FRED HAMPTON MURDER CASE

F.B.I. ORDERED TO YIELD B.P.P. FILES

Alderman Library

Feb 17, 1976

Univ. of Virginia

Charlottesville, VA.

(Chicago, Ill.) - U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Sam Perry last week ordered the FBI to yield to lawyers for the plaintiffs in the $47 million Fred Hampton murder case secret COINTELPRO documents on the Illinois State Chapter of the Black Panther Party and other FBI materials and files.

James Montgomery, a well-known Black attorney who recently joined the case on behalf of the plaintiffs, argued for nearly two and one-half hours, with "calm but intense brilliance" according to one courtroom report, against a defense motion to quash the subpoenaed documents, citing a number of legal precedents.

Montgomery's argument was basically that before Judge Perry could rule that the documents were not relevant as evidence, he had to hear arguments from both the defense and the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs therefore had a right to see the documents in order to argue.

Prior to ordering that the COINTELPRO (counterintelligence program) files be turned over, Perry stated that he would probably never agree to their being admitted into evidence, since this would "open Pandora's Box." He then issued a protective order prohibiting the lawyers from showing or discussing the documents with anyone but themselves.

Plaintiffs in the multimillion dollar damage case are the families of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, two Illinois State Black Panther Party leaders killed during a December 4, continued on page 8.
**Editorial**

**CUBA’S VANGUARD EXAMPLE**

The Black Panther Party joins with the people of the world in applauding the revolutionary posture of open, militant solidarity adopted by the Republic of Cuba in support of the legitimate MPLA-led government of the People’s Republic of Angola.

Under the cover of history’s critical floodlights, the Cuban people — under the leadership of Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government — have arisen, steadfast with their African brothers and sisters, and demanded to be counted among those most resolutely opposed to the armed might of U.S. imperialism. The Cubans have set a vanguard example, and oppressed peoples throughout the world can draw strength from their reflected glory.

Certainly one of the dramatic and inspiring highlights of the historic First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba occurred when Premier Castro took the podium and proclaimed that U.S. imperialism could never make the Cuban people renounce “the principles of the Revolution,” nor would they abandon the “revolutionary family” of humankind that has been so solidly forged.

“We are simply practicing a policy of principles,” Premier Castro said. “When the imperialists ask us what are our interests, we will have to say: ‘Look, read a manual on proletarian internationalism so that you may understand why we are helping Angola.’”

Even as Gerald Ford threatened a continuation of the vicious U.S. trade embargo against the illus- trious island just 90 miles off U.S. shores, Premier Castro replied: “What country do they think they are dealing with? The old Cuba? No! This is new Cuba. We shall never desert our Puerto Rican brothers (and Angolans, as he specified later in the speech) even if there are no relations with the United States for a hundred years.” (See Comment, this page.)

Likewise, the Black Panther Party, guided by the philosophy of revolutionary intercommunali- tarianism, reiterates its revolutionary support and solidarity with the Republic of Cuba, the People’s Republic of Angola, and all oppressed peoples throughout the world struggling for their freedom and liberation. Venceremos! Victory is Certain!

**Letters to the Editor**

**Union Of North Americans Resident In Cuba Pledge Unconditional Support To MPLA**

TO THE MPLA OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

The proclamation, on November 11, 1975, of the Independent and Sovereign People’s Republic of Angola, has been confirmed and reconfirmed since then in the statements and actions of its vanguard MPLA, in the battles won by its armed forces and the militant defense of the Angolan people, in diplomatic recognition of the young republic by some 40 countries and the fighting solidarity of more than a few.

For Angola is at war, a war to maintain the territorial integrity and unity of the country,” as its President, Agostinho Neto, has said.

The myth of “civil war in Angola” has been opposed with each revelation of CIA funding to Holden Roberto’s FNLA and South African financing of Jonas Savimbi’s UNITA — while those creatures of imperialism claw at each other’s throats and leave the real war to their bosses. With their puppets now stripped of their liberatvist pretensions, imperialism is revealed in its naked brutality: artillery, mortars, tanks and guns made in the U.S. and other NATO countries turned on the Angolan people by South African and Zairian regular troops buttressed with U.S. personnel of Vietnam and Portuguese, Spanish, Belgian and German mercenaries.

Against this powerful, if motley crew, the valiant armed forces of the People’s Republic of Angola, firmly backed by the Angolan people and with the material and moral support of the Soviet Union, Cuba, a number of African nations, as well as socialist and progressive countries and peoples on other continents, we North Americans resident in Cuba form a small part of this great worldwide wave of solidarity with the just cause of Angola.

We know that the People’s Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) has been the one and only independence movement ever since it was founded in 1961; that it and alone fought with arms for 14 long years — from 1964 to 1975 — against the fascist Portuguese army, against the splinter groups created and supported by world imperialism; and now against the combined forces of that world imperialism, aggressively determined to preserve at all costs their hegemony over the southern cone of Africa and its economic interests in Angola: Cabinda’s oil — controlled mainly by U.S. Gulf; Luanda’s diamonds, by the South African-based De Beers enterprise; Casingu’s iron, by West German’s Krupp, copper, bauxite... and so on through a long list of minerals, agricultural products and related manufacturing and banking sectors — all conceded by the Portuguese occupiers to multinational enterprises with home offices in the United States, South Africa and Western Europe.

It is for this that imperialism fights and for this also that it is doomed to defeat. For Angola and its wealth belong to its people — to use in their interests, which means to wipe out the centuries of poverty and ignorance the enemy has bequeathed them. To bring to fulfillment the future already glimpsed in the schools, hospitals, collective work and democratic institutions established under the creative leadership of the MPLA.

South African and other imperialist troops must withdraw — or be driven from Angola.

We pledge our unconditional support to this great battle for the future of Angola, the future for Africa.

Victory to the People’s Republic of Angola, its vanguard MPLA, its fighting forces and its militant people.

Union of North Americans Resident in Cuba

Havana, Cuba
January 19, 1976

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 25

**Comment**

**Fidel Castro On Solidarity With People’s Angola**

In Part 1 of the following speech, Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government, expresses the principles of militant solidarity which guides his country’s foreign policy, particularly in regards to supporting the heroic struggles in Puerto Rico and the People’s Republic of Angola.

Premier Castro’s stirring speech was delivered on December 22, 1976, at the closing session of the historic First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and is reprinted from Granma newspaper.

**PART 1**

While this Congress was being held, the President of the United States declared that, as a result of our aid to the sister people of Angola, any prospects or hopes of possibilities of improving relations between the United States and Cuba were — more or less — cancelled.

It is odd that the President of the United States, Mr. Ford, should threaten us with that. Before, when we did have relations, they cut them off; when there was a sugar quota, they cut it off; when there was trade between the United States and Cuba, they cut it off, but now they have nothing else to cut off, and now they cut off hopes. This could be called “the hope embargo” on the part of the President of the United States. He has actually embargoed that which no longer exists.

They were already indignant at the holding of the Conference of Solidarity with Puerto Rico, claiming that it seriously affected any possibility of improving relations. But, if we must renounce this country’s dignity, renounce this country’s principles in order to have relations with the United States, how can we possibly have relations with the United States? CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

**THE BLACK PANTHER**

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WATTS N.A.A.C.P. HEAD URGES COMPENSATION FOR B.P.P. MEMBERS SLAIN BY F.B.I.-PROVOKED VIOLENCE

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - The president of the Watts NAACP last Tuesday called for compensation for families of persons killed or injured by 'the illegal activities of local and federal law enforcement agencies' in the Black community.

Speaking at a Press Club news conference here, Woodrow Redaux strongly suggested that such compensation begin with the families of four Black Panther Party members whose murders by Ron Karenga's Southern California-based US organization are documented to be a direct result of an FBI COINTELPRO operation to disrupt and destroy the Black Panther Party.

Redaux also charged that recent disclosures of the FBI campaign to instigate and promote violence within the Black community was "only the tip of the iceberg." He demanded the creation of a special independent task force to fully investigate these "illegal activities" and to make a complete public disclosure, the Los Angeles Times reports.

Black Panther Party Southern California Chapter leaders Alprentice ('Bunchy') Carter and John Huggins, two of the Party members mentioned by Redaux, were gunned down by US organization members while on the UCLA campus on January 17, 1969.

A recently released COINTELPRO document, dated December 2, 1968, just six weeks before the slayings, calls on FBI agents to "fully capitalize on BPP and US differences" and instructs recipient officers "to submit imaginative and hard-hitting counterintelligence measures aimed at crippling the BPP." (See THE BLACK PANTHER, December 13, 1975.)

PARTY MEMBERS

The other two Black Panther Party members referred to by Redaux, John Savage and Sylvester Bell, were slain in separate incidents by the US organization in San Diego on May 23 and August 15, 1969, respectively.

The FBI has admitted that its San Diego agents gloated and laughed about the deaths of Savage and Bell, actually claiming credit for the never prosecuted murders.

In another recently released COINTELPRO document, dated September 18, 1969, and sent to late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, the San Diego agents said that "a substantial amount of unrest" in the city's southeast Black community was "directly attributable" to FBI efforts.

Fallen Comrade

CINDY SMALLWOOD
Died: February 7, 1973

Cindy Smallwood was a very beautiful and warm Black woman who lived a short but dedicated life. Cindy joined the Black Panther Party at the age of 17 after completing high school, first working with the Party's Intercommunal Youth Institute (now the Oakland Community School). Later she worked in the distribution and circulation department of THE BLACK PANTHER.

On February 4, 1973, while driving a passenger van from Richmond, California, to Oakland, Cindy ran into an embankment and was thrown out of the vehicle, critically injured. On February 7, she was pronounced dead at a Berkeley hospital.

Cindy Smallwood lives on in every copy of THE BLACK PANTHER distributed across this country, the paper for which she worked so hard and loved so much. Long Live the Spirit of Cindy Smallwood! Long Live the People's Struggle!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25
PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CLINIC MODEL IN COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE

The current dispute between California doctors and the state government over malpractice insurance has once again brought to the forefront the continuing lack of adequate medical care not only in California but throughout the country.

The following is Part 1 in a series of articles on the People's Free Medical Clinic which is now in its fifth year of providing professional, quality health services free of charge to the community.

(Part 1)

(Berkeley, Calif.) - "To Deny Health Care Is To Deny The Right To Life."

The above is the motto of the People's Free Medical Clinic, located at 3236 Adeline Street here. The Clinic and its affiliates throughout the country function as model health institutions whose services are geared primarily to meet the needs of Black and other poor people who cannot afford to pay the high fees charged by most doctors in private practice.

The need for such a facility as the People's Free Medical Clinic is critical, as the Clinic's health coordinator, Henry Smith, explains. "Quality medical care is a right that all human beings have. It is not a privilege. But because American establishment medicine is more concerned with making profits than with helping people, millions of Americans are denied decent health care here. At the Clinic, we provide medical care equally to all - regardless of their ethnic background or financial status," Henry noted.

The Clinic has been successful in recruiting medical personnel and nonprofessional people willing to volunteer their time and skills. However, as the word spreads about the Clinic throughout the community, it becomes apparent that its services need to be expanded in order to serve more people. Thus, there is a constant need for more staff.

