

THE BLACK PANTHER

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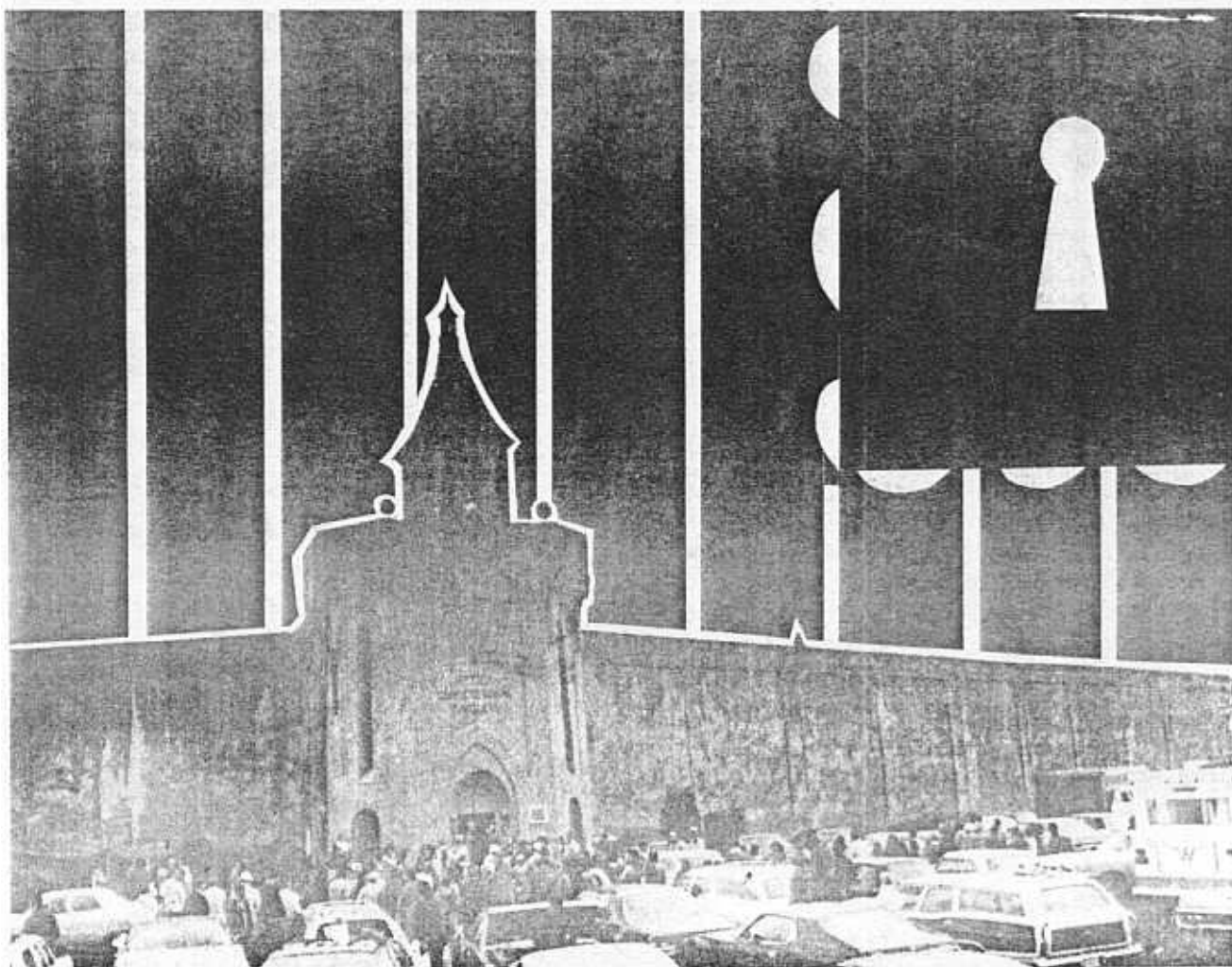
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THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
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MASSACRE AT ATTICA



INDICT NELSON ROCKEFELLER AND RICHARD NIXON FOR FIRST DEGREE MURDER AT ATTICA STATE PRISON

The outright murder of more than 50 inmates and guards at Attica State Prison on Monday, September 13, 1971, was conspired particularly and specifically by New York State Governor Nelson Rockefeller and U.S. President Richard M. Nixon. There is clear evidence of this fact in that the State's own correctional officers (guards, in the hands of the inmates) and the inmates themselves were shot to death with weapons belonging to nearly 1,700 National guards and State Police, sent in to do the killings. The vicious attack was ordered by and openly congratulated and supported by Nelson Rockefeller and Richard M. Nixon. The dead guards and dead inmates were filled with holes from 12 gauge shotgun blasts and varying machine guns, rifle and pistol wounds -- all the dead bodies having been mutilated by as many as 12 bullet or buckshot holes. Not one such type weapon was in the hands of any of the inmates.


