BLACK COMMUNITY SPENDS $51 BILLION ANNUALLY SEE PAGE 2.

THE BLACK PANTHER
INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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VOL. XII NO. 18 SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1974 25¢



10-POINT ACTION PLAN FOR ECONOMIC RELIEF





See Centerfold.

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Editorial

RISE OF THE THIRD WORLD

After a stormy 29-year history, the winds of change are blowing over the United Nations. The militant Third World members of the U.N. are mobilizing their forces to present the strongest challenge yet to the organization's reactionary superpowers—the United States, France and Great Britain.

Founded on October 15, 1945, in the wake of the international chaos created by World War II and U.S. expansion abroad, the U.N. was established to maintain world peace and security. It has, by and large, had only minimal success at this task, mostly because the power-hungry Western bloc of nations, led by the U.S., have made the U.N. a tool for their own selfish interests.

Until the decade of the sixties began, bringing with it the long-awaited independence of Black African states and other Third World countries, the superpowers scandalously violated the rights of Third World people. The emergence of Black Africa as a strong progressive force in world affairs and the admission of the People's Republic of China to the U.N. in 1971 were signs of the future shake-up of the status quo in the world body.

Last week's suspension of the fascist Republic of South Africa from the current U.N. session and the growing demands for the creation of a Palestinian state are signs that people of color, who are clearly in the majority throughout the world, will no longer allow themselves to be dominated by the superpowers.

The superpowers (excluding People's China which is itself a progressive Third World country) are in trouble, and they know it. Even though collectively and individually they still have the power to militarily defeat any Third World moves against them, the U.S., France and Great Britain are being increasingly criticized for their support of such anti-people's governments as South Africa, Rhodesia and Israel.

We salute our Third World comrades in their just struggle to make the United Nations a truly democratic body and to bring real peace and harmony to humankind. We know that victory will be ours. □



"Will there be lots to eat in heaven?"

Letters to the Editor

Dear J.A. (of the Movie Review Column-Entertainment Section),

I am writing in reference to the movie review of "Tough" which appears in the September 14, 1974, issue of THE BLACK PANTHER. Not only does the movie sound absorbing but very, very timely in an age where less and less concern and attention is given to the family unit and its stabilizing effect on the entire structure of society.

Most recently I have been asked to assume the role of Public Relations Chairman for my local P.T.A. group. Being a newcomer to the P.T.A. (my son has just entered the neighborhood school as a kindergartener), and being from the only Hawaiian ghetto on the Big Island, I see the need for warning the parents of the Hawaiian ghetto here. Many of their sons and daughters choose to leave the Big Island, where life is calm (for the most part), to go to live in Honolulu which is like the mainland cities. Here they find similar struggles as are depicted by this movie. Therefore, though the city setting may not quite fit our surroundings, at least the message is a pertinent one...save the children...NOW.

My intent in writing you is to secure the name and address of the company from which I might obtain a copy of this film to be shown at our January meeting. Is this possible?

I am most appreciative of the opportunity to learn of this film through your community services. Indeed, a tribute to the "free" press in Amerika.

ALL COMPASSION, LOVE AND MERCY TO ALL THE PEOPLE,
Pamela C.S. Grissem
Hilo, Hi. 96720

□□□

Dear Editor,

I have been reading your newspaper off and on for years. Recently (about 8 months ago) I started reading it again and haven't stopped since. It has become one of the best newspapers around and it looks very professional. The content is very enlightening, events that I normally wouldn't hear about are always present in your paper.

The Intercommunal News section is excepionally good. It has dynamite information on Africa and other Third World countries. Your Fallen Comrade Box is one of my favorites because it makes me aware of all the Black people who have died for the betterment of Black people, even though the media tries to make us think that Black people don't die for things other than dope, money and other street things.

Keep up the good work and improve all the areas of the newspaper as much as possible. The type of news that is in your paper definitely needs to be published.

Love and Respect

Aleta Wayman
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Write Us

THE BLACK PANTHER is your newspaper. So let us know what you think about the opinions expressed in our columns. Write us. The Editor and staff are eager to know your reactions. As space permits we will share your letters with our readers.

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 22

COMMENT

BLACK COMMUNITY SPENDS $51 BILLION ANNUALLY

On Thursday evening, November 14, 1974, Lloyd A. Edwards II, chairman of the board for the First Enterprise Bank of Oakland, the city's only Black-owned bank, gave the keynote address at the second annual "Salute to Minority Business" awards dinner sponsored by Black MBA Associates of the School of Associate Business Administration at the University of California, Berkeley. He boldly stated that, "Although we fought and made gains in the area of civil rights—rights that were God-given but took hundreds of years to receive from man—we must now begin the economic struggle." Brother Edwards' frank appraisal of the economic status for the vast majority of Black people today is reprinted below.

The late Whitney Young once stated, "It is better to say 'I is rich' than to say, 'I am poor'"; There is a lot of meaning in that very simple statement and what it boils down to is that money is the name of the game. Money is power and power is respected in this country as well as every country in the world. It's just a matter of economics and unfortunately, the Black man's economics has yet to reach its infancy; it is only in the embryo stage. We have not begun to scratch the surface. We can count the truly successful minority-owned businesses on our fingers.

If we as a people are ever to achieve true equality, it must go hand in hand with economic equality. Make no mistake, it will be a hard, long struggle, but we will win the fight for true equality.

Over 100 years ago we gained our freedom. Maybe if we had received 40 acres and a mule, things would be different. But like Shakespeare said, "What's past is prologue." And although we fought and made gains in the area of civil rights; rights that were God-given but took hundreds of years to receive from man, we must now begin the economic struggle. We have not

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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.



United Mine Workers are demanding fair employment rights.

UNITED MINE WORKERS REJECT COAL CONTRACT

STRIKE MAY CONTINUE INDEFINITELY

(Washington, D.C.) - The United Mine Workers (UMW) bargaining council, sensitive to the wishes of the union rank and file, has at this writing failed to accept a proposed contract worked out between the coal industry and UMW President Arnold Miller. The coal miners' strike, which began November 11, may now last several weeks longer than expected and have a great impact on the economy.

The strategy of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association (BCOA), which represents most major coal companies, said Mr. Miller, "clearly is to manipulate a strike situation and then demand government intervention in order to undermine the bargaining power of the UMW." Indeed, *The New York Times* reports that some form of government intervention in any renewed coal bargaining is considered almost certain.

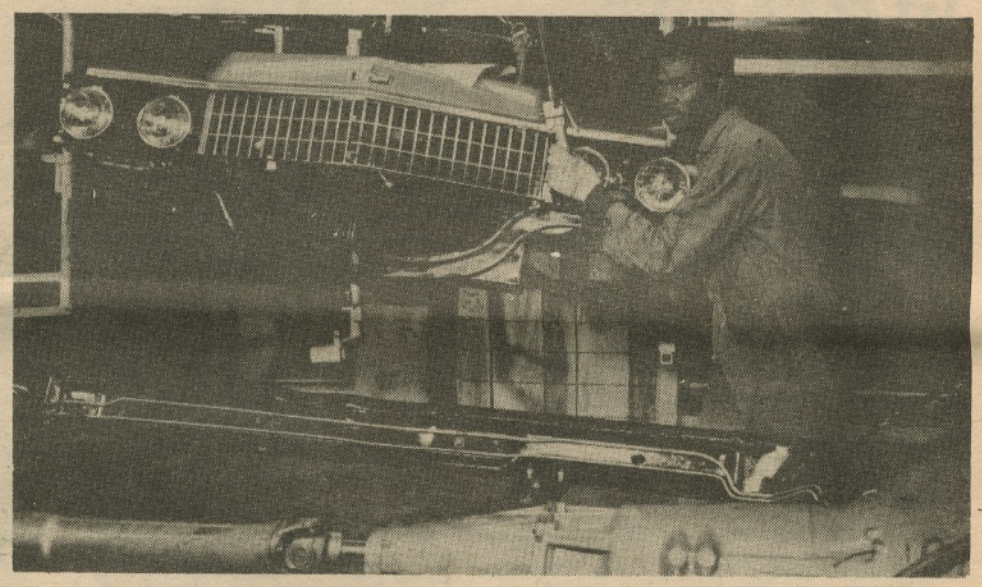
Mr. Miller and Guy Farmer, the coal industry's chief negotiator, reached a tentative agreement November 13, after nine weeks of bargaining. But, under democratic procedures recently developed by the union, the proposed contract has to be approved by the UMW's 38-member bargaining council, composed of elected union officials from the district field offices.

If the contract is approved by the council, 30 representatives from local unions will meet in Pittsburgh to study the proposed contract before returning to the coal fields to explain the provisions to the UMW's 120,000

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

FOOD PRICE BLACKMAIL

MASSIVE LAYOFFS– NO END IN SIGHT



Black workers will suffer the most from automobile plant layoffs.

(Oakland, California) - The hardships of a twisting U.S economy are predicted to mount this winter for Black communities across the country, with soaring food prices expected to continue upward and skyrocketing unemployment rates expected to climb even higher still.

Unemployment here has risen to 10.8 per cent, almost double the national rate.

Yet, to the Black community in Detroit, even this jobless level may well seem low before the winter's over, in view of the Chrysler Corporation announcement last week that it is seriously considering closing most of its U.S. assembly plants for the month of December.

The first of Chrysler's six major assembly plants closed indefinitely last Friday, throwing the first of a total of 30,000 workers onto unemployment lines.

Chrysler, in fact, has already layed off 14,000 production workers indefinitely, and 5,400 more will be dropped this week.

Combined with the announcements of layoffs by Ford —8,250 workers on a week's layoff starting November 18 and 1,800 indefinitely on that date— the auto industry will have layed off 69,000 workers.

At the other end of the economy's aimless spiral, the roar finally went up over the incredible rise in sugar prices, but seemingly to no avail.

Sugar prices have grown by over 300 per cent this year, going from 18 cents a pound in most grocery stores on the first of this year to 65 cents or more in those same stores now.

Arrogantly, the sugar corporations say, "The sugar business is catching up."

The food profit madness has reached such extremes that in Wisconsin and Minnesota the National Farmers Organization has called press conferences and slaughtered hundreds of head of cattle, hogs and sheep in gross displays designed to reduce supply and force prices up

A colorful pamphlet being circulated in the Bay Area, "The Case of Food Price Blackmail or Who's Behind the High Cost of Living," which examines the soaring price rates, reveals some interesting information:

Whenever someone asks: "Who is making the profits off the high food prices?" fingers point in all directions. The supermarkets, meat packers, grain companies and processors all defend themselves by saying that they are only passing on high costs that they must pay to some other part of the economy. Agribusiness spokesmen want us to believe that the food industry is broken up into competing parts and that none of these is making very much.

This picture is wrong on two counts. To begin with the food industry is not all broken up. Just the opposite. Many of the giants of agribusiness have combined different levels of the food process under one corporate roof,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

"SUPER RAT" MENACE IN N.Y.C.

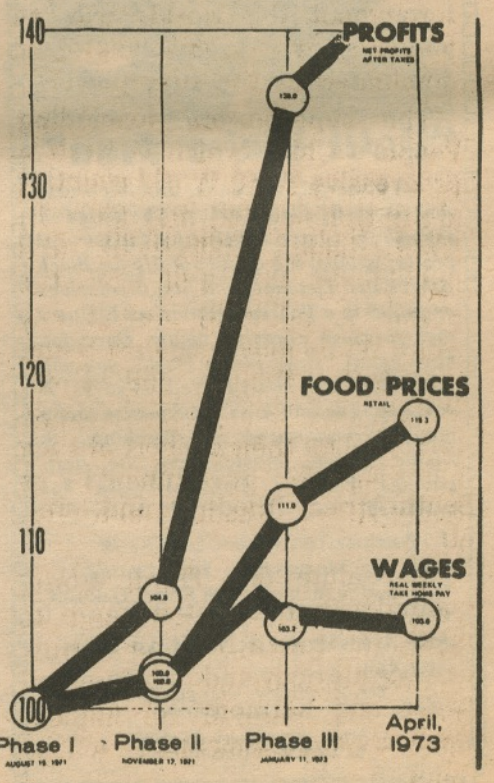
(New York, N.Y.) - City Health Department officials here have launched a campaign to combat a new breed of "super rats" that have recently been found in the South Bronx.

Even though the "super rats," as they are called, were found in this one area, exploratory testing was also done in Harlem, the lower East Side, Bedford-Stuyvesant, and Brownsville areas of the city, a total of 1,800 city blocks which might possibly be infested.

This new breed of rat has built up an immunity to the commonly used rat poison (warfarin) and has passed this immunity on to its offspring. To combat the mutated rats, warfarin, which has no toxic effect on humans, will be replaced by another poison, zinc phosphide, which is harmful to humans.

This poison is to be placed in vacant lots and basements in plastic bags, so that children "won't even think it was something to eat," according to *The New York Times* report. It will be left for periods of only 48 hours to lower the risk of human consumption, and on Fridays, all poison will be removed from the area when children are home for the weekend.

No other precautions are being taken in preventing children from eating this poison during the week when they play in the basements and vacant lots. A small force of only 30 community personnel were assigned to tell residents in the overcrowded 35-block area that the "super rat" clean-up was coming. No one knows how many South Bronx residents remained uninformed that the powerful poison would be left in their community.



S.A.F.E. EXPANDS SERVICES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

(Oakland, Calif.) - In order to meet the needs of senior citizens, the Community Learning Center's Seniors Against A Fearful Environment (S.A.F.E.) Program has expanded to include free legal aid services.

S.A.F.E., a transport/escort program (now established as a nonprofit corporation), was started by a group of concerned young and old for the purpose of preventing muggings and attacks upon the elderly, particularly when they go out to cash their meager social securtiy or pension checks.

However, the numerous needs of senior citizens, a segment of American society sadly neglected and cruelly treated, has quickly caused S.A.F.E. to expand its services in order to provide free transportation for senior citizens to do their shopping, keep doctors' appointments, cash checks and any other necessary activities.

Discussing the newly-created Legal Aid Program, Ms. Arlene Clark, S.A.F.E. coordinator, explained that senior citizens don't always need lawyers, but just legal counseling, in many cases.



Senior citizens aboard free transportation provided for their many errands.

A majority of senior citizens receive Social Security checks and/or welfare checks. If these checks are late, or suddenly cut off, or if any other problems develop, senior citizens can call S.A.F.E.'s free Legal Aid Program for advice and information at (415) 562-5261.

