Elaine Brown Featured Speaker

S.F. RALLY PROTESTS U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN ANGOLA

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Chanting "Long Live the People's Republic of Angola!" "Long Live the MPLA!" "U.S. Out of Angola!" "Jobs, Not War!" a spirited rally of over 600 people packed Union Square Park here on February 3 to protest U.S. involvement in Angola.

The rally — highlighted by a speech by Ms. Elaine Brown, Black Panther Party chairperson and leading member — was sponsored jointly by the newly formed Angolan Solidarity Coalition (ASC) and the Black Coalition Against U.S. Involvement in Angola. The rally was held to coincide with a luncheon at the nearby Fairmount Hotel where U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made a major speech on American foreign policy.

The gray skies and cold weather did little to dampen the enthusiasm of the ralliers who marched around Union Square Park with colorful picket signs expressing the common conviction of those present that the U.S. must end its illegal intervention in Angola against the country's legitimate government, led by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Prior to the start of the noon rally, a group of Bay Area musicians, representing various Black, Third World and progressive organizations, played a number of lively protest songs from the struggles of oppressed people throughout the world.

Appropriately, the rally opened with the playing of excerpts from Dr. Martin Luther

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2,000 ATTEND NATIONAL HARDCORES CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO

Wilbur Haddock Keynote Speaker At Three Day Meeting

(Chicago, Ill.) - Responding to a nationwide call issued by a broad coalition of Black, Third World and progressive organizations and individuals to "develop strategies to fight back against the hard times," over 2,000 people gathered here on January 30 - February 1 for the National Hard Times Conference.

The intense three-day conference, highlighted by a keynote address by Brother Wilbur Haddock, president of the United Black Workers of Malhew, New Jersey, and a member of the National Hard Times Conference Board, was held at the University of Illinois Chicago Circle Campus.

Following registration all day on Friday, January 30, the Conference kicked off that evening with a "People's Tribunal," which, according to one conference participant, heard "electrifying" testimony against the crimes of U.S. imperialists and racist policies.

TESTIMONY

Among those who testified were Tapson Mawere, chief representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in the U.S.; Ms. Yvonne Golden, leader of the San Francisco Black Teachers' Caucus; Yu Ngoc Kon, representing the Union of the Vietnamese in the U.S.; Pedro Grant, president of the Boiler Makers' Union of Puerto Rico, AFL-CIO, and a member of the Central Committee of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party; Rudolfo Lassan, leader of the Mexican-American organization CASA (General Brotherhood of Workers) of Chicago; and Ted Dostal, leader of the Steelworkers' Union of Cleveland, Ohio, and also an activist for the rights of the elderly.

A board of "Hearing Officers" presided over the "People's Tribunal." The officers included Brother Haddock; Ms. Ella Baker, longtime civil rights activist and the original founder of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); Carlos Feliciano, a Puerto Rican nationalist leader and member of the Conference Board; and William Kunkel, former people's attorney.

The major focus of the Conference was the demand for jobs, a strategy unanimously adopted by the Board and proposed several months ago by Brother David G. Du Bois, official spokesperson of the Black Panther Party and Board member.

The job issue, as well as the importance of Black and Third World workers being in the leadership of the struggle, were expressed in Saturday's and Sunday's workshops. Workshop areas included: Labor; Drugs; Health; Anti-sterilization; International Solidarity; Anti-Racism; Tenants; Consumers; Rural; Military; Prisoners; Daycare; Education; Students; Welfare; Elderly; and Anti-Repression.

Out of the workshops came new ideas, new networks of communications and some new national CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

WILBUR HADDOCK, United Black Workers' president, delivers keynote address at Hard Times Conference.

"The Disciples Of The Blues" Repeat At Sunday Forum

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Oakland Community Learning Center presented "The Disciples of the Blues," Brothers SONNY RHODES (bottom left) and J.J. MALONE, and the OVER THE HILL BLUES BAND (top) in a dynamic repeat performance at last Sunday's Community Forum.

Their highly appreciated musical style, testifies to the standing ovation they received, was highlighted by the contributions of singer Curtis Dedmon and pianist Floyd Dickson.

Brother Dickson is a renowned Blues pianist who has also played with Brother Rhodes in Stockholm, Sweden.

Richard Allen, the famed first bishop and co-founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, founded the Free African Society in Philadelphia on April 12, 1787, after they were thrown out of a White church where they had gone to pray. The AME Church, establihed on April 9, 1816, grew out of the Free African Society. Allen went on to become the leader of the first Black Convention which met in Philadelphia in 1830.

February 12, 1793

On February 12, 1793, the first Fugitive Slave Law was enacted by Congress. The Act made it a criminal offense to hanno a fugitive slave or prevent his arrest.

February, 1859

In an act indicative of racist attitudes prevalent among White political leaders of the time, the Arkansas legislature passed a law in February, 1859, requiring free Black people to choose between exile and enslavement.

February 12, 1909

The 1908 riot - which led to the founding of the NAACP was not a major riot, as American race riots go, but it happened in Springfield, Illinois, the home of Abraham Lincoln. This fact horrified "liberal" White America. The call for the conference which led to the founding of the NAACP was issued on February 12, 1909, the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth. It was signed by prominent Whites and Blacks, such as Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, Bishop Alexander Walters, Oswald Garrison Villard and others. The conference actually convened in May, 1909, in the Waldorf Astoria Building in New York City. After a long and earnest debate regarding the direction of the organization, it opened for business in a room in the New York Evening Post Building at 20 Vesey Street.
BAR OWNER TELLS ALL

Milwaukee Police
Payoffs Exposed

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) - An extensive system of bribes and payoffs of Milwaukee police officers has been exposed here in recent weeks. Payoffs of free drinks and "donations" totaling $1,623 to the police basketball team, involving officers and detectives ranging in rank from patrolman to captain, have been revealed.

The focus of the payoffs is a tavern called The River Queen and its former operator, James A. O'Connor, who has stated he is willing to testify before a "John Doe" investigation if one were ordered, reported the Milwaukee Sentinel.

SWORN AFFIDAVIT

In a sworn affidavit obtained by the newspaper, O'Connor stated he routinely gave police officers free drinks and cash payoffs at Christmas in order to avoid police harassment.

O'Connor gave reporters a book containing names of police officers and other details of bribes which he said totaled about $1,000 over two years.

As many as 50 officers, both in and out of uniform, received free drinks regularly at the bar, O'Connor told reporters. Sometimes they stayed in the bar after closing until 10 a.m. On at least one occasion, a squad officer entertained prostitutes at the bar, O'Connor said.

The River Queen has been the target of an internal police investigation into allegations of wrongdoing by policemen since last summer.

O'Connor said he was questioned many times by police officers making the investigation but had refused to cooperate because he doesn't trust the police.

He said that on one occasion Lt. James Marx, who was heading the probe, told him, "You had more cops down there than were on the street."

Asked why he started giving police free drinks, O'Connor said, "I inherited it when I took over the place. It was already a gay bar."

If it had not been for the free drinks and payoffs, O'Connor told reporters, "That (tavern) license wouldn't have been up there for 20 years."

FEDERAL JUDGE ISSUES LANDMARK RULING ON RACIAL QUOTAS IN CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

(Chicago, Ill.) - In an unprecedented ruling, U.S. District Court Judge Prentice H. Marshall issued a decree here on February 2 outlining the program that the Chicago Police Department must follow to achieve racially and sexually balanced hiring and promotion.

The 15-page decree also ordered that within 30 days all parties involved in the original discrimination lawsuit against the police submit to Judge Marshall a "proposed plan and timetable" for the release of all or part of the $95 million in revenue-sharing funds denied the city since December, 1974, because of its bias against Blacks, Spanish-speaking Americans and women.

Legal observers here describe Judge Marshall's ruling as a landmark decision because of the critical role of the federal court's extensive involvement in the personnel policies of a major city. The ruling could have the effect of denying all city, county and state agencies federal revenue-sharing funds if they continue racism and sexual discrimination in hiring and promotions.

The major thrust of the decree is a long-range system of hiring goals designed to make the Chicago Police Department, in the words of Judge Marshall, "more nearly reflect the racial and ethnic composition of the workforce of the city of Chicago as a whole."

The decree - which implements Judge Marshall's January 5 decision ordering the city to correct past discrimination against non-White and female police personnel - directs the police department to begin training classes at the police academy on March 5 and April 5. Each group is to consist of 200 officer cadets, of which 100 are to be Black or Spanish-surnamed males. The other 100 cadets in each group are to include 33 females and 67 males other than Black or Spanish-surnamed.

The order further specifies that within 30 days those women now employed on the police force as policewomen or matrons be allowed to apply for transfer to other police work for which they are qualified.

In his January 5 ruling, Judge Marshall required that 42 per cent of the Chicago Police Department personnel be Black and Spanish-speaking; 15 per cent women and 42 per cent White males.

In order to maintain a continuous check on the Department's hiring and promotion policy, Judge Marshall ordered the city to provide him with quarterly reports identifying all sworn members of the Department by name, rank, race and sex as well as the date of each officer's appointment and promotion. This particular order, one court observer noted, has the effect of making "the federal judiciary a super civil service commission."

The discrimination lawsuit was first brought against the Department in 1970 by the Afro-American Patrolmen's League (AAPL). In 1973, the Justice Department entered a similar action against the Chicago Police Department.

Racist Chicago police (above) are known for their viciousness and hatred of Black and poor people. A ruling by federal Judge Prentice Marshall recently ordered the Chicago Police Department to cease its blatant bias in the hiring and promotion of Black and Third World people and women.

