

ARM THE SPIRIT



"Settle your quarrels, come together, understand the reality of our situation, understand that fascism is already here, that people are already dying who could be saved, that generations more will die or live poor butchered half-lives if you fail to act. Do what must be done, discover your humanity and your love in revolution. Pass on the torch. Join us, give up your life for the people."—George Jackson, prison organizer/revolutionary, assassinated by San Quentin guards August 21, 1971.

HAIGHT-ASHBURY ARTS WORKSHOP

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50¢

Honor Fallen Black Freedom Fighters

BUILD BLACK AUGUST MONTH

Message from S.Q. Adjustment Center

Comrades:

The month of August has a special meaning within the hearts of all freedom fighters who have lived the era of Revolutionary strain in California prisons of the last decade. We came from that point in time where the consciousness of our people got its first push, and our scorn for the enemy order led its inevitable course and delivered us to the prison gates.

Since that time the strain and devastation to Revolutionary maturity has been great and priceless if we are totally conscious of its historical value to us as freedom fighters. It has afforded us the necessary tempering to advance in our determined liberation.

August 7, 1970; the manchild Jonathan Jackson took courage and carbine in hand and delivered Black consciousness to its next practical level.

August 21, 1971; Comrade George Jackson reared the head of the fire breathing Dragon and showed by supreme Revolutionary example his relentless, selfless, devout love for the people.

August 1, 1978; Comrade Supreme Khatari who carried the ideals of re-

See AC MESSAGE, p. 16



Jonathan Jackson, William Christmas, James McClain — Marin County Courthouse, August 7, 1970

Black Cultural Development and Revolutionary Growth

Greetings Comrades:

"A new unitarian and progressive current has sprung up in the movement centering on political prisoners. (African prisoners in general and P.O.W.'s in particular) How can this unitarian conduct be developed further in the face of determined resistance from the establishment? How can it be used to isolate reactionary elements??... Unitary conduct implies a 'search' for those elements in our present situation which can become the basis for joint action." (Comrade George, "Toward A United Front")

The month of August has a special meaning within the hearts and minds of all African Freedom Fighters in particular and progressive people of various persuasions in general, be they outside in the larger prison or captured behind the walls of concentration camps, from San Quentin and Folsom prisons in California to Pontiac, Trenton, Statesville and Attica. For sisters as well as brothers who have doggedly survived the oppressive/repressive era of revolutionary strain of the last decade in particular. Sisters and brothers who walked the path of suppression and the most unhuman brutal aggression and yet come out whole. Many of us came from this point in time in which we received our first "Great Leap Forward" in the development of Black awareness and revolutionary consciousness.

Since that time, the strain and devastation of revolutionary maturity has been surging forward daily,

weekly, and yearly, and yet priceless if we are totally conscious of its historical value to us as African Freedom Fighters and professional revolutionaries. It has afforded us the necessary tempering to advance to the next stage in Nation building, in our National Liberation struggle/Black Liberation movement, and in the Worldwide Socialist Revolution.

Traditionally, within the movement, the month of August has brought to mind in particular, the exemplary selfless and relentless examples of George Jackson, assassinated August 21, 1971 at San Quentin and Jonathan Peter Jackson, Comrade George's brother and comrade, set up and murdered in front of the Marin Courthouse on August 7, 1970, when he attempted to free three comrades of which only one 'Ruchell Magee' remains the sole survivor.

More recently in California in particular, and the west coast in general, comrades inside and beyond the walls pay special tribute to the fallen Comrade Jeffrey "Khatari" Gauden who was victimized by the blatant assassination of capitalist corporate medical politics, on August 1, 1978. Comrade Khatari was the stern believer of retaining the image of the 'Black Communist Guerilla' to the highest without compromise. Also in recent years there have been August 21st Coalitions and committees organized specifically around the month of August and the comrade/soldiers that were murdered during this historical month.

See BLACK DEVELOPMENT, p. 16



MESSAGE FROM THE EDITORS

August 7th and 21st will mark the 9th anniversaries of the deaths of Black revolutionaries Jonathan and George Jackson.