Another function of the legal aid services is to keep senior citizens informed of their rights and the numerous federal, state and local programs under which they may qualify for help.

Ms. Clark mentioned that any senior citizen who needs a lawyer is visited at home by the lawyer and a S.A.F.E. worker. If the legal problem requires a hearing or goes to trial, the lawyer represents the senior citizen free of charge.

In addition to the legal aid services, S.A.F.E. volunteer workers have written several proposals to various Oakland agencies in order to secure transportation needed to help senior citizens do their errands.

The various strains of influenza that annually hit thousands are particularly dangerous for elderly people. Along with the People's Free Medical Research Health Clinic, located at 3236 Adeline Street in Berkeley, the S.A.F.E. program gives free flu shots to senior citizens. Interested persons may call the Clinic at (415) 653-2534.

The S.A.F.E. program is endorsed by the Allen Temple Senior Citizens Club, the East Oakland Senior Citizens Club, and the senior citizens group at the Pleasant Grove Baptist Center.

For further information concerning S.A.F.E.'s legal aid services or other programs, you may call Ms. Arlene Clark or Brother Ralph McClain at 562-5261.□

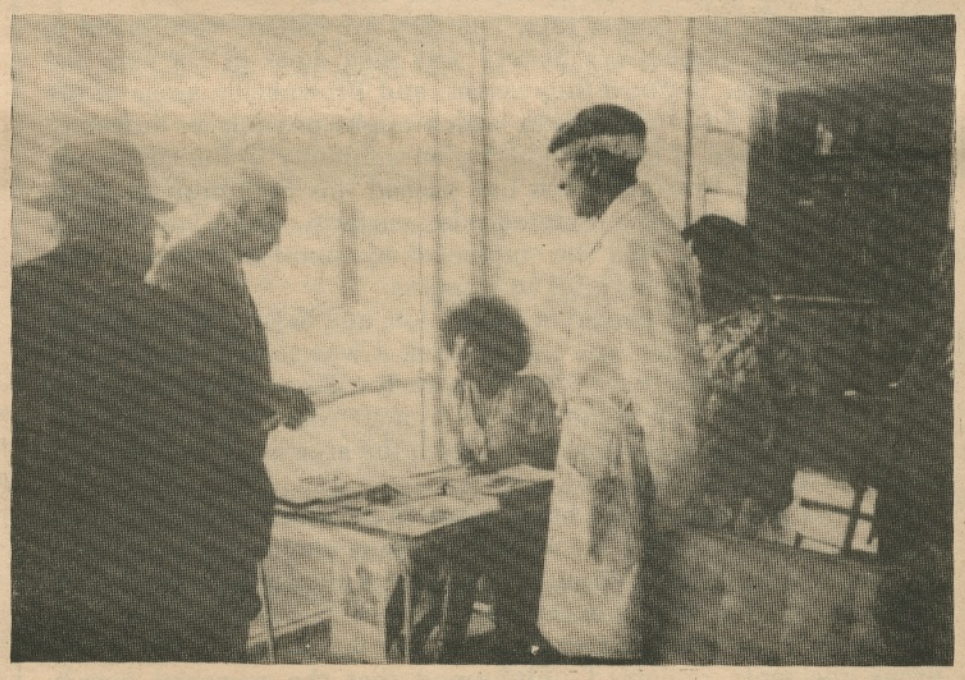


"Until We're Free"

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

To Purchase This Album, Send $3.75 Cash Or Moneyorder To: Central Distribution, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621.
Also Available At Major Record Stores Near You.

SONGS WRITTEN AND PERFORMED BY ELAINE BROWN
Album produced and distributed by MOTOWN RECORD CORP



The S.A.F.E. program serves the needs of elderly people, a segment of American society sadly neglected.

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

NOVEMBER 17, 1842

The capture of runaway slave George Latimore in Boston, Massachusetts, on November 17, 1842 precipitated the first of several controversial fugitive slave cases which divided people both North and South into opposing factions. Boston abolitionists eventually raised enough money to purchase Latimore from his slave master.

NOVEMBER 20, 1922

As a wave of escalating racist terror and violence engulfed his state, the governor of Lousianna was told to report to the White House to confer on Ku Klux Klan activities on November 20, 1922.

NOVEMBER 20, 1962

Attempting to establish a "liberal" reputation, President John Kennedy issued an Executive Order barring racial and religious discrimination in federally-financed housing on November 20, 1962.

Like other Executive Orders in the past, this one accomplished little.

NOVEMBER 16, 1970

Led by Ossie Davis and Dick Gregory, on November 16, 1970, a contingent of Black and Puerto Rican people asked the United Nations to censure the United States for what they called "a policy of genocide" against minority groups. The delegation met with U.N. officials from the Human Rights Commission, who promised to put the matter on the agenda the next year.

NOVEMBER 19, 1972

On November 19, 1972, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Sheriff Al Amiss admitted that 00 buckshot from rifles fired by some of his deputies might have killed two Black Southern University students three days before. That same day, two Southern University professors were fired by S.U. President G. Leon Netterville, also Black, for allegedly serving as advisors to dissident students who were protesting for greater determination in decision making affairs on the predominately Black S.U. campus at the time of the killings.

SON OF MAN TEMPLE SINGERS – MUSIC TO LIBERATE

(Oakland, Calif.) - The popular Bay Area rock-gospel choir, the Son of Man Temple Singers, will make a special appearance on Sunday, November 24, at the Sacramento Community Choir's Benefit Anniversary program, to be held at the St. Paul Baptist Church, 4020 12th Avenue in Sacramento.

The lyrics of many gospel songs describe the problems encountered by Black people in their daily struggle to survive in America. However, these songs rarely suggest any concrete proposals for enabling us to change the social conditions that bring about the problems.

The Son of Man Temple Singers is a fast-rising, talented group of young men and women who have received acclaim throughout the Bay Area for their unique ability to rewrite the lyrics of well-known gospel and popular rock songs to give voice to new messages that educate us about our oppression. The fresh manner, style and grace which the Son of Man Temple Singers give these songs unquestionably add to their fresh appeal.

Brother James Mott, director of the Singers, and Brother Charles Jackson, who assists in writing many of the arrangements sung by the Son of Man Temple Singers, talked recently with THE BLACK PANTHER about the intensive work that the Singers do to create their unusual sound.

The Singers were organized in May, 1973, to fulfill the musical needs of the Son of Man Temple, East Oakland's community forum housed in the Community Learning Center at 6118 East 14th Street. The Temple's statement of purpose says in part: "...Our belief is that every human being has the right to be free. We can all agree that we are not. Therefore, we come together to express our agreement on that belief...The ways in which we express this agreement about our desire to break away from our common problem, oppression, may differ. Some of us might sing or dance about it, some of us might play music about it or some of us might speak about various aspects of our problem. It does not matter what we do if it is done with sincerity and in the people's interests..."

Brother Jackson pointed out that because the 18 members of the Singers are all actively involved in the community survival programs of the Son of Man Temple, their songs "push the ideas behind the Temple and its programs."



The SON OF MAN TEMPLE SINGERS have received distinction for singing revolutionary songs.

In explaining the process through which Brother Mott, Brother Jackson, Brother Clark Bailey and Sister Lintonia Shephard along with the rest of the Singers, choose their music and rewrite lyrics, Brother Mott said:

"We look at what the community is listening to, what's progressive, what's in the trend. Since we sing all kinds of music, we're not restricted in the type of selections that we make."

Among the gospel songs the Singers have rewritten with a content geared toward social change are "Working Together You and I (originally "Someone Bigger Than I"), "Birth Gave Me the Right" (originally "God Gave Me a Song") and "The Wicked Shall Cease From Troubling" (originally "Sit At His Feet and Be Blessed").

Brother Jackson noted that another factor in the Singers' success is that "because we have goals, our music is not stagnant."

The four basic voice ranges sung by the Singers are soprano, alto, tenor, and baritone-bass. Once an individual's voice range is defined, Brother Mott explained, he or she begins to do various vocal exercises to develop his or her voice.

"We're geared around the capabilities of people. We don't have stiff regulations that people have to meet in order to join us. Everyone is welcome who wants to participate," Brother Mott said.

Through consistent study of musical theory and practice, the Singers create a unified rhythm, harmony, tone color (mood of the song), and melody. Popular opinions to the contrary, Brother Mott says that "it is not easy to get people to blend their voices together. It involves hard work on the part of everyone. We encourage people to do anything they want to do."

Among the more recent major performances given by the Singers were: a special appearance at the National Urban League Annual Convention held in San Francisco this past July, where the Singers overwhelmed Urban League delegates; the Berkeley Community Theater; with Aminata Moseka (Abbey Lincoln) in Concert at the Community Learning Center; and with Oscar Brown, Jr., in a special fund raising benefit also held at the Center.

Continuously searching for new music and new sounds, the Son of Man Temple Singers need additional voices as well as percussion, guitar, horn and string instrumentalists. Anyone interested should contact James Mott at (415) 562-5261.□

THE INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH INSTITUTE PRESENTS:

"A CHILDREN'S NOVEMBER"

SUN., NOVEMBER 24

AT 4:00 P.M.

At The Son Of Man Temple

6118 E. 14th St.



MS. ERICKA HUGGINS, HOT ICE AT SON OF MAN TEMPLE

(Oakland, Calif.) - "They made me want to get up and dance," said one sister about the stirring performance by HOT ICE at last Sunday's Son of Man Temple celebration service. A relatively new Bay Area rock group, Hot Ice played "jumpin' " renditions of songs by Sly and the Family Stone, War, The Four Tops, the popular tune "Skin Tight," and an original composition, sure to be a hit, called "Some Like It Hot."

Delivering the message was Sister ERICKA HUGGINS, director of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, East Oakland's model school housed in the Community Learning Center, which also houses the Temple. Ms. Huggins spoke about the Institute's many innovative programs, including a special Thanksgiving Day play which the children will perform in place of next Sunday's Temple service.

(Note: Hot Ice will host an anniversary party on November 29, 1974, 9:00 p.m. at 745 E. 12th St., Oakland. A door prize will be awarded. Tickets are $1.50 in advance and $2.00 at the door. For further information call Frank Bodden at 261-3920.)

DEMONSTRATIONS HELD IN SUPPORT OF ATMORE-HOLMAN BROTHERS

(Birmingham, Alabama) - Over two hundred people participated in a spirited demonstration held here on November 2, in support of nine Black prison inmates scheduled to go on trial for charges ranging from riot to first degree murder. The demonstration was sponsored by the Inmates for Action (IFA) Defense Committee.

All nine, known as the Atmore-Holman Brothers, helped to organize IFA, a progressive prison inmate organization composed of Black prisoners in the notorious Alabama penal system. The focal point of the rally was to demand that the state and prison administration implement the IFA demands:

1. Adequate and competent medical health care for inmates.
2. Decent and nutritious food and that all meals be hot when served.
3. That all facilities of the Alabama penal/plantation system be upgraded or their further use be prohibited and that Atmore Prison Farm be condemned.
4. That educational and vocational facilities and programs be upgraded and improved.
5. More and better correspondence privileges, that prisoners be allowed to receive educational and political material through the mail.
6. More humane visiting privileges, and for every convict no less than three conjugal visits per year.
7. That all working inmates be paid the minimum wage of $2.00 an hour and that inmates be allowed to join or form labor unions.
8. Religious freedom for all prisoners.
9. That punitive isolation and solitary confinement be abolished.
10. That the state of Alabama increase the time a convict should have deducted from his stay in prison to 12 to 15 days a month on all sentences and that paroles be mandatory on life sentences after serving 7 years, automatic after a maximum of 10 years.
11. That an inmate workers insurance plan be established.
12. That a legal aid program be established and institutionalized.
13. The creation of prisoner elected inmate committees.
14. That prisoners' humanity be recognized and that we receive the same Constitutional civil rights and privileges as those of free citizens.
15. That all further construction of adult prisons, jails and juvenile training schools be ended and the implementation of community-based treatment centers as an alternative to incarceration to begin now!

The charges against the Atmore-Holman Brothers stem from a January 18, 1974, prison protest of the beating of IFA member Jessie Clanzy by prison guards. Highlighting the protest, a group of Atmore inmates took control of the segregation block. With two guards as hostages, the inmates demanded the opportunity to present their grievances to the outside world and the news media.



Prison inmates are becoming more radical in their just demands for democratic rights.

Prison and state officials responded quickly, and in a brutal attack, a prisoner and a guard were killed, and several other inmates injured.

IFA member Tommy Lee Dotson was also beaten to death by prison guards on March 12.

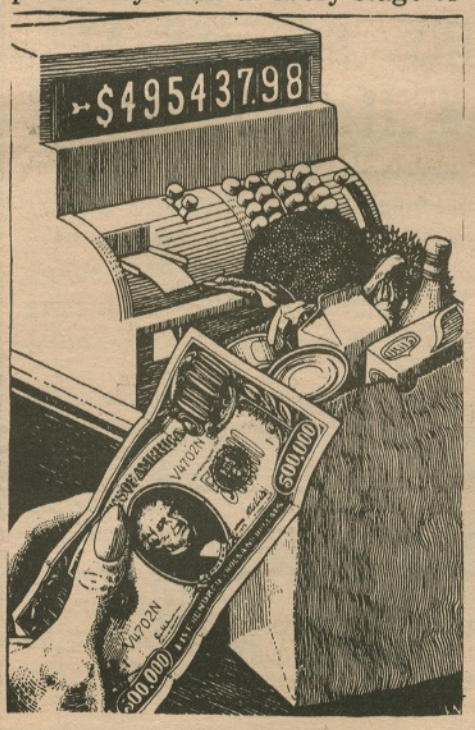
CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

FOOD PRICE BLACKMAIL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

owning farms and canneries and trucks, for example. This push to top-to-bottom control (''vertical integration'') eliminates the independent middleman and allows the company to take in profits all up and down the line.

The big chains claim they only mark up the price of food one or two per cent. They say their profit on any item is very small. However, they neglect to report that the steady turnover of all their products adds up to a harvest of millions of dollars. They also fail to mention the profit they make at every stage of the production and delivery of these items they sell.



In 1972, Safeway had a net profit of over 93 million dollars, up from $80.2 million in 1970. A&P, Kroger and Safeway together paid out almost $125 million in stockholder dividends alone in 1972.