PROSECUTE THE MURDERERS OF TYRONE GUYTON!

MARCH AND RALLY

To demand that Alameda County
District Attorney Lowell Jensen
prosecute the Emeryville
policemen responsible for the
cold-blooded murder of
14 year old Tyrone Guyton
on November 1, 1973

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 10:00 A.M.
MARCH FROM LANNEY COLLEGE (9TH & FALLON) TO
RALLY AT ALAMEDA COUNTY COURTHOUSE (12TH & FALLON)
FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR
TYRONE GUYTON 555-3362.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24
WHAT'S BEHIND THE DOCTORS' MALPRACTICE SLOWDOWN

Featured in the January 10, 1976, issue of THE BLACK PANTHER under the headline "Brown Medical Plan A Solution For Poor," details of California Governor Brown's Intelligent proposal for a fair resolution of the state doctor's slowdown in protest against skyrocketing malpractice insurance fees were presented to our readers.

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER updates our previous article in order to keep our readers well aware of the well-meaning efforts being made to improve quality and availability of medical care for all state residents.

(Sacramento, Calif.) - Behind all the current efforts to resolve the much publicized, often confusing doctor's slowdown protest in Southern California, lies one little mentioned, but basic fact: namely, that doctors are not required by law to obtain malpractice insurance.

Realizing this, that malpractice insurance is purely a voluntary choice of each individual who works within the health field, then what is the slowdown protest all about?

PROFIT AND GREED

The answer to this question is obvious: money, profit and greed. "We can't afford to pay these increasing malpractice insurance premiums and continue to make our own profit," is the doctors' cry to the public and the state.

Therefore, since this past January 1 when malpractice insurance premiums zoomed to as high as 400 per cent over the 1975 rates, doctors, particularly in Southern California, have sought to have the state government intervene on their behalf.

However, when the state did attempt to achieve a resolution, the doctors rejected the plan.

Basically, Governor Brown's office proposed that the state would create a fund to cover the cost of malpractice insurance, while the doctors would agree to treat a certain small number of Medi-Cal recipients and others unable to meet the also skyrocketing costs of decent medical care.

Tentative meetings to work out details of this fair proposal, to be held between Robert Galizia, deputy secretary of Health and Welfare for the state, and representatives of the protesting doctors have been postponed.

Recently, state assemblyman Howard L. Berman has proposed the "California Medical Malpractice Reform Act of 1976," which gives legislative substance to Governor Brown's plan.

Behind this Malpractice Reform Act are leaders from the Legislature and Governor Brown, with particular credit going to attorney Fred Hiestand. Hiestand is formerly of the prestigious Public Advocates firm in San Francisco and is currently the chief attorney of Public Advocates.

Center was ruled "cruel and unusual" punishment. According to a fact sheet distributed by Assemblyman Berman's office, key features in the Malpractice Reform Act of 1976 are:

- Establishment of a voluntary Physicians' Liability Fund, "triggered" by the enrollment of 18,000 doctors.
- Average premium of $4,000, with guaranteed coverage up to $1 million for each occurrence of medical malpractice.
- Public service and quality control in the form of Medical Quality Review Committees.

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OUR HEALTH

Scientists Quit Over Lax Nuclear Safety

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Three nuclear engineers, contending that nuclear power is too dangerous to be used as a source of public energy, have resigned from their positions as managers of major safety programs for the General Electric (GE) San Jose division nuclear power plant.

The men are Dale Bridenbaugh, Richard Hubbard, and Gregory Minor. Together, the three have 54 years of combined experience in the nuclear power field.

At a press conference held here last week, the three scientists agreed that they were of the opinion that the disposal of nuclear waste was unsolved and the general level of understanding of most of the technicians was shallow, limited and channeled into their own highly specialized area with no awareness of the total implications of their work.

In his letter of resignation, Bridenbaugh stated: "I am deeply concerned with the safety problem - environmental, social, politically, and generally - that nuclear power has made and potentially can make to all life on earth."

He cited "close ties" between commercial power and weapons technology, and said he was strongly opposed to "deployment of such capabilities" as a "plutonium economy."

Hubbard contended the nuclear power industry had been dominated by "narrow specialists with little comprehension of the total impact of our actions."

When he joined G.E. in 1964, Hubbard said he was "excited" about the use of nuclear technology as a limitless source of clean, cheap energy. A dozen years later, he said, "the vision has faded and the promises are still unfulfilled."

Minor said the development of nuclear power plants poses "serious danger to all life on this planet," because of the nuclear fuel cycle and storage of radioactive wastes.

"I still remember my wife's shock at having a container for urine sampling placed on our doorstep for use by the family," Minor said.
S.F. COUNTY JAIL FOR WOMEN: “THEY DISRESPECT A HUMAN SO BAD UNTIL IT’S PITIFUL”

(San Bruno, Calif.) - “As you can understand, the girls are really happy to spend their time in nice, clean rooms like these,” the sergeant said, grotesquely unaware of the implications of what he was saying in describing the small, isolation-like cubbyholes used to warehouse the inmates here at San Francisco’s County Jail for Women.

There are no bars at the Women’s Jail in San Bruno, THE BLACK PANTHER discovered last week while touring the facility, so for the 29 women inmates presently incarcerated there, the oppression they confront takes on a more subtle - more insidious and vicious - form than what might be expected.

At the County Jail for Women, slow daily doses of dehumanization come in the form of constant disrespect; of a denial of ordinary feminine “luxuries” like using fingernail polish, eyeshadow, lipstick, stockings, or wearing a favorite outfit; of sitting around in the dayroom all day, every day, with nothing to do but read, play cards, watch TV or “chat”; of waiting for the dread afternoon “naptime,” the lockdown from 2:30 to 5:00 p.m. or later in those “nice clean rooms”; of worrying about children who are either staying with friends or have become “wards of the court” and shipped out to a welfare “home.”

“NO RIGHTS”

Asked “What’s it like here?” one Black woman inmate responded:

“First of all, you don’t have any rights in the jailhouse. Like your freedom, you know, you’ve already lost that.

You have these rules, about 40 or 50 rules that tell you ‘Do Not.’ But it doesn’t make any sense, you know. It’s like that sign on the door over there. When you want to ask the police a question, it sounds like they just say ‘Don’t Knock.’ Well, how are you gonna get any information if you Don’t Knock?”

“Now, they’ve got a new rule. They say we’re not supposed to say ‘hi’ to the man (a male sergeant was recently named to supervise the women’s jail facility) or anything. I mean, shit, you’re locked down and you can’t do nothing with him, so you might as well speak to him.

They’re typing and sewing here, but that’s not for me, for what I plan doing in life.

“Another thing is the food here. They tell you that you’ll be getting a full-balanced diet, but it’s full of starch. That’s why all

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SEATTLE

Suit Filed Against Jailing Non-Delinquent Youth

(Seattle, Wash.) - Charging that so-called incorrigible juveniles who have never committed a crime or been known to be dangerous to others stand more than twice the risk of being institutionalized as youths declared delinquent by the courts, a class action suit has been filed here on behalf of an estimated 400 noncriminal youth being held in state correctional institutions.

The suit was filed by attorney Richard Blumberg in direct behalf of Ms. Bonnie Hilliard, 15, who has been confined to Echo Glen juvenile institution for the last year, although she has never been charged with a crime, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer reported.

$20,400 PER YEAR

Taxpayer Arthur Kobler charged in the suit that the state is spending $20,400 per year to lock up youth like Ms. Hilliard. It would cost the state $4,442 per year to care for such noncriminal youth in a group home and only $1,527 to put them in foster homes, he states.

Bonnie Hilliard was sent to Echo Glen for running away from home after her mother died. She turned herself in at age 14 to the detention center in Tacoma, but the state allegedly was unable to find a foster home for her.

The suit states that at Echo Glen she was confined several months for 24 hours a day in a locked building and denied consistent and adequate education.

The state is accused of depriving her of her liberty, denying her regular exercise, restricting her mail and other violations of her Constitutional rights.

The suit seeks an injunction prohibiting the state from con

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

Fla. Holiday Inn Workers Continue 7 Month Strike

(H. Pierre, Fla.) - Workers here at Holiday Inn have been waging a seven-month struggle for decent wages and a guaranteed eight-hour work day.

Sisters JACKLINE YOUNG, LINDA TOMBS and MATTIE McFALLEY (above) are three of this courageous group who have walked picket lines against the Holiday Inn here for a $3.50 an hour raise for these seven long months. Ms. Young, a spokesperson for the employees, had earned only $2.15 an hour after three years with the hotel while a co-worker of hers has been with Holiday Inn for 10 years and she is making a mere $2.35 an hour.

The huge Holiday Inn complex has also been following the trend set by other corporations of cutting back its work force and forcing remaining employees to carry twice their normal workload.
S.F. RALLY PROTESTS U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN ANGOLA

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

King, Jr.’s speech: “Why I Oppose the War in Vietnam.” As the rallyists listened to the slain civil rights leader’s stirring analysis of U.S. imperialism—which brought him into disfavor with the power structure of this country and, many believe, was a major reason for his assassination—they were reminded that despite America’s recent defeat in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism, as exemplified in Angola, continues to prey upon Black and other people of color throughout the world who are trying to liberate themselves from foreign domination.