The inhuman tactics of the attack were organized and carried out by a trained militia-man, formerly with the U.S. Army's counter-intelligence division in Washington, D.C., Captain Henry F. Williams of N.Y. State Police. Rockefeller, Nixon, Oswald, et al, willfully ignored all further negotiative guidance and conspired and ordered the murderous attack.

At the request of the inmates at Attica State Prison, Chairman Bobby Seale, of the Black Panther Party, entered the prison grounds on Saturday evening, September 11, 1971. Chairman Bobby explained to the prison brothers that he would leave the prison and return after consultation with other Central Committee members as to the exact nature of practical, political negotiating guidance that the Black Panther Party could and would lend, and that this required returning to the Party's Oakland Headquarters. The prisoners stated to Bobby that no guard would be killed or released, at least until his return with some practical negotiating guidance which the inmates could decide upon. That following Sunday morning, Chairman Bobby was denied permission to re-enter the prison. At this point Russell G. Oswald (State Prison Corrections Commissioner) demanded that the Chairman beg the brothers compromise their position, as Oswald felt that Bobby

would influence the prisoners greatly. When Chairman Bobby clearly stated that only the prisoners could make their own decisions and that he would not compromise their stance nor their lives, he was then not allowed re-entry into the prison yard to again reassure the prisoners of his return.

Between 6 and 6:30 p.m. Sunday, September 12, 1971, Chairman Bobby, then in Oakland, called Commissioner Oswald to explain that the prisoners had stated that "no guard would be killed or released", until he returned with further negotiative guidance for the prisoners. Returning to Buffalo, New York early Monday morning (at approximately 9:00 a.m.) to try again to get into the prison, Bobby Seale, Chairman of the Black Panther Party, heard of the vicious attack upon the prison, over the car radio new station, while on his way to the prison. Oswald had carried out his instructions as follows: Oswald delivered an ultimatum to the prisoners early that Monday morning. The prisoners asked for time, time to receive negotiating guidance from the Black Panther Party. With the full knowledge that Bobby was coming to the prison, Oswald slyly "granted" only twenty minutes, at which point he lied and said that helicopters hovering over the prison saw the brothers inside slit the throats of eight guards. Oswald then carried out the conspiring murderous instructions, on orders from Rockefeller and Nixon, and gave the word to attack, assault and kill.

The Black Panther Party, one with the peoples of the World's Communities, calls for the people, and particularly in the U.S., to come forth and bring an indictment of First Degree Murder and Conspiracy to Commit Murder against Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York and also against the U.S. President, Richard M. Nixon, for the same, of First Degree Murder and Conspiracy to Commit Murder of over 50 prisoners and guards at Attica State Prison, New York, on September 13, 1971.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Black Panther Party - 
One with the Peoples of the World.
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE



Nixon, Rockefeller and Oswald wanted a peaceful solution.



"We are MEN. We are not beasts."

MASSACRE AT ATTICA

They say violence erupted on Thursday, September 9th, at Attica State Prison in New York, when nearly 2,000 men wrested control of the facility from the hands of State officials and prison administrators. With this as a starting point and basis for "action", Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York and U.S. President Richard M. Nixon ordered and had implemented the outright murder, the massacre of at least 50 persons, four days later. Violence did not erupt at Attica on September 9th. The brutal beatings, the isolations cells, the secret murders, the overall inhumane conditions perpetrated by the prison administration, the State and Federal governments has existed for some time. For one group of men - the State - to claim the right to kill or otherwise destroy the lives of other men - the inmates - is certainly violence in the extreme.

The seizure of the Attica State prison by those it held by force, by the inmates there, was a human response to the violence and suffering the brothers had long endured. When in a quick and organized, united move those brothers declared in action that they would take authority over their lives, they stated that by capturing control of the prison and arresting approximately 38 of the institution's guards, they wished to make it clear that they no longer wished to be confined like animals, nor treated like animals. Their aim was not to control the prison to the degree where

they would confine others, confine those who had dealt them such terrible blows, but to simply go free, live like human beings, outside the prison walls - and for those who would, to even leave the country to go to one where they could be treated and respond to others as human beings. Their goal was not to take any lives, but to save lives - their own. The capturing of guards was a move to exchange lives - theirs for the guards' - for they presumed that America placed value on human lives - especially when those lives were of people who upheld and enforced the very laws which are the foundation of the "Democracy".