The Federal Trade Commission assumes any return on shareholder investment above 9 per cent indicates monopoly control of a market. In 1972 Safeway had a 15 per cent return on every dollar invested. In fact:

- 15 per cent of the food stores get 75 per cent of our money.
- 1 per cent of all farms produce 25 per cent of the nation's food 8 per cent get more than 50 per cent of the sales.
- Six grain companies buy 90 per cent of all U.S. grain. Two companies handle 50 per cent of the world's grain shipments.
- Seven per cent of cattle ranchers own 80 per cent of all U.S. cattle.
- One per cent of processing company-owned feedlots handle 80 per cent of all U.S. cattle.
- Giant food processing firms (Del Monte, Libby, etc.) grow or contract 80 per cent of all vegetables produced.
- Of the hundreds of thousands of food firms involved in producing food, only 50 firms made 62 per cent of all profits. □

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

POLICE FILE SUIT

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Two minority patrolmen who received official reprimands for publicity criticizing this city's ''Gestapo-type'' police department, have filed suit in U.S. District Court charging their Constitutional rights to free speech and equal protection under the law were violated. Officers Jesse Byrd, a Black, and Travis A. (Art) Topia, a Chicano, were joined in the action by the Officers for Justice, an association of mostly minority San Francisco policemen.

NUCLEAR HAZARDS

(Cambridge, Mass.) — The Union of Concerned Scientists has asked to meet with President Ford to discuss evidence that the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) engaged ''in a massive cover-up of scientific information concerning the potential for catastrophic nuclear power plant accidents. According to AEC files that we have obtained,'' said the scientists, ''AEC officials, both past and present, have repeatedly taken steps to mislead the public, the Congress, the courts, and successive administrations about nuclear power plant safety hazards of the utmost gravity.''

FILIPINO'S DENIED

(San Francisco, Calif.) — A special three-judge federal court has ruled in a 2-to-1 vote that most Filipino soliders who served with the U.S. Army in World War II are not entitled to G.I. veterans benefits. The decision would effect an estimated 250,000 persons—veterans and their dependents. The court acted in a lawsuit brought by the Filipino American Veterans and Dependents Association against the U.S. government.

WOMEN'S COMMISSION

(Oakland, Calif.) — One hundred and fifty women stormed the chambers of the Alameda County Board of Supervisors here last week demanding establishment of a permanent commission on the status of women. They informed the Board that the County's present subcommittee, under the Human Relations Commission, which deals with the status of women is not good enough. The board chairman referred the matter to other agencies.



BARBARA WATSON.

FORD FIRES HIGH-RANKING BLACK OFFICIAL

(Washington D.C.) — In an action clearly directed against Black and poor people, President Ford last week removed the nation's highest ranking Black official, Barbara Watson, from her post as the head of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

Ms. Watson, appointed by the late President Johnson in 1968 was the first Black person to hold the rank of assistant secretary of state.

Before his resignation on August 9, former President Nixon had tried to replace Ms. Watson, a liberal Democrat, with Leonard F. Walentyhowicz, a Buffalo lawyer, whose nomination Nixon sent to the Senate for confirmation last spring. However, Ms. Watson remained in office through the concerted efforts of the Black Congressional Caucus.

When Nixon resigned, Ms. Watson followed the customary procedure of submitting a letter of resignation to the new President, Ford. Again, the Black Congressional Caucus and other Black leaders urged Ford to delay on accepting her resignation. The overwhelming defeat of Republicans in the recent November elections, however, revived the Ford administration's efforts to remove Ms. Watson.

Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., chief Washington lobbyist for the NAACP, accused Ford of giving "the typical double talk" to Black leaders who had urged him to retain Ms. Watson. □

BLACK CANDIDATES WIN VICTORIES IN SOUTH



Long denied the right to vote in the South, Black people won a record number of major public offices there in the recent elections

(Atlanta, Georgia) — A record 72 per cent or 85 of 118 Black candidates seeking major public offices in eight Southern states were successful in their bids on November 5, according to the Voter Education Project (VEP).

The new total of major offices held by Blacks in the 11 Southern states represents an increase of 30 seats or a 55.5 per cent gain in state houses, an increase of four state senate seats or a percentage of 66.6, and one new seat in the United States Congress. In the South, the VEP reports a total of three Black members of Congress, 10 Black state senators, and 84 Black members of state houses.

The 1974 gains in Black representation came primarily from moderate to large urban centers in the South, the VEP reports. A state-by-state breakdown of minority political progress in the South includes:

Alabama — Two Blacks elected for the first time to the state senate and an increase of representation in the state house from 3 to 13 — an increase of 400 per cent.

Arkansas — Three Black state representatives were elected, but the number of Black legislators remains unchanged.

Florida — Three Black incumbents were re-elected.

Georgia — Andrew Young, first Black member of Congress from the Deep South was easily re-elected. Two Blacks were elected to the state senate, leaving the minority total unchanged. Major gains were made in the state house as Black representatives increased their seats from 14 in 1973 to 20 in 1974 — an increase of 70 per cent.

North Carolina — Two Blacks won positions for the first time in modern times to the state senate and the number of Black representatives increased from three to four members.

South Carolina — Like Alabama, South Carolina's Black representation in the state house increased from 3 to 13 or 400 per cent.

Tennessee — Harold Ford of Memphis, running in the 8th Congressional District, became Tennessee's first Black member in the U.S. Congress. He won by a narrow margin only after personally discovering four ballot boxes which had apparently been held back in the office of the election commission. Two Blacks won state senate posts, reflecting no increase of seats, but state house members increased Black representation from seven to nine seats.

Texas—Barbara Jordan, of the 18th Congressional District of Texas, easily won re-election. The number of Black state house members increased from eight to nine.

ACHIEVEMENT

The fact that 94 Blacks hold Southern state legislative posts in 1974 is a fantastic achievement; the most significant breakthrough for Blacks in Southern politics since Reconstruction," commented John Lewis, VEP Executive Director. "In 1962, when VEP first began its work to advance minority political participation, there were no Blacks in any of the 11 Southern legislatures."

..."These officials now winning public office are reaping the harvest of more than a decade of determined voter registration and citizenship education efforts. These candidates reap the harvest made possible by the landmark 'One Man-One Vote' Supreme Court case and the hard-won Voting Rights Act of 1965.

"Years of hard work to make minority political power a reality in the South are now paying off," said Lewis. "While we can mark the progress by statistics, the real meaning of the 1974 Black victories must be seen in terms of the potential power of these high offices."

"There are two sides to this coin," warned Lewis. "Never in modern times have Blacks held such major posts, but the positions held by Blacks must be viewed in relation to the still-overwhelming domination of Southern politics by White officeholders. Blacks now hold less than two per cent of over 79,000 public offices in the South. We are extremely gratified by the minority political gains, but we can't rejoice without reservation until the disparity is eliminated." □

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REGISTER TO VOTE

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS EXPOSES GOV'T. BIAS



Governmental bias has exploited the rights of Black workers.

(Washington D.C.) — Five federal regulatory agencies have failed to carry out their civil rights responsibilities, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights charged here last week.

In a 250-page report, "To Regulate in the Public Interest," the Commission, an independent bipartisan fact finding agency concerned with the rights of minorities and women were sharply critical of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC), the Federal Power Commission (FPC), the Civil Aeronutics Board (CAB), and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

With the exception of the FCC, the report asserts that the other four government agencies, "appear to assume that their independent regulatory status allows them to stand above the national commitment to equal employment opportunity.

"This Commission finds their position neither legally nor morally justifiable."

The report is the first in a series of six volumes titled "The Federal Civil Rights Enforcement —1974." Over 30 departments and agencies will be covered in the Commission evaluation of the federal government's enforcement of civil rights Laws.

Of the five agencies covered in the first volume, the Commission noted, only the FCC has adopted rules prohibiting employment discrimination by its licensees.

The Commission added, however, that FCC "has not effectively enforced its equal employment regulations," saying that FCC guidelines for its licensees' equal employment opportunity programs "lack specificity and are not result-oriented."

The Commission also criticized FCC for failing to monitor compliance of telephone and telegraph licensees and failing to correct deficiencies in its civil rights compliance program for broadcasters, although it has been studying the latter issue for nearly a year.

The report said that "the employment patterns of the industries regulated by ICC, CAB, and FPC attest to a severe underutilization of minorities and women in all but the lowest level classification."

Rule-making petitions on equal employment opportunity have been pending at ICC and CAB since 1972, but neither agency has taken action.

The report also noted SEC "has refused to adopt mandatory equal employment guidelines for its regulations," the Commission said.

"To Regulate the Public Interest" is the fifth report the Commission has released in four years which is highly critical of the federal government's efforts in civil rights enforcement.

In 1970, the first such study by the Commission on Civil Rights concluded that there was a "gap" between the guarantees promised by law and what actually had been delivered.

Although the Commission's report exposed the shortcomings of the agencies' enforcement of equal employment for women and minorities, the Commission's authority is limited to investigating, studying and making recommendations to the President and the Congress.

Critic's of the government's equal rights record contend that it will take more power than the Civil Rights Commission now has to make significant gains in equal employment opportunity enforcement. □

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OUR HEALTH

THE FACTS ABOUT HEPATITIS

WHAT IS HEPATITIS?

Hepatitis means an inflammation of the liver and commonly occurs in two contagious forms: "infectious" and "serum" hepatitis. Both forms are caused by viruses, and both can be transmitted by contaminated needles as well as by the "fecal-oral" route.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?

Hepatitis, both infectious and serum, appears weeks to months after exposure and produces some or all of the following symptoms: weakness, tiredness, poor appetite, nausea, vomiting, fever, chills, headache, belly-ache, dark urine, and yellowish discoloration of skin and eyes (jaundice). Since these symptoms could mean the onset of a number of diseases, it is advisable to consult your physician to determine whether or not you have hepatitis.

Hepatitis can result in permanent liver damage and (rarely) death. The risk is greater for pregnant women and for people with severe chronic illness, and less for children.

TREATMENT FOR HEPATITIS

Recovery usually takes 2 to 4 weeks, but may take longer or be less complete if the patient has a diet deficient in any essentials, or if he is using drugs which can damage the liver (examples: methedrine and thorazine). There is no specific medication that is known to help. The importance of rest for previously healthy young adults has not yet been determined, but hepatitis patients should at least avoid heavy exertion. If poor appetite, nausea or vomiting make it impossible for the patient to eat a balanced diet, he may need to be hospitalized and fed by vein.

NOTE

If you have ever had hepatitis, don't ever donate blood. Even though you're well now, you may always have hepatitis virus in your blood. It could be serious or fatal to the recipient.



Black people are victims of very poor health care.

CALL ANNOUNCED FOR AID TO MINORITY MEDICAL EDUCATION

(New York, N.Y.) — "If the progress already begun towards erasing racial inequities in the medical profession is not to stop, then the private sector must play a more important role in making medical education for minority students possible," said Jerry Lewis, newly appointed president of National Medical Fellowships, Inc. (NMF) at the organization's headquarters here last week.

Mr. Lewis is the first Black person to be made chief staff officer of NMF, the country's only private agency devoted entirely to giving financial aid to minority-group medical students.

Mr. Lewis cited the underrepresentation of minority physicians in our society — there is one Black physician for every 3,500 Black Americans, for example, although the figure for the rest of the population is 1 to 750 — as evidence of the need to press efforts encouraging more minority students to study medicine.

"If we are ever to improve the quality of medical care in our inner cities or remote rural areas, then we must educate as physicians more young people from these communities," he said.

"Since 1968," Brother Lewis continued, "increasing numbers of Black, Puerto Rican, Mexican-American and American Indian students have been encouraged into medical careers with promises from government, medical schools and other agencies of financial aid when they reach medical school. Most of these young people could not even consider becoming doctors without help of this sort. Yet this year no government scholarships,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

500 RALLY FOR SARAH BAD HEART BULL

DEMAND DROPPING CHARGES AGAINST WOUNDED KNEE DEFENDANTS



MARLON BRANDO, speaking at November 1 rally in Pierre, S.D., where 500 Native Americans gathered in support of Sarah Bad Heart Bull.

(Pierre, S.D.) - Five hundred Native Americans and their supporters gathered November 1 on the steps of the state capitol here to demand the release of Sarah Bad Heart Bull and three others serving sentences for participating in a demonstration in Custer, S.D., last year.

Mrs. Bad Heart Bull and the other Native Americans were framed and convicted in July for being present at a police riot February 6, 1973.

Supporters arrived for the rally in a caravan of 67 cars from the reservation town of Fort Thompson, 60 miles away, reports the *Militant*.

The mood of the rally was defiant. There were reports that members of the local tactical patrol squad and highway patrol officers were inside the capitol building.

Among those who spoke were: Marlon Brando; Chief Frank Fools Crow, a traditional leader of the Oglala Sioux people; American Indian Movement members Dennis Banks, Russell Means, Clyde and Vernon Bellecourt, and Ellen Moves Camp; several Wounded Knee defense attorneys; and Paul Boe, a representative of the American Movement Church.

Clyde Bellecourt told the crowd, "We will not rest until Sarah Bad Heart Bull, Kenneth Dahl, Bob High Eagle, and John Carlson are free!"

Sarah Bad Heart Bull is a 46-year-old Oglala Sioux, from Pine Ridge Reservation. Her son Wesley was killed by a White man the morning of January 20, 1973, at Buffalo Gap, S.D.

There were at least four witnesses to the stabbing. Wesley's killer was charged with only second-degree manslaughter, a light charge. On the morning of February 6, Bad Heart Bull and four witnesses to the slaying went to Custer, S.D., where the county courthouse is located. Soon after, a caravan of perhaps 200 Indians arrived to protest the racist administration of justice.

What was a protest soon turned into a police riot. It began with police grabbing and beating Bad Heart Bull as she stood on the courthouse steps asking admittance. Mrs. Bad Heart Bull, High Eagle, Dahl, and Carlson were convicted and given sentences that ranged from one to seven years and are now being held without bond pending appeal.

Mark Lane a member of the Wounded Knee defense team,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

ARMY CONTINUES USE OF ILLEGAL "SUBVERSIVES" LIST

(Washington, D.C.) - The Army has confirmed that it is still making use of the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations to blacklist military personnel. The list was supposed to be abolished five months ago at Presidential direction.

