The money is not enough to love on, and probably clothe school children, and look into job possibilities, housing possibilities, or other paths out of the ghetto and off welfare. Just paying rent usually takes from $30 to $100 more than the housing allowance in the monthly grant. Recipients say "They just give you enough to keep you down where you won't raise no fuss."

Getting the great monies having a social worker, and usually a busy changing stream of social workers. Social workers, or most of them, wouldn't have chosen the job if they hadn't wanted to help people, if they hadn't had interest and sympathy for other people, but recipients say "they act like its coming right out of their pockets, you know how they do." Social workers are the next biggest problem most recipients have, next to the size of the grant.

Welfare and Institutions Code of California provides that the provisions shall be liberally construed to meet the intent of the programs, 2) no applicant should be made to feel like a paper, 3) applications shall be processed promptly with no undue delays, and 4) recipients shall be informed of the rules of eligibility and their responsibilities. All four of these provisions are violated daily throughout California welfare agencies and even by the most well-meaning social workers.

But besides politics and the desire of the powers-that-be to get people off the welfare rolls, the bureaucratic structure of welfare agencies is itself responsible for violations of recipients' rights. Recipients are not properly informed of the eligibility rules because they're too complicated. Social workers spend even two months on the job before they know how the rules work in practice, and then make it a job just to keep up with the weekly rule changes.

Recipients don't know why they get $90 or $120 monthly because the budget computations are too complicated. Social workers and clerks often make mistakes, but the recipient has no "coded cost schedule," like a social worker, to check the figures. Even more to the point, many social workers don't know the basis for a decision anyway, because the supervisor made the decision and they accepted it rather than struggle against the weight of the hierarchy.

As a member of the Berkeley Welfare Rights Committee said to a social worker, "You can't put your hands on that piece of paper unless you take responsibility for the decision. Don't tell me it wasn't your decision, I see your John Henry right there on that line." Unfortunately, it takes a Welfare Rights Organization to check that kind of irresponsibility, the common corruption of a bureaucracy. Most recipients can't do it alone because they're afraid of antagonizing the social worker.

According to the Assistant Director of Alameda County's welfare department, the social worker-recipient relationship is one of "confidence and mutual trust," How could it be when the social worker holds the power of the purse and the recipient doesn't know what the rules are, if any, that guide the social worker? Even if recipients know about the rules, it would still be true that "a good worker will get it for you, a bad worker will lecture you for asking." The rules are flexible, there is room for interpretation, and it is a fact that many welfare grants and special needs are not equitably administered.

Social workers concern themselves with "establishing a relationship" with the recipient because they view recipients as people with problems, in need of counseling and "rehabilitation." A psychological ideology pervades the welfare departments. It is undoubtedly helpful to some recipients, but for others, it is humiliating, degrading, even vicious.

Recipients whose financial problems are due more or less to such social evils as unemployment, discrimination and poor education, are encouraged to believe they don't see the world properly, that they have mental illness is inside of them. Welfare workers talk to them about "the reality," but "the reality" is different for a social worker who hasn't experienced such hard facts of life as police brutality, job discrimination, etc.

Recipients generally feel they could "rehabilitate" all right if they had enough money. Small wonder that they say "You go down to the welfare, you have to get down on your knees and beg. You

But besides politics and the desire of the powers-that-be to get people off the welfare rolls, the bureaucratic structure of welfare agencies is itself responsible for violations of recipients' rights. Recipients are not properly informed of the eligibility rules because they're too complicated. Social workers spend even two months on the job before they know how the rules work in practice, and then make it a job just to keep up with the weekly rule changes.

The first in a series of columns written especially for THE MOVEMENT by Jack Minnis, SNCC Central Committee member and long-time director of SNCC research.

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SIT-IN AGAINST NAPALM

Los Angeles, California—On Feb. 27, 15 students sat-in at a student placement office on the UCLA campus protesting the presence of a Dow Chemical company representative there. Dow is a major producer of napalm used against the Vietnamese people by the United States Armed Forces.

