IT WAS 20 YEARS AGO TODAY

Panther Frame-Ups

Two decades after May Day, new evidence suggests violent acts in the Black Panther murder that rocked New Haven • By Paul Bass


Coming of Age

Amid shifting definitions of feminism, the nation's second-oldest women's center marks a milestone • By Melinda Tullos

Listen up, all you feminazis out there. When did you stop reacting to men's whistles and calls as compliments, and start considering them the rantings of sexist pigs?

Or do you still consider them a sign of your desirability?

Answer, it seems, may depend on your age.

Women who came of political age 20 years ago began to view whistles as an expression of sexism, the women's movement's paradigmatic slogan: "The personal is political."

Fame-seventy was a heady time for the women's movement—a year of monumental personal and political upheaval for the women involved—and for others whose lives they touched. That year, the New Haven Women's Liberation Center was founded, and along with it, a movement. Last weekend the center held a 20th anniversary celebration. Like other events planned to commemorate the anniversary, it evoked poignant memories for movement veterans of two decades of hard work and struggle within themselves over long-held beliefs, struggles with others resistant to change.

Women have come a long way, baby—in some respects. But the Equal Rights Amendment hasn't made it into the constitution. Women's right to abortion is more threatened than at any time since Roe v. Wade in 1973.

Violence against women is more visible than ever. Today feminism itself is a dirty word in many circles. And old issues remain for feminists, like balancing priorities between social service work and social change work.

New Haven women say theirs is the second oldest continuously operating women's center in the country (the oldest is in Missoula, Mont.). In those 20 years...
May Day
Continued from page 1

transplanting to its wilds. New Haven's FBI
office intervened in a Pilgrimage to disprove the
theories of the black "leadership." Such
Longfellow claimed the
theoretical position at the time when altered by
the same ethnic group that was doing a
today a generation of black activists in America's
cities has been advancing similar theories
that white authorities seek to discredit black
leadership.

The FBI's counterintelligence mission 20
years ago had its comic moments. One
attempt to link agents to supposed
radical black fringes in order to write
and introduce a convincing false
accounting story, "How To Talk Black." It had
planned, and it may have had a deadly moment, too.

A New Haven Renewal

Beginning in 1977, the FBI agreed to release
thousands upon thousands of internal docu-
ment s about the efforts of political
activists. Called CONTESTED (short for
Counterintelligence Program), the effort
led to an anonymous phone call, forged let-
ters, interviews and informant reports
targeted at both internal and anti-
white groups. More than 15,000 pages of
FBI files created a vast "black party" in Illinois,
where researchers affiliated with the National
Lawyers' Guild, in conjunction with the Dover,
New Hampshire, and national newspaper, en-
rolled those accounts in the database. For the most part, the
expensive, painstaking process was
nothing. The FBI gathered at least some
informant evidence, but no detailed ac-
counts.

Sitting in the bible, nothing, nothing. All the
men from San Francisco and Las Vegas that referred to the New
Haven area, including "the cast of characters," was the single
one, stated April 2, 1977, FBI
Director Edgar Hoover's office denied a
request from the FBI to provide an
"anonymous" letter to the local FBI
(Black Panther Party) chapter indicating that
heavily involved, one of the leaders of
the local chapter, an "in-fighting incident.
"Why?"

The real action could possibly result in
a dialogue that could lead to the
"In-fighting incident in Pennsylvania.
In May, 1969, when Alex Bickay
was tortured and killed by BPP, if the
allegation was believed..."

A year earlier, the San Francisco office
made a similar request, discussed in a
memorandum.

"On May 11, 1969, memo details a pre-
datory illegal discharge of information
against the national office of the
Black Panther Party.

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May Day

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In a Feb. 26, 1971, May Day report on the CONFLIPRO effort, the official litter list under "Tangly Hairballs!*" the report notes that two of these flies must: "mention black businessmen." Concerned with the negative report, it is evident by the lack of support and attitude of the merchants and residents in the immediate area of the RPM that the operation has been highly successful.

Among other UFT dissemination tactics revealed in the flies:

- A buffy letter from a supposedly outraged Vale alumni in the Vale administration complaining about a supposed lack of rallies in the Vale district. (The FBI renamed the district for this man).
- A similar letter, supposedly from an outrageous parlor, to officials of a church with a "strange" letterhead.
- A letter in a bag of mail, signed with the name "May Day."
The Magic Bus

The "friendly face of authority" really kept the city cool

By Paul Bass

The Weathermen were coming to New Haven. If anyone could make a security cover-up, they were the ones.

The group's presence in the city could not have been more ill-timed. The city was already on edge after a series of police brutality incidents involving Black Panthers, and the appearance of the Weathermen was seen as a direct challenge to the city's police department.

But the city's police were not going to be intimidated. They were determined to keep the peace and ensure that the Weathermen's visit did not disrupt the city's daily operations.

The police department had a reputation for being tough and effective, and they were not going to let a bunch of radicals get away with what they had planned.

