

S.N.C.



FOR A NEW YEAR OF VICTORIES



THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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ELAINE BROWN ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY



Ms. ELAINE BROWN (left) announcing candidacy at Bench and Bar Restaurant, Oakland. With her is BETH MEADOR, campaign manager.

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EDITORIAL

OAKLAND NEEDS ELAINE

Once again the residents of Oakland will have a unique opportunity to make their voices heard for progressive change in this potentially great little city beside the bay. This is the gut meaning of Elaine Brown's formal announcement last Monday as a candidate for the Oakland City Council representing the 3rd District, in the April, 1975, municipal elections.

Ms. Brown is well known throughout this city; indeed throughout the country and around the world. In her first bid for elective office in last year's city elections, as running mate with Bobby Seale in his history making bid for Mayor of Oakland, Elaine secured more than 34,000 votes. In so doing she proved her ability to formulate a program and mount a campaign that put this city's municipal elections into headlines throughout this country.

Far more important, however, is Elaine's long record of total commitment and dedicated work in serving the needs and defending, preserving and securing the basic human rights of this city's and the country's poor and oppressed as a proud and consistently loyal member of the Black Panther Party.

In 1973 the prophets of doom insisted that two such well known members of the Black Panther Party didn't have a snowball's chance in hell of making any significant showing in Oakland's elections. Consequently, many allowed apathy and defeatism to keep them home on voting day.

This must not happen in 1975. Clearly Oakland's City Council needs Elaine. It needs the youthful vigor, progressive commitment and intelligent foresight Elaine will bring to it.

Elaine can win if all those Oakland residents who care about our city, including *all* its communities, and believe in its future will make up their minds now to contribute in some way to Elaine's campaign.

Register to vote NOW! Then, join the city-wide effort to put Elaine Brown on the Oakland City Council. It can be done. It must be done. Oakland must not lose this chance to demonstrate to the entire country its resolve to survive and prosper for the benefit of all its people. □



*Best Wishes
For A
New Year Of Victories
From The
Black Panther
Party*



Letters to the Editor

Dear Panther Editor,

I do a lot of reading and concentrating on "Materialism and the Dialectical Method," and I am a member of the Florence Prison African Culture Symposium organization. I am receiving the Panther paper.

We, the prisoners inside this prison, realize that our true task must be to gain control and power to determine the destiny of our communities in which the United States government has systematically long dominated, oppressed, exploited, and degraded.

This has been the case for over 350 years now, and our people and other Third World people have endured such conditions under "neocolonial" domination.

I am indeed deeply inspired from the depths of my heart by your Panther newspaper and profound endeavor to elucidate and uncover so intelligently to us all America's crimes that transpired against our people and other Third World people.

I am attempting to awaken my brothers here through explaining to them what your organization stands for, and its revolutionary involvement with the masses of poor and oppressed Black people's struggle, and wherever our people are oppressed; and what anti-socialist revolutionary tactics the United States government has functioning to enhance their opportunity to destroy brother man, Chairman Huey P. Newton, comrade, and any other such movement that's socialist or revolutionary.

I can only speak for myself. I am deeply upset with what is happening to our people and therefore, I'll serve the people by giving what I must and what I have. Nothing can happen to "us" as upsetting as the deaths of Comrades George and Malcolm X.

All power to the people's struggle!!

Comrade Roy D. Trotter
Box B 29711

Florence, Arizona 85232

P.S. We are interested in setting up an inmate correspondence system with anyone who might be concerned enough to write "us" from wherever they are.

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 22

**CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG
WE CELEBRATE YOUR LIFE ON THE
OCCASION OF YOUR 81st BIRTHDAY
DECEMBER 26, 1974**



THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

COMMENT

BELL TELEPHONE PRACTICES ILLEGAL

The following comment by Black State Assemblyman Lloyd A. Barbee of Wisconsin addresses itself to the un-Constitutional practices of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company (AT&T).

(See centerfold for article on the antitrust suit filed against AT&T.)

It should come as no surprise that AT&T and its subsidiaries have been accused by the federal government of holding a monopoly in the telecommunications industry in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

It is disturbing that the government has taken this long to begin remedial action to break up the large conglomerate. Most agree that the antitrust suit will take approximately six to ten years before the company divests itself of its interests within the industry.

In a recent letter to U.S. Attorney General William Saxbe, I made a request that the anti-trust suit be broadened to include various utility policies relating to everyday telephone service and equipment. I have also requested the State Public Service Commission to require certain policy reforms from the subsidiary of AT&T operating in this state...namely, Wisconsin Telephone Company.

If the Public Service Commission is reluctant or unable to require these reforms from the Wisconsin Telephone Company, then I plan on introducing legislative controls that will put an end to illegal rate discrimination, require cost-related separate rates for separate services and equipment, and establish telephone equipment standards which will prohibit use of equipment that can be monitored through a centralized system — making bugging possible at will. I also believe that the Public Service Commission should require the Wisconsin Telephone Company to sell, as

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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YEARLY DOMESTIC SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$8.75. APPLICATION TO MAIL AT SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE RATES PENDING IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

5 B.P.P. MEMBERS ARRESTED IN CONTINUING HARASSMENT

(Oakland, Calif.) In yet another of the increasing attempts to harass, intimidate, discredit and destroy the Black Panther Party, Oakland police, in cooperation with California State Police, arrested five Black Panther Party members early last Saturday morning outside the popular LampPost Bar and Restaurant in downtown Oakland.

Four of the five —Larry Henson, Robert Heard, Flores Forbes, Lonnie Darden and George Robinson—have been booked on robbery and assault with a deadly weapon charges and are being held on \$30,000 bail each. Robert Heard is also charged with possessing a concealed weapon. His bail was set at \$40,000.

EYEWITNESS

Eyewitnesses told THE BLACK PANTHER, that as members of the staff of the LampPost were in the process of investigating a suspected robbery attempt in the rear of the building housing the LampPost near closing time, two uniformed patrolmen of the California State Police arrived on the scene in an unmarked car, and held the brothers at gun point while calling for Oakland police reinforcements.

Six carloads of Oakland Police descended on the scene and ordered the brothers to lay on the ground. They were kept there for more than an hour while police roughly searched them, tormented and insulted them. The five were finally arrested after being arbitrarily identified from a large group of persons by one of two robbery suspects as persons who had allegedly assaulted him.

In a statement issued to the press, David G. Du Bois, recently named Official Spokesman of the Black Panther Party, described this latest attack against the Party as "further evidence of the determination and continuing effort of the Oakland police, acting in the interest of the frightened power structure of this city, to undermine and destroy the Black Panther Party."

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ELAINE BROWN ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY

(Oakland, Calif.) — Declaring that "The city of Oakland can provide a higher standard of living for all its residents, as well as develop a flourishing business community; it has failed to do this," Ms. Elaine Brown announced her candidacy for the Oakland City Council for the Third District last Monday.

Addressing a large and excited gathering of press, supporters and friends in downtown Oakland's New Bench and Bar Restaurant, Ms. Brown, a long time community activist and outspoken advocate of meaningful social programs for Blacks and other minorities and poor people throughout Oakland and elsewhere in California, said:

"I know that with better management of the city's money, social programs for the poor in general, for Blacks, Chicanos and Asians, for the unemployed for women, youth, seniors, and disabled people can be developed.

"I know that in order to alleviate unemployment and keep money in our city, Oakland must encourage the hiring of Oakland residents for police jobs, part jobs and other city jobs."



Ms. ELAINE BROWN (center) at press conference, flanked by attorney CHARLES GARRY and community activist RUTH JONES.

Ms. Brown is the executive director and chairperson of the Board of the Educational Opportunities Corporation (EOC), a private, Oakland based, non-profit corporation, which operates the Intercommunal Youth Institute, a free, full-time, accredited elementary-level school. EOC also operates the Community Learning Center in East Oakland, which provides free services and facilities to various teen, senior, women's and other community groups.

Some of the services Ms. Brown has successfully worked to implement in Oakland include the following:

- the use of bi-lingual ballots in 1973;

- the two-hour, pay-while-voting law for workers, in the last municipal elections;

- the Seniors Against a Fearful Environment (S.A.F.E.) program, a free transportation and escort service for senior citizens;

- the struggle to end secrecy in city government;

- voter registration drives and precinct operations for many local and Democratic candidates;

- affirmative action on programs for women in city government;

- a member of the Board of Directors of the Oakland Community Housing Corporation, the administrative body for \$12 million in new replacement housing for the poor.

The Committee to Elect Elaine Brown for Oakland City Council includes the following prestigious list of officers: campaign manager, Ms. Beth Meador, prominent campaign organizer for Congressman Ron Dellums; executive chairperson, Mrs. Dorothy Payne, former head of the West Oakland Planning Commission, co-chairperson, Otho Green, Black business consultant and 1973 Oakland mayoral candidate.

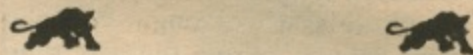
Ms. Brown, who is running as a Democrat, said, "A positive plan for the use of the city's Community Development money must be made for building new housing and rehabilitating other housing in West Oakland and East Oakland.

"The city attorney's office must be encouraged to enforce the city's policy of affirmative action in employment for Blacks and other minorities and women.

"With a more broad-based tax collection program, home owners and small businessmen can realize lower individual tax rates.

Referring to Oakland's budget deficit, Ms. Brown said that

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



FALLEN COMRADE

FRANK DIGGS
Assassinated

December 28, 1968



Comrade Frank "Franko" Diggs' death brought the total number of Black Panther Party members killed in 1968 to eight. His death, though, unlike that of many Black people, was a revolutionary suicide. Comrade Frank worked to end the oppression of his brothers and sisters in the Los Angeles Chapter of the Black Panther Party.

Frank was 40 years old when his life was taken by the gun of an unknown reactionary agent. His body was found in an alley on the outskirts of Los Angeles after he had been missing for a period of time. Long live the spirit of Comrade Frank Diggs! Long the People's Struggle!!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

"CHRISTMAS IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY"

(Oakland, Calif.) Continuing in the delightful tradition they established in "A Children's November," the Thanksgiving Day dramatization, the children of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, Oakland's model school for Black and poor youth, presented "Christmas In the Black Community" on Sunday, December 22, at the Community Learning Center, 6118 E. 14th Street.

Written by the children, "Christmas In the Black Community," an hilarious and educational program, took a look at the holiday season from the vantage point of Black and poor people.

Following a welcome from Institute students James Banks and Valerie Wilson, master and mistress of ceremonies, respectively, for the evening, the program began with hearty renditions of the ever popular Christmas songs "Jingle Bells" and "Rudolph the Red Nosed Rain Deer," by all the Institute children. The younger children were particularly a joy to see as they rang their little bells while singing "Jingle Bells."

Job layoffs and their effect on Christmas in the Black community was the subject of the program's one-act play. The play



A take-off on the game show, "The Price is Right," was one of the scenes in Christmas In the Black Community.

centered on a Black father, one of 10,000 laid off from his job by a greedy, heartless capitalist, who, by the massive firings is able to finance such lavish Christmas gifts for his own children as a trip to Europe and \$2,000 cash.

Although the capitalists children are basically selfish, one of them does analytically remark concerning the layoffs, "They (Black people) aren't going to have much of a Christmas."

The layed off father arrives home to tell his wife and children the bad news that they won't have much of a Christmas. The disappointed family dosen't have much time to be sad because friends, neighbors and relatives hear of their plight and arrive with armfuls of gifts, clothes, food and toys.

The talented Institute youth presented a series of entertaining commercials, which were interspersed throughout the program. One of them, a take-off on Shasta soda, was developed from a field trip the youth took to the Shasta Company.

Recalling some of the news highlights of the year, the children devoted one segment of their program to "1974 In Review." The audience rolled with laughter at a scene from the

Watergate trial in which "Mr. Earlyman (Ehrlichman), Mr. Handyman (Haldeman)" and Nixon told their now famous lies concerning the Watergate cover-up.

A memorable event in Oakland was this past summer's bus strike. A group of children recounted the special difficulties that Black and poor people had in getting to work, to school and in doing their shopping.

Next on the program, the Martial Arts class gave a well-executed demonstration of Tae Kwon Do, Korean boxing, which was followed by some popular dance steps soulfully performed by some of the young sisters of the Institute.

