

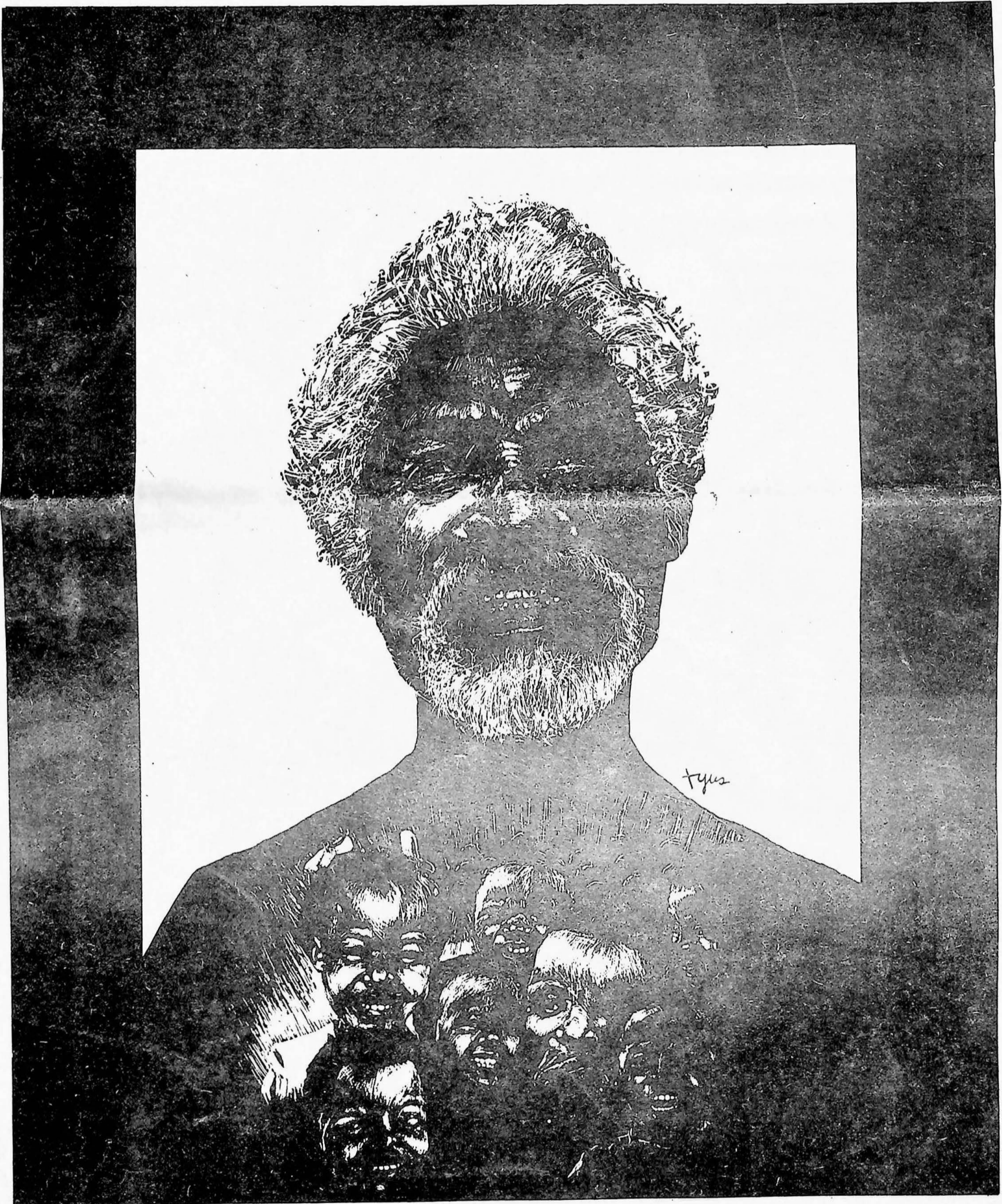
THE

# BLACK PRESS

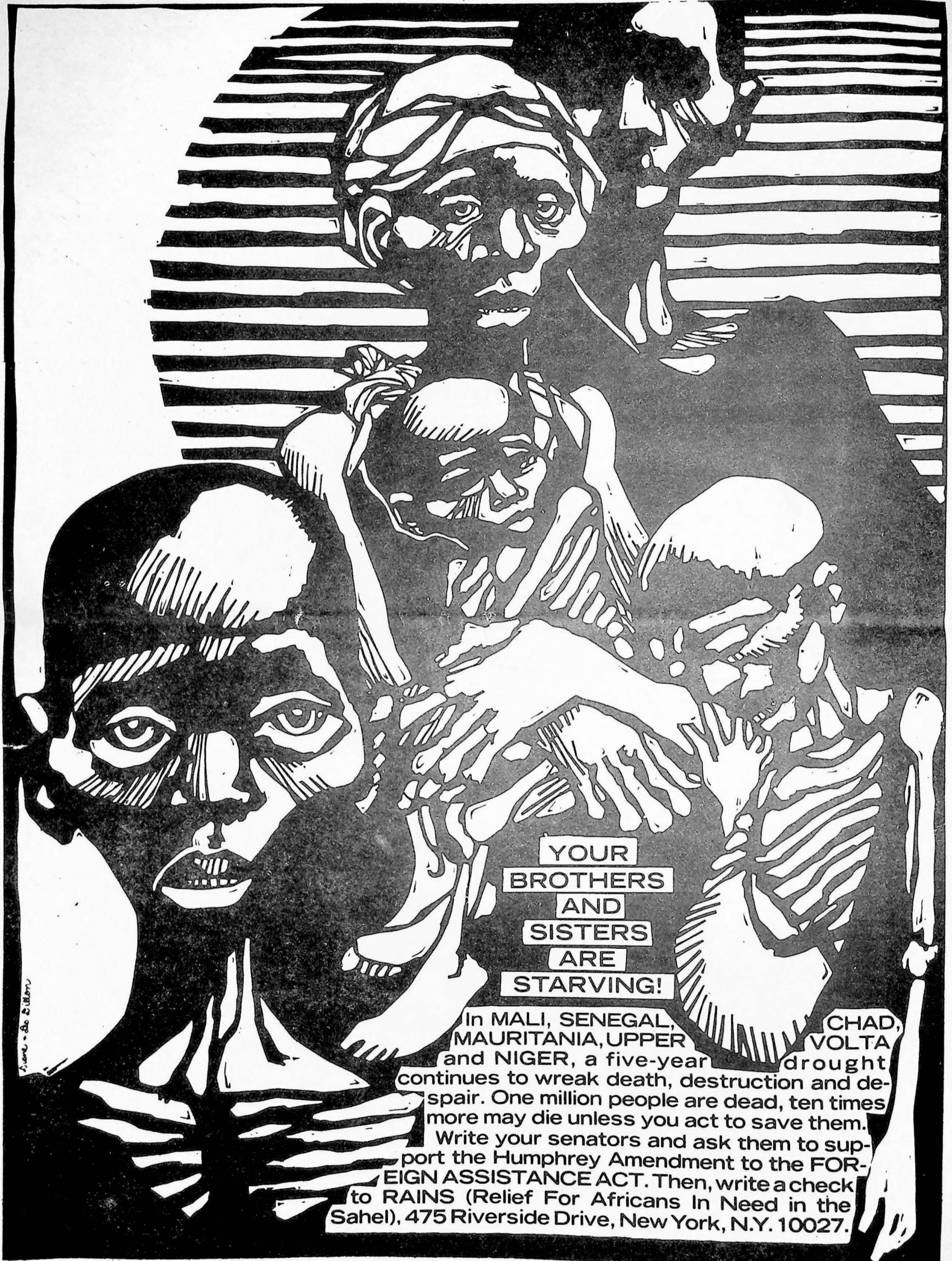
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Staten Island Community College



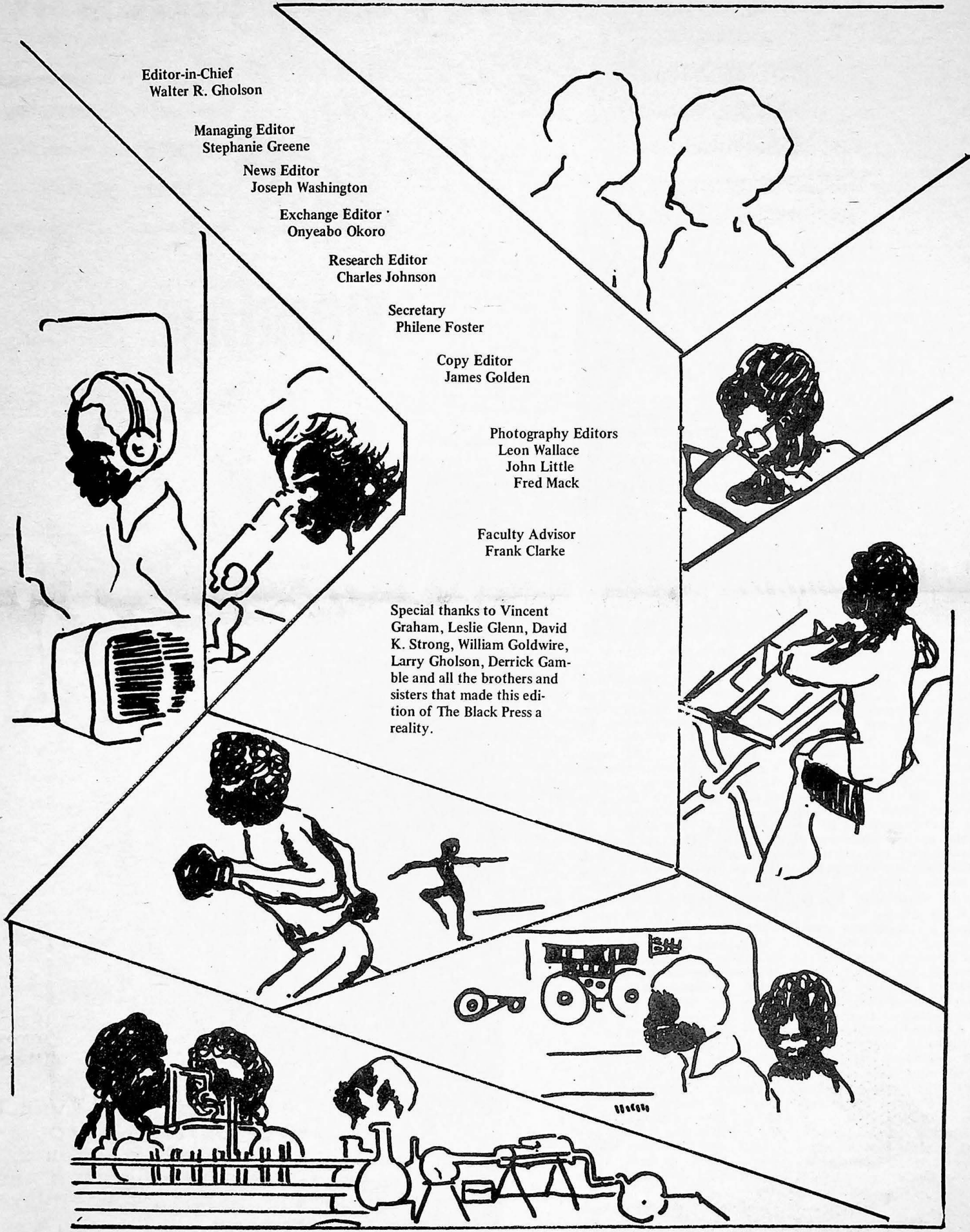
*“To Conform To The Dogmas  
Of No Master”*



**YOUR  
BROTHERS  
AND  
SISTERS  
ARE  
STARVING!**

In MALI, SENEGAL, CHAD, MAURITANIA, UPPER VOLTA and NIGER, a five-year drought continues to wreak death, destruction and despair. One million people are dead, ten times more may die unless you act to save them. Write your senators and ask them to support the Humphrey Amendment to the FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT. Then, write a check to RAINS (Relief For Africans In Need in the Sahel), 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027.

Sho & Ullmann



The Black Press is a publication of the students of Staten Island Community College. All articles that appear in this publication are the opinions of the writers and may not be the opinion of the vacuity, students, or administration.

## "The Positive Program"

by Dean Tony Brown

By emphasizing communications as viable and a potential solution to the problems of Black people, we hope to increase our society's level of awareness of our problems and the potential solutions. The racist nature of American society has introjected a set of values shared by both Blacks and whites which are contrary to the healthy psychological growth and progress of Black people individually and as a group.

White people get a false impression of Blacks and Blacks get a false impression of themselves. Both groups act on this false information and the result is social and psychological difficulties between Blacks and whites, psychological conflicts between Blacks and neurotic personality behavior patterns. Among Blacks, these patterns can be observed in various ways, e.g., the need to emulate whites, the preference for a white mate which serves as a visual substitute for a self-imposed inferiority, a conspicuous level of consumption—an over compensation with material achievement as a substitute for self-love, etc.