June, 1967

It was evident from the more than last make basic changes in the structure of the welfare system so that welfare recipients participate to a greater extent under the system welfare, to raise welfare payments up to at least the minimum standards for health and decency set by the state considers to be adequate welfare. Children often don't go expense of the 37,000 families on public assistance.

ATTENDED BY

Columbus, Ohio—At a Welfare Rights Organization meeting in Columbus, Ohio, growing out of a Walk for Justice round of the movement, the Walk that welfare was an issue around which people would readily organize.

SNCC WORKER ARRESTED, BEATEN

Orangeburg, S.C.—During the sit-in and demonstration at South Carolina College, a SNCC worker who was arrested for allegedly trespassing on state property while waiting outside the courtroom where he was taken to jail, beaten, and thrown in the hole. He was then released on $100 bond.

SUSPENSION NOTICES

That afternoon the three students received suspension notices which ordered them leave the campus by midnight and barred them from the campus until 1970. They were informed that they would be expelled if they returned to the campus before that time. Between 600 and 1000 students sat-in at the Student Union that night.

STUDENT DEMANDS

These are the students' demands: First, that the administration present valid reasons for not renewing the contracts of the two professors.

TROOPS SENT

On the 24th student leaders were arrested after the participation of 500 students on President B. J. Turner’s lawn. White police officers, state troopers, and special units of the governor's FLEO troop were called in to disperse the crowd.

Before the disciplinary committee Friday morning while 500 students present outside the meeting. There are 1300 students enrolled at the college. The three demanded to be allowed to cross-examine their accusers. They were finally dismissed and reinstated the demo- nstrators who began to picket the campus at large.

TELEGRAMS

SAC also requested that telegram in support of their demands be sent to President B. J. Turner, South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S.C. The three students have agreed to meet with the cited Students on Thursday, March 2nd.

The students, 800 strong, moved across the campus and were confronted with college and state police and said if any one of them were arrested they would all be arrested. They moved onto the campus and again took over the student union.

THEATRO "TEATRO CAMPESINO"

The Teatro Campesino of Selma has bought this bus so that it can go on tour, carrying the message of the Huie, without having to worry about mid-journey breakdows. Contributions are needed to help keep up payments on the bus and also to continue and enlarge the cultural program which the Teatro has set up for IFWOC members. This program includes classes in English, music classes, films and children's art classes. Any donation you can make, either of money or art materials will be a great help to this very important part of the strike.

IT'S EASY TO BE ABOLISHED AND THAT SMOKING BE ALLOWED IN THE Dinning HALL.
By Bill Ayers and Terry Robbins

Ann Arbor, Michigan is by its own standards a progressive forward-looking community. Centered around the 30,000 students at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor calls itself "the research center of the Midwest." Ann Arbor's mayor has spoken of his town as "a city without slums, a city without problems," a statement reminiscent of Mayor Daley's famous boast, "there are no slums in the city of Chicago.

Last year Ann Arbor was chosen by LOOK magazine for one of its All-American "city awards. Last week Ann Arbor unofficially acknowledged the honor by finally looking the part: it was as all-American as racial riot units, downtown areas sealed-off by the pigs, beatings, mass arrests, and bloodied newsmen. As American, as Spike Jones added, as cherry pie.

The incident that brought the pigs out this time was an escalating protest on the part of welfare mothers and student supporters for higher clothing grants. Briefly, the week's events went like this:

Tuesday, September 3

Thirty welfare mothers sat in at the Washtenaw County building in protest of inadequate allocations for school clothing, food stamps, and medical bills. Representing the Young People's Welfare Action Group and Humane Existing Welfare (HEW), were denied a meeting with the County Board of Supervisors to discuss their grievances, and proceeded to occupy the offices of the Social Services Department from 11 AM till late in the afternoon. A confrontation was averted when the supervisors retreated to the third floor. After a two hour meeting, it was agreed that the mothers would return on Wednesday to present their grievances in detail.

Wednesday

When the mothers returned to the County Building, they found the offices closed. They were finally permitted to see a county official. He offered them $40 each out of a $50,000 general emergency fund by the supervisors. Mrs. Shirley Haywood, a mother of five, said she was "furious." Mrs. Delores Smith, chair of the County Board of Supervisors, countered by offering each mother a $60 grant. The offer was rejected.