Wrapping up the program, the children sang, with visible joy the Institute's school song, "We Love Our School." From the way they sang the song and, indeed, from their entire heart-warming performance, it was clear that the children of the Intercommunal Youth Institute do love their school and each other very much.

The program was followeed by a lively social get-together in the Institute's cafeteria, where refreshments, consisting of a variety of salads, cakes and hot and cold drinks were served. □

ELAINE BROWN

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

"Mismanagement of existing funds could be checked by looking into the interest rates on Oakland's bank holdings and investigating the expenditures of that interest; and by looking into ways of correcting incompetent handling of Coliseum tax money that has yet to realize a real profit for the people.

"I know that funds must be sought by investigation into the

city's return on the state's collection of large utility companies' property taxes."

A resident of West Oakland, which includes the Third Council District, Ms. Brown said, "I know that the Third District needs real

A resident of West Oakland, representative, Raymond Eng, has failed to advocate programs for the people of West Oakland and Chinatown, or even to display serious concern for any of our problems. □



"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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THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY



DECEMBER 31, 1775

Alarmed by the overwhelming Black response to the Dunmore proclamation, which gave freedom to all male slaves who were willing and able to bear arms for the British, General George Washington reversed himself and ordered recruiting officers to accept "free" Blacks in the revolutionary army on December 31, 1775.

DECEMBER 25, 1760

Jupiter Hammon, a New York slave who was probably the first Black poet, published *Salvation by Christ with Penetential Cries* on December 25, 1760.

DECEMBER 26, 1848

In one of the most dramatic slave escapes in history, William and Ellen Craft escaped from slavery in Georgia on December 26, 1848. Ellen impersonated a slaveholder and William acted as her servant.

DECEMBER 26, 1908

On December 26, 1908, Jack Johnson, the first Black heavyweight boxing king, defeated Tommy Burns at Sydney, Australia, for the heavyweight championship.

DECEMBER 30, 1952

On December 30, 1952, Tuskegee Institute reported that 1952 was the first year in 71 years of tabulation that there were no lynchings of Blacks.

DECEMBER 27, 1956

Declaring, "Every segregation act of every state or city is as dead as a doornail," federal Judge Dozier Devane on December 27, 1956, granted a temporary injunction restraining city officials from interfering with integration of Tallahassee, Florida, city buses.

DECEMBER 30, 1960

Two U.S. courts issued temporary injunctions to prevent about 700 Black sharecroppers from being evicted—reportedly for registering to vote—from farms in Haywood and Fayette counties in Tennessee on December 30, 1960.

DAVID DuBOIS NAMED B.P.P. SPOKESMAN

(Oakland, Calif.) — David G. DuBois, Editor-in-Chief of the BLACK PANTHER INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE, has been named Official Spokesperson of the Black Panther Party. This was revealed last Monday by Elaine Brown, former Spokesperson for the Party, at her press conference announcing her candidacy for Oakland City Council.

Brother DuBois' active association with the Black Panther Party began in December, 1972, when he joined the staff of the BLACK PANTHER INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE as its Editor-in-Chief. A few months earlier he had returned to this country from 13 years voluntary exile during which he spent a year in China as a student and 12 years working on the continent of Africa, primarily in Egypt and Ghana, as a journalist and university lecturer.

Brother DuBois, who is the step-son of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, this century's foremost thinker, writer and advocate of Black liberation and widely hailed throughout the African continent as the Father of Pan Africanism, last year was a visiting lecturer at the University of California, Berkeley School of Criminology and taught Afro-American History at North Peralta Community College (Grove Street College) in Oakland.

During his stay abroad between August, 1959 and June, 1972, Brother DuBois was a student of the Chinese language at Peking University in Peking, China, Features Editor with the *Middle East Features Service* in Cairo, Egypt, a lecturer in American Literature at Cairo University, News Editor on the English language daily *The Egyptian Gazette* and newscaster, program writer and commentator on Radio Cairo's English language daily shortwave transmission to North America.

Brother DuBois also participated in the founding of the All-American Journalist Association.

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MILWAUKEE B.P.P. CONDEMNS COP KILLINGS OF BLACK MAN AND WOMAN

(Milwaukee, Wisconsin) An investigation into the indiscriminate police killings of a Black man and a Black woman here on December 4 is being demanded by the Milwaukee Chapter of the Black Panther Party in conjunction with the City Wide Campaign for Community Control of the Police, initiated by the Chapter.

Johnnie Starks, 54, of 1748 North Third Street, was killed in his apartment by a shotgun blast fired by a Milwaukee policeman. Mary Pendleton, 36, according to authorities, died of smoke inhalation resulting from a fire which ignited when police threw tear gas canisters into Starks' apartment. Police claimed Starks shot at them, justifying their use of the tear gas.

Three other residents of the building, also Black, were hospitalized, suffering from burns and smoke inhalation received during the fire. As of this writing, the policemen responsible for the murders of Brother Starks and Sister Pendleton have not been indicted.

Police claim they entered the apartment building in search of a suspect wanted in the murder beating of a man on the previous day. They later said that Starks was not the man they sought.

Kenneth Morrow and Darrel Rodgers, plainclothesmen on special assignment to the Detec-



MARY PENDLETON being carried out of the burning building at 1748 N. Third Street, Milwaukee, and (top) JOHNNIE STARKS, murdered by cops.

tive Bureau, entered the building with a 19-year-old woman informant. They said they were in the basement of the building when a man on an upstairs landing, allegedly Starks, yelled something at them. When the two policemen went upstairs after the man, they said he fired a shot at them.

In the tragic events that followed, Morrow and Rodgers radioed for police assistance and were first joined by patrolmen Gerald Albertson and Leslie Barber. The policemen said they knocked on Starks' door and called for him to come out. When he did not, they kicked open the door, they said, and found Starks pointing a gun at them.

TEAR GAS

Albertson and Barber fired tear gas canisters into the apartment while Morrow and Rodgers fired one revolver shot each at Starks. Albertson fired the fatal shotgun blast. Mrs. Pendleton's body was found in a closet in the apartment. Police claim they were unaware of her presence.

Black Alderman Orville E. Pitts demanded an inquest into the north side murders and said in a letter to District Attorney E. Michael McCann:

"It seems obvious from both personal contact and coverage of the affair in the press and media that the activities of the police officers were at best unprofessional and perhaps illegal."

McCann ruled the deaths justifiable homicide.

In a letter to McCann, the Milwaukee Chapter of the Black Panther Party charged that the dozens of police reinforcements who arrived on the scene made it unnecessary for police to shoot Starks since the policemen's lives were not threatened in any way.

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Beginning Soon In
THE BLACK PANTHER
*China Molding
Servants of Humankind*

A SERIES BY
DAVID G. DuBOIS
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
INTERCOMMUNAL
NEWS SERVICE

David G. DuBois has just returned from his third visit to People's China. He celebrated the 1st (1950), the 10th (1959) and the 25th (1974) anniversaries of the creation of the People's Republic of China in Peking. He asserts with passion and conviction that China is molding the new man and new woman in whom the selfishness and greed of possession is being replaced by the selflessness and joy of service.

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WILLIE TATE ARRESTED ON RELEASE

COURT RULES ON S.Q.6 MURDER INDICTMENTS

(San Quentin, Calif.) — As San Quentin Six inmate Willie Tate strode through the prison gates toward "freedom" last week, he was arrested. The state Supreme Court reinstated murder indictments against the Six just three hours prior to Brother Tate's scheduled release upon his completion of a 10-year sentence.

A crowd of supporters, including members of his family, were on hand for Brother Tate's release, but prison officials guid-



WILLIE TATE

ed him out a rear gate and took him to Marin County jail where he was held in lieu of \$500,000 bail.

Judge Vernon Stoll threw out murder indictments against the Six earlier this year on the grounds that the grand jury which made the charges was not properly representative of the community.

The state District Court of Appeal on December 3 reversed the lower court ruling and ordered the reinstatement of indictments, but that decision was not to take effect for 30 days. The state Supreme Court order kept the murder indictments in effect pending the final outcome of appeals by the Six.

The San Quentin Six — Johnny Spain, Hugo Pinell, Luis Talamentez, Fleeta Drumgo, David



SAN QUENTIN SIX

Johnson and Willie Tate — are four Black and two Brown inmates framed on murder charges as a result of the August 21, 1971, incident inside the San Quentin Adjustment Center in which Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson was assassi-

nated by prison guards, and three other inmates and three guards were killed.

Brother Tate was serving a ten year sentence for alleged assault with a deadly weapon in San Joaquin County when that incident occurred. □

BLACK COP WHO HELPED SET UP HUEY P. NEWTON REHIRED

(Oakland, Calif.) Highly reliable sources within the Oakland Police Department (OPD) have informed THE BLACK PANTHER of the reinstatement on the force of George Whitfield, the Black vice squad officer who was reportedly fired in September for petty theft. Whitfield was a participant in the pre-arranged police attack on Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician, Brother Huey P. Newton, and seven other Party members at the Fox Restaurant here on July 30, 1974.

Brother Newton and the seven other Party members were en-

gaged in casual conversation at the Fox when they were assaulted by plainclothes officers of the Oakland Police Department and agents of the federal Alcohol, Firearms and Tobacco unit. Brother Newton and the Party members — three of whom, Flores Forbes, Larry Henson, and Robert Heard, were among Party members falsely arrested last week at the LampPost Bar and Restaurant (see article, page 3)—were subsequently arrested on numerous false charges, all part of a master plot by the Oakland Police Department and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

SYPHILIS "STUDY" VICTIMS TO RECEIVE \$37,500

(Montgomery, Ala.) — Black men who participated in the infamous Tuskegee syphilis "study" will receive \$37,500 each from the federal government under a tentative out-of-court settlement filed here last week.

The plaintiffs had originally sought \$3 million each in the class action suit filed in 1973 in U.S. District Court by 40 of the nearly 100 participants who are still alive.

More than 600 Black men from Macon County (Alabama) participated unknowingly in the U.S. Public Health Service's Tuskegee study on syphilis, which began in 1932 and ended in 1972.

The provisions of the tentative settlement include:

- \$37,500 for each syphilitic participant who is still alive;
- \$15,000 for each nonsyphilitic participant (one who was in the control group and did not have syphilis) who is still alive;
- \$15,000 for the estate of each deceased syphilitic participant; and
- \$5,000 for the estate of each deceased nonsyphilitic participant.

B.P.P MEMBERS ARRESTED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Mr. Du Bois continued: "In-furiated by the Black Panther Party's ability to continue to forge ahead as a vital force for radical change in the interest of the Black and the poor of Oakland, despite repeated harassments and intimidation of every type, certain temporarily powerful elements in this city are stepping up their campaign to stigmatize and imprison members of the Black Panther Party and to impoverish the Party's treasury.

"Such wholly unjustified attacks against the Black Panther Party," Mr. Du Bois concluded, "only further expose those who order and execute them as enemies of the many residents of Oakland that the Black Panther Party serves and further strengthens the Party's resolve to carry on." □

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FALL 1974 ISSUE

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a voteless people is a hopeless people.

"SAVE GROVE ST. COLLEGE" SUIT UPHELD

(Oakland, Calif.) - The struggle to save Grove Street Community College moved a step closer to victory on December 18, when an Alameda County Superior Court judge refused to throw out a lawsuit to prevent the closing of the community-oriented college.

In overruling the Peralta Board of Trustees, defendants in the action, the judge ordered further hearings to take place in 30 days.

The Student Government of Grove Street College, Congressman Ron Dellums of California, Mayor Warren Widener of Berkeley, and City Councilpersons Lonnie Hancock and Ying Lee Kelley of Berkeley, all plaintiffs in the suit, charge that:

1. The Peralta Board of Trustees had no intention of living up to a 1965 bond initiative which stated that Grove Street would be maintained as a full college campus;

2. Curriculum offerings, programs and instructors are being eliminated to discourage students from attending;

3. The Peralta Board continuously spends money from the \$47 million bond issue on the three other Peralta District colleges while it spends none on Grove Street.

In 1965, taxpayers in the cities of Oakland, Berkeley, Albany, Piedmont and Emeryville voted in favor of the \$47 million bond issue which established Merritt, Alameda, Laney and Grove Street Colleges. Since then, the Peralta Board consistently represented to the voters that four community colleges would be maintained.

The bond issue was the result of a study by members of the community who found that a campus was needed to serve the North Peralta District. The Board alleged at the hearing, however, that there was no written report issued by the study group and that no evidence exists that the Board adopted the community report.