Only a community educated to the origin and vicissitudes of this phenomenon can interrupt this vicious cycle of self hatred, redefine the shares values and structure corrective mechanisms and institutions to counteract the present inequities which result from a "mass media brain-wash." In other words, "He who would slay an elephant must first learn it's habits."

It is essential to understand that this problem was born when mass communications as an institution was first organized during the period of slavery when racism was practiced savagely and openly and still maintains that original institutional structure and "founding opinions" based on white supremacy. The residual effects of slavery, although there is some superficial attempt to eliminate them by the mass media institution, are still observable in the employment patterns and in newspapers, radio and television journalism training.

Among Blacks, the residual effects of slavery (or overt racism) to institutional subordination (or covert slavery) can be observed by the paucity of mass media education in Black institutions of higher learning and an absence of a legitimized Black journalism concept and only a limited incorporation of job placement mechanisms in Black institutions. Our colleges must (1) train Blacks in specific skills in mass media journalism, and (2) vigorously aid in their employment possibilities.

Journalism as practiced by whites, or white journalism, has clearly defined its objectives as a liberating tool for white people. It re-enforces whiteness as a positive value, organizes a consensus around contemporary issues based on a doctrine of positive whiteness and regulates ideas of privileged and non-privileged members of our society.

In the absence of a legitimizing force among Blacks for the definition of Blacks and their value in this society, we are completely in the hands of whites who editorially control the media and through it the relative relationship of the races. The Black media, primarily newspapers and radio, to a great extent, either rewrite white newspapers or "rip and read" the wire services' in-

terpretation from white journalists about Black people and Black events.

This vicious cycle must be interrupted in a way which will free the white society from the awesome burden of oppression and Blacks from an obligatory accommodation to an enforced oppression.

The Black community must be re-educated about the function of mass media specifically and educated about the innovative use of journalism as a form of mass media and mass communications technology, in general, as a means of problem solving.

This society's ability to function efficiently is based on its ability to transmit certain shared values, such as priorities, beauty standards, educational preferences, distribution of financial resources and a definitive relationship of Black and white people.

White people almost exclusively decide the "what, where, when, why and who" of "news" or their "subjective-objectivity." The primary means of dissemination of these ideas ("news") is the mass media—print and telecommunications.

The approach must be a positive one and not a negative one, i.e. a futile expression of anti-whiteness must be replaced by a meaningful understanding and execution of something positive for Black people.

Anti-whiteness and pro-Blackness are antithetical because anti-whiteness is simply an expression of the need to be accepted by white people—or a reaction formation to whiteness—rather than a need to constructively develop a Black identity. Hatred does not build, it destroys. And the alternative to being oppressed is not to become the oppressor; it is to liberate all concerned.

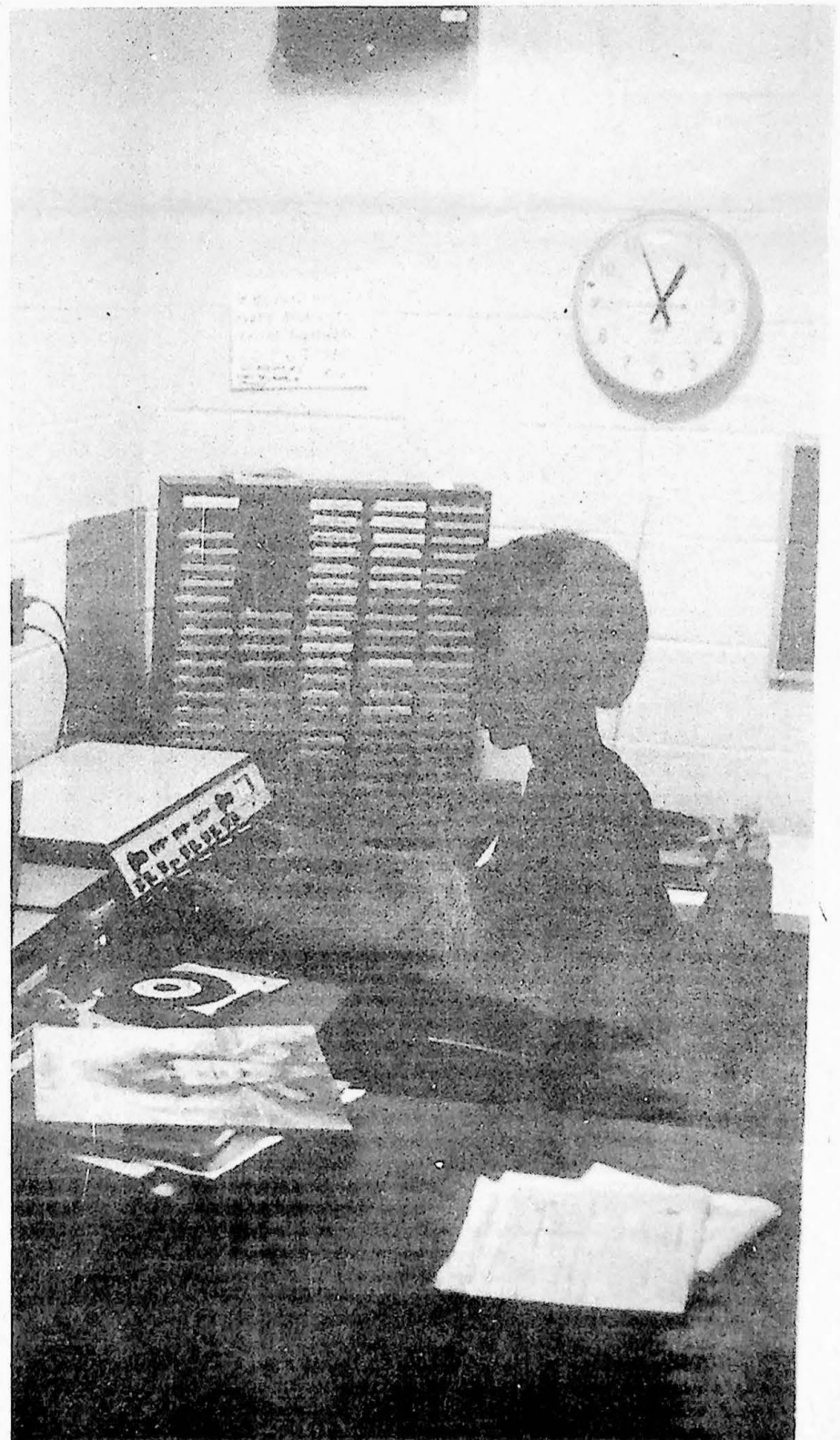
In applying the knowledge of the use of mass media to the struggle for the freedom of Black people, an educational program among the masses of Black people is essential. By participating as individuals or institutions, our community can create the essential missing ingredient from our freedom movement, i.e., the constructive means of "taking back our minds." It can re-channel some of the destructive planning for violent confrontations which always places us finally in a relatively more regressive position.

A liberating identity can truly identify our real enemy as the inability to define resources (e.g., television and films as psychologically corrective experiences and educational in nature using entertainment as an element only) and to accept the fact that the freedom of Black people is the responsibility of Black people. This responsibility must be exercised through an intelligent approach to the solution of the problem of white racism by seizing the initiative in mass media dissemination, reorienting resources to our mission and constructing mechanisms for the implementation of our goals.

# "Telecommunication"

is

# Coming



# The S.L.A. Myth

New Ark

74

By HANK CHASE

Guardian Bay Area Bureau

San Francisco

What is genuine and what is sham is becoming increasingly difficult to decipher in the mystery that still surrounds the Symbionese Liberation Army.

The Black Panther party last week charged that the police record of Donald Defreeze, alleged to be General Field Marshal Cinque of the SLA, "strongly suggests" that he was an active police agent, "at least from 1967 through 1969."

According to the Panthers, Defreeze's activities as a police agent originated in 1967. At that time Defreeze was arrested for carrying a concealed, stolen weapon. Following his arrest, a brief escape and subsequent recapture, Defreeze led police to a cache of more than 200 stolen rifles and automatic pistols hidden in a friend's apartment.

Despite evidence that Defreeze and his friend had stolen the guns, they were allowed to plead to the relatively minor charge of "buying and receiving stolen goods." And despite the fact that this was Defreeze's fourth arrest on weapons violations, that he was already on parole and that a California Department of Correction report labelled him "dangerous (because of) his fascination with firearms and explosives," Defreeze received a suspended sentence. He was placed on probation, ordered to begin psychotherapy and released.

Significantly, this took place only six months after the Panthers had carried out their historic armed demonstration at the state capital building in Sacramento. Alarmed by this demonstration and growing community support for the Panthers, the police began to deal even more harshly than usual with any Afro-American unfortunate enough to be linked to a cache of weapons.

The current April 13 issue of the Black Panther newspaper argues that "the release on probation of two Black men with police records, apprehended in possession of more than 200 guns, including automatic weapons, at this period in California could only have occurred with approval at the highest level for some benefit to police authorities."

On April 20, 1969 Defreeze was picked up by police while carrying a fully loaded semi-automatic rifle. An attached clip held 32 rounds of ammunition. Police records describe the gun as specifically designed for military or police use. Although Defreeze was on probation at this time, neither this incident nor two subsequent arrests for burglary and auto theft resulted in his being jailed.

Defreeze was finally sentenced to jail as a result of a Nov. 26, 1969 shootout with a policeman and a bank guard, occasioned by his unsuccessful attempt to cash a stolen \$1000 check. The gun Defreeze used in the shootout was a .32 caliber Beretta automatic pistol. According to the Panthers, the serial number of this gun establishes that it was one of the 200 stolen guns confiscated by police in the 1967 arrest of Defreeze and his accomplice.

Defreeze was sentenced to Vacaville Medical Facility Prison where he attempted to win the chairmanship of the Black Cultural Association—an educational program involving prisoners and community volunteers. When the BCA rejected his bid for leadership, Defreeze filed a protest with

prison authorities, claiming that the BCA was undemocratic and illegally constituted. Defreeze then proposed the formation of his own group, Unisight, whose purpose was to study relationships within the Black family. Unisight received approval from the Vacaville authorities, who then appointed Defreeze chairman.

According to reports in the bourgeois press, one of the first outside volunteers chosen by Defreeze to participate in Unisight was Russel Light, the alleged SLA member charged with the assassination of Dr. Marcus Foster, superintendent of the Oakland public schools. Shortly thereafter, the Panthers say, Defreeze was transferred to Soledad's minimum security facility from which he escaped on March 5, 1973 when a guard left him alone to work on a boiler in a then unused portion of the minimum security facility.

The final argument advanced by the Panthers to support the charge that Defreeze worked as a police agent concerns the state of California's refusal to permit Defreeze's extradition to face charges in New Jersey. Defreeze admitted in recorded court testimony that he has been wanted in New Jersey since 1965 to face charges of kidnapping, extortion and assault with a deadly weapon. Despite repeated requests by New Jersey authorities, California's Attorney General Evelle Younger refused to permit Defreeze's extradition. Younger was the official responsible for the formation in the late 1960's of the notorious Criminal Conspiracy Section of the Los Angeles Police Department. The function of the quasi-independent CCS is to place informers and agent provocateurs within the ranks of radical organizations active in California.

In a related development, San Francisco newspapers revealed last week that the police had in their possession evidence of some action to be carried out against Patricia Hearst three weeks prior to her kidnapping. This evidence—in the form of notes jotted in a green notebook—was part of the police haul from an SLA house raided by police after the arrests of two SLA members. Other than gross negligence no explanation has been offered regarding the police failure to warn the Hearst family.

Tensions have been building in Newark, N.J.'s majority third world community ever since it blew up in the devastating 1967 rebellion by the black people of the city.

In 1970, a black mayor was elected. People waited to see if things would get better. And the answer wasn't long in coming... NO!

Housing in Newark is among the worst in the country. Unemployment in this city of 2 million mostly black and Puerto Rican people is officially listed at 10 per cent. Community leaders say the actual figure is more like 25-30 per cent.

Health care is a morbid joke. 45 of every 1000 babies born in Newark this year will die, due to the inadequacies of the hospitals.

Among the worst failures of black mayor Kenneth Gibson has been his total inability to control the mostly white police. Their racist and brutal methods of dealing with members of the third world community have continued unabated during Gibson's four and a half years in office.

#### Gibson Goofs

The reasons for Gibson's ineffectiveness are clear. Politicians in our society are representatives of class, not color. Third world officeholders may press harder for reforms than their white counterparts, but they do nothing to change the system that creates the conditions in which people are forced to live.

