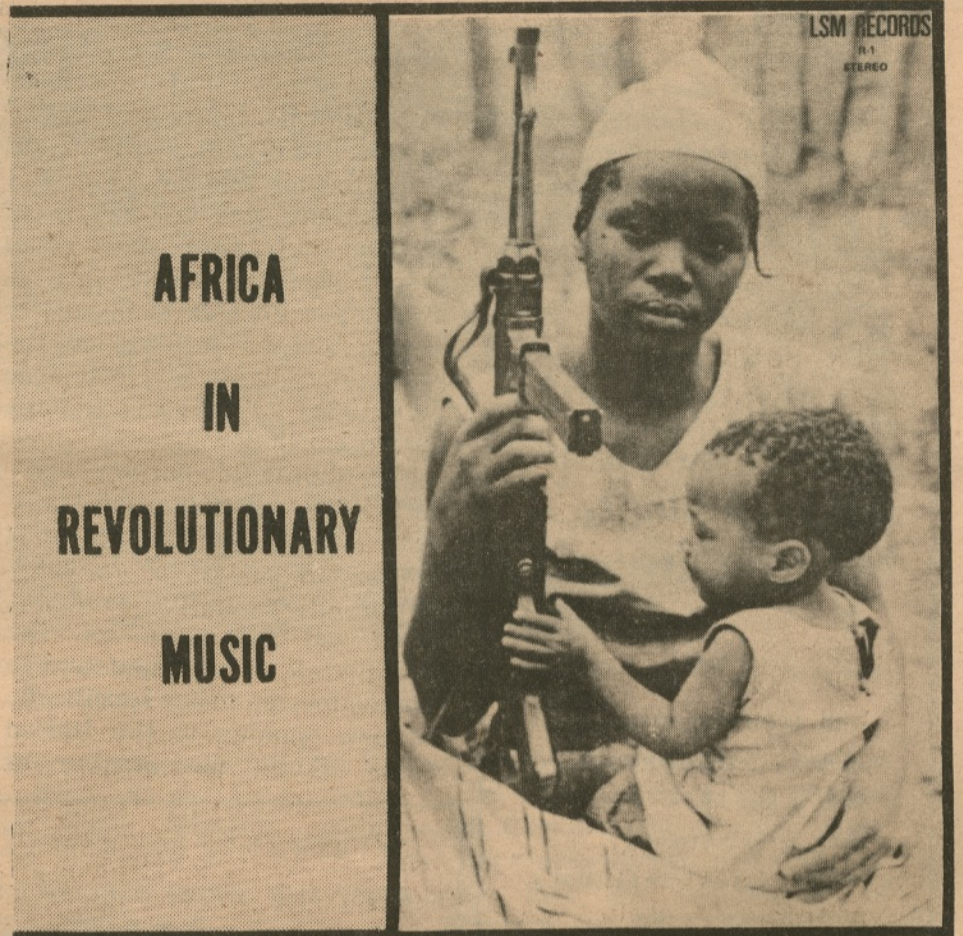
Band four comprises several songs of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO), sung by FRELIMO students at Bagamoyo Secondary School in Tanzania. Their vibrant, youthful voices display a steadfast spirit of resistance against the Portuguese colonialists.

The album also reflects, in five songs, the influence of Angolan and Congolese music on the music of Brazil. Carried by slaves to the "New World," these rhythmic melodies and call-and-response patterns bear a striking resemblance to contemporary music along the coast of Angola. These street musicians and singers were recorded in northern Brazil.

ANGOLA

The album ends with the colorful songs from eastern Angola which employ traditional instruments such as the hand piano (Mbira) and notched stick. This is followed by modern coastal rhythms played and sung by militants of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). Solo portions of the MPLA National Anthem follow, accompanied by authentic battle sounds of an MPLA attack on the Portuguese barracks of Kari-pande in the Moxico district of eastern Angola.

The album is a unique and exciting collection of music of the revolutionary peoples of Africa. The technical quality and editing



Record album cover of "Africa in Revolutionary Music."

of the recording is excellent, the selction of songs superb and the music authentic. This combination provides a fine, rare collection of African music that should be a record bought by everyone who loves music and anyone wishing to further his or her knowledge of the relationship of the musical aspect of culture to revolutionary struggle.□

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when my life
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i was
tall
short
skinny
fat
negro
black

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black
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mine
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CHINA READIES FOR GROWING RUSSIAN THREAT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18
 Lin's name is also linked with the great Chin emperor of 2000 years ago who unified a chaotic China and gave it an organizational system that lasted until the

20th century. But his dynasty only outlasted him by some three years, and for centuries Chinese have reviled his name as the killer of Confucian scholars. Lin was said to have attacked the great ancient centralizer as a cruel despot who ruined what he had built. Naturally the Chin emperor is now extolled as one of the greatest figures in Chinese history, by implication an early exemplar of Mao himself.

CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Unlike the bitter fighting of the Cultural Revolution, the present campaign is orderly. Periodically Peking official circles send out word that the aim of the campaign is to consolidate the existing foreign policy specifically the new opening to the United States. While the number of

visitors from the U.S. has declined, Americans continue to go to China. The Chinese are stepping up their economic activities abroad; no deals have been cancelled. Though the attacks on Western cultural figures may have been originally inspired by critics of the foreign policy, the movement endorses its particular cultural content. The Chinese have no intention of allowing hordes of tourists to descend on them, along with endless delegations of curious visitors. They do not have the facilities to put them up, but they also are not keen on the kind of cultural Westernization they see in Hong Kong and Taiwan.

There is no hysteria in China, though considerable apprehension exists in Russia and Eastern

Europe. Chinese forces are defensively positioned in contrast to the Russians' offensive stance.

In their half-century of revolutionary experience, the Chinese have learned from bitter experience that ranks have to be closed before enemies strike. But what is unique in their methods is not to suppress factional conflict but to let it all come out so some resolution can occur. Naturally the leadership is determined that what it considers the correct foreign policy line will be understood and accepted. There is no substitute for the people's support in war, as goes one of Mao's most basic teachings. What the Chinese people are now being asked to support is a policy of resistance to, and not appeasement of, the Russians. □

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	5:00 - 7:00			
	8 - older			3:30 - 5:00 any age child



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SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

is an offense for British newspapers to carry advertisements encouraging immigration to Rhodesia. We understand that the British director of public prosecutions is currently prosecuting two or three British newspapers which have carried Rhodesia immigration advertisements. It is our view that Britain has the right to prevent or discourage immigration if she so wishes. What is sadly discouraging is that she does not seem to have the will to do so.

It is also our view that the British government must make it more difficult for people to immigrate to Rhodesia by tightening up and enforcing British exchange control regulations. We also raised the question of the British government's decision to deny British passports to leaders of liberation movements on grounds that "they are actively engaged in promoting violence in Rhodesia."

This decision is highly discriminatory against the Africans in favor of the White extremist supporters of the Smith regime. We are not convinced that this provision is being applied against the White extremist supporters of Smith with the same amount of ruthlessness as is directed against the leaders of liberation movements. **TO BE CONTINUED**

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SPORTS

'THE BATTLE OVER RACISM IN SPORTS'

THE BLACK FOOTBALL PLAYER

PART 6

Written by Brother Paul Hoch, a professor in the sociology of sports at Dawson College in Canada, "The Battle Over Racism in Sports" is a chapter from the book *Rip Off The Big Game*, Brother Hoch's outstanding expose of the monied and racist interests within the world of college and professional athletics.

In his autobiography, *Confessions of a Dirty Ballplayer* (New York: Dell, 1971, p. 85), Johnny Sample tells the story of the problems he had getting a just raise after he first made All-Pro cornerback. "I know you had a great year, Sample," said his coach. "But Black athletes just don't deserve that kind of money and I won't pay it." (The coach in question had his personal elderly Black valet "Bootsy," who would wake him up in the morning, spit polish his shoes, get him his coffee, etc., "for which he was paid next to nothing and treated like a dog.")

WRITING A BOOK

In 1963, John Nisby of the Redskins and John Henry Johnson the top fullback for the Steelers started writing a book on racism in the NFL. They wrote to every Black player in the league for information. According to Sample, Chicago Bears owner-coach George Halas somehow got a copy, called up all the other owners "and all hell broke loose." Sample says, "John Nisby was quickly ousted." Johnson was one of the top rushers in the league; so he was allowed to stay for a while. But in 1965, he injured his leg and got the heave-ho. "This kind of thing will continue," says Sample, "until Black players get together and put a stop to it."

Parrish gives another interesting example. Clifton McNeil, the wide receiver who led the NFL in pass receiving with seventy-one catches in 1968, had the boldness to insist on a substantial raise for his successes. Not only was it refused, but according to Parrish, "he was disciplined for having the temerity to ask by being benched through most of the next season...and at the end of the year he was traded to the Giants as damaged goods." He managed to

catch fifty passes for the Giants in 1970, but early the following year he was suddenly shipped to the Redskins.

Walter Roberts, one of the Redskins' outstanding flankers of 1970, had previously gone to New Orleans in the expansion draft. "After one season," writes Parrish, "Tom Fears (the New Orleans coach) suspected Walt of organizing the Black players, so he made a deal with Detroit to take Roberts for a little while, then drop him and blackball him from the league." Walt Roberts had to sit out of pro football for a year.

Bob Brown, an All-Pro offensive tackle with the Los Angeles Rams was suddenly shipped to the Oakland Raiders. "You've really got trouble there," the San Francisco *Chronicle* says the Raiders' general manager was told. "It's funny," says Brown much later. "If you speak up for your rights, you're a troublemaker, and if you're a

Black athlete who speaks up, you're really bad."

All-Pro tight end John Mackey had the reputation of being a fairly mild fellow until he took over as president of the NFL Players' Association and led them through the 1970 strike. After that he was often referred to as a "Bolshevik" A year later he found himself playing second string.

"You have to have the right 'attitude' or you can't play," noted Baltimore Colts All-Pro tackle Jim Parker. "At Ohio State I had a friend who I thought could play a good game, but the coach said he didn't have the right (Right?) 'attitude,' so he sat on the bench for four years. Even in pro football you look at a guy and you think he can play, and then one day he's on the train going home; something to do with his 'attitude.' You worry about it, but you don't ask any questions because you have a family to feed."