There are presently 40 volunteers on the Clinic staff, including three doctors, other licensed personnel such as nurses and laboratory technicians, and lay people. Henry Smith, for example, is employed as a laboratory technician with the San Francisco General Hospital-based Prison Health Project at the San Bruno County Jail. "Smitty," as he is known by the staff and patients of the Clinic, works in medical screening and evaluations with the inmates at San Bruno. Although he is employed full-time with the Prison Health Project, Smitty finds time to coordinate the programs of the Clinic.

The volunteer doctors at the Clinic include two general practitioners and a pediatrician. Several other members of the staff are pre-medical students or those already in medical school who seek the practical application of their profession. Lay people come to the Clinic to learn medical skills. The staff is multiracial, including Black, Chicano, Asian and White people.

In addition to the regularly scheduled hours for consultations between patients and doctors, the People's Free Medical Clinic operates on Out-Reach Program including services in such areas as Sickle Cell Anemia, diabetes, tuberculosis, hypertension, and urinary tract infections. The Out-Reach Program and the other extensive health services provided by the Clinic will be examined in future articles in this series.

TO BE CONTINUED

Be Sure To Get Next Week's Issue Of THE BLACK PANTHER For Full Details Of The National Hard Times Conference Held Last Weekend In Chicago.

WILBUR HADDOCK, head of the United Black Workers of Mahwah, New Jersey, shown above at a San Francisco "Speak Out," was one of the principal speakers at last week's Hard Times Conference.

Don't Miss ELAINE BROWN On "Changes," Hosted By Anita Bryant

KTU - Channel 2

Sunday, February 15, 9:30 p.m.

Elaine Will Discuss The Use Of Black People As Human "Guinea Pigs" In Medical Experiments.
ROY INNIS ANNOUNCES RECRUITMENT OF BLACK VETERANS TO FIGHT FOR C.I.A.-BACKED FORCES IN ANGOLA

(Lusaka, Zambia) - Flying out of southern Angola literally under the guns of the liberation forces, Roy Innis, executive director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), landed here last week to announce that he would "encourage" Black American veterans to fight for pro-Western UNITA against the legitimate MPLA-led government of the People's Republic of Angola.

At the hastily called press conference, Innis specified for the first time that the Black veterans of CORE's "Mercenaries for Angola" plan — condemned by the Black Panther Party and a host of other organizations — would fight with the CIA and South African-linked UNITA group.

The Associated Press reported last Thursday that Innis said CORE cannot legally recruit U.S. volunteers but legally can sign up medical technicians to serve in Angola.

"If a combat veteran puts a medical badge on and fools me, if someone says to me he's going there to stick needles in arms and then be picked up a rifle, I can't help that," Innis is quoted as saying.

Both Reuters and Internews reported that the CORE executive director made his remarks shortly after freeing UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) held territory in the south-central region of advancing MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) troops.

According to one report, Innis' plane, flying out of the besieged pro-Western "capital" of Huambo, was fired upon by MPLA liberation forces. There was no word of any casualties.

In a previous statement issued last December, Innis had said that CORE's "noble and brotherly goals" were only to use Black American Vietnam veterans as a "peacekeeping force."

During the period of 1961 to 1974, when the MPLA led the Angolan people's armed struggle for liberation, UNITA was documented as having openly collaborated with the Portuguese colonizers. Since November 11, 1975, when MPLA leader Agostinho Neto took over the reigns of the independent People's Republic of Angola, UNITA has locked arms with the racist Republic of South Africa and the U.S. CIA in an attempt to thwart the new government.

Meanwhile, more overt moves to recruit Black veterans were made last week with ads saying, "Veterans Wanted — medical and technical skills and willing to travel," running in the weekend editions of several newspapers.

Larry Mitchell, a 34-year-old Black Vietnam veteran from the Washington, D.C., area who placed the ads, refused to say who is financing the pro-Western mercenary expedition, but would not rule out the CIA.
DYMALLY URGES BLACK PRESS TO FOCUS ON AMERICA'S PROBLEMS

(St. Thomas, Virgin Islands) — California Lt. Governor Mervyn Dymally told the National Newspaper Association Conference here recently that the Black press has been leading the charge back to reality.

"Black newspapers need to become more investigative," said Dymally. "They must begin to do more in-depth analysis of the root problems of America."

Speaking before the three-day national convention of Black newspapermen and publishers, Dymally blasted the recent comment by Federal Reserve Director Arthur Burns that unemployment is the result of overextended unemployment benefits and that they should be cut from 65 to 13 weeks.

ABUSIVE CONCEPTS

"The Black press must attack these incredibly abusive concepts," said Dymally. "We must crusade against such obvious insults to the intelligence of this country. We must make America focus on the cold fact that unemployment is not caused by people who don't want to work, but by jobs that don't exist."

Dymally termed as "blatant racism" the comments by former Treasury Secretary John Connally that "the unemployment rate is not so high when you subtract Blacks and young people whose rates tend to drag down the national rate."

FAILURES

The Black lieutenant governor said that failures of the White media to portray to their readers the hopelessness and degradation of ghetto life could serve as a challenge to the Black newspaperman.

Dymally told the several hundred listeners, "I find it scandalous to find that the Congressional Black Caucus met recently to discuss the urgent problems facing this country and they propose solutions and yet no news medium covered this important happening. Are their ideas heard and debated in the press as are the ideas of the current Republican administration? The answer is no. This must change!"

In another statement, Dymally drew parallels between the upcoming Black History Week, February 8 - 14, and this country's Bicentennial celebration.

Lt. Governor Dymally urged the Black press to expose America's reality.

"Black History Week," Dymally said, "underscores the great failures of this nation. The Bicentennial celebration underscores its potential...

Speaking of Black people, Dymally went on to say, "No group is better qualified than us to know this nation's great potential. Unfortunately, no group is better qualified to know that our nation has a long way to go yet before this potential is fulfilled — not just for Blacks but for all Americans."

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MAR. 30 — THE DUTCHEMAN MAY 25 — LUCIA

APR. 6 — THE GLASS HOUSE JUNE 1 — MANDINGO

APR. 13 — UPTOWN SATURDAY NIGHT JUNE 8 — CLAUDINE

APR. 20 — MALCOLM X JUNE 15 — FIVE ON THE BLACK HANDBLACK HISTORY WEEK UNDERSCORES GREAT FAILURES OF THIS NATION

OUR HEALTH

Federal Judge Blocks Ban Of Red Dye No. 2

(Washington, D.C.) — A federal judge here has postponed for 10 days a ban on the nation's most widely used dye in food, cosmetics and drugs, despite evidence that it is a cancer-causing agent.

The dye, Red No. 2, was recently banned by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), but U.S. Dist. CourtJudge Aubrey E. Robinson issued a temporary restraining order and he scheduled a hearing for this week.

The judge ordered the delay on a motion which was filed by several multimillion dollar companies who are major manufacturers and users of the dye. However, FDA and Ralph Nader's Health Research Group are expected to intervene with court actions.

Red Dye No. 2 has been allowed provisionally for 15 years while its safety was under study. The FDA has postponed a decision on the dye's safety 14 times since the request of food and cosmetic industries, according to an October, 1976, report from the General Accounting Office (GAO).

Officials from the GAO said the postponements were based on promises of additional testing data from industry that were never forthcoming.

The FDA decision to ban the dye came two days after the release of a study that showed that feeding the dye to rats at a high dosage "results in a statistically significant increase in variety of malignant neoplasms (tumors)."

If put into effect the ban will not affect products already on the shelf containing the dye since it was not considered by the FDA to be an "imminent hazard." However, its future use would be illegal.

In anticipation of a ban, some companies have already switched to other artificial dyes considered safe by the FDA. Red Dye No. 2 had been used to color a wide variety of food, drugs, and cosmetics that had a net worth of an estimated $10 billion every year. In the past, users of the unsafe dye pushed for its consideration because it was not as expensive as others, thus producing more profits.
V.E.P. REPORTS DRAMATIC ADVANCES BY BLACKS IN SOUTHERN POLITICS

478 Blacks Elected to Public Office in 1975

(Atlanta, Ga.) - Dramatic advancement of minority political representation in the South was evidenced by the off-year election of 478 Blacks to public office in 1975, according to a research survey by the nonpartisan Voter Education Project (VEP).

John Lewis, VEP executive director, indicated that the election victories of southern Blacks in 1975 continues a growth trend of the number of Blacks in public office over the last decade.

"Minority political progress has been difficult to achieve," says Lewis, "but our greatest setback has been the lack of the necessary dollars to finance nonpartisan voter registration and organizing efforts. For the first time since Reconstruction, we have an opportunity to restore the power of the ballot to Blacks in America, more of whom live in the South than all other regions of the nation combined."

Among the highlights of minority political advances noted by VEP research director, Stanley Alexander, are:

* The election of four Blacks to the nine-member City Council of Montgomery, Alabama, on the 20th anniversary of the Montgomery bus boycott and the birth of the contemporary civil rights movement.

* Numerous elections of Blacks to local government bodies for the first time this century, including City Councils of Albany and Americus, Georgia, two cities which were the focus of intense civil rights and voting rights struggles in the 1960s.

* A total of 237 election victories of Blacks in 1975 were city council positions in eight southern states. Another 101 Black victories were recorded for county government posts in four states, 62 being from Louisiana and 21 from the Commonwealth of Virginia.

* Two hundred and forty of the total number of Blacks elected in 1976 will be holding public office for the first time.

* In many areas with majority Black electorates, a number of Black incumbents were defeated by newcomers, observed Alexander. This illustrates that Blacks are not simply content to have a Black person in public office, but are more concerned with performance and productivity in the decision making process. The novelty of electing the first Blacks to public office may be declining as effectiveness becomes more of an issue. This reflects a growing sophistication on the part of the southern electorate.

Black election victories in 1975 were recorded in 10 of the 11 southern states, a partial list of which follows:

- Alabama – Twenty Black victories included 17 city council members, two mayors, and one city school board member. In the newly incorporated towns of McMullen and Forkland, Blacks constitute a majority on the city councils. Four Blacks were elected to the Montgomery City Council and two Blacks, one incumbent and the first Black woman, were elected to the Birmingham City Council.

- Georgia – Thirty-eight victories included one state representative in a special election, thirty-four city council members, and three school board members. In Macon, five Blacks became the first to serve on the 15-member city council. In Albany, the first two Black officials were elected to the seven-member city council after winning a suit challenging the process of at-large elections.

- Louisiana – Leading the southern states with 90 Black victories, the successful races included one state senate post with the incumbent re-elected, nine state house seats, 63 police jurors, eight constables, nine justices of the peace, and one parish (county) school board member.

- Mississippi – Eighty-eight victories included four state re-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24
F.B.I. ORDERED TO YIELD FILES

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1969, pre-dawn police raid, and seven former Party members who survived the assault.

The defense includes the FBI, former Cook County State's Attorney Edward Hanrahan and his assistants, and William O'Neal, a paid FBI Black informer who infiltrated the Chicago Chapter of the Party and who is said to have set-up the police assault.

Regarding point #11 on the subpoena, various reports that O'Neal filed, Montgomery argued that the plaintiffs sought all FBI files containing O'Neal memorandums, whether they had been turned over to other law enforcement agencies or not.

Montgomery then startled the defense by announcing that the plaintiffs were charging that there were two conspiracies—one within the FBI and one between the FBI and local law enforcement agencies. Over defense objections, the Black attorney, who, in 1975, headed the prestigious Cook County Bar Association, forcibly read the original complaint to prove that two conspiracies were at issue.

