

PRISON GUARD KILLS 3 BLACKS IN RACIAL FIGHT

SEE PAGE 3

A NEWS JOURNAL DEDICATED

TO THE CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE



The Sun



Reporter

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OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE ENTIRE BAY AREA

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1970

SUSPECT CAUGHT IN WILD SAN FRANCISCO MURDERS

SEE PAGE 3



RAYMOND SCOTT, a paroled convict, sought for the three murders in the Mission District Tuesday evening, was arrested in Lafayette. (See Story on Page 3).

COP KILLER INDICTED

SEE PAGE 3



FIREMAN DONALD WEBSTER working to revive Mabel Jackson, 16, after she was overcome with smoke at an early morning fire in her home at 156 Harold Ave. Miss Jackson was revived and taken to Mission Emergency Hospital.

GUARD KILLS THREE BLACKS IN PRISON FIGHT

SOLEDAD -- a fight between a racially mixed group in the exercise yard of the maximum security section of Soledad State Prison ended in the death of three black men when a guard fired into the melee to halt the fight.

Sixteen men had been admitted into the exercise section, and according to a prison spokesman, fourteen of them had ganged up on the other two.

The guard, who remains unnamed, shouted to the inmates to stop the fight. The fight continued. He blew his whistle, according to the prison spokesman, but the fight still continued.

The guard raised his carbine and fired four shots at the edge of the melee.

That did it. All the men stood at sullen attention, all but three. The three who did not stand, could not - they were dead.

Another shot in the groin, but, according to the prison spokesman, was not in serious condition.

Warden C.J. Fisharris declined to identify the guard because he said, he feared for the guard's family.

Ellsworth Ferguson, spokesman for the ward, indicated the fight was violent and that the

guard was fearful that if it was not stopped several of the participants might have been seriously hurt or killed.

The guard himself was not threatened nor did he fire a warning shot in the air, Ferguson said.

Asked if the guard could have taken some other step to end the fray, Ferguson said that he was not going to second guess the guard. Ferguson did say that it was a racially mixed group. Those killed were black, and

alleged that they were all hard-core convicts, aged 23, 21 and 26, who happened to be on the edge

of the pileup of struggling men.

The guard was about 40 feet away from the fighting men, according to Ferguson.

Two of the inmates were on the bottom of the pile and the guard was afraid for the lives of the two men who were white.

Two of the men were treated in the hospital for lacerations, but no weapons were found at the scene.

The dead were W.D. Nolen, 26, in for armed robbery in Alameda County; Cleveland Edwards, 21, in for battery against a police officer in Riverside County and possession of a wea-

pon while an inmate at Soledad, and Alvin Miller, 23, in for robbery in Los Angeles county.

Two investigations were being conducted by the Monterey County District Attorney and the Department of Corrections.

DECEMBER 28, 1870 - S.H. Archer, President of Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia, was born in Petersburg, Va.

DECEMBER 28, 1816 - the American Colonization Society, was organized.

DECEMBER 29, 1851 - the first YMCA in the United States, was organized in Boston, Mass.

"Racism Is The Bugaboo," Says Congresswoman Chisholm

Shirley Chisholm, "unbought and unbossed," first and only black congresswoman in the United States, told a University of California audience last Sunday that a change in the system is coming "as a result of a realignment of certain forces."

Those forces, said the New York Congresswoman, might be poor whites and poor blacks.

The realignment is necessary, according to Mrs. Chisholm, because "so many segments are lashing out at it - American society - simultaneously."

Mrs. Chisholm said that, most important, "Racism is the bugaboo of this country and is causing this country to be torn asunder."

The congresswoman declared emphatically that what was not needed was more studies of the problem, more grants, surveys and analyses.

"Had these things been the answer we would not have so many departments and studies and sheaves about the problem and still have the problems," Mrs. Chisholm said.

The congresswoman received warm applause on her speech, and a number of pointed questions during the question and answer period.

Asked about her position on Biafra, Mrs. Chisholm refused to take a stand on the political question between the two Nigerian factions. She admitted having talked to representatives of both sides, but, she said, she still believed that she should not take sides. Americans often mess up a situation, she added, when they take sides where they are ignorant of the circumstances. The remark was applauded.

Mrs. Chisholm told a questioner that her position on the Black Panthers vs. the police did not involve agreement or disagreement with the Panthers' views. She reminded the audience, "This is only the beginning. It has to do with the protection of the civil liberties of all Americans."

The surprise statement of the day was Mrs. Chisholm's deliberate, "I say here publicly that I have come out for legalized abortion."

"I came out with my conclusion as a result of talking with the people."

She said that she had seen many black women "maimed for life" because they could not get therapeutic abortions. Many women in Harlem told her, during her work with Planned Parenthood, that they favored legalized abortions.

Some seized on phrases, Mrs. Chisholm said, like "genocide," when talking about abortion. She said that since abortion would be voluntary, no such term would apply. No one could tell another how big his family should be, she said.

Someone asked the congresswoman whether she thought it was responsible to say everyone could decide on the size of his own family, in view of the possibility of starvation. Mrs. Chisholm replied angrily that "America has got the money to feed people." She said that she had seen white and black children starving while American farmers were paid to let acres lie fallow.

FEBRUARY 18, 1949 - William House Expenditures Committee - the first Negro to head a standing committee in Congress.

POOLE PROTESTS PANTHER PROBE PROCEDURES

U.S. Attorney Cecil Poole commenting on the Federal Grand Jury's decision to continue its investigation of the Black Panthers said he was not "unhappy" to learn that the Justice Department did not ask him to handle the probe.

A special two-man investigating team was selected to pursue the Panther investigation that Poole admitted might be "embarrassing" to him, had the Justice Department decided to put him in charge of the inquiry.

Poole said that he doesn't object to the controversial investigation, but he did say he had some objections concerning the "procedures and directions it has sometimes taken."