The people of Newark haven't been taking all this lying down. At one housing project tenants have been on a four-year rent strike. And earlier this year, white and third world taxi drivers struck together. They were fighting a fare hike, and their loss of the right to work the busiest terminal at Newark airport.

Recently, the city fired 11,000, almost entirely third world, young people from Neighborhood Youth Corps jobs. No reason was given, and many people didn't get pay they had coming to them.

The young people staged a peaceful march on city hall. Before they could get there, they were attacked by club-wielding mounted policemen and some demonstrators were arrested.

By Labor Day weekend this year, only a small spark was needed to ignite the people's smoldering resentment. It was provided quickly, by the police.



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Man alleged to be Donald Defreeze  
at San Francisco bank holdup

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by Geoffrey Atkins

Winter is almost upon us, and once more we profess our love for education, and desire for socialization. Yes, Staten Island Community College has opened its doors for the fall to the new vanguard, as well as the old. I extend my welcome to all and hope for a satisfying year.

Without further verbal masturbation: I will begin to state the goals of this column in three words. Information thru Communication.

The Day Session Student Government has 29 Senators meeting in C-132 and conducting business. Ten of that group are black, and two are Puerto Rican.

- James Farley, Chairperson
- Peggy Clemons Nursing
- Shirley Gaither Nursing College
- Discovery
- Geraldine Johnson Community Scholar
- Omisola Mufutau Liberal Arts Non-Science
- Samuel Holmes CUNY-BA
- Ramon Ramirez Electrical Tech
- Stephanie Greene College Discovery
- Leon Wallace Computer Science
- Alvia Daly Liberal Arts Non-Science
- Reginald Myler Business Career
- Luis Gonzales Liberal Arts Non-Science

College Discovery has designed a catalogue for College Discovery students which provides information relevant to all students; check it if you can.

There are rumors that there will be some fantastic concerts on campus this year. Blanco Williams, Director of Kaleidoscope, has information regarding concerts. Talk to the brother. Professor Shabaka of CD will be on a program with Social Satirist Dick Gregory, check it.

There is a proposal being researched to provide a banking service on this campus. If you are interested, there is a petition in C-132 being circulated. The college has also inaugurated a three-year B.A. Program this semester. For information contact the CUNY+BA Program, Trailer 19.

The Puerto Rican Organization is sponsoring a clothing drive for the people of Honduras. For information contact Ms. Nancy Muniz, ext. 7872.

The choice-AID Center is developing a program on Humanistic Education through a series of workshops. For information contact Prof. Jerrold I. Hirsch in Trailer 5.

CUNY contributes 20 percent of the wages for on-campus agencies and is responsible for that "matching" if they wish to employ our students. Federal guidelines provide a salary range of \$1.60 - \$3.50 an hour; most on-campus wages are presently established at

## THE MONEY

There are also five Alumni Scholarships being given this year. For information regarding these scholarships and applications, go to the Choice Center in A-141.

Student Government is setting up a token program for students' transportation problems. Tokens will be sold for 25 cents. For information see Ms. Gerri Johnson in C-132.

For your information, we have compiled brief descriptions of five student assistance programs offered within the City University. I hope you will be encouraged to inquire about their availability to your student body at your college.

Please feel free to contact our office if you have any questions about this material.

1. The Basic Educational Opportunity Grant is an undergraduate entitlement grant statutorily providing each student with an annual amount which equals the difference between \$1400 and the "family contribution" calculated by objective rigid Federal formula. The minimum award possible is \$200, and the award may not exceed 1/2 the recognized college costs, with such costs also determined by rigid Federal formula. In reality, in this first year of the program, grants have ranged from \$50 - \$452.

2. The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program, a campus-administered program in existence since 1965, provided until this year a grant of \$200 - \$1,000, not to exceed 1/2 the total aid awarded by the institution. This year the legislation increased the maximum award to \$15.00, but CUNY is continuing to limit maximum awards to \$1,000. Awards require a certification of extreme need and CUNY limits access to this program to students from families with a "negative income circumstance" i.e., insufficient current resources to meet a minimum standard of living in New York City, without regard to educational costs. As with the BOG, the SEOG may be granted for four years, except where remedial studies — or recognized course structure — require the student to attend for five years, for undergraduate study only.

3. The College Work Study Program (CWS), a campus-administered program, initiated in 1964 for both undergraduate and graduate students, provides funds for employment of students either on-campus, or off-campus, in public or private non-profit agencies. Unlike the BOG and SEOG programs, which are funded 100 per cent by Federal funds, this program requires that not more than 80 per cent of the students' earnings may be from Federal funds. Thus CUNY contributes 20 per cent of the wages for on-campus agencies and is responsible for that "matching" if they wish to employ our students. Federal guidelines provide

a salary range of \$1.60 - \$3.50 an hour; most on-campus wages are presently established at \$1.85 per hour, with the off-campus rates ranging from \$2.25 - \$3.50 depending on nature of job and experience of employee. No statutory maximum earning ceiling (beyond "need") applies. While the Federal government removed the provision limiting employment to 15

4. The National Direct Student Loan Program represents the oldest contemporary student aid program, having started in 1958-1959 as a campus-administered program. It presently provides that loans aggregating (a) up to \$2,500 may be granted students who have not yet successfully completed two years studies; (b) up to \$5,000 including (a) above, to students between two years studies and a bachelor's degree; and up to \$10,000 including (a) and (b) above to graduate students. The program requires that not more than 90 per cent of the funds advanced to student be Federal funds, thus CUNY must provide matching funds. The loans carry interest at 3 per cent commencing nine months after leaving college, and provide a repayment period of ten years. Special provisions permit deferment, postponement and even forgiveness (cancellation) of certain repayments under specific circumstances.

5. Guaranteed or Federally Insured Student Loan Program (GLP or FISL) are administered for New York State residents by the New York Higher Education Assistance Corporation (NYHEAC) is the second program not entirely administered by or at the University. Loan funds in this program are provided by commercial lender and savings banks, etc., with the State agency serving as a guarantor. Loans may range up to \$1,000 yearly for freshmen and sophomore, \$1,750 for juniors, \$2,000 for seniors and masters level, \$2,500 for Doctoral or professional degree students, with aggregate totals of \$7,500 at undergraduate and \$10,000, including undergraduate, for others. The colleges are responsible for calculating and certifying the "need" of the applicant, with subsequent processing by NYHEAC and the lender, and disbursement made from the lender in check form jointly payable to the college and student.

Borrowers pay 7 per cent interest commencing with departure from college, and provide a repayment period averaging five years.

The information you have just read, if utilized, will harvest Black Seeds. I am hopeful that it will be passed on through the Drum if not read. The future material will include articles by Black Faculty, schedule of events on campus, and material relevant to the total Black community. If you wish to submit material, send name and address to Black Seeds, care of Black Press, C-128.

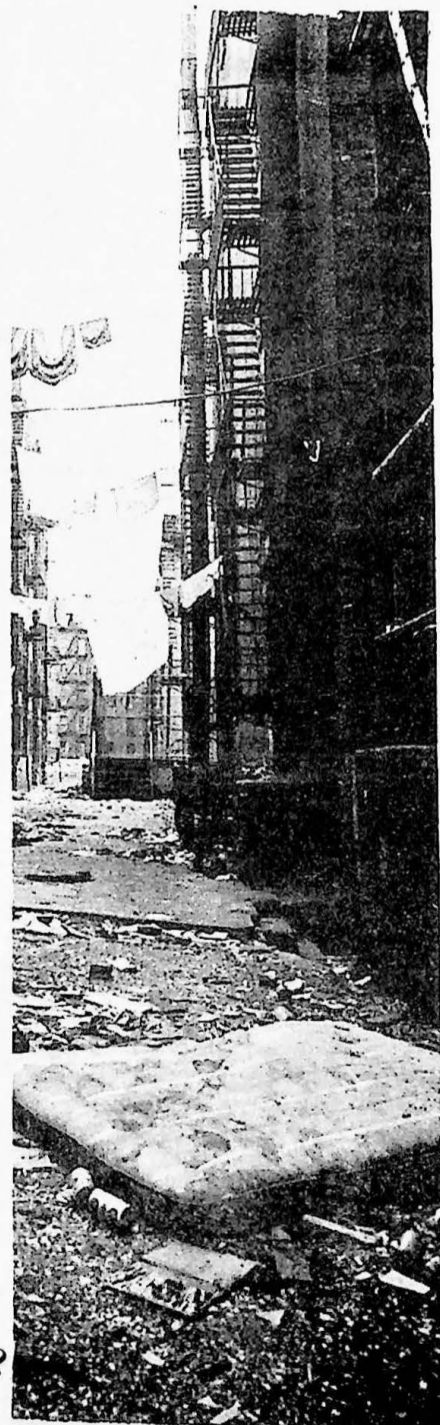
## OPEN ADMISSION?

NEW YORK CITY—The history of the "Open Admissions" program at the City University (CUNY) here proves that no matter what the bosses do, racism and general oppression inevitably result from their actions.

FOUR YEARS AGO, THE LIBERAL LINDSAY administration introduced Open Admissions to CUNY. Massive demonstrations by working class and, particularly, by minority students demanding broader access to college had turned City College (one of CUNY's largest branches) into an armed camp and had forced it to shut down for weeks. The government introduced Open Admissions partially as a concession to this militancy. But with or without the demonstrations, something like the Open Admissions program probably would have come along sooner or later anyhow—because, in fact, it served the bosses' fundamental interests.

By 1970, they knew their economy was in trouble and headed still further downward. They foresaw today's skyrocketing inflation and unemployment. They knew there would not be enough jobs for hundreds of thousands of minority and working class youth coming out of the high schools. With a shudder, they remembered the revolutionary implications of ghetto rebellions during the 1960s. They needed a holding action. And so they put forward "Open Admissions"—the myth that "democratizing" access to the university would automatically bring about improvement in living conditions for millions.

The Open Admissions program has completely failed to fulfill its promise—AND THOSE GUILTY FOR THE FAILURE ARE THE BOSSES, THEIR RACIST GOVERNMENT, THE CUNY ADMINISTRATION, AND NO ONE ELSE. Consider a few facts:



**"AWARDS"**

To: Commission on Publications

From: Editor, The Black Press

Subject: Student Writer's Award Fund

It has come to my attention during the past semester, that there exist within the Black student community, an obvious barrier between the student writer and the public media. After careful analyzation of this pressing problem, it was ascertained that this problem was one of (lack of motivation in face of media competition).

We here at The Black Press do not compete with the general student media. we feel ours is a mission of pragmatism, Black pragmatism. Therefore the editorial board of the above organization request that this commission be entirely in favor of the establishment of The Black Press, Student Writer's Award Fund, i.e. the sum of \$750.00 to be specifically earmarked for those student writers and staff who show the most motivation in the participation of minority publications ventures.

The nominal sums awarded to these students will be determined by the editorial board of The Black Press.

Yours in Peace

Walter R. Gholson  
Editor-in-Chief, TBP

WG:sg

cc:

Dean H. Harris  
Harold Weiss  
Luis Gonzales  
Robert Weiss

**Black Excellence**

The woman stepped onto the elevator on the first floor of the New York Public Library and jabbed the fourth-floor button without interrupting the angry flow of the conversation she was carrying on with Governor Rockefeller. She was wearing a baggy tweed overcoat and a wrinkled silk scarf knotted loosely under her chin. She carried two lumpy brown paper shopping bags. She seemed entirely unaware of the other passengers on the elevator. She shook her fist at the ceiling and called the governor vile names. She got off on four and marched off down a hallway still arguing fiercely. Governor Rockefeller was nowhere in sight.

You'd think something could be done for people like that, and you'd be right. At one time or another, most of the things that can be done probably *have* been done for the woman with the shopping bags. She's not in a hospital now either because she's not really dangerous or just because nobody's got around to committing her to one lately. But she's probably spent time in a number of state mental hospitals. She may have responded well enough to the structured environment and the regimen of medication to be discharged and referred to a boarding home or an outpatient clinic. Maybe she didn't like the boarding home. Most normal people wouldn't. Maybe she missed a couple of appointments at the clinic. Maybe managing the logistics of life in the outside world was too much for her. Maybe she forgot to take her medicine. Then maybe she started thinking the doctors at the clinic were working for Governor Rockefeller. They were putting poison in her medicine. And her world slipped out of sync with everybody else's world again.

If you asked the people at the numberless social welfare and health care agencies this woman has been through why they've failed her, they'd throw up their hands in exasperation. She won't even say who she is, the social workers will tell you. She stares over their heads and talks to invisible people. She was doing well when we discharged her, the people at the hospital will tell you. She doesn't take her medicine, the doctors at the outpatient clinic will tell you. She doesn't come in for her appointments, the clinic's head nurse will tell you.