Jonathan, who was 17 years old at the time of his murder, was gunned down in a hail of police bullets outside a Marin County, California courthouse on August 7, 1970 in an armed attempt to liberate three imprisoned Black liberation fighters, two of whom were on trial for their lives that day. The two, James McClain and William Christmas, were killed along with Jonathan when an army of San Quentin guards and Marin police recklessly and sadistically opened fire with automatic rifles on the van in which the revolutionaries and their hostages had taken refuge. The third prisoner, Ruchell Magee, who is currently held at Folsom Prison where he is constantly harassed by racist guards, was wounded in the assault.

George Jackson, Jonathan's elder brother, mentor and close comrade was murdered by guards during a Black prisoner rebellion at San Quentin on August 21, 1971. Three guards and two white prisoners were also killed that day.

In an unsuccessful effort to cover up the state's pre-planned assassination of George, prison officials selected six Black and Latino prisoners to make scapegoats for their racist murderous act. The six, who became

known as the San Quentin Six, were charged with an assortment of crimes, including murder. Throughout their year-long trial much evidence was produced to show that the state planned and executed the assassination of George Jackson. The most damaging evidence came from the direct testimony of police agent Louis Tackwood when he testified that he had been instructed by high ranking police officials in Los Angeles to help smuggle an inoperative gun into San Quentin and set up George Jackson. His last assignment for the Los Angeles Police Department was, he stated in response to defense questioning, "the assassination of George Jackson". Nevertheless, the American judicial system proved it works in the interest of the ruling class, and the six were convicted of one or more of the charges, some lesser than others.

As a result of intense struggles and support from outside, four of the six were finally released from prison. But the remaining two brothers, Hugo Pinell and Johnnie Spain, are still targets of the state's assassination attempts. Recently, attempts were made on both brothers' lives. Johnnie Spain was attacked by white racist prisoners at Tracy. He escaped injury. Hugo Pinell suffered serious injuries, however, when he and a number of other Blacks were attacked at

Folsom by a group of racist white prisoners armed with knives. (see page 5.)

To commemorate the lives of George and Jonathan Jackson, Black prisoners at San Quentin have set aside the month of August as a month of Black cultural and revolutionary development. Through educational and other activities, efforts will be directed toward transforming the Black "criminal mentality" into a revolutionary mentality, to making the popular prison masses conscious of their social, political, economic, and racial oppression, and to elevating the already existing revolutionary consciousness.

Just before press time over 50 Blacks in Max. B (a.k.a. the Management Control Unit) had signed up to participate in one or more of the planned activities, such as poetry reading, lectures, readings from George, current and historical events, organizing to speak on prison struggles, etc. Committees have been established to provide food for the many who will stay away from the prison mess hall during the month of August. And much more participation including a massive demonstration outside the walls on August 25th, is expected.

To George and Jonathan Jackson, to Khatari who also died in August, to Black August and to freedom, we dedicate this issue of ARM THE SPIRIT.

In struggle,
Editorial Collective
ARM THE SPIRIT
P.O. Box 5548
Berkeley CA 94705



LETTERS

Greetings of Solidarity!

This is just a note to ask y'all would y'all please send a subscription of ARM THE SPIRIT, I'm sending y'all one (1) dollars. I hope it will help in some way, I know the subscription is free to prison, but I want to contribute financially in some way!

In struggle,

State Correctional Institution,
Pittsburg

Editors note: Now this is what we consider supporting ATS from within Koncentration Kamps and we would like to commend the Brother for expressing his support in this fashion.

...

Peace, My Brothers and Sisters:

By me being a Soldier in the struggle for 50 years, it is My duty to let all You good Brothers and Sisters of our Black Nation on this Planet Earth know that I too would like to have ARM THE SPIRIT newspaper. I am a Brother of 63 years of age, and have been through many changes by the

See LETTERS, p. 15

DEMONSTRATE AT THE GATES OF SAN QUENTIN

SUPPORT THE BLACK LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN THE PRISONS AND ON THE STREET

- Stop Genocide Against Black Prisoners.
- Solidarity with Black August Month — Black August is a month of organizing and education initiated by Black prisoners in honor of fallen Black freedom fighters.
- Honor Fallen Black Freedom Fighters:
George Jackson
Jonathan Jackson
Khatari Gauden
Malcolm X
- Abolish the Death Penalty!
Free the Pontiac Brothers!
Free Graham and Allen!
Free the Reidsville Brothers!
- Stop White Supremacist Attacks on Black Prisoners.
End California Department of Corrections Collaboration and Support of the Aryan Brotherhood, Nazis and KKK.
- Stop CDC Attempts to Restrict Prisoners' Visits —
Visits, Including Contact Visits, Are a Right Not a Privilege
- Abolish Slavery in Prison — Repeal the 13th Amendment.
- No New Prisons.
- Solidarity with the Liberation Struggles of Puerto Rican, Chicano/Mexicano and Native American Peoples.
- Free All Political Prisoners and Prisoners of War.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1979

12 NOON

Carpools leaving 10:30 a.m.