"I think the Justice Department believes the Black Panther Party represents a real threat

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Cecil Poole

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to the United States, that it is a subversive conspiracy to undermine the government and its officers," Poole said.

The Federal Grand Jury has called under subpoena Raymond Masal Hewitt, managing editor of the Panthers' weekly newspaper and minister of education; John Seale, brother of chairman Bobby Seale, and production manager for the paper; and Samuel Napier, national distribution manager.

The subpoenas call for news paper and original manuscripts of several articles printed in the Nov. 23, Dec. 27 and Jan. 2 editions. The Justice Department's two-man team will also ask to view the newspapers' financial, circulation and business records.

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Integrity Of Black Colleges Urged

Special To S-R

A determined, grass roots student-level effort to preserve the separateness and integrity of presently existing black colleges was announced this past weekend by the Student Organization for Black Unity (SOBU). The move came out of a na-



NELSON JOHNSON

tional black college conference sponsored by SOBU and the student government association of Spelman College in Atlanta. The four-day event (April 9-12) attracted over 225 registered delegates representing some 40 schools throughout the United States from Tougaloo, Miss. to Wilberforce Ohio.

SOBU, an independent, based student group operating in 20 regions in the eastern half of the country, called the conference in response to a calculated move on the part of various state and federal government offices to force racial integration of these black schools.

It was SOBU's belief that such moves were designed not only to destroy the potential for acquiring positive black education at these schools, but also a direct act of political repression against certain campuses where growing black consciousness was beginning to threaten the status quo.

national convenor and vice-President of the student government at Greensboro's North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State

University (A & T), keyed the opening session, following presentations by black poets Sarah Webster Fabio, Eboe Dooley, Sonia Sanchez, and music by the Harambee Singers.

Johnson informed the delegates that there must be not only a struggle to save the black schools, but also a simultaneous effort to change them.

"There is no need, for example," he said, "to preserve Spelman College as it now exists. We have to struggle not to save Spelman as a neo-colonialist, 'Negro' institution, but rather struggle for the right to preserve the opportunity to build Spelman into a relevant, black institution, because of the great number of black minds that may be reached if such a change is successfully brought

about."

Subsequently, May 3 has been set aside as a national day on which to commemorate this struggle for the survival of black colleges. Students across the country will use that date to evidence the concern and effort to successfully save those institutions which should be rightfully developed by blacks, not whites.

The major part of the conference time was spent in various workshops and discussion groups in which delegates discussed ideology and programs, laid out specific work projects for the future and exchanged information about campus activity and political direction. Special workshops included "Contemporary Africa," "The Relationship between School and Community," "The Role of Art in the Black Revolution" and "The Dynamic of the Black Self-Concept."

Seminar leaders included A.B. Spellman and Harambee lead



PARTICIPANTS included students from across the country.

Minority Panel Rejects Racist Textbooks

The Human Rights Commission of San Francisco was told Thursday that California school textbooks presented inaccuracies and distortions of racial and ethnic groups. A panel study recommended that "California: Our Home" by Julia A. Wessenberg and Katherine Peter be removed from San Francisco classrooms.

Members of a panel representing six racial and ethnic groups found that "California, A History" presented inaccuracies and distortions of American Indians, Blacks, Chinese and Japanese. The fourth-grade text also presented stereotypes of various ethnic groups and omitted a great many facts surrounding the Chinese and Japanese people of California.

Another fourth-grade text, "California: Our Home," was also evaluated as negligent and inaccurate.

Commissioners were told, however, that the controversial textbook, "Land of the Free: A History of the United States," by John W. Caughy, John R. Franklin, and Ernest H. May, should be revised to include the whole truth of the black man's history in America.

Jewel Johnson, who presented a report on "Land of the Free" for the panel, said the book "did not do a very good job" of presenting a true picture of black history. Miss Johnson reported that the book did not make enough mention of the way in which blacks were brought to this country, nor did it fully illustrate the institution of slavery.

The panel's study of the book was an attempt by the commission to "eliminate the teaching of prejudice in the schools of San Francisco." The members of the Panel, in addition to Commissioners Livarmore, Haah and Chin, all of whom were chosen for expertise on ethnic groups, are: Miss Marie Bondant-American

Indian, Philip P. Choy-Chinese Mrs. Lois Jackson-American Indian Mrs. Miyo Kiritu-Japanese H. Mark Lai-Chinese Arthur Lathan-Black Mrs. Julia McLeod-Filipino Mrs. Joyce Plummer-American Indian Miss Dolores Smith-American Indian Arturo Bonanova-Filipino Jose L. Bonpa, Jr.,-Latino Mrs. Edward Johnson-Black Mrs. Edna Uno-Japanese

Commissioners adopted a recommendation to replace the two books; "California, A History" and "California: Our Home."

In addition, the commission voted to endorse sending a critique of the textbooks to the San Francisco Unified School District assistant superintendent Mr. Pitts, to the publishers and authors of the books, and to other Human Rights Commissions all over the state.

HOME LOANS

Appraisal requests for new homes decreased from 1,273 in January to 1,106 in February.

BLACK RENAISSANCE

"It is the duty of lawyers in private practice to help correct the unjust situation whereby Hunters Point youth can be railroaded to jail because of inadequate legal representation in the criminal courts." This is part of the appeal being made by E.A. Dawley, chief counsel of the Hunters Point Legal Office, to get volunteer legal assistance for Hunters Point youth.

Dawley discusses this program and some of the problems they are encountering this Sunday evening at 9:30 p.m. on Black Renaissance -- KFQC-FM Radio, 104.5 on the dial.

Hayakawa Takes Over EOC Program At State

Special to the Sun-Reporter

The selection of students for San Francisco State's Educational Opportunity Program has been taken over by S.L. Hayakawa and his white administrators. They, in turn, have given the power to select students back to high school and junior college districts. This means that, once again, everyone who goes to San Francisco State College must first be approved by his high school principal or a junior college counselor.