Julia Mayo  
does what she  
can to keep  
others from  
hearing voices

"Our patients don't break appointments," Dr. Julia Mayo, '47 CW, '58 DSW, says flatly. "And if they don't come in, we call them or go see them to find out what happened."

One of the things Dr. Mayo is responsible for as director of the Evaluation Unit of the Department of Psychiatry at New York's St. Vincent's Hospital and Medical Center is a treatment clinic for chronic schizophrenics where, as she puts it, "we've

structured the program so that we don't lose patients."

Chronic schizophrenics—people like the woman with the shopping bags—don't get better. After the onset of the disease, usually some time in adolescence, their symptoms either continue unabated or recur periodically for the rest of their lives. Within the past 10 years, most of the psychiatric community has come to agree that they suffer from a biochemical imbalance for which there is no known cure. Within the same period of time, it has been demonstrated that the phenothiazines—a group of drugs which had previously been used as tranquilizers, potentiators of analgesics, and, in veterinary medicine, as worming agents—appear to do more than simply tranquilize when administered to schizophrenics. They actually seem to compensate for whatever biochemical imbalance causes the schizophrenic to misperceive and misinterpret reality. Your normal everyday neurotic who is on one of the phenothiazines—Thorazine is probably the most commonly known—because he is acutely anxious about, say, his ability to do his job, will calm down and worry less about it. A schizophrenic taking the same drug because he thinks Governor Rockefeller is plotting against his life, on the other hand, doesn't just worry less about the Governor's conspiracy; he actually stops believing in it. He stops talking to people who aren't there. He stops thinking there is poison in his medicine. As long as he keeps taking his medicine, and as long as life doesn't gang up on him, he can cope pretty well. He can see things as they are.

All this has been known for several years—yet you still run into people like the woman in the elevator at the New York Public Library. Even normal, sane people forget to take their medicine from time to time. Then they remember and start taking

(Continued on Page 10)

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**THE  
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In America today, no Black person, except the selfish or irrational, can claim neutrality in the quest for Black liberation nor fail to consider the implications of the events taking place in our society. Given the necessity for committing ourselves to the struggle for freedom, we as Black Americans practicing in the field of social welfare set forth this statement of ideals and guiding principles.

If a sense of community awareness is a precondition to humanitarian acts, then we as Black social workers must use our knowledge of the Black Community, our commitments to its self-determination and our helping skills for the benefit of Black people as we marshal our expertise to improve the quality of life of Black people. Our activities will be guided by our Black consciousness our determination to protect the security of the Black community and to serve as advocates to

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## Organization & Struggle

From 1956 to 1968 the Black struggle increased in militancy through all parts of the United States. During this period, hundreds of organizations emerged in Black America with various ideologies. Black nationalism was one of these with Malcolm X as its most articulate spokesman. And the gigantic urban rebellions of Harlem, Watts, Newark, Detroit and hundreds of other cities symbolized the massive resistance of a people suffering from long years of oppression.

### FBI: SABOTAGE BLACK UNITY

This upsurge of Black consciousness expressed in many capitalists. The objectives of the monopoly capitalists toward militant Black organizations during this period were set forth in a J. Edgar Hoover memo dated March 4, 1968, entitled: "Counterintelligence Program Against Black Nationalist Hate Groups." This memo in censored form was released by the FBI under the Freedom of Information Act. The memo instructed FBI agents to:

"Prevent the coalition of militant black nationalist groups. In unity there is strength; a truism that is no less valid for all its triteness. An effective coalition of militant black nationalist groups might be the first step toward a real 'Mau Mau' in America, the beginning of a true black revolution.

"Prevent the rise of a 'messiah' who could unify, and electrify, the militant black nationalist movement. (Censored)... might have been such a 'messiah'; he is the martyr of the movement today. (Censored)... all aspire to this position. (Censored)... is less of a threat because of his age. (Censored)... could be a very real contender for this position should he abandon his supposed 'obedience' to 'white, liberal doctrines' (nonviolence) and embrace black nationalism. (Censored)... has the necessary charisma to be a real threat in this way.

### BETRAY, SPY, MURDER

"Prevent violence on the part of black nationalist groups... Through counter-intelligence it should be possible to pinpoint potential troublemakers and neutralize them before they exercise potential for violence.

A final goal should be to prevent the long-range growth of militant black nationalist organizations, especially among 'youth' Specific tactics to prevent these groups from converting 'youth' must be developed."

To accomplish these objectives the FBI and other repressive state instruments unleashed in Black communities across this land a horde of informers, agent-provocateurs, spies and counter-revolutionary organizations. These activities were backed up with an intense militarization of the police in all cities and counter-insurgency training in the programs of local police, the national guard and the armed forces.

Police, police spies, informers and agent-provocateurs took jobs in plants; leeches and stool-pigeons were released from prisons. Frame-ups, plots and conspiracies were hatched against Black militants; some succeeded others failed. Filthy rumors directed at the discrediting of leadership in the Black community flowed like waste in today's polluted rivers.

The most known and visible mass victim of this counter-insurgency was the Black Panther party. But all across the United States, in every large city, hundreds and thousands of other victims suffered from this in-

tense repression. Without a doubt the U.S. government stifled and momentarily suppressed the mass movement of Black people through a campaign of terror, repression and assassination.

Killing Malcolm X, Fred Hampton, Martin Luther King, Ralph Featherstone, Che Payne and countless others, silencing H. Rap Brown and thousands of other political prisoners, disrupting and splitting the ranks of many organizations—all this has had an effect on the masses of Black people. Some workers are afraid to exert leadership because they might be killed.

### REASSESSING THE DAMAGE

Yet, where there is oppression there is resistance. In various ways, some systematic and some in isolated settings, Black militants are trying to assess the damage wrought by the federal



government since 1968 upon their ranks. Many are certainly looking internally to their own line, policies and actions which aided in momentous setbacks. Some are emerging from the shackles of fear of the last seven years and trying new forms of mobilizing the masses.

But the damage of the repressive and fascistic arm of the state cannot be underestimated or treated very lightly. Only through an intense study and serious application of the theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to all the realities of the United States will we find sufficient strength and guidance to chart an invincible revolutionary path in the United States.

While the Hoover memorandum tried to concentrate its stated attack on the prevention of the development of a "messiah," it is clear the monopoly capitalists were aiming at the destruction of all leadership in Black organizations, the prevention of any consolidation of Black anti-imperialist forces and stifling the ability to recruit young members.

Although it is very questionable if any serious Black person believes in the "messiah" that will lead people to victory, it is still true a very great deal of work must be done by revolutionary forces to educate about the need for systematic and sustained organization

## Repression

To assume the post-Watergate era will not result in new attempts by the state to crush all threats to its barbaric rule is sheer folly. To assume, also, that the power of the people through vigorous mass fights for democratic rights cannot repel and blunt the menace of fascism is outright capitulation.

The recent announcement by Attorney General Saxbe of plans to revise the "subversive" list is just another signal of plans to cripple and destroy, if possible, the new tactics employed against the militant Black struggle will certainly be used in this new "witch hunt."

Notwithstanding the efforts of the FBI and the CIA and all other repressive tools of the monopoly capitalists to crush the raging storm of Black America. Black people today are much more conscious than they were before 1956 of their oppression and

exploitation, their strength and need for unity will all progressive and revolutionary forces throughout the United States. The increased numbers of the Black proletariat adds a new dimension and strength to the entire working class and to Black America.

Whatever the form of any new counterinsurgency proposals inside Black America, their ultimate defeat is certain; for Black people are an integral part of the current world trend toward revolution.

Since coming to Staten Island Community College, on the sheer strength of the students who made open admissions possible, we have witnessed an all out attack on the students Victory- (Open Admissions). This attack generally shows itself in the form of budget crisis Authoritarian Work-Study, deficient financial aid, under budgeting of student government, and the historical attempt of pit student against students.



## Where Are The BLACK MEN?

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#### WHAT IS THE URBAN LEAGUE?

An inter-racial non-profit, non-partisan community service organization which uses the tools and methods of social work, economics, law and other disciplines to secure equal opportunities in all sectors of our society for Black Americans and other minorities.

#### WHAT IS ITS MISSION?

Eliminating racial discrimination and segregation in the United States, increasing the economic and political empowerment of Blacks and other minorities, and in short, helping them share equally in the responsibilities and rewards of full citizenship.

#### HOW IS THIS MISSION ACCOMPLISHED?

The Urban League intervenes at all points in the social and economic structure where the interests of Blacks, other racial minorities and the poor are at stake. It trains members of these communities in the strategies and techniques for securing change in the status quo. It challenges the major sources of power, both public and private, in order to bring about positive and rewarding changes in the daily lives of Blacks and other minorities.

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**BLACK EXCELLENCE**

(Continued from Page 7)

it again. But a schizophrenic who skips a couple of doses may well "decompensate" to the point that she starts believing the medicine is poison. You wouldn't think you'd need Dr. Mayo's doctorate in social work to realize that somebody who thinks her medicine is poisoned isn't likely to take it, and that somebody involved in a paranoid battle with Governor Rockefeller is going to have more important things on her mind than remembering what time her clinic appointment is.

And you'd be right. But you might well need her credentials and experience to structure a treatment program that can deal with that problem successfully. "It's not that we're doing anything new or different," Dr. Mayo says. The program coordinates several elements that either have been accepted medical practice for several years, or are simple common sense. The patients in the program receive injections of depo-phenothiazines, which are effective for from 14 to 21 days. This means that the patient doesn't have an opportunity to forget to take his medicine everyday, and that if the patient *does* go off his medication, the clinic knows about it. Treating schizophrenics with long-lasting injections of phenothiazines is accepted medical practice; going after them when they don't come in for their shots is common sense, but in a lot of clinics it just isn't anybody's department.

The medical regimen the St. Vincent's program provides is backed up by a broad-based program of social support. Dr. Mayo points out that many schizophrenics compensate quite well, probably in large part because of their supportive home environment. The back-up program offers patients help in dealing with areas of their lives that are not specifically medical. Speaking of a patient who had recently been admitted to the hospital for "preventive" reasons although she had not actually decompensated, she said, "When they burn down the hotel you live in, and they mug you and get your welfare check, and they put your kids in foster homes, somebody better do something fast or your voices will start coming back."

The Evaluation Unit Dr. Mayo heads was initially formed to do psychiatric research. As funds for medical research have become increasingly scarce over the past few years, the Unit has increasingly concentrated on collecting and systematizing data from clinical treatment programs. The careful records being kept on the progress of the patients in the chronic schizophrenia treatment program will contribute to establishing the maximum limits on the length of time for which and the degree to which a single injection of a depo-phenothiazine can effectively compensate for the disease, thus providing information that can be "fed back into the system," as Dr. Mayo says.

The fact that data is available for individual patients over a long period of time contributes not only to medical literature, but to the effectiveness of the patient's own treatment regimen. "Everybody doesn't need treatment all the time," Dr. Mayo says. "By taking a patient over a long period of time, you begin to see their pattern. We have patients who decompensate if they go off the drug. There are some who decompensate even on the drug. On the other hand, you have patients who haven't had an episode in eight or nine years, and are still taking drugs they may not need." The only way you find out if they need them is by taking the patients off their medicine. And the only way you can risk that is if you have a program that can monitor their progress, and be ready to take care of them if they do decompensate. Dr. Mayo has a program like that.

The treatment program for schizophrenics is a relatively small part of Dr. Mayo's responsibilities as director of the Evaluation Unit. She is also responsible for a treatment program for depressives and manic-depressives (described in her journal articles as patients with "unipolar and bipolar affective disorders") which has been gathering data on their progress on lithium, a drug which appears to compensate for the disorder, for five years. She is responsible for program evaluation for the Community Mental Health Center at St. Vincent's—for evaluating the effectiveness of its inpatient service, its day hospital, its emergency walk-in clinic, and its activities in consultation, education, and research in the area of mental health care delivery. She is also responsible for teaching the hospital's resident physicians medical sociology and sociological aspects of psychiatry.

The treatment program for schizophrenics, though, is a particularly good example of the sort of contribution someone with Dr. Mayo's training in the research and administrative areas of psychiatric social work can make in the general scheme of health care delivery. Although, as she says, "the type of thing I'm doing would usually be done only by an M.D.," the program is more effective than most not because the medical treatment it provides is in any way revolutionary, but because of the way an established medical treatment has been structured, administered, backed up, and kept track of.



"CAUSE OF DEATH?...LACK OF KNOWLEDGE — NOWADAYS YOU GOTTA BOIL WATER BEFORE DRINKING IT."

