

Oct. 5, 68



CAPTAIN JOUDON FORD
NEW YORK BLACK PANTHER PARTY



CHAIRMAN DAVID BROTHERS
BRUTALIZED BY NY PIGS



OFF DUTY PIGS WHO VAMPED ON PANTHERS

Panthers' Account of N.Y. Incident

EYE-WITNESS REPORT

(NEW YORK) The police rolled on us today about 2:30 PM.

It all began when we were in the basement of 780 Headquarters on Nostrand Avenue cleaning it out. Myself -- my name is Warren by the way, Myself, Brother Gue, Reggie, Scruppy, a brother by the name of Reece. Those are all that took part in the whole incident. Well, those brothers were cleaning up the basement downstairs and I was mopping and Reggie and Gue went downstairs to get the bull horn. Reggie came upstairs half-way through the basement door and Gue stayed on the inside of the basement and he was speaking through the microphone of the bull horn. He was directing himself directly to the black people. He was telling them exactly what the police were here for; what they expected to do; and besides that, he was calling the pigs names such as racist, crockers, pigs (as we all call them) and in general, he was sort of rapping in a heavy fashion.

Well, these two pigs who had rode down and had planted themselves in front of the office were just laying there doing nothing in particular. One of them got out and went into this store, this crack-er's store beside us, then came back out and took his seat. After a while he got on the phone - one of them - the one who was driving got on the phone and called headquarters, I guess, for more aid. Then, the one who was on our side of the door got up - came over to us and he asked Gue, who had already finished his rapping and was standing in front of the door. He asked Gue, "what permit did he have to use the bull horn". Gue jumped up and said that he had a permit. The pig asked him to see it. Gue said, "I ain't going to show him nothing."

This brother by the name of Reece told him he had to see the cop again. The pig asked, who was in charge. He wanted to get into the office. Reece said he was in charge and he was directing himself then to the pig.

The pig was calling him over in the car and Reece said NO, gesticulating, you know, and the pig started to grab him to try and

handle him. Gue saw this and he got on the pig. The pig immediately took his night stick and he started to hit Gue on the head, and Gue got pissed off. By the time Gue got pissed off, we saw more pigs rolling down on us and a brother by the name of Kosack came out and he was heated -- he was really getting around to black us off. The rest of them got on Gue, about six to eight of them got on Gue, and they started a sort of mass manslaughter, really. Because it was manslaughter. After they had doamed him, they put the handcuffs on him and they kept on beating him. They said he was resisting arrest. How could he resist arrest if he was on the ground.

He was pushed against the wall. He was pushed against the car. The pig had his night stick up against his neck pulling it towards himself and the rest of them had black-jacks. They hit him on his legs, his thigh and on his behind, also, on the back of his head. Therefore, he had no choice whatever and the rest of us, myself included (especially me) was standing there and I did nothing to aid. The reason why they all jumped down on Gue was because he was rapping to black people as I stated before and I guess it was too heavy for them you know - for the pigs, that is, because black people had begun to gather around.

Some people across the street, I won't say who exactly but they called the pigs as they have done before on previous occasions. Everytime we start a rap, the pigs seem to come down to full force. So we really have a fight on our hands anytime we get outside and start to use a bull horn or just keep a pig in close surveillance.

There was no statement issued by the pigs of any sort of arrest. They did not inform him of any constitutional rights. They did not inform him that he was breaking a law in the using the bullhorn. All they said is, do you have a permit for the use of the bullhorn.

Press Conference of N.Y. Panthers

The Black Panther Party of New York City went into Federal Court today and filed a law suit asking for the de-centralization of the New York City Police Department. Named as defendants in the suit are: Police Commissioner Howard Leary; The Law Enforcement Group; Robert Raggi, Chairman of LEG; Police Captain Vincent J. Borgan; Police Officers with serial numbers 18675 and 3689; and Brooklyn District Attorney Aaron Koota.

Captain Joudon Ford, a plaintiff in the law suit, said, "Racism in the police department will never be stopped until de-centralization is achieved and de-centralization means community control." The details of the suit sponsored by the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, the Law Center for Constitutional Rights, and the National Lawyers' Guild were announced at a press conference today held at the Overseas Press Club. Present at the conference were three leaders of the New York Black Panthers, Captain Joudon Ford; Chairman David Brothers; Deputy Fred Richardson, Ministry of Information; Henry di Suvero, director of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; William Kunstler of the Law Center; and Gerald Lefcourt of the National Lawyers' Guild.

In addition to community control of the police department, the suit asked for an injunction against the N.Y. City Police Department preventing further acts of violence, intimidation and humiliation against black citizens. It asked that all policemen wear name tags and that off-duty policemen be disarmed when engaged in political activity, or when in or around a courthouse. Acts of humiliation that the suit makes reference to are the use of racial epithets and the handcuffing in open court of black citizens. An end to harassment of Panthers such as surveillance of their activities and unlawful searches of their premises are also hit in the suit.

The complaint further asks that the Brooklyn District Attorney's Office be prevented from issuing any public statement which would have the effect of prejudicing the trial of any Black Panther.

The suit follows an attack on a handful of Panthers and white sympathizers who had come to the Brooklyn Criminal Courthouse on Sept. 4, 1968 to attend a hearing of three Black Panthers who had been charged with possession of stolen property (a pair of shoes), resisting arrest and felonious assault on a police officer. Original bail for two of the three was set at \$50,500 and \$11,500 for the third, after a Brooklyn assistant District Attorney asked for such high bail because the three defendants were members of the Black Panthers. More than 100 helmeted police attended the defendants' arraignment. Bail was subsequently reduced to \$20,000; \$10,000; and \$2,500 after a series of motions by attorneys for the defendants.

The handful of panthers were attacked on the 6th floor of the Criminal Courthouse by about 200 off-duty policemen and supporters who swung blackjacks and night sticks. Many of the policemen wore "Support Wallace" buttons next to their police shields and shouted "White Power." "We're the white tigers," "White tigers eat Black Panthers," and "Win with Wallace." At least five persons were injured during the melee including Chairman David Brothers. A photograph of the wounds of Chairman Brothers was made available at the press conference. There were also photographs of three other injured persons who required hospital treatment - Thomas McCreary, a Panther, and Ulysses Woodrow Barnes and Preston Mardenborough who are not Panthers.

As further relief, the law suit calls upon the Court to order Commissioner Leary to take effective steps to discipline the officers who were involved in the "lynch mob" and also to discipline the on-duty officers who took no action.

NECLC, a civil liberties organization says that numerous eye-witnesses have come forward and given them statements. Jack Lang, a small businessman who appeared at the conference typified the kind of eye-witness who will be produced at the trial of this case.

The suit is being brought under the Federal Civil Rights Act of the post Civil War era. It invokes an almost forgotten provision by requesting the Federal Courts to assign Federal Marshalls to the Brooklyn Courthouses in order to arrest persons who violate the civil rights of black citizens.

Henry di Suvero, director of NECLC said, "This suit asks for the end of white racism in the police department in New York City. When black citizens cannot enter a courthouse without fear of a lynch mob of police officers, it should be clear to everyone what kind of suffering the black community is subjected to on a daily basis in their communities and behind the thick walls of precinct houses. This suit is also designed to compel Commissioner Leary and District Attorney Koota to take action instead of just issuing press releases."

According to Captain Joudon Ford, the Black Panthers is an organization of black people who are working toward a 10-point program including full employment, an end of robbery of black and white men, decent housing, black oriented education, exemption of black men from military service until black citizens have been accorded a truly equal place in society, and immediate end to police brutality and the retrial and future trial of all black men by black

'Tis the Season

By RANDY WILLIAMS

Brothers and Sisters it is time to intensify the struggle. Hunting season will soon be upon us. If you are going to participate it is very necessary that you arm yourself with the correct political ideology of the B.P.P. and the proper weapons.

The first weapon you acquire must be a high powered rifle. You will need a rifle with enough killing force to knock the pig out of his shoes at a distance of three or more blocks -- a normal block equals about 100 yards. This way you can do your thing without exposing yourself unnecessarily and be secure in the knowledge that the beast never knew what hit him!

Brothers and Sisters you can do all the preliminary work, studying the ideology of the Party, marksmanship and investigating the pig; his water-holes, his favorite feeding grounds, his rest areas, and his pad, but if all the power you can muster against a 300 or 250 pound porkchop is a .22 rifle or a .32 pistol, then you are only setting yourself up to be just another casualty of a wounded pig!

It is suicidal to hunt swine with .22's, .25's or .32's. Small calibre weapons such as these should only be used on target ranges. At point blank range a .32 pistol delivers only 100 pounds of force. While against the pig can apply at least 540 pounds of force!

So when hunting swine at close ranges 0-25 yards you must use at least a .38 point blank 255 p.f.) However 357 magnums are even deadlier (540 p.f.) Medium distances about 1/2 block a 12 gauge shotgun firing 00 buckshot or slugs (slugs at a block, 1810 p.f.) For long deadly accurate shooting a 30.06 rifle is a very fine piece, (at 3 to 4 blocks 1560 p.f.) Remember armed with the correct ideology and weapons you will never return from the hunt without a good pig. The only good pig is a dead pig!!!!

Summary of Pig Control Amendment

This amendment to the City charter would give control of the police to community elected neighborhood councils so that those whom the police should serve will be able to set police policy and standards of conduct.

The amendment provides for direct community control of the police by establishing separate police departments for the two major communities of Richmond: the Black community and the predominantly white area. The departments would be separate and autonomous. They can by mutual agreement use common facilities. Each Department will be administered by full time police commissions. The Commissioners are selected by a Neighborhood Police Control Council composed of fifteen members from that community elected by those who live there. Each department shall have three Community Council divisions within it.

The Councils shall have the power to discipline officers for breaches of Department policy or violations of law. They may direct their police Commissioner to make changes in department wide police policy by majority vote of the five department commissioners. The Council can recall the Commissioner appointed by it at any time it finds that he is no longer responsive to the community. The community can recall the council members when they are not responsive to it.

All police officers must live in