Attorney Fred Hiestand, representing the plaintiffs, said after the favorable court decision, that the next few months are crucial because the case must be tried before June, 1975, when Grove Street is scheduled to close down. □



Police escorting Black high school students through a racist mob on Boston's South Side. Police were on foot and horseback.

NAZIS TAUNT BAY AREA PRO-BUSING MARCH 20,000 RALLY FOR SCHOOL INTEGRATION IN BOSTON

(San Francisco, Calif.) As several hundred demonstrators marched and denounced anti-school-busing violence in Boston in front of the Federal Building here last week, a group of American Nazis shouted that they want "White power."

The group of nine Nazis played marching songs from their U.S. Army-type truck during the protest. They were separated from the demonstrators, by a half block, by blue-banded monitors, linked arm in arm, to prevent violence. No trouble was reported, accord-

ing to the *San Francisco Examiner & Chronicle*.

James Lewis, representing the Northern California Emergency Committee Against Racism in Boston, told the crowd that children in Boston should be allowed to go to school without violence. "It is a dangerous situation in Boston," he said. "They tried to lynch one Black there. All we seek is equal education. If busing is the only solution, it should be allowed."

DEMONSTRATION

The San Francisco demonstration was a sequel to one held in Boston that same day in which an estimated 20,000 persons rallied against racism. It followed renewed violence earlier last week which flared up in South Boston in opposition to court-ordered busing to achieve integration.

South Boston High and Roxbury High, which have been the focus of White resistance to busing, were closed until after the Christmas holidays because of the threat of further violence by Whites. Four lower schools were also closed because of violence, but were later reopened.

Meanwhile, federal Judge W. Arthur Garrity, Jr. denied a motion by the NAACP, plaintiff in the original school desegregation suit, to cite for criminal contempt three members of the Boston School Committee (school board) who refused to approve a city wide busing plan to achieve integration next fall.

But Judge Garrity, who ordered the five-member Commit-



The morning following the murder of 14-year-old Claude Reese, Jr. angry Brownsville residents marched to the police station demanding his murderer's suspension.

N.Y. GRAND JURY CLEARS KILLER COP

(Brooklyn, N.Y.) - A grand jury here has refused to return a murder indictment against the White cop killer of 14-year-old Claude Reese, Jr., a Black youth viciously gunned down by New York police officer Frank P. Boscoe last September 15.

An outraged Brooklyn Black community held vigorous protest demonstrations in the wake of Claude's murder. In an effort to prevent new protests, District Attorney Eugene Gold took the unusual step of issuing a report on the grand jury's decision.

Boscoe claims that when he fired at Claude, he thought the

youth was armed, but later discovered that he mistook a handsaw Claude was carrying for a gun. The grand jury report contends that Boscoe "acted justifiably" in taking Claude's life and that the policeman "reasonably believed that he had to fire his weapon to save his own life."

Eyewitnesses to the murder, however, charge that Claude was a victim of racist police brutality.

A police department spokesman said that "as of now Officer Boscoe is restored to normal duty." During the intense com-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

INMATE SUES WILMINGTON JAIL BLASTS CONDITIONS AND INFRINGEMENTS UPON CIVIL RIGHTS

(Wilmington, N.C.) Former county jail inmate Larry Bernard has filed a suit in federal court in Raleigh charging New Hanover County Sheriff H.G. Grohman and his jail personnel with violating his civil rights.

The suit demands compensatory damages from the sheriff and jail personnel, plus \$80,000 punitive damages. It covers a period beginning with his jailing on September 27, 1974.

A federal judge has extended an order giving the county until January 3, 1975, to answer the complaint.

The suit filed by Bernard in U.S. District Court, Eastern division, charges:

- The isolation cell occupied by Bernard while he awaited trial contained no hot water and no light except light from the sun filtering through a barred and screened window.

The cell lacked adequate ventilation, and rain came in through the window and flooded the cell. Inadequate screens allowed insects to enter the cell, presenting a health hazard and comfort problem.

There was no shower in the cell, and no systematic and regular routine set up for showers, although they could be obtained in other parts of the county jail.

Bernard was refused mail because he wouldn't sign a card relinquishing his first amendment rights allowing the jail matron to censor his incoming and outgoing mail. His mail was sent back to the sender, and he was told by jail personnel that his outgoing mail wouldn't be sent out unless he signed the card.

After Bernard refused to sign the card allowing mail censorship, jail personnel told trustees, who are convicted inmates working in the county jail, "not to get anything I (Bernard) order from the jail commissary—cigarettes, candy, sodas, etc."

TRUSTEES

- If trustees did allow Bernard these things, their privileges would be lost.

- On the day after his arrival at the jail, Bernard was told by jail personnel he could not receive books, letters, newspapers, a radio or money and his grandmother was told to stand directly against the wall in front of the isolation cell for her entire visit.

Bernard was allowed no physical contact with his grandmother, and she was told she would not be allowed to visit him unless she stood against the wall for the entire hour and a half allowed for visiting.

Bernard was denied visitation rights from his uncle, girlfriend, and minister "because defendant (sheriff) H.G. Grohman said the only visitors allowed must be in the immediate family and must be over 16 years of age."

No tables, chairs or seats were provided for Bernard or his immediate family to use during visits, forcing them to stand.

Bernard was refused a request to receive religious services from a visiting minister.

Bernard didn't receive daily exercise or recreation and was locked up in the isolation cell 24 hours a day.

DOCTORS

Bernard never received visits from doctors who came to the jail, and doctors never saw inmates not previously approved for medical visits by jail personnel or other untrained people.

Bernard was denied the right to go on sick call because jail personnel didn't think he was sick.

Convicted inmates—trustees handling Bernard's food—received no medical examinations. Bernard's cell contained no dining area or tables or benches, and the cell was frequently littered with food and debris, infested with pests, causing a health hazard.



Typical conditions found in jails and prisons everywhere.

Sentenced inmates received clothing and free laundry services, but Bernard didn't get either.

A "Black bullpen" and a "White bullpen" exist, segregated, as the two largest male inmates' cell blocks.

- The jail lacks fire extinguishers, alarms, and exit signs are not posted, nor is fire drill information posted.

One of the jail personnel refused to close a window after Bernard asked him to, because cold air was coming in the window.

Jail personnel refused to let Bernard see a doctor when he complained he had a cold.

These are some of the 26 charges filed in the suit.

Sheriff H.G. Grohman refused to comment on the charges, beyond saying Bernard's complaint was "unjustified. There's no telling how many times we ran him to the hospital. We can only supply what we're given," Grohman said. □

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

BLACK LEGISLATORS

(Washington, D.C.) — The number of Black state legislators increased to 270 following the November 5 elections, up 14 per cent from 1972, reports the Joint Center for Political Studies. That is almost triple the number of Black state legislators in 1964 and a 39 per cent increase from 1970. But the 270 still constitute only 3.6 per cent of the 7,563 legislators in all states.

H.U.D. RED TAPE

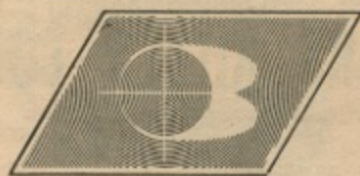
(Washington, D.C.) — Charging the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) with making only "minimal" efforts to reduce racial, ethnic and sex discrimination in housing, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission said in a recently released report that HUD is wrapped in red tape and rarely resorts to anything more than conciliation. HUD has "failed to conduct sufficient and systematic fair housing reviews of state and local governments, housing authorities, builders and developers, real estate brokers, managers or lenders. It has not adequately monitored compliance agreements or affirmative marketing plans," the Commission said.

FUND CUTOFF

(Washington, D.C.) — A federal court has ordered the government to withhold revenue-sharing payments from Chicago until the city complies with federal orders to end racial discrimination in its police department. It was the first time any federal court had ordered revenue-sharing payments withheld from a city governance and reinsurance operations. The Justice Department had charged the Chicago police with the use of different methods for determining efficiency ratings, background checks and testing of Black and White candidates for the force.

CLINIC RECORDS

(Oakland, Calif.) — A possible \$1 million in federal funds will be turned down by a group of public service clinics in Alameda County because they fear they would be required to reveal confidential patient records in order to qualify for the funds, reports the Alameda Mental Health Consortium.



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TALLAHASSEE SUED FOR DISCRIMINATING

(Washington, D.C.) — The U.S. Justice Department announced last week that it had filed a civil suit against the city officials of Tallahassee, Florida.

The Florida capital, which has a population of 83,000 with about 25 per cent of it Black, was charged with engaging in a pattern of discriminating against Blacks in recruiting, job assignments, hiring and promotion. The suit asks the court to prohibit the city and its officials from continuing discriminatory hiring and promotion practices and asks the city to reimburse Blacks for losses suffered because of any such discrimination.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Tallahassee, was the first brought by the Department under the Revenue Sharing Act of 1972, as a result of a routine compliance review. Compliance reviews are being made in many cities that share revenue-sharing funds.

In a feeble effort to counter the charges in the suit, a spokesman for the city told *The New York Times* that 438 employees were Black out of a total of 1,461, or about 31 per cent, compared with the 25 per cent Black population. However, reports filed by the city with equal employment compliance authorities in Washington showed that there were 59 White department heads and managers and no Blacks.

Among the city's professional employees, there were 97 Whites and 3 Blacks. But in the labor force of the service departments there were 191 Whites and 390 Blacks.

The suit charged that Tallahassee officials used a recruitment system based heavily on referrals by present employees, without advising the Black community of job opportunities. It also said the city had used subjective standards of selection and assignment, with a detrimental effect to avoid hiring and assigning Blacks. The use of those standards for promotions also confined Blacks to the lowest paying jobs, the suit said.

Tallahassee has received \$1,054,264 in revenue-sharing funds since the program was initiated in January, 1972. The action filed by the Justice Department

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

BLACK JUDGE TRANSFERRED FOR LOW BAIL POLICY

(New York, N.Y.) Black Criminal Court Judge Bruce Wright, who has scathingly described New York jails as "nigger and hispanic zoos, with mostly White keepers," has been transferred from Criminal to Civil Court here because of his policy of setting low bail for persons appearing before him on various charges.

The transfer is a result of a long and vicious campaign against Judge Wright, spearheaded by the racist Patrolmen's Benevolent Association. The campaign began when, during Christmas week of 1972, Judge Wright twice released on \$500 cash bail a man who was accused of shooting a policeman.

Referring to the transfer, Judge Wright told Tom Goldstein of *The New York Times* (December 6, 1974): "That's one way to keep me from setting bail. It's a mystery to me. I have no option but to think the change was banishment."

When informed of Judge Wright's "banishment" to Civil Court, Howard Morse, a spokesman for the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, which long sought his removal the Criminal Court, said, "justice has triumphed."

In recent months Judge Wright has become increasingly outspoken in his criticism of the police and the criminal justice system. In a speech last spring at New York Law School, from which he graduated in 1950, he voiced a bluntness "seldom displayed by members of the judiciary," writes Goldstein.

In that speech Judge Wright commented on judges, who he charged have "both mortgaged and foreclosed justice" by setting excessive bails, and on the police, who, he said, "seem to have had a large part in making the city lawless."

Judge Wright, since the 1972 Christmas episode, has been



Judge BRUCE McM. WRIGHT — transferred after protest waged by police administration.

assigned to court locations where he has not had the opportunity to set bail. "This latest move is just further banishment," said the judge, who spent a 20-month period in a makeshift courtroom, deciding whether youthful offenders required further counseling or if charges against them should be dropped.

Every six months or so he was assigned the night arraignment responsibility. It was during these assignments that he persisted in his low bail policy.

Civil libertarians have praised the judge for his adherence to the principle that bail should be sent only when there is no means other than imprisonment that will insure a defendant's presence at trial.

ATTACK

In another case of attack against a Black judge, in Philadelphia last week Black federal Judge A. Leon Higgenbotham, Jr., rejected a union petition that asked that he disqualify himself from trying a racial discrimination suit without a jury on the ground he could not give "unbiased resolution of the issues."

The petition to disqualify Judge Higgenbotham, Jr. was submitted by Local 542, International Union of Operating Engineers, a defendant in a 1971 complaint charging it with bias against Blacks. Abraham Freed, attorney for the local, charged that a speech in Philadelphia by the Judge on October 25 made the community aware of his "significant role as a spokesman and active supporter of the advancement of the Black cause."