NO. 715

Hank Aaron watches his historic homer hurl him into baseball immortality, the unquestioned home run champion. After making his 715th round trip, Aaron smiles broadly after surpassing Babe Ruth's 40-year-old record of 714 home runs. Congratulations, Hank!

During the 1970 college football season at least seventy-nine Black athletes boycotted or were suspended from their teams over charges of racism. Possibly the most serious flare-up was at Syracuse University where eight Blacks boycotted the squad and two more dropped off for "medical" reasons.

Ben Schwartzwalder, the Syracuse coach, is probably one of the best known and most successful coaches in college sports. He has won bowl games, been named "Coach of the Year," and has had top Black players like Jimmy Brown, Floyd Little, and the late Ernie Davis.

As the 1969-70 academic year drew to a close, racial tensions on the Syracuse football squad headed toward the boiling point. It was said that Black players had been addressed by coaches as "Hey boy!" and "nigger." That Blacks, such as Richie Bulls, had received tongue lashings for being seen around with White girls. Coach Schwartzwalder seemed unduly keen about Blacks shaving off their mustaches. Afro hair styles were absolutely taboo.

Later, at a basketball game at the Syracuse field house, the coach jumped hard on Blacks who refused to stand for the National Anthem:

SALUTE THE FLAG

"With all the crap we were going through at the school, and with this country fostering apartheid here and in South Africa, killing Asians who are Black, adding to the oppression of Arabs in the Middle East, I didn't think that I should stand and salute a flag of a country that is not mine. The United States has never taken into account the welfare of Blacks in any of its economic policies. In fact, they foster unemployment among Blacks as a tool to fight inflation. They keep Blacks in a poverty spectrum. Why should I stand and recognize this flag? (Defensive back Duane Walker, quoted in *Black Sports*, June 1971.)

Schwartzwalder told them he didn't want any "commies" on his team. They would either stand for the Anthem or get out. (Eventually Black players would stay in their locker rooms during the playing of the Anthem.)

Then there were the hundred and one intangible things that convinced the Black athletes that the coaches and the school regarded them as "super-niggers," good enough to beat their brains in on the field for the Ole Alma Mater, but not much good for anything else. They decided that they wanted a Black coach. □

POLYNESIAN PEOPLE FACE OPPRESSION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

The non-Maori Polynesians migrated to New Zealand during the 1900s in an often vain search for employment and better education for their children. By 1970, over 30,000 had permanently migrated to New Zealand, while over 10,000 came on exploitative three or six week work permits.

Thousands have overstayed these permits and others have come to the country as stowaways on ships because the situation on their underdeveloped native islands is usually one of poverty, unemployment, near starvation and a hopeless lack of opportunity.

Today, Auckland has a overall non-Maori Polynesian population of 30,000 to 40,000 people and the migrant labor problem has become a major aspect of the Polynesian struggle. Over 60 per cent of the country's population now live in urban areas, giving the struggle here an urban context.

The racism in New Zealand is very subtle, misleading the Pakeha majority and many Polynesians into believing the government-supported myth of racial harmony. In the last few years there has been an increased awareness of the racism existing in the country.

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In 1972, the World Council of Churches added New Zealand to its list of countries where racism is rampant, causing an uproar in the country. The primary reason for this qualitative leap in awareness is the work of progressive individuals and organizations, the Polynesian Panther Party being the most outstanding and advanced in the struggle in New Zealand. □

MAMA LOVE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

grace./Revolution's the only answer—we must fight for our race./Poverty's child...Poverty's child.../The damed and the cursed...Poverty's child."

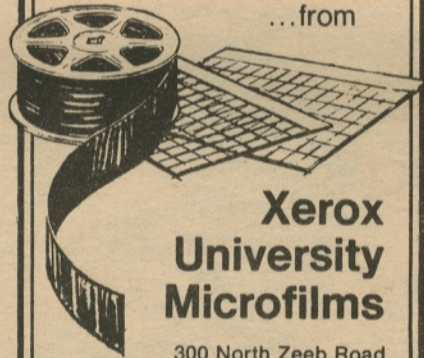
In a way that Tom Fitzpatrick would never understand, Mama Love cried no crocodile tears; she didn't run away, but rather stayed and fought. She, herself, put it this way:

"I dedicate this booklet of lyrics and thoughts to all African children everywhere in the world. I pray they will soon see the true meaning of peace and freedom come into existence, and suffering just a word of the past."

□□□

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Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

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Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

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Provides children a free nourishing hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

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

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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.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT

[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.

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

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

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

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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.

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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.

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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.



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FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

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

"The survival programs are the means by which you organize and unify the people for their future liberation. They give a new character to the Black liberation movement in America."

Bobby Seale

NIGHTMARE, NIGHTMARE WE'LL FORCE YOU AWAY NEVER TO LET
YOU COME BACK TO HAUNT US ANOTHER DAY.



MEDIA: PEN, INK AND GRAPHITE DRAWING

BY EMORY