Courtroom observers noted that the significance of Montgomery's astute distinction between the two conspiracies is that it will allow the plaintiffs to delve into the previously barred area of the FBI's Cointelpro intention to "destroy, discredit, or otherwise neutralize" the Black Panther Party and its top leadership.

As Montgomery's lengthy argument unfolded, federal attorneys for the defense were said to have been "going crazy" and the FBI agents "visibly upset." It is understood that the defense is preparing a motion to strike out the "second conspiracy," the one within the FBI.

Only about one-tenth of the documents subpoenaed last Wednesday were actually turned over however, and before the week's end, Judge Perry ordered that all the documents must be handed over to the plaintiffs' attorneys within 15 days.

Concerning point #9 of the subpoenaed materials, documents "setting forth that local law enforcement agencies were to be employed by the FBI to raid Black Panther Party offices and homes, wherein Panthers and police would be wounded and killed, and Panthers arrested," the FBI made out a sworn affidavit claiming that it did not have this information. * * *

Also, many of the COINTELPRO documents that were turned over were so full of deletions of "sensitive subjects" as to make them incomprehensible.

In other courtroom motions, made out of the presence of the jury of four white women, one white man and one black woman who will try the case, Judge Perry displayed what many have said he has no hidden bias in favor of the law enforcement officials:

* The defense moved that the plaintiffs could not refer to the fact that Yack Clark, a man who
  has been exposed as Mayor Daley's personal intelligence-gathering agent while officially
  on the payroll of a Judge Powers, had taken the Fifth Amendment in depositions conducted by
  the plaintiffs. The defense won this motion.

* The defense moved that the plaintiffs could not refer, in their opening statement, to the fact
  that Sergeant Groth refused to reveal the name of his alleged informant for the initial December
  4 search warrant, saying that he would not so reveal the name to the judge in private, even if
  the judge ordered him to. The defense won this motion.

* The plaintiffs moved that some arrangement be made so that they could make or obtain copies
  of the daily record in the trial, arguing that it was a long trial and that they were at a disadvan-
  tage since the defense was receiving three copies each day, paid for by the Cook County
  government. The judge denied this motion.

Left, the blood soaked bed of Black Panther Party leader Fred Hampton, assassinated as he slept. Right, smiling Chicago police carry Fred's body from the scene of the pre-dawn raid.

Unnecessary Operations

(Washington, D.C.) - More than two million unnecessary operations were performed in the U.S. in 1974 alone, a House committee said in a recently released report. The most common unnecessary operations were tonsillectomies, hysterectomies and appendectomies, in that order. The subcommittee recommended that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) pay doctors' salaries instead of paying fees for services in Medicaid and Medicare cases in order to cut down on the temptation for doctors to perform unnecessary operations just for the money.

Death Row Protest

(Raleigh, N.C.) - Ninety-nine prisoners on Death Row in North Carolina's Central Prison staged a one-day fast last month to protest the death penalty. North Carolina has 104 people facing death sentences, nearly one-third of the total nationwide, close to 67 percent of these are Blacks or Native Americans.

Veto Override

(Washington, D.C.) - Both the House and the Senate voted last week 310 to 113 to override the President's veto of a $45 billion appropriation for health, welfare and manpower programs. The measure will fund the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) and the Department of Labor for the 12-month period that started last July 1.

Black Alumni Meet

(Daytona Beach, Fla.) - Some 800 alumni of United Negro College Fund (UNCF) schools will be meeting here February 5 to 7 for the 30th Annual Conference of UNCF's National Alumni Council. The alumni will be conducting workshops, a meeting and social affairs in an effort to find solutions to the pressing issues facing Black colleges in 1976 and the years ahead.
BOARD OF CORRECTION CALLS FOR TEAR GAS MORATORIUM IN NEW YORK JAILS

The New York City Board of Correction has recommended a moratorium on the use of tear gas in jails here following findings that tear gas overdoses were responsible for the deaths of two prison inmates and a man resisting arrest last year. Despite this recommendation, Commissioner of Corrections Benjamin J. Malcolm said that he was convinced that tear gas was the "most humane" tool for dealing with extremely disorderly prisoners and that he felt a moratorium was not appropriate.

In its report, the Board of Corrections estimated that one prisoner, who died at Queens House of Detention last June, the second prison inmate was killed at the Greenehaven Correctional Facility in Dutchess County - had been given less than one-eighth the predicted dosage. The report also noted that correction officers had acted within current city guidelines in their use of the gas.

CAUSE OF DEATH

The Commission said that the cause of death for the two prison inmates had been "chemical pneumonitis" resulting from tear gas.

State Correction officials said the cause of death in the third case, of a man resisting police arrest, had strangely not been determined, even though it occurred last April.

However, Peter T. Toth, chairman of the Board of Correction, asserted that "but for the tear gas" the man would not have died.

At the present time, Commissioner Malcolm, who is Black, is repudiating the lethal potential of tear gas in an obvious attempt to justify its continued use.

His present stance however is opposite to a departmental report he had issued earlier in which he said one reason for his not ordering an assault to break up the successful Riker's Island Home of Detention rebellion in December was "the possibility of fatalities from tear gas." (See THE BLACK PANTHER, December 18 and 27, 1976.)

Meanwhile, the New York State Commission of Correction has described as "inexcusable" the inaction and neglect by prison guards at the Clinton State Correctional Facility in Dannemora for allowing an inmate to hang himself moments after an unsuccessful suicide attempt.

Stating that their role was to "cure conditions, not condemn people," Commission Chairman Herman Schmertz announced last week that no disciplinary action would be taken against the guards.

He added, however, that a number of "preventive policies" would be recommended to the state Department of Correctional Services.

Seattle B.P.P. Sponsors Free Busing To Prisons Program

(Seattle, Wash.) — The Seattle Chapter of the Black Panther Party operates a Free Busing To Prisons Program that is designed to help strengthen family and community ties with inmates of Washington state's prisons.

Due to family situations and difficulties at home, it is not always possible for relatives, friends and spouses to find transportation to visit their loved ones. To assist both families and inmates, the Seattle Chapter sponsors a Free Busing To Prisons Program.

The schedule is as follows:
- Monroe Reformatory (every Monday). Departs at 5:30 p.m., returns at 9:00 p.m.
- Shelton Correctional Center (second and fourth Sundays). Departs at 9:00 a.m., returns at 5:00 p.m.
- Purdy Women's Correction Center (first and third Sundays). Departs at 11:00 a.m., returns at 5:00 p.m.

Interested persons should call (206) 322-1038 for further information or to secure seating arrangements.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22
On The Block

What Does Celebrating Black History Week Mean To You?
ASKED AT FOOTHILL SQUARE

Kelly Moore
2325 88th Ave.

I haven't thought about it. I don't know anything about Black history. I leave that up to my kids. They come home and tell me about Martin Luther King and somebody else they've learned about. When I was young they didn't teach you about Black people.

Sheila Jenkins
2325 88th Ave. # B
Waitress

It means a lot to me. I think it's about time that Blacks should get together and have a celebration of their own.

Carol Harris
11th Ave.
Keypunch Operator

I think that Black people have contributed very much to the making of America. Even though a lot of it hasn't been printed, we were here working and I think we contributed very much.

Verta Mae Pickerson
2301 Warner Ave.
Postal Clerk

It means to me that when I was going to school they didn't have Black History Week or either I didn't know about it or was aware of it. And with the things that I see Black people have done I'm beginning to learn more about my people. It's about time we begin to get recognized as human beings.

Michael Walker
7315 Lockwood Student-Castlemont

I figure we should celebrate because the Black man isn't free yet. I feel that if Black people want to celebrate let them celebrate, because the White man celebrates what the White man thinks is right. Let the Black man celebrate his own thing.

Lester Calhoun
2506 Reed Ave.
Truck Driver

Well, I think Black people should celebrate their own thing. The White man celebrates on his day so the Black man should celebrate on his day.

Betty Crear
2549 94th Ave.
Student

Because it is something to be proud of. We should be proud of being Black.

Responding to that challenge, Robeson began his unprecedented odyssey to greatness in 1915, when he became the third Black to attend then private Rutgers University.

By the time he graduated in 1919, the 6-foot, 3-inch, 250-pound "Robeson of Rutgers" had won a dozen varsity letters in baseball, track, basketball and football, winning All-American honors in the latter sport as "the greatest defense end that ever trod the gridiron." His academic achievements included a Phi Beta Kappa key and junior and election to Cap and Skull, the honor society, as a senior.

Moving on, Robeson graduated from Columbia Law School in 1921. He never practiced law, however, because the same year he met and married Eslanda Goode, a brilliant chemistry student, who directed his career toward the theater.

After several small roles, Robeson joined the Provincetown Players, a Greenwich Village group that included the famous playwright Eugene O'Neill.

It was in O'Neill's All God's Chillun Got Wings that the majestic stage presence of Robeson was first realized. His triumph in O'Neill's The Emperor Jones, specially revived for him, made one drama critic respond, "I felt at the time I had just crossed the path of someone touched by destiny."

Due to the strict barriers of his time, Robeson lived mostly in Europe, where he not only repeated his brilliant The Emperor Jones, but also starring in Show Boat — in which his rich baritone-bass rendition of "Ol' Man River" became his lasting trademark — and a spectacular 1930 London performance as the lead in Shakespeare's Othello.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22
PINE RIDGE ELECTIONS DEFEAT WILSON
"GOON SQUAD" REGIME

(Pine Ridge, S.D.) — The "strongman" president of the Oglala Sioux Indian tribe, known for his "goon squad," was defeated last week in a tribal election by a career administrator who is said to be more sensitive to the needs of poor and less well-to-do residents of Pine Ridge Reservation.

Richard Wilson was defeated by the margin of 1,610 votes to 1,079 by Albert Trimble, a "moderate" according to The New York Times, who was supported by the progressive American Indian Movement (AIM). For 16 months after the 1973 Wounded Knee takeover, Trimble served as superintendent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

While serving in this post, Trimble was in constant conflict with Wilson in his (Trimble's) efforts to provide for the poorer, full-blooded Native Americans who live on the edges of the Reservation. Wilson charged that Trimble was too friendly to AIM and had him removed as superintendent.

In last week's election Trimble won in nearly every district on the Pine Ridge Reservation. He declared that his first order of business would be to "diminish fear and anxiety by getting rid of the (Wilson's) goon squad."

For the first time in Pine Ridge history, federal monitors were on hand to watch the election. Two years ago, when Wilson narrowly defeated AIM and Wounded Knee leader Russell Means, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights described the election as being "permeated with fraud."

The new Oglala Sioux president also set up a top priority on regular tribal meetings to work on "solutions to the problems of land use, housing and law enforcement." During the election campaign and previously, Trimble and his supporters had accused Wilson of stealing government assistance programs as well as missappropriating tribal funds.

1976 CAN BE YEAR OF VICTORY FOR FARM WORKERS

THE UNITED FARM WORKERS ARE WINNING THE ELECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA

Since October 1976, the UFW has won five elections for every one election won by the Teamsters. The margin is growing everyday. Elections are the only first step. Farm workers must win contracts in order to have a union. The boycott will persuade growers to sign strong contracts. The elections predict this.