In denying the motion, Judge Higgenbotham said, "A judge cannot be disqualified merely because he believes in upholding the law, even though he says so with vehemence." □



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U.S. BOYCOTT OF U.N. AID FUND—“RETALIATION” NEW 3RD WORLD MAJORITY RESENTED

(United Nations, N.Y.) In a major act of retaliation against the new Third World voting majority in the United Nations (U.N.) General Assembly, the U.S. told that body last week that it will not participate in a special fund recently created to provide emergency relief and development aid to the countries of the world that are hardest hit by the capitalist world's economic slump.

The decision marks the first time that the U.S. has declined to participate in a major new United Nations undertaking, and follows hard on the heels of sharp Third World criticism of U.S. Ambassador John A. Scali's Assembly speech in which he accused the United Nations General Assembly of improper voting procedures and a "tyranny of the majority."

The special U.N. fund was established at a special general Assembly session last spring. At the time, the U.S. delegation argued that existing aid and assistance facilities and machineries of individual countries were sufficient to meet the need. But in spite of its opposition, the U.S. had served on a committee preparing plans for the special fund.

BYPASS

The New York Times reports that some officials at the United Nations maintain that the U.S. decision against participation reflects an intention to bypass the United Nations aid program for the most needy countries and to work through the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Washington where power is concentrated among Western members.

Efforts by spokesmen of the U.S. delegation to convince United Nations members and others that its boycott of the fund is not a reprisal for the resolutions adopted in the General Assembly over Western opposition are largely falling on deaf ears.

In response to a question, Clarence C. Ferguson Jr., U.S. representative, denied that there was a reprisal element in the action. He said it was an attempt to "tell it as it is," meaning, he explained, that the U.S. did not consider the fund necessary and felt that it had no chance of attracting enough money to help the countries hurt by the quadrupled price of oil and the rise in the cost of other commodities.

The U.S. made its decision known by informing the General Assembly that it would not serve on the Board of Governors of the special fund. Members of the committee that prepared the fund, including the U.S., were expected to become members of the fund's Board of Governors when it was finally established. The Board of Governors was scheduled to be made up of both countries providing aid and those receiving it.

The 36-nation Board, however, calls for policy and administration decisions to be decided either by a consensus or, when controversy occurs, by a two-thirds vote. The list included Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Britain, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, France, West Germany, Guyana, India, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Somalia, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Turkey, the Soviet Union, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire, a clear majority of Third World countries and their friends.

Meanwhile, Colorado Senator Peter H. Dominick said last week that the United States should



A starving Third World mother and her children.

withdraw from active participation in the United Nations General Assembly. In what he called his last major Senate speech, Dominick said the U.N. Assembly "has forfeited the confidence and hope of the civilized world."

Dominick was defeated for re-election last month and is leaving the Senate. According to his wife, he has been approached about becoming U.S. Ambassador to Switzerland. "He is interested and he is looking into it," she is reported as saying. □

BLACKS CHARGE DALLAS "MOST SEGREGATED CITY"

(Dallas, Texas) — A federal lawsuit filed by a concerned group of Black citizens three years ago blasting the practice of at-large elections of Dallas City Council members, has finally been brought to court here.

John R. Greer, former head of the Community Action Program for Dallas, testified in federal court last week before U.S. District Judge Eldon Mahon, that Blacks compose 27% of the city's total population. Yet, 90% of these Black citizens live in a concentrated area in the city's South Side.

Key statistics on the matter were brought to light by Dr. Dan Weiser, political analyst and mathematician. He declared: had single-member districts been used in City Council elections from 1959 to the present, 19 Black

candidates would have been elected. Presently there are only two Blacks on the Council of 11: George Allen, mayor pro tem and possible mayoral candidate, and Ms. Lucy Patterson.

Weiser continued that during the past few years, Blacks could only be elected to the City Council with the approval of the White dominated Citizens Charter Association. This accounts for the charge by the former city officials that Dallas is one of the most segregated cities in the U.S.

City attorney Alex Bickley countered Weiser's statements, claiming that the statistics used were juggled to fit his (Weiser's) own conclusions.

U.S. District Judge Mahon hopes to finally rule on the three-year-old suit before next spring's election. □

OUR HEALTH



NEW HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN

Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO), a new type of health insurance, collects a flat fee per year from the subscriber. In return HMO agrees to provide whatever medical care you may require free or at nominal charge. By contrast, under the familiar fee-for-service system, the physician and the hospital submit bills for what they did. You or your insurance company must then pay the bills.

The selling point of HMO is its ability to do away with apparently unnecessary treatment. The HMO makes more money the fewer procedures its doctors prescribe—the opposite of the fee-for-service system. Studies consistently show that persons with ordinary health insurance submit to *twice* as much surgery as comparable persons enrolled in HMO-type plans. Yet death rates and infant mortality rates are lower for those in HMOs. Not only does this reduce human suffering, it saves money.

A new law provides federal aid for setting up HMOs. This law was opposed by the American Medical Association (AMA), which represents independent doctors, because under HMO, physicians become subordinate to the Organization; in most cases — salaried employees. Though the new law provides aid only for nonprofit HMOs (a concession to the AMA), several corporations have begun setting up their own HMOs. As of late 1973, over 60 HMOs were operating.

But without direct public control HMOs can scrimp on necessary care. Subscribers to the West Coast's Kaiser-Permanente plan, for example, point to hassles and long waits, even of difficulty getting through by telephone. So far HMOs have vigorously resisted direct community or public accountability. By 1985 we may all be enrolled in HMO. But that will not be the end of the struggle for decent health care.

(Reprinted from *Dollars & Sense*, December, 1974, a new bulletin of economic affairs published by the Union for Radical Political Economics, Somerville, Maine.)

RESOLUTIONS AND DECLARATIONS: DECEMBER 5, 1970

ADDRESS TO REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

BY HUEY P. NEWTON

The following is the conclusion of an address by Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, to the Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention held in Washington, D.C., on Thanksgiving weekend, 1970.

The excerpt is taken from the book To Die For the People.

CONCLUSION

This Convention of Revolutionary Peoples is gathered here to organize our forces to move against the evils of capitalism, imperialism and racism, all of which have been used to oppress people. We will move against the evil and corrupt gentry by any means necessary and sufficient to take away the power which they have wielded too selfishly for too long.

We who are gathered here by our presence do resolve to liberate our communities from the boot and whip of the oppressor so that people of good will may live their lives free from



Huge crowd being entertained at the Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention in Washington, D.C., November, 1970

TO DIE FOR THE PEOPLE

WRITINGS OF
Huey P. Newton



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want, free from fear, and free from need. We recognize that the Chinese people, under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung; the Korean people, under the leadership of Kim Il Sung; and the Algerian people under the leadership of Ben Bella rose up against the oppressor and liberated the people's territory from his hands. Consequently, oppressed individuals have access to a liberated community where they can live in peace and harmony. These courageous revolutionaries have set an example for us to liberate our communities also and give freedom to those who have sought so long to bask in its glow.

There can be no real freedom until the imperialist — world-enemy-number-one — has been stripped of his power and put in his rightful place as one of the people rather than the ruler of the people. Then and only then will unity and harmony truly prevail. So we resolve to liberate our communities in order that we might serve the true interests of the community.

We who are gathered here by our presence do indicate that we believe that every community has the right to define, determine and

control institutions so that they reflect the integrity of the community.

Therefore we declare that all communities of the world have the freedom to determine their own destinies. We declare that all communities, by their very existence, have power to specify what institutions will be set up within them and what cultural values will be propagated through them. We declare that all communities have the right to determine what laws will govern their territories and what officials will be placed in leadership.

We who are gathered here do declare by our presence that the physical and social characteristics of the people of our communities shall never be used as a basis for exclusion from any aspect of life in our communities.

We declare that our goal is to destroy all elements of the oppression. We pledge ourselves to end imperialism and distribute the wealth of the world to all the people of the world. We foresee a system of true communism where all people produce according to their abilities and all receive according to their needs.

Recognizing the possibility of a cultural lag between the destruc-

tion of the oppression and the erection of a new world based on that which makes us human, we call for all people in the communities throughout the world to participate and be represented in decision making in direct proportion to their presence in the population under consideration. Whether on an intercommunal level, a regional level, or on a local level, we hold that all people have the right to proportional representation within the framework of revolutionary intercommunalism and communism.

We are here gathered for the solemn purpose of formulating a new constitution for a new world. We must become even more conscious of who we are and why we are in these circumstances. Then we must change these circumstances and construct a new world which makes use of all the technology and knowledge we have accumulated. When we have developed a system that functions in the true interests of the people and established it in full, then the word "work" will be re-defined as meaningful play. We will have eliminated the cause of all our problems and can live according to a Constitution of Revolutionary People. □

LARGEST ANTITRUST SUIT IN U.S. HISTORY FILED AGAINST A.T.&T.

(Washington, D.C.) — The beginning of the largest antitrust action in United States history was announced by the Justice Department, November 20, against the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T). The suit against the nation's biggest privately owned corporation would strip AT&T of its subsidiary, Western Electric, and some of its other concerns.

Many people view the action as a Ford administration attempt "to shake off its Nixon administration image of laxness of big business," as even the daily voice of big business, the *Wall Street Journal* pointed out. During this time of huge corporate profit increases and accompanying skyrocketing consumer prices, many feel that the suit is merely a publicity effort by President Ford, especially since there is little chance of a government victory within the next ten years.

The suit charges that AT&T has an illegal monopoly over the telecommunications business, a charge even AT&T officials find difficult to refute. The huge communications company controls over 80% of all phone calls in the United States and about 90% of all long

distance calls, while the left over business is handled by the 1,700 non-Bell companies in the U.S. In addition, its wholly owned subsidiary, Western Electric, manufactures nearly all of the phone equipment used by the Bell System.

AT&T's 1973 assets of \$67 billion were approximately the same as the combined assets of the next twenty top-ranking utility companies. And its net income of \$2.99 billion in 1973 put it ahead of Exxon and General Motors in income. Because of its total dominance in the industry, AT&T was able to maintain an annual dividend rate of \$9 a share through the darkest days of the depression.

John D. deButts, chairman of AT&T, responded to the antitrust suit by defending the control his firm has over the telecommunications industry. "The telephone network, to work effectively, must be designed, built and operated as a single entity," he said. "It is for this reason and no other that the Bell System is structured as it is."

And "structured as it is," AT&T is a classic model of vertical integration. At the one end is the Bell Telephone Laboratories, the source of

most of the technology that has spread through the communications industry and holder of thousands of patents.

At the opposite end are the 23 domestic AT&T telephone companies plus the Canadian system. And in the middle is Western Electric, taking Bell Lab's technology and putting it into the Bell System's operations.

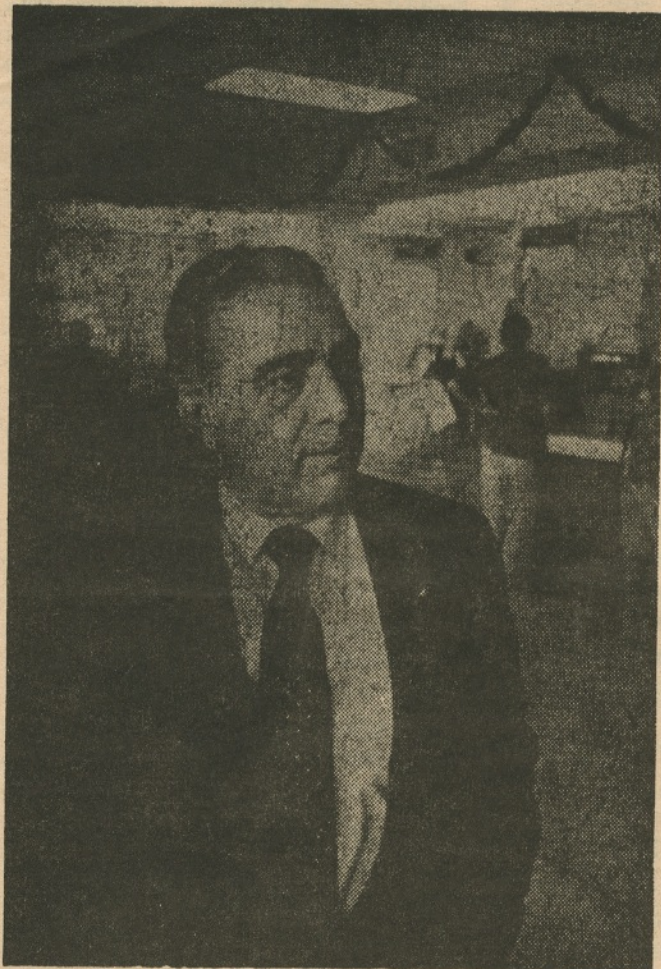
RANKED 12th

Western Electric itself was ranked by *Fortune* magazine as 12th in 1973 revenues among all U.S. industrial corporations. Its reported revenues for that year were \$7 billion, slightly more than United States Steel. Western Electric's total 1973 earnings of \$315 million were exceeded by only 17 companies. And 88% of Western Electric's 1973 sales were to the Bell System. The rest were to the Defense Department.