# He That Died of Wednesday

A Pictorial Editorial  
by Leon Wallace and  
Walter R. Gholson



# NIXON



*Not Telling Issue*



## *What Is Honor, Only A Word?*

GETTA BOB WATER BEFORE DRINKING IT

## Introduction to The B.S.U.

by Douglas Jackson

The Black Student Union is a Political, Cultural and Social Organization at Staten Island Community College. Like most Student Organization for Blacks, this organization's history goes back to the late sixties. The first Black Student Organization formed at S.I.C.C. was the Afro-American Society (AAS), which was formed in 1967-68. This organization was formed to enhance the existence of Black Students attending S.I.C.C. Its major emphasis was on socialization on campus. In 1970 the organization underwent a structural, as well as, name change and later became the Black Student Coalition (BSC). This organization was basically a cultural expression on campus. It was involved in plays, Black awareness, dances and other events. This organization was also responsible for making community participation or intervention a part of the interest of the Organization.

Community participation was manifest in the community Pest Control Corporation - a nonprofit organization which was student run and maintained offices in the community. This community office was equipped for extermination, preventive medical assistance, tutoring and counseling all free of charge. By 1971 the name of the organization was again changed, to its present name, the Black Student Union (BSU). The emphasis of this organization like its predecessors was cultural, social - the major emphasis, with the new name, was on our (Black Students) political awakening. The BSU is dedicated to building a political base for Black Students here, and throughout the Nation.

### 1. WHAT IS A STUDENTS UNION?

- Incorporated Student Government (non-profit corporation)
- Investing student monies (activities fee, etc.)
- Perpetuating independent financial base
- Autonomous from University administration (by being separate corporation)

### 2. WHAT CAN IT DO FOR STUDENTS?

- Fight for the protection of students' rights and interest.
- Provide for a wider range of services and entertainment.
- Help create a more open forum for students participation in both social programs and in the politics of the college.

### 3. WHY DO STUDENTS NEED A UNION?

- Due to the rise of faculty Unions on campuses
- Due to college employees organizing into Unions
- The present structures of open Student Government is that of a "Senate". The essential problems is that XXXXXX is held back from its full potential because the administration controls it by either approving or disapproving it.
- The union would allow for greater or equal input into the University system of governance. It will give students the right to parity on all committees, commissions, and boards of the college.

### 4. HOW DO WE UNIONIZE?

- By talking with other students and student groups; gaining their support for the union movement on our campus.
- Through incorporating our student government into a non-profit organization.
- Most important of all . . . by allowing and emphasizing the need for students to get involved in the issues confronting our campus. By participating in the governance of college affairs. The greatest things in the educational experience can be found by getting involved in activities and affairs outside the classroom.

### ANY FURTHER QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO STUDENT GOVERNMENT-OFFICE C-132

Don't hide behind apathy as an excuse for non-involvement-----  
GET INVOLVED--

Gil Nobels (Eyewitness News) reiterated the fact that black faces in high places, is not necessarily the answer to any of our problems. He stated further that the Profiling Blacks (those who are receiving exposure thru the great white news media, including Essence) are heard and seen thru a control environment.

Roger Champion enlighten the Black Students Union to the fact that for black people in this country, amerikka is a jail, and the correctional institutions are only maximum security concentration camps, and that every black community is attica. Brother Roger Champions enlighten brothers and sisters to the 63 brothers previously up for indictments stemming from the attica massacre, September 13, 1971. Brother Champion informed us that if the brothers were convicted of all the charges against them, the time would be about 4,000 years to serve. (The attica defense team is now being headed by Ramsey Clarke.

Acklyn Lynch Prof. from University of Mass. also one of the forerunners in the political prisoner movement in this country, addressed himself to "Education for Liberation- a blueprint for change". He attacked the educational system. He exposed the system as a means of "mind slavery". He urged brothers and sisters to get down with technical skills for the future, as well as correct revolutionary perspective for the building of a liberated black nation.

Minister Ben 2x representing the nation of Islam, told us that unity was a must. He addressed himself to the fact that black people must think of themselves as a nation. We must act like a nation. We must take pride in ourselves as a people and give each and everyone of ourselves the proper respect.

The Day Session Student Government is focusing in on STUDENTIZATION. This long awaited transition is finally going through the necessary stages that make it possible. The following information was compiled to stress the importance in unity and organization towards involvement in matters that affect YOUR life here as a student.

We must abolish the parental role of the Administration towards students, being able to make decisions, THINK for ourselves. It is time the administration clearly understood the NEEDS of students. Unfortunately, the only way anything has been accomplished was to create a force strong

enough to make an impact felt and the point stressed. No matter what the situation at hand is, be it; the cutting of 250 classes, the purchase of Rhodesian Chrome by City University, the ridiculously high prices on food, the hiring and firing of teachers, the overcrowding of classes, the top dollar prices on books, the repression of pro-student faculty, the threat of stopping open admissions, all of these things and many other problems make education any ordeal. Unionizing means unity, you and me.

The school year 1973-74 ended with the Black Student Union staging the "May Day offensive". This was a concrete effort on the part of the conscious black population on this campus to bring into focus the moral issue of man being exploited by man, students being exploited by administrations.

The Black Student Union illustrated the open violation of international law by the United States Government. The B.S.U. would like to make known to you some facts brought forth by the committee on foreign affairs, House of Representatives ninety-third congress.

"H.R. 8005 and companion bills were introduced as a result of the passage of section 503 of the military procurement act of 1971, better known as the BYRD amendment of Rhodesian Chrome Amendment, which allowed the U.S. to import chrome, ferrochrome, and nickel from Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) in violation of United Nations economic sanctions against the illegal white minority regime there.

It has weakened the United Nations and strengthened the position of an oppressive and openly racist regime in Zimbabwe.

In a letter dated October 3, 1973, Sec. of State Henry Kissinger stated and I quote in part. "... I am convinced now, as I was then, that the BYRD provision is not essential to our nation security, bring us no real economic advantage and is detrimental to the conduct of foreign relations . . . The BYRD provision has impaired our ability to obtain the understanding and support of many countries including such important african nations as Nigeria, a significant source of petroleum and a country where we have investments of nearly \$1 billion."

The Black Student Union brings out these facts to prove to the non-believers that racism does exist at S.I.C.C. and throughout the world. The organization states emphatically that the only reason that the U.S. Government continue to purchase these (Chrome, ferrochrome, nickel) products is to support the racist regimes in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and South Africa.

For the benefit of the total student body B.S.U. thru its "May Day offensive" brought into focus the way by which all existing monopolies on campus (Bookstore and Cafeteria) I.E. exploit the total student body.

The organization exposed a well concealed agreement between the college administration and the S.I.C.C. association. This agreement has resulted in an accumulated sum of nearly \$200,000. (One-fifth of one million dollars), deprived from the outrageous prices students are charged in the bookstore. Couple with this is the excessive food prices in the cafeteria and snack bar.

For Thanksgiving the Black Student Union gave away turkeys to the people in the community. The B.S.U. ended the year 1973 by collecting food to send to africa.

In February 1974 the organization held a memorial in memory of those students, who in 1968 was murder at Jackson State University, South Carolina. This memorial demonstrated to the administration that black students have not forgotten those who struggled before them. Furthermore, it affirmed the fact that we know "their college is not and cannot be aloof or apart from the violence, racism society, "Therefore we shall wage struggle wherever we are."

Throughout the course of the 1973-74 school year at S.I.C.C. there was a series of conscious raising seminars. The members of the Black Student Union had an opportunity to hear and meet black men and women from all levels of existence, within this oppressive system. The organization presented such guest speakers-teachers such as Judge "Cut Em Loose" Bruce Wright, the -speaker stated that no one could convince him that Judges all across this country can set on the many benches in amerikka's courts, see their calendars day after day full with black people, and not know that something is wrong. Furthermore, the fact that the prison system is about 70 percent black proves that they don't care.

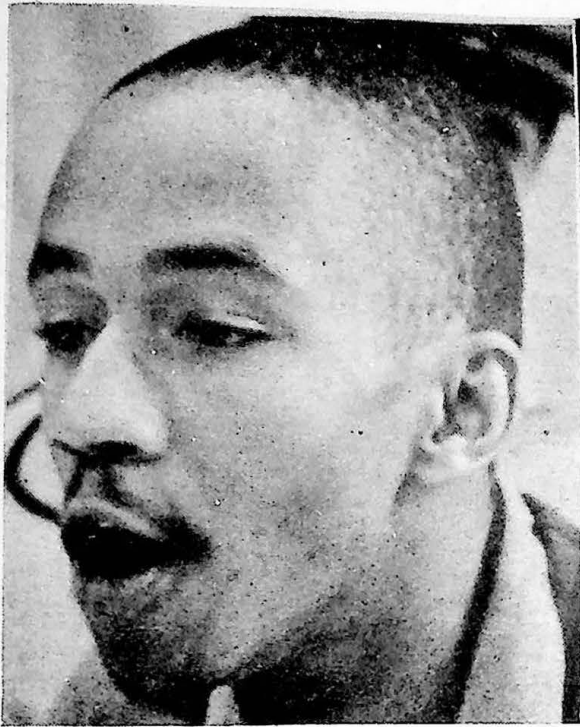
The B.S.U. of the last school year was the largest organization on campus. There was over 500 Black students Reg in the organization and in being the largest it was the leader, and only organization on campus, to address itself to the legitimate desires and aspiration, and needs of the students on S.I.C.C. (sick) campus.

October 3, 1974, have been informed of the deaths of two students, from DRUG OVERDOSE. Ironically such an incident was foreseen in the beginning of this semester. The incident was discussed as recent as this morning. This is not to say that I am psychic nor does it imply that I am overly bright. It is only to serve as a warning to you who see and don't see. Yes my main man, yes my wisdom seeking sister, again does the "White Bitch" attempt to destroy the finest products of a nation's people. Again does the "tragic magic" perform the trick of endless sleep, the sleep of death. I come to you to spread the light of truth on the KILLERS OF THE BLACK NATION the KILLERS OF THE WORLD. YOU WHO ARE EVIL-----BEWARE -----  
"MOTHER FUCKERS"

EAST COAST GHOST  
The Spector of Truth



"THE ONLY PROBLEM WITH BEING BLACK IS THINKING IT'S A PROBLEM"

