



# PORTLAND OBSERVER

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## Police guns slay club manager

LeRoy D. Clark, longtime manager of Van's Olympic Club, was killed Wednesday morning by police bullets after an all-night standoff.

According to Sergeant Tom Potter, the police decided to enter the building in an effort to capture Clark at about 7:00 a.m. They feared that prolonging the siege would endanger neighbors as morning came. More than thirty police officers, including Chief Bruce Baker, surrounded the building at 3530 N. Vancouver during the night.

According to police reports, the incident began before midnight Tuesday, when Clark, who reportedly had recently had a religious conversion, began talking about angels coming to get him. He lined up approximately twelve customers and selected those who would go with him. The patrons were then allowed to leave. Clark's wife, Colleen, was reported to have remained with him, at gunpoint.

The police siege began about 11:00 p.m. At 12:30 a.m., three members of the Special Surveillance Team (SST) entered the club, armed with shotguns and automatic weapons. Sergeant Charles Hill, the units' commander, was hit by shotgun and pistol shots.

Officers Michael Guinn and Donald

Petry returned the fire and were able to take Mrs. Clark out through a back window. She was found to be uninjured.

Police threw dozens of canisters of tear gas into the building, but they apparently had no effect on Clark. Sergeant Potter reported that tear gas does not affect individuals who are intoxicated or "insane."

Police decided to wait until dawn to make another attempt to bring Clark out of the club. In the meantime officers who knew Clark attempted to talk him out. Before dawn, they decided to enter the building and attempt to turn on the lights. Members of the Special Emergency Reaction Team (SERT) were successful in entering the building, but did not fire on Clark. At this point he fired on the officers outside and they returned fire.

Dr. William Brady, state medical examiner, reported that Clark died of hemorrhaging from multiple gunshot wounds from shotguns and automatic rifles - most of them below the waist.

Police on the scenes knew Clark well, and detective Earl Johnson reported that he had been in the club a half-hour before the break came, had noticed Clark's strange behavior, and had advised

customers to leave. Why hadn't he reported Clark's bizarre behavior so steps could have been taken to prevent a tragedy that could have included innocent bystanders?

Officers were heard to speak fondly of Clark as they ordered tear gas and gunfire into the building where Clark hid. "Is Black life so cheap," a bystander remarked as the obviously mentally deranged man was bargained with gunfire. Why didn't the police play a waiting game - as has recently been successfully done in other cities - waiting for Clark to eventually succumb to sleep or hunger?

Portland's first major police action since the controversial new shotgun law will be carefully analyzed by the Black community.

Clark, had been an employee of Van's Olympic Room for the past twelve years. A native of Wichita, Kansas, he was married several times and had two daughters.

Sergeant Charles Hill, a 23 year veteran of the police force, was a long-time acquaintance of Clark. A veteran of eighteen years on the Vice Squad; he was one of the organizers of SERT. He was taken to Emanuel Hospital with wounds in the hand, left arm and armpit.

## Why U.S. must stay out of Angola civil war

by Representative Charles C. Diggs, Jr.

[Editor's Note: As chairman of the House Subcommittee on Africa, Representative Diggs for many years has been this country's leading expert and spokesman for the independent nations of Africa. In this article written especially for the Black Press, Mr. Diggs explains his opposition, and that of the Congressional Black Caucus, to U.S. intervention in the Angolan civil war, which remains a hotly debated issue before the U.S. Congress.]

I am strongly opposed to further U.S. intervention, direct or indirect, in the Angolan civil war for the following reasons:

1. In aligning itself on the same side as South Africa, the U.S. risks even greater harm to its relations with independent, majority-ruled Africa.

2. It places the U.S., along with other external interveners, in opposition to the policy of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) that there should be no foreign intervention in Angola.

3. It is based on the same, false cold-war assumptions which led us into an escalating Vietnam involvement, that the Soviet Union, in supporting one of the movements, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), presents a "challenge" which the U.S. must counter.