Next on the program was Elaine Brown. Elaine, the featured speaker at the rally, spoke on behalf of the Black Coalition Against U.S. Involvement in Angola, whose members include the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), the Ethiopian Students Union, the Union of Vietnamese Students in Britain, the Third World Media Coalition, Black Women Organized for Action and the Black Panther Party.

BRILLIANT SPEECH

In a brilliant speech which was interrupted several times with sustained applause Elaine blasted U.S. imperialism for its efforts to overthrow the MPLA-led government of Angola, with particularly biting criticism for White House claims that the U.S. only got involved in the African continent because of Russian and Cuban intervention.

“Not one word was said when the Portuguese were bombing Angola. Not one word was said when the Portuguese were sending troops. Now all of a sudden they’re talking about a ‘Russian satellite,’” Elaine said.

Elaine, emphasizing that Angola “is not a clear Black and White issue,” also criticized “Black people (who) have a tendency to get involved in nationalistic fantasies about what is Black and what is White... We cannot be fooled by color... because inside Angola (there) are two revolutionary forces that are attempting to lay claim to the people’s government already in existence.

Urging the rallyists to “continue to wage our struggle, to make sure that the Black community and the poor communities of this country are aware of and support the people of Angola,” Elaine concluded... “Once we in this country are able to transform the situation here...”

S.F. RALLY PROTESTS U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN ANGOLA

TIRIVAI KANGAI (left), ZANU representative, and ELAINE BROWN (right), Black Panther Party chairperson, were featured speakers at San Francisco rally against U.S. intervention in Angola.

then, and only then, will the people of Angola... and (people) all around the world be able to live a decent life in their own liberated territory.” (See the Centerfold for the text of Elaine’s speech.)

Elaine was followed by a representative of the Winter Soldier Organization (WSO) who called for decent jobs for poor people and an immediate end to U.S. aggression in Angola and elsewhere overseas.

Next, Tirivai Kangai, North America district secretary for the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), briefly addressed the rally, expressing ZANU’s and Africa’s solidarity with the People’s Republic of Angola.

Noting that “the U.S. government supported and cooperated with Portugal in exploiting the people of Angola and their natural resources,” Brother Kangai demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from Angola.

At the conclusion of the program, the rally leaders lined up with their picket signs to make the short march to the Fairmont Hotel where they loudly demonstrated against Kissinger’s speech.

Last week’s rally exemplified a conviction spreading throughout America that Black, Third World and other poor people must unite to organize the community against U.S. intervention in Angola, a struggle that clearly can be won.

Black Attorney Spellbinds Courtroom

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Answer: ‘Tommy’ who? ‘Tommy M.F.’ and then bang, bang, bang, and breaking in the door.” Montgomery graphically explained. Armed with a submachine gun, a 30 cal. carbine, several shotguns and personal as well as official sidearms, police broke into the apartment unannounced. Of 99 shots fired, only one can be said to have possibly been fired by the occupants of the apartment.

Once inside, one of the raiders, Joseph Gorman, sprayed the wall of Fred Hampton’s bedroom with a 40-shot burst of machine gun bullets, Montgomery told the federal court jury panel of five Whites and one Black.

Then Gorman called out to fellow raider George Jones to check the bullets. “Jones told him, ‘They’re coming through,” Montgomery said.

But when this fusillade didn’t kill Hampton, Montgomery asserted that an unknown raider stood directly over the 21-year-old Black Panther Party leader’s bed and fired two shots into his brain.

“They’re good and dead now,” the assassin boasted to a companion, in a voice overheard by one of the survivors.

Concluding his opening statements, Montgomery spoke of Fred Hampton as “probably one of the brightest, most charismatic speakers, around this area at that time. He had the power to inspire people from the ghetto to positive social action such as the Free Breakfast for Children Program and a Free Medical Clinic.

“He was a target for what he believed in and what he stood for, for the potential he had to join people together for the common good...”
Chicano Community Protests Police Murder of Danny Trevino

(San Jose, Calif.) - The murder of 26-year-old Danny Trevino late last month by two San Jose policemen has touched off an immediate and sustained protest by a wide variety of concerned community groups and individuals.

Trevino, a bartender, was shot and killed by two San Jose policemen on January 28, 1976, at 3:00 a.m. The policemen were supposedly answering a disturbance call at the home of Trevino's girlfriend, Mary Duarte. However, by the time they had arrived, the argument between Trevino and Ms. Duarte had ended. But, the police still ordered Trevino out of his car and when he refused, the two officers shot at him from both sides of the vehicle, killing him. The justification given for this outright murder is that police thought Trevino was going for a gun, but no weapon was found in the car.

At a community meeting called by the Confederacion De La Raza Unida at Guadalupe Church last week, over 400 people turned out to express their concern over this latest police murder. In the past five years, eight Chicanos and three Blacks have been killed by San Jose police, according to a press release issued by the Confederacion.

At this meeting, a Committee On Public Safety was formed to lead a march on the San Jose City Council and to present these seven main demands of the Council:

- The closure of the two officers responsible for the shooting;
- The creation of an independent probe by community groups;
- Payment of damages to Brother Trevino's widow by all appropriate city government agencies;
- Full-scale review of police training procedures and regulations involving the use of firearms;
- Independent autopsy and blood analysis;
- Criminal prosecution of the two officers for murder.

Following two hours of protest by the predominantly Chicano crowd of approximately 500 who jammed the City Council chambers, the Council voted unanimously to demand an open grand jury hearing into the incident, the San Jose Mercury reports.

The Council also ordered an impartial, independent investigation into the shooting death and voted unanimously for city officials and chief of police Robert Murphy to keep the Committee On Public Safety informed of day-to-day developments in the probe.

In an apparent move to approach the demand for a citizens' review board, Councilman Alfredo Garza, Jr., the only Chicano to serve on the San Jose City Council in 100 years, said he felt the Committee of Chicano leaders could be the first step toward the creation of a police commission.

The 500 protesters carried signs reading, "Stop Killing Chicano Brothers," "Is This The Way We're Going to Celebrate The Bicentennial? By Their Salaries Too?" and "Indict The Murderers of Danny Trevino."

Jose Villa of the Mexican-American Community Services Association told Council members the issue is oppression. He said this oppression resulted in Chicanos and other minority residents being stopped and hassled by police officers.

"Today we buried Danny Trevino," Villa said. "This is oppression. The death of Danny Trevino is but a symptom of the oppressive situation."
Hard Times
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6
organizations and coalitions organized around specific issues.
Addressing the Conference's Plenary Session on Saturday evening, Brother Haddock said that "Labor is the backbone of this oppressive system. We who come out of the factories have long understood the importance and relationship of jobs, work and community struggles, and most importantly, how to survive from day to day."

Brother Haddock briefly discussed the struggle that the United Black Workers (UBW) have been waging at the Ford Assembly Plantation in Mahwah, New Jersey, since 1968. He pointed out that in order to be effective in its fight against the Ford Company, the UBW had "to look to outside forces for support...because we were being confronted not only by the Ford Motor Company but many reactionary forces."

As a result of their struggle in Mahwah, Brother Haddock said, "We in the United Black Workers recognize that all struggles are interrelated and that Blacks cannot be free as long as other oppressed nationalities are not free. Only a united working class, standing up and defeating this monopoly capitalistic system can really change and defeat our combined oppression."

Calling for a "new society where the Atticas, San Quentins, Marion Tombs...built with our tax money will no longer be in operation," Brother Haddock emphasized that oppressed people "must take back the power that is ours...We can win without a doubt. If we dare to struggle, dare to fight, dare to win, dare to demand jobs, that power will really come to the people."

Following the Plenary Session "cultural artists" dedicated to forwarding people's struggles thrilled the packed Conference audience with music, dance and drama.

Suit Filed
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7
continuing to hold Ms. Hilliard and other nondelinquent juveniles in state correctional centers.
Money now used to keep such juveniles behind bars would be earmarked for their care in community-based centers or foster homes, it was contended.

Observers have cited the enormous profit being made by the state as a prime reason the incarceration of nondelinquent youths continues even after government officials have admitted it wasn't the best practice.

"They Disrespect A Human So Bad Until It's Pitiful"

"They Disrespect A Human So Bad Until It's Pitiful"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7
These women walk around here with their stomaches all blowed up, from eating all this starch.
Now, they don't want to hear nothing about no riot in here, and yet instead, they tell us, 'If y'all be quiet, we're just gonna tell you one time or you're going to be locked up.' They tell us not to touch the deputies but the deputies can touch you and talk ignorant to you, but you don't get ignorant with them.

"If you do, you get a five-day lock-up and the only time you come out is for showers every day and a half - if they feel like it.

"Medical care? You can forget about that. When I first came here I ended up with a knot on my stomach. I took it to court to get a pass to see a doctor but they denied my pass."

"There's Dr. Till - that quack. They've got Dr. Bernstein and Dr. Mansoon and everyone on the streets knows their reputation. They're a bunch of quacks and the only reason they work in the jail house is that they're not qualified to work on the street.

"From what I understand, the rehab workers (social workers in the jail) have really big mouths. You say, 'Don't let this be mentioned,' but when you turn around it's going to be mentioned. So, if you want something confidential you keep it to yourself. You learn that in the jailhouse because you can't trust nobody in here.

"Why not? Because some girls in the jailhouse you might think they're cool, but you find out they're not cool. And then some police in the jailhouse act like they're cool but then you find out they're not cool because they'll give you a case just as quick as anything. That's one thing the police here believe in, is giving a person a case, give them more time, more problems.