Their declaration made all of this distinctly clear: "The entire incident that has erupted here at Attica is not a result of the dastardly bushwhacking of the two prisoners on September 8, 1971, but of the unmitigated oppression wrought by the racist administrative network of this prison throughout the years.

"We are MEN. We are not beasts and we do not intend to be beaten or driven as such. We will not compromise on any terms, except those terms that are agreeable to us.

"We want complete amnesty - freedom from all or any physical, mental or legal reprisals. We want - now - speedy and safe transportation out of confinement to a non-imperialistic

country. We demand that the federal government intervene so that we will be under direct federal jurisdiction. We want the government and the judiciary, namely Constance B. Motley, to guarantee that there will be no reprisals. And we want all facets of the media to articulate this."

During that first day, the brothers inside had taken complete control of the prison; but as armed police reinforcements moved in, they were pushed back to be primarily concentrated in one cell block - D. Later on in the day, a counter-attack was launched by the heroic inmates, who had only their hands and clubs; but this move was soon quelled by the submachine guns, rifles with telescopic sights and tear gas grenade launchers of police.

As things became more settled, the brothers began establishing a base of operation on the D-Block yard. Tents were set up for living quarters and the arrested guards were situated; also, an area was cleared for discussion and communication with news media and the group of outside negotiators for whom the inmates had called. When news of the uprising came to the Black Panther Party as well as a call from New York to have Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party, come to Attica

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COMRADE ANGELA DAVIS: EIGHT YEARS SINCE BIRMINGHAM



COMRADE ANGELA DAVIS

The following succinctly moving statement is not only the analysis of one of our comrades, who has sat there in a jail cell now for nearly a year for having said and delivered so much toward our struggle for liberation, of the bombing in Birmingham that shook us all eight years ago, but is an account of one whose girlhood years were spent in the terror that was Birmingham, Alabama. Angela Davis was born and raised in Birmingham, a particular which can possibly be reflected upon as an integral part of the events that honed the revolutionary.

The beauty of her statement not only enforces our painful memory of the four little girls who'd kneeled to pray and our subsequent commitments, but reveals a side of Angela Davis with which many are not familiar.

It's been a very long eight years since Birmingham:

Birmingham, Alabama--local Black residents used to refer to the city as 'Bombingham', a far more suitable name for a place where bombs sometimes exploded as frequently as ropes

were swung over trees during earlier eras. Long before September 15, 1963, when the beautiful, blossoming bodies of four young sisters were blown to pieces as they attended Sunday School, the bomb had become a well-tested and officially sanctioned weapon of white racism.

Among the most vivid of my earliest childhood memories are the deafening sounds of dynamite exploding--ripping apart, for instance, the house across the street which had been purchased by Blacks. Because they would not be dissuaded by the whites' insistence that the zone beginning with that particular row of houses was off limits to us, they were promptly repaid for their aggressiveness. Throughout that period, to be Black and to actively attempt to tear down the false idols of white supremacy meant that one's name was assuredly on the list of potential victims of racist bombings.

The blocks of houses on the other side of the street where my family lived ('Center Street'--the dividing line), was repeatedly assailed by dynamite. Explosions followed in the wake of each purchase of one of the houses by a Black person. A Black church--First Congregational Church--which had been destroyed by fire at its former location was rebuilt on the 'wrong' side of Center Street. It, too, was partially destroyed by dynamite. Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, leader of Alabama's most active civil rights organization, survived numerous attacks on his house. Atty. Arthur Shores, a passionate advocate of the rights of his people, saw his house dynamited several times.

Bombings occurred with such regularity in the neighborhood where I grew up that it came to be known as 'Dynamite Hill'. Cynthia Wesley, who lived only a few houses away, was well aware of what it meant to grow up in an atmosphere steeped in the terror of racism. She and Carol Robertson were among my sister's closest companions. On that fated morning eight years ago, when their lives and the lives of Addie Mae Collins and Denise McNair were so abruptly



"But you may go to church instead/ and sing in the children's choir."

and ruthlessly brought to an end, my reaction was deeply personal. Yet, I could not avoid being struck by the objective realities incorporated in that act of murder.

This act was not an aberration. It was not a fortuitous occurrence sparked by a few extremists gone mad. It was, on the contrary, logical and inevitable. Its matrix was an openly racist world, no aspect of which had to be camouflaged. The racist was ex-



"Guns and hoses, clubs and jails/ aren't good for a little child."

plicitly allowed, if not encouraged, to express himself and what he felt to be the exigencies of his environment by having recourse to all available means, including the most extreme. The individuals who planted the bomb that extinguished the lives of our four sisters were not therefore patho-

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"My men had to 'protect' themselves..."