The EOP began in 1967, when black students convinced the college to enroll 47 students who did not meet normal admission requirements. The Black Students Union at State there were ways of telling whether a person could do college work that did not depend on grades or test scores. They were apparently right. A number of those first students admitted have graduated and are now working on advanced degrees at U.C. Berkeley, Stanford, several law schools and S.F. State. Most of the others are still at the college and are doing very well. Since then over 700 students have been admitted to EOP. Most

of these students have averages that equal those of regularly admitted students. The dropout rate is lower for EOP students than for regular students. Most of those who drop out do so because they cannot afford to go to college, rather than because they cannot do the work. In other words, the control of selection by EOP has produced successful students.

A successful program does not lead to recognition, however. In July 1969 the Harmer Bill was passed. This bill required that all applicants for EOP be nominated by high schools, junior colleges, the Veterans Administration or one of several state agencies designated in the law. The law was passed because many legislators thought that trouble on the state's campuses was caused by EOP students, who were rumored to have been selected because of their militancy.

In other words, the same whites who proclaimed that the majority of white college students should not be condemned for the militancy of a minority of students found it necessary to control all students entering through EOP in order to elim-

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inate Bernice Reagan, Jimmy Garrett, director of the Center for Black Education; Sandra Green and Frank Williams of Malcolm X Liberation University, and James Lee of the Foundation for Community Development in Durham.

An opening panel on Black Education included Spelman's Stanley Wise, Mack Jones, political science instructor at Atlanta University, Tendal Mutumba, political scientist and African historian from Zimbabwe who teaches at A&T, and SOBU coordinator Alvin X. Evans from Voorhees College in Denmark, S.C.

On the following day, SOBU coordinators Tim Thomas, Harlee Little, Milton Coleman and Johnson discussed the SOBU ideological position--Pan Africanism-- with special emphasis

pendent colonial status, African education and directions for the future.

The conference also agreed to join in the April 29 day of commemoration for executed black nationalist H. Rap Brown, killed along with Ralph Featherstone and William Che Pyne in a Bel Air Md. bomb blast last month.

Black Candidate For Georgia Governorship To Speak Here

Attorney C. B. King, 46, a native of Albany, and candidate for the seat now held by Lester Maddox, will speak Saturday, May 2 at 8 p.m. at the San Francisco Negro Historical and Cultural Society, 1709 Fillmore St.

A graduate of Fisk University (Nashville, Tenn.) and Western Reserve University Law School (Cleveland, Ohio), King has practiced law in Georgia for the past 15 years. He served as attorney for the Albany movement in 1962 when blacks in that southwest Georgia city protested discriminatory practices. King was harassed and beaten along with the rest.

King was drafted early in December 1969 by the newly formed Statewide Black Leaders Coalition during a Georgia Voters Education League meeting in Macon, Georgia.

King said his candidacy will address itself to the needs of all the people.

"The office of governor," he asserts, "has been traditionally used to exploit the passions of prejudice of poor whites and to



C. B. KING

make relevant the irrelevancy of race."

King is not new to Georgia politics. He was the first black man to seek national office in Georgia. He was a candidate for the 2nd Congressional District in 1964. He lost to a white opponent.

Black people are now 30 percent of the Georgia population, with a voting strength of over 375,000 registered voters. In the last election less than that number would have won.

D.G. Comments

HELPED URGED FOR PANTHER BREAKFAST

Despite many difficulties and vicissitudes which continue to harass and threaten the Black Panther Party, these dedicated young black people maintain their enthusiasm and determination to serve the needs of black children. In San Francisco the Panthers are now sponsoring three breakfast centers for feeding the children of all races who live in the black ghetto. The first center was open at Sacred Heart Church, and the others are located in Hunter's Point at 1494 Jerrald and in the Western Addition at 2777 Pine (at the Eldridge Cleaver Community Center.) Officials of the Black Panthers estimate that they are feeding between 150 and 200 youngsters each day.

Up until this time Panthers and friends have been scrounging the community in search of handouts to keep these very important nutritional projects going. A full breakfast of juices, cereals, bacon or sausage and eggs, milk and toast is provided for approximately 20¢ per child, which is considerably less than meals purchased in the public school cafeterias. Feeding 200 youngsters costs approximately \$40 per day; on a five-day week basis, the total money required is \$200 per week. It is estimated that \$10,000, representing a planned budget for purchases of food and supplies in larger quantities, would provide breakfasts for 200 youngsters over a period of 52 weeks, or one year. The Panthers are paying rent on the facilities, other than those at Sacred Heart Church.

There are several tasks to which this community should relate:

(1) We urge that several of the black churches in Hunter's Point and Upper Fillmore offer their kitchens and dining facilities as a residence site for the Panther breakfasts.

(2) Individuals, social clubs and fraternal organizations should dig deeply into their pockets and provide financial assistance to establish the Black Panther breakfast program on a firm and secure basis.

(3) For those unable to give financial assistance, or a few who may want to give more than financial assistance, your volunteer services are needed at the three breakfast centers to prepare and serve the meals, and to assist in transporting youngsters to schools which are located within a 5 to 10 minute ride from each center.

Our children are our most precious assets. They can't grow in body and intellect without sustained nourishment. The black community that spends so much on frivolous social affairs and purchases 62% of the Scotch whisky sold in San Francisco and throughout the nation can ill afford to shirk its basic responsibility to underwrite this project of reclamation and rescue of our children in San Francisco.

We solicit sustained monthly contributions from all men, women, businesses and organizations who recognize our common responsibility. Send your contributions or pledges to the Sun-Reporter Black Panther Breakfast Fund. Black Panther Party officials will be pleased from time to time to make public statements on the expenditures of contributions received.