4. The covert nature of the U.S. involvement has made it very difficult for the American public and for most members of Congress to be informed as

to the extent of U.S. intervention.

The most disturbing element is the escalating intervention of South Africa in Angola, and the United States' alignment on the same side as this White, minority regime. By assisting the same two movements, National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), as South Africa, the U.S., which is seen as generally supportive of South Africa, becomes militarily involved in defense of South African interests and, indeed, quite possibly, of South Africa itself.

South Africa, in its last-ditch efforts to maintain its own survival, is determined to prevent what it surely perceives as a "hostile" movement (MPLA) from gaining power in Angola, and to eliminate the opposition forces in neighboring Namibia by capturing (SWAPO) the liberation movement in Namibia, illegally occupied by South African guerrillas in Angola. These activities, carried out under the pretext of protecting South African holdings in the Ruacana hydroelectric project in southern Angola, serve to illustrate the serious threat to international peace which South Africa poses.

The U.S. posture on the same side as South Africa cannot help but further harm U.S. relations with the independent, majority-ruled African states, in which 73 percent of all direct American

The Administration has also failed to learn the important lessons of the Vietnam experience. A nationalist movement that has fought for indepen-

dence for years and that has been aided in that struggle by the Soviet Union, in this case, MPLA, rarely accepts Soviet domination when victory is achieved. Despite a long history of support for liberation movements in Africa, there are no Soviet satellites on the continent. Therefore, it is specious to argue that the U.S. intervened in Angola to meet a "Soviet challenge." Moreover, in view of reports that larger Soviet shipments to MPLA may have begun only after a U.S. decision significantly to increase its involvement last summer, serious questions must be raised about the basic rationale of U.S. policy that the U.S. intervened only in response to the Soviet

investment in Africa south of the Sahara and three-fourths of its trade now occurs.

It is further alarming that the U.S. has repeatedly attacked the intervention of the Soviet Union as a threat to peace, but has been silent on South Africa - the only intervening power reported to be actually occupying portions of Angolan territory!!

The Administration has apparently failed to give ample consideration to the likely domestic implications of its involvement in an African war on the side of South Africa. The American public, in particular, the Black community, will not sit idly by as the Administration attempts militarily to involve this country in support of the interests of the White, minority regime in South Africa. (Please turn to p. 7 col. 4)

## Flash



## Rockefeller purjury investigated

Evidence that Vice President Nelson Rockefeller committed perjury in his 1974 Congressional confirmation hearings has surfaced in numerous east coast newspapers. According to the Long

New York Legislature is currently inquiring into the Rockefeller files - a story which broke into the press when New York Governor Carey attempted to fire the Rockefeller-appointed state special anti-corruption prosecutor Maurice Nadjari from office on December 23rd. The *Newsday* story notes that Rockefeller told the Senate that all wiretaps and bugs "are done with appropriate authorizations by judges." *Newsday* reports that Rockefeller's office had suppressed a state auditor's "investigation into faked State Police vouchers which were used for the purchase of illegal bugging and equipment...."

*Newsday* said that illegal bugs were installed on the phones of many political opponents of Governor Rockefeller, including the Republican Assembly leader Perry Duryea, attorney William Kunstler, and labor leaders. The *Newsday* article points out that several special units were set up to conduct extensive surveillance of "organized crime" and "citizens suspected of subversive activities or beliefs." Wiretaps in "non-criminal" investigations is strictly illegal. *Newsday* notes. Various Congressional committees, including Long Island's Representative Otis Pike - in his Select Intelligence Committee - will be looking into the perjury charges.

The army of the People's Republic of Angola (PRA) won a series of major victories on the northern front in the past three days, seizing eight to twelve towns in northern Angola, including the CIA-funded FNLA headquarters in Carmona. Carmona and Negage (forty miles southeast of Carmona) are reportedly the only major FNLA airstrips. This cuts off the FNLA from further outside support from the CIA, France and Zaire. In the process hundreds of tons of U.S.-supplied equipment were seized, and several U.S. transport planes were captured.