HANRAHAN'S INDICTMENT FOR BAD LYING

At 4:45 a.m., on December 4th, 1969, nine members of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party were inside the apartment of Deputy Chairman Fred Hampton on Chicago's Monroe Street. A few moments later, Fred Hampton was assassinated, as he slept in bed, and another comrade, Brother Mark Clark, was fatally shot through his heart. Both were victims of a police raid that had been planned by State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan. He had assigned fourteen of his special police to carry out the attack. Hanrahan would later tell the news media that the pigs who murdered Fred and Mark had a search warrant authorizing them to look for illegal weapons believed to be stored in Fred's apartment, and that when they knocked on the door of the apartment and announced their office, they were met with a volley of gunfire from within. The physical evidence refutes the statements made by Hanrahan and his gang of criminals. Those who examined the apartment afterwards state that only one shot could have possibly been fired by the occupants inside the apartment; yet, the police raiders say that they were engaged in a fierce life and death "shoot-out" with the Panthers for over fifteen minutes. The people knew then, as well as now, that there was no shoot-out on the morning of December 4th; but there most definitely had been a "shoot-in". We know that Fred and Mark never had a chance to defend themselves. One of the more concise accounts of what actually occurred revealed evidence that showed the Panthers in the apartment might have fired only one shot, but the police fired between 82 and 99 shots from their machine guns, carbines and .357 magnums.

The assassinations of Fred and Mark were reminiscent of the Hitler SS executions, befitting the vicious nature of Amerikan Fascists. The news of the murders shocked the Black community and progressive people around the world, shattering what little faith they previously may have had in the Amerikan system. Yes, many were shocked, but not surprised that such a thing could happen in the land of

"democracy"; for we had seen before what fate lies ahead for our vocal Black leaders who struggle in the interest of the people. We felt the pain of the assassin's bullet when Malcolm fell; we cried out in anguish as we



Deputy Chairman, FRED HAMPTON /
Comrade MARK CLARK

watched life ebb away from the body of Dr. Martin Luther King; and although Fred's and Mark's murders shocked and hurt us, we were not surprised, for we have come to expect no better treatment from those who would keep us slaves. As a matter of fact, if we are to be surprised at all, it would be because seven of the brothers and sisters in the apartment at the time of the raid survived the pigs' attack.

The contradictions in the testimony of the pigs who participated in the raid were so numerous, and the anger of the people so evident, that an investigation was called for, in order to still the Black community's demand for justice and to whitewash the raid. On December 11, 1969, Police Superintendent Conclisk decided to "clear up" the raid and ordered Capt. Harry Er-

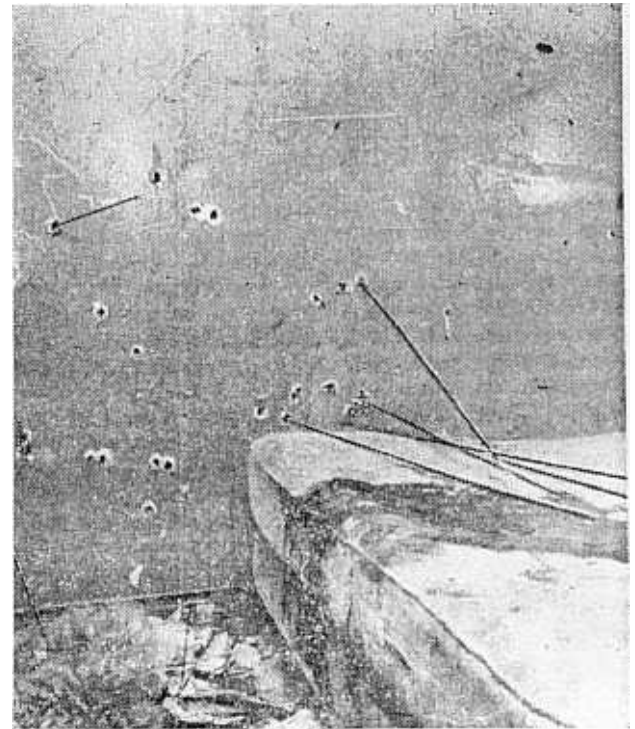
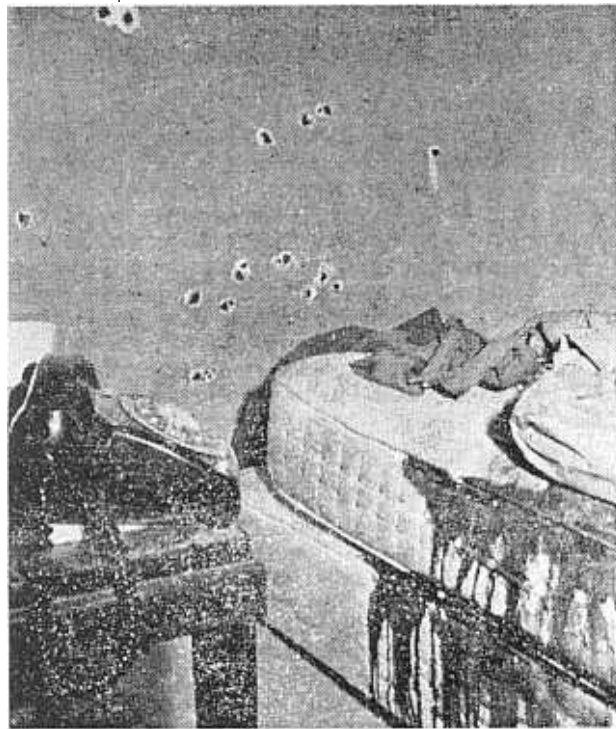
vanian, Director of the Police Internal Inspections Division, to "thoroughly investigate" the actions of the fourteen policemen involved in the raid. Just nine days later, the Internal Inspections Division concluded its investigation, saying that the policemen had acted properly.

On that same day, December 11th, racist State's Attorney Hanrahan gave the equally-racist newspaper, the Chicago Tribune, what he termed to be exclusive stories and pictures that were supposed to support and confirm the police version of the raid. One of the pictures that Hanrahan gave the Tribune allegedly portrayed a door through which Panthers were supposed to have fired at police. When the door was examined after the Tribune display, the "bullet holes" depicted were found to be nothing more than nail holes - vivid testimony to the complete corruptibility of the lying Hanrahan.

By December 26th, there were seven separate investigations of the raid going on: One investigation involved a federal grand jury, headed by Jerris Leonard, Chief of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division. Leonard proved to be more concerned with making political deals than seeing justice rendered to the people, for he immediately began to openly conspire with Hanrahan. Hanrahan generously agreed to drop charges of attempted murder against the seven surviving Panthers, if Leonard would promise not to indict any of the State's Attorney's policemen. The bargain was made and kept. Leonard did not have any great love for the seven survivors of the raid, but he knew that the Black community would not tolerate seeing them brought to trial on frame-up charges of attempted murder; and any attempt to prosecute the survivors on that false charge would have only exposed more greatly the lies of Hanrahan and his police.

After this federal grand jury ended its investigation, it compiled a so-

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Edward Hanrahan: "My men had to protect themselves..."

HANRAHAN'S INDICTMENT FOR BAD LYING

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called report, criticizing the police for not conducting a "professional" raid, and also criticizing the seven Panthers who survived for refusing to testify. The survivors had wanted no part in that racist judicial white-wash; and furthermore, they had already given testimony to the Black Community as to what had occurred on December 4th, at a People's Inquest, testimony that the federal grand jury already knew about and could have used had they wished to. In spite of all the damaging evidence against the police, the federal grand jury came up with no indictments.

On May 28th, 1970, an angry Chicago Black community, along with various community social and religious organizations, filed a petition in criminal court, asking for a special grand jury to be convened. On June 26th, Chief Criminal Court Judge Joseph Power agreed to allow a new jury to convene. Judge Power then appointed veteran lawyer Barnabas Sears to the position of special prosecutor in the new trial.

Barnabas Sears and his staff took over three months to complete their initial study of all the previous investigations of the raid; and, on December 8th, 1970, this 23-member special grand jury was sworn in. On April 22, 1971, reports began to circulate that this new grand jury was planning to



BARNABAS SEARS JUDGE POWER
Neither one will admit Hanrahan's a Murderer.

indict Hanrahan and other high-ranking officials on charges of obstructing justice. When this news got back to Judge Power, he began to show his true colors. Judge Power could not allow any indictments to be brought against his political cohorts. He is a friend of fascist Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, with whom he once was a partner in a law firm. Those in high places, if angered, have the ability to smash Power's career as Chief Criminal Judge; and Power knew this very well.

Special prosecutor Sears suddenly found his staff being harassed by the court, while Judge Power began making unreasonable demands of Sears, such as ordering him to call all the witnesses that had testified before the

federal grand jury when it was handling investigation of the December 4th raid. Sears told Power that he and the special grand jury had accumulated sufficient amount of evidence to vote for indictments, and that to subpoena all the witnesses who testified earlier was an unnecessary waste of time and, that he, in fact, refused to comply with the order that he do so. Sears was then cited for contempt of court and fined \$50, an hour until he would consent to call all the witnesses. Power also demanded that Sears allow him (Power) to read the transcript of the secret (under the law) jury proceedings. Sears refused to comply with that order also, and took his case to the Illinois Supreme Court, which vacated Sears' contempt charge, but did allow Power to read the transcripts.

A few days later, another strange development took place in Power's courtroom. Lawyers for the fourteen police who raided Deputy Chairman Fred Hampton's apartment began to appear along with lawyers for State Attorney Hanrahan, arguing to Power that publicity about the case might have biased the grand jury and that Sears might have "exhorted" the jury to vote indictments. Judge Power naturally agreed to consider the request of these lawyers that the jury should be dismissed, rejecting all the arguments of Sears against it. Sears had argued that

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INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS

WORLD'S PEOPLE DECLARE SUPPORT OF OUR STRUGGLE

APPEAL OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF OSPAAAL (ORGANIZATION OF SOLIDARITY OF THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA) ON THE OCCASION OF THE WORLD DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE STRUGGLE OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN PEOPLE

can not only be shaken to its very foundations, but that it can also be destroyed by taking up arms, by dealing repeated blows to the enemy and also by harassing him constantly and everywhere until victory is achieved.

As for imperialism, it unleashed

Afro-Americans is enhanced by new perspectives, and faces the repressive apparatus of US imperialism and racism with redoubled energy.

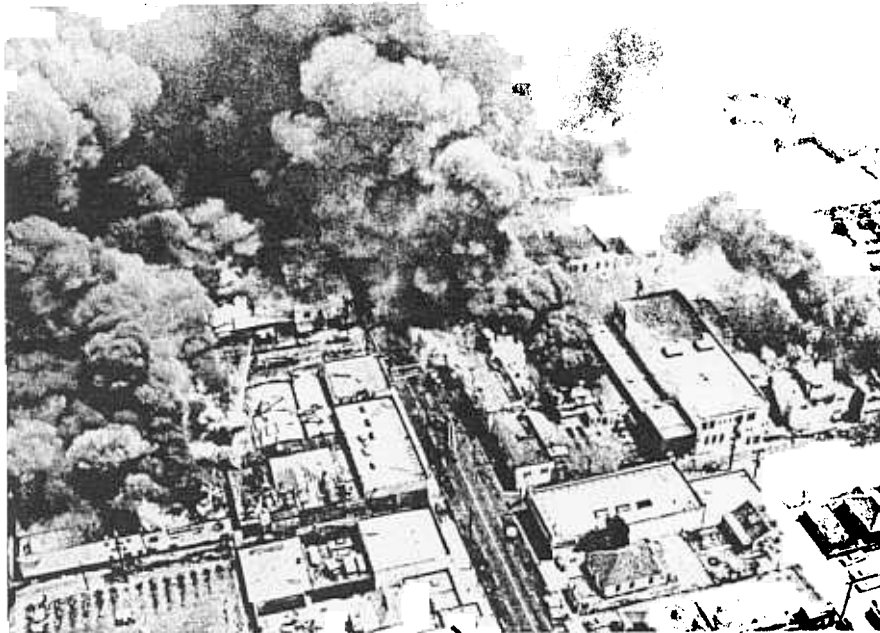
Today, six years after the Watts events, what was only a spontaneous explosion of rebellion before injustices has become a genuine political awareness of the fundamental problems affecting the life of the North American black population and of all the people in the United States. This political awareness increases day after day together with the movement of repudiation and condemnation of the Viet Nam war, the student revolt, the Chicano struggle for their rights, the struggle of the Indians and the Puerto Ricans and the increasingly active protests of wide sectors of the population which condemn Nixon's fascist policies.

On the commemoration of the sixth anniversary of the Watts events the Executive Secretariat of OSPAAAL expresses its full support to the struggle of the Afro-American people and declares next August 18, the World Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Afro-American People, calling on the member organizations and all revolutionary organizations in the world to denounce the repressive policy of the US government against black organizations.

At the same time, it urges to undertake the organization and development of a broad international campaign of solidarity with the Afro-American people; demanding the freedom of Angela Davis and the rest of the activists; and expressing the support to the Afro-American revolutionary struggle through effective actions and messages of solidarity.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF OSPAAAL
Havana, August 13, 1971

**"THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID:
ENOUGH! AND HAS STARTED TO
MOVE FORWARD"**



WATTS, 1965 "...resounded throughout the whole 'Union'."

(August 18)

Six years ago, on August 18, 1965, the Afro-American population in the ghetto in Watts (California) staged a popular uprising of extraordinary dimensions without precedent in the political life of the United States. That explosion of violence resounded throughout the whole "Union", awakening the black population from one extreme to the other of the country and, at the same time, shook the power structure which reacted with terror to the magnitude of the revolt.

Since then, the readiness for combat and the tremendous capacity for struggle of the Afro-American masses are acknowledged everywhere; they understood that the power structure

the most ferocious of repressions against the black ghettos and communities, using the police, the National Guard and even federal troops, accompanying this repression with the distribution of some crumbs and dollars for the "welfare" of the black communities, aiming at pacifying the decided struggle of the oppressed black masses. Furthermore, they used more brutal ways of repression by murdering outstanding leaders such as Malcolm X, Martin Luther King and many others who offered up their lives as a contribution to the cause of the Afro-American people. At the same time, they have imprisoned numerous black leaders, as in the case of the fighter Angela Davis, who is at present being tried under rigged proceedings. At the present moment, the struggle of the

JACKSON FAMILY DEMANDS U.N. INVESTIGATION OF GEORGE JACKSON'S DEATH

Because I have experienced the lawlessness of the United States for the past 48 years and in particular the last two years of my existence within which the State of California and the United States has murdered my only two sons, I will petition the United Nations to investigate and protect the human rights of my son George L. Jackson and those persons whose bodies remain incarcerated in the barbarous penal institutions of the State of California.

1. We ask the peoples of the nation and the world to support said petition and assist us in the circulation and gathering of signatures.

2. It should be understood that my son was not the mad dog killer that he has been portrayed to be. His love was for all people, except those who sought to oppress others. Against this group he leveled the constancy of his intellect, the might of his articulation, the power and passion of his manhood. To the former group he dedicated his writings, gave all of the funds from his published and unpublished works and his boundless warmth and love.

Now that they have murdered the body of George L. Jackson, which they are attempting to conceal with the Hitlerian technique of the big lie, they will attempt to eliminate the rest of the family through phony indictments and charges. We expect charges to be brought against us, but we have no fear; George L. Jackson's spirit did not expire on August 21, 1971.

PRESS STATEMENT

We the people of the communities of the world charge the California Department of Corrections, Chief executive of the State of California,



*Mrs. Georgia Jackson and Penny Jackson -
Mother and Sister of George*

Ronald Reagan, personnel of San Quentin Penitentiary, and the Judiciary of the State of California did with malice aforethought perpetrate the cowardly murder of one George L. Jackson, willfully, deliberately, and with premeditation on Saturday, August 21, 1971 at the California State Prison at San Quentin.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

1. As and for the defendants, Departments of Corrections and the personnel of San Quentin's role in the a-

bove mentioned conspiracy is the tactical use of sophisticated and not too well concealed group racism, terrorism and fascism for the dehumanization of persons incarcerated in the penal institutions of the State of California. These tactics which are daily perpetrated are amply demonstrated by the sequence of events which commenced on January 13, 1971, whereon three inmates were brutally slain by the guards of Soledad. Reprisal was taken and scapegoats were needed--George L. Jackson, John Clutchette and Fleeta Drumgo were groundlessly charged with having taken said reprisals.

2. As and for a second count against the Department of Corrections and the personnel of San Quentin, their role in the above mentioned conspiracy is the practice of hiring guards who are known fascists with militaristic and sadistic tendencies and thereafter training whatever humanity they have out of them.

3. As and for the motive of the Department of Corrections and the personnel of San Quentin to participate in this conspiracy; their use of the above mentioned group tactics and hiring practices concomitant with the mental torture, spiritual suffocation, threat of withholding parole, bodily injury, and death perpetrated against the individual are methods of "rehabilitation" and control which have failed to deprive George L. Jackson of his dignity and humanity. He refused to ever allow himself to be forced by these conditions into a response that was not commensurate with intelligence and his final objective. His strength has begun to spread across all boundaries within and without the penal institutions of America. His murder was a necessity for the continued perpetration of the above mentioned barbaric acts of brutality against the persons confined in the penal institutions of the State of California.

RONALD REAGAN

1. As and for Ronald Reagan, his acts in this conspiracy to murder George L. Jackson were both ones of commission and omission. He has created and perpetrated a state-wide atmosphere of hostility toward the have-nots. His every political move has been to deprive the poor of their living space. His political ineptitude is in fact a guarded mastery of thievery and debauchery of anything that could be decent in this corrupt society for the poor. He is fully aware of what transpires in the penal institutions of this state and he not only condones it by his failure to act but also by his overt approval of murder. He thereafter indicts, preliminarily examines,

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COMRADE GEORGE JACKSON: ON MEMBERSHIP IN THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

The following letter was sent to us on June 21, 1971, from our then incarcerated Comrade, George Jackson. Because of confusion created particularly by the present government's propaganda media surrounding Comrade George's membership in the Black Panther Party, and, because the message the letter contains is so clearly important as a guide to our struggle, we feel it appropriate to now print the letter here:

Mass movements that are egalitarian and aimed at the future establishment of revolutionary mass society must at all substructural levels be guided by an

aggressive and disciplined vanguard political party. Without this leadership, positive actions and unitarian conduct of the people's affairs is not possible. One simply cannot act without a head. For the vanguard party, it is always the interests of the people and their forward movement that is of primary concern. Without the vanguard party, though, all are in fact equal. The Party itself cannot act with purpose without the truest expression of Democratic Centralism: the Party cadre, freely elected or otherwise distinguished in the service of the Party and the people, must reach for majority decisions that once arrived at must be resolutely

carried out by all, even those who may have in the process of decision-making opposed the measure.

Nothing can be accomplished without such disciplined and principled conduct. We have to contend with not only the enemy forces that would restrict our movement, but also primal impulses within each of us, little understood and at most occasions just barely under control.

Disciplinarian conduct is the conscious effort to suppress the egotism, self-indulgence, introversion that we absorbed while still in the helpless non-conscious state. It is actively combating the self-centerment, the pig in every man that polices his behavior to conform with the repressive attitudes of the predatory hierarchical society that we must destroy.

The Prison Movement - not to be confused with the opposite prison "Reform" Movement - but the Prison Movement, aimed at the protection and liberation of political prisoners and the convict class in general, and also politically motivated to prove to Amerikan Fascism-Corporativism that the concentration camp technique will not restrain our movement, was, from the outset, fashioned and forwarded by the Black Panther Party. The several characteristics of the movement were conceived by the Supreme Servant, Huey Newton; the Chairman, Bobby Seale; and Chief of Staff, David Hilliard. These included the bussing programs, designed to combat some of the isolationist aspects built into prison camp life, relatives, friends and legal aids are transported to the various prisons free of charge; in special cases attorneys were and are being employed to help prisoners with problems that can still be addressed in legal forms of struggle. Revolutionary art and literature are being provided prisoners to further develop their potential contribution to the eager movement upon release. Then, of course, some of the necessities that can be purchased with money are being funneled into the prisons and prisoners. Mass attention is being focused upon the rationale of the concentration camp technique.

When we three Soledad prisoners, Fleeta, John and myself, were singled out for persecution in the death of a pig in the wing that we were housed in January of 1970, it was the Black Panther Party that provided the first \$10,000, that went toward our legal defense; the Black Panther Party that did most of the heavy political work and organizing around the case; the Black Panther Party that buried our dead after the trial of combat in Marin - August 7th. They gathered up the bodies, cleaned them, explained them and never thought to deny or condemn their people's intense longing to be free. But in the true Marxist-Leninist

GEORGE L. JACKSON

PETITION

George L. Jackson's body was killed on August 21, 1971 by the Prison guards at San Quentin Penitentiary.

BE IT RESOLVED, that George L. Jackson was at one with those people of the world who became stronger in the face of the oppressor.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the explanations of the State of California for the death of George L. Jackson are an insult to the intelligence of all mankind.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the State of California nor the United States of America will conduct an unbiased investigation of the killing of George L. Jackson's body.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the United Nations Charter provides for international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights, and that the United Nations shall promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the right to live is a fundamental human right.

HENCE, I HEREBY DEMAND THAT THE UNITED NATIONS TAKE JURISDICTION OF THE CASE OF GEORGE L. JACKSON AND INVESTIGATE HIS DEATH.

	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
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Please return this Petition to Mrs. Georgia Jackson, Penny Jackson and Edward Bell, Esq. P.O. BOX 68
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94701

interpretation of people's guerilla warfare supported it on the principle that people fight "...in certain periods of acute economic and political crises...", and because we know that "...it is not guerilla actions which disorganize the movement, but the weakness of a party which is incapable of taking such actions under its control." (V.I. Lenin) I have been a member of the Black Panther Party since the Supreme Servant appointed me, when he himself was still in prison. I hold my membership and obligation to serve the people with all

the sincerity of which I am capable. To date, instead of placing our total defense, legal and political, in the hands of the Party, we have allowed various elements of the non-partisan Black and radical white communities to conduct aspects of our defense on the theory that involvement on such a basis would promote wider mobilization into the movement in general from our substructural level; that is, exposure in this particular area of anti-establishment would serve to move them into actions later on at higher levels. Insoluble contradictions have resulted...

We condemn no one. We thank all those sweet, earnest people who have tried to act in our behalf. But, we do now recognize that all aspects of the movement through the two stages, rebellion and socialization, must proceed under the purposeful guidance of the People's Vanguard Party.

George Jackson
San Quentin Prison
June 21, 1971