"I would like people to know about the disrespect a human gets in jail, because they can be disrespected so bad. Now we have this man sergeant over here. He thinks he's cool and everything but he knows how to disrespect a person until it's pitiful.

"Like, me and him got into an argument yesterday because when we're doing something he wants us to do it any way.

"So, he said to me, 'I'll give you five days lock-up and take away your good time and everything.'

"So, I said to him, 'I don't care because I'm already here doing time, and you can't do too much else to me.'"
MILWAUKEE WELFARE AGENCIES ALLOW POOR FAMILIES TO FREEZE

(Milwaukee, Wis.) — Many welfare recipients here who are unable to pay for the rising cost of heating fuel for their homes are being forced to endure this harsh winter with only the clothes on their backs to ward off below zero temperatures, the Milwaukee Star Times reports.

Efforts being made by the Milwaukee Tenants Union and Black Wisconsin state legislator Monroe Swan so far have not been able to force state administrators to deal with this growing problem.

The Milwaukee Tenants Union and a new community veterans organization have both tried to solicit free fuel from oil companies for needy families but few have donated. The Wisconsin National Guard has assisted the Tenants Union in finding about 2,000 gallons of fuel to be given away but that program quickly ended when the Guard was forced to return to other duties.

FEDERAL COURT

A federal court in Wisconsin had decided to extend a federally-funded assistance program to include utility shutoff victims but the state Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) went against the court order by entirely ending its participation in the program.

The Department’s justification for its move was that the program largely duplicated a similar program operated by the state’s Social Development Commission. However, it was later revealed that welfare recipients are not included in this program.

According to Tenants Union member Pat Hollins, “the DHSS is using that (duplicated services) as an excuse and knew it then. The fact of the matter is, they just don’t care.”

In an interview with the Star Times, Ms. Hollins said, “Since mid-December, when that DHSS decision was made, we received over 50 calls from families without heat, most of whom we have been able to help. But, it’s the state’s and the county’s job and they refuse to do anything about it.”

According to Ms. Hollins, the only state official to come to the aid of these needy families has been the Black state senator Monroe Swan. Swan got oil for four families on his own so far, and although we have nothing but praise for him we all know there is only so much one man can do.”

Swan, who recently chaired state hearings on brutality charges at Waupun Prison, has asked for a special legislative session to deal with the problem, but to date his efforts have been unsuccessful.

Attention A.F.D.C. Applicants

(Sacramento, Calif.) — Back payments continue to be available to California residents who applied for or received Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) for themselves or their dependents since October 1, 1971.

Potentially eligible for refunds are those persons who: (1) Applied for or received AFDC in the last three years while either pregnant or living with someone who was pregnant; (2) Receiving or living with someone receiving aid due to blindness, disability or old age; (3) Receiving housing, utilities, food or clothing which was paid for by someone else.

People who believe they qualify must contact their county welfare office by March 31, 1976.
...And Bid Him Sing
By David G. Du Bois

Exciting New Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt

In the following portion of ...And Bid Him Sing, we continue to learn about Fawzy, the close friend of Bob Jones, a Black American journalist living in Cairo, Egypt, the setting of this suspenseful novel by BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief David G. Du Bois. Brother Du Bois describes the lives of Black Americans living in Cairo who have fled the U.S. in a last attempt to escape the degradation of American racism.

PART 18

Fawzy's admiration for Sulliman increased, as did his fears for Sulliman's well-being. But, his hopes of benefiting financially from this American newspaper were dashed. "Malik," he thought to himself, as he turned into the doorway of the six-story building.

The entrance was tiny and without light. There was no lift. The stairs were littered and dirty. At each landing, he stepped over small children for whom this was their play area.

At the first open door on the third floor, a woman in black sat on the floor just inside, cuddling an infant at her breast. She asked for Sulliman, who had already answered. She tossed her head, "Fourth door on the left. But he's not in. Left earlier than usual this morning. His woman's there. She's got company." This last was said with a note of contempt in her voice that Fawzy was meant to catch and did.

"What company?"

"Some of her entertainment friends," the woman answered, putting an emphasis on the word entertainment, and turning her attention back to the fly-covered babe.

The only mention of Karima made at Bob's the day before had been that Sulliman was married to an Egyptian. Fawzy wanted to ask about her, but custom prevented such inquiry. He would have asked Bob if he'd had an opportunity. No opportunity presented itself. This was another reason he decided to visit Sulliman today. His interest was now aroused by the reaction of the woman.

The fourth door on the left was the only door that was closed. He stood before it for an instant, listening, and heard several female voices in animated conversation. He knocked hard, and waited. The immediate "Erudite!" surprised him. He'd expected a few moments' pause while the women inside got themselves into seclusion, or at least made ready to receive a stranger who might be male. His knock had been intended to make him feel that he was a man and to warn them. NATURAL CURiosity

He knew at this point he should ask from his side of the closed door if Sulliman was there. But his natural curiosity and his acute sense of the sensual got the better of him and he pushed open the door. In a sweeping glance he took in the tiny, cluttered room. Two cafe-au-lait women sat cross-legged on the bed. A third chocolate brown in color, stood at the foot of the bed just in front of the door. Her arms were full of balloons. What was there to three looked at Fawzy without diverting their eyes, waiting for him to speak.

"Salem wa alaikum," he said.

"Is Sulliman in?"

The chocolate-colored woman answered, "No, but he should be back soon." After a pause she added, "Come in."

With the heat already rising in his body Fawzy was tempted to enter. Such an invitation to an unknown male could only mean one thing in his ethic. He had a sixth sense about such things and was seldom wrong. He was governed by a conviction that his heat for the physical burned with double intensity in every woman. "Are you his wife?" he asked. The glance that passed between the two on the bed.

"You are Karima. Come in and have a glass of tea." Sulliman should be coming soon.

"Thank you. I'll return later. When do you expect him?"

"He should be here now, but I cannot say for sure."

"Well, when he comes tell Fawzy, Bob's friend, come by. I'll come again later on." He turned to go. "Salem wa alaikum." The two on the bed had hardly taken their eyes off him during his exchange with Karima. As his glance swept over them now they looked away. Fawzy was sure he saw disappointment in their expressions.

"Ma 'Salem," Karima said as he headed down the corridor. His worst fears were now confirmed. When Bob told him Sulliman was married to an Egyptian, Fawzy was sure she was bluffing out to get her name on an American passport in order to get out of the country. He was also sure she would be draining him of every cent he had. This last she must have already done, thought to himself as he left the building.

That room raised another suspicion in Fawzy's mind. Maybe they're not really married, just living together. She's obviously a whore and surely Sulliman knew this. How else could he have met her? Fawzy decided he'd make another visit soon in hopes of catching her there alone. He could then confirm his suspicion and decide on a course of action.

He headed back down the lane in the direction of the Sulliman shop. When he rounded the corner he almost walked into two men standing in front of the shop. They were speaking English. Their clothes indicated they were foreigners. One wore large black sunglasses. The other carried a slim black leather-and-chrome briefcase. Both were dark-skinned.

"I'm sorry," Fawzy said in English.

"It's okay, man," the one in sunglasses replied.

Fawzy was about to ask them if they knew Sulliman when he saw Sulliman inside the shop talking earnestly to the carpenter. The carpenter had seen Fawzy and was pointing to him. Sulliman turned, saw Fawzy and lunged out of the shop with amazing speed and, his right hand extended. The skin expression on his face had not changed. But Fawzy caught the warmth of his greeting in the firm, lingering handshake.

TO BE CONTINUED
REVELUTIONARY SUICIDE
By Huey P. Newton

"Loving"
The chapter "Loving" is concluded in this portion of Revolutionary Suicide as Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, explains how the communal lifestyle of the Black Panther Party resolved, for him, the inherent contradictions of marriage in capitalist society. In the beginning chapter "Freedom," Huey tells of his experience in the notorious "suicide breaker" of Alameda County Jail.

PART 37
I should have seen the danger. Some of her poems had fore-shadowed the self-destructive impulse. One of them, in particular, had a somber, despairing quality:

"The pigeons of my conscience
Make shadows on the wall."

The cannibal that lives within my mind
Leaves no room for the imagination.
I regret just this."

My experience with Dolores reinforced, in the end, my conviction that the demands two people make upon each other can be crippling and destructive. No matter how much they love each other, the values of our society conspire to add intolerable pressure to a binding relationship. The contradictions inherent in marriage make it all but impossible to survive.

These contradictions have been solved by the values of the Black Panther Party and by the Party's communal life, the closeness of the group and the shared sense of purpose. Transforming into a harmonious, functioning body, working for the destruction of those conditions that make people suffer.

Our unity has transformed us to the point where we have not compromised with the system, we have the closeness of family life, the will to live in spite of cruel conditions. Consciousness is the first step toward control of our situation. We feel free as a group; we know what troubles us, and we act.

BOURGEOIS VALUES
Bourgeois values define the family situation in America, give it certain goals. Oppressed and poor people who try to reach these goals fail because of the conditions that the bourgeoisie has established. There is the dilemma. We need a family, every man and woman deserves the kind of spiritual support and unity a family provides. Black people try to reach the goals set by the dominant culture and fail without knowing why.

How do you solve the situation? By staying outside the system living alone? I found that to be an outsider is to be alienated and unhappy. In the Party we have formed a family, a fighting family that is a vital unit in itself.

We have no romantic and fictional notions about getting married and living happily ever after behind a white picket fence. We choose to live together for a common purpose, and together we fight for our existence and our goals. Today we have the close-

ness, the harmony and freedom that we sought so long.