At 5:15, 52 people sat in at the county building. All were students from the university, the rest welfare mothers. They again demanded that clothing grants be arranged according to individual need, and requested that $70,000 be appropriated to serve for clothing funds. Robert Harris, chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, countered by offering each mother a $60 grant. The offer was rejected.

Friday — More Arrests

120 people attended a rally on the day the jail called by students and Welfare Action Group. County Council. About 300 attended rally to march to the County Building. About 500 people occupied the building. The protest was held because the pigs went to the jail to arrest 28 people. About 500 people joined in the march to the jail. At 3:10 AM, the pigs were arrested and 28 people were arrested. About 500 people participated in the march. The pigs were arrested and 28 people were arrested. About 500 people participated in the march.

At 5:30, the bust came. Sheriff Harvey, employing 150 pigs with nightsticks moved in and arrested the entire group. Two people were arrested. About 182 people were arrested, charged with trespassing, and released that evening on $25-50 bail.

At the same time, it was clear that SDS had to relate to the issue. That was where the action was—and the potential for radicalization—and the mothers' demand for basic needs was too compelling to ignore.

The movement is that the debate and the dichotomy were unreal. On the one hand, "base-building" was often meant leaving education to words and training only; when the best teacher may well have been the pigs, welfare bureaucrats, and university officials. On the other hand, "confrontation politics" could not automatically develop a strategy creative enough to transcend the limited reformist issue. Thus, the pigs may not have been the pigs and the all-Isa.—without serious political confrontation—became entrenched in the struggle.

Support or Equality

A second serious debate went on around the question of student support. A number of SDS members as well as social work educators, like Beverly Garskof, argued for a radical perspective. Only you can change that. Use classes and make them relevant... dig it...do it!

In all, Voice-SDS played an important—though certainly not controlling—role in the struggle. And while Voice could have seen it as important for themselves, Thus, they argued strongly for bringing the welfare action back on the campus as a way of identifying common oppressors. Therefore, the pigs at bay in Chicago and downtown. Only you can change that. Use classes and make them relevant...

The two debates, of course, were never fully resolved. Garskof's suggestion for bringing it all back home never was realized; actions flowed more out of the moment than from a defined strategy. In all, Voice-SDS did an admirable though certainly not controlling—role in the struggle. It has been more successful in communi-
COMMUNITY GROUPS MEET PRISON OFFICIALS

(Chicago, Ill.) - The Community Involvement Committee of Pontiac Prison met with top ranking prison officials at the facility on July 1st to discuss the implementation of a number of positive programs to aid the prison population here.

The 13-member committee, which includes Black musician Phil Cohran, PUSH community organizer Ma Houston, and such organizations as Chicago Connections, Search for Truth, Inc. and the Black Panther Party, met for over three hours with Dave Brierton, assistant director of the Illinois Department of Corrections, Pontiac Warden John J. Pettrilli, and Assistant Warden Donald Harvey. The three officials made many promises to the group, but failed to respond adequately to the group's questions about the penal institution's latest violations of prison inmate rights, an illegal lock-up and unjust transfers.

The meeting followed the committee's successful June 4th Community Prisoners Conference, at that conference, for the first time, prison inmates and community supporters met in workshops to outline programs to remedy prison ills.

The committee demanded that the officials explain why prison inmates were being transferred to other prisons without the notification of their families? Why prisoners were put on lock-up following the committee's June 4th conference? Why the ratio of Black guards doesn't nearly approach the percentage of Black inmates?

Warden Pettrilli only gave piecemeal answers to these questions, demagogically stating that "there was a lot of hostility between the prisoners" after the conference, and that was the reason for the lock-up. Pettrilli added that some prisoners lined a number of plans which he promised will be implemented by September 15th. Two key programs he said would begin before that date are a Prisoners' Rights committee and a Legal Rights committee. The Prisoners' Rights committee is to be a grievance committee to which prison inmates can go for redress of problems they have.