There are consistent rumors that the racist South Africa - who's Angola intervention has the singular support of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger - will pull out of Angola. Senator Dick Clark (D-Iowa) has announced that his subcommittee on Africa will hold hearings January 19th into the Kissinger role in Angola.

Key Africa states - like Somalia, Nigeria, and Ghana - are organizing diplomatically to draw the wavering African states into backing the PRA, at the OAU conference beginning January 8th. Guinea's President Sekou Toure has declared that Guinea will quit the OAU permanently if the OAU does wholeheartedly not back the PRA.

## 1975 in Review

A poll of Observer readers has identified the following as the outstanding news stories of 1975:

Cleveland Gilcrease, executive director of the Portland Metropolitan Steering Committee, was attacked viciously by a Portland daily, both in news and feature articles and editorially, accused of misappropriation of federal funds and personal corruption. A series of federal audits followed, all finding some evidence of looseness in accounting procedures, but failing to find any misuse of funds. PMSC has been awarded several million dollars in new program money since the allocations were made. Latest audit reports from Coopers-Lybrand indicate the accounting problems have been resolved.

The conspiracy, as it has been called in the Black community to dispose Portland's last remaining Black male program director - one who handles \$4 million annually - has not come to fruition.

On March 13th, 1974, seventeen year old Rickie Johnson was shot to death by Portland Police Officer Kenneth Sanford. Portland's first state inquest into a police shooting followed, with the predicted finding of "justified." The inquest left many unanswered questions regarding the police procedures, the wound in the back of the head, the position of the body and Johnson's gun in relation to the officer's story. This was the fourth death of a Black man at the hands of the police in a period of four months.

City Commissioner Charles Jordan faced many problems during the year, the most publicized being that of CETA and the aging program. In a conflict between the Northwest Pilot Project and Temple House, he retained Temple House as the founded agency. The CETA I area I programs got into trouble as results did not meet expectations. Problems developed with the sub-contractors, especially PIOC, and the Commissioners named a Blue Ribbon Panel to study the CETA programs and make recommendations. Jordan's choice of POIC over the PMSC Concentrated Employment Program had earlier brought criticism.



For the first time in the history of the State of Oregon, Blacks serve on the Governor's staff. Governor Bob Straub appointed Ms. Gladys McCoy as the state Ombudsman, to insure that citizens receive proper services from state agencies. He appointed Harold Williams as state affirmative action officer.

Newly elected Chairman of the Multnomah County Board of County Commissioners Don Clark Named Dr. Lee Brown as Sheriff of Multnomah County. Dr. Brown had been director of the Portland State University Law Enforcement Program and established the LEF program at Howard University. Brown, widely known and respected in law enforcement circles, is one of two Black sheriffs for urban communities. His most notable action has been with the opening of community based offices with officers assigned to area rather than specialty.

Most of the Black teachers assigned to schools in the Albina area - schools that are majority Black - were moved to schools outside the Black community in response to a directive from HEW. The Portland Public Schools were found to be not in compliance with 1971 staff desegregation regulations. The Oregon Minority Educators Organization protested the move, based on the fact that the assignments were made arbitrarily and without input from the minority teachers, whereas white teachers moved to replace them were either new hires or volunteers. The Black teachers also protested the removal of the few Black male teachers from the area schools.

The Portland School district was also notified by HEW that it would be contacted regarding segregation of pupils...Currently white pre-school and kindergarten students recruited into the Early Childhood Education Centers, who are temporary and not permanent students of the Albina schools, skew the records, giving the appearance of desegregation where it does not exist.

A heated issue throughout the latter months of 1975 was the request of Police Chief Bruce Baker for shotguns to be mounted in all squad cars. The issue was widely discussed, with the predominance of opinion in Black and poorer areas being against shotguns and in most other areas being for shotguns.