The enormous system of Bell Labs, Western Electric and the Bell System employs some 1,010,000 people, making it second only to the federal government as an employer.

If successful, the antitrust suit would require AT&T to divest itself of Western Electric, and

"NIXON AND THE MIAMI CONNECTION"



C.G. "BEBE" REBOZO looking around his bank after a recent robbery. Rebozo, along with many of his known underworld and political associates, acquired a great amount of wealth through various criminal and unscrupulous means.

PART 4

When Fidel Castro led the successful revolution in Cuba in 1959, gangsters and politicians shifted their corruption to espionage — gun running, attempted invasions into Cuba, snooping in Washington, D.C., and the laundering of money through Miami banks. Such has become the byword of the Miami/Havana connection.

THE BLACK PANTHER this week presents Part 4 of "Nixon and the Miami Connection," taken from the newly released book, *Big Brother* and the Holding Company, published by Ramparts Press.

The Pan American Bank in Miami is linked to this connection and to Richard Nixon. The bank was started in 1945 by George Salley of Hunt, Salley and Roman. Early directors included Kenneth Keyes and William Roman, and down through the years leading executives of Keyes have been directors as well as Salley and Roman. The top fifteen stockholders in the sixties included Anselmo, Alliegro, Hoke T. Maroon and Walter Frederich, the last two of whom are investment partners of Nixon and Smathers. In recent years, another Nixon/Smathers investment partner, Sloan McCrea, has been a director of the bank. In a 1960 stock suit involving his Pan American Bank stock, Alliegro was identified as fronting for Batista. The judge said, "All inferences point to the startling fact that—the stock may be in the property of Batista and is being held by the

Plaintiff [Alliegro] to prevent Dictator Castro from seizing it." The bank was identified in the McClellan hearings as helping to finance in conjunction with some Teamster officials a proposed gun-running scheme that found weapons and ammunition going to Batista sympathizers in 1959.

THE KEY BISCAJNE STORY

Before 1940 Key Biscayne was undeveloped and unlinked to the mainland, its land titles firmly in the hands of two wealthy northern estates—the Deerings, a family of Chicago industrialists, and the Mathesons, a family of New York financiers.

In the forties the Mathesons offered a large chunk of the island—eight hundred eight acres—as a county park if the county would finance a causeway to the mainland. Working behind the scenes to set up the details was Ed Ball.

Ball is the brother-in-law of Alfred I. duPont, manager of the billion-dollar duPont empire in Florida. In 1950 Ball helped finance and organize the election of his close friend and vicious anticommunist George Smathers to the U.S. Senate. Both men were friends with Smather's old high-school buddy, Bebe Rebozo. In 1963 it was Ball, Rebozo, and another friend of Ball's—World War I flying ace, Eddie Rickenbacker—who "arranged the necessary introductions which led to Nixon joining a New York law firm" (Mudge, Rose, Guthrie and Alexander) according to a 1969 article on Rebozo in *Women's Wear Daily*.



“PA” BELL — financial hit man for AT&T.

require Western Electric to split into two or more operating companies. In addition, AT&T would be required to either get out of the long-distance phone business to a certain extent or keep the long-distance business and get rid of some or all of the 23 local companies it owns. (Of these 23, AT&T owns 17 outright, and its shares in the other six range from 17% to 99.3%.)

The suit also leaves open the possibility that the Justice Department may take action at a later date to divest AT&T of Bell Labs.

Though the Justice Department suit against AT&T sounds good on paper, what to expect from it is another question. The huge corporation has been under this particular investigation for the past fourteen months and during the period there were charges that the Nixon White House was deliberately sabotaging the proceedings. This has led many people to speculate that the AT&T suit was brought at this time to give the Ford administration a get tough with business’ image.

AT&T’s worries are at least years away, if they ever materialize at all. According to the Justice Department, the AT&T suit won’t even come to trial “for at least three years,” and the *Wall Street Journal* speculates that appeals “could stretch out the proceedings to a decade or more.”

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

RICHEST STILL OWN MOST STOCK

(Washington, D.C.) America’s richest people continue to own most of the corporate stock, despite a long-term trend toward ownership of stock by persons in all income classes. A new study reveals that the richest two-tenths of 1 per cent of Americans owned 30 per cent of all the stock as of mid-1971, and the richest 1 per cent owned over half of it.

Entitled “Stock Ownership in the United States: Characteristics and Trends,” and authored by three University of Pennsylvania finance professors, the study is one of the most comprehensive ever made of stock ownership, reports *The New York Times*.

The study found that though there was a trend toward more equal distribution of income in the U.S. from the 1920s through about 1945, the trend toward equality has essentially halted since then. Also, the trend toward more equal ownership of stock and toward greater equality in the volume of dividends received, continued through 1969 and then halted.

When the causeway was finished after World War II it bore the name Rickenbacker Causeway, and it also brought some shady land deals. In March 1943, the Matheson estate sold one hundred ninety-three acres (tract six) on the southern end of the island to the head of Keyes Realty Company—Kenneth Keyes. Keyes created a special company especially for this transaction, its principals being himself and three Cuban clients. Tract six was described in 1946 by the *Miami Herald* as “probably one of the most valuable pieces of land in the United States, not excepting the financial district of Manhattan.”

Keyes and his friend paid only two hundred thousand dollars—freely 10 percent of the assessed value—for land whose value was conservatively estimated at \$1,930,000. In 1946 Keyes set up a new affiliate company and transferred the title for ten dollars.

In 1947, a three-hundred-seventy-acre parcel of land owned by the Deerings—a parcel covering the southern tip of the island and adjacent to the Matheson tract six—passed to the Ansan group. The attorneys for the Deering estate “negotiated” a price of \$1.7 million, well below the conservatively assessed value of \$4 million. The First National Bank of Miami Beach—owned by the Smathers family—acted as trustee for the Ansan group. The Smathers law firm “convinced” the Miami newspapers in 1948 to withhold from the public information concerning land deals in the Miami area—including those on Key Biscayne—until after the Cuban elections of that year.

In 1952 the *American Mercury* magazine identified the Key Biscayne holdings of the Deering family as a front for “Capone interests.”

Meanwhile, the three Mackle brothers—Robert, Bruce and Frank—were making their first millions through the development of housing tracts on Key Biscayne. The Mackles had received their land in large chunks in suspicious deals from the Matheson Estate. By 1953, with the opening of the Mackles’ Key Biscayne Inn and Villas, Richard Nixon had become a regular visitor. The series of intimate villas bordering the ocean have proved to be a favorite retreat and meeting place for Nixon down through the years. Another frequent guest was FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

MEETING

In December 1953 Nixon and William Rogers, then Deputy Attorney General, held a meeting at Key Biscayne with Joe McCarthy, telling the Wisconsin senator to “ease off” on his attacks. (Interestingly enough, before the Key Biscayne resort opened, Nixon’s visits to the Miami area, as well as those of Hoover, found them at two hotels owned by G. Meyer Schine, whose son David Schine was a prominent figure in the McCarthy hearings. Today the elder Schine is a director of the Boca Raton Bank through which one hundred fourteen thousand dollars in mysterious Watergate funds passed. Twenty years earlier, Schine, as a witness before the Kefauver Committee, reluctantly admitted that he had lease arrangements with bookmakers at his Miami Beach hotels.)

The Mackles had even closer connections with organized crime. In 1958 they entered into a partnership in the General Development Company and Lou Chesler, a business associate of Meyer Lansky. Other investors in the land development included two other Lansky business associates, one of whom

—“Trigger Mike” Coppola—was a notorious syndicate “hit” man. The year the Mackles sold out, 1961, one of those Lansky associates was involved in the fraudulent trading of the company’s stock, for which he was later

In 1958 the Ansan group “found” a buyer for five hundred forty-seven acres of Key Biscayne. His name was Arthur Desser, a close friend of Jimmy Hoffa. That year—1958—Desser got a \$5 million loan from the Teamsters which probably went to help cover the \$13 million price of the Key Biscayne acquisition.

About this time the Teamsters were taking control of the Miami National Bank and within a few years Desser and the real estate company he controlled had become closely connected with the bank.

Also connected to the band was Meyer Lansky. According to a 1959 federal indictment of Lansky and some of his associates, the Miami National Bank was used between 1963 and 1969 as a depository for skimmed and illicit funds, money which also flowed in and out of the interlocking Exchange and Investment Bank of Switzerland.

In 1959—three years after its founding—the bank’s control passed to the Teamsters Central, Southwest and Southeast States Pension Fund in the form of a loan. In 1964 a loan from Lansky front-man Sam Cohen (Cohen was indicted with Lansky in 1969) retired the Teamster loan and influence. With his foot already in the door, Cohen finished taking over the bank by 1966. Over that 1956-66 period of Hoffa-Lansky control, six top executives and three other directors of the bank were subjects of government indictments.

TO BE CONTINUED

F.B.I. ORDERED: DON'T SPY ON Y.S.A. TALKS

(St. Louis, Mo.) Federal District Judge Thomas P. Grisea has ordered the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) not to conduct any surveillance of the Young Socialist Alliance's national convention, which is to start here the 28th of December. The federal order bars the Bureau from attending, surveillance, listening to, watching, or otherwise monitoring the Alliance's 14th national convention.

Judge Grisea went on to state that plans by FBI agents to send infiltrators into the December 28th convention to seek information on attendance and what was discussed, was ruled a substantial deterrent to members' attendance.

ACTIVITY

Grisea stressed that the government had provided nothing to indicate any violent or illegal activity by the group.

The order was issued as a result of a complaint by the group which commented on the lack of freedom in public meetings due to government surveillance. It was noted by the judge that the FBI has implemented such surveillance on the Socialist Workers Party, the Young Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance. The FBI said the infiltration of its meetings occurred because it was considered at one time that the organization was a "Marxist revolutionary organization whose purpose was the illegal overthrow of the United States government."

Noting that this is the first time in U.S. history the federal court has prohibited FBI surveillance of any political organization was a lawyer for the group, Leonard Boudin. He added it was a legal consequence of past Supreme Court decisions to protect the organization.

The order to ban the Bureau from its surveillance operation was issued because such an operation violates the First Amendment to the Constitution, the exercise of freedom of speech. Also, information gathered by FBI teams is kept on file and is supplied to other



Police agencies, including the FBI, use a variety of equipment in their surveillance operations.

agencies. This information could be used when Alliance members seek governmental jobs.

Agreeing with the court decision was Herbert Jordan, who argued the case before the federal court and who submitted affidavits filed by leaders of the socialist groups. The affidavits asserted that the groups did not advocate violence or any illegal activity.

The Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance, both have filed numerous other complaints charging government interference and harassment with their activities.

The move to block FBI surveillance was part of a continuing of a lawsuit seeking court injunctions against governmental harassment of the socialist groups. □

CONFERENCE SLATED ON NEEDS OF MINORITY VETERANS

(Philadelphia, Penn.) — A conference will be held on January 17 through 19, 1975, in Atlanta, Georgia, to explore the needs of minority veterans, develop a program to make those needs known to the minority community and mobilize the help of those communities in meeting those needs.

A Military And Community News Service press release states that a major part of the time of the conference will be spent on the amnesty needs of these veterans. The conference is entitled "The National Conference on the Forgotten Victims of the Vietnamese War: Third World Veterans."

The press release states that Ford's amnesty program, less than honorable discharge, the discharge review processes, drugs, unemployment and G.I. benefits are all items that will be discussed. Also ROTC (Reserve Officer Training Corps) in inner-city high schools and the volunteer army will be discussed.