New contracts will mean: Social service centers; medical clinics; pension plans; healthier working conditions; higher standard of living.

But it can only happen with your help. We need you on the Los Angeles Boycott staff. Join us on the front lines of the battle and help actualize farm workers' dreams.

Contact:

Vicky Estrella
United Farm Workers of America
1434 W. Olympic Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90015
(213) 386-8130 or 381-1136

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22
...And Bid Him Sing

By David G. Du Bois

Exciting New Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans in Egypt

Fawzy, an Egyptian and close friend of the Black American journalist, Bob Jones, and soon-to-be friend of the embittered Black poet Suliman Ibn Rashid, is featured in this portion of...And Bid Him Sing by BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief David G. Du Bois.

The novel describes many of the true-to-life events that took place in Cairo, Egypt, at the time of the 1967 Middle East war.

PART 17

Fawzy was now on his way to the address Suliman had given him yesterday. He had wanted to wait and go with Suliman then. But he'd become fatigued and was too exhausted to do so. All morning at work, his thoughts had kept coming back to Suliman. He'd like to have had Suliman's conversation in English and, easily bored, had left after they'd finished the three cigarettes. All morning at work his thoughts had kept coming back to Suliman. He'd like to have had Suliman's conversation in English.

The fact that Suliman was a Moslem fascinated and puzzled him. He had followed and admired the career of Mohammed Ali Clay. But there had been things about Clay and the Black Muslims he'd not understood. In Suliman he thought he might find some of the answers.

What puzzled him even more for the moment had been the address Suliman had given him. This district of Cairo was notorious for its concentration of pimps, prostitutes, hashish dealers, petty hucksters and small-time entertainers. Fawzy could not imagine a foreigner especially an American, living in the area.

He turned off the main street and bounded down a wide, worn, broken stone staircase that led into a narrow dirt lane lined with open-front shops occupying the ground floor of dilapidated two- and three-story buildings. At the end of the lane he stopped at a shop that looked like a small retail center with a variety of goods on display. He turned left and followed the path until he came to a small house.

Fawzy knocked on the door and waited. After a few minutes, a man opened the door and invited him inside.

"Inside," one said, pointing a sawdust-covered hand that clutched a black pamphlet.

Fawzy asked the man what he was selling.

The man said enthusiastically, "But he's not there now. Went out at around noon. Should be coming back about now." Then with a note of caution in his voice, the carpenter asked: "Any service?"

Eager not to be mistaken for a service agent, Fawzy hastened to reply: "He's a friend. He's a friend. He's a friend. He's a friend. He's a friend."

Relieving somewhat, but still on guard, the carpenter volunteered: "He's a good man. everybody knows him. a good man. Everybody knows him.

"Ahalan wa sahtan, ahalan, ahalan. (Welcome, welcome, welcome)," the man said, gesturing. "And Bid Him Sing is a kind of guide to better manners abroad. And we who are ready to accommodate the guests could do well to read and recognize some parts of all of ourselves who grow so quickly and change our race with additional guidance from the Black Scholar Francisco Ruiz Wilson The Black Scholar.

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TO BE CONTINUED
REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Loving"

Brother Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, continues to explain his contradiction with bourgeois marriage in this portion of "Loving" from Revolutionary Suicide. We shall see how one particular experience of Huey's brought this inner conflict to the forefront.

PART 36

There was conflict, however, because, while I was exploiting women, I was also fighting some internal values that would not let me alone. Perhaps these arose from the Christian principles that had been instilled in me from birth, perhaps from traditional mores.

Still more likely, the conflict arose out of my desire not to treat another human being as an object. The fact that I found it necessary to explain to women that they were at a disadvantage in their relationship with me indicated that I needed some kind of defense mechanism against the guilt I felt. Still, women made my freedom possible by sacrificing their traditional ideas of husband and family.

While I loved many women, only twice did I feel an impulse to marry. Even then, after serious consideration, I could not go through with it. Every time I fell close to a woman, I knew it was time for the relationship to end. No matter how deeply I felt, I could not share her goals if they led to a compromise with society.

For a time I tried the pimping life, but this caused altogether too many problems. Whenever I pimped a Black sister, my mind would be filled with flashes of the slave experience—the racist dogs raping Black women.

CONSCIENCE

I began to feel that if my conscience would not allow me to pimp Black women, perhaps I should pimp White women—the "enemy." But when I "turned out" a White woman and found there was still a crisis of conscience, I realized that I could never pimp for living.

With Black women the feeling was shame, because I was selling my sister's body. With White women the feeling was not shame but guilt, because I was now in the role of the oppressor. I had a "weakness" for women. Therefore, I could never be harsh with them; I always identified with them and fell in love. I flirted with pimping for about nine months.

It was during this period that I met Dolores. She and I were together for five years, until I went to jail after the Odell Lee case. Slowly, imperceptibly, I fell more deeply in love with her than I ever had before. She had certain qualities that set her apart from all the others; she was special, unique. Dolores was a beautiful Afro-Filipino free-spirit childwoman, who lived with a passionate intensity.

Life with her was spontaneous, unpredictable, and filled with surprises, for she had the unself-consciousness of an impulsive and mischievous child. Sometimes, if I was reading or absorbed, she would steal up behind me and jump on my back. She loved fighting games and played aggressively; often Melvin and I had to retreat from a barrage of small stones that came flying at us, accompanied by triumphant laughter and taunts.

Yet there was a deeper, more complex side to her nature. She was a creature of great contrasts. Dolores had an unusual gift for language and a sensitivity to the nuances and subtleties of words. She composed small poems that to me seemed remarkable. They revealed an awareness of the totalness of all human involvements, and the sense of despair that hovers constantly at the lover's threshold of consciousness. Here is one she wrote for me:

"The two of us are multitude;
Without you I am dead.
I'd rather not be
Than to be deceived
By the one who keeps me alive."

In our relationship there was an intense contradiction. I could live with her but not in the conventional family life. During our five years together we broke up from time to time, but never for more than three months; some intense need always drove us back to each other. In spite of her childlike qualities, Dolores was mature in many ways. She was a hard worker and willing to support us; she really understood and accepted my problem.

CONFLICT

I was in conflict, wanting to do the things that are expected of a man in our society, even trying a couple of times without success. I worked on a construction job once and at a cannery for a couple of seasons, but I could not deal with work on a permanent basis. Often I considered marrying Dolores, but to do so meant accepting the conditions necessary to marriage in an oppressive situation.

If two people are together as a unit, rather than in some haphazard way, a certain amount of security must exist. In the event of children they must sacrifice their time to have that security. I was afraid of that.

Many of my contemporaries were getting married in the hope of securing a good job and raising a family. But their marriages soon broke up because it cost so much to live and their jobs were so treacherously temporary that all their time was spent grubbing for basic necessities. Their dreams were crushed by the realities of their lives. When I saw myself heading in that direction, I balked. By rejecting marriage and a family I held on to my "freedom," but I lost the intimacy and companionship of a woman—an experience that is probably as great as, perhaps greater than, the freedom I wanted.

My inability to make a total commitment led Dolores to disaster. Our years together, and our closeness, had created a deep dependence in her, although I tried to maintain my own freedom in various ways. One of these was to see other women. One night I brought another woman to my parents' home; while we were there, Dolores unexpectedly came over. The other woman and I went out, leaving Dolores there.

Finally, about two in the morning, I left my companion and returned to our apartment. Dolores was gone. After some frantic calls, I made one to my cousin, who lived nearby. She told me Dolores had taken forty sleeping pills. I rushed over and found Dolores unconscious. An ambulance came and took her to the hospital. No one knew if help had arrived in time. I rushed to the hospital. She was alive.

TO BE CONTINUED
"We Can Do Fantastic Things Together"

ELAINE BROWN ADDRESSES CHICAGO CITY-WIDE TENANTS CONFERENCE

Highlighting the City-Wide Tenants' Conference held recently in Chicago, Ms. Elaine Brown, chairperson and leading member of the Black Panther Party, drew upon her successful organizing experiences in Oakland, California, to provide an informal, yet knowledgeable and enlightening keynote address. Excerpts from Ms. Brown's call for united action follow.

"Thank you very much for allowing me to come here and share with you some information that I think may be useful to the concrete things that you want to do here in Chicago.

I have somewhat of a success story to relate to you. Of course, success can only be measured by the fact that we ultimately achieve what we want, and housing isn't all that we want, obviously. We want everything because it all belongs to us — we want control of this entire country. We'll start with housing and food and so forth, but we'd like to move along into controlling the land and ultimately controlling the economy and all the national industries.

But right now, we're talking about housing. We're talking about how we're going to survive in this sub-zero weather in Chicago. (In Oakland, of course, the weather is kind to the poor. We don't have to suffer as much from the cold as the brothers and sisters here in Chicago.) I would like to tell you some of the things we were able to do in Oakland and perhaps you could use these things here in the city of Chicago. Most tenant unions that you will form and that you are forming right now, they may be helpful to you.

"We never dreamed realistically that we were going to accomplish this. It was an accident. You know how they always get you on a technicality, like a rent receipt: 'Oh, you don't have your rent receipt and you don't have this and you happen to live on this border line so you don't fall into this category,' and all those various things. Well, we were able to get the city of Oakland on a technicality and it was very interesting.

What happened was that the city of Oakland wanted to develop its so-called urban renewal program and whether it's in Oakland, Chicago, San Francisco, New York, Philadelphia, or Boston wherever, it's basically the same setup. Most of us came to the northern cities from the South, looking for work during the war. When the war was over, we were out of jobs. We occupied the centers of industry. They needed us at one time. They don't need us anymore, and they would like for us to go away. But here we are.

So, they're run to the suburbs. The middle-income people and the upper middle-income people and the rich are leaving the cities with poor people in them. Nevertheless, they want to hold onto the cities because they have everything locked into the cities. In Oakland, the situation is slightly different from here in Chicago because there it's very hard for them to imagine how they're going to get around dealing with a city that has a port. They can't move the Port of Oakland so they want the city. But they do not want us in it. You can see what I'm saying. They would like the resources, but they would not like to have us.

"In Oakland, we found that there's something called the Federal Housing Act of 1949. This Housing Act says that if any city uses federal funds to initiate an urban renewal project that it must comply with certain guidelines.

The point is that the city of Oakland applied for a $10 million subsidy from the...

"10-Point Tenant's Survival Program"

Draft Proposal Adopted By Chicago Conference

The commitment to build a vital and a new grassroots movement to combat the housing crisis in Chicago was made by over 500 community and public housing leaders and residents at the City-Wide Tenants' Conference held in Chicago at Malcolm X College on January 16 and 17. (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.) Among the major actions taken by the conference was the drafting of a proposed "10 Point Tenant's Survival Program" which states the conference's primary demands and beliefs on the issue of public housing in Chicago. A finalized program will be developed in July on the basis of discussions with tenant unions throughout the city. In August, a City-Wide Convention is tentatively scheduled to launch an action campaign.

The following is the text of the proposed "10 Point Tenant's Survival Program," a model program for all those concerned with public housing in America to draw upon.

"1. WE WANT A FULL RENT SUBSIDY FOR ALL TENANTS ELIGIBLE UNDER THE SECTION 8 OF THE 1974 HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT.