"Freedom"
"Locked in jail, within a jail, my mind is still free. What if a person was so oriented that the loss of no material thing could cause him mental disorganization? This is the free agent."

GEORGE JACKSON,
Solead Brother

Jail is an odd place to find freedom, but that was the place I first found mine: the Alameda County Jail in Oakland in 1964. This jail is located on the tenth floor of the Alameda County Court House, the huge, white building we call "Moby Dick." When I was falsely convicted of the assault against Odell Lee, Judge Dieden sent me there to await sentencing. Shortly after I arrived, I was made a trusty, which gave me an opportunity to move about freely.

NOT GOOD
Conditions were not good; in fact, the place blew up a few weeks later, when the inmates refused to go on eating starch and split-pea soup at almost every meal, and went on a food strike. I joined them. When we were brought our split-pea soup, we hurled it back through the bars, all over the walls, and refused to look up in our cells.

I was the only trusty who took part in the strike, and because I could move between cell blocks, they charged me with organizing it. True, I had carried a few messages back and forth, but I was not an organizer then, not when he begged for more, he was told no, that is part of the punishment.

TO BE CONTINUED
ELAINE BROWN: "THIS IS OUR COMMON STRUGGLE"

On Tuesday, February 9, Ms. Elaine Brown, chairperson and leading member of the Black Panther Party, addressed the audience of over 600 demonstrators gathered in Union Square to protest against U.S. intervention in Angola. The Black Coalition Against U.S. Intervention in Angola, supporting the legitimate MPLA-led government of Angola, distributed "John, Not in War" (See cover story). The text of the speech is below.

"Power to the People! Power to the struggle in Angola for the People's Republic of Angola.

We are not able to get together to demonstrate our support of the people of Angola and the people of Africa. I'm sure you're on the phone, as are we, in the Black Coalition Against U.S. Intervention in Angola which represents the World Alliance of Peoples for Peace and Freedom (World Alliance), the African National Union, the Ethiopian Students' Union, the Black Coalition for Peace and Justice, the Third World Media Coalition, Black Womans Organized for Action, as well as the Black Panthers.

I want to say a few words about Kistinger and this business of American involvement in Angola. There is not a "nationalized" struggle happening here. This is a government that has been in power in Angola for the last 50 years. But it has always been isolated, wherever there has been people involving themselves.

U.S. Intervention in Angola

The following article, reprinted from the February 10 issue of the International Bulletin, provides further documentation refuting the false claims of U.S. intervention in Angola. The "Liberation News Service" of the Black Coalition Against U.S. Intervention in Angola has been in touch with the actual developments in Angola and has come to the conclusion that the U.S. is trying to rule in Angola. There are no people in the U.S. who would support the U.S. government's involvement in Angola.

The article below is reprinted with the permission of the Black Coalition Against U.S. Intervention in Angola.

U.S. support for Portuguese colonialism in Africa dates back to at least World War II when the Roosevelt administration sought support for the Allies. Portugal received $88 million for its colonial forces in the Pacific, as well as $11 million for its colonial forces in Africa. The U.S. government pledged to "support Portugal's efforts to maintain its colonial possessions." This support included military assistance to Portugal, including the sale of military equipment and training for Portuguese colonial forces.

The article below is reprinted with the permission of the Black Coalition Against U.S. Intervention in Angola.

Salazar Regime

Under Salazar and Eisenhower, the United States provided military and economic support to Portugal and its colonial possessions. This support included the use of U.S. military personnel and equipment for training and support of Portuguese colonial forces. The U.S. government also provided economic aid to Portugal to support the colonial regime, including loans and grants.

MAINSTRENGTHS

The main strength of the U.S. foreign policy under Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford was its willing support of the imperialist interests of the U.S. government. The U.S. had been powerless to influence the MPLA, the main opposition movement in Angola. The U.S. government had no interest in destroying the MPLA or backing the Salazar regime.

U.S. Policy in Angola

Under Nixon and Kissinger, the U.S. government continued its support of the Salazar regime, providing military aid and training to Portuguese colonial forces in Angola. This support included the training of Portuguese colonial military officers at the U.S. military base in Portugal. The U.S. government also provided economic aid to Portugal to support the colonial regime, including loans and grants.

This is our common struggle, not only for Black people, not just for the U.S. government to deal with, but for all people who are interested in the freedom and liberation of the people of Angola. We must join together to support the MPLA and to fight against the U.S. intervention in Angola.

ELAINE BROWN
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, by 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 businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen 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 that the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as compensation for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in money which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over 50 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 our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so that 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 that 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 or 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 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 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 choosing, 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 the time comes in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for some people to dissolve the political bands 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 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 the right of the people to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.
Angolans Celebrate 15th Anniversary Of Armed Struggle

(MPLA, People’s Republic of Angola) - A colorful, spirited parade in which several thousand Angolans participated was the highlight of the fifteenth anniversary celebration here on February 4 marking the beginning of the Angolan people’s struggle against Portuguese colonialism.

Nicholas Ashford, writing for the London Times, reported that the celebration began at 6:00 a.m. on February 4, 1961, by a group of MPLA combatants from Luanda’s shanty towns. The MPLA, then banned and hunted by the Portuguese secret police, were attempting to free political prisoners before Portugal could deport them or execute them.

The courageous assault ended in a bloody massacre, with the murder of 40 Africans by Portuguese troops who, during the following days, slaughtered over 1,000 more Angolan people.

At the Prison, over 350 veterans of the 1961 attack, dressed in black uniforms and carrying knives that were used in the attack, along with former prisoners, attended the unveiling of a plaque to commemorate the event. The eighteenth century Prison is slated to become a museum but counterrevolutionary prisoners are still held there.

Ana Maria, the first woman, and later president of the People’s Republic of Angola, later laid a stone marking the tomb of the unknown warrior at one of Luanda’s main cemeteries.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

**Intercommunal News**

M.P.L.A. LIBERATES ENEMY “CAPITAL” OF HUAMBO

U.N.I.T.A. Forces Abandon City Without A Fight

In another development, a high-ranking MPLA official revealed last week that the MPLA had defeated a column of White mercenaries who were attempting to advance southward from a point near the Zaire border. He also said that 600 to 700 newly recruited White mercenaries have arrived in Angola to bolster the sagging strength of the CIA-financed UNITA, which has been depleted by internal fighting and external support from Zaire.

The South African government announced last week that its forces are holding a buffer zone across Angola up to 50 miles deep, stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Zambian border, where 4,000-5,000 soldiers are patrolling.

The New York Times reported that South African sources expect the present defense line of UNITA — which is located about 300 miles north of Angola’s southern border — to be crushed by the MPLA, which it predicts will push UNITA forces southward from the center of the country to a line about 100 miles north of the Namibian (South West Africa) border.

MPLA combatants are surging toward total victory and liberation in People’s Angola.

**THE BLACK PANTHER**

**INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE**

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY**

**2256**

As a bonus to readers who renew their subscription to **THE BLACK PANTHER** for a limited time only, we are offering FREE copies of the Fall 1974 issue of the **NEW SUBSCRIPTION** QUARTERLY, generously edited by the Black Panther Party.

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 26
U.S. MILITARY TRAINING FOREIGN TROOPS AS PART OF PENTAGON GLOBAL STRATEGY

The U.S. government's covert involvement in attempting the overthrow of the legitimate government of Angola, represented by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), serves as a prime example of how the greedy, arrogant and racist controllers of this society attempt to enforce their will on other peoples of the world.

In Part 4 of this continuing series on the role of the U.S. military training of foreign troops—part of the Pentagon's global strategy—the origin and purpose of several different "schools" in Latin America, specifically designed to instill fascist political tactics and a proficiency in overkill methods, is described.

The article is reprinted from the January, 1976, issue of the Latin America and America Report, published by the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA).

PART 4

The Panama Canal Zone houses the headquarters of the U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), which coordinates all U.S. military and intelligence activities in Latin America, including the military assistance programs.

It was originally created to defend the Canal Zone itself, but over the years its function has expanded to include the defense of U.S. interests throughout Latin America. Under the jurisdiction of SOUTHCOM are the 14 U.S. military bases located in the Canal Zone itself, including Fort Gullick which houses the 8th Special Forces (Green Berets) and the U.S. Army School of the Americas which trains thousands of Latin American military personnel.

The military bases are at the heart of the long-standing dispute with the Panamanian government, over a new treaty returning sovereignty of the 550 square mile Canal Zone to Panama. Though various issues have been resolved between the negotiators, the question of the military bases and defense of the Canal Zone continues to pose serious problems.

Zimbabwe

The whereabouts of two missing Black Zimbabwean (Rhodesian) nationalist leaders have recently been accounted for. Internews reports that Robert Mugabe, a leader of the militant Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), disappeared last April, surfaced in London last month, explaining that he had been in Mozambique establishing base camps and a new headquarters. Dr. Edson Sithole, an official of the African National Council (ANC), who was kidnapped last October 15 in Salisbury with his secretary, Miriam Ngazi, is being held in Hwa Hwa Prison near the town of Gwelo. Ma. Mhlanga is said to be in Conemarca Jail outside Que Que.

Cuba

In keeping with its foreign policy that Cuba is a Latin American nation as well as a Latin American nation, the Cuban government has sent over 10,000 military officers to support African countries in addition to the 8,000 combat forces now fighting alongside the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) in that country's war against the U.S. Nationalists. According to a featured story in the Chicago Tribune, there are 1,000 Cuban troops in the People's Republic of Congo (Brazzaville); 500 in Tanzania; 500 in Equatorial Guinea; 300 in the Republic of Guinea; 50 in Somalia; and 20-25 in both Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone.

Zaire

In a dubious action, the CIA-financed government of Zaire last week banned foreign mercenaries from passing through the country on their way to fight in Angola. According to Jonas Savimbi, head of the pro-Western Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) — which Zaire is backing against the legitimate MPLA government of Angola — Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko was obligated to publicly take the action because of his earlier condemnation of Cuban and Russian "mercenaries" in Angola. If the ban were actually enforced, it would further weaken UNITA which is based in and supplied through Zaire.

NO A IL JUNIA RESINA

"No to the murderous junta that now rules Chile."

Many of the graduates of USARSA have risen to top positions in their governments. In October, 1976, more than 170 graduates were heads of governments, cabinet ministers, commanders generals or directors of intelligence in their countries.

And coups in Peru, Bolivia, Panama and Chile were carried out by officers who attended the USARSA.

The 44 courses offered at USARSA are divided into four sections. The Department of Command and General Staff provides instruction for high-level commanders and staff officers who is comparable to the Command and General Staff courses presented at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

U.S. OFFICERS

All U.S. officers attending the 42-week program are trained for designated Latin American personnel to achieve higher levels of professionalism, increased capabilities for maintenance of internal security, and greater military contribution to national development.

It is the most important training ground for counter-insurgency operations in Latin America, and it is the only U.S. Army School to cater exclusively to Latin American personnel.

The courses are taught for most part by U.S. citizens of Mexican, Puerto Rican or Cuban descent, and top graduates in each class are invited back as guest lecturers. Representatives of U.S. military groups, military attaches and local commanders screen applicants from the various countries. As of September, 1975, 38,147 students had graduated from USARSA.
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL CALLS FOR SUPERVISED ELECTIONS IN NAMIBIA

Unanimous Vote Condemns South Africa's Invasion Of Angola

(United Nations) - The United Nations Security Council unanimously approved a resolution here on January 30 calling for U.N.-supervised elections in Namibia (South West Africa) and condemned South Africa, which illegally rules Namibia, for using the territory "as a base for attacks on neighboring countries."

According to The New York Times, although Angola was not mentioned in the text of the Security Council's resolution, several African supporters of the resolution and others made it clear in their speeches that they were condemning South Africa's invasion of Angola via Namibia.

The resolution also included the Council's repeated demand that South Africa release all political prisoners in Namibia; allow those Namibians in political exile to return home without risk of arrest, intimidation or detention; and end all discriminatory and repressive laws and practices, particularly the Bantustans - African "homelands."

The Council's guidelines for elections in Namibia include the creation of a timetable which would enable the U.N. to set up the necessary machinery and would allow the people of the occupied territory to organize politically.

More than 42 representatives of U.N. countries and related organizations spoke at the six meetings held during the Council's three-day debate, January 27-30, on Namibia. Moses M. Garoeb, representative of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which is leading the liberation struggle in Namibia, addressed the Council at the beginning of the debate.

He emphasized that the Vorster regime of South Africa has for years been carrying out the total militarization of Namibia.

Garoeb went on to explain that last year South Africa moved many of its troops that had withdrawn from Rhodesia into Namibia in order to counter SWAPO's stepped up military activities.

Rashleigh Jackson of Guyana, who introduced the Namibia resolution, said that U.N.-supervised elections in the territory are necessary for a meaningful expression of the wishes of the people of Namibia. As reported in a U.N. press release, Jackson

Mozambique Nationalizes Private Real Estate

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - The nationalization of all private real estate in the People's Republic of Mozambique was announced last week by the country's president, Samora Machel Machel.

In a four-hour speech broadcast over Mozambique Radio and monitored here, President Machel said that the FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front) government will collect the rents on the private real estate even if the owners are still in Mozambique. FRELIMO troops and policemen were also urged to move into all unoccupied homes and take them over in the name of the state.

Noting that some owners would probably dynamite their houses rather than surrender them to the state, President Machel warned, "We owe to anyone who tries to sabotage a building."

President Machel also announced that all workers will have to give a day's pay or its equivalent every month to a "solidarity bank" to help "the oppressed people of the world."

The bank will give priority to aiding liberation movements in Azania (South Africa), Namibia (South West Africa) and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Other workers might have to wait three years until they are paid because of the country's economic plight.

President Machel's speech marked the first "Day of the Heroes of the National Liberation," and also the anniversary of the assassination of Eduardo Mondlane, FRELIMO's first president, who was killed on February 7, 1969.

In another announcement, President Machel proclaimed, "The city of Lourenco Marques died at 9:36 today and from its ashes the city of Maputo has now been born," in announcing the renaming of Mozambique's capital city. 

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

Namibian families are forced by South African authorities to live in inadequate and unfit housing.

The Export-Import Bank was established in 1934 as an independent agency of the U.S. government. Its purpose is to facilitate American trade by loans, loan guarantees and insurance, seeking to give American traders a credit advantage.

attacksthe "sham constitutional conference" which he said had been "orchestrated by the regime of South Africa last year. If the Vorster government" continues to refuse to comply with U.N. directives on Namibia, Jackson said the Council should act to bring South Africa "to heel."

Other speeches made during the debate denounced the constitutional conference as a "farce," the press release said, "stage-managed by South Africa to further a policy of division and control in the territory," and charged that South Africa is guilty of aggression in Angola.

The resolution was sponsored by Council members Benin, Guyana, Libya, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Repeating his government's usual excuse for violating U.N. directives on Namibia, Roelof F. Botha, South Africa's representative to the U.N., said that South Africa does not recognize any right of the U.N. to supervise the affairs of Namibia.
INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Special Feature Details Changing Trends in Vital Region

The following article, a special feature from Pacific News Service (PNS), developed from on-the-spot sources working with PNS, the North American Congress on Latin America and the Peru-based Latin America Press, is designed to give readers a sense of the dominant and changing trends in this vital region.

URUGUAY
(Montevideo) - One out of 500 Uruguayans is a political prisoner in a country of three million. Uruguay — once called the Switzerland of Latin America — now outranks all countries in its per capita total of political prisoners. According to the prestigious, London-based Amnesty International, one out of 50 people have at one time been arrested for political reasons since the crackdown against political dissidents began in 1971. Meanwhile, with a stagnant economy, the number of people emigrating from the country is higher than anywhere else in Latin America.

COLOMBIA
(Bogota) — Civil disorders are on the rise in this one of the few remaining civilian ruled countries of Latin America. In the first guerrilla action of the year, an unidentified left wing group attacked a military training school near here, seizing a cache of weapons. Last year a spate of political violence — including student clashes with police and army units, massive strikes crippling the country's cement industry, and 69 political kidnappings — prompted the government to reinstate a state of siege that has all but barred democratic reforms for 28 years. Though President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen — elected last year on a liberal party platform — has promised to lift the siege in April, he is under heavy pressure not to do so by the powerful right wing, who represent Colombia's wealthiest families. A military crackdown is reportedly now underway against guerrilla groups based in the country's jungle and mountain stretches.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

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WORLD SCOPE

Philippines

President Ferdinand E. Marcos has called on the world's rich nations to share their wealth with the Third World or face the alternatives of "war or death." Speaking at the United Nations Trade and Development Conference, Marcos said that unless the world's resources are shared equally, "it would not be a question of whether but how soon the ever-growing number of the world's poor would challenge the ever-diminishing number of rich for a just share" of the world's resources.

Chile

The World Bank has approved a $33 million loan to Chile despite the urgings of a delegation of U.S. congressmen, religious, legal, and labor representatives. The group had pressured World Bank President Robert McNamara — former U.S. Secretary of Defense during the Vietnam War — to refuse the loan on the grounds of "international denunciations of atrocities committed by the Chilean dictatorship."

Switzerland

The International Red Cross has set up a working group to examine proposals for banning incendiary weapons such as U.S.-made and distributed napalm. The new group is part of a conference of diplomats, lawyers, doctors and weapons experts who have been meeting here since the last part of January.

United Nations

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) approved programs on January 28 for aid to eight countries in Latin America, Asia, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, and endorsed continued assistance to Third World countries. In another action, the Council approved three global research projects aimed at increasing world food production and recommended further support for drought-stricken countries.
BLACK FILMMAKERS HALL OF FAME
INDUCTS 15

Special Tributes Paid To Eubie Blake And Josephine Baker

(Oakland, Calif.) - Fifteen Black performers and writers were inducted into the Black Filmmakers' Hall of Fame here last Sunday at the Third Annual Oscar Micheaux Awards Ceremony.

Held before a standing room only crowd at the Paramount Theatre of the Arts, the four and one-half hour ceremony was sponsored by the Cultural and Ethnic Affairs Guild of the Oakland Museum. The Oscar Micheaux Awards - named for the late acclaimed Black writer, director and producer whose career spanned some 40 years - were created by the Guild in 1974 out of its desire that Black film industry be given the recognition long denied them by the racist movie tycoons of Hollywood.

Popular movie and TV personalities Robert Hooks and Denise Nicholas narrated the afternoon's program which was highlighted by special tributes to famed Jazz composer-musician Eubie Blake and the late international dancing star, Josephine Baker.

The program opened with the presentation of two posthumous awards to Louise Beavers and Canada Lee. Ms. Beavers portrayed the Black mother of a daughter, who could pass for White in the unforgettable 1934 Imitation of Life. Brother Lee is remembered for his roles in Body and Soul, the story of a Black boxer, and Cry the Beloved Country.