The Army's continuing use of the list came to light, according to a *New York Times* report, when it attempted to discharge Steven Wattenmaker, a leader of the Young Socialist Alliance, from a reserve unit on the ground that he belonged to a "subversive organization."

After two days of deliberations prompted by press inquiries about the Wattenmaker case, the Army staff and general council's office was unable to provide an explanation of why the Army still used the Attorney General's list in view of its abolishment by the White House.

The Navy, in response to inquiries, said that its personnel regulations also still refer to the Attorney General's list.

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DEFENDANT IN ROSENBERG CASE TO BE IN BAY AREA

MORTON SOBELL URGES NEW INQUIRY

(Berkeley, Calif.) - Morton Sobell, former co-defendant with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in the infamous atom bomb "spy" trial of 1951, will be in the Bay Area November 21 through November 24, to publicize his recently published book, *On Doing Time* and to discuss the ongoing efforts to reopen the Rosenberg case.

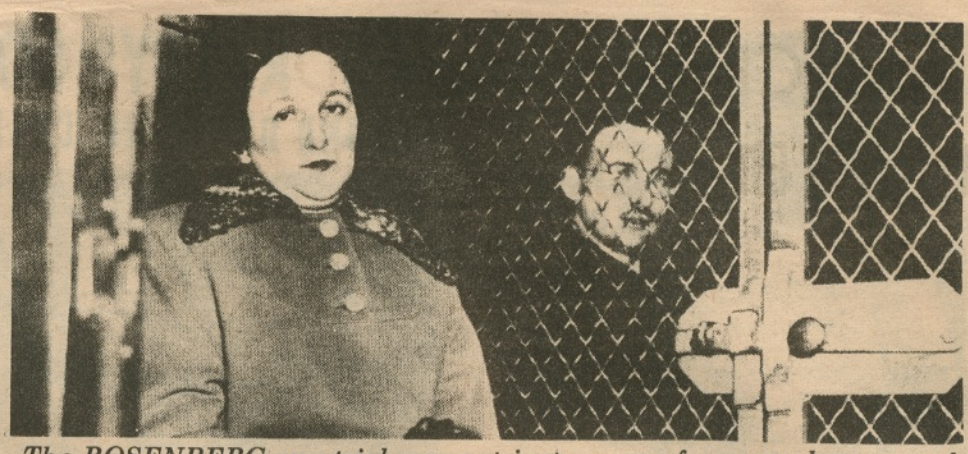
In 1951, at the height of America's anti-communist hysteria, Sobell and the Rosenbergs were arrested and brought to a highly sensationalized trial on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage for allegedly "giving the secret of the atom bomb to the Russians." Sobell makes the point very powerfully in his book that this was not a simple frame-up but rather was part of national policy.

The Rosenberg-Sobell trial came at a time when the Cold War had just begun, and the government needed a justification for its international policy of intervening in other countries. After World War II, the American people were tired of war. They wanted to stay home. Yet, only six years later, the government convinced large numbers of American people to go to Korea to fight a major war. How did this happen and how was Sobell involved?

Soon after World War II, the U.S. government began promoting the belief that Russian communism was trying to take over the world. But "the Red threat" was not only external, the government also needed to manufacture an internal threat. It was at this time, as told by Victor Marchetti in his book *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence,* that the CIA poured money into the relatively small and weak Communist Party USA and the Communist Party was played up as a tremendous threat to internal security. It was also at this time that an obscure congressman from California named Richard Nixon launched his career by fanning the flames of anticommunist hysteria through his claim that a former government official — Alger Hiss — was a spy for the Russians. (Nixon managed to get a lot of media coverage for his supposed "expose" of Hiss, and has credited this drive with his becoming the Vice-Presidential nominee of the Republican Party in 1952, to represent the cause of anticommunism.) And it was at this time that the Soviet Union exploded its first atom bomb.

Playing on the myth of American superiority, the U.S. government told the American people that the Russians could not possibly have come up with the atom bomb 'secret" by themselves (even though the basic physics theory behind the atom bomb had been published in numerous newspapers and scientific journals). So "logically," someone must have given it to them, which of course fit right into the government policy of creating an internal threat.

Morton Sobell was an electrical engineer who at one time had some affiliation with the Communist Party USA, as had Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The government decided they would be "perfect" culprits.



The ROSENBERG spy trial was not just a mere frame-up but part of America's Cold War national policy.

The trial was a farce. Because of the political climate of the times, the government was able to get away with innuendo rather than evidence. It threatened a few of Sobell's and the Rosenbergs' relatives and acquaintances with prosecution if they did not testify for the government which managed to get the testimony it needed.

Thus without hesitation the jury voted to convict. The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death, and Sobell to 30 years in prison. In spite of worldwide protests, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed. Morton Sobell served 18 years and 5 months in prison, 5 years of which he spent in Alcatraz, and was released in 1969.

SECURITY THREAT

These government tactics are not unfamiliar to many people today. The government still needs an "internal security threat" to justify foreign intervention and to take the American people's minds off of high prices and lack of jobs. In the past several years, the principal target has shifted from "the Red scare" to "Black militants." If the government can make progressive Black organizations such as the *Black Panther* Party associated in people's minds with terrorists such as the SLA and "Zebra," and make leaders such as Huey P. Newton appear to go around beating up innocent people and shooting young girls in the head, then they have their internal enemy. They have the climate of fear they need to do what they want; to shoot who they want and get away with it, and put in jail who they want and get away with it. Of course they can't so easily get away with doing this if people see what they are doing and why.

If we learn what they did to Morton Sobell and the Rosenbergs, and we learn what they did to Huey P. Newton, and what they did and are doing to the Black Panther Party, they will no longer be able to do everything that they want to do.

Morton Sobell will be speaking in Palo Alto, Friday night November 22, at 7:30 at the First Presbyterian Church at 1140 Cowper St. On Saturday night, November 23, he will speak at the Y House at 2600 Bancroft Way in Berkeley at 8:00 p.m. Sunday, November 24, at 11:30 a.m. Morton Sobell will speak at the Fellowship of Humanity Church at 411 28th St. in Oakland.

(This article was especially prepared for THE BLACK PANTHER by the Morton Sobell Committee.)☐

SUPPORT THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON

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

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SPEECH DELIVERED AT BOSTON COLLEGE NOVEMBER 18, 1970

BY HUEY P NEWTON

In the following excerpt from his speech delivered at Boston College on November 8, 1970, Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, predicts that the growing numbers of unemployed will become the major revolutionary force in America.

Part Four follows.

In this country the Black Panther Party, taking careful note of the dialectical method, taking careful note of the social trends and the ever-changing nature of things, sees that while the lumpenproletarians are the minority and the proletarians are the majority, technology is developing at such a rapid rate that automation will progress to cybernation, and cybernation probably to technocracy.

As I came into town I saw MIT over the way. If the ruling circle remains in power it seems to me that capitalists will continue to develop their technological machinery because they are not interested in the people. Therefore, I expect from them the logic that they have always followed: to make as much money as possible, and pay the people as little as possible—until the people demand more, and finally demand their heads.

If revolution does not occur almost immediately, and I say almost immediately because technology is making leaps (it made a leap all the way to the moon), and if the ruling circle remains in power the proletarian working class will definitely be on the decline because they will be unemployables and therefore swell the ranks of the lumpens, who are the present unemployables.

Every worker is in jeopardy because of the ruling circle, which is why we say that the lumpenproletarians have the potential for revolution, will probably carry out the revolution, and in the near future will be the popular majority. Of course, I would not like to see more of my people unemployed or become unemployables, but being objective, because we're dialectical materialists, we must acknowledge the facts.

Marx outlined a rough process of the development of society. He said that society goes from a slave class to a feudalistic class structure to a capitalistic class structure to a socialistic class structure and finally to communisim. Or in other words, from capitalist state to socialist state to nonstate: communism.

SLAVE

I think we can all agree that the slave class in the world has virtually been transformed into the wage slave. In other words, the slave class in the world no longer exists as a significant force, and if we agree to that we can agree that classes can be transformed literally out of existence. If this is so, if the slave class can disappear and become something else—or not disappear but just be transformed—and take on other characteristics, then it is also true that the proletarians or the industrial working class can possibly be transformed out of existence.

Of course the people themselves would not disappear; they would only take on other attributes. The attribute that I am interested in is the fact that soon the ruling circle will not need the workers, and if the ruling circle is in control of the means of production the working class will become unemployables or lumpens. That is logical; that is dialectical. I think it would be wrong to say that only the slave class could disappear.



Black men in America, such as those above, continue to fill the ranks of the country's unemployed. Brother Huey P. Newton predicts that these men, unhappy with their lot, will form the backbone of the revolutionary force in the U.S.

Marx was a very intelligent man. He was not a dogmatist. Once he said, "One thing I'm not, I'm not a Marxist." In those words, he was trying to tell the Progressive Labor Party and others not to accept the past as the present or the future, but to understand it and be able to predict what might happen in the future and therefore act in an intelligent way to bring about the revolution that we will want.

After taking those things into consideration we see that as time changes and the world is transformed we need some new definitions, for if we keep using the old terms people might think the old situation still exists. I would be amazed if the same conditions that existed in 1917 were still existing today.

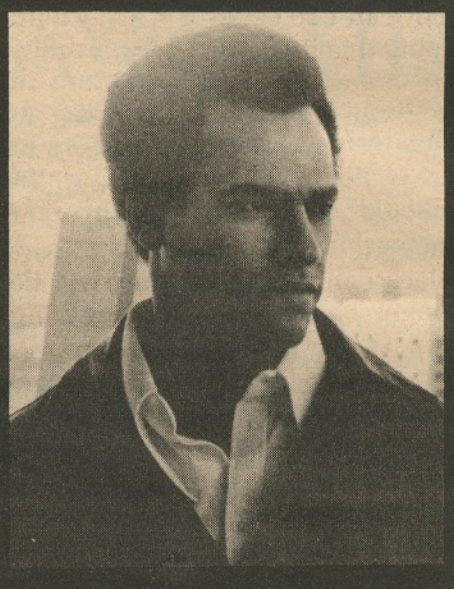
You know Marx and Lenin were pretty lazy dudes when it came to working for somebody. They looked at toil, working for your necessities, as something of a curse. And Lenin's whole theory, after he put Marx's analysis into practice, was geared to get rid of the proletarians. In other words, when the proletarian class or the working class seized the means of production, they would plan their society in such a way as to be free from toil.

As a matter of fact, Lenin saw a time in which man could stand in one place, push buttons and move mountains. It sounds to me as though he saw a proletarian working class transformed and in possession of a free block of time, to indulge in productive creativity, to think about developing their universe, so that they could have the happiness, the freedom and the pleasure that all men seek and value.

Today's capitalist has developed machinery to such a point that he can hire a group of specialized people called technocrats. In the near future he will certainly do more of this, and the technocrat will be too specialized to be identified as a proletarian. In fact that group of technocrats will be so vital we will have to do something to explain the presence of other people; we will have to come up with another definition and reason for existing.

TO BE CONTINUED

TO DIE FOR THE PEOPLE
WRITINGS OF
Huey P. Newton



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10-POINT ACTION PLAN FOR ECONOMIC RELIEF

The following article is a slightly edited reprint of "A Ten Point Plan For Quick Relief," published by the Washington, D.C.-based Movement For Economic Justice in their progressive and informative journal Just Economics.

A lot of people seem to be caught up in being master economic planners. They act as if good ideas alone will solve the problem. They seem so caught up in this rhetoric, planning and academic approaches that they have forgotten one basic reality—that this administration is more interested in an economy that serves big business than an economy that serves the people.

We are more interested in trying to figure out how to provide relief to millions of people who need it *now*. We are concerned with the problem of mobilizing support for changes that will make the economy serve the people. We think the issues are political and cannot be won with better ideas alone. We believe that as a first step we must organize and mobilize people to seek immediate relief. If we cannot reach out to millions of families who are unable to make ends meet and give them a program for today, they will not support our program for tomorrow.

We must seize these opportunities in the coming months and bring together different constituencies in a unified campaign to take back our incomes and to change a system that allows greed to prevail over need.

This is the essence of the problem. The majority of citizens are getting poorer while a handful are getting richer. Whether income is derived from wages or welfare, social security or unemployment compensation, that income is under assault by utility companies, regressive taxes, agribusiness corporations, fat cat landlords, and the list goes on and on.

Following, we point out ten areas where immediate organizing and mobilizing are possible. Together, action in these areas will reach out to a majority of citizens. The beneficiaries of our action will make a political majority. Each of the areas is distinguished in that successful action will bring immediate relief to one group or another. Each will yield the most benefits through mass action. Each opens the door to new ways of making the economy work for people instead of profits. Action on each achieves a basic redistribution of income and resources from the haves to the have nots.

1. WAGE SUPPLEMENTS

Millions of families in twenty-six states can be mobilized to claim supplemental income to which they are entitled. In these mostly northern states, programs known as home relief, general relief, general assistance or "county relief" can provide tax free cash payments to fully employed low paid workers, part time workers, workers whose unemployment benefits have run out and even in some cases as a supplement to unemployment insurance.

Eligibility is computed by deducting work related expenses such as transportation, lunch, social security and other taxes, union dues, etc., from gross income. This net figure is compared to a standard figure usually the same as the AFDC level in that state plus rent. The supplement brings the net income figure up to the standard. In addition, recipients are eligible for medicare and food stamps.

The program is not widely used, not only because of poor publicity, but also because of the resistance of low income workers to relief. Organizing around these programs must focus on the fact that every other constituency receives government subsidies—capital gains and other tax loopholes for the rich, FHA mortgages for the middle class, welfare for the poor, and so on. General relief is the subsidy for the low wage earner.



Rent control is needed in the Black community to protect tenants against rent increases and from arbitrary evictions.

2. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The latest figures show that unemployment is up to 5.8% nationwide and the next six months will see it go much higher.

Unemployed workers who are eligible for unemployment compensation can be organized around a number of changes in the program that could redistribute millions of dollars to them. For example, the length of benefits could be extended for additional weeks, the waiting period could be shortened or eliminated, or weekly benefit amounts could be raised.

There is a gross disparity between the benefit levels and duration of benefits in various states. A goal which has been widely discussed is to have minimum weekly benefit amounts match two-thirds of the average weekly wage for employment in the state covered by the unemployment insurance program. Only four states have reached this goal.