"We believe the government has an obligation to provide decent housing for everyone and that it has made the promise to do so in the 1974 Housing & Community Development Act. Section 8 of this Act provides that rent subsidies be given to millions of low and moderate-income tenants so that they would not pay more than 25% (14) of their income for rent. In Chicago, the city admits that 905,000 tenants are eligible but funds are allocated for only 545 tenants. We believe subsidies should be provided for all those eligible and that funds can be taken from the excessive and unnecessary national defense budget.

"2. WE WANT A MORATORIUM ON THE CITY OF CHICAGO'S SALE OF PUBLIC HOUSING OR OTHER TACTICS OF VACATING PUBLIC HOUSING TENANTS WITHOUT THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN EQUAL NUMBER OF UNITS OF QUALITY, NEW PUBLIC HOUSING.

"We believe the city has an obligation to maintain the current public housing in good condition until they provide quality public housing for tenants to relocate in. This is not the current policy of the city which has already sold some sections of public housing to private developers and has plans to sell more.

"MORATORIUM

"3. WE WANT A MORATORIUM ON CITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS USING FEDERAL MONIES UNTIL A 6% VACANCY RATE IN LOW AND MODERATE-INCOME HOUSING IS ACHIEVED.

"We believe that plans like the Chicago Plan are eliminating thousands of units of low income housing and using federal monies to do it. But it has been the policy of the federal government in the past to withhold federal money to local projects which displaced tenants where there has been less than 6% vacancy rate until replacement housing was built. There is currently only a 4% vacancy rate in the city of Chicago.

"4. WE WANT A MINIMUM OF 30,000 UNITS OF SENIOR HOUSING BUILT IMMEDIATELY.

"We believe that the thousands of senior citizens now on CHA waiting lists should receive first priority and be given the right to live in decent, quality housing, with full services that they have earned through their lives.

"5. WE WANT A MORATORIUM ON INCREASES IN COSTS TO TENANTS IN PUBLIC HOUSING WITHOUT A CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN PUBLIC AID AND SOCIAL SECURITY.

"We believe that because many of the tenants in public housing are on fixed incomes, the increase in costs to tenants provided for in the new lease are inhuman and resulting in slow murder.

"6. WE WANT TENANT'S CONTROL OF LEASING, MANAGEMENT, MODERNIZATION, EMPLOYMENT AND SECURITY PROCEDURES IN PUBLIC HOUSING.

"We believe that CHA's control of these functions are leading to divisions among the tenants, corruption, inefficiency, and often follow a policy of driving tenants from public housing.

"7. WE WANT A SYSTEM OF RENT CONTROL TO ACHIEVE AND MAINTAIN HOUSING FOR LOW AND MODERATE-INCOME TENANTS TO BE MEASURED BY MAINTAINING A 6% VACANCY RATE.

"We believe that landlords are providing a public service, just as utility and transportation companies do, and that they should be regulated by the city to achieve and maintain the stated government goal of a decent home for every family.

"8. WE WANT TENANT RECEIVORSHIP..."
replacement housing program on a one-to-one basis of units.

"Now, why do I have to explain this? This is one very simple technicality but it is very important, I think, because what we found out is that Oakland, like other cities, had lied on its application to the federal government. The city said that it had a five per cent vacancy rate. In fact, there was no vacancy in Oakland; there's no vacancy of decent housing in most of the cities I've mentioned.

"So, we called them on it. We said, 'Where's the five per cent vacancy? They said, 'Well, here it is,' and they gave us a list of public housing.'

"Now in Oakland people are on a six-year waiting list. There are only 400,000 people in Oakland and there are 6,000 people on the waiting list for public housing. They have the audacity to talk about the five per cent vacancy rate and, in fact, there is no vacancy rate.

"What did this mean? The city . . . said they had it. We said they didn't. We said, 'Then we'll go to court to discuss this.'

"In other words, 'You violated the law. We're going to take you to court.' They can't go to court because if they go to court and waste four years with us, they will lose the bonds issued for those four years, and that means their project is held up.

"Then, we started talking about what they were going to do to resolve their problem now that they were stuck. It was their problem, not ours. We said to them, 'You're going to have to build some replacement housing because it costs more money to rehabilitate housing than to build new structures.' We said that it would be cheaper for them to build new housing because they were going to have problems trying to rehabilitate the old, delapidated buildings. They said, 'Well, where will we get the money from?' We said, 'You ought to try to figure this out because you have a problem.'

"And so the city did. But HUD told them, 'You know Nixon put a moratorium on housing money and there hasn't been any housing money for so long it's a shame.' Then the city came back to us and said, 'HUD doesn't have any housing money. What will we do?' We can't build any housing.

"We said, 'Well, even before you build these downtown centers, we know that you build up a larger tax base. (They raise the property taxes in areas where they're going to put up new property and they start collecting taxes on this higher property value.) You have this money just sitting there,' we told them.

"You ought to use this money for this very much needed new housing.'

"The essence of the story is that, in fact, the city of Oakland had ended up having to pay $12 million to build 300 replacement housing units for people displaced by the City Center project.

"And by the way, let me tell you this one more factor. I don't know what the Illinois state law is but it would be worth your while to look into it — but the California law states that cities cannot own public housing unless it is done through a public vote. In other words, in California, cities have to go to the people and ask for the tax money needed to finance and own public housing projects. You know the middle-class people aren't likely to go for that — they're never going to give their taxes for poor people's housing.

"So, we said, 'Listen, you can't even own these new houses but we're going to help you put them up.'

"We're going to form a community board, a nonprofit corporation, and this corporation will own this property until such time as people move in.' In our corporation by-laws, we have stated that once people are actually settled in these replacement housing units, tenants' unions will be formed that will own the units themselves.

"I'm telling you this because it's been an experience that has worked. But even more than that, it has sparked an enthusiasm on the part of people who lived in that area who would never have had any idea that their word meant anything.

**City of Oakland**

"This was one area, the city of Oakland, and it worked. I will bet you — Sister Marion (Marion Stamps) and I talked about this earlier today — that there are a bunch of little technicities here in Chicago, and that there are people around here who can investigate all those things and discover them.

"It can happen in Chicago too. Look at it this way. It's like the concept of 'sparking a prairie fire.' If this success can take place in Oakland, and you can make it happen in Chicago, it can happen with housing in Philadelphia, in Atlanta, in Jackson, Mississippi, and so forth down the line. People will begin to see that we can do something for ourselves.

"We are not reliant upon the Black 'messiahs' or the White 'messiahs' or any other 'messiahs.' But whatever three or four of us are gathered, that's where the 'messiah' will be. I'm saying that we don't need all of that. What we need is each other.

"If we can do this with housing, then we can do this with land, and we can do this with banking, and we can do this with industry. I think we can do fantastic things together.

"This Conference is the beginning of that. I want you to know that I've been to a lot of places in this country and I haven't seen this kind of serious organization of people who have come together — old and young, Black and White, people together. This is the first time I have been able to see this. It makes me feel very happy to have the honor to be here and share this information with you.

"Power to the People!!"
THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.
   We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.
   We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businesses will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businesses and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.
   We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.
   We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.
   We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.
   We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that, while health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.
   We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.
   We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling class and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government and its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.
   We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.
    When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.
    We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.
M.P.L.A. NEARS TAKEOVER OF ENEMY "CAPITAL"

F.N.L.A. And U.N.I.T.A. Abandon Huambo

Lubanda, People’s Republic of Angola - Pressing Western-backed forces to abandon their “capital” city of Huambo, armed troops of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) were reported at week’s end to have advanced to the outskirts of Huambo, proclaiming that “the hour of the final blow is near.”

In a report made here, TASS, the official Russian news agency, said that the MPLA had overrun the town of Alter do Chao and controlled all roads leading to Huambo, formerly Nova Lisboa. The important coastal towns of Lobito and Benguela were also hit by MPLA strike forces, news reports said.

Huambo, until hastily abandoned earlier in the week, had served as the seat of government for the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). The two CIA-backed factions that have been battling the legitimate government of Angola, led by the MPLA, since the West African nation won its independence from Portugal on November 11, 1975.

Radio Lunda broadcasts reported that MPLA forces were advancing and that the落入 the remaining provinces still under the control” of UNITA and that “scores of stragglers of the MPLA troops entrenched themselves in position along Angola’s Atlantic coast region. Huambo, the “capital” of the CIA-backed UNITA and FNLA factions, is presently under attack by the MPLA-led liberation forces.

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 24
U.S. MILITARY TRAINING FOREIGN TROOPS AS PART OF PENTAGON
GLOBAL STRATEGY

The U.S. government's covert involvement in Angola against the legitimate government of that country, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), is a prime example of how the power structure of this society attempts to enforce its will on other peoples of the world.

In Part 3 of the following article on the role of U.S. military training of foreign troops as part of the Pentagon's global strategy, it is shown how the military uses great care in the selection of candidates for its elite courses in fascism and terror tactics.

The article is reprinted from the January issue of the Latin America and Empire Report, published by the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA).

PART 3
Finally, and apparently of least importance, U.S. training is supposedly intended to foster a constructive and democratic approach by the military to their professional responsibilities and to the solution of national problems. However, the fact of increased intervention by primarily repressive and anti-democratic military officers, indicates that this goal is not being met. In a 1967 report to a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Professor Lieven reported:

INTERVENTIONS

"The recent wave of military interventions suggests that the U.S. training programs, the work of the missions, and the contact between United States and Latin American military men did little to improve military respect for civilian authority and constitutional processes. Most of the Latin American military leaders who conducted the nine coups between 1952 and 1966 had been recipients of U.S. training."

In addition, the more recent coups in Panama, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile have all been led by men who received at least some training in the United States or the Canal Zone.

The fact that so many military rulers attended U.S. training institutions was one reason cited by Congressional critics of the MAP program when they succeeded in imposing a limit on the number of foreign military personnel that can receive such training in any given year.

Finally, it should be pointed out that military officers also attend U.S. colleges and universities for courses ranging from engineering to the social sciences. From Fiscal Year 1949 through Fiscal Year 1969, a total of 416 foreign military officers attended such schools. According to the Department of Defense: "Normally the subjects available in United States institutions denote a degree of academic sophistication far beyond that achieved in the schools of the less developed countries. Yet in these countries . . . the need for training in management, economics, public administration, the social sciences, and related fields is most critical. . . In many of these countries where the military plays a predominant role in national development, the collateral benefits accruing from the training of senior officers are obvious."

It was always expected that military leaders trained by the United States would assume important positions in their own countries, either within the military or as leaders of the government itself.

According to General Matthew B. Ridgway, former commander of the Southern Command in continued on page 20

M.P.L.A. Nears Takeover Of "Capital"

Continued from previous page to be MPLA forces, in order to drive out the population and steal their belongings.

As expected, South African troops remained in southern Angola last week despite earlier claims by the South African government that it was going to withdraw its forces that have been fighting alongside UNITA and FNLA.

South African "Defense Minister" Pieter Botha said that his country's troops would remain in southern Angola until South Africa was certain that Namibia's (South West Africa's) border with Angola was safe. Namibia borders Angola on the south.

ILLEGAL RULE

South Africa illegally rules Namibia and has used the Angolan war as an excuse to step up military activities against the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the Namibian independence movement that is waging an armed struggle against South Africa.

M.P.L.A. Advances

AFRICA IN FOCUS

United Nations

The United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid heard statements last week in denunciation of South Africa's aggression in Angola. The chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cisse of Guinea, said that South Africa's "desperate adventures" launched from the illegally occupied territory of Namibia (South West Africa), emphasized the interrelationship of all the problems of colonialism and racism in southern Africa.

Tanzania

Tanzania has achieved outstanding successes in eliminating illiteracy among its adult population. By last December, 66 per cent of the 5.5 million illiterates registered in 1969 had learned how to read and write. This is in contrast to 1961, when Tanzania first achieved independence, and 80 to 85 per cent of the population was illiterate.

United Nations

The special Security Council committee dealing with the sanctions against White-ruled Rhodesia has expressed "deep concern" at continued embargo violations by the United States, and has appealed to the U.S. government to take steps to halt them.

Mozambique

Putting forth the slogan, "Eliminate illiteracy so that all people can read and write," the Mozambican government, under the leadership of its president, Samora Moises Machel, has laid particular emphasis on education. Late last year, the first national training class for primary school teachers was held in Lourenco Marques. It was sponsored by the Ministry of Education and Culture and was attended by more than 100 teachers from all the provinces of the country.
O.A.U. LIBERATION GROUP CALLS FOR INTENSIFIED ARMED STRUGGLE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

(Lourenco Marques, People's Republic of Mozambique) — The government of Mozambique, through its OAU delegation, called for a complete review of the political, economic, and social situation in its country. The OAU delegation spoke about the need to build a political, economic, and social system that best responds to the needs of its people.

Representatives of observers from 26 African countries and representatives of some African national liberation movements as well as OAU Secretary General attended the meeting, Hsinhua news agency reports.

Addressing the opening ceremony, President Samora Machel of Mozambique pledged his country's support for the liberation struggle in Africa. He stressed:

RESOLUTELY OPPOSES

"Africa fights against foreign occupation. Africa resolutely opposes the continued presence of imperialist, aggressive bases in the Indian Ocean." President Machel said that the presence of foreign military bases is "a threat to Africa's liberation process and to its right to build political, economic, and social system that best corresponds to the interest of its people."

The meeting studied the situation of the liberation struggles in southern Africa and adopted a number of resolutions which will be referred to the Conference of the OAU Ministerial Council for endorsement.

Third World Countries Urge New World Economic Order

(Geneva, Switzerland) — A fundamental change in the overall international economic order was the theme of the World Symposium on the Social Implications of a New Economic Order, held here from January 19 to 23.

The conference was attended by numerous high-ranking officials of various national organizations, statesmen, trade union leaders, business executives, professors, economists, sociologists, and journalists from many countries, primarily Third World, Hsinhua news agency reports.

Conference participants noted that under the present world economic order, there are various forms of economic colonialism — imperialism — that exploit the resources of poor countries and illegally transfer them to rich countries.

Delegates to the four-day meeting also emphasized that the unchested activities of the multinational corporations would not be tolerated in a new world economic order.

Several of the officials and statesmen present spoke before the delegates. In his message, President Echeverria of Mexico said:

"The fundamental objective of the new international economic order is to reduce the large disparities that exist today.


(United Nations) - The United States last week vetoed a U.N. Security Council resolution which affirmed the right of the Palestinian people "to establish an independent state in Palestine" and called for a total Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 Middle East war.

This marked the 13th time the U.S. has vetoed a Security Council resolution. The United States' last veto was in December, 1975, when the U.S. blocked a resolution which would have condemned Israeli raids into Lebanon.

According to a report in The New York Times, diplomats here were reluctant to offer a long-range analysis of the Council's action but generally agreed that the position of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has been strengthened. Despite U.S. objections, the PLO, recognized as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, has participated in the two-week long debate which preceded the vote.

Shafik al-Hout, a PLO spokesman, remarked that his organization felt it had achieved a new status through the debate, and with that status a sense of confidence. He added that it would take another war "to achieve just peace in the Middle East because Israel would never relinquish occupied territories where it had established settlements."

Nine members of the Security Council voted for the resolution with two countries, China and Libya, not participating in the vote. Britain, Sweden, and Italy abstained from the voting.

The resolution on Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) pointed out that the White minority Rhodesian regime is now playing a tactic of winning time, creating division and intensifying suppression.

The resolution appealed to the Zimbabwean freedom fighters to reinforce their armed struggle in order to win full independence and to form a majority government. It also asked OAU member states to extend political, diplomatic, moral, and material support to the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwean people.

The resolution on Namibia (South West Africa) condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African racist regime and urged assistance to the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) so as to intensify its armed struggle against South Africa.

The meeting also strongly condemned South Africa's policy of apartheid, or racial segregation.

The meeting admitted Mozambique as a member of the Liberation Committee and elected Mozambican Foreign Minister J.A. Chissano chairman of the next session.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25
Castro On Solidarity With People's Angola

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Apparently, according to the mentality of the U.S. leaders, the price for improving relations, or for having trade or economic relations, is to give up the principles of the Revolution. And we shall never renounce our solidarity with Puerto Rico.

What kind of people do they think we are? What country do they think they are dealing with? The old Cuba? No! This is the new Cuba, and this is a different country! And until they get this fact into their heads, I cannot see any possibility of improving relations, because we shall never desert our Puerto Rican brothers even if there are no relations with the United States for a hundred years.

PUERTO RICO

Now it is not only Puerto Rico; now it is also Angola. In all our revolutionary process we have always followed a policy of solidarity with the African revolutionary movement.

We have given our support to the progressive governments and revolutionary movements in Africa since the very moment of the victory of the Revolution. And we will continue supporting them.

This assistance has taken different forms: sometimes we have sent weapons; on other occasions we have sent men; we have sent military instructors, or doctors or construction workers, and sometimes we have sent all three, construction workers, doctors and military instructors.

Loyal to its internationalist policy, what the Revolution has been doing since the beginning is to help wherever it can help, wherever it may be useful and, moreover, wherever this help is requested.

Similarly, we are helping the MPLA and the people of Angola, with whom we have had relations and have been cooperating since the beginning of their struggle for independence against Portuguese colonialism. Many of the Angolan cadres studied in Cuba.

But, what happens? Undoubtedly, Ford's statements are occasioned by the fact that the imperialists are irritated with us. And why are they irritated? Because they had it all planned to take hold of Angola before November 11.

Angola is a territory rich in natural resources. Cabinda, one of the Angolan provinces, has large oil deposits. This country has great mineral wealth—diamonds, copper, iron. This is one of the reasons why the imperialists want to take hold of Angola.

And the story is perfectly well known: many years ago, when the imperialists realized that these colonies would some day fight for their liberation, they began to organize their movements. Thus, they organized the FNLA with CIA people. We are not the ones who say so. It has just been exposed by The New York Times in detail that the FNLA was organized by the CIA.

When the Angolan people were about to attain independence

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

FIDEL CASTRO: "We practice our solidarity with Angola, we are helping Angola. And what we ask of the Congress of our Party is simply to support the policy, of helping the heroic people of Angola in all possible ways with all possible means!"

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WORLD
SCOPE

Sahara

Fighting broke out for the first time last week between Algeria and Morocco in their dispute over the Sahara (formerly Spanish Sahara). According to the official Algerian news agency, Moroccan troops attacked Algerian troops taking and ruined supplies to Saharan refugees in the Amhala Oasis located on the border between Morocco and the Sahara. Algeria supports the POLISARIO Front of Sahara which seeks independence for the former Spanish territory that is slated to be divided between Morocco and Mauritania on February 28.

Iran

The use of the Arabian Gulf country of Oman as a military testing ground for the training of Iranian armed forces was confirmed last week by official sources in Oman, other Islamic countries and Western countries. The Shah of Iran has been sending warplanes, ships as well as a man 3,000-man expeditionary force to help the sultan of Oman crush the 10-year-old Omani independence movement.

People's China

The Civil Aviation of the People's Republic of China (CAAC) recently extended its airline service to Phnom Penh, the capital city of Cambodia. As of January 23, there will be a flight between Peking, China, and Phnom Penh on every other Friday.

Colombia

The government of Colombia has reaffirmed its "unreserved" support for Panama's struggle to regain sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone. The pledge of support came from Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen in a recent meeting in Colombia with Panamanian Head of State Gen. Omar Torrijos.
"GOOD TIMES" BRAINWASHES VIEWERS ON CUBA AND THE F.B.I.

Black families throughout America are expected to — and no doubt many do — identify with the Evans family of the popular Black family television series Good Times. The Evanses are a group of poor, honest, down-to-earth Black Americans whom TV writers portray as "typical Black folk."

However, the Evans family's often passive acceptance of "hard times" is quite unbelievable to many of the program's Black viewers. Indeed, the January 25th episode of the series demonstrated that Good Times is one of the subtlest pieces of indoctrination aired on TV today. In this episode, the writers focused on what the U.S. government considers to be "subversive thinking.

The show opened with Florida's (Ester Rolle) worried question of "J.J." (Jimmie Walker) concerning a pamphlet she found in his room that was mailed from Cuba, J.I., demanding 'any knowledge of the pamphlet's author,' Michael (J.R.-Carver) — whose serious inquiries, observations and statements are too often discredited as those of a naive child influenced by the local Black nationalists — arrives home to announce that the pamphlet is his.

As a shocked and ashamed Florida listens, Michael explains that he decided to compare the Cuban Revolution to the American Revolution for a bicentennial class assignment. "I wrote to the Cuban government for the pamphlet... They have a dictatorship and we have a democracy," Michael observed.

Cuba has long been a thorn in the side of the power structure of the U.S. Only 90 miles off the coast of the U.S., the Cuban people, under the dynamic leadership of Prime Minister Fidel Castro, courageously took control of their country from the hands of U.S. business interests and overthrew the reactionary Cuban government. Despite the massive odds against them, the Cuban people today control their industries and the vast wealth growing in the country's sugar fields.

However, we did not get this picture of Cuba in last week's Good Times. Florida explains to Michael that due to the unfriendly relations between the U.S. and Cuba, mail sent from one country to the other is opened by the government of the receiving country. Michael vehemently defended his right to investigate the matter, but Florida denounced his project, insisting that it could bring great trouble to the family.

Minutes later, a fatigued and as usual, jobless, James (John Amos) comes home. Perplexed about why he lost his job, Florida tells James that Michael may have been responsible for his father's misfortune.

Next, Wanda, the family friend, enters. Visibly nervous, she explains that she has just received a visit from an FBI agent who questioned her extensively about the Evanses.

Another knock on the door reveals a "polite and considerate" Black FBI agent. He confirms that James did lose his job when the FBI drilled his boss for information on his political affiliations. The implied message of the agent is that America — in which Black people have no responsible function — must be protected at any cost.

However, the FBI agent assures the Evanses that all is now well. James will get his job back and the family's life will return to normal. (After all, it is the "real" subversives that the FBI is after.) James wonders how many others like him did not get their jobs back. The viewer is left with the impression that James is one of the lucky ones whose establishment has chosen to smile upon.

REALITY

Contrary to what was presented on Good Times, in reality a James Evans would not have gotten his job back, nor is the FBI polite or considerate in its questioning or its work. As for Cuba, history has shown us that the victory of the Cuban people is a victory for oppressed people everywhere.