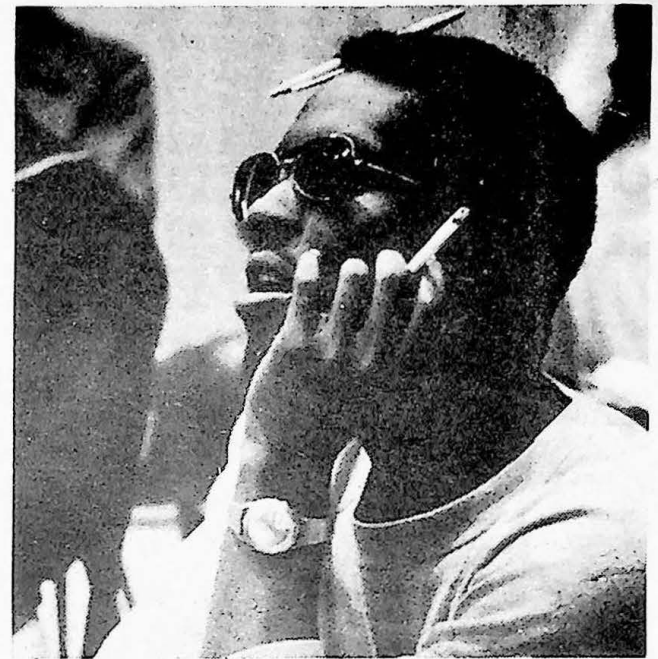


**James Farley**

**Your**



**Senate**



**Samuel B. Holmes**



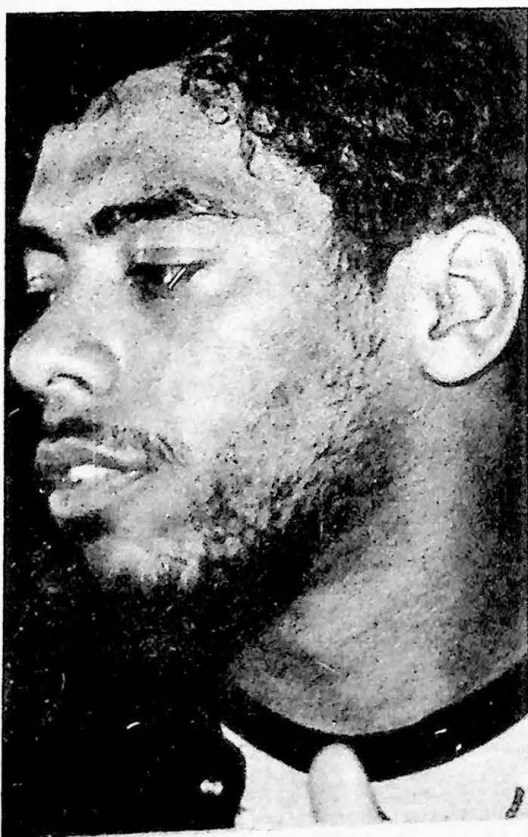
**Leon Wallace**



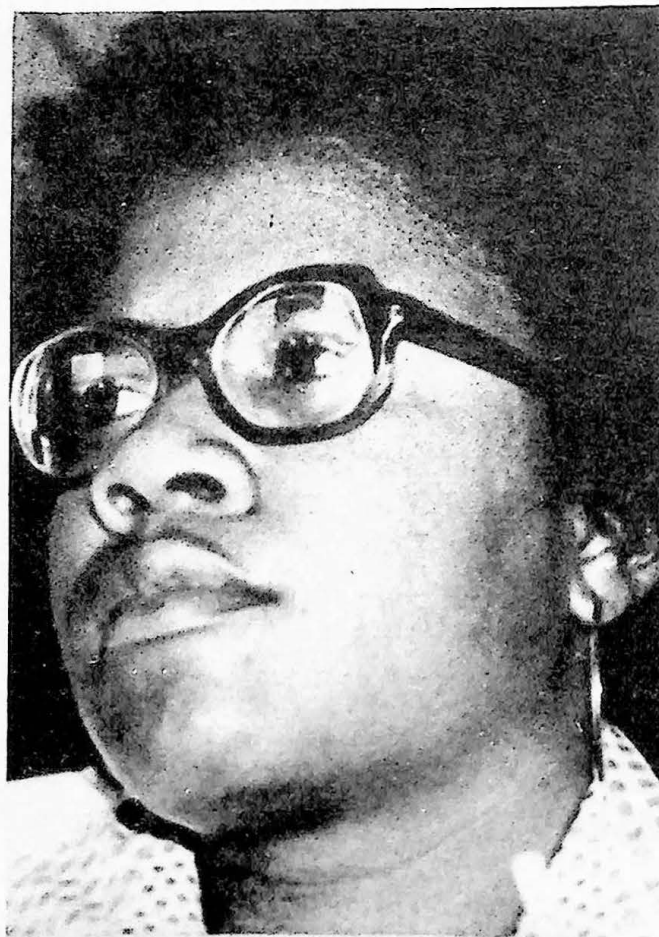
**Gerri Johnson & Peggy Cemons**



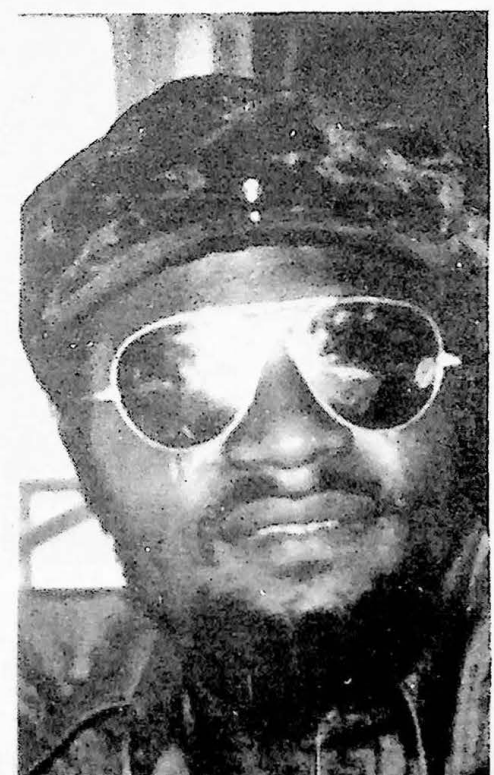
**Luis Gonzales**



**Ramon Rivera**



**Shirley Gaither**



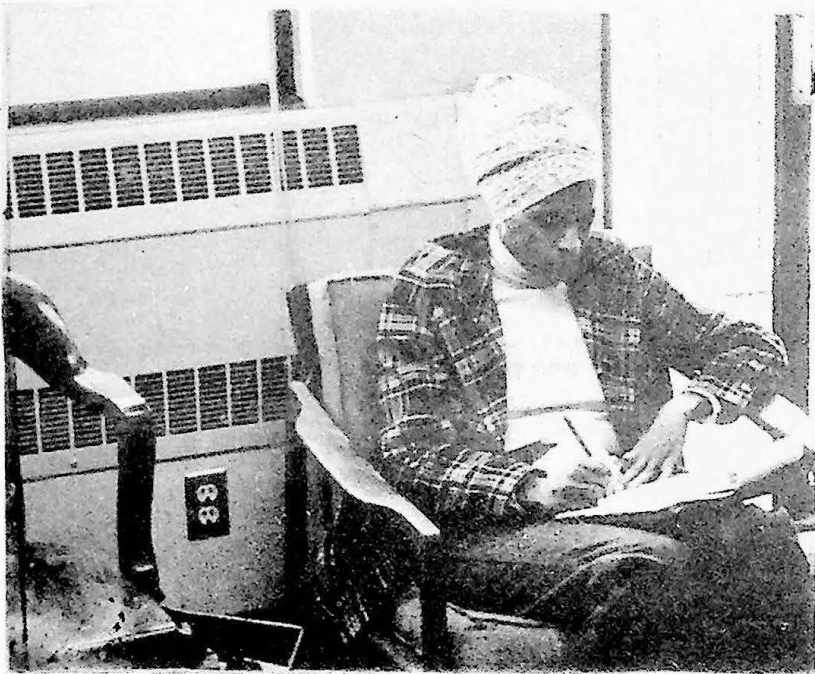
**Mufutau Omisola**



**Aliva Daley**



**Norma Walton**



**Stephanie Green**



**Senate Advisor-Calvin King**

**Dean of Student Leonard Kreisman**



***The  
Struggle  
Continues***

## GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS FOR BLACK AMERICANS 1975-76

Twelve-month awards are available for applicants planning to study full time during the summer session 1975 and the academic year 1975-76, starting with July 1975. Ten-month awards are available for those planning to study full time during the academic year 1975-76, starting with September 1975.

All applicants are required to submit scores on the Graduate Record Examinations Aptitude Test and one Advanced Test. These tests will be administered on October 26 and December 14, 1974, and the deadlines for registering for them are October 8 and November 26, 1974, respectively.

Arrangements for taking the tests should be made by the applicant directly with the Graduate Record Examinations, Educational Testing Service, Box 955, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. Applicants should request that their scores be sent directly to "National Fellowships Fund, Code Number R5487-4."

The deadline for submitting completed applications and all supporting documents is *January 5, 1975*.

Applicants will be notified of award decisions on *March 25, 1975*.

Application forms must be requested by the individual applicants. No applications will be sent to intermediaries. For application forms and additional information write to:

GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS FOR  
BLACK AMERICANS  
NATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS FUND  
SUITE 484  
795 PEACHTREE STREET, N.E.  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30308

The National Fellowships Fund is an agency of the Council of Southern Universities, Inc., operating under a grant from the Ford Foundation.

With the support of the Ford Foundation, the National Fellowships Fund is offering a limited number of graduate fellowships to Black Americans who intend to pursue a career in higher education. These fellowships are offered as part of a broader Ford Foundation program of assistance to historically disadvantaged minorities—such as Black Americans—whose opportunities for participation in higher education have been limited as the result of racial discrimination and/or other factors.

To be considered for one of these fellowships, applicants must meet *all* of the following qualifications:

1. They must be citizens of the United States.
2. They must be enrolled in or planning to enter an accredited U.S. graduate school offering the doctoral degree in their field of study.
3. They must be currently engaged in or planning to enter a career in higher education.

Eligibility is limited to (a) applicants who plan to pursue full-time study toward the doctoral degree in the Arts or Sciences or (b) applicants who hold a first postbaccalaureate professional degree—such as the M.D., J.D., or the masters in architecture, business administration, education, engineering, library science, public administration, public health, or urban affairs and planning—and plan to continue on to the doctoral degree in preparation for a career in higher education.

These awards are for one year only, but they are renewable upon reapplication if the fellow maintains satisfactory progress toward the doctorate. The fellow will be expected to study full time and to complete the requirements for the doctorate as soon as possible.

Fellowship awards for 1975-76 will include the full tuition and fees required by the graduate school, an allowance of \$300 for books and supplies, and a monthly stipend of \$250 to help meet living costs. A married fellow may apply for an additional stipend of \$50 a month for his or her spouse and each dependent child, provided that dependency can be substantiated. Applicants receiving Special Dissertation-Year awards may apply for a research allowance in lieu of the book allowance.



*Black girl Black girl  
don't lie to me  
tell me  
where did you sleep  
last night*

*In the pines  
in the pines  
where the sun never shines  
& I shivered  
the whole night through*

# "I'm Here, So Where Are The Blacks? "

By Ms. Selma Bassett

The question, "I'm here, so where are the blacks?" came from a white teacher participating as a student of a black studies course at Riverside Community College.

The black study courses are being dropped from colleges and universities for many reasons. Two important reasons: One, non-support of the black community; two, low enrollment.

Education has been and shall always be one of the main events of human living. All students have a goal, a sense of direction. They are seeking a chance to participate in the working environment. The working mother, the housewife, the laborer, the professional, these are but a few of the categories, that students fall under. People are seeking education for awareness and values, which should provide feedback to their communities.

After a small survey of approximately sixty people, (students), only two knew that there are five black papers serving the Riverside County areas. This paper and four others, go unread. These people knew only of a few black courses being taught on campus, learned only by word of mouth.

There are monies available to students seeking tuition fees, books and etc. They are going unused. It can cost an individual from three dollars and fifty cents to seven dollars and fifty cents to take a course at your community college. Books are available on a lending basis, yet they go unread.

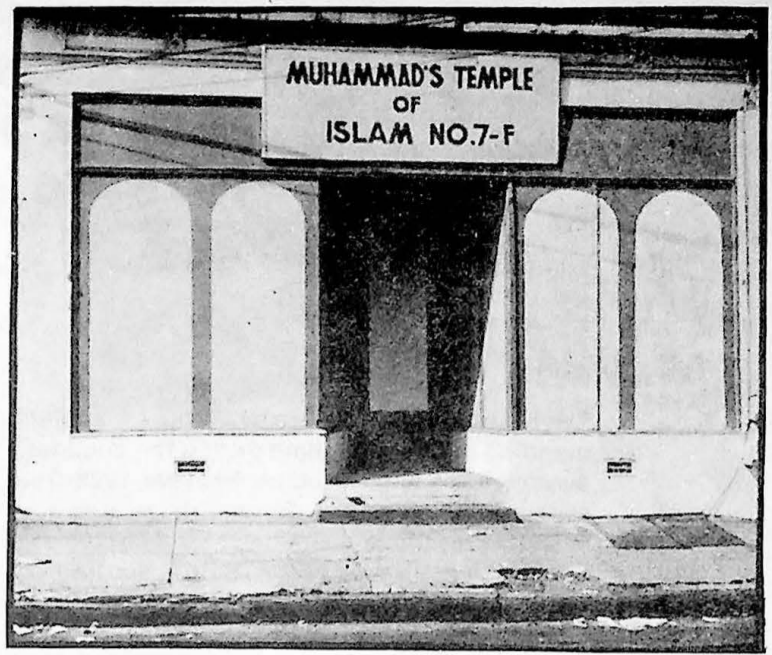
The colleges and universities, nationwide take the stance that there must be a certain amount of enrolled students for a class to be conducted. Black students took up arms to get these courses. The instructors, fought to have them gain creditable

status. Yet blacks are not attending these classes. Which means we have a communication problem in our community. The results being, our children in future generations will still be reading; Sally, Jane, Dick and Spot.

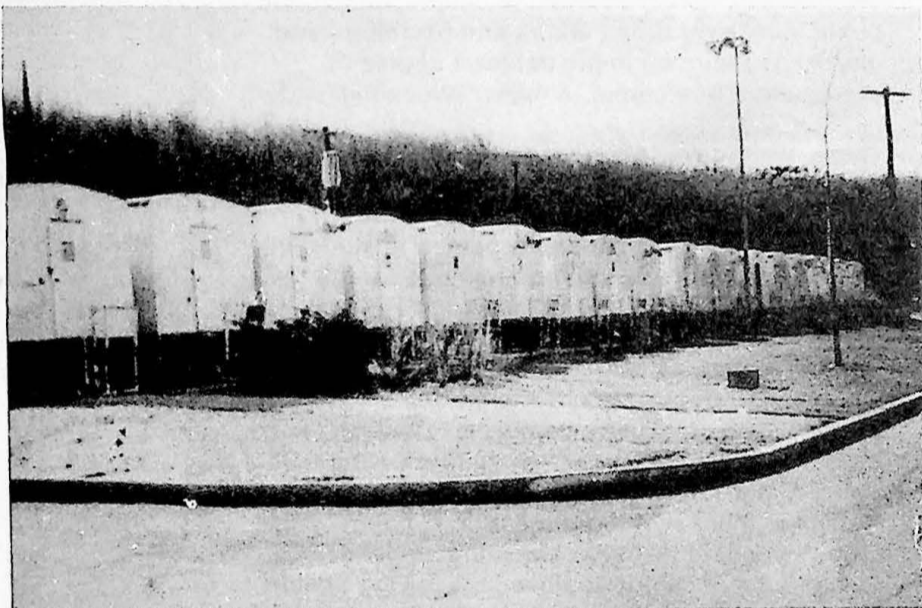
There will be other articles and surveys soon to appear in this paper. Don't shine them on, don't pass the buck.