3. FOOD STAMPS

Food prices continued to lead the list of consumer price increases and grocery stores have led in profit increases. It is widely known that large numbers of people are forced to eat pet food because food prices are so high. In this climate, the food stamp program provides a good organizing opportunity.

A family of four with income of up to $8,000 a year is likely to be eligible for food stamps. Only about one-third of those eligible for food stamps are now participating in the food stamps program.

Applying for food stamps as a group generally results in a much higher percentage of applications being accepted than if each person had applied alone. Two related issues to organize around are the application and the appeals procedures.

4. S.S.I.

SSI—Supplemental Security Income—is a new federalized category of assistance to the elderly, blind and disabled, which in January, 1974, replaced Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind and Aid to the Totally and Permanently Disabled. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare estimates that more than seven million people are eligible. As of May, less than half that number were receiving SSI. Even those who are on SSI are receiving checks late, not receiving their medical benefits, and generally experiencing great difficulties with the administration of the program.

5. STRIKE SUPPORT

Price increases over the year have outstripped wage gains with the result that workers' purchasing power is down 4.1%. In the coming months, there are likely to be a number of important labor struggles with cost of living increases as a central issue. A new wave of organizing in Southern textile mills will probably result in strikes. The United Mine Workers of America contract expires in November and a nationwide coal strike is likely. (See story, page 3.)

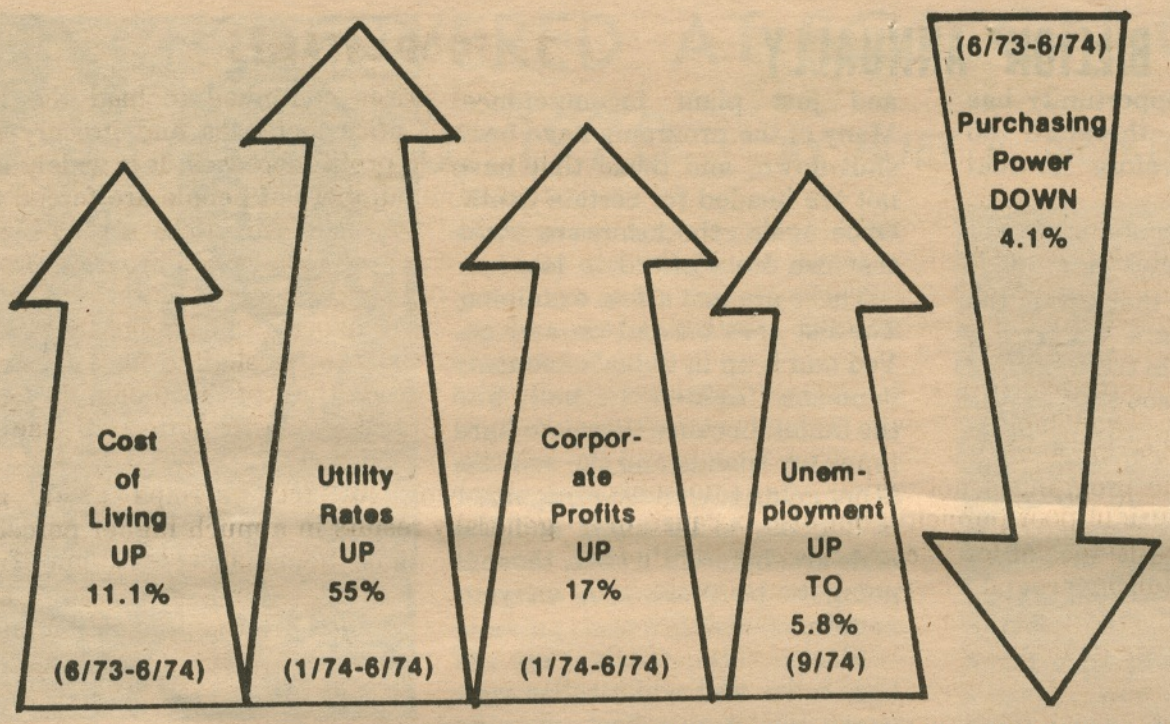
Community organizations can play important supportive roles in winning these and other strikes. Industry and government will attempt to divide consumers and strikers, especially in the event of a coal strike. It is important that we stand united, community groups and strikers, behind the principle that workers and unemployed, senior citizens and welfare recipients, should not bear the brunt of inflation or recession.

6. JOBS

Congress passed a full employment act back in 1946. But, as we all know only too well, unemployment has persisted and recently risen to alarming proportions. This suggests the need for more organizing, not more legislation. The only way to get full employment is to make it a political issue. Every city hall and state capitol must be confronted with thousands of unemployed demanding jobs.

7. WELFARE

While the cost of every necessity has gone up and up, welfare grants have not kept pace with inflation. Some states do pay, on an individual basis, the actual amount of rent and utilities beyond the standard amount alloted. Many states have recently approved cost of living increases in welfare grants.



But the only real way to provide adequate relief from inflation for welfare recipients is to force states to automatically increase welfare benefits to coincide with increases in the consumer price index or some other measure of inflation. At the same time, the states must also be forced to pay any actual expenses for rent and utilities beyond the grant level, since even such a cost of living increase would be based on average costs.

8. RENT CONTROL

Everywhere there is a shortage of decent housing that people can afford. Housing is the biggest single expense item in most family budgets. Many poor and working families spend one-third to one-half of their incomes on housing alone. At the same time, the housing shortage means higher profits for landlords and financial institutions which own buildings, because they can charge whatever rents the market will bear.

One way to change this critical situation and keep some money out of the hands of the already wealthy is to institute rent control. Rent control means protection for tenants against rent increases as well as protection from arbitrary evictions.

Rent control may not provide sufficient housing at reasonable costs, but rents will generally be considerably lower than without controls. And a strong pro-tenant control system could also keep the landlord's profits low and even decrease rents for substandard housing.

9. TAXES

A federal tax cut and/or refundable tax credit for low and middle income people is a necessity. But increasingly regressive sales and property taxes are taking a bigger and bigger bite out of people's incomes. Campaigns to provide relief from these state and local taxes are an immediate priority.

Sales taxes are the most regressive. They place the greatest burden on those least able to pay. When sales taxes apply to the absolute necessities of food and medicine the inequity is heightened.

Everyone, regardless of income, also pays property taxes. Renters pay their landlords' taxes in their rent.

Twenty-two states now have "circuit breakers"—a property tax relief program under which the taxpayer receives a rebate for the portion of property tax deemed excessive for the household's income level. Circuit breakers are the most equitable form of property tax relief since they assist only those people who need it.

Most circuit breakers, however, apply only to senior citizens. Only five states offer property tax relief based entirely on income. In demanding property tax relief, it is essential that the amount of relief be based on income, not age, and that both renters and homeowners be included.

10. UTILITIES

Next to food, increases in utility bills have probably had the most drastic effect on family budgets. In the first six months of 1974, the cost of electricity went up 55% and similar increases are likely to continue throughout the year.

Organized responses have been successful in holding down the wave of rate hikes. Yet success is always shortlived as utilities continue to file for new increases. Our fight around utilities must press for rate structure changes and lifeline policies to provide permanent relief for low and middle income people from the burden of high bills.□

BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT SKYROCKETING!

(Washington, D.C.) - Black workers account for a large part of drastically rising nationwide unemployment, but jobless figures published by the government fail to describe the true dimensions of the current economic tragedy.

Black unemployment jumped in October from 9.8 to 10.9 per cent, compard with an unemployment rate for White workers which remained about unchanged at 5.4 per cent, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The fantastic increase in the non-White unemployment rate—up from 6.4 per cent in 1969—understates the worsening Black job picture. The past four years of high Black unemployment have led thousands of discouraged Black job seekers to give up their search for work. The official unemployment statistics do not include these workers.

Had these discouraged workers been included, the non-White unemployment rate would have been 11.6 per cent instead of the officially reported 8.9 per cent in 1973, according to *Dollars and Sense*, a radical monthly economic bulletin.

The current high unemployment has reversed any economic gains made by Blacks during the late 1960s, when widespread protests and political movements forced the government to make reforms to provide steadier jobs and higher pay. The minute gains of the 1960s were possible because of the sustained economic expansion and relatively low unemployment, largely the result of the Vietnam war and the military industrial boom.

NO SECURITY

Although Blacks during the 1960s made some gains in entering jobs in large industrial firms, they as well as other minority groups, could only find employment which offered little or no security. Even Black union members have been concentrated in industries such as automobiles and steel which have highly variable levels of employment.

This makes Black employment and income particularly vulnerable to business down turns, such as the current crisis. Although Blacks are hit harder, White workers are also being effected by the economic situation. The government admits to 200,000 people losing their jobs in October and 1.3 million people going jobless over the past year.

Labor department officials conceded that even their own jobless rate is bound to rise even higher—from the current six per cent rate, or 5.5 million workers unemployed, to seven per cent in 1975. The October statistics did not even take into account the massive layoffs in the auto industry which are going into effect in November and December.



Black people have taken to the streets to protest the oppressive condition of their lives.

Much of the October increase in joblessness took place among prime earning power age males (those 25 to 54 years of age). These men are now being left without any means to support their families.

With the Ford administration opposed to increased benefits for the jobless, the outlook is grim in terms of the survival of millions of Americans, especially Black workers.□

BLACK COMMUNITY SPENDS $51 BILLION ANNUALLY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

had "mom and pop" grocery stores to hand down from generation to generation. We have not had the opportunity to pass on to our children the business knowldge gained from years of trial and error. We have not had the money to send our children to the best colleges and even if we did; in most instances, until recently, we were not admitted in. The doors to most of this country's corporations were closed, and it has been a never-ending circle of frustration, with, until recent years, only few gains.

Human beings learn by being exposed—exposed to ideas, successful businesses, successful professional. In this country, this exposure for young Blacks is just beginning. I believe the key to solving the economic problem is education, exposure and hard work. This is the equation that will someday lead to economic power.

To illustrate exactly how little of this economic power we have: First Enterprise Bank is two years old. We have total assets of from 17-20,000,000 dollars. We have had a good, sound growth. Probably faster than any minority-owned bank in the country. There are only about 40 minority-owned banks, out of a total of nearly 14,000 banks. Combined, these minority-owned banks have assets of approximately $700,000,000. Now that might sound like a lot, but it is not even a drop in the bucket. Not when one realizes that Bank of America alone has assets of nearly $50,000,000,000. Or that Bank of America grew $8,000,000,000 in just one year. That is as large as United California Bank is. Another interesting statistic is that the minority owned banks represent only 1% of the total deposits in this country. And yet, these 40 banks made 33% of all of the loans to minority businesses.

Unfortunately, as a people, minorities tend to be borrowers, not depositors, spenders, not savers. It is pathetic how few dollars we have in our own saving institution. It's pathetic how few dollars we keep in our own community. We do not have the money to build big business for economic power. We do not have the expertise to run it if we had the money to build it. This is not our falult. It is just that few, if any have had the opportunity to be in the upper echelon of big business, on the decision-making level. Just like the education that was denied, the opportunity has been denied, so therefore no exposure, so therefore no real economic power.

Believe me, economic power transcends the color line. It is interesting to note that within the last couple of years, there has been a major shift in the wealth of the world. .This country in the past, has never shown any great love for the Arab countries. But we are warming up to them extremely fast and the reason is oil and oil translates to money and power. At present rates, within four years, the oil-producing countries will have taken in $600,000,000,000. That's enough money to buy every single share of stock on the New York Stock Exchange. Think about it. It is conceivable we might have a President that wears a turban in the near future. I guess what I am saying is that money will not make you love your neighbor, but you can certainly tolerate him a hell of a lot better.

PROBLEMS

The world, not just this country but the world, is having major economic problems. Here at home we are in a near recession. Unemployment continues to rise. Leading the unemployment statistics for high blood pressure. Businesses are failing at an alarming rate. The stock market continues to drop. Brokerage houses are going out of business. Banks are failing. Food prices are sky-rocketing. The cost of living is going out of sight—inflation. Money is extremely tight, ask any real estate broker. The house market is almost at a standstill. Fifteen per cent interest became commonplace. In the flatlands of East Oakland alone, there are over 1,000 homes vacant, boarded up, vandalized and a blight the whole community. Local lending institutions refuse to put money in the area and have red-lined it. Most of the properties are HUD foreclosures and governmental red tape has made it almost impossible to expeditiously move toward a solution. We have disaster right at our doorstep, and once again our doorstep is the Black community.

In the 1960s we saw the beginning of this country's poverty programs, the war on hunger and countless others. Well, people are still hungry and the countless others were failures. Hundreds of millions of dollars never reached the people it was intended for. It was ripped off in large salaries, layers of bureaucratic red tape and just plain incompetence. Many of the programs have been shut down, and those that have not are headed for certain death. Once again, the losers are those that can least afford to lose.

These are just a few examples. The list goes on and on and on. You add it up in today's economy it means "tighten the belt, bite the bullet, because these are hard times my friends and the solution is not going to come overnignt nor is it going to be easy, and the odds are, before it's over, there is going to be more rain on your parade.

Blacks are made up of blue-collar and white-collar workers. We are a fast growing middle class, faster than our white counterpart. We are becoming better educated and are making more money. We spend more money and in the true sense of the word are red-blooded American consumers.

Unlike the 60s, in the 70s it is an economic thurst. The minority entrepreneur attempting to go into business and then fighting to survive against the odds, and the trained young black moving into the major corporation and starting that long climb up the corporate ladder—this can be considered the thrust of the 70's. A problem as old as time, that continues to plague most people no matter what their background, is learning to work together for a common goal.

SPENDING POWER

You hear a lot about Black spending power, well let me tell you what it looks like. If our earnings were computed like those of a nation, our Gross National Product would be larger than that of Canada's. We are a 51 billion market and it is estimated that that figure will reach 80 billion in the next five years. But Blacks are one of the few people on earth that spend nearly all of this money outside of their own community. We will walk a mile out of our way instead of doing business with a struggling brother right down the block. We all do it—you, me—all of us.

Maybe the brother dosen't smile as often as he should, or maybe he is not as fast as he could be, but it is a hard life and if he goes down the tubes because we didn't help, who will replace him? We just chalk up another Black business going down the drain and then all of us can share a little in the blame. When I say all of us, I mean just that, because the solution to this problem is not just for Blacks alone, Whites must support our businesses like we have supported theirs for so many years. Blacks like most minorities must learn to pull together not apart.

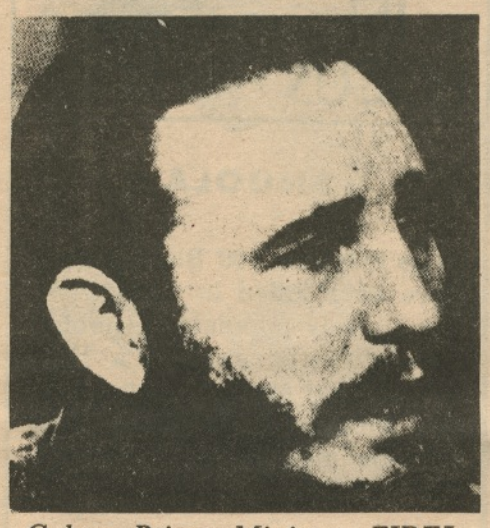


LLOYD EDWARDS (left) receives Black MBA Award.

Not apart—that our common bond is not just color because we come in all colors. Our bond is in our heritage and a very proud heritage. Many of us, and it is very understandable, struggle for that American Dream. We go to school, we work hard and finally we succeed in forgetting those very early and very difficult years. We move out of the flatlands to the suburbs or to the hills. We become successful, middle-class, affluent. We become bourgeois. We have a tendency to lose touch, to forget about the ongoing struggle. In short, instead of capturing that elusive American Dream, we lose our identity. My point is to win the struggle, it takes the flatlands and the hills working together. And, although it is a cliche, it is very true that in unity there is strength.

As I see it, the blueprint for economic equality should begin in the schools. We must find a way to insure that all have a good education. We must support, not just with lip service, but with dollars, efforts like Black MBA Associates. We must make sure that third world young people get the financial assistance to not just get into college, but once they get the financial assistance, to remain there. By doing this, we are building a solid future. We are now building a base—a very broad base. Once these young people leave the campus, it is then encumbent upon the corporate structure to see that they get exposure, in other words, jobs. Remember, the theory is there and their minds have been trained. It is up to you to finish the process. You are honing the edge of America's future.□

Intercommunal News



Cuban Prime Minister FIDEL CASTRO.

OAS VOTE

EMBARGO AGAINST CUBA TO REMAIN

(Quito, Ecuador) - Although an effort to end the economic and political blockade against Cuba by the Organization of American States (OAS) was defeated here last week, the terribly close vote meant that more Latin American countries will ignore the OAS restrictions and establish ties with the progressive government of Fidel Castro.

The resolution, which needed 14 votes for passage (a two-thirds majority), received the support of 12 countries: Honduras, Costa Rica, Argentina, Colombia, El Salvador, Venezuela, Ecuador, Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico, Peru, Panama, and the Dominican Republic.

Uruguay, Chile and Paraguay voted against the resolution and six countries abstained. They were the United States, Guatemala, Bolivia, Brazil, Nicaragua and Haiti.

Seven nations already have violated the OAS restrictions by establishing diplomatic and economic relations with Cuba. Last week's vote raised grave doubts among some OAS members over the continued unity and authority of the organization, which had been weakened by the Cuban debate even before the conference.

The resoluion, sponsored by Costa Rica, Colombia and Venezuela, called for a straight forward abolition of the trade and diplomatic quarantine invoked against Cuba under pressure from the U.S. in 1961, because of its supposed support of people's liberation movements in Latin America. It noted "the change in circumstance" in the last de-

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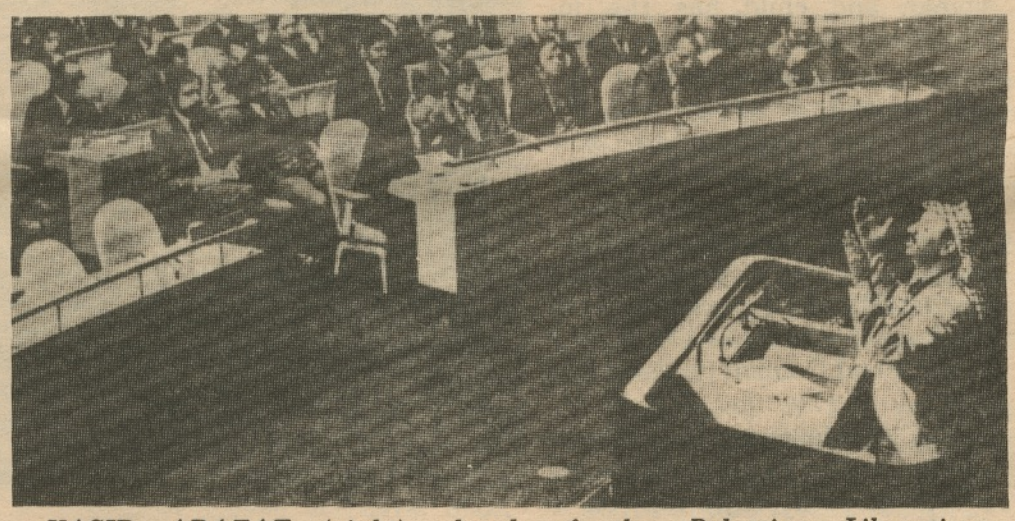
U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPEECH

P.L.O. LEADER CALLS FOR CREATION OF PALESTINIAN STATE

(United Nations, N.Y.) Militantly proclaiming that, "I come bearing an olive branch (a symbol of peace) and a freedom fighter's gun. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand," Yasir Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), addressed the United Nations General Assembly last week, leading off the world body's debates on the rights of the Palestinian people for sovereignty and self-determination.

Wearing a flowing black and white headress—a kaffiyeh—that is both his trademark and the attire worn by many Palestinian guerrillas, Mr. Arafat told the Assembly that his organization's goal remained the creation of a secular Palestinian state where all concerned could live in peace and brotherhood.

"Why therefore should I not dream and hope?" said Mr. Arafat, "for is not revolution the making real of dreams and hopes? So let us work together that my dream may be fulfilled,



YASIR ARAFAT (right), head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, addressed the United Nations General Assembly last week.

that I may return with my people out of exile...to reside in one democratic state where Christian, Jew and Moslem live in justice, equality and fraternity."

Spontaneous applause, led by the countries of the Arab League and quickly backed by the independent Black African states, frequently interrupted Mr. Arafat's well-received 90-minute speech.

Mr. Arafat, accorded by Assembly president Abdelaziz Bouteflika (an Algerian) all the ceremonial graces normally granted to visiting heads of state, was the first person not representing a U.N. member government to address the General Assembly since Pope Paul VI spoke to the assembled nations in 1956. Extreme security measures surrounded Mr. Arafat's visit.

In his speech, which opened debate on "the question of Palestine"—an unprecedented item on the agenda of the Assembly, which had previously discussed Palestinian people in terms of "refugees"—Mr. Arafat also:

- warned that a fifth Middle East war might end in nuclear destruction;
- appealed to the American people for friendship and understanding for his movement while criticizing the American government for being a major arms supplier to Israel;
- contrasted the religion of Judaism and the political philosophy of Zionism, denouncing Zionism as "imperialistic" and "racist";
- issued a thinly veiled warning to Israel that she might be suspended from participation in U.N. affairs in the same way the Republic of South Africa had been suspended. (See article, this page.)

Anticipating the hysterical charges that the PLO was a "terrorist" organization, which were inevitably raised by Yosef

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

SOUTH AFRICA SUSPENDED FROM U.N.

(United Nations, N.Y.) — In its second precedent-setting decision in less than a month the United Nations (U.N.) General Assembly voted last week to suspend the racist White-minority ruled Republic of South Africa from the current General Assembly session.

Angered over its suspension, South Africa called its ambassador to the world body, Roelof F Botha, home for consultations.

Applause, led by Black African U.N. member nations which engineered the vote to suspend South Africa, broke out in the General Assembly Hall when the results of the 91-22 vote were read. There were 19 abstentions on the vote, which was opposed by nearly all U.N. members from the Western bloc plus a few Latin American nations.

The vote was taken to uphold a ruling by this year's assembly president, Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika. Mr. Bouteflika said he interpreted the U.N.'s consistent opposition to accepting South Africa's credentials as meaning that "the General Assembly refuses to have the delegation of South Africa participate in its work."

Suspension from the U.N. means that the South Africa delegation will not be permitted to take its seats, speak, make proposals or vote in this U.N. session only. The delegation has not been participating in the session since the Assembly voted on September 30 against accepting its credentials.

Since the beginning of the current session, Black African states have been conducting an active campaign to remove South Africa from the U.N. because of the country's fascist apartheid (segregation) policies, its refusal to give up its illegal control over Namibia (South West Africa), and its military support of Rhodesia's racist White-minority government.

An historic resolution adopted by the General Assembly to expel South Africa from U.N. membership was defeated in the Security Council on October 30, when it was vetoed by the U.S., France,

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WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE ACCOMPLISHES LITTLE TO END STARVATION

NO COMMITMENT FOR FOOD FROM THE U.S.



"Every man, woman and child has the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition."

(Rome, Italy) - The World Food Conference has ended here with the declaration that "Every man, woman and child has the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition."

It seemed, however, that the Conference accomplished little towards actually ending the tragedy of worldwide starvation.

Saying that the battle against hunger is the "common responsibility of all countries," the Conference did agree to set up a World Food Council to direct the fight.

The Conference received a shock in its last week when President Ford coldly refused to permit the American delegation to commit the U.S. to a million-ton increase in emergency food aid to nations experiencing famine.

The tone of the U.S. at the conference contrasted sharply with the frank statements by Third World countries such as the People's Republic of China. The U.S. spoke emphatically of the need to eliminate hunger and boasted about the aid it had already given developing countries but failed to take or commit itself to any concrete action at the Conference.

Hao Chung-shih, the delegate from People's China, which has exported $2 billion worth of rice, mainly to Third World countries, said, "Our contribution to solving the world food problem is yet very small. It is our hope that, along with the development of our industry and agriculture, we shall be able gradually to change this state of affairs."

Other work at the Conference centered around establishment of an early-warning system to provide information that could help avert serious food crises or deal with them quickly, an international grain reserve plan and a 10-million-ton-a-year food aid plan

The new World Food Council to direct the fight against starvation will be formed by the U.N. General Assembly in New York and have its headquarters in Rome.

Agreed upon after intensive negotiations between Western and Third World countries, the Council will be an umbrella group directing aid and investment in food production in developing nations. It will also supervise a data-sharing plan to keep nations up to date on weather, crop information and agriculture price fluctuations.

Sartaj Aziz of Pakistan, one of the Conference's deputy secretaries general, said the gathering "could have done more" on short range problems, a reference to the U.S. refusal to pledge the additional million tons of food.

"It is a disappointing outcome in that quite a number of countries were banking on these food supplies (from the U.S.), said Joseph Mungai, agriculture minister of Tanzania.

Amirul Islam, a former Bangladesh food minister, told the Conference that one million people would die in his country in the next six weeks if help did not come. He said 100,000 had died in the last six weeks.

According to *The New York Times,* a dispatch from Dacca, the Bangladesh capital, quoted a planning commission official as having said that several thousand might already have died and that many thousands might die in the next few weeks.

Mr. Islam said that aversion of famine was largely a question of diverting grain-carrying ships bound for richer countries and tapping the nations with more ample reserves.

The U.N. Food and Agriculture Adminstration estimates that the famine-stricken countries need 8 to 12 million tons of grain over the next eight months.

What is known as the Group of 77 nations, represented the Third World at the Rome gathering. The Group of 77, which has its own secretariat, lists 104 members and represented three-quarters of the nations at the Conference. □

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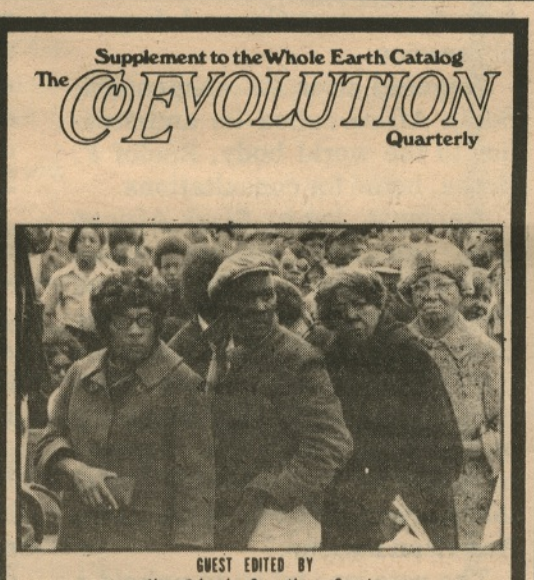

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AFRICA IN FOCUS

ANGOLA

As many as 100 Black people have been killed in violence in the densely populated Angolan slum districts, reports a high government source. Portuguese and African guerrillas officials have declined to place the blame for the shootings.

NIGERIA

Nigeria has said it will cut its oil prices for fellow African countries. The move may signal a growing trend of preferential treatment by oil-producing countries for fellow Third World countries suffering from increased oil prices. Nigeria's cheap oil will go only to African countries possessing their own refineries.

SOUTH AFRICA

The U.S. Navy has denied British press reports that it plans to replace Britain in using South Africa's Simonstown Naval Base now that the British Labor government is reportedly thinking of phasing out its 1955 naval agreement with South Africa.

ALGERIA

Algeria will this month start planting a "green barrier" of six billion trees in the next 20 years to stop the continuing northward invasion of the Sahara Desert, which the pillage of Algerian forest resources by French colonialism helped to create. The ambitious project will employ 100,000 workers planting pine and eucalyptus seedlings in a 932-mile-wide belt across central Algeria to protect the fertile agricultural zones from the encroaching desert.

GUINEA

Having stressed the need to achieve national self-sufficiency in food production, the Republic of Guinea, led by revolutionary President Sekou Toure, is launching a campaign for increased harvests. There is a nationwide mobilization to reclaim land, increase the areas sown, build and improve irrigation works, make terraces and improve cultivation methods.

TOWARD A "NEW MOZAMBIQUE"

BY SAMORA MACHEL

"Power belongs to the people. It has been won by the people and it must be exercised by the people."

These words, perhaps the essence of a speech by Comrade Samora Machel, president of FRELIMO (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique), were read in Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, on September 20, 1974, during ceremonies in which FRELIMO militants were installed as the leaders of the country's transitional government. The transitional government is entrusted with guiding Mozambique to total independence on June 25, 1975.

This week THE BLACK *PANTHER presents Part Four of Brother Machel's profound and revolutionary speech in which he details the concepts and ideas of the "new Mozambique".*



These children of Mozambique's liberated zones have been freed from colonial oppression through the courageous struggle of FRELIMO and will play a major role in the "new Mozambique."

PART 4

We are engaged in a revolution whose advance depends on the creation of the new man, with a new mentality. We are engaged in a revolution aimed at the establishment of People's Democratic Power. Therefore, at school level, we must be able to introduce collective work and create an open climate of criticism and self-criticism. Teachers and pupils must learn from one another in a climate of mutual trust and harmonious comradely relations in which it will be possible to release the initiative of each and develop the talents of all, so that all grow together in the great task of national reconstruction.

Our schools must truly be centers for the propagation of national culture and political, technical and scientific knowledge. The propaganda of knowledge must be aimed at mobilizing nature and human potentialities for development and progress of society.

TEACHING

It is therefore necessary to democratize teaching methods. Pupils and trainees must play a responsible part in creating a school of a new type in which manual labor is accorded its due value as one of the sources of knowledge, closely related to practice, drawing inspiration from it and serving the people.

Raising the living conditions of the masses demands fighting disease by improving health conditions. We have inherited a situation in which the vast majority of medical personnel and equipment is concentrated in the towns to serve the minority which can pay, and what is more this takes the form of intense racial and social discrimination in hospitals.

As from now, we must throw ourselves enthusiastically into health work among the broad masses, so as to wipe out the causes of disease, improve eating habits by enriching the diet and eliminating unhygienic traditions. In this field priority must be given to preventive medicine, which is in line with our present capacity and facilities.

This work is not simply a bureaucratic or technical task, but above all a political battle, demanding the mobilization of the people which is now possible on a national scale because the people are in power.

JUSTICE

The judiciary must be reorganized so as to make justice accessible and comprehensible to the ordinary citizen of our land. The bourgeois system surrounded the administration of justice with unnecessary complexity, with legalism which made it inaccessible to the masses, with deliberately confusing and misleading jargon, and with such slow proceedings and high costs as to create a barrier between the people and justice.

In short, the existing legal system in our country serves the rich and is accessible only to them. The path we want to follow is that of simplifying and speeding up the application of justice, within the framework of new laws and rules which the transitional government must begin to study immediately, bearing in mind the existing situation and the gradual transformation which must be effected.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20



REGISTER TO VOTE

ZAIRE EYES MASSIVE FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

(New York, N.Y.) - The Muhammad Ali - George Foreman world heavyweight championship fight in Kinshasa, Zaire, in which Brother Ali won a celebrated victory for the rights of Third World people, was a well-calculated move by the government of Zaire to attract massive foreign investments and increase its already extensive U.S. investments.

Before the Ali - Foreman bout, the *Christian Science Monitor* reported, "The fight is a massive, though entertaining gimmick, or enjoyable strategem that offers an effective means for 'establishing' this nation in the eyes of its people and also, it hopes, in the eyes of the world."

The fight was viewed as being so important to Zaire's future economic growth that President Mobutu Sese Seko supplied the bulk of the $12 million invested in the fight, even though Zaire's citizens must subsist on an annual per capita income of $100.

The fight gained worldwide publicity for Zaire (formally the Belgian Congo) for its natural resources. The country is the fifth largest exporter of cobalt and industrial diamonds. According to a recent *Business Week* report, "Zaire's mineral wealth makes foreign mouths water" and that "Zaire deserves a closer look and it has been getting one from U.S. investors."

INDEPENDENCE

U.S. influences and intervention in the internal affairs of Zaire go back to 1960 when the country gained independence from Belgium. Belgium's hasty retreat — which took six months — from the Congo left the country with virtually no time to establish the political unity so necessary in newly independent Black African states. As a result, widespread violence broke out primarily between Africans and White Belgians who remained in the country.

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MINORITY MEDICAL EDUCATION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

other than those to be repaid by periods of service were available to incoming students, and medical school budgets are already stretched to the limit. Clearly, if more minority young people are to enter medicine, NMF fellowships are more important than ever before.

GROWTH

"In the past six years," he went on, "NMF has shown almost phenomenal growth. Our awards went from 135 in 1968 to 1,840 this year, and their value rose from $195,000 to about $2,300,000 annually. But if we are to continue meeting the growing need for our assistance from growing numbers of minority medical students we must have increased help from foundations, corporations and individuals across the country."

Mr. Lewis will be in charge of an official reorganization of NMF designed to increase its fund-raising capabilities. The reorganization will be financed by a three-year grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. □

EMBARGO AGAINST CUBA TO REMAIN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

cade—an allusion, states *The New York Times*, to the belief by most OAS members that the Cubans are no longer a threat to Latin American governments.

After the vote, the 12 countries that had backed the resolution issued a statement condemning the sanctions as "anachronistic, ineffectual and irksome" and asserting that they "should have been formally rescinded."

The statement termed the two-thirds rule used in the voting "an absurd proceeding, contrary to the democratic sense that should govern international bodies" and warned that the failure of the resolution "seriously compromises" the authority of the OAS. It predicted that members would continue to violate the sanctions and establish relations with Cuba.

The supporters of the resolution sharply criticized the United States, charging that its neutral position was tantamount to hostility because abstentions counted as negative votes. □



The average White South African worker earns seven times as much as his Black counterpart.

SOUTH AFRICA SUSPENDED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

and Great Britain, all staunch supporters of South Africa and Rhodesia. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, November 16, 1974, for information on the treacherous American foreign policy in southern Africa, recently released in the notorious "Tar Baby" Memo.)

In addition to sending for Botha, South Africa upon being suspended, withheld its annual $1 million contribution to the U.N.

Bitterly denouncing the U.N., John Vorster, prime minister of South Africa, described his country's suspension as an illegal action. Vorster said:

DEMOCRACY

"A body that is continually talking of democracy and wanting to prescribe to others finds it possible in its armor of self-righteousness to deprive a member state of its right to defend itself when such improper proposals are under consideration."

Elated over the suspension of South Africa, Black-ruled African nations predict that this action will be easier to repeat at future sessions, with the end goal of forcing South Africa to make its promises of racial reform a reality.

Under the current U.N. charter, expulsion of South Africa is unlikely since the permanent members of the Security Council — the U.S., France, Great Britain, Russia and the People's Republic of China — each have veto power, which gives them the ability to defeat any proposals that come before it. However, the growing Third World sentiment against the governments of South Africa and Rhodesia will more than likely bring about democratic reforms in the charter so that reactionary countries like the U.S., Britian and France will no longer be able to go against the people's will to remove South Africa. □



Segregated train station in Pretoria, South Africa.

U.S. CONDEMNED ON SOUTH AFRICA

(Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)-The Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the foreign ministry of Tanzania have issued statements condemning the United States and other countries for using their veto at the U.N. Security Council to prevent the expulsion of the racist White-minority regime of South Africa from the U.N. □

FREE BOOKS FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

(New York, N.Y.) - Seize the Time Bookstore here has implemented a Free Books for Prisoners Program to meet the mounting needs of inmates for relevant reading material.

Book requests from interested inmates should contain his or her name, address and any information necessary to insure receipt of the books.

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WORLD SCOPE

COLOMBIA

The Rockefeller family, a worldwide exploiter of people's rights, is taking the lead in a massive sterilization program in Colombia, South America, which is jointly financed by the United States and the World Bank. Colombian sociologists Carlos Corsi and Luis Rueda state that this antipeople's program is being carried out by three family planning organizations as part of a worldwide strategy involving the distribution and size of human populations. The major family planning organization is the Population Council, founded by John D. Rockefeller III, which controls the Colombian Association of Medical Faculties (ASCOFAME). Since 1972, ASCOFAME has been the government's main cover organization and key infiltration agent into university level medicine courses for establishing "official" pre and postnatal care programs throughout Colombia.

PANAMA

The government of Panama has fined the United Brands Company of Boston, Massachusetts, $7.9 million for unpaid taxes going back to 1957. According to a contract signed in 1957, United's subsidiary, Chiriqui Land Company, was to pay a profits tax of $.02 per bunch of bananas, plus a $.02 income tax. United Brands, one of several U.S. companies which earlier this year refused to pay an export tax of $1.00 per 40 pound box of bananas from Panama and other banana producing countries, has never paid the $.02 profits tax.

JAPAN

Japanese Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura announced last week that his government would tighten its trade regulations in order not to violate United Nations sanctions against the White racist government of Rhodesia. The regulations, Kimura noted, would include imports of chrome ore and the export of Japanese cars, both of which have been reaching Rhodesia through third countries, according to Kimura.

ENTERTAINMENT

DISCIPLINE & FREEDOM

That which is undisciplined
is uncontrollable
is not free—but wild.

To be free is to have control
is to have under discipline
is to manipulate as one desires

Man is not free
to fly a plane
to write a song
to whip Ali
unless he knows
the science of aerodynamics
is disciplined in the art of music
has drilled and trained in the art
of boxing.

In discipline is freedom
In undiscipline
is ignorance
is helplessness
is frustrations
is to be at the mercy of the
unknown
is to be at the whim & caprice of
the disciplined
is to be unfree.

To free one's self is to discipline
one's self.

A band of men
wild and woolly
Revolutionaries
Black Guerrillas
aint shit
but fooling theyselves
and bringing unnecessary pain
to theyselves & others
is not going to last
like chafe in the wind
lest they get all the way down
and train and drill
and discipline theyselves
in the Marxian art
of Scientific Revolution i.e.
organizing the masses.
Then they're free
to fight for freedom.
Then they're free
to fight for a world
where all men are free
to shed the darkness and the
misery
to shed the debilitating frustra-
tions
of the animal heritage.

& opportunity is there for all as
well as for one
to discipline and develop
in a human way
in a human world
sparkling and ennobled
in self-discipline.
Uhuru!

Brother Yuseph Chaka
Moberly Training Center For
Men
Moberly, Missouri

MUSIC REVIEW

JIM PAGE: "MY SONGS WILL TELL PEOPLE TO GET TOGETHER"

The following is an interview with Jim Page, a progressive White folk singer.

Q. All or most of the songs we've heard you sing, have some type of political background in them. You've written songs about the Watergate conspiracy and about the general climate in the country, it's corruption, hate, etc. I think the biggest and most important crisis today is the economic squeeze, and everybody's feeling it. What do your songs say about this type of thing?

A. Well, when I sing about them I always leave them (the people) at the end with the idea that is very good. It (this society) was built wrong and may have been well-intentioned, but it was a revolution. You know George Washington wore a wig and silk stockings and I don't go along with that. It was a revolution, it was wrong from the beginning and now its falling apart. People complain about the system, they say it's terrible and that they can't eat, pay the rent — and by God they can't. I can hardly do that myself. But it's good, and I'm willing to pay $12.00 for a dozen eggs so that everybody can see the outburst of free enterprise in this capitalist system. Because it leads to Watergate, high prices, police corruption, and legal homocide.

Q. In Oakland last year there was a young Black male murdered by the Oakland police by the name of Tyrone Guyton. You wrote a song about that. Could you tell us about this song?

A. It's a kind of personal song to me because I went down to California, summer before last (the summer before it happened) and I was invited to play for a class called "American Problems" at a West Oakland High School.



JIM PAGE, progressive folk singer.

There was a high school and a block away was a junior high school, and a block away from that was a grade school. I played for a senior class and I liked those youths, I like them a lot. I lived in New York for a while and I ate, slept, spent a lot of time with the so-called minority people there. I tell you my life has been saved by people of color many times and I feel very close to these people. I have real strong feelings that they've been kicked around just like I've been kicked around, and I played for these youth and I liked them. I smoked cigarettes with them, played the songs for them and I left quite a bit of friendship between them, shaking hands and saying "really" I'll come back if I can.

I had to come back to Seattle, and then a couple of days later, I read in the Panther paper about Tyrone Guyton. The first thing that caught me was how they could shoot him in the back for joyriding. You don't kill for joyriding. You just don't do that. They shot him in the back, then they took him to the police car, handcuffed him, took the handcuffs off, carried him out of the car and laid him on the ground. That caught me right off. That was amazing, then I found out where it was, and it was the same neighborhood where I played in Oakland. And he had seven brothers and sisters, so I figured I played to one of them or to somebody that knew him so that made me know him.

At the end of the song, it says that if you do not want Tyrone Guyton to have died in vain, just know what happened, remember what happened and everytime you would see somebody that would kill innocent people, whether it's a policeman, a grocery clerk, a landlord or anybody that would do that kind of thing, know that person, and let him know that you know, keep that in your mind and hold it there. Then he wouldn't have died in vain.□

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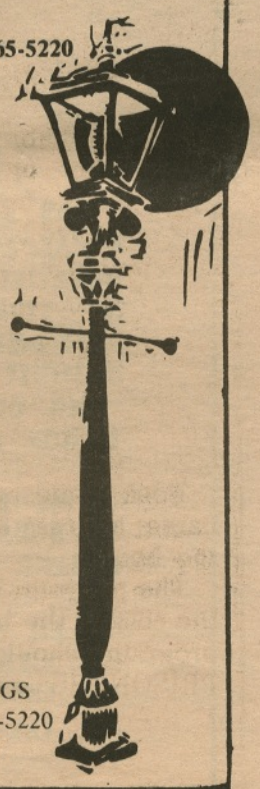

TOWARD A "NEW MOZAMBIQUE"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

The basic policy in the field of justice should be inspired by our experience in the liberated areas, where crimes and offenses have been almost completely eliminated owing to two combined factors:the improvement of the people's living conditions and the heightening of their political consciousness by thorough and constant political work. This means that it must be our concern to prevent crime by eliminating its causes.

It is the duty of the People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique, FRELIMO's army, the people in arms, an army of peasants and workers, to consolidate the people's victory and defend the Revolution.

STUDY

FRELIMO's army is not a barracks army. It is an army which studies, produces and fights. This means that the army must have a study center so that its members, especially veteran militants of the national liberation struggle, have the possiblity of continuing to raise their political, educational, cultural and technical level. It will thus be possible further to develop our army's operational and organizational capacity, and it will be able fully to assume the defense of the nation.

At the same time we find in the army people who come from every region of our country, bringing with them the rich and varied traditions of our people. In the army these traditions are harmoniously merged, ceasing to be regional and local culture to become national culture. So, being a center of cultural fusion, our army also is a center for the propagation of national culture among the broad masses. We must never forget that an army without culture is an army without national personality, with no popularly based motivation, and hence it is a weak army.