No one with an understanding of the poverty and oppression in this country should be able to laugh at Good Times. To let the FBI into our homes is to invite a ruthless enemy into our lives. The FBI, along with the police and other law enforcement agencies of the U.S. government, pretend to protect our lives, yet their very actions lead to the promotion of poverty, the destruction of independent thinking and most importantly, a cruel and murderous life for Black and poor people.

Good Times is a light and funny half hour of brainwashing. We must view it and the various police/violence-oriented TV series with an open eye and a critical ear.

Blackness

Black is not just the color of skies at night
Black is the color of skin in white men's eye sight
Black is not just calling us niggers
Or just killing a man with the pull of a trigger.
I'm going to tell you what Black is to me,
Black is the being of a fruit bearing tree.
— DeDee Parks
Charlotte, N.C.

however, is not the solution.

The purpose of the Black Panther Party is not now and has never been to fight the Ku Klux Klan. The Party is attempting to organize Black people and other oppressed people so that together we can unite to fight the common enemy and thereby intensify the struggle to eliminate the racism, poverty and exploitation that exists in this world.

Fortunately, Billy Paul's records don't sell very well so maybe no one will ever hear "People Power."
Supreme Court Rules In Favor Of Warrantless Arrests

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

intervened in police brutality complaints.

This decision grew out of a bitter dispute between citizen’s groups and the Philadelphia Police Department, formerly headed by Frank L. Rizzo who is now mayor of the city.

Police brutality complaints and lawsuits are most often made by Black and other minority citizens, and the high court’s decision on this matter will make it virtually impossible for such lawsuits to be won in court.

Dissent

In writing the dissent opinion, Justice Harry A. Blackmun said the majority rejected traditional concepts that supervisors can be held liable for the misconduct of their subordinates.

“The must be federal relief available against persistent deprivation of federal Constitutional rights even by (or perhaps I should say particularly) by constitutional subordinates on the state side,” Blackmun said.

In a ruling related to the warrantless arrest issue, the Court said that the fact that a defendant is in custody after an arrest when he allegedly “consented” to a search is only one of the circumstances to consider in deciding whether the consent was voluntary.

The Court also said that the fact that a defendant did not know he was allowed to withhold consent is a minor point in deciding the validity of the oftentimes arbitrary police search procedures.

Judge Blocks Prosecution Stall Attempt In Attica Trials

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

“They’re doing nothing but standing around and getting more stuff against us,” one of the defendants, Frank (“Big Black”) Smith, told the judge.

“We’re ready for trial and if they ain’t, it’s just tough stuff.”

Scotti later said that he was not “stalling or attempting to move anyone out of position.”

He said he could not understand the position of the defendants in objecting to the delay.

“They had everything to gain and nothing to lose,” Scotti remarked, displaying what observers thought to be little understanding of being in the position of having charges pending for so long a time.

5,000 Tribute Paul Robeson At N.Y. Funeral

“Celebration”

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

(It was not until 1948 that U.S. racial bias would allow him to perform Othello in America, but when he did, the show set a Shakespearean Broadway record with 296 performances.)

In 1934, passing through Germany on the first of what became many visits to the Soviet Union, Robeson was subjected to the racist taunts of Hitler’s storm troopers. Arriving in Moscow, he was impressed, he said, by the absence of racial prejudice under the Soviet socialist system.

That incident, plus others he experienced in America and when he went to Spain in the late 1930s to sing for the International Brigades fighting Franco’s fascism, moved Robeson in the direction of socialism.

Later, his studies led him to express “my belief in the principles of scientific socialism (and),” my deep conviction that for all mankind a socialist society represents an advance to a higher stage of life.”

Concerning his experiences in Spain, he remarked, “I saw the connection between the problems of all oppressed people and the necessity of the artist to fully participate.”

Back in the U.S. Robeson stepped up his political activity during the 1940s: leading a delegation that urged baseball’s commissioner to drop the color bars that in that sport, starting a crusade against lynching and urging President Truman to widen Black civil rights in the South; and in 1948, becoming founder and chairman of the Progressive Party.

Robeson’s active opposition to U.S. policy met with public admiration for the Soviet Union and the ideas of socialism inflamed White public opinion against him during the Cold War years. Summoned before the House and Senate Un-American Activities Committees in 1948, he refused to say whether or not he was a communist, instead calling his questioners “fascist-minded.”

From 1950, when the State Department revoked his passport to 1956, when a Supreme Court decision in a related case forced its return, Robeson was virtually a prisoner in America. Blacklisted and scorned by his theater, his income dropped from $104,000 in 1947 to $2,000 by 1952.

ILL HEALTH

Robeson tried to revive his career in the late 1950s both in the U.S. and abroad, although he met with varying degrees of success, by 1961 ill health forced his retirement from the stage. From 1963 to 1966, Robeson lived quietly with his wife in Harlem. Upon her death, he moved to the Philadelphia home of his sister, where he died of a heart attack on January 23.

At the funeral, Lloyd Brown, Robeson’s official biographer, commented: “A whole generation must be startled to learn now that such a person actually existed in their lifetime, a modern day Black American with the manifold talents of a Renaissance man.”

“Perhaps their inquiring minds will seek to learn why Paul Robeson was literally kept out of their sight and out of their textbooks for all these years.”

Black Advances In Southern Politics

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

representatives, two circuit clerks, one chancery clerk, two tax collectors, one county attorney, four coroners, four county superintendents of education, 16 county supervisors, 58 constables, 19 justices of the peace, five county school board members, and two election commissioners.

The county superintendents of education in Claiborne, Wilkinson, and Jefferson counties are the first Blacks to be elected to these county posts.

“North Carolina — Of 83 Black victories in North Carolina in municipal elections, 77 were city council positions and the remaining six were mayors. Two Black mayors were elected for the first time to the Carrboro City Council.

“With greater protection of minority voting rights during the first decade of coverage under the federal Voting Rights Act, we could have seen even greater advances,” commented John Lewis.

“But the Voting Rights Act was renewed for another seven years, providing us with the challenge and the opportunity to make it an even more meaningful piece of legislation. We will need to see a greater commitment on the part of the Justice Department, with additional staff and funding for both affirmative and enforcement efforts.”

BICENTENNIAL

“In this Bicentennial year, I don’t see how our national leaders can justify anything less than the full participation of minorities in American politics.”

Lewis concluded: “Too many people are disfranchised by complicated registration procedures and unnecessary registration requirements. We need to do away with such outdated practices. We must open the political process and let the people in.”

PAUL ROBESON (left) greets W. E. B. Du Bois in 1949.
PRO FOOTBALL'S FIRST BLACK OWNER VICTIM OF PLOT
BY FLORIDA RACISTS

(Orlando, Fla.) - Rommie Loudd, pro football's first Black owner, currently in jail here on embezzlement and drug charges, has been the victim of a "legal lynching" by White racists determined to drive him out of the business, according to an article in the January, 1976, issue of Black Sports magazine.

Loudd, a former UCLA All-American and pro football star for the Chicago Bears, San Diego Chargers and Boston Patriots, had risen through the ranks of professional football to become owner of the now defunct World Football League's (WFL) Florida Blazers. Because of his football knowledge, Loudd had been able to line up at one time investors with a net worth of $40 million to support the team.

After being player personnel director for the New England Patriots, Loudd went to Florida in 1972 to begin organizing for a professional football franchise at the request of these investors. Although Loudd encountered various problems with Orlando and Orange County, Florida, officials, he was very successful in organizing everyday citizens to support his project. Within one year Loudd secured 30,000 pledges for ticket purchases through his public speaking and had formed a pro football booster club with over 1,000 members at $10 a head.

With this support Loudd attempted to obtain a franchise from the National Football League. However, Orlando city officials reneged on promises to provide an adequate stadium and the franchise was awarded to Tampa, Florida, instead.

At this point, all but two of Loudd's original investors pulled out and he had to settle for a franchise from the then infant World Football League.

Unfortunately money problems and squabbles with his major investor, David Williams, Jr., came up and subsequently took their toll. In December of 1974 Loudd was charged with failure to pay $30,000 in state sales taxes from ticket sales and the WFL Board of Directors voted to give Williams unconditional control of the team, pushing Loudd completely out of the picture.

In March, 1975, Loudd was charged with taking part in a $1,500 cocaine delivery in a Boston suburb and another $4,800 drug delivery in Orlando. In both instances, he was allegedly present and was supposed to have set up drug purchases for an undercover agent named Steve Cox. Yet another charge alleged that Loudd conspired with others to bring in a $100,000 cocaine shipment around the same time.

The alleged shipment never came off as 40 local, state and federal agents staked out a suburban Orlando home. Out of all of these transactions, Loudd is charged with making $400, yet he is now in an Orange County jail on a $552,500 bond, $500,000 of which is for the drug shipment that never took place.

$250,000 BAIL

Loud's bail has been reduced to $225,000 which he still has not been able to pay. The local media, headed by Orlando's racist Sentinel-Star (the city's sole newspaper) began to portray Rommie Loudd as the head of a million dollar international drug ring.

Loud's lawyer, Ellis Rubin, has stated publicly that, "I'm going to have to prove that he [Loud] was the victim of the Orlando Sentinel Star's certain business establishments in this town and certain individuals. I feel that the man is the victim of a terrible ripoff and should not be in jail."
Interview With Prime Minister of People's Republic of Angola

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17
government is very different than what it would be in times of peace?

DO NASCIMENTO: Of course, the situation of war has influenced the composition of the government in certain ways. There are, for example, cadres of the movement who would have been part of the government, but are not, due to the war. However, one could not say that the government is very different than before. In the key posts, in particular, the persons chosen would be the same; the principal goal being to transform the MA into a political party.

Q: According to the constitutional law which was passed, it specified that for the time being, given the circumstances, the People's Assembly would not be the supreme organ of the state in the People's Republic of Angola. This function is performed by the Revolutionary Council. What are its structures, its role, and its relations with other organs of state power?

DO NASCIMENTO: The Revolutionary Council in fact currently replaces the National People's Assembly. We were faced with only two alternatives: make the Council a limited organ, in order to obtain dynamism and maximum efficiency — we can point out, that in many other countries, the Revolutionary Council is effectively a restricted organ, without direct representation of the base organisations or, make it an enlarged organ, giving it the character of an assembly.

BALANCED SOLUTION

At last we chose a balanced solution. The Revolutionary Council is composed of members of the political bureau, of the military staff, leaders of the military staff, and political leaders of each military front, as well as members of the government designated by the MPLA: Antonio Jacinto, David Aires Machado, and Diogene Boavida. The provincial leaders who are the representatives of the party, not only of the government, also participate in the Revolutionary Council, in all 30 or 40 people.

Nevertheless, to insure stability, dynamism and efficiency that we seek a permanent restricted council was created which takes the place of the Revolutionary Council anytime that an important end urgent decision must be made and it is impossible to convene the Revolutionary Council — which happens often because a large number of its members are at the front.

One can therefore say that the Revolutionary Council is the supreme organ of state power, because its purpose is to both define the political line of the state and to represent the political bureau which is at the top of the party.

Q: The participation of military seems very important.

DO NASCIMENTO: It is, but aren't we at war? What we are waiting for, is the end of this transitional phase.

Q: Economic destabilization provoked by this war, the departure of numerous European professionals and the sabotage at different levels have led to a crisis of national proportions. What are the immediate measures — economic, social, political — that the government plans to take, to attempt to stem it?