SF — Dolores Park, 19th & Dolores E. Bay — Ashby BART station

Sponsored by Ad Hoc Committee in Solidarity with Black August

WILLIAM IS FREE!

On Monday, May 28, 1979, the entire world learned that the young freedom fighter of Puerto Rican independence and prisoner of war William Guillermo Morales had escaped from prison. To do it he had to break through intense surveillance 24-hours-a-day, and overcome physical limitations--the lack of two hands.

The political repercussions were felt immediately and continue to this day. Twelve separate investigations at the Federal, State and Local municipal governments, have been started. A Grand Jury was called into session to intimidate Puerto Rican people into passivity while they conduct their investigation, and into cooperation with the police and the F.B.I. Our communities are under surveillance by overt and covert police. Hundreds of independence fighters are now under 24-hour surveillance, as well as their allies in North America.

At the same time they are trying to cover up one of the greatest scandals of our times--the inability of police and the various intelligence agencies of government to identify a single member of the Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional (FALN). They are trying to cover the great defeat that Morales and the Puerto Rican people have inflicted on the U.S. government. **MORALES IS FREE, HIS DETRACTORS AND JAILERS HAVE BEEN DEFEATED!** To this hour no one knows how the escape was managed, because no one is saying and the police don't know. Did he escape with the help of someone with access to him? Was it a guard who helped him? Was it Morales, who without hands, broke the bars between him and freedom? Did he climb out the window, or did he walk out the front doors? Did he climb out the window using an ACE bandage, using a ladder, or did he jump? Did he use the elevators, the stairs or did he fly out like Superman? The truth is that neither we nor the police know. But, yes! Morales is free! And despite the hundreds of agents who are conducting "search and destroy" operations, they cannot find him.

And what does this all mean?

From the very first encounter between North Americans and Puerto Ricans during the invasion of Puerto Rico in 1898, the North American has viewed the Puerto Rican as an ignorant brute. This is why they can crack jokes about Puerto Ricans, exploit us, abuse us at work, deny us housing decent enough for a human being, and still regard us incapable of rising against oppression and repression.

In 1974, a clandestine Puerto Rican organization appeared on the scene. Against it the U.S. government threw all its intelligence agencies, the New York City police, their informants, their agents within the movement and their provocateurs. They organized a psychological counter-offensive against "terrorism" and the FALN. Their agents placed within the independence organizations organized a systematic attack against the FALN, taking advantage of the secret nature of their clandestine work to generate an unfavorable attitude

within the movement and the people. They investigated, provoked, arrested people, and still they could not touch the FALN. With each armed action, the FALN has grown in the imagination of the Puerto Rican people. The Puerto Rican people now began to recognize that, not only had U.S. government intelligence failed, but more, that the U.S. government was beginning to fear the intelligence of the Puerto Rican people. Even the most desperate Puerto Rican would now hit a bank claiming to be a member of the FALN, and the cashier would turn over all the money. Never before had the will of the Puerto Rican people been so respected!

Finally, they sang victory with the arrest of William Guillermo Morales; Puerto Rican, age 29, brown-skinned, and who lost both hands in an explosion in a supposed secret-FALN center. They arrested and tortured him for three days by pounding on his wounded and bleeding hand-stumps. The torture and interrogation was conducted by a Puerto Rican-American detective named "Valentine." He was moved to Ryker's Island Prison, that Queens jail full of Blacks and Puerto Ricans, which has an evil reputation because of the ill treatment of prisoners and the frequent "suicides". The popularity of his case immediately forced his jailers to treat him somewhat better. A struggle was begun to obtain adequate medical treatment, and he was transferred to Bellevue Hospital's prison ward where they operated on an eye to extract a metal fragment. The cost of the operation was paid by the many small donations from the Puerto Rican people. Growing national and international pressure forced the U.S. government to keep him at the hospital prison to fit him with artificial hands, and for which the Puerto Rican community was willing

to pay. Even so, they kept him without the artificial limbs until the day of his escape. Morales, as a fact, was kept guarded and pressured all the time. His visitors could not speak with him except through a glass window and using a telephone system which was inevitably intercepted. After each visit by an attorney--and even in the two "contact" visits allowed him by his wife and child--his jailers would search him, even between his toes.