PRODUCTION

Now as in the past, every unit of the People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique must continue to be a production center. FRELIMO's army is not an army of parasites; it is an army with a tradition of productive labor, an army which produces labor, an army which produces for its own subsistence, which helps the people to improve their living conditions and learn about new production methods and new crops. This work must be continued.

At the same time the PFLM must remain actively vigilant and in a state of constant preparedness, so as to put down any attempt at external aggression as well as any attempt by reactionaries aimed at jeopardizing independence, sabotaging national reconstruction and destroying the revolution.

The PFLM also have the task of mobilizing and organizing the broad masses.Since the start of the struggle, our combatants have been actively carrying out political work among the masses which contributed decisively to our victory over colonialism. This work must continue and even more vigorously, guided by the objectives which correspond to the new phase.

At this hour of struggle and also of happiness, we must not allow ourselves to be carried away by feelings of victory and excessive euphoria. The PFLM must be well aware that they come from the peole, that it was the people who built our victory, and that they are our only heroes. It is therefore by remaining closely linked with the people, by still organizing the masses, that we will be able to win the new battle in which we are now engaged.

One of the major fronts in the struggle for the genuine liberation of our people is the liberation of women.

Mozambican women are still weighed down by two burdens:on the one hand, reactionary traditions which deprive them of initiative in society and reduce them to mere instruments of men and, on the other, the colonial-capitalist system which regards them as objects of exploitation and a means of production. We must wage a close struggle for the emancipation of women and the restoration of their dignity.

We must, in particular, put an immediate end to that supremely degrading expression of the colonial-capitalist system, prostitution, the sale of body as though it were a mobile shop. The transitional government has the task of reintegrating these elements in society through productive labor.

TO BE CONTINUED



FRELIMO President SAMORA MACHEL (right) greets defeated Portuguese troops just prior to Portugal's agreement to leave Mozambique and end the 11-year long guerrilla war.

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UNITED MINE WORKERS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

active miners eligible to vote. For the contract to take effect it must be ratified by a majority of the membership.

The present ratification procedures mark the first time in over half a century that miners have had the right to vote on a new contract proposal.

The top priority issue in the strike is mine safety, said Mr. Miller, who declared that "Coal will be mined safely — or not at all."

Other issues include wage increases, cost-of-living increases, sick pay benefits, pensions, health and welfare programs and other noneconomic benefits such as rank-and-file mine safety monitoring.

According to *Dollars and Sense,* a radical economic bulletin, a miner is killed on the job every other day, but many more contract black lung disease, accounting for 3,000 deaths annually. Underground coal mining causes 41 disabling injuries for every million hours of work, four times the average for all industry.

Strangely, union safety demands are those most unacceptable to the coal industry.

The UMW wants to guarantee the right of any miner to refuse work he considers dangerous, expand the power of local union safety committees, increase the manpower requirements for hazardous jobs and allow union locals to strike over local grievances.

The coal industry negotiator said that the tentative agreement reached with the UMW was industry's final offer. The UMW struck mines which produce 70 per cent of the nation's coal.

The coal industry is resisting the miners' just demands for better benefits, despite the coal companies' soaring profits, which were up 181 per cent in 1974. The Pittston Company had a 787.1 per cent increase in profits for the third quarter of this year.

"The American people are the hostages in this public-be-damned strategy engineered by a handful of oil and steel executives who control the nation's coal industry," Mr. Miller said.

The *United Mine Workers Journal* has stated that some observers "believed the operators (coal companies) think a short strike could help them by forcing coal prices up even higher and providing them with an opportunity to blame miners for those price increases once greater public awareness is created by a strike."□

DEMONSTRATION HELD

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

Following his death, four inmates confined to the tier where the beating took place were charged with the murder of a guard.

Inmates on the tier maintain that the elderly guard died of a heartattack while participating in the beating of Dotson. Inmate witnesses in nearby cells also report having heard the warden say, "Go on and kill the nigger. This is one we won't have to worry about."

Members of the IFA Defense Committee note that the importance of the Atmore-Holman Brothers' trial, which was scheduled to begin November 4, is to take away the license of guards to kill inmates.□

RALLY FOR SARAH

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

said that Mrs.Bad Heart Bull is a "symbol of the dual standard of justice in South Dakota" and that if rallies, demonstrations, and letters continue, we will soon see Sarah released."

Another speaker, Ellen Moves Camp, spoke of the racist climate in the state and the kind of "justice" Indian people can expect. She said that "the goon squad" has been "set loose" and has not been brought to trial for its continued acts of terrorism on the Pine Ridge Reservation, "while Sarah and the others are put in jail...That is the corrupt government and officials we're dealing with!"

A strategy session was convened afterwards at a nearby Bureau of Indian Affairs school to discuss how to mobilize support for all the Wounded Knee defendants.□

SPORTS



LOU BROCK (right) slides to his record-setting 105th stolen base.

BASEBALL RACISM DENIES LOU BROCK M.V.P. AWARD

(Chicago, Ill.) - Lou Brock is bitter. He should be.

After outrunning baseballs all summer and surpassing Maury Wills' 11-year record for stolen bases with an incredible total of 118, Brock, the fleet-footed star outfielder for the St. Louis Cardinals, finished second to the Dodgers' Steve Garvey in the voting for the National League's Most Valuable Player (MVP) award.

"If I steal a thousand bases next year and they offer me the MVP, I wouldn't accept it," Brock said. "They (the writers voting on the MVP award) are consistent. They have been showing consistent bad judgement for three years."

Brock was referring to other National League Black players, including Willie Stargell, the overpowering slugger for the Pittsburgh Pirates, whose outstanding seasons have been bypassed by the conservative group of baseball writers in their search for a "proper" image for America's favorite sport.

In addition to breaking the season stolen base record, which stood at 104, Brock batted for a .306 average and scored 105 runs.

"It's really hard to understand how they voted," said St. Louis manager Red Schoendienst. "Not that the other guy (Garvey) didn't have a good year, but I don't know what else anyone could ask Brock to do."

"I'd hate to think where we'd have been without Lou," St. Louis coach Vern Benson added, "he obviously kept us in the race."

Also overlooked by the writers was Brother Henry Aaron. Aaron's first swing of the bat in 1974 tied Babe Ruth's lifetime record of 714 home runs and shortcircuited the furor inspired by those same writers to bring out that "old-time" bigotry of White America. His first swing of the bat in Atlanta Stadium in 1974—where he said he wanted to hit it for Atlanta fans—ended the discussion as accolades rang out for the new home run king.

"My hat's off to him (Steve Garvey)," Brock said, but then added, "I'm not pleased."

Baseball's racism has again reared its ugly head.□



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ZAIRE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

To insure the future of his country, the Black revolutionary leader, Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba, requested the aid of the United Nations, which sent in troops to maintain order. However, the United States, through the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), seized upon Belgium's departure and the presence of the U.N. troops to expand its own influence in the country. The CIA fanned the flames of African tribal rivalry and masterminded the assassination of Lumumba in February, 1961.

Roger Morris, an ex-staff member of the National Security Council, wrote in a recent paper: "From the fall of Lumumba...to the coup installing Gen. Joseph Mobutu in 1965, CIA cash payments to politicians, manipulations of unions and youth or cultural groups...helped establish increasingly pro-Western regimes ending in the military dictatorship (Mobutu) that has governed the country for the last nine years."

Morris says that Zaire is now "united and pro-U.S....American corporate investment, notably in copper and aluminum, doubled to about $50 million following a 1970 visit by Mobutu to the U.S. Investors include Chase Manhattan, Ford, General Motors, Gulf, Shell, Union Carbide and several other large concerns."

To win the support of Zaire's people, Mobutu has conducted an "authenticity" campaign, re-Africanizing names, customs and the culture which were heavily Europeanized during Belgian rule. Mobutu also nationalized all foreign-owned agricultural companies operating in Zaire. Mobutu's nationalization plan, however, didn't include the bulk of the estimated $3.5 billion in foreign investment, including the U.S. stake, which according to *The New York Times* is "said to be more than $500 million."

Business Week reports that the U.S. and the World Bank have supplied Mobutu with one billion dollars in foreign aid since he came to power in 1965.

Zaire is also attractive to the U.S. because of its oil-rich neighbor, Angola, the last of Portugal's colonies in Africa. The U.S. is opposed to an independent Angola ruled by the country's leading Black revolutionary political party, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), and is using Zaire as a base from which to launch CIA subversives to disrupt the Angolan people's drive for self-rule.□

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Dear Editor,

On October 25, 1974, Brother Thomas Sears and Reginald Skinner decided to stop at Bells Lounge on City Hall Avenue in downtown Norfolk. Upon entering the premises (8:30 p.m.) they were approached by Ann Martin Thomas, who in a derogatory manner, asked for their I.Ds. Upon showing I.D., she doubted their authenticity by harassing the Brothers in a racist and provocative way, after which the Brothers informed her that they could take their business to other places. After she had threatened to call the police on them, the Brothers decided that they would go to see Brother Thomas' aunt.

As they were getting on the bus the police came upon them, out of nowhere. The police were acting very racist, like calling them "niggers" and saying, "get up and put your hands up." Also the police told the Brothers that they ought to kill them right on the spot. Upon leaving the bus the Brothers were vamped on by officers. Brother Thomas Sears was warned by a Sister during the fracas to watch his head. The next thing he remembered was being taken to Norfolk General Hospital, where Brother Thomas asked the police officer about contacting a lawyer where again he was threatened with additional brutality if he did not stop asking for a lawyer.

Upon leaving the hospital, Brother Thomas was taken back to jail. The Desk Officer asked the officer escorting Thomas, what was he going to charge him with, whereby the officer stated that they would find something to charge him with. The next morning Brother Thomas was informed that he was up on four (4) charges: Destroying city property, disorderly conduct (2 counts), and assault on a police officer.

Police brutality has been raging unchecked here for sometime. The people should unite and deal with this by calling for community control of police.

Power To The People
Community Workers For
Survival and Unity

P.S The Police Chief of Norfolk P.D. is A.J. Brown whom assumed the position in May, 1974, he was formely the Director of the Dallas Police Dept. which is known through out the west community of Dallas for its brutal murder.

□□□

Brothers/Sisters,

Because I was treated somewhat differently than the other white demonstrators, I charge that the attack upon me by the police on Friday, Oct. 25, at the Fulton St. Mill-in is an outgrowth of the racist mentality of Berkeley Police Force. I did no more than any of the other seventy peaceful participants involved in the Fulton St. Mill-in. Yet I was the first to be singled out by a white police officer who angrily assaulted me. To cover up this racist attack, a young black officer, Policeman Barry, assisted him in assaulting me. At this point, two more white officers quickly came and took Barry's place and viciously assaulted and also manhandled me. Then after being handcuffed, one of the white officers knelt with all of his weight on the small of my back while the other white officer ripped and shredded my shirt.

Then, I was arrested. The charges filed by Berkeley Police are three misdemeanors: No. 1 is blocking the street; No.2 is disobediance to a police officer and ; No. 3 is resisting arrest. This is just a part of the harassment and assault that Black people must face everyday by the racist police force of Berkeley.

I was involved in the civil rights' demonstrations in Atlanta, Ga., led by Martin Luther King in '59 and '60's, and, the Poor People's March on Washington, led by the Rev. Abernathy and the Peace Movement of the 60's and 70's.

And now I participated for the right of the community to control the flow of traffic through their neighborhood. Out of all the places I have lived, Berkeley is the first city in the U.S. in which I have been so viciously harrassed and assaulted. The other three people arrested seem to have been attacked only when they were trying to question why I was being singled out and assaulted in such a forceful way. It seems as though white racist officers don't like to see white people who have done away with their racism and show concern for their black brothers and sisters. I say that the incident is both racist and an attack on the people's right to protest for redress of grievances. Therefore, we must make it know that we as a people both Black and White must struggle side by side against the Berkeley police dept. racist policies and repression of communtiy struggle.

THE FULTON FREEWAY FOUR DEFENSE COMMITTEE

□□□

P.L.O. LEADER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

Tekoah, the chief Israeli delegate, later that same afternoon, Mr. Arafat commented:

"The difference between the revolutionary and terrorist lies in the reason for which each fights. For whoever stands by a just cause and fights for the freedom and liberation of his land from the invaders, the settlers and the colonialists cannot possibly be called terrorists. Otherwise the American people in their struggle for liberation from the British colonialists would have been terrorists...the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples would also be terrorism...Many of you who are here in this Assembly were considered terrorists."

Going on in this same vain, Mr. Arafat expressed harsh words for the Israelis, who, consistent with their refusal to negotiate with the PLO, boycotted his speech:

"As to those who fight against the just causes, those who wage war to occupy, colonize and oppress other people—those are the terrorists. Those are the people whose actions should be condemned, who should be called war criminals, for the justice of the cause determines the right to struggle."

Appealing to the Assembly to "enable our people to establish national independent sovereignty over its own land," Mr. Arafat concluded his speech with words of determination and hope:

"Mr. President, war flares up in Palestine, and yet, Mr. President, it is in Palestine that peace will be born."□

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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.



FREE MARTIAL ARTS PROGRAM

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

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.

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

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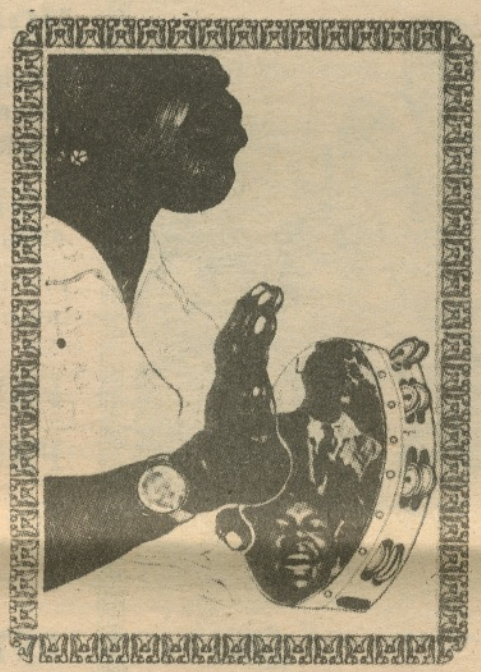













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