Next, an honorary award was presented to well known White producer Stanley Kramer. Kramer directed such movies as The Defiant Ones and Guess Who's Coming to Dinner, both of which starred Sidney Poitier.

Her one and only film, a silent movie considered a pioneer in Black filmmaking, won Ms. Lucina Lynn Moses an Oscar Micheaux Award. Ms. Moses is best known for her long career as a dancer and chorus girl.

Alfred "Slick" Chester, once dubbed the "Black James Cagney" for his roles as Black detectives, was next honored by the Hall of Fame, followed by Bernie Hamilton, a longtime respected Black actor who recently starred in The Organization.

Distinguished Broadway and screen star Brock Peters received one of the afternoon’s several standing ovations when playwright Lonne Elder III presented him with his Oscar Micheaux Award. Elder described Peters, who first received Hollywood acclaim for his role as the accused Black rapist of a White woman in To Kill A Mockingbird, as a man whose "dignity has transcended the buffoonery of Hollywood."

One of several tributes paid to the late Paul Robeson during the ceremony was made by John Oliver Killens, a prolific Black writer inducted into the Hall of Fame, last Sunday. In his acceptance speech, Killens praised Robeson for his contributions as a Black artist and had the audience stand for a minute of silence in memory of Robeson.

Longtime Black actress Ethel Waters was next honored by the Hall of Fame for her over 50 years as a Broadway and film star. Ms. Waters, unable to attend the ceremonies because of ill health, was the first Black actress to star in a Broadway production.

In paying tribute to the unmatched talents of Josephine Baker, the Hall of Fame staged a colorful fashion show in which four original costumes created for and worn by Ms. Baker were modeled. The dazzling gowns depicted the superb style that continued on page 25.
South African Loan Ban

Continued from Page 19

In a similar vein, the United Nations recently published a report entitled "Foreign Economic Interests Continue Support of Racist Regimes in Southern Africa." A telling document of big business interests clashing with the welfare and survival of the native Black African population. Following, THE BLACK PANTHER reprints Part 1 of this report:

Over the past 30 years a great political tide has transformed the world, sweeping away the old colonial empires and raising in their place over 50 new nation-states. In some areas the strong currents of nationalism brought orderly and peaceful change; in others it faced bitter and bloody conflict. But almost everywhere the old order did eventually give way, and today only a handful of territories continue under colonial rule.

Among these territories are the resource-rich areas of southern Africa where small racist minorities oppress and systematically exploit the majority of local African people. Though the United Nations has repeatedly condemned this and urged political and economic sanctions, the policies of these minority regimes have not changed. In fact, the Republic of South Africa has thrived economically despite universal condemnation of its brutal policy of apartheid.

Foreign Support

One of the reasons for this is the support of the racist regimes by foreign economic interests. The extent of this support is outlined in this report by a United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization. The report makes gloomy reading, especially in view of the fact that the 15th anniversary of the historic Declaration on Decolonization was observed on December 14.

The report says not only that "foreign companies and multinational corporations have continued their brutal and ruthless plunder," but that they do this with the support of their governments which have close relations and collaborate with the illegal and racist regimes concerned.

The report of the Special Committee "notes with serious concern that the Salisbury-Pretoria (the capital cities of Rhodesia and South Africa, respectively) axis is supported by big monopolies controlled from the United Kingdom, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), France and Japan. Financial and technol-
Sports

N.B.A. Players Association Scores Victory Over Owners in "Robinson Suit" Settlement


The suit was originally filed in 1970 by former NBAPA President Oscar Robertson. He charged NBA owners with unfair restraint of players' freedom through the college draft, the option clause (which bound a player to his team for one year beyond the length of his actual contract) and the compensation clause, whereby a team must compensate another club for the loss of a player "jumping" to another team.

The talks between the owners and the players had been deadlocked (see THE BLACK PANTHER, January 17, 1976), but the suit was finally settled when NBA owners agreed to begin steps to abolish the three unjust practices. Also, players employed in the league between 1969-70 and now are presumed to have been damaged by the three practices and will receive an estimated total settlement of $5 million.

Beginning in May of this year, a team drafting a player out of college will hold bargaining rights for the player for only one year. If he does not sign with any team within a year's time, he becomes a free agent. At the end of the 1976-77 season the option clause will no longer exist except in the case of rookies who will still have the one-year options on their contract.

In regards to the compensation clause, it will remain in effect for four more years after which a team accepting a free agent from another team will not have to pay a compensation.

This has been a major restraint on players' freedom of movement.

This agreement will be put before NBA players for a vote and then put before U.S. District Court Judge Roger Carter for approval before the suit is withdrawn.

FINALLY SETTLED

When the suit is finally settled, it will open the way for open merger talks between the NBA and the American Basketball Association (ABA), a move long sought after by owners. The talks were barred by an injunction until the "Robinson" suit was settled due to pressure by the NBAPA.

In recent months professional athletes have made major strides in their battles for freedom of movement and freedom to sell their services to any club of their choosing. Football's "Rozelle Rule" has been eliminated while baseball's "reservation clause" was shattered in the recent Andy Messersmith - Dave McNally case. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, January 17, 1976.)

Martial Arts

Tournament Competition: More Harm Than Good?

Modern day tournament competition is exposing itself as a multi-faceted operation which in many instances does more harm to participants than good. On the one hand tournaments serve as an indication of one student's ability in relation to other students of the same or similar age and/or physical skill level.

Tournaments are primarily promoted by instructors who own a school or chain of schools and are backed financially by school owners, all with similar interests. This financial input and common interests are generally shown in the admission fees and entry fees for the public and competitors.

First, the entry fee is normally $7.00 per event, and in elimination type matches, the odds are greatly against younger and inexperienced and poor competitors. Poorer students' financial ability are less able to attend, let alone complete due to transportation, instruction time and subsequent skill performance in a school or at a tournament. Schools which have a solid foundation and some economic stability are better able to field large numbers of entrants who, also are well trained (though not always able to display the results of training).

Students at tournaments are often subject to arbitrary and faulty (prejudiced) judgments, decisions that result in negative attitudes towards officials and the entire tournament framework.

Students are judged by rules that limit both environment (a marked off ring) and time or points. A closed off area and the pressure of time factors results in a natural development of aggressive tendencies. Where skill and sportmanship are the tentative goals, the atmosphere created in free style competition usually pits two individuals who are hell bent on breaking each other's ribs or cracking someone's skull. This fault rests solely with promoters and officials who have devised rules and awards in an arena that still resembles the knock down Roman gladiator scenes.

O.C.L.C. Youth Win Martial Arts Awards

(San Francisco, Calif.) - In the NCKRA Karate Championships held last Sunday, February 8, at Riordan High School were two of the students from the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) Martial Arts Program ranked high in final competition results.

Leading the OCLC's Martial Arts Team's strong showing were 19-year-old GISSELLE PHEANOUS (left), placing second in the Junior Girls Division, and 18-year-old FRED MOREHEAD, capturing the first place in the Junior Boys Heavyweight Division. Congratulations Giselle and Fred!

Due to recent settlement of "Oscar Robertson suit" NBA players (above) will have greater freedom of movement to sell their services.
Report Nation Of Islam Set To Rename Temple

continued from page 9

If you recall, when I left the Black Muslim movement, I stated clearly that it wasn't my intention to even be aware that they existed.

Unlike Chief Minister Wallace Muhammad, it was evident that Malcolm X never intended to return to the Nation of Islam following his suspension. Talking with Black photographer Gordon Parks literally hours before he was slain, Malcolm said, referring to his past in the Nation, "I was a fool then, like all Muslims... I'm glad to be free of them."

Ironically, the Temple to be renamed "Malcolm Shabazz" was mysteriously firebombed and nearly gutted on Sunday, February 21, 1965, the day Malcolm X was murdered.

What's Behind The Doctors' Slowdown

continued from page 6

The average premium for high risk specialties under the Fund would be $8,000 versus $36,000 being sought by Travelers.

There are two disguising rates, however, which must be fully considered in regards to the problem of malpractice.

The first, posed as a question, is: What is the dollar value of human life? What is the value of the loss of an arm, a leg, eyes or the wounding of any part of the human body?

Flowing from this, the question must be raised regarding the financial stability of the Physicians' Liability Fund over the long run. The pros and cons of setting a state ceiling on claims against the Fund must still be debated.

Milwaukee Police Payoffs Exposed

Continued from page 5

Two and one-half years. Up until Marx got involved, the (police) took care of me," he said.

O'Connor showed reporters records indicating that he had paid $1,625. Over a 13-month period $1,625 of this money was paid to a sporting goods store for equipment and uniforms for police baseball teams he sponsored.

He said he agreed to talk to reporters, who requested an interview, because he was tired of the continuing police investigation of him, his friends and the River Queen, which is now under new management.
15th Anniversary
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17
In blazing sunshine, Ashford wrote, the gala parade was led down the 4th of February Avenue by tanks, armored cars and rocket launchers, with five MIG-21 jets repeatedly flying low in V formation over the city.

"Groups of women, swathed in the MPLA's (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) black, red and yellow colors, marched along slowly, intoning party songs rhythmically," Ashford wrote. In addition, platoons of small children, called pioneers - some dressed in a variety of military garb - performed drill movements led by teenage commanders.

As the band of the Angolan Army played the country's national anthem, MPLA soldiers walked alongside the "slow march," Ashford reported.