Project PACE

By Sandra McCreary

The improvement of Police and Black Community relations is the major aim of Project PACE, which stands for Police and Community Enterprise, has two goals. The project is aimed at reducing the hostilities, antagonisms and polarization that has developed between the police and the community at large. With the reduction of police-community friction and with an atmosphere of greater cooperation, PACE hopes to bring about a definite reduction of various kinds of crime in the black community.

The main drive of Project PACE is to soften police attitudes by eliminating as many myths and misconceptions police hold about the black community as possible. Also, Project PACE hopes to awaken the black community to many of its preconceived notions surrounding police.

Project PACE coordinator, Terry Eisenberg, Ph. D., said that the program had trouble getting off the ground because the whole thing sounded - to many who criticized Project PACE, incredible and impossible. Black community response to Project PACE was echoed in the words of Art Brown, PACE administrator, who - when asked to join the PACE staff - said, "Man, who's going to believe in improved police-community relations?"

Brown, who later joined the staff, said of his doubt, "I didn't want to work anywhere near police. But I talked with the brothers about it and they said that if I was in it (PACE), they'd go along with it." Black criticism did not end until every aspect of the PACE efforts had been harshly criticized.

Brown objected to the term "law enforcement officer" is out there looking for laws to enforce; they're looking for

Inside S.F. State

Hayakawa's Atrocities

Special to Sun-Reporter

There is more happening in the way of news at San Francisco State recently than the media is likely to admit. The popular misconception that news is only made by radicals, violent-prone students who plot the overthrow of the system at night and throw gasoline bombs into the crowded classrooms during the day, is due largely to the exuberant coverage given to the sensational and often times rebelliousness of student demonstrations.

Whenever there is promise of a student-police confrontation the establishment press and television networks can hardly get out of each other's way in their hurry to report the "news."

Following the clamor at San Francisco State the public eased back into the luxury of believing "everything was returning to normal."

The college, before the demonstrations and the successive number of presidents that took office, was the only campus in the Bay Area that could boast of a "Free Speech" platform.

While students at the University of California were winning the fight to organize and maintain the right of freedom of speech, the San Francisco State student body enjoyed the privilege of inviting speakers - radical, liberal, conservative, and reactionary - from anywhere in the world to speak on campus.

Dogs and squirrels were not victimized by the Board of Trustees nor did they victimize the Board of Trustees. Outdoor musical concerts and mime troupes performing during the noon hour didn't infuriate the college president or cause irate biology profs to cancel their classes.

Perhaps a few pedagogical professors conspired to keep the "arty crafty" students on the left side of the campus, but it

was democratic and students learned the subject matter being taught to them or they didn't depending on the individual.

The press during those years didn't cater to the black students

What since, during the years of silence and usurpation, has happened on campus? Hayakawa's version of academic freedom and freedom of speech has led to the following constitutional



WILL the cops go marching in again?

demands for an ethnic center. It was irrelevant, not news matter, even though the demands were made some three years previous to the first outbreak of hostility.

When the black students asked for more emphasis on black studies the press didn't cover the story because -- it was, well, not too newsworthy and nothing had been done about it anyway.

Then someone threw a rock. A policeman hit a girl student over the head. The teachers formed a coalition with the students. John Summerskill, a soft-spoken articulate president, resigned. Reagan and the police intervened. Hayakawa, "I haven't had so much fun since I was a child on a roller coaster," returned the campus to authoritarian rule and the campus became quiet once more.

amendments:

"He has fired all members of the black faculty."

"He has fired the dean of ethnic studies, Patricia Thornton."

"He has fired members of the American Federation of Teachers and is still pursuing key individuals in that organization."

"He has banned the campus newspaper, 'The Gator.'"

"He has placed student funds in a receivership, thus making it impossible for student programs to continue."

"He has moved to stop minority students from entering the State College System by co-authoring the 'Hammer Bill.'"

"He has intervened at will in student elections and endorsed

cont. on page 29

Aims At Better Police Community Relations

speeders, pushers. As a result, they overreact. The 'peace officer' does not have to look for laws to enforce," he said.

Now about ten months into the two-year PACE program, the first phase has just about been completed. This phase consisted of interviewing and questioning of community representatives and policemen.

The interviews, surveys, and questionnaires were aimed at discovering the misconceptions, myths, and real problems contributing to the atmosphere of hostility between the police and the black community.

The blacks interviewed represented the whole spectrum of life in the black community. There were "whores, bimps, hustlers, quasi-professionals, politicians, and civic officials" interviewed. These participants were interviewed by two black women, Dana Jackson and Bernice Williams.

To be continued



Following every attack by Tac Squad, community tries to pressure police to be more humane.

Cops Try To Link 6 To Grenades

sities, and her name frequently

Six persons were arrested in Oakland last week after hand grenades identical to those used during an ambush of police April 17 were sold to an undercover agent, police said Saturday.

The Friday night arrests involved drug charges.

No charges were filed at the time concerning the grenades.

That matter is being investigated by federal authorities.

According to Oakland police Sgt. Ted Hilliard, an Anonymous call was received by police a week-and-a-half ago that someone in the neighborhood of a home at 9913 C St. was selling grenades.

About a week ago an undercover agent for the Treasury Department reportedly purchased 18 grenades at the house.

Hilliard said the lot number on the grenades bought at the house and six fuses recovered Friday night are identical to the lot numbers of two grenades found April 17. One of those was found at the ambush site and

the others in a car used by suspects in that incident, according to police.

The April 17 ambush resulted in gunshot injuries to two policemen and a black mother and her child. During a high-speed chase concussion grenades were allegedly tossed into the streets by the fleeing suspects.

All six persons arrested Friday have been booked for investigation of one count of possession of dangerous drugs and possession of marijuana. They are Charles Lee Lincoln, 24, of 781 Central Ave., Alameda; Michael Roy Hanline, 23, and his wife Dorothy, 26, Sandra E. Drain, 31, and Bruce McCurdy, 22, all of the street address, and Kenneth W. Smith, 25, of 1335 98th Ave.

All but Sandra Drain are white.

Oakland Police Captain John R. Luthrop said last week he believed the ambush was led by or involved the Black Panther Party, and that one of the men arrested in that incident, Louis

Randolph Williams, 27, is an officer in the Black Panther Party.

Police said the 18 grenades were the remainder of what was left in two cases and were bought for \$25 each. No grenades were found during Friday night's arrest.

The grenades are a new type issued by the U.S. military within the last six months. This has an explosive capacity equivalent to a pound-and-a-half of dynamite, police said; old-style hand grenades, they claim, are the equivalent of two ounces of dynamite.

Recovered during the arrests were, the police claimed, an automatic carbine, a .45-caliber British Sten gun and a sawed-off shotgun. Two to three pounds of marijuana and other drugs were also allegedly found.

Bail for Hanline was set at \$181,000, for his wife at \$31,000 and for Lincoln, Smith, McCurdy and Sandra Drain at \$

MAY 2, 1970

FRANCOIS, RILES IN RUNOFF

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DELLUMS BEATS COHELAN

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BAIL SOUGHT FOR HUEY P. NEWTON

PAGE 2

Democratic Choice



ASSEMBLYMEN John L. Miller, left, of the 17th Assembly District and Willie L. Brown of the 18th district won the June primaries easily, but will be opposed in November. Miller was uncontested; Brown trounced three fellow Democrats from the District he has represented since 1965.

1 SHOT IN WILD STREET SHOOTING

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BELVA DAVIS' daughter, Darolyn, plants a victory kiss on the cheek of Ronald V. Dellums, Berkeley City Councilman, who on Tuesday night staged an upset victory over incumbent U.S. Congressman Jeffery Cohelan of the 7th district (SEE PAGE 2 FOR STORY).

WHAT'S INSIDE

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Payroll At Gun Point Charged
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Dellums Upsets Cohelan

BY CARRIE DAVIS

It was sweet victory for supporters of Ronald V. Dellums, 34-year-old Berkeley City Councilman, who last Tuesday defeated 54-year-old Jeffery Cohelan, six-time winner of the seat in the 7th Congressional district of Alameda.

Victory was so sweet to the supporters because the bitter, hard-fought, 5-month, day-and-night, 24-hour-a-day campaign had come to an end and they had come out victors.

About 8:05 p.m. Tuesday night (June 2), some 300 campaign workers turned off the fiery steam and journeyed from the 5501 Shattuck Ave. headquarters to the Regency Room of Oakland's Leamington Hotel. Without a single precinct report, they flipped off the bright lights, gave the 10-piece band a cue and began "bugaloing, popcorning and swinging" until 3:12 a.m. when handsome Ron Dellums, escorted by some 50 security guards marched into the Regency Room and announced, "We're winners, we're moving on up." It took the crowd about 10 minutes to calm down long enough to hear that Dellums was leading Cohelan by 4,000 votes - a sizeable enough margin to claim victory. Never such hugging, kissing, slapping of hands, clutching of fists and "right on" shouts.

"This was the people's victory," Dellums, a young, gifted and black leader, told the cheering crowd. "Everybody said we couldn't do it. Only one thing - they forgot to get that message to you and so we have won a great fight," he said.

A great fight it was. He upset Cohelan on a shoestring budget; lack of political know-how; no support from the usual places, such as labor, daily newspapers, without the old-line black politician; and amidst mass confusion and chaos.

Dellums credited his victory to a group of people who believed that "their time had come," most of whom were strangers in politics. They saw in Dellums that ray of hope they still have for the survival of this country.

If Dellums is able to go into the general election in November with only John Healy, the 25-year-old accountant from Albany, Calif., as the Republican opponent, and isn't teamed up on by those Democratic party losers who can't stand defeat and who are already talking about putting up independent candidates, Dellums will have smooth sailing, his supporters expect.

"We're not going to treat the general election as a sure win," Dellums told his campaign officials immediately following his primary victory. "We'll be hitting it just as hard as the first day we decided to run," he concluded.

If Dellums wins in November, he will become the nation's 10th black congressman and California's second, Gus Hawkins of Los Angeles being the other.



TRIES TO FLY, KILLED IN LEAP

A middle-aged man identified as Willie Franklin jumped out of a third-story window at 310 Divisadero St., Saturday evening after shouting "God told me I and was killed instantly. Officer Stewart Flynn of Park Station said a friend of Franklin's, John Winton, reported that Franklin "had been drinking some wine and might have taken some LSD,"

Bail Sought For Huey

A petition seeking bail for Huey Newton, cofounder of the Black Panther Party and a respected leader of youthful blacks, whose conviction for voluntary manslaughter after the death of an Oakland police officer was reversed by the state Court of Appeals, has been filed with that same court.

Attorney Charles E. Garry is asking either for "reasonable bail" for Newton, who is confined to Los Padres Men's Colony near San Luis Obispo, or for remanding the case back to the Alameda County Superior Court.

Newton, after a long trial before Alameda County Superior Court Judge Monroe Friedman, was sentenced to from two to 15 years in the 1967 slaying of Officer John Frey. He also was charged with assault with a deadly weapon in the shooting of Officer Herbert Beases and the kidnapping of a third man.

In reversing the conviction, Justice Joseph A. Hattigan wrote that because Newton had been shot in the abdomen, he was in "a state of unconsciousness" when Frey was shot.



HUEY NEWTON

Wife Of Slain Leader Speaks At Malcolm X House Opening

By Sayeeda Hodo

The Afro-American Institute and the community celebrated the opening of the new Malcolm X Unity House Sunday afternoon. The Nyumba Omoja (Unity House), three-story house providing larger quarters for the organization, drew an overflow crowd of over 300 persons for the dedication of the building.

The guests wore brilliant African garments for the occasion,

In the car he was riding in, is still recovering from the experience of two burial ceremonies in Washington, D.C., where 800 persons came to mourn the slain leader and in Lagos, Nigeria where 1,000 mourned and rejoiced at the home-coming of Ralph Featherstone when the ashes of his body were sprinkled on African soil.

In spite of the loss of her husband, Mrs. Featherstone was strong and calm as she addressed



MRS. RALPH FEATHERSTONE at the Malcolm X Unity House Opening Ceremonies.

showing pride in their ancestral tradition; the activities which took place also followed that tradition.

Among those who spoke at the opening ceremonies were Charlotte Featherstone, wife of the slain civil rights leader, Ralph Featherstone, killed in route to Bel-Air, Md., for the trial of H. Rap Brown, and Paul Cooke of SATE (Self-Advancement Through Education).

Mrs. Featherstone, a bride of only three months when her husband was killed by a bomb

the audience. She spoke of her dead husband's life, his early childhood and how he gave up teaching to dedicate his life to black people. He became a political organizer, a SNCC field worker. He worked in the Freedom Schools in Mississippi and Georgia and voter registration. He went back to Washington, D.C., his native town, and began organizing there. He managed the Drum and Spear Bookstore and was a board member of the Drum and Spear Press and worked to change the economic structure. She said, "It was when he began

opposing the economic structure of the country that he became a threat." She played a tape of the burial ceremonies in Lagos, Nigeria; she finished by saying, "We have to fight twice as hard as the oppressor and even harder if we want to be free."

Paul Cooke, an organizer for SATE (Self-Advancement Through Education) told the audience about the efforts of the prisoners at San Quentin to obtain education, and the lack of books and communication in the prison cells. He is presently involved in trying to get a black studies program at the prison.

Between the speakers, staff members of the unity house spoke briefly. One of the young Wallinus (teachers) spoke of the memory of Malcolm X. The house is a memorial to him, he said. The opening activities included the dedication of the Marcus Garvey Hall and the Ralph J. Featherstone Library. An African feast was prepared for the guests and they were asked to sign up for a wide range of language classes and other programs designed to unite black people.

Cha Chaka, director of the unity house, said, "The Afro-American Institute is dedicated to the liberation of Black people all over the world and to the building of the spirit of Africa in all people." He stated, "The common solution for the common problem of black people all over the world is to unite and deal with the common plight." He also said that the house has programs for the young and old, and the important step toward unity is knowing ourselves. The purpose of the house is to serve that aim.

The Malcolm X Unity House, at 1553 Fulton St., will be open Monday through Saturday and once a month on Sunday for community meetings. It is self-supporting and gets its funds from the community. Information about programs and contributions can be obtained by phoning 346-7635.

CIVIC UNITY COUNCIL ANNUAL DINNER MEET

Reservations are still available for the annual dinner meeting of the Council for Civic Unity set for Monday evening, June 8, at 6:30 p.m. at Joe Jung's, 581 Clay St.

Highlight of the affair will be the presentation of the James P. Mitchell Man of the Year award to Fr. Eugene J. Boyle, pastor of Sacred Heart Church and chairman of the Commission on Social Justice of the San Francisco Archdiocese. He also is co-chairman of the San Francisco Conference on Religion and Race. Fr. Boyle will be honored for his years of service in the cause of civil rights, social justice and brotherhood.

With President John Riordan presiding, officers for the new year will be elected and brief progress reports given.

For reservations call the council office, 40 First St., 433-1974.

Vain Death In Vietnam Man Who Was "Tired Of The Hill"

By Shashi Dalal

She was to meet him... soon... in Hawaii. His request for furlough and Recreation leave was turned down by the Army.

"I will put in for it again for July or August," he wrote to his wife in a letter from a combat zone in Vietnam. That was his last letter ever to his wife or his family or friends. Staff Sgt. Will Issac Jr., 35, a black infantryman in the U.S. Army, was dead in combat somewhere near the Demilitarized Zone and the Laos border. He died May 29.

"I was so shocked," said a stunned Mrs. Eva Issac, 33, a student at City College. "I was planning to meet him this summer in Hawaii. I couldn't believe it...." she trailed off in her soft, bewildered voice.

After putting in a year's duty in Vietnam in which he was wounded in the neck, Will was picked again for his second Vietnam tour last December.

Will's last words to his wife before leaving were: "I just don't want to go back to Vietnam."

He did everything he could to prevent a second tour of duty in Vietnam. Will and Eva went even to the Pentagon to have his orders reversed.

"But the clerk at the desk in the Pentagon told us the officer in command of the Brigade was in conference and we couldn't see him," his wife said of the hectic episode in the vain fight for reversal.

They made several attempts through officials to prevent his being shipped to Vietnam to fight someone else's war and kill "yellow brothers." They were told there was nothing that could be done because his orders came from Washington.

From Vietnam Will wrote to Eva in letter after letter that "things were really bad here," and urged her to watch TV so that "she could see some of the things that were really happening" in Vietnam and why the United States was waging a genocidal war on the Indochinese peoples.

While in Vietnam, she said, Will was beginning to understand the contradictions of the racist-capitalist society back home. "He came from a state where he had to go through the back door, always live in fear, and not even be accepted as a human being," Mrs. Issac said. "What was he fighting for in Vietnam?" she was told time and again by her husband.

Will realized that his real fight was in the United States, she went on, amongst the people "who denied him decency because he was black."

"The average black person doesn't know why he is going to Vietnam and why he should be fighting Vietnamese . . . he really gave his life for his country," Mrs. Issac said of her husband's sacrifice.

Will was born in Alabama, where his family still lives. He has seven brothers and seven sisters. His mother was sorry to see him go "and couldn't see him off at the airport."

In his first Vietnam duty, Will's injuries—shot in the neck

at the end of a year's tour—impaired his hearing. He came back and was assigned to the Panama Canal Zone. His wife returned early due to illness, whereas Will was transferred to Fort Ord at Monterey.

Despite his impaired hearing, he was sent back to Vietnam. Will was getting really tired of the whole mess cooked up by the United States in Vietnam.



WILL ISSAC JR.

He knew America was waging a losing battle, according to his letters. He was sick of shooting innocent people. "The people back home are responsible for this," he would tell his wife of the war.

"I got words we are going back to the base on May 1, and I really hope so because I am tired of this hill where we are now," he wrote to his wife in April.

"I am still on top of this 1. Juntan near the Demilitarized Zone and the Laos border, digging foxholes and not getting any sleep at all," he wrote to wife on May 15.

On May 29, the Army sent her the cold telegram: "Your husband, Staff Sgt. Will Issac Jr., died May 28, 1970, as a result of wounds received in action in Vietnam May 23, when he was wounded . . . when a booby trap detonated . . . Please accept my deepest sympathy... Kenneth G. Wickham, major general, USA."

Sympathy? "What did he die for in Vietnam? His real fight was in America," Eva remarked, sadly.

Benefit Dinner For Soledad 3

A benefit dinner to raise funds for the defense of the Soledad Brothers—three young black inmates of Soledad prison, George Jackson, Fleeta Drumgo and John Clutchette, whose lives are imperiled by an attempt by prison authorities to frame them on a charge of murdering a guard—will be held at Connie's Restaurant, 1907-9 Fillmore St., June 15 from 6 to 10 p.m.

Coconut bread and beef curry in the Caribbean fashion will be among many other dishes at Connie's. Donations for the benefit is \$3.50 per person.

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black arts & culture

reviews

by john morris



THE ADVENTURES OF BLACK ELDRIDGE THE PANTHER.

By David Adams
Marcus Book Store

Last week this little comic book published by Marcus Books Inc. rivaled Maya Angelou's best-seller for first place in sales compiled by black bookstores in the Bay Area. To find out why, you'll have to read it.

This book is a rare literary accomplishment, unique in many ways, and for the reader an adventure seldom experienced. It is a rare literary accomplishment, unique in many ways, and for the reader an adventure seldom experienced. It is a message in three dimensions: (1) Its art work, which is very vividly presented; (2) Its story,

which I felt was very symbolic to the real life story of Metego, a N.P. Black artist; (3) Its resolution and moral, which says the only way blacks are going to get justice is to take the law into their own hands.

It is the first time I've read a comic book in which its hero fights racism. And even though this comic book is small, its message is of mammoth size and proportion, eloquently gritty, uncompromisingly exhaustive, big, bold, unique; and it will probably strike fear in the hearts of all racists who read it.

It is the very thing that the literary world needs: A book whose protagonist fights racism. So to David P. Adams, Isay more, Mr. Adams. More . . . more.

BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY

By Malcolm X
Pathfinder Press
184 pp. \$1.95

This book contains (last speeches, interviews and a letter) the views of the late Malcolm X which he developed in the final, independent, phase of his life when he was thinking and speaking for himself.

The fans and followers of Malcolm X will find this book pretty much in the same light as that of "Malcolm X Speaks." Some of the highlights of "By Any Means Necessary" are "The Interview with A.B. Spellman," "The Founding Rally of the OAAU," "A Letter from Cairo" and, of course, my favorites: "Charges of Racism," "Whom To Fight," "Youth In A Time of Revolution" and "I'm a Field Negro."

As a child, I was taught in school that George Washington was a great man; He was the father of our country (the first president), he never told a lie, and that's the reason we celebrate his birthday.

But Malcolm X says: "Our people were outright slaves - outright slaves. We pulled plows like horses. We were bought and

sold from one plantation to another like you sell chickens or like you sell a bag of potatoes. I read in one book where George Washington exchanged a black man for a keg of molasses. Why, that black man could have been my grandfather. You know what I think of old George Washington." And now you know what I think about old George Washington, too.

This book will have a message for you (young or old), for it will make you begin to question your very black existence in this racist society. And as you probe your mind for ideas in which to better black conditions, I'm sure your conclusions to accomplish this goal will be the same as that of Malcolm's: "By Any Means Necessary."

RECORDS
BITCHES BREW
By Miles Davis
Columbia Records - \$3.98

Neglected Black Poetry

by BATANABA
(Bettie A. Davis)

POWERFUL LONG LADDER
By Owen Dodson
Farrar, Straus & Giroux, Inc.
Paperback \$1.95

The misfortune of black America literature is that most of it falls victim to omission and/or neglect. If it happens to be what is considered poor literature so much the better, but if, according to the values of black people, it is worthy of attention and appreciation we do ourselves much disservice when we miss the power and vitality the souls of black people play host to. Powerful Long Ladder, by Owen Dodson, published by Noonday Press, is worthy of your attention. Most of the poems in this little book were written during the late 1930s and early 1940s but they are so full of the truths of life that the time period they were written doesn't today that is always...the truth.

After reading these poems it becomes quite clear that we have been deprived of a vital part of the fullness of ourselves as experienced through Dodson's poems. It makes one wonder about the many other neglected talents of our people and how dear we must be paying for not being aware of them. American literature as a whole has lost by deep and painful degrees because its quota system gives deserved recognition to only a few black writers during each season of time.

The notables of the English language would be flattered if he were to be considered one of their contemporaries. His control of and skill with words would complement any English grammar or literature class.

"If all the mountains paraded
Eating the valleys as they went
And the sun were a colifore
on the highest peak
Sorrow would be there between
The sparkling and the giant
laughter
Of the empty when the cloud
come down to swim."
He speaks best as a poet of black people. His poem "Someday We Gonna Tear Them Pillars Down" speaks well for black power even though he cannot be considered a strict nationalist.

"Let yourselves be yourselves
Rise up and grasp the stones
one by one
And never tire 'till the tower
is done..."

He has all the qualities of a poet of the people; he pays homage to our past experiences and our heroes; a poem to "Samuel Chapman Armstrong" is a good example:

"Now his name is monumental
to us

Not wholly in touchable things
It is in the dignity of dark
mothers,
In our saviors and soldiers

Clay Commentary

By Buriel Clay II

HOLLYWOOD RACIST?

Here we go again!!! The Grasshopper is a brilliant film and carries a message that all star-struck teenage young ladies should be made aware of. The Grasshopper also displays the same racist ideology that most blacks know Hollywood to be famous for. It's a known fact if there is a relationship between a black male - white female or white male - black female on the screen, the black will suffer the greatest. The Grasshopper does this. Before I entered the theater to review this film I turned to my associate and said, "I'll bet you \$5 either Jacqueline Bisset will be characterized as a slut, Jim Brown is a millionaire, has 15 Ph. Ds (ala Gussie Who's Coming To Dinner) or Brown

gets killed." I won the bet. You see, because of the whole racist attitudes of this country and particularly the people who control the communication media, we have no black "white hats" that ride off into the sunset with the chosen maiden. Again I must say The Grasshopper is a very good film with that one exception, Jacqueline Bisset, a product of Bulet, moves about the screen very well. She portrays the part of a messed-up Canadian lass that really doesn't know what she wants or where she is going, which leads to her fast decline. Thumbs up to Jim Brown whose acting improves with each role. My compliments to Jerry Nelson and Garry Marshall for such a "brilliant movie!" I think your message cuts even deeper than Valley of the Dolls.

when they sting like men of war,
It hovers over like permanent
writing in our sky;
It holds some shine of Peace
to come...."

He offers a definition or explanation for the present condition in his poem, "Divine Comedy"

"We are clear and confused
on many issues
We are whole yet jointless;
We breathe and are breathless;

We bear children and are sterile;

We smile and the smile grins
As if it were cut into our
faces...."

And he projects the hope and reality of the future with as much truth and clarity as he can. "Someday We Gonna Tear Them Pillars Down":

"When you arrive you'll have
to hold fast

And fight to keep your tower
built stone by stone
With sweat and death and
wilded hope made strong"

"It takes a powerful long
ladder to climb to the sky

And catch the bird of freedom
for the dark.

Yes, it takes a long climb,"

"Laid, it takes a lung, long
rope of years."

"O, follow in the dark
Freedom's going to spring up
out of the night."

Dodson is also a skilled expressionist in the universal themes of life. He pays due respect to humor, pain, their tones of love and death and the tragedy of war.

"Of our sins and our loves--
variety of coins
stored away or stoles by those
fakers

Who blame the plus or minus
of our condition

On God or Devil or the sound
of the sea."

Take a cultural step up. Read Powerful Long Ladder, a book of poems by Owen Dodson.

Black Renaissance

Project Progress Summer-job, a program sponsored by the Contra Costa County Department of Education, in its first year seems to be facing insurmountable odds in attempting to locate summer work for about 10,000 disadvantaged youngsters.

Vocational Specialist for the Job Development and Training Community Action Program, Mrs. Lillie Mae Jones, says they didn't expect to have much success this first year, but they "just had to try."

Mrs. Jones discusses the bleak picture of the summer job market for Contra Costa County youths as the guest of Sam and Regina Skinner Sunday evening, June 7, at 9:30 on KFQC-FM's Black Renaissance.

Piano Concert

The Western Addition YWCA will be guests of the University of San Francisco campus La Raza, Saturday June 6, at 2 p.m. at Gill Theater in Compton Hall, 2130 Fulton St. A piano concert, a demonstration of the musical achievements of minority group youngsters and their leaders will be presented.

Project director is Montford Cardwell. Mrs. Barbara Dixon is youth director of the Western Addition branch. Other leaders are: William Stitt, sponsoring committee chairman; instructors Miss Golden Miss Wallace Miss Garland, Mrs. Paul and Miss Stach -- all volunteers.

A collection will be taken to support the efforts of the YWCA in bringing creative arts to these young people. Printing and sound system are donated by the Neighborhood Arts Program of San Francisco.

PANTHER RALLY - JUNE 7TH

DICK GREGORY TO SPEAK



Dick Gregory and actress Jane Fonda will be keynote speakers at a rally-benefit sponsored by the Committee United for Political Prisoners (CUPP) to help raise funds for the legal defense of Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale and other political prisoners, on June 7, 8:00 p.m., at the Longshoremen's Hall, 400 North Point St.

David Hilliard, Chief of Staff of the Black Panther Party, and Attorney Charles Garry, counsel for the Black Panther Party, will also be featured speakers at the benefit.

Rev. A. Cecil Williams, Min-

ister of Gilde Church and chairman of CUPP, the Committee United for Political Prisoners, will be master of ceremonies.

"Acts committed against political prisoners have been some of the most inhumane I have witnessed in the last 20 years," states Rev. Williams. "It has indeed become serious when our young people, poets and even close friends are being incarcerated because of situations which have nothing to do with acts of criminal nature. Our brothers and sisters are being snatched from the streets and from the campuses because they are trying to move from mere survival to

positions where they can feel they have a voice and count in some of the decisions being made in our society."

"The everyday discrimination and psychological and physical brutality confronting our people in the third world communities cannot go unprotected. The political prisoners who are victims of discriminant justice in our courts cannot be left undefended."

Proceeds raised at the benefit will be used for the legal defense of Black Panther and other political prisoners.



Wilson Riles, candidate for superintendent of public instruction, whose popularity forced Max Rafferty to a run-off this week, is shown at the BlackMan's Art Gallery with Fr. John Petroni of Sacred Heart Church, John Britton, artist whose show "The Christ Legend" is presently at the Gallery, Bill Hollis and Bill Thomas. Riles also dropped in to the Black Writers' Workshop last week to express his approval of the kind of education the people are receiving at the workshop. He said there is a great need for more black writers and vowed to aid them. Riles met with nearly 175 interested parents, friends and art lovers at the BlackMan's Art Gallery and spent nearly two hours answering questions and then spoke on the problems facing education.