According to Brierton, the Legal Rights committee would provide for a legal consultant on the staff of every state prison. Brierton says that major change will be making prisons operate under a "unit management system, which breaks down the total prison system into separate departments...Most of the money from now on will go into training mid-management people so that we can begin to deliver and support services for the prisoner".

Brierton's promises sound good, but only the actual implementation of these programs and by fulfilling his promise to work closely with the committee, can he prove his sincerity. It is doubtful that any of these programs would be implemented, or even discussed at a meeting like this, if there was no strong community support for our incarcerated brothers and sisters in Illinois by progressive groups like the Community Involvement Committee. Their worthy example will undoubtedly be followed in other communities all over this country.

PHILLY WELFARE CHECK DELAY PROTESTED

(Philadelphia, Pa.) - Several hundred welfare recipients held a protest demonstration here last week because their welfare checks were two weeks late. The checks were held up by state capital bureaucracy and could not be released until the legislature passed a new budget. Meanwhile, many welfare recipients were hard pressed to find money for food and other essentials, such as medical care.

Welfare recipients arrived at the welfare assistance office in downtown Philadelphia as early as 7:30 a.m. on July 11th in protest to the delays. The office was closed, and the waiting line overflowed into the large intersection of two busy streets.

Soon the welfare recipients had all traffic through the intersection blocked. Police arrived in buses and riot wagons, brutalizing and arresting men, women and children. However, this repression only increased the determination of the demonstrators, caused the demonstration to grow and ultimately resulted in welfare caseworkers joining in.

By mid-day some of Philadelphia's poverty programs tried to quell the anger of the demonstration by providing food. But, when the demonstrators saw the bent, unlabeled, rusty cans donated by the Campbell Soup Company, they were outraged. The Philadelphia Chapter of the Black Panther Party added sandwiches, hot dogs and sodas to the food and blankets provided the demonstrators. As darkness fell over the crowded intersection, support shown the demonstrators had increased even more.

Just after midnight, a policeman allowed a friend to drive through the blocked intersection. As the demonstrators moved to stop the car and as the driver began to reason for running the blockade, the car sped up and just mowed through the crowd, crushing the legs of an elderly man lying on a blanket.

The demonstration ended when police waded into the demonstrators and arrested 18 persons. Three...
PORTUGUESE MASSACRE
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11
She had her child in her arms, a boy of nine months. The mother fell dead with a bullet shot. The child fell with his mother and sat by her. 'Shut up, dog,' the soldier said.

"The prostrate child cried no more and the soldier returned with his boot covered with blood. His fellow soldiers acclaimed the deed with a round of applause. 'Well done, You are a brave man,' it was the beginning of a macabre football match. His companions followed his example.

"Other soldiers, wandering about forced people into their huts which they then set alight and the people were burnt to death inside them. Sometimes, before setting fire to the huts, they threw grenades inside which exploded over the victims," (There followed a list of 54 people, among others, who died in this manner.)

"Wandering about the village the soldiers found a woman named Zos­tina who was pregnant. They asked her the sex of the child inside her. 'I don’t know,' she replied, 'You soon will!', they said. Immediately they opened her stomach with knives vio­lently extracting her entrails. Show­ing her the fetus which throbbed convulsively, they said, 'Look, now you know'. Afterwards, the woman and the child were consumed in flames.

"Other soldiers amused them­selves by grasping children by their feet and striking them on the ground."

(10 children, all under five, were named, among others, as having been killed in this manner.)

"Many of the people were taken out­side the village and killed. In the follow­ing day many corpses of adoles­cents and children from 11 to 15 years of age were found at the Vyantawarwa River. They could be counted by tens. The bodies were totally mutilated.

"Some had been decapitated and others had their heads smashed. The corpses were lying about in different positions. Some were piled up mounds, others thrown aside, some side by side, the greater scattered along the river. There were indications that there had been some ghastly game before the victims were massacred."

PHILLY WELFARE PROTEST
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Safeway Supermarkets have long been the enemy of the impoverished farmers of this country and their union, the United Farm Workers Union (UFW). In view of their long and contin­uous barrage of abuses against the Farm Workers and Safeway’s daily exploitation of our communities, THE BLACK PANTHER urges our readers to boycott Safeway Supermarkets. Boycott Lettuce! Boycott Grapes! Boycott Safeway!