ORGANIZERS

The conference, called by the Third World Peace Education Program of the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), being organized by ten minority persons, including: Adrian Powell, national coordinator of the Third World Peace Education Program, Cleveland, Ohio; Thomas Wynn, national coordinator of the National Association of Black Veterans, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Walter Collins, executive director, Southern Conference Educational Fund, Louisville, Kentucky; Miguel Berry, Laredo, Texas, and Tony Diaz, assistant director, Seattle Veterans Action Center.

In Atlanta the conference is being arranged by Bob Aaron, field coordinator, Third World Peace Education Program.

Persons who want further information should contact Adrian Powell, Third World Peace Education Program, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., 19102, (215) LO3-9372. □

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THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON is an independent citizens' group made up of a cross-section of attorneys, clergy, students, political activists, and other concerned citizens. The Committee, which was formed in August, 1974, is pressing for a full investigation into the intensifying pattern of attacks by police and federal authorities against Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party. For further information contact THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON, c/o Community Learning Center, 6118 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621, or call (415) 562-5261.

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Intercommunal News

PROGRESSIVE ECONOMIC CHARTER ADOPTED

BY U.N.

THIRD WORLD DECLARES

RIGHT TO NATURAL

RESOURCES

(United Nations, N.Y.) — By a vote of 120 to 6, the United Nations General Assembly on December 12 approved a new and progressive economic declaration designed to recognize the just rights of Third World countries to protect their natural resources from exploitation and to develop their economies according to the welfare of their people.

INDUSTRIAL POWERS

The declaration was vigorously opposed by major industrial powers whose neocolonial and exploitative economic policies toward Third World countries are threatened by the declaration.

The U.S., Britain, West Germany, Denmark, Belgium and Luxembourg voted against the "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States." Ten countries, including Japan, France and Canada, abstained.

The declaration cannot be legally enforced but its moral force is expected to be strong, similar to that of the human



U.S. Representative to the United Nations, JOHN SCALI (center), was outvoted again in the General Assembly.

rights declaration proclaimed by the General Assembly 25 years ago.

According to *The New York Times*, the Charter calls for every nation to have full sovereignty over all its wealth, resources and economic activities; the right to regulate foreign investments in line with its laws; and to supervise transnational corporations within its jurisdiction.

The 34-article text of the Charter also provides that international trade be conducted on the basis of mutual advantage, equitable benefits and the exchange of most-favored nation treatment. All nations, the Charter states, should cooperate

in making adjustments in the prices of exports of the developing countries in relation to their imports.

"Through the manipulation of ...monopolies (by industrial powers), prices of exports from the Third World countries, especially primary products, have been falling ever since more than two decades ago, while the price of goods imported by them from the developing capitalist countries ... have kept going up."

The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States was proposed over two years ago by Mexican President Luis Echeverria. The U.S., mindful of maintaining its friendly relations with Mexico, claimed that its "no" vote was cast "with deep regret."

The U.S. and other opponents of the Charter object to provisions allowing expropriation (take over) of foreign properties without guarantee of equitable compensation under international law. Key sectors from the American business world and the American Bar Association have already expressed their disapproval of the Charter.

The National Foreign Trades Council, numbering some 600 leading multinational firms with major overseas holdings, said in a statement last month that the declaration "would seriously deter if not fully shackle foreign private investments."

Mexican Foreign Minister Emilio O. Nabasa told the General Assembly that the Charter, representing 3.2 billion people on five continents, would strengthen economic relations. Opponents of the Charter, Nabasa insisted, represented the selfish interests of a privileged few. □



FRELIMO woman guerrilla with child.

O.A.U. INCREASES AID TO LIBERATION GROUPS

(London, England) — The Organization of African Unity (OAU) has increased its financial aid to African liberation movements, writes James MacManus from Dar-es-Salaam, in the *London Guardian*. A contribution of about 2 million pounds sterling (\$4.8 million) was made in the four months from June to October this year.

Basing his information on a "confidential report" from the OAU's liberation committee, which ended a five-day meeting last week in Dar-es-Salaam, MacManus writes that 864,000 pounds sterling (\$1.8 million) had been allocated to 13 liberation groups during this period.

In addition, the committee increased its aid to FRELIMO (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) from 245,000 pounds sterling to 800,000 (\$1 million) to help FRELIMO cope with the transitional period of government in the east African territory.

The planned expenditure will be even higher for the new government in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau which achieved final independence from Portugal in September. The ruling party in Guinea-Bissau, the Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC), is reported to have presented the OAU with a one million sterling (\$2.4 million)

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

AFRICAN COFFEE GROWING COUNTRIES END TALKS

(Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania) - The 14th General Assembly of the Inter-African Coffee Organization (IACO) was held here from December 3 to 6, reports the *Hsinhua News Agency* of the People's Republic of China.

Representatives from 16 African coffee producing countries attended. The representative of Kenya attended as an observer.

At a press conference following the meeting the spokesman of the IACO said that the General Assembly discussed comprehensively the question of how to improve marketing and maintain higher prices for coffee in the international market. He added that the delegates agreed to transfer the IACO headquarters from Paris to Africa. The site is to be decided by the member states through further consultations, he added.

Commenting on the meeting, the Tanzanian paper *Daily News* said that for centuries, raw materials of the entire Third World have been exploited, transferred and utilized solely for the development of those who have been perpetuating the exploitation. Now, the ruthlessly exploited countries have awakened and stood up to question this injustice.

The editorial stressed: "There is no other road for the exploited except the road of struggle. Exploitation must be fought vigorously. The strangling hold of the so-called rich countries on the Third World raw materials must be broken."

UNITED NATIONS DEMANDS SOUTH AFRICA FREE NAMIBIA

(United Nations, N.Y.) — In an unanimous decision last week, the United Nations Security Council adopted a resolution demanding that the Republic of South Africa take the necessary steps to end its illegal rule of Namibia (South West Africa).

The White supremacist South African government has been administering Namibia, a former German colony, since the end of World War I, when South Africa was given a mandate to do so by the U.N. However, in 1966, the world body declared an end to South African rule in Namibia. The fascist South African regime has ignored the U.N. decision.

The Security Council resolution also calls on South Africa to move to transfer power to the Black majority of Namibia, with U.N. help, and to "make a solemn declaration" that it would comply with U.N. decisions regarding the territory.

The 15-member Security Council vote followed an eight-year effort, led by Black African nations, at the world body to obtain self-determination for Namibia. The U.S., France and Britain, which six weeks ago jointly vetoed a resolution adopted by the General Assembly to expel South Africa from the U.N., voted in favor of the Namibia resolution.

The *New York Times* reported that the resolution demands that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners and abolish all politically repressive and racially discriminatory measures.

South Africa has been given until May 30, 1975, at the latest to comply with U.N. demands on Namibia. If South Africa has not responded in a favorable manner by May 30, the Security Council will consider "the appropriate

measures" to be taken under the U.N. Charter. Such "measures," *The Times* states, could include recommendations to U.N. members to break off diplomatic relations with South Africa or end trade or communications with the country.

South Africa has been expelled from participation in the current U.N. General Assembly session in part because of its illegal rule in Namibia and its strict apartheid (segregation) policy at home. Reacting to this latest move, South Africa said it is considering withdrawing from the world body. Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller said, as reported in *The New York Times*:



"The government has not yet decided whether South Africa is to continue its membership in the United Nations. It is a momentous matter and the advantages and disadvantages must be realistically weighed." □

O.A.U. INCREASES LIBERATION AID

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE
 struct the country. The request will receive early attention, MacManus writes.

A breakdown of the June-September allocations by the OAU liberation committee shows that FRELIMO has received the highest of the new grants. The Angolan and Rhodesian liberation movements also come high on the list of priorities.

Both, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola were allocated 115,000 pounds sterling (\$276,000) in administrative grants and material assistance. The MPLA has drawn 44,000 sterling (\$105,000), while the FNLA has only picked up 11,000 sterling (\$26,000).

The difference between allocations and payments is partially

determined by the spending needs of the movements, MacManus writes. The money is drawn from bank accounts in Dar-es-Salaam and Lusaka only when the liberation movements can show good reason for doing so.

HEAVILY SUBSIDIZED

MacManus adds that since the FNLA is already heavily subsidized by President Mobutu of Zaire, the actual needs of the group are presumably lower than those of the MPLA, which receives no assistance from Mobutu.

The OAU payments also include little known liberation movements such as the Movement for the National liberation of the Comores Islands (MOLINACO), which is based in the French Archipelago in the Indian Ocean off the northern Mozambique coast. □

AFRICA IN FOCUS



ZAIRE

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire (formerly Congo-Kinshasa) was received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in Peking last week, in the course of an official visit to the People's Republic of China. It was the first official indication in recent weeks that Chairman Mao was in Peking, where U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger spent five days last month without seeing Chairman Mao.

UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations General Assembly last week reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle for liberation from colonial and foreign domination and White, racist subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle. It strongly condemned all governments which did not recognize the rights of those struggling for self-determination and independence, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people.

SIERRA LEONE

From December 8 to December 18 the Sierra Leone Central Statistics Department conducted a country-wide census. The first national census under Black government was conducted in 1963. At that time the population was put at 2.2 million. Sierra Leone is embarking on a national census as a necessary assist to national development planning. It will also be used as a basis for national registration in the face of a high rate of foreign (African) residence in the country.

TANZANIA

Tanzania has recently signed a trade agreement with the government of the South American, Black-ruled Republic of Guyana signalling a closer working relationship and eventual removal of trade barriers. More cross-trading is slated in the fields of semi-manufactured and manufactured goods as well as minerals and primary and processed agricultural products. Agreement was reached to simplify financial and payment procedures and each state is to set up facilities for various enterprises of the other to promote a long-lasting and equitable trade relationship.



Namibian children.

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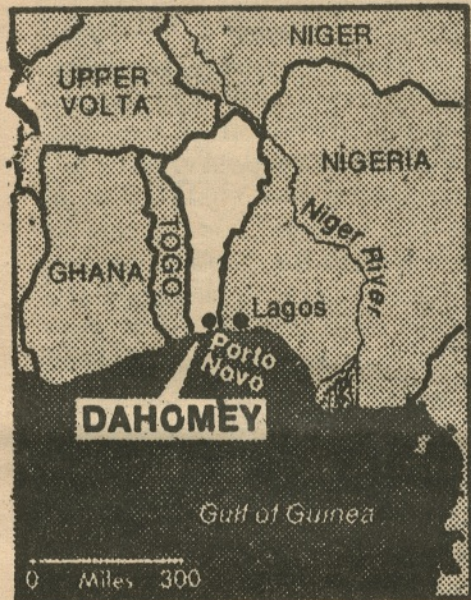
DAHOMEY DECLARES ITSELF "MARXIST-LENINIST"

(Cotonou, Dahomey) - President Mathieu Kerekou of Dahomey has recently declared this west African country a "Marxist-Leninist state," and announced the nationalization of banks, insurance and oil companies.

Consistent with Dahomey's move to the left is President Kerekou's latest decree, as reported in *The New York Times*, ordering "Defense of the Revolution Committees" in all businesses to "protect the revolution" and disclose and denounce "all acts of sabotage."

Other declarations in recent weeks by President Kerekou have urged Dahomey's three million ethnically and culturally diverse people to maintain the "revolutionary spirit."

On October 26, the second anniversary of the coup that



brought President Kerekou's military government to power, he said that "servile agents" of imperialism and neocolonialism were trying to hold up "the revolutionary process." President Kerekou also criticized some elements of the Dahomeyan labor movement, the military, some intellectuals and the middle class for "mocking" the revolution.

The Council of Ministers of Dahomey announced in a draft decree adopted on December 4 that the supply, storage, transport and sale of oil products and by-products will be put under national management.

The decree stipulated that the Shell Petroleum Company, Texas Oil Company, British Petroleum Company and three other oil companies, should turn over all

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

RHODESIA TOLD:

MAJORITY RULE ACCORD IS PRE-CONDITION FOR TALKS

(Salisbury, Zimbabwe/Rhodesia) - White minority leader Premier Ian Smith's phony announcement two weeks ago of an agreement for a ceasefire with "Black nationalists" and the holding of a constitutional conference has been further exposed by a statement here last week by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, head of the African National Council (ANC).

Bishop Muzorewa told the British news agency *Reuters* that a necessary precondition for such a conference was agreement on majority (Black) rule. Smith has repeatedly insisted that there were no preconditions demanded in the alleged agreement he claimed he had made.

"We Africans have got it clear in our minds what we want and what we will ask for," the Bishop told *Reuters*, "and at all costs, that is what we are going for." Bishop Muzorewa would not comment on reports that a secret arrangement had already been agreed upon.

At a major conference held in Lusaka, Zambia, two weeks ago under the joint sponsorship of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and Botswana President Sir Seretse Khama, the Zimbabwe liberation movements

agreed to unite under the banner of the ANC. The move was taken in preparation for negotiations for the transfer of power from the White minority representing the 273,000 Whites, to representatives of the 5.8 million Black majority.

Talks held in the Zambian capital preceding the meeting of the liberation movements, between representatives of the Smith regime and Zambian representatives, broke down over the refusal of the Smith representatives to agree to immediate preparations for Black majority rule in Zimbabwe.



Marching soldiers of the Zimbabwe African National Union.

Warning that the African initiative won in the Lusaka unity agreement will gain momentum, Peter Niesewand, correspondent of the London *Guardian* writes: "The pressures which forced Ian Smith to release leading Black nationalists and to accept their credentials as spokesmen for the 5,000,000 (sic) majority cannot be removed by his concession. Indeed, these pressures can be expected to increase over the next few months."

Niesewand points out that the rainy season is on in Zimbabwe and, in the thick bush of the Northeastern region, Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) guerrillas are preparing a new offensive. "With the morale boost provided by the Lusaka conference the guerrillas can be expected to fight harder and it is also probable that the level of support from tribesmen will increase."

Niesewand further points out that ZANU guerrillas are now able to infiltrate freely along the

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BELL TELEPHONE PRACTICES ARE ILLEGAL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2
well as rent, their telephone equipment to customers and subscribers.

Currently, the Wisconsin Telephone Company has a free rein on the public for imposing discriminatory rates and policies. For example, the company has requested a rate increase with the Public Service Commission which would allow them to charge consumers for directory assistance calls over three ... even if the company is solely to blame for the calls because of a new or unpublished number, limited directory distribution, or their own errors. Precluding the customers' ability to locate the number and then charging them 20 cents for each call is not just to the 2 million customers who have no choice but to maintain service with the Wisconsin Telephone Company or do without it altogether because of the lack of competing services.

MONOPOLISTIC HOLDING

How has this monopolistic holding in the telecommunications field come about? Because there have not been any requirements imposed to unbundle and untie telephone rates for separate and competitor-provided services and equipment, and because there are no requirements imposed to force the subsidiaries of AT&T to sell its equipment to willing customers, the Bell Telephone system has been able to substantially evade competition from other equipment and service businesses by not charging in competitive areas, while at the same time imposing excessive fees and rates in non-competitive areas for equipment use and services. As a result, we are left with Western Electric telephone lines and switching equipment as our only source of telephone service.

This monopolistic holding has also given the AT&T and subsidiaries such as the Wisconsin Telephone Company some never-dreamed-of advantages. One in particular is the use of "touch-tone" telephone equipment which has been intentionally designed by Western Electric for monitoring purposes. With a special dialing code, a person can listen in on a conversation from any other touch-tone telephone in the country, and with special add-on devices on interconnecting telephone lines, the subscriber's telephone can be used to monitor private nontelephone conversations as well. For instance, your private conversations can be heard throughout

your house, office, cabin, motel or hotel room while the receiver remains on the hook.

These telephone monitoring practices are regularly engaged in by telephone company employees under the guise of checking network quality standards and have also been used by governmental investigative agencies... all in violation of the law.

Service and equipment standards which exist today for the

ACCORD PRE-CONDITION FOR TALKS

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE
entire border with Mozambique: their former comrades in arms, the FRELIMO (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) guerrillas, are preparing to take over that country next June, and there is no longer a threat from Portuguese troops.

The coming together of ZANU, ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union) and FROLIZI (Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe) under the ANC is a clear violation of Rhodesia's security laws. ZANU, ZAPU and FROLIZI are all banned organizations, and according to the law it is a serious offense for anyone to associate with them.

telephone utility conglomerates continue to ignore the customer's right of privacy and other Constitutional safeguards. Equipment specifically designed for illegal eavesdropping and discriminatory rate structures which eliminate competition from the telecommunications field creates unwarranted power on the part of the telephone utilities and smacks of Orwellian Big Brotherism that holds no place in a democratic society. We must begin a campaign to cease these injustices. □

Yet, Bishop Muzorewa and the ANC, the only Black organization permitted by the Smith regime, are openly doing just that. At the least, the ANC risks being banned itself and its leaders detained indefinitely without trial or charge, as the leaders of ZANU and ZAPU have been. ZANU's leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and ZAPU's leader, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, were both released from jail by Smith to permit them to participate in the Lusaka talks.

Both the Zambian and Tanzanian foreign ministers are preparing a tour of African states to explain the deadlock in the Lusaka talks over Rhodesia. □

WORLD SCOPE



WORLD BANK

The World Bank has received the largest loan in its history—\$750 million—from Saudi Arabia. The Bank will use the money, along with other funds, for loans to several Third World nations around the world. The loan from Saudi Arabia will be in U.S. dollars and will last for 10 years at an interest rate of 8½ per cent. Earlier in December the Bank borrowed \$500 million in the New York bond market at a rate just under 8 per cent.

PHILIPPINES

Philippines dictator Ferdinand E. Marcos last week announced plans for a civilian force to provide "total preparedness for self-defense." Marcos has instructed the country's defense secretary to organize volunteer community self-defense and auxiliary service units into an integrated civilian home defense force. "The defense of the state must no longer be the duty of the soldier alone but of all the citizens," Marcos said.

OMAN

The armed forces of the Sultan of Oman have been joined by Iranian troops in a combined offensive against the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO). The Mexican daily *Excelsior* reports that the Iranian troops hope to reopen a vital road, now controlled by the PFLO, from the defense line near the mountains east of Salah to the military base at Sarafait, near the border with the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen.

NORTH VIETNAM

The first direct shipment of private U.S. reconstruction aid to North Vietnam, donated by 80,000 Americans, will soon leave the States for North Vietnam, it was reported last week. The airlift to Hanoi will include nearly \$1 million worth of medical equipment for the rebuilding of the city's Bach Mai Hospital which U.S. bomber planes heavily damaged during Christmas, 1972.

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ENTERTAINMENT

MOVIE REVIEW

"CAGED HEAT"
EXPOSES
CONDITIONS IN
WOMEN'S PRISONS



Imprisoned women can be destroyed by prison's brutal conditions.

(Oakland, Calif.) *Caged Heat* is a grim but entertaining drama about women in prison that serves to remind us of the particular kind of sexist brutality that incarcerated women are subjected to.

Written and directed by Johnathan Demme, the 90-minute color movie periodically amuses and angers the viewer in its exposure of conditions inside women's prisons. There is never a dull moment, with the ending being especially good.

The film opens with the arrest of a young woman charged with armed robbery and the attempted murder of a policeman. For this "vile crime"—in the words of the judge—the woman, named Wilson, is sentenced to no less than 10 and no more than 40 years in Connorville Institute for Women, a federal penitentiary.

Connorville is populated with women of all colors, shapes and ages. With no men around except for the fat, racist guards, sex is quite naturally a common topic of

conversation among the women as well as the butt of many jokes. However, the woman warden of the prison, Superintendent McQueen, finds nothing amusing about this preoccupation with sex. Confined to a wheelchair, the embittered McQueen, who seems to believe that her own femininity has been destroyed by her disability, rules Connorville ruthlessly.

When two inmates, Pandora Williams and Belle Tyson, entertain the prisoners and staff with a stage show filled with sexual barbs, McQueen vindictively puts Pandora into solitary confinement. Pandora, however, comes through solitary with flying colors thanks to Belle who daily steals food for Pandora from the staff's refrigerator.

Meanwhile, Maggie Cromwell, Connorville's toughest, and Wilson get into trouble when a

sadistic woman guard drops a roach in the food Maggie is cooking. In the ensuing scuffle Maggie shoots and wounds the guard. For that, she and Wilson receive "correctional" therapy—severe electric shocks throughout their bodies from the prison's psychopathic doctor.

On one of her many trips to steal food for Pandora, Belle is caught by the cook who chokes to death when Belle yanks her false teeth out of her mouth. McQueen then instructs the doctor to perform psychosurgery (brain surgery) on Belle as punishment for the death of the cook. The maniac doctor sedates Belle, strips her of her clothes, takes pictures of her and then rapes her.

Enraged over their electric shock treatment, Wilson and Cromwell succeed in making a daring escape from the prison. They return to kidnap McQueen and the doctor (having secured the photos he took of Belle) with the intent of exposing conditions at Connorville. They arrive in time to help Pandora save Belle from the vicious psychotherapy.

What follows is a colorful, fast-moving shootout between the guards and Wilson, Cromwell, "Crazy" (Cromwell's friend who agrees to help in the kidnapping), Pandora, and another inmate. In the battle, all the guards are killed—very unrealistic—as well as McQueen and the doctor. Their mission accomplished, the women drive off in a flurry of dust.

If you are a woman, you cannot help but be moved by *Caged Heat*. And if you are not a woman you are nevertheless glad that you saw the movie. The women of Connorville definitely come off as "the good guys." □

J.A.



FREEDOM
DAY SONG

Each freedom day, Vorster,
brings your long night nearer;
our freedom day, Vorster,
is your nightmare now

While you turn on
your torrent of lies,
we urge on
our torrential skies
to clean the land
that we can't rest in
till we drown the hell
that you invest in

Each freedom day, Vorster,
brings your long night nearer;
our freedom day, Vorster,
is your nightmare now

Our men are mines
that you dared tramp on,
our mines have men
you left your stamp on;
our people wait
to bare their sons to
better days
than they come into

Each freedom day, Vorster,
brings your long night nearer;
our freedom day, Vorster,
is your nightmare now

Our arms are steel
and keen to meet you,
our hearts are meat
but steeled to beat you,
our fists are bone
and bound to greet you
with mighty blows
for freedom day

Each freedom day, Vorster,
brings your long night nearer;
our freedom day, Vorster,
is your nightmare now.

Ronnie Kasrils
(From *Sechaba*, official organ of
the African National Congress of
South Africa)

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KILLER COP

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

munity protests last September, Police Commissioner Michael J. Codd stripped Boscoe of his gun and assigned him to clerical duties. But members of the Brownsville section of Brooklyn where Claude lived had demanded that Boscoe be fired and tried for murder.

On Sunday evening, September 15, Claude and some friends were cleaning up a basement room in their apartment building complex in preparation for a birthday party. Boscoe and his partner, Arnold Tamaroff, received a call to check a report of burglary in the basement, according to police.

Several of the youths in the basement said they ran when the police kicked the door.

"As one of the fleeing males reached the top of a flight of five steps, he turned toward the officer with an object in his hand which the officer believed to be a gun. The object was later identified as a key-hole saw with a pistol-grip handle," the police report says.

Boscoe held young Claude with one hand "and shot him with the other," said an eyewitness, and left the youth dying on the ground. Boscoe later handcuffed Claude and dragged him, unconscious and bleeding profusely, to a patrol car.

Following the grand jury decision, a police spokesperson said that no trial or action was planned against Boscoe by the police department.

Normally, when a grand jury declines to indict, district attorneys offer no additional comment, since they are barred by law from disclosing confidential testimony given to such a jury, states *The New York Times*. But the expectation of nightly anti-police demonstrations by the Brownsville Black community, such as those which followed Claude's murder, prompted him to issue the 1,500 word report in an effort to calm the community.

Shortly after Claude's death, the Ad Hoc Committee for Justice for Claude Reese, Jr. was formed, which called for establishment of a civilian police review board, an end to White police assignments in the 73rd precinct (where Claude was killed) and the addition of community people to the team investigating Claude's murder. □

**REGISTER TO
VOTE**

DAHOMY "MARXIST-LENINIST"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

their property, affiliated installations and all shares in Dahomey to the country as of December 4, reports *Hsinhua News Agency* of the People's Republic of China.

Hsinhua also reports that the Political Bureau of the National Council of Revolution has taken measures to take over a number of foreign banks and to share in the holding of others. The measures, taken with a view to developing the national economy include:

Complete takeover of the Dahomeyan Banking Company and the Dahomeyan Development Bank, state participation in the holdings of the International Bank for Commerce and Industry of Dahomey and the Dahomey International Bank of West Africa, and state monopoly of insurance and reinsurance operations. The state will also take over a foreign cables and radio company.