Public messages of support from the numerous socialist and progressive countries throughout the world which have recognized the MPLA including 25 of the 46 members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) were made by the delegates representing these countries at the celebration.

Racial Quotas For Chicago Cops
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5
AALP Executive Director Ralph Robinson recently revealed that a representative of Chicago Mayor Richard "Boss" Daley once offered him (Robinson) $500,000 if he would drop the League's suit. Declining to name names, Robinson said that the offer was made at the City Hall in the presence of his lawyers by a man "of the highest level," meaning he said, "it was nobody Black" and it was not a police officer.

Robinson explained that the offer was made in such a way that it would be difficult to prove an attempted bribery charge in court.

He went on to say that Daley's hostility to the printing - he was quoted as "fighting all the way to the Supreme Court" - stems from the mayor's fear of "losing political control of the police department and other public employment essential to his machine."

Several Black officials have attacked Daley's stubbornness in refusing to honor Judge Marshall's orders. Congressman Ralph Metcalfe accused Daley of attempting to set up "a police state" in Chicago.

Letters to the Editor
NEW ENGLAND FRIENDS OF PEOPLE'S ANGOLA
RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT A PUBLIC MEETING OF 75 RHODE ISLANDERS HELD AT THE OLNEY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, JANUARY 20, 1976 - SPONSORED BY THE NEW ENGLAND FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

1. We give our full support to the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola under the leadership of the MPLA. We call for U.S. aid to the MPLA to recognize the People's Republic of Angola as they have already done with the Republic of Guinea Bissau, the Republic of Cape Verde, and the People's Republic of Mozambique. As American people we welcome Angola to the international community of nations.

2. We demand an end to U.S. support of colonialism in Angola. With high unemployment and deteriorating living conditions for the great majority of Angolans, African American money is needed for jobs, health care, education, urban improvements, public transit service and care for the aged. Every tax dollar to Angola is a dollar less for the American people.

3. We condemn the U.S. government's complicity with the racist and fascist system of South African apartheid. We also condemn the covert U.S. assistance to the FNLA and UNITA groups, training of mercenaries by the CIA, and the dividend distribution used by South Africa and the U.S. against Angola and other African nations.

4. We solemnly observe this day, January 20, 1976, as the third anniversary of the internationally recognized assassination of Amilcar Cabral, African freedom fighter, founder of the PAIGC and supporter of the MPLA.

5. During our own bicentennial celebration of revolution against colonialism it is our responsibility to affirm the right of self-determination for people everywhere. It is time for us to take a stand for freedom and democracy.

6. We call for the above positions to be communicated to our state and federal representatives and to members of the press.

Resolutions overwhelmingly passed by those assembled.

New England Friends of
The People's Republic of Angola
Providence, RI
January 20, 1976

ENCOURAGEMENT

Dear People,

While hitch-hiking thru Florida I ran into these women, by the time I was talking to them they were very disillusioned and had little idea that any one in the world really cared or shared their struggle. I thought they could read about these women in a publication it would serve to encourage them to have more and to raise their consciousness.

I hope you will take the time to mail this letter to them and perhaps you will start a movement with it on your own.

Thank you for considering this article, Encouragement.

Yours,
Jo Ann Arndt
Chicago, Illinois
(Note: See picture story, page 7.)

PRISONERS' MAILING LIST

Dear Editor,

I received your copy of the Black Panther today and I want to thank you for adding my name to your prisoners' mailing list. I would like to have the following printed in the letters to the editor section, if you would do so. It goes as follows:

Attention all readers:

A group of conscientious people have formed a legal defense committee to help the Brother below. He is presently being confined against his will on false charges of murder and various other charges. His constitutional right have been violated by the courts of the state and he is seeking the help of you. Send government to Collin Pearson, legal defense fund, 152 1/2 4th Ave, Rochester, New York 14611.

I would appreciate it very much if you would inform me of the date that you receive this letter, because I'm having a very hard time with my correspondence here and for some apparent reason, all of my mail doesn't reach it's proper destination. I have a friend who works for a legal aid office who helps me keep track of the people who write to me, so if they are getting the mail then I send to them, please send the date that you receive this letter, if you would. I would also like to know how many times I could have the above request printed without having my name removed from the list.

Pearl
Bro. Collin Pearson
Auburn, NY 13021

Black Filmmakers
Hall Of Fame
Inducts 15

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21
made Ms. Baker beloved of the world over.

The audience rose in a standing ovation when talented director and writer Melvin Van Peebles was inducted into the Hall of Fame. Van Peebles, director and star of the controversial Blaxploitation film "Sweet Sweetback's Baad Ass Song," was made for Blacks in the film industry in "gain control of our images."

One of the treats of last Sunday's program was the showing of film clips from the movies made by the award winners. Clip showings best liked by the audience were those featuring the incomparable dancing team of the Nicholas Brothers, Payard and Harold. Although largely unknown today by Black people, the Nicholas Brothers' talents far surpassed those of Fred Astaire, their White contemporaries. The Nicholas Brothers received an enthusiastic standing ovation from the appreciative audience when they accepted their awards.

Ms. Diahann Carroll, who most recently starred in "Claudine," was most honored by the Hall of Fame, followed by Harry Belafonte, whose memorable portrayal of the "preacher" in "Black and the Preacher" established him as a polished character actor.

The program's finale was a special tribute to composers DeBunton Blake, a sprawling 93 year old, was on hand to play some of his compositions. He perhaps best exemplified the long struggle against racism Black artists have waged throughout the years, a struggle that must continue in order to bring dignity to Black people in films.

RECON
KEEPING AN EYE ON THE PENTAGON

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Fidel Castro On Solidarity With People's Angola

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

There are many U.S. citizens working in oil extraction. And, in spite of the war, production has not stopped one single day. And these are U.S. enterprises, and it is the combatants of the MPLA who watch over those facilities and have offered security and guarantee to the U.S. citizens working in those facilities at Cabinda.

While the United States arms mercenary armies, while the United States launches South African troops against Angola, the MPLA combatants guarantee and give security to U.S. facilities and citizens in Cabinda.

In our opinion, this policy is correct. It evidences calmness, it evidences wisdom, it evidences maturity on the part of the African revolutionary movement. Those facilities are difficult to operate. The technology of oil exploitation on the coast is very complex. And what has been the policy followed by the Angolans? To give security, to give guarantees, to facilitate the development of this work.

This also proves the common sense of the Angolans, the intelligent way in which they conduct their policy. And it proves that the African revolutionary movement is willing to negotiate the exploitation of any natural resources when it is to their convenience to do so.

RACISM

Something the African revolutionary movement will never negotiate with is racism, apartheid; it will never negotiate with the occupation of Angola by South Africa. Because the occupation of Angola by South Africa represents a grave danger for the whole of Africa; the occupation of Angola by the racists of South Africa represents a grave danger for Zambia, it represents a grave danger for Mozambique, for Zaire and for the People's Republic of the Congo, it represents a grave danger for the whole of Africa.

Africa is determined to support the movement of the MPLA, the struggle of the MPLA. And there are ever more governments and more and more countries in Africa willing to send weapons and to send men to fight against the South African racists. Africa is not going to let itself be devoured by South Africa. And the Cuban people will go side by side with the African peoples in that struggle!

If South Africa insists on its policy, on its attempt of getting hold of Angola, it will have to face the struggle with all Black Africa.

I do not think the European countries would do such a stupid thing as to associate with South Africa in that fascist and racist crusade; and it is undoubtedly an act of great stupidity on the part of the U.S. government to associate itself with that campaign, when the Angolans themselves are giving proof of their sober and correct policy, to the extreme — I repeat — that it is the MPLA combatants who are now guaranteeing the oil installations and U.S. citizens in Cabinda.

We do not understand how the Ford administration will be able to justify that before the U.S. public opinion, or what pretext he may have in carrying out that policy of aggression against Angola, in conformance with the South African racists.

This is the foreign policy issue we wanted to discuss; we want to tell the imperialists that we are not after anything there, that we practice our traditional internationalist policy; that we are helping the people of Angola, and that we are firmly determined to help them.

We, of course, greatly regret that Mr. Ford finds himself in the need of having to "Cancel" and "embargo" the hopes. As far as we know, those hopes, in the context of such a policy, had no grounds.

Two members of the MPLA armed forces.

However, in an interview last week with the Washington Post, South African "Defense Minister" Pieter W. Botha said that his country will continue to patrol the southern Angolan border until South Africa is certain that the area will not be used as a military base for harassment forces of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO). SWAPO has been operating from southern Angola in its effort to free Namibia from South Africa's illegal rule of the territory, recently condemned by the U.N. Security Council. (See article page 19.)

M.P.L.A. Liberates "Capital"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

said that the mercenaries are largely French and English. The London Times reported last week that a group of 100 British mercenaries bound for Angola were detained by police at a train station. After being searched for firearms, none were found — the mercenaries were released.

Over 120 British mercenaries have been recruited in the last two weeks by the firm of Security Advisory Services of Camberley, Surrey, the London Times said. This recruitment has been officially condemned by the British government. David Ennals, minister of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said that these fool-hardy men (mercenaries) are acting in defiance of British government policy.

The South African government's disclosure of its troops on patrol in the "buffer zone" in southern Angola was the first time the government has admitted the size of the area it has invaded in Angola. In recent weeks, the apartheid regime has claimed that it would withdraw its forces from Angola.
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A COMMUNITY SURVIVAL PROGRAM SPONSORED BY THE WINSTON-SALEM CHAPTER BLACK PANTHER PARTY