Mayor Neil Goldschmidt finally announced his decision on January 2nd, that cars would be equipped to carry shotguns and officers be trained in their use, but that the assignment of shotguns would be left to individual request and supervisory approval.

Ellis Casson ran into trouble when his election to a third term as President of the NAACP, Portland Branch, was contested by a group of members who filed a petition with the national office charging election irregularities in the election of officers and board members. Many of the members also questioned the effectiveness of the NAACP during the past few years. The national office upheld the election and Casson was sworn in, immediately resigning. The resignation was not accepted by the Executive Board so Casson remains in office.

The Model Cities Agency came to a close under the guidance of director Al Jamison and Citizens' Committee chairman James Loving. The five year pilot project established many programs and brought changes to others. Regarded by many to be the most important aspect of the project was the establishment of a viable planning board and the growth of individual and group citizens' participation. Many individuals trained by the project and its federal programs have been enabled to move into secure and meaningful employment.

Like other temporary federal agencies, many poured into the community for a short time, then programs struggled to survive. Although undoubtedly programmed for failure, those who chose to participate in Model Cities - either as planners and decision makers or as recipients of services - see the projects successes.

The Metropolitan Human Resource Commissioner came under fire from the City Council - namely Commissioners McCready and Schwab, and to a lesser degree, Commissioner Ivancie. McCready "bad-mouthed" the Commission (to quote Mayor Goldschmidt) but praised the staff, Schwab castigated the Commission for its attention to "gay rights" and to the shotgun question - both requests which came from the community. The Commission was funded for six months, ending December 31st, and came before the Council for hearings in December to consider its future.



DR. AGOSTINHO NETO

## Church links morality decline to NSC



SENATOR FRANK CHURCH

"Secretary of State Kissinger's covert operations in Angola have jumped from \$300,000 to \$50 million in a single year - and it would have gotten worse had not he (Kissinger) been forced to ask Congress for additional monies, thereby revealing the illegal activity." So began Senator Frank Church (D-Idaho) at his Portland press conference - a press meeting more intense than is normally the case. "How could the State Department make such a grave mistake in aligning itself with the forces that are backed by the Union of South Africa - a relationship which seriously endangers our other relations in Africa. Kissinger et al failed the course in Vietnam - and now again in Angola - the Congress must take very certain steps to prevent any further involvement in Angola."

Questioned on the *Christian Science Monitor* and other papers reporting of mercenaries being hired - via CIA monies - for Angola for the South Africa - CIA aligned UNITA and FNLA groups, Church said that he was totally opposed to mercenaries being sent to Angola, and that his committee (Senate Select Intelligence Committee) would investigate as far as his committee could "any evidence that comes to us."

Reporters on several occasions asked about the Senate Committee's responsibility in the death of CIA station chief in Athens Richard Welch. Church said such

attacks on his committee were a political attack and totally without foundation - Welch's name had not been mentioned by his committee.

Insiders into the workings of the "intelligence community" note that Welch was not just a station chief, but oversaw from Athens CIA operations in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Cyprus and the Middle East, "conducted by a staff establishment of more than 3,000." The Greek daily *Apogemattini* described the assassination of Welch as a CIA operation, pointing to CIA agent Boris Pash as the probable overseeing agent. Subsequent to the Welch assassination the *New York Times* quoted agent E. Howard Hunt as saying that since the 50s the CIA has maintained an in-house assassination capability under Colonel Boris Pash. Simultaneous with the Greek and *New York Times* revelations, the *Chicago Sun Times* linked this same Boris Pash to the McCarthy period witch hunt against physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer. Though their significance is not clear, it is evident that some sort of gang-land type warfare is going on inside the "intelligence community", insiders say.

Asked to comment on whether his committee will investigate the links between the Heathrow Airport (London) bombings and terrorism, and the terrorism December 29th at LaGuardia (Please turn to p. 2 col. 4)