DON’T SHOP AT SAFEWAY!

PHILLY WELFARE PROTEST
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

policemen from the Civil Disobedience Squad and many protestors were injured during the demonstration.

Meanwhile, this same week, one of the city’s largest hospitals, Philadelphia General, reported "large numbers" of welfare recipients complaining of illnesses stemming from lack of food and needed prescription drugs. Diabetics in need of insulin have been a big problem, the hospital reported.

Hunger and disease were spreading, but without an adopted budget the legislature could not spend any money on welfare. Despite this, the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, the state capital, was in recess. The legislators tried to pass off their callous disregard for the sur­vival of Black and poor people as a budget feud between the Republican-controlled House and the Democratic dominated Senate.

In addition to Pennsylvania’s 850,000 welfare recipients, no state employees have received checks this month as a result of the budget crisis. In protest, hundreds of state em­ployees rushed through the State capi­tal building demanding a budget set­lement. They demanded to see legis­lators who were conferring on the bud­get, but guards blocked them.

The National Welfare Rights Or­ganization has filed suit in District Court to compel state officials to re­lease welfare funds, but the suit was rejected.
STATE OF CALIF. EXECUTES JOYCE ANNETTE HENDERSON

WELFARE RECIPIENT VICTIM OF INABILITY TO PAY FOR PROPER MEDICAL CARE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
EXECUTES
JOYCE ANNETTE HENDERSON
WELFARE RECIPIENT
VICTIM OF INABILITY TO PAY FOR PROPER MEDICAL CARE

Since being brought to this land, we, as Black people, have always had to suffer the most inhumane and wretched conditions imaginable. The most inhuman living conditions, clothing, food and medical care have always gone hand-in-hand with our status as slaves, expendable commodities.

Our health, our living conditions, have not even been granted the slightest consideration, unless it was of value to the oppressor. Poor, "non-productive" (to the oppressor), Black people, those on welfare rolls, those crippled and malnourished by the oppressive and inhuman living conditions in this country, receive the type of treatment exemplified in the case of Joyce Annette Henderson and countless numbers like her. Joyce Annette Henderson was a twenty-seven year old resident of Oakland, California. She had a long medical history of kidney disease.

Around the first of this year, Joyce had received a kidney transplant from her sister. Her body rejected the transplanted kidney and it was necessary that the kidney be removed in May of this year. Having no kidneys whatsoever, it was now necessary that Joyce use a kidney machine at Mt. Zion Hospital in San Francisco. The kidney machine is attached to a vein in any limb of the body. The machine functions as a kidney, purifying the blood and returning it to the body, through the tubes attached to the vein.

Joyce had to go to the Mt. Zion Hospital three times a week, six hours a day, in order to utilize the machine and receive the proper amount of transfusions. Because she was a welfare recipient, Joyce's hospital expenses were taken care of by the state. In mid-September, she was told that her medical bills for the repeated, but vital trips to the hospital were costing the state too much and that she was now eligible to receive a kidney machine in her home.

Joyce received the machine shortly thereafter. However, two vital parts, the pressure monitor and the alarm system were missing. The pressure monitor is used to check the pressure on the machine. It regulates the rate at which the recycled and purified blood enters the body. If the blood is pumped too fast or too slow, the pressure monitor sets off the alarm to alert whoever is attending the patient and the machine. If the blood is pumped too slow or too fast, the pressure monitor also automatically shuts off part of the machine.

The first time Joyce used the kidney machine was on September 21, 1971, in the presence of a "qualified nurse" who knew the parts were missing. However, everything went well the first day. Joyce also noticed that some parts were missing as she was familiar with the machine from her frequent use of it. However, she was unaware of their importance.

The parts were shipped to Joyce and they arrived on Saturday, September 26th. A technician was supposed to come out and connect the parts, but he never arrived. On that day, Joyce utilized the machine, according to schedule. A neighbor, Norma Thomas, came over to see her, because earlier, Joyce had complained of a headache. When Norma came into Joyce's room, Joyce was feeling worse. Mrs. Rose Branch, Joyce's mother, and Norma, helped Joyce to bed, with the tubing of the kidney machine still connected to a vein in her leg.