Surely, we have something more to offer ourselves, our community, other than passing the buck again.

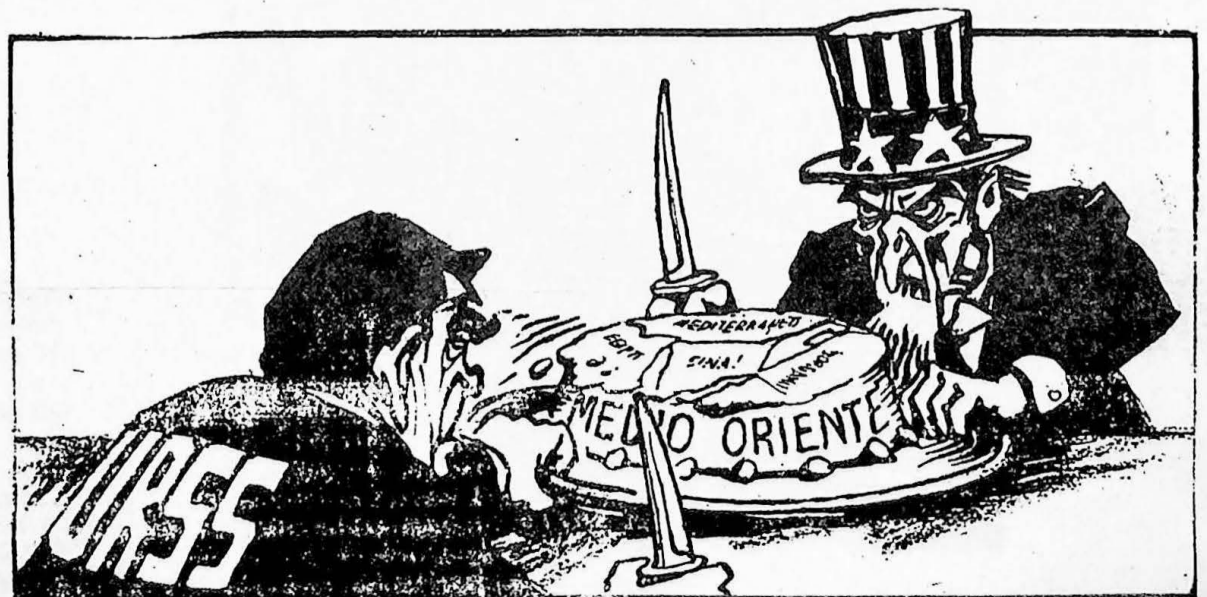
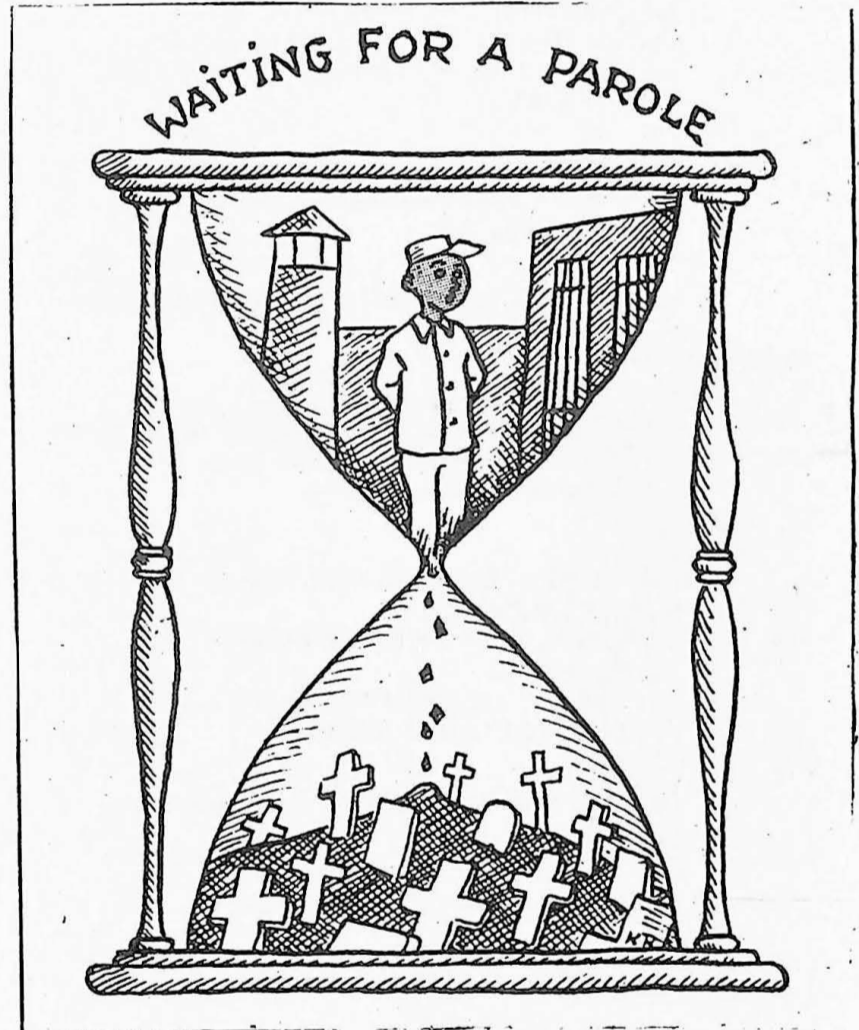
The black courses will soon disappear and the white student will never have to ask that leading question, "so where are the blacks?" again.



Visit Muhammad's Temple No. 7-F Every Wed. and Fri. at 8 p.m. Sunday at 2 p.m. Read Muhammad Speaks Newspaper.



SOMEBODY PLEASE TELL ME WHAT THIS THING IS

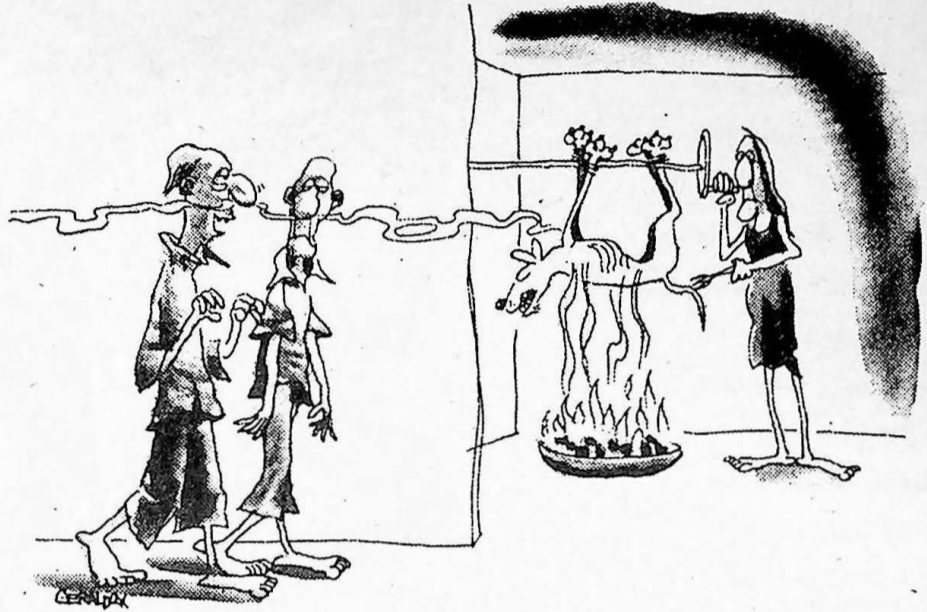




# Humor ?



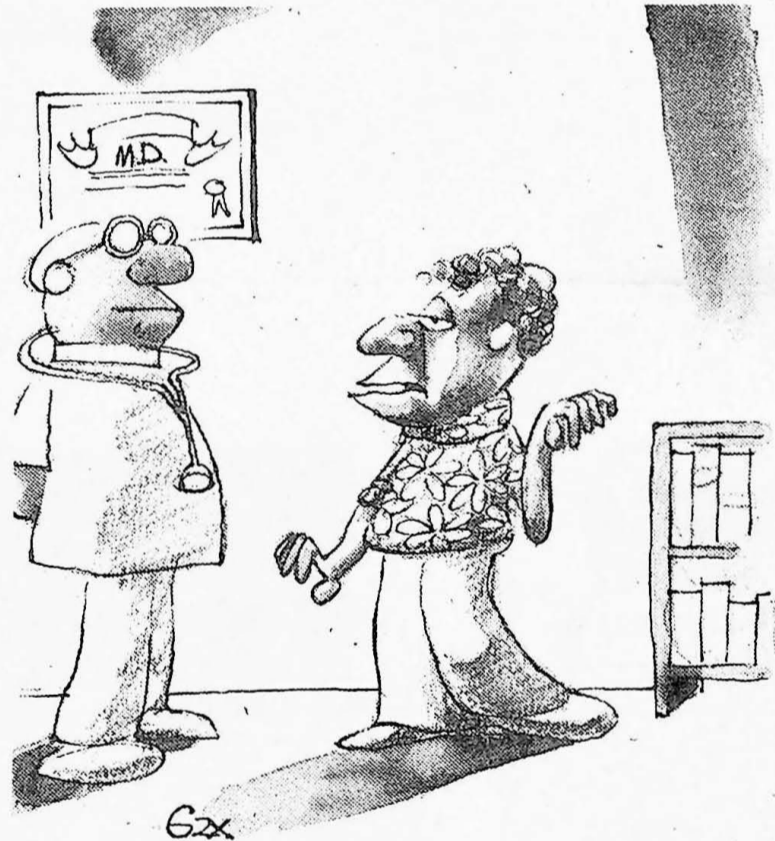
"I'M GOING TO BE AN INDUSTRIOUS, POSITIVE THINKING BLACKMAN WHEN I GROW UP—WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO BE WHEN YOU GROW UP, DADDY?"



"YOU MEAN BAD AS TIMES IS Y'ALL STILL GOT HOT DOGS?"



GEE! I DIDN'T KNOW THAT!



THAT'S FUNNY—I DON'T FEEL SICK"



"But boss, I thought we was civilized... Just cause of a little trouble with our economy ain't no reason to use me for no human sacrifice!"



### Leon Green

by Walt Gholson

And the juke box played the theme song for the death of another brother, "FOR THE LOVE OF MONEY"

Tis but the song of death, the song of lost minds. My people shot down by this bullet of psychological genocide

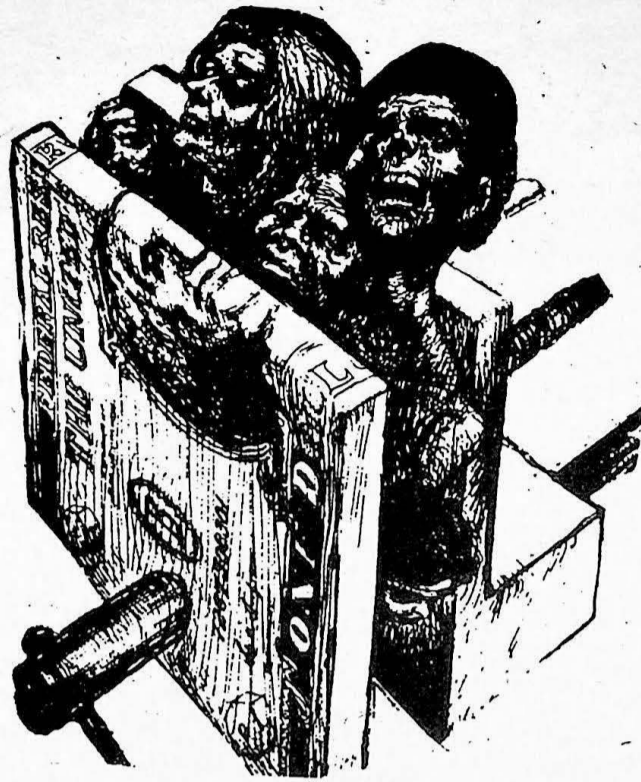
"FOR THE LOVE OF MONEY"

Tis but the "white mass" of the nigger religion, "for the love of money, people steal from the mother, for the love of money, people rob their own brothers

Tis but the genocidal rage of a free spirit enslaved. Rage in my ghetto, John shot Bill and Joe killed John, the cycle of death lingers on, "FOR THE LOVE OF MONEY"

The chilling tears of a mother I feel, her daughter lay dead on a cold slab, the price of her life? A nickle bag, for the love of money

Oh it's just the ancient chant of the Angel of Death——or didn't you know that Black Folks was dieing "FOR THE LOVE OF MONEY"



### Join the Black Student Union

### TNVWGYIYDWO

by Walt Gholson

The nigger vibes will get you if you don't watch out - Remember the brother who used to deal with the principles of Unity. The one who had that bad dashiki collection all the way from the motherland, down at the Black boo store on 15th street. Remember that brother ?

Well, the brother has changed, you know he's in the Army, he's a private first class or something like that—Said he wanted to be of some service to his country, said he wanted to be utilized, programed type set and an American Negro.

While over at the 67th precinct 14-year old Sashiem Malik Johnson is brought in for homicide— his only words are "Fuck the system of this country cause they made my daddy a punk, oreo cookie and now his mind is dead—

The nigger vibes will get you if you don't watch out.

### "WRITERS ARE FIRST POETS THEN LOVERS"

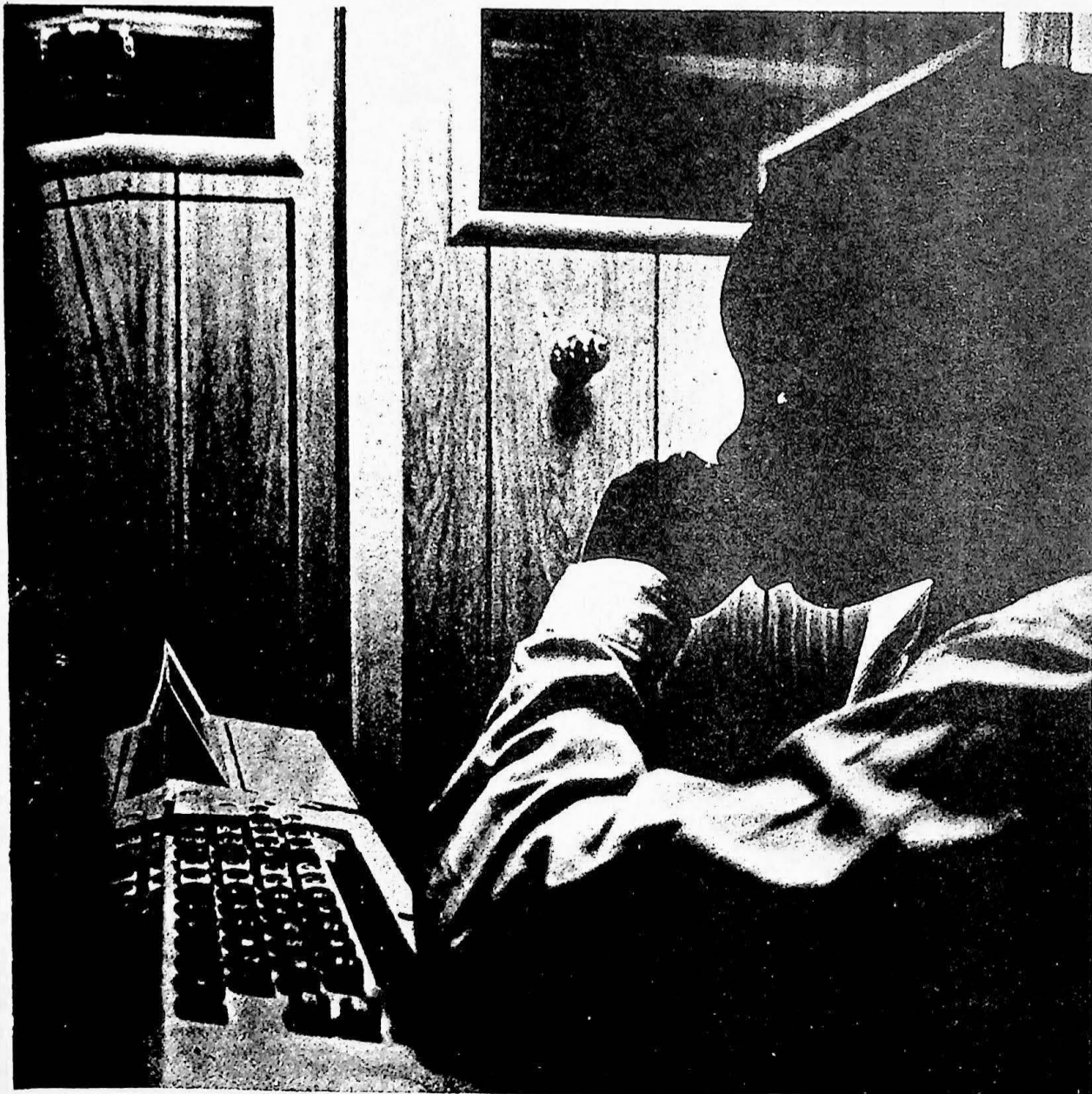
Gruselda Brown

**we need writers**

**Black**

C-128

**Press**



*Can I Create Rythm With Plastic?*

## "What me worry"

by Joe Washington

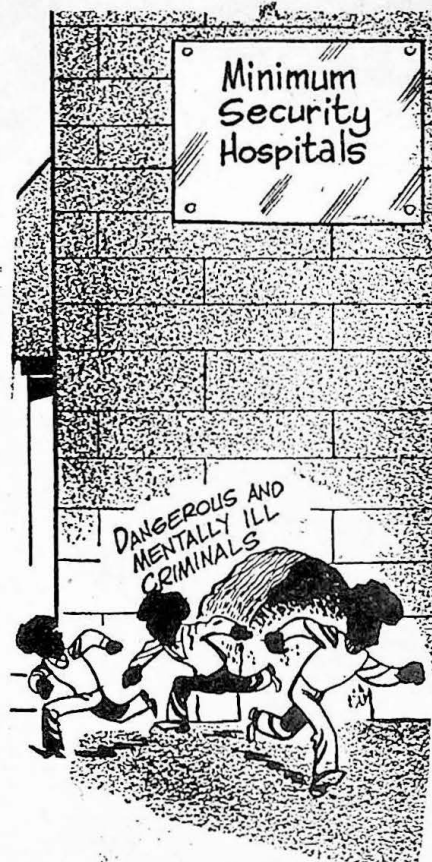
It had been just a few days since I had heard, seen, understood and file the incident into my survival pattern memory bank. Here I was, trying to explain something most people would consider insane. But as a result of this insanity they had learned much more than they expected—maybe too much - We spoke of the structure of this government and how one man can only become a threat to that system when that individual is in possession of information concerning the correct and incorrect function of all aspects of that system - Then he or she becomes a threat to both ends of the whole—Which way shall they go—This is the question—As we proceeded to talk of terms such as "systematic elimination holocaust, non-functional labels

Behavior modification, psycho-surgery and SHE asked me to please come out of the WATER.

## THE CHAMP



**Realistically  
The Greatest**



"Behavior Mod in the Prison System"

AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR of the Commission for Racial Justice, the United Church of Christ, I wish to thank you for giving me the opportunity to discuss the concerns of the Commission in regard to Behavior Modification and, more specifically, the proposed Federal Center for Correctional Research in Butner, North Carolina.

The Commission for Racial Justice, as directed by the 9th General Synod of the United Church of Christ, began a far-reaching drive to improve the Criminal Justice System. In so doing, we became aware of the proposed building of the 13.5 million dollar Behavioral Research Center for Correctional Research.

The United Church of Christ reacts out of its concern for the wholeness and freedom of the individual. The opportunity to be the best person we can under God, is matched by an emphasis on the individual's participation in decisions which affect his or her own body and life. Imposing the will of others and manipulating an individual, by either physical or spiritual means, violates the integrity of the person.

There are many questions and issues surrounding one's existence, including problems of consent; the distinction between experimentation, punishment and therapy and the conflict between therapy and social control. The development of new methods to transform the behavior of "aggressive" or other non-conforming individuals by the U.S. Bureau of Prisons by using inmates as guinea pigs has been the subject of growing public concern.

As a result of a national campaign by the Commission for Racial Justice, I was invited by the Federal Bureau of Prisons to meet with officials to discuss the concerns of the Commission. In accepting the invitation, I directed that the Commission organize a broad-based citizens' investigative team, with the responsibility of examining closer the proposed programs of the Butner facility.

Documents made available to the Commission stated that "... the Federal Center for Correctional Research is to be a facility in the Federal Correctional System, specializing in long-term research on the treatment and management of various types of offenders. The Center will select, study and treat sub-groups of offenders in an attempt to devise effective treatment programs." The Federal Center for Correctional

Research will contain two separate facilities; namely, the Correctional Research Program and a Mental Health Program. Documents also show that the Correctional Research Program will house about 190 persons and will attempt to develop programs for offenders, such as minority groups and sub-groups (alcoholic felons, overly-aggressive follower types) and various other groups. These inmates will be at Butner for a period of intensive study and treatment in an effort to determine what kind of correctional program is effective with each type of offender. The "Mental Health Program" will care for a population of 35 young men, 35 women and 60 adult men who are in the acute phase of deviant behavior.

GIVEN THE FACT that the population at the Center will be approximately 33% to 50% black, we find this to be an unfavorable position, since what the inmates will be receiving in terms of treatment are those values which are the same repressive views that the society has had for years, in that the inmate they are training will not become anything other than docile to the society that placed him in that position in the first place.

It is a known fact that penal institutions, as they are constructed today, do not rehabilitate the inmates, but instead serve only as an environment which imposes numerous deprivations and presents many threats to the individual's identity, sense of worth and integrity. These threats or deprivations exist on two levels: they are discomfort and boredom, etc. But much more important are the deliberate symbolic and psychological threats to the individual's sense of well-being.

In my opinion, Behavior Modification proposals endanger constitutional rights of the prisoner to due process and individual privacy. As Senator Sam Ervin from North Carolina recently said: "... One must ask, should a prisoner who is not judged mentally ill by the court after psychiatric tests be judged so by the Bureau of Prisons after incarceration and then forced to accept treatment? Indeed, in any place where consent is coerced or not given freely, there seems to be a violation of basic human rights, be it in a prison or conceivably even in a private doctor's office."

During our investigation we met with Dr. Martin Groder, Warden of the Center, who stated: "The mission of the Federal Center for Correctional Research would be the treatment of mentally disturbed and violent offenders, and staff training in the area of treatment techniques for serious deviant behavior." We were told that there would be no use of electric shock therapy. However, in discussing the Mental Health Unit, where there will be three psychiatrists on staff who will head the program, Dr. Groder stated that there is a possibility that electric shock therapy would be used—"this is hospital procedure."

Dr. Groder protested the investigative team's insistence that he was not being as candid as he might be, when he said the Center would not be using any drugs on inmates. Yet, he was unable to explain why the Master Plan stated: "There is also a formal Research Triangle Park including business institutions, such as IBM, and many pharmaceutical laboratories. It is within this larger community then, already heavily committed to research, that the close working ties will be established." It was at this point that Dr. Groder told us that the Master Plan was no longer operable. However, the investigative team felt that the proposed programs, as outlined by Dr. Groder, were vague and inconsistent—and when we pressed for something more definitive, we were told of "two proposed programs."

1—*The Asklepieion Society.* The Asklepieion Society was developed at the United States Penitentiary, in Marion, Illinois, by Dr. Groder. The program combines transactional analysis, synanon, games, techniques and attack therapy, that destroy the inmate's present self and mold him into a model prisoner. Accordingly, the program outline reads as follows: "The only acceptable goal is a fundamental change in the personality and life style of its members."

2—*Psycho-Drama.* Psycho-Drama is the 1930 play-acting therapy where an inmate "acts-out" what he perceives his action to be in the way his therapists perceive his action. This type of therapy is so old that most psychiatrists retired it long ago to old-age pension.

## Do We? or What!

by Walt Gholson

We spoke in tongues, prayed to J.C. Jehovah, father devine, daddy Grace pope Paul, John Brown's six little Indians, FOR THE EUROPEAN

We did dances, sung songs, told a sick, sick tale of jokes and songs even gave up our manhood to survive FOR THE EUROPEAN

Gave our time, money, blood, sweat, tears our mothers, wives, women, and children as servants, slaves and prostitutes, FOR THE EUROPEAN

DO WE NOW HAVE TO DIE, THE DEATH OF A HELPLESS PEOPLE, FOR THE EUROPEAN

**We Will Accept**

**All Comments**

**Write:**

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**The**

**Struggle**

**Continues**

# MORALITY...THEN



# ...AND NOW