On May 17, 1970, a police officer from the New Haven Police Department's Horse Patrol was shot in the leg by a member of the Weathermen. The officer was later discharged and left the police force.

But the Weathermen were not finished. They continued to stir up trouble in the city, and the police were determined to put a stop to it.

In the end, the police were successful. The Weathermen were forced to leave the city, and the city returned to normal.

The police department was hailed as heroes, and their dedication to keeping the city safe was praised.

But the police were not satisfied. They knew that the Weathermen would be back, and they were determined to be ready for them.

The police department continued to work hard to keep the city safe, and their efforts were rewarded.

The city of New Haven was a much safer place because of the dedication of its police force. The "friendly face of authority" was a reality in New Haven, and the police department was doing an excellent job of keeping the city safe.

The police department was a true friend to the people of New Haven, and their dedication was a true credit to the city.
break the law, like breaking into a store. What normally causes one to rally around individuals being beaten by the police, or being pressured from doing something they want to do.

Eventually Chasen and Brewster would decide to commit suicide. The decision was made about midway through their expected term. Their plan was to simply say they were dead and then commit suicide. The only good result from this was that the two men were never re-elected to Congress.

So Brewster acceded to allowing police and FBI agents who were monitoring the situation to take his men's names, and to saying himself with what he considered illegitimate social sanctions. As the result, the two men were arrested on charges of murder and conspiracy.

A

When he was arrested the Weatherman's field was a mess. They had set up a large tent in a field, and had collected a large amount of equipment. The police had surrounded the field and were in the process of evicting the demonstrators.

The whole question that was going on was, what is the authority going to do? The police were very concerned about the situation, that it seemed to be out of control. They were very nervous, very anxious.

We had no idea what was going on. We were not told anything about the situation. We were not told what was happening. We were not told what the police were doing. We were not told what the weather was like. We were not told anything.

The news cover was quite good. There was quite a bit of coverage about the demonstrators. The police were quite down and out. They were quite nervous about the situation.

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who Bombed New Haven?

By Paul Ross

New Haven will probably never solve the mystery behind the deadly bombing that killed hundreds of people on Yale's campus 25 years ago this week, but it turns out that Yale president served a high-profile term in the Nixon Administration.

After the events cleared from New Haven, Yale's Kegman-Brewer group came to the conclusion that the weekend's only real violence came at the direction of the conservative New Haven Administration, and that he was deemed to be in charge.

That revelation comes from Brewster's right-hand man on New Haven weekend, Henry "Sam" Chace.

Chace, who is in Washington, heard the news last week from several sources, that Brewster was the target of the New Haven Administration.

The only violence that weekend registered the radical Democrats and their sympathizers, the kind of historical point that the New Haven Administration's people have been making to the Democratic leadership.

"Given what we know, the New Haven Administration was the only logical conclusion," says Chace, who is Brewster's special assistant.

"Some people planned an explosion which occurred during the 1970s weekend in New Haven.

Several books from the period make that point. At Yale, the Nixon Administration was the only one that made sense against the New Haven Administration's claim.

Chace was earlier in the New Haven Administration's history as he was on the scene in New Haven in 1970.

On the weekend, Brewster was in New Haven, looking for his first deputy, his second deputy, and the New Haven Administration's main man.

"It's a good job," said the New Haven Administration's leader.

The New Haven Administration was the only logical conclusion, Chace said, "because the New Haven Administration was the only logical conclusion."
Frank Amminato: "A Sense of What a Movement Was"

Frank Amminato was a public school teacher active in the American Independent Movement (AIM) from 1970. Amminato was a leading figure in the AIM's efforts to promote alternative education and community organizing. He is known for his contributions to the development of the AIM's educational programs and his advocacy for community-based learning. 

Theresa Arango: "We Just Stayed Away"

Theresa Arango, a community organizer, founded the New Haven Neighborhood Social and Cultural Association and was a key figure in the AIM's efforts to promote community organizing. Arango was a leading figure in the AIM's efforts to promote community-based learning and community organizing. She is known for her contributions to the development of the AIM's educational programs and her advocacy for community-based learning.

Hank Parker: "Our Greatest Hour"

In 1976, Parker organized a group called the Black Coalition. This group advocated for the establishment of a community-based educational program in New Haven. The program was designed to provide educational opportunities for minority students and to promote community-based learning. Parker was a leading figure in the AIM's efforts to promote community-based learning and community organizing. He is known for his contributions to the development of the AIM's educational programs and his advocacy for community-based learning.

Chuck Allen: "Shipped Out"

With the advent of the New Haven Neighborhood School System, the AIM's educational program was effectively dismantled. Allen was a leading figure in the AIM's efforts to promote community-based learning and community organizing. He is known for his contributions to the development of the AIM's educational programs and his advocacy for community-based learning.

Marleen Conelli: "It Was a Wakening"

Conelli was a leading figure in the AIM's efforts to promote community-based learning and community organizing. She is known for her contributions to the development of the AIM's educational programs and her advocacy for community-based learning.

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