Last April the government bought all the assets it did not yet own of the Dahomeyan Company for the Development of Industry and Commerce. Measures were also taken to improve the budgetary situation, which included the adoption of new fiscal laws to fight deliberate and generalized tax evasion by industry.



PRESIDENT KEREKOU spoke of Dahomey's economic backwardness caused by foreign domination.

Pointing out that the economic backwardness of his country resulted from foreign domination, mainly by France, President Kerekou said he is aware that despite all the measures adopted, the economy cannot improve overnight because it still rests heavily on foreign aid.

President Kerekou says, reports *Africa* magazine, that foreign aid is necessary at the present stage of economic development, but there is no reason why the developing countries should lose their liberty in exchange for this aid.

Dahomey has also re-oriented its foreign policy, including the establishment or expansion of relations with countries with which the republic has previously maintained limited or no relations at all. To this end, the Revolutionary Military Government has resumed diplomatic relations with People's China, established official links with East Germany and the South Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government. □

NAZIS TAUNT PRO-BUSING MARCH

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

tee to approve the busing plan, set a hearing on a potential civil contempt citation and raised the possibility that he might remove the Committee members from jurisdiction over the desegregation effort.

According to accounts he read in newspapers and saw on television, Judge Garrity said, the School Committee vote against busing was based "on the conviction of these three members that any widespread desegregation would be detrimental and would be dangerous to the students." This belief, he continued, "could not in any circumstances reasonably be found to be criminal." □

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TANZANIA HOLDS NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania) — The 20th National Athletics Championships of Tanzania were held here December 4 to 7, to celebrate the 13th anniversary of the independence of Tanzania, reports *Hsinhua News Agency*.

Participating in the Championships were 650 athletes from 17 regions of the mainland and Zanzibar. Four national records were set at the Championships. Nzael Kyomo, a secondary school student from the Mbeya region, finished the women's 100 meter run in 11.8 seconds. The run broke the national record of 12.01 seconds which she created last year. The Championships once again show the remarkable progress Tanzania has made in developing her physical culture.

A visiting team from the People's Republic of China also participated, by invitation, in 23 of the 38 events.

Tanzanian Minister of Culture and Youth, H.F. Sarakikya and Home Affairs Minister Omar Muhijij, respectively, presided over and spoke at the opening and closing ceremonies. In their speeches they stressed that all sports activities should be popularized in the countryside. They also expressed their welcome to the athletes from the People's Republic of China. □

LARGEST FIRMS PAID NO TAX

(Washington, D.C.) — Ten of the nation's largest corporations paid no federal income tax last year despite profits totaling nearly \$1 billion, according to a study released last week by the staff of the congressional Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Rep. Charles Vanik, Democrat of Ohio, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee who released the study, said that the 10 companies, plus 20 others with profits of \$5.3 billion, did nothing illegal.

"They have simply taken advantage, quite effectively, of the multitude of tax subsidies which have been enacted into the tax laws over the years," Vanik said. □

CUBA'S TEOFILO STEVENSON REJECTS \$1 MILLION OFFER

(Havana, Cuba) - Sports commentators routinely report on athletes lured by big money into inferior leagues, positions of lesser prestige or situations they would normally avoid—were it not for the money. Such is not the case, however, for Teofilo Stevenson of Cuba.

Sports Illustrated says that the sight of him is enough to make a fight promoter cry.

One of the world's greatest fighters, Teofilo Stevenson, heavyweight boxing champion of the 1972 Olympics, has twice spurned offers of a million dollars to come to the United States and turn professional. He prefers to remain an amateur and a citizen of Cuba.

The thought of him "going to waste" in a people's socialist country, must indeed bring tears to the eyes of all the big capitalists of professional boxing who are accustomed to turning the world's best boxers into box office gold at the wave of a greenback. They all agree that within a few years (if Stevenson ever came to the U.S.) he could top such money-makers as George Foreman or Heavyweight Champion Muhammad Ali.

Usually the sport figure's decision meets with the

TEOFILO STEVENSON, one of the world's greatest boxers, places his people and country above any wealth that could ever be offered to him.



commentator's (and later the promoter's) approval on the "what-would-you-do-offered-that-much-money" grounds of normal, human self-interest, fostered by a money oriented society.

Some sports world figures, however, refuse great sums of money because other things, such as integrity and personal happiness, are more important. Bill Walton, U.C.L.A. basketball great, was offered a million dollars to quit college a year early and go directly into professional basketball; he refused.

Joe Paterno, Penn State's football coach, was offered a more prestigious professional coaching job, at far greater pay—he turned it down.


Teofilo Stevenson is concerned with a way of life and not money. Currently president of the Havana Communist Youth Group, he looks forward to a life as an electrical engineer, an active participant in the Cuban Communist Party, as well as a youth worker.

"I will not leave my country for one million dollars or for much more than that," Stevenson told U.S. reporters recently. "What is a million dollars against eight million Cubans who love me?" As for his future, he said, "I would like to win the Olympic championship two more times, in Montreal and in Moscow, then I will devote myself to the studies and to the little ones. That, I think, will be a very good life."

The people of Cuba have found that great athletes of both sexes can develop best in an atmosphere where muscles, coordination and skill are not measured in money—a hard concept for the "sports entrepreneurs" of the U.S. to understand. By the end of the last Central American and Caribbean games, Cuba had won six gold medals in boxing, plus most medals in track and field, wrestling, water polo, and all other events except swimming.

The people of Cuba have put the basics back into sports—developing skills, mastering a challenge, self-improvement, fun and comradeship.

(We thank *Community Press* for the information contained in this article.) □



ALI NAMED FIGHTER OF THE YEAR

(New York, N.Y.) *People's Champion and world heavyweight champion MUHAMMAD ALI was unanimously nominated last week as Fighter of the Year by the Boxing Writers Association.*

Brother Ali, an inspiration to millions of poor and oppressed people throughout the world, won a resounding victory and regained the title taken from him in 1967 because of his opposition to the Viet Nam war, when he knocked out George Foreman in a dazzling performance this past October in the African country of Zaire. Besides Floyd Patterson, Ali is the only fighter in history to regain the world heavyweight title after losing it.

Ali, who will be 33 on January 17, has lost only two of his 47 fights during his 14-year boxing career. Right on, Ali!



Thieving ex-cop **GEORGE WHITFIELD** (rear), and former partner **RON TYSON**.

COP REHIRED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

the federal government to destroy the Black Panther Party.

Whitfield, a principal prosecution witness in the Fox-related frame-up cases of Brothers Forbes and Heard, admitted under oath that he deliberately challenged and taunted Brother Newton at the Fox and that for no apparent reason other than harassment, he and another Black vice squad officer followed Brothers Newton and Heard outside of the restaurant and then back in again.

In September, Whitfield, a two and one-half year veteran of the OPD vice squad was caught red-handed by security guards at a Sears store in San Francisco's Mission district stealing a \$5, 20-foot-long tape measure after removing the price tag.

Confronted by the Sears guards, Whitfield claimed he had bought the tape measure at another Sears store, which, in fact, did not even stock the type stolen by Whitfield. The OPD announced the firing of Whitfield after he reportedly failed a lie detector test.

The source speculated that Whitfield's reinstatement was part of a plan by the OPD and the federal government to carry forward the prosecution of the Party members involved in the Fox incident. □

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

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

To My Black People:

I would like to tell my Black people about the problem of all brothers on Okinawa. In my battalion our commanding officer sends Black brothers to jail like cows. Myself, I was put in the correctional facility for two weeks and was taken out for one week; right back for 75 days. I was court-martialed for calling a sergeant and a lieutenant "yes, sir, boss." No White man is going to stop me from talking. My White lawyer didn't help me at all.

I have been in the Marine Corps six years. The Marine Corps will do anything to a Black man. The USMC messes up a Black man's life. Before a Black man goes to trial, we know the judge is going to take everything we have because no Black man has been given a thing by the U.S. Marine Corps. We had to fight in the war with the United States while we have been exploited by the White man.

Pvt. Robert Lee Blue
FPO, San Francisco, California 96602

To The Black Panther Party,

I am a young revolutionary who is in the process of following Huey's mandate for the background and expertise of the dedicated revolutionary: (The dedicated revolutionary) "has gone through the established institutions, rejected them and then applied their skills to the community. In applying them to the community, their skills are no longer bourgeois skills but people's skills, which are transformed through the contradiction of applying what is usually bourgeois to the oppressed... We invite these people who have received a bourgeois education to come and help us. However, we let them know that they will, by their contribution, make their need to exist, as they exist now, null and void. In other words, after we learn the skills their bourgeois status will evaporate once the skills have been applied." (To Die For the People, by Huey.)

You also, Comrade David (Du Bois) and Party members, have endured the same process—learning the bourgeois skills and transforming them to the people's skills by selflessly applying them to the revolutionary struggle. I anxiously await the time to join you comrades for the massive world-wide organizing struggle of oppressed people for their pending liberation. The Black Panther Party is at the head of this intercommunal movement.

I wish to commend the staff of THE BLACK PANTHER for their news coverage of the struggle of oppressed people at home and in the intercommunal territories of the world...

Thank you very much, Comrade David and The Black Panther Party.
All Power To The People!!
Frank H. Elam
Saint Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor,

A victory has been won inside the Pontiac Prison Complex. Assistant Warden Roy Leathers, an avowed racist and alleged member of the Ku Klux Klan, has been forced to resign due to continued prison protest. The seven months that he worked here were months of terror, harassment, and brutal repression. In a short span of two months over two hundred prisoners out of a population of eight hundred men were sentenced to isolation (the Hole)!! Antiquated, medieval methods of prison administration were employed by him to keep the prison populace under control.

But his departure is not to be interpreted as a time of relaxation. Already prison repression is being stepped up in the style Leathers made famous. The North Cell House is being run like a military barracks. All disciplinary hearings are conducted in an atmosphere of open hostilities, which can bring the accused prisoner nothing less than thirty days in Segregation (Adjustment Center.) The captains have gained complete hegemony over the institutional policies!!

The Institutional Inquiry Board is already being flooded with prisoners' grievances, all with the vague hope that this new wave of repression can be defeated before they try to introduce the ball and chain again!!

That prisons are but a part of the superstructure which serves the state, which serves as an instrument of class rule, means that to challenge the right to exist as men and to challenge bourgeois laws is also to carry on the class struggle.

In Solidarity
Steve McCorry
Pontiac, Illinois

□□□

TALLAHASSEE SUED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

ment did not ask for a cut-off of revenue-sharing funds until the issue of compliance is settled.

A number of civil rights groups and officials have maintained that the Office of Revenue Sharing has not lived up to its mandate to see that funds are not spent in a discriminatory way. A study by four civic and public interest groups, released last week, found that revenue-sharing funds had contributed to continued discrimination in many communities.

Named as defendants in the suit were Tallahassee Mayor Earl L. Yancey, the four other city commissioners and Daniel A. Kleman, the city manager. □

MILWAUKEE

B.P.P

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

The Chapter also made the following demands:

1) Patrolman Albertson be suspended immediately, without pay, and be indicted for the murder of Brother Starks.

2) Those policemen responsible for Mrs. Pendleton's death be indicted for murder.

3) Patrolman Barber and members of the first tactical squad be indicted for Starks' murder.

Brother Ronald Starks, head of the City Wide Campaign for Community Control of the Police, said in a recent press release issued by the Campaign:

"In seeking justice for Johnnie Starks and Mary Pendleton and the victims of this police terrorist activity we must seize the time in implementing a concrete program for Community Control of the Police Department as a means of dealing with police brutality and terrorism in our Black and oppressed communities." □

DAVID DuBOIS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

tion and headed the Information Office of the Publicity Secretariat of the government of Ghana in Cairo under the late Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's Presidency.

Brother DuBois has just returned from a visit to the People's Republic of China with his mother, Mrs. Shirley Graham DuBois. During his absence from Oakland he also visited Cairo, Egypt, Karachi, Pakistan and Hong Kong. □

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PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL RESEARCH HEALTH CLINICS

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

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

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

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

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

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

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

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

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

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

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

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

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

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

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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

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.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

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

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

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

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

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

INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH INSTITUTE

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

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

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



VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

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

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

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

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

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

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

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

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

—Huey P. Newton

*The Intercommunal Youth
Institute
in*

*"Christmas In The Black
Community"*

December 22, 1974