In addition to the bad food and rotten vegetables he was served, Morales was under constant psychological pressure. This is why his escape is so surprising and so extraordinary. In the aftermath of his escape, the Puerto Rican community has shut its doors to the investigations. Now, the city is desperately trying to recruit Puerto Rican police to use as a front line against their own people. Once more they seek to divide the Puerto Rican family to destroy the newly rediscovered "will" of the Puerto Rican people.

Morales' escape struck the Puerto Rican community like a "Christmas Eve." Everywhere one turned; the factory, hospitals, the street, the home--our people smiled in the face of police incredulity. The smiles became laughter as police confusion ran riot. Silently our people prayed Morales would not be located, that the people would hide him, that someone would give him food and clothing. Today, William Guillermo Morales has become a hero of our people and an intelligent and admirable human being to many North Americans. The escape of William Guillermo Morales is the escape of every Puerto Rican and oppressed person from the claws of those who would enslave us.

Were he here today, companero Morales would say: "Hasta La Victoria Siempre!"

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Box 83, 161 East Houston Street, New York, New York 10002



**"You can imprison
thousands of us, but
you cannot hold us
forever."**

—William Guillermo Morales

DEFEAT CDC MOVES TO RESTRICT VISITS

James Park, former Associate Warden of San Quentin State Prison, now Assistant Director of Policy and Planning for the California Department of Corrections (CDC), has, along with his buddy Jiro Enomoto, who is current Director of the CDC, put forth the following "proposals" to amend present visiting regulations:

1. Minimum standard for visiting as a "right" is restricted to at least one visit a week from any one approved visitor for one hour. The "right" to have visits does not include the right to have physical contact with visitors.
2. Everything which exceeds minimum standards is a "privilege" which may be permitted or denied based on current classification of institution and the individual inmate, and upon degree of risk a visit will present to institutional security and the safety of persons. Comment: Words like "risk, security," and "safety of persons" are so vaguely, if at all, defined that they can be used according to the administration's whim.
3. Denial of visits as punishment for misbehavior. Comment: Misbehavior is anything from possession of a candy bar to oversleeping. Also since it would be a privilege for non-inmates to visit, those of us outside will be "punished" for something totally unrelated to our visits.
4. Permitting correctional personnel to conduct unclothed body inspections of inmates of the opposite sex in emergencies. Comment: Body searches are used to attempt to degrade and intimidate prisoners and their visitors, as well as discourage prisoners from going for visits. Having guards of the opposite sex be permitted to do them is a further intensification of this.
5. Reduction of an inmate's term of imprisonment may be denied for failure or refusal to perform assigned, ordered, or directed work or program activities. Comment: This is insane; it totally allows for complete abuse of the prisoner by any one of the sick slob who orders a prisoner to do something under the guise of "work".
6. 30 days loss of participation credit if an inmate does not submit to therapeutic treatment. Comment: 99% of the time this involves the use of behavioral control-type drugs such as the notorious prolixin, which makes a person have an experience of the heart stopping and of suffocating to death. Drug therapy has nothing to do with aiding a person. Drugs are used to keep prisoners pacified so they don't make waves. In light of the fact that prisoners have been rebelling all over the country, the CDC would want to enforce passive acceptance of prisoners' conditions through drugs.
7. Confidential information kept from inmates about what they are being disciplined for. Comment: What could be so confidential about what a prisoner is being disciplined for that he or she has no right to that information? This would make it impossible for the prisoner to obtain sufficient information in order to appeal any disciplinary action.
8. Employees and personnel of the CDC will not make or participate in making any governmental decisions which may affect their financial interest. Comment: It should be of

deep concern how far the CDC is trying to go with its repressive policies. Its own employees would have nothing to say about their work conditions, pay, medical, etc. They would even be deprived of the right to strike.

Actually there are 35 such proposed amendments, adoptions, