ew Aid Proposed On ‘Urban Crisis’

BY SHARON FRANKLIN and DENNIS MAR

We must Do...President Charles J. Hitch told the Board of Regents in a lengthy report on the urban crisis at their open meeting Friday.

"What We Must Do: The University and the Urban crisis" covers three major areas: research, public service and education...as well as the University's employment practices.

A hope for recapturing the "urban crisis" in the University's social stability, Hitch proposed a committee, including members of the Senate and student go-....

...council" Hitch sketched out the basic details in his introduction:

"The trouble is that we cannot see such opportunities as we have..." Hitch pointed out.

"More often than not, to be sure, to be the blood of parliaments have not had the advantage of education to be...to have a Spanish sermon," Hitch continued.

"We will need to be self-critical, understanding of others' values, but not enough for the...will not be too well-timed for violence that is in...including increased...and lack of vision have been..."

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Alioto Talks On Cities At Noon

San Francisco Mayor Joseph L. Alioto will discuss views on urban problems at 12:10 p.m. today in Wheeler Auditorium.

The talk will conclude a series of lectures by prominent mayors in the Western States sponsored by the Chancellor's Club, College of Environmental and Biological Sciences and Institute of Governmental Research.

Alioto, the son of an immigrant North Beach Bohemian, was a San Francisco lawyer and worked for Mayor James J. Carter before serving a law degree at Catholic University Washington, D.C. Before entering World II service, he was a member of the United States Congress as chairman of the Senate War Activities Committee.

He has been a campaign leader for past mayors, including John Tolan and George Christopher, as well as a supporter, the late Eugene O'Neill.

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STAND UP, BE COUNTED...Before one of the largest crowds ever assembled on Sproul Plaza, many of the 866 student draft resisters have stood up during the Vietnam Commencement Friday.

Draft Resisters Are Honored At CDO Vietnam Commencement

BY DEBBIE KEINTE

Staff Writer

With all the dignity of a regular graduation ceremony, the CDO Vietnam Commencement Friday honored the 866 male students who had pledged to refuse induction into the armed forces.

Standing beneath a painted banner reading "Vietnam Commencement," over 200 faculty members met at the Sproul Hall Steps facing an audience of almost 75,000 assembling in...the weekend of the Sproul Hall Steps facing an audience of almost 75,000 assembling in.

Despite rumors that the program would be cancelled because of pressure on the campus administration from Governor Ronald Reagan, the Commencement began on schedule as planned. Since it remained within the one-hour limit usually allowed for noon programs, there was no violation of...the program would be "the type of meeting we voted you must hold" or "true air speech rally."

If the gathering on Sproul steps was just a rally, he said, then the students were only "gently aroused..."

Before the end of the after

ASUC Election Polling Starts Today;

Voters to Choose All Officers, Senators

ASUC will be held today through Wednesday. Voting will take place at six polling places across campus.

Eighty-three students have filed to run for student government offices. The candidates for ASUC President are: Bill Beale, vice president; Steve Jung, vice president; and Jim Brady, secretary.

The candidates for ASUC Vice President are: Bill Beale, the New State; Dick Leach, the New State; and Jim Brady, the New State. In addition, there are 43 candidates for the vice president of the ASUC, including Sen. Benson, vice president; and John Hodge, the New State.

Turner, Union, and

The four candidates for Student Senate are: Bill Beale, the New State; Steve Jung, vice president; and Jim Brady, the New State.

Opponents are: Sen. Benson, vice president; and John Hodge, the New State.

The four candidates for Student Senate are: Bill Beale, the New State; Steve Jung, vice president; and Jim Brady, the New State.

ASUC Election Supplement

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Sociologist Moynihan Speaks Today

Daniel Patrick Moynihan, former Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, will speak at 10 a.m. today to John F. Kennedy College of Social Sciences.

Moynihan's talk is being sponsored by the International Relations Club and will be followed by an informal reception in the Student Union.

Moynihan is one of a rapidly growing field of academic professionals who have made their life work to study the conditions in America's cities.

The sociologist incorporates into one field the study of sociology, economics, government, city planning, transportation, air and water pollution, housing, economics, public administration, health, law, and libraries.

Moynihan, a graduate of the University of California, Berkeley, is currently a professor at Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts.
"Free Huey": A White Man's View

Nowhere to Run, Nowhere to Hide

By HENRY WEINSTEIN

Just who is Huey P. Newton, the man whose case has taken on such paramount importance in the past several months? He is a 25-year-old black man. He is the co-founder and one of the leaders of the Black Panther Party. He has been accused of murder, as well as a white publication, the Frey, on the morning of October 25, 1967. He, too, was shot—in the stomach—on the 28th. He is now imprisoned in Alameda County Jail, and is due to come to trial on June 10.

But Huey Newton is more than this—much more, and the events of his case far transcend the "normal" case of a confrontation between a black militant and a white policeman. As Bobby Seale, Chairman of the Black Panther Party, puts it: "To us Huey P. Newton is a new Jesus. In the sense that John the Baptist, St. Paul, Jesus, Malcolm X preceded Huey. This is how deep we feel."

And because of these deep feelings, the fate of Huey P. Newton is of concern to everyone, particularly to those who care about the ramifications of the notion "Free Huey."

They contend that the slogan represents the very least a respect for the judicial process and perhaps an invitation toarchy. They're afraid of it. These misapprehensions are largely the result of a lack of knowledge about the Panther and about the facts of Newton's particular case, and a lack of understanding about the meaning and significance of the demand "Free Huey."

The inflammatory statements of the most moderate, the Mayor of Oakland, and the Oakland Police Chief have added heat not light to this question.

In this article I attempt to explore the various facets of the Huey Newton case, to put it in perspective with the general concept of black liberation, and to examine the difference between the slogans "Fair Trial for Huey" and "Free Huey."

I will argue that the "Fair Trial" position properly does not come to grips with the issues and that Huey P. Newton is a political prisoner. Thus I support the demand "Free Huey."

I. NEWTON, THE BLACK PANTHER

Huey Newton's case is best put into context by first looking at the origins and nature of the Black Panther Party in Oakland, and by presenting some of Newton's ideas about the race relations in America. Shortly after the police murders of the black community, a group of black militants there formed the Community Alert Patrol. Its purpose was to patrol the Watts area in order to observe the way ghetto residents were being treated by the Los Angeles Police. The hope of the Patrol was that its efforts would help put an end to police brutality and would also serve an educational role by informing blacks of what their rights are when dealing with the police.

The need for a group like the Patrol has long been felt by the residents of Oakland's black ghetto. Early in 1966 the Oakland city fathers rejected a proposal for a Police Review Board, largely due to the lobbying of Oakland's Police Chief Charles Gail. It was against this backdrop that Huey P. Newton "and a handful of brothers" created the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense. Initially the major tactical device utilized by the Panthers was described as "armed self-defense of the Afro-American community against the white police force which was conducting itself like a rapacious occupying army." (See article by Richard Aoki in the May 1968 issue of "Black Politics: A Journal of Liberation"). The Panthers instituted "shibgan patrols" which paraded the streets of the ghetto to observe police conduct, to record acts of police brutality, to inform blacks of their rights when dealing with the police, and to "preserve the community from harm."

As part of their efforts Panther leaders Huey Newton and Bobby Seale made a careful study of the California Penal Code which revealed that they could observe the police conduct as long as they stood ten feet away from the policeman while he was carrying out his duties. Thus, the Panthers were able to focus quite a bit of community attention on the activities of the Oakland Police Department. Not surprisingly the activities of the Panthers aroused considerable hostility within that department. The license numbers of all Panther cars were taken down by the police and individuals riding in these were subjected to considerable harassment by the police. Some of these disputes came to a head in May 1967, when the Panthers sent a delegation to the California state legislature in Sacramento. This delegation "protested the exploitation and oppression of the Afro-American community and publicly announced that in the future such acts of oppression would not be tolerated." As time went on the harassment of the Panthers increased but their base of support in the Oakland ghetto also increased. As Hal Jacobs, graduate student in sociology here, commented, "The Panthers took the heat off the ghetto and put it on themselves."

In the group's inception, Huey Newton has been in the forefront of all their activities. A good insight into some of Newton's attitudes is given by the following comment he made explaining the meaning of the name Black Panther Party, which was originally used by the Lowndes County, Alabama, Freedom Organization. This and the rest of the remarks are Newton's and are quoted from a press conference he held on March 7 in the Attorney's Room of the Alameda County Jail:

"The Lowndes County Freedom Organization used the black panther as the symbol. They used the black panther because of the nature of a panther—a panther will not attack anyone but will back up first. If the assaulter is persistent, then the black panther will strike out and wipe out his aggressor thoroughly, wholly, absolutely, and completely. So we thought that the symbol would be very appropriate for us."

Although Newton has become a cause célèbre, or perhaps because of it, he has been talking about realities.

"Huey Newton has lived his life on the line so that twenty million black people can find out just where white America is at."

In sociology here, commented, "The Panthers took the heat off the ghetto and put it on themselves."

II. HIS POLITICAL IMPACT ON BLACKS

The significance of Huey's case to the black community is vividly described in an editorial entitled "Huey Must Be Set Free" in the Oakland Black Panther newspaper, (Continued on Page 16)
Why 'Free Huey' and Not 'Fair Trial for Huey'

(Continued from Page 15)

"Huey Newton's case is the showdown case. It is the issue from jury selection in Huey's case. We believe that it will go beyond this point. Here we must draw the line. We say that we have enough of him. We have had enough of him, according to the people of Huey and his black man, confronted by a blood-thirsty cop who is out to take his life out of hatred for the black race. And that is why we have it. We believe that if we try to defend ourselves — even if this means picking up a gun and blowing that cop away. Make no mistake about it: that is where we are today."

Perhaps the crucial factor in this case is that for a certain segment (an increasingly large segment) of the black community the only satisfactory result will be one that is not representing the minority group members. There is little question that this step will make the system better. But merely throwing out a jury test is not going to be enough. We must restore the faith of the black community in the judicial process. The lack of trust is expressed most poignant-ly by Mrs. Edridge (Katherine) Cleaver, Chairman of the Black Panther Party. "Asking whether a black man can get a fair trial in America is tantamount to asking if we could get a fair trial in Nazi Germany, or whether Sitting Bull would have gotten a fair trial if Custer had lived."

The Grand Jury was impaneled by a white judge in Oakland. This grand jury consisted of eleven white middle-class, middle-aged individuals, and one Negro one. The first count of the indictment charged homicide, the killing of Patrolman John Fry. The second count of the indictment charged assault with a deadly weapon, i.e., the shooting of Officer Heanes, the other officer present. According to the California Penal Code, before a defendant may be held to an-"
The Police, the Courts and Huey P. Newton

(Continued from Page 16)

Newton on the murder charge, and his lawsuit in the federal courts to quash the indictments against Newton and other Panthers on the grounds of racial prejudice.

Several critics seem to have the impression that the notion of "Free Huey" is a revolutionary one. This is certainly the case. There is considerable precedent in the area of criminal law for releasing an individual because it has been determined that the circumstances of his case make a fair trial impossible, or that the trial, as held, was unfair, because certain constitutional rights were not insured. Examples of this include the areas of illegal search and seizure, wiretapping, unreasonable police interrogations of a suspect without counsel, and the prejudicial effect of pre-trial publicity in the news media. The cases of Escobedo, Miranda, and Sam Shephard come to mind immediately.

It is to be noted that in this realm there are cases where a clearly guilty person has been exonerated because he could be convicted only if constitutional safeguards were denied. Let us recall the manner in which the Grand Jury proceeded; let us recall the fact that the Oakland press has already convicted Huey Newton; let us recall the recent vilification statements made about the Panthers by Oakland's Mayor Reading and Police Chief Ogun—"the Free Huey" demand looks increasingly more reasonable in this context.

Moreover, it must be emphasized that the demand "Free Huey" is phrased in an unequivocal way so that the desires and the intents of the persons using this phrase are absolutely clear. Proponents of the "Free Huey" position are committed to freeing Huey by any means necessary. The lawsuit and the write-in candidacy of Huey for Congress from the District are presently among the "means necessary." This is a political problem—not just a legal problem—and thus one should regard political solutions to be made. When opponents of the war in Vietnam demand immediate withdrawal they do not expect that it will happen tomorrow. This is a means of demonstrating clearly and forcefully an attitude on an issue.

Nor should one view the demand "Free Huey" in isolation from the totality of the Panther program and the Black revolution in this country. Point B of the Panthers' platform, "What We Want," is "We want freedom for all black men held in federal, state, county, and city prisons and jails." Again it is obvious that the individuals who promulgated these positions do not expect this to happen overnight. It is a reflection of the discontent of all the injustices blacks have suffered in American society, including their treatment in the courts. There is a vast and important difference between ideal goals and expectations. In terms of fulfilling these expectations, there is the problem of developing support within the white community. Phillip Johnson, assistant professor of law, takes issue with the "Free Huey" position not only philosophically but pragmatically as well: "You have to win over support from a certain portion of the white community. "The position (the advocates of the Free Huey position) you're taking that a black man is justified in shooting a white cop will make you a small group and things will get worse... This movement is likely to hurt whatever chances he has to get a valid legal defense."

... The Free Huey campaign may make Huey Newton the first man to be railroaded into the gas chamber because of the efforts of the people supporting him.

At the moment it is too early to make an empirical analysis of Johnson's assertion. He may be absolutely right. However, it is hard to imagine that the efforts of the "Free Huey" campaign will be successful, if anything, this publicity has focused attention on the case that will make it subject to the most scrutiny. As Huey himself said in his last press conference, "Well, I think that black people will make sure that I receive a fair trial."

The Panthers are a frustrating sore on the Oakland police power structure. Hal Jacobs, graduate in sociology, has commented, "The Panthers are extremely dangerous to the power structure—much more dangerous than people starting spontaneous riots." The Oakland police are out to destroy the Panthers just as Bull Connor was out to destroy the protesters in Birmingham. Huey Newton and Eldridge Cleaver have been imprisoned, Bobby Hutton has been killed. Yet the tide of dissent is rising: "You can kill a man but you can't kill an idea."

V. CONCLUSION

In view of Huey's harassment for a year by the Oakland police, his arrest, his treatment after arrest (he was manacled in the hospital while suffering from a severe wound), the manner in which he was indicted, the bad publicity and misinformation about the Panthers, and the inherent prejudices of whites, the slogan, and thus the expectation of a "Fair Trial for Huey" is a hollow mockery at best. Moreover, the "Fair Trial for Huey" slogan does not make people deal with the tough questions; it isolates the particular case and does not force individuals to come to grips with the broader issues of black liberation, and the need for re-examining the entire judicial process in the context of the racial situation in America. As an unidentified white male student succinctly observed at the recent campus forum on "Black Liberation and White Racism," "We are going to define for ourselves new sources of authority because the old sources of authority are fraudulent. We don't want to accept their context when looking at this case. The 'Free Huey' slogan is chipping away at the structure and the context we are given."

Huey Newton was not indicted by a "jury of his peers." It remains to be seen if he will be tried by a "jury of his peers." It is safe to say that no jury of Huey Newton's "peers" has ever been impaneled in this country. If the legal system is to be administered in fashion that will make its results just and meaningful to those who are judged just changes are necessary. I can offer no prophecy of the results of the case. But if Huey P. Newton does not receive a "fair trial," we all had better turn on the record players to take a good listen to Ike and Tina Turner's "You should've treated me right; You wouldn't have to cry."

Editor's Note: Mr. Weinstein is a second year law student at Boalt Hall and a Daily Californian reporter.