DO NASCIMENTO: We must indeed deal with a serious economic crisis due to two factors. There are certain internal ones; the departure of European professionals, sabotages and military confrontation. But above all there are external factors; particularly the boycott on the part of the U.S., oil blackmail, funds frozen in American banks, non-delivery of already paid for material, for example: two Boeing 737s at $37 million apiece, on which the U.S. government has placed an embargo; maneuvers in order to prevent Angola, the second largest world producer of coffee, from signing an agreement on its marketing. This type of sabotage is more difficult to combat than the internal type.

Victorious MPLA troops on parade in Luanda.

What measures are to be taken? We have defined certain priority sectors of the economy. In a colonial system, enterprises are set up not as part of an economic plan but according to the criteria of maximizing profits. It is therefore out of the question for the state to help all the sectors indiscriminately. Rather, it will give optimum aid to those it deems a priority. Everybody must be aware of this: the workers, business people, the consumers.

Furthermore, the total disorganization of commerce is going to require the collection of the most important goods in order to eliminate those that are superfluous. The state is going to take control of the commercial networks and will be forced to intervene much faster and more firmly than it had expected, especially in the matter of pricing. The long waiting lines, for example, have not led to a lack of merchandise, as to the decrease in the number of distribution centers.

We must therefore create cooperatives for production and for distribution. But, for the time being, we must set up a market. In order to restore an adequate level of consumption, even by making use of private businesses which possess the appropriate means and technology. This is not done in order to expand the private sector, but because it is an objective necessity.

On the social level, we have been studying fiscal policy in order to bring about a redistribution of revenues to benefit the most underprivileged. We have already decided to reduce government officials' salaries by 50 percent. This measure is more politically effective than truly effective, but it is at least a first step.

Black Assembly Nominates Bond

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

and the parties have continually changed, one truth has faced us insistently never changing — both parties have betrayed us whenever their interests conflicted with ours (which was most of the time). . . None of the Democratic candidates and none of the Republican candidates, regardless of their political constituencies can solve our problems or the problems of this country without radically changing the systems by which it operates.

"Based on these conclusions, the National Black Political Assembly campaign will pose the alternative — a society based on democracy and self-determination; free of oppression and exploitation of humans by other humans; an end to racism, sexism, militarism, imperialism and all the insane derivatives of monopoly capitalism.

"The NBPA campaign will also highlight the conditions of American oppressed nationalities and racial and cultural minorities with particular emphasis on democratic rights, self-determination, sovereignty and peace and cultural integrity. . ."

The aforementioned NCPP will hold its first meeting in Washington, D.C., February 22-23. In the meantime, Black assemblies will be held in Committees for People's Politics and mobilizing for the upcoming March convention.

House Votes Aid Cut-Off To Angola

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

House's decision. John L. Burton, a Democrat from California, was quoted as saying that anyone who voted for more aid to Angola "might as well start drawing retirement pay."

Ford's last-minute desperate effort to win House approval of the Angola appropriation failed. In a letter delivered to House Speaker Carl Albert just hours before the vote, Ford expressed "grave concern over the international consequences of the situation in Angola."

Albert, however, attacked the President's plea, calling it "a typical Ford operation — wave your hand, make a gesture and that's the end of it."

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who served as the White House's chief intermediary with Congress over the Angola aid application, was in Europe at the time of the House vote last week. Kissinger had been critical of the administration's efforts to secure additional funds for Angola.

Charging that the administration's efforts had been "botched," Kissinger said that the White House decreased its request from $28 million to $10 million last December, it would have received the aid. This aid, Kissinger said, would have helped the FNLA and UNITA to create a military stalemate with the MPLA.

The MPLA's resounding defeats of FNLA-UNITA forces, however, make it clear that the Ford-Kissinger strategy of a stalemate in Angola undermined the strength and deterrence of the MPLA to defeat the imperialist forces threatening the independence of Angola.
Letters to the Editor

Z.A.N.U. SENDS THANKS FOR SUPPORT

Dear Friends,

On behalf of Z.A.N.U. and the struggling masses of Zimbabwe, I would like you to express our deep appreciation for your support. You have been a ray of hope in our darkest times.

Our struggle has been long and hard, but your support has been a source of strength. We are grateful for your unwavering support and encourage you to continue your efforts.

You are not alone. The people of Zimbabwe and the world are with you. Together, we can overcome the challenges and achieve our goals.

Yours sincerely,

Tirivavi Kangai
North America District Secretary
Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU)
San Francisco, California

READS THE BLACK PANTHER WITH WHOLEHEARTED INTEREST

Dear Editor,

I am writing you because I would like to recommend a copy of the Black Panther to the entire community. It has been a source of inspiration and motivation for me. I believe it is important for all of us to read and support such publications.

Sincerely,

Chester, Illinois
P.S. I read your editorial and I think it is a great way to express our views.

MEMBERSHIP IN THE PARTY

Dear Comrades,

I am writing this letter to thank you for your support. I have received some valuable information from the newspaper that has helped me a lot.

I have been trying to find information on membership in the party. If you can provide me with some guidance, I would be very grateful.

Sincerely,

Springfield, Illinois
P.S. The information is on its way.

RENEW MY SUBSCRIPTION

Dear Black Panther Party,

I have been a subscriber to the Black Panther newspaper for many years. I have enjoyed the content and would like to renew my subscription.

At the present time, I don't have any funds to pay for a new subscription. If you can provide me with a payment plan, I would appreciate it.

Sincerely,

Redwood City, CA

TO BE CONTINUED

New World Order

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

between the rich and middle classes and the poor. One cannot permit that the developed countries use the internationally named food aid as a weapon of political blackmail. We have sufficient natural and technical resources for our lands to produce abundantly.

The Mexican president also called for solidarity and the reduction of differences among developing countries. In his message to the Symposium, Mohand Said Mazouzi, Algerian minister of labor and social affairs, stressed that "a new international economic order fully remains to be established," and that it is necessary to expand and intensify the struggle of the peoples so as to gradually make it a reality.

Mazouzi denounced the multinational corporations which persist in monopolizing the natural resources and essential labor of the underdeveloped countries, and continue to drain unscrupulously, through unequal exchanges and price machinary, the resources of the Third World.

Albert Tevoedjr, director of the International Institute of Social Studies, pointed out in his report that "the new economic order primarily concerns the sovereignty of natural resources. The sovereignty remains imperfect even as it stagnates in the political field and does not extend equally to the economy." Tevoedjr added that in order to set up a new international economic order, it is necessary to abolish the privileges and recover the fundamental rights of the peoples of the Third World.

A delegate from Mali said that people of the Third World are suffering every day. "A new international economic order will not drop from heaven and the Third World countries should take concrete measures to establish it," he noted.

RECON
KEEPING AN EYE ON THE PENTAGON

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Castro On Solidarity With People's Angola

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20 — just as Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Cape Verde and other countries attained their independence — imperialism worked out a way to crush the revolutionary movement in Angola. They planned to take control of Cabinda, with its oil deposits before November 11; to seize Luanda before November 11. And to carry out this scheme, the U.S. government launched South African troops against Angola.

You know that South Africa is one of the most hated and most discredited states in the world for three million Whites oppress fourteen million Black Africans. And there they have established one of the most ignominious, shameful and inhuman regimes that could ever be thought of, condemned by all nonaligned countries, and condemned by the United Nations.

South Africa not only maintains this fascist and racist regime in the south, but also occupies the territory of Namibia, where it has established a kind of protectorate.

And the U.S. government, absolutely devoid of all scruples, launched the South African regular troops against Angola. Thus Angola was being threatened on the north by the FNLA and was attacked on the south by regular troops organized into armored columns. Everything was ready to take over Angola before November 11.

SOLID PLAN

And the plan was very solid; it was a solid plan; the only thing was that the plan failed. They had not counted on international solidarity, on the support given to the heroic people of Angola by the socialist countries, in the first place, and by the revolutionary movements and progressive governments of Africa, or the support we Cubans, among the world’s progressives, also gave to Angola.

The imperialists did not count on that. What was the result? On November 8 they launched an offensive against Cabinda and were crushingly repelled. What they went through in Cabinda was a sort of Giron: in three days, in 72 hours, the invaders were annihilated. In Luanda, they were 25 kilometers from the capital on November 10; they attacked with armored columns; now they are more than 100 kilometers from Luanda.

The South African armored columns, which had been attacking since October 23 and had advanced some 700 kilometers in less than 20 days, in a sort of military parade, were halted at more than 200 kilometers from Luanda, and have not been able to advance any further.

That is, the heroic struggle of the Angola people, supported by the international revolutionary movement, has made the imperialist plan fail.

And that is why the imperialists are irritated with us, among others. Some of them wonder why we help the Angolans, what interests we have there. They are accustomed to thinking that whenever a country does something, it is in pursuit of oil, or copper, or diamonds or some other natural resource.

MATERIAL INTERESTS

No! We are not after material interests and, logically, the imperialists do not understand this, because they are exclusively guided by chauvinist, nationalist and selfish criteria. We are fulfilling an elementary internationalist duty when we help the Angolan people!

We are not looking for oil, or copper, or iron; we are not looking for anything at all. We are simply practicing a policy of principles. We do not remain passive when we see an African people, a sister people, that the imperialists all of a sudden want to swallow up, and that is brutally attacked by South Africa. We do not remain passive, nor will we remain passive!

Thus when the imperialists ask us what are our interests, we will have to say: “Look, read a manual on proletarian internationalism so that you may understand why we are helping Angola.”

That is the cause of their irritation and threats.

Can you imagine what this country’s future would be like if the price of renewing relations with the United States were a return to the past? That this country refrain from expressing its solidarity with its revolutionary brothers in the rest of the world? That we refrain from expressing our solidarity with the Vietnamese, the Lao people, the Cambodians, the Africans, the Yemenites and the Arabs, and with Syria, Algeria, Guinea and all those countries?

Our policy of solidarity is no secret. And one of the factors, one of the finest elements of this Congress was international participation.

And numerous representatives of prestigious countries have been present. They have spoken and have addressed our people with great affection and with great respect, and have made us feel that we belong to a great revolutionary family, and that that family is a powerful one.

Thus this revolutionary family has been forged. What is imperialism aiming for? That we break with this family? That we stop being a people in solidarity with those sister people fighting against imperialism? Then, which hopes or possibilities or prospects are embarrassed by the President of the United States? Because at that cost, then, there will never be relations with the United States!

Despite the fact that the policy of our Revolution is a policy of peace and of relations and coexistence with regimes of different ideologies and of different social systems. But they are not satisfied. It is as though we were to tell them they had to carry out an agrarian reform or to nationalize the electric power company in order to establish relations with us. What sort of conditions does imperialism intend to impose on our country?

We practice our solidarity with Angola, we are helping Angola. And we will continue to help the people of Angola! And what we ask of the Congress of our Party is simply to support the policy adopted by the leadership of the Party of helping the heroic people of Angola in all possible ways and with all possible means. (ALL DELEGATES, STANDING,Raise Their Credentials, Long Applauses and Shouts of “Angola, Angola, Angola!” to be continued.)

An MPLA military unit proudly marches during independence parade.
HELL NO-I WON'T GO DOWN WITH U.S. IMPERIALISM.