Norma and Mrs. Branch left the room momentarily. When they heard a loud noise, they rushed back into the room, to find Joyce on the floor, in the midst of a seizure. At this point, they called Doctor's Ambulance Service, who said they would come right away. They also called Mt. Zion Hospital and spoke to the nurse on duty in the Dialysis clinic, explaining that Joyce was having a seizure. Norma asked the nurse to instruct her how to cut off the machine and remove the tubing from Joyce's limb. She explained to the nurse that Joyce was shaking, biting her tongue, that blood was coming from her mouth and that her bowels were out of control.

The nurse casually responded that Joyce was just having a tantrum and...
to call her to the phone. Norma ex­plained that Joyce was in no condition to talk, that she was in a complete daze. The nurse said “let me talk to her anyway.” Norma put the phone to Joyce’s ear, but Joyce could not respond.

Norma again asked the nurse to explain the procedure for removing the tubing of the machine from Joyce’s limb. The nurse then replied that Joyce already had a book of instructions that detailed the procedure.

Norma went to look for the instructions. She returned to the phone, explaining that she could not find the book and again asked how to cut off the machine and remove the tubing.

“Joyce knows how to do it beauti­fully herself”, replied the nurse. Norma re-emphasized that Joyce was having a seizure and was unable to do it herself. She tearfully begged the nurse to tell her how to disconnect the machine.

“I guess it is time for her to come off the machine”, replied the nurse; “give her another half hour to an hour more on the machine, then she’ll be calmed down and she can do it herself”.

By this time, the ambulance had finally come. Norma was still on the phone with the nurse who asked to speak to the ambulance attendants. After talking to the nurse, the ambulance attendants left, leaving Joyce behind, still connected to the malfunctioning machine.

After further delays and procrastination by the nurse, Norma called a doctor at Mt. Zion. After she explained Joyce’s condition to him, he said that he would be there immediately and asked where she lived. When Norma told him Oakland, he immediately renegged, claiming that it was “too far” for him to come.

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Joyce then had a second seizure and Norma went to get a car so that they could take her to the hospital. The uncontrolled pressure of the machine caused Joyce’s blood to pump even faster and it began to spurt out of her mouth, causing her eyes to bulge. Her mother then called the ambulance a second time.

By the time Norma was able to return with a car, Joyce was no longer breathing. Norma called the nurse once more and told her that Joyce did not seem to be breathing and that she needed immediate hospitalization. The nurse told her to check Joyce’s pulse and measure her blood pressure. Norma told the nurse that there was none.

“I’ll call you right back”, the nurse said. However, she did not. By the time the ambulance arrived, it was too late; Joyce was already dead.

A few hours later, the nurse called back. When Joyce’s mother told her that Joyce was already dead, the nurse said, “I’m so sorry, I knew it must have been an emergency from the sound of your voice”.

Joyce’s mother, Mrs. Branch, had never been taught how to work the machine, only how to clean it. The only way that Joyce knew anything about the machine was through her constant use of it and her observation of the doctors and nurses who were supposed to attend and care for her at the hospital. Other patients who utilized the machine who weren’t on welfare receive regular visits and check-ups by doctors and nurses in their homes. Joyce did not “merit” the same treatment.

Had Joyce’s kidney machine and all of its parts been functioning properly, she could have lived a normal life for a number of years. Instead, Joyce Annette Henderson’s life was snatched away because of an oppressive society’s neglect, unconcern for her health, welfare and her very existence.

The survival of Black people, of ten year old Sheila Henderson, Joyce’s only daughter, now, more than ever, is the responsibility of the Black community. As victims of a vicious system, bent on the Genocide of our people, it is our responsibility to create, establish and maintain institutions which will insure our survival. There must be People’s Free Clinics in every one of our communities, There must be People’s Free Health Clinics to provide health care, medical facilities and procedures designed not to exploit or kill, but to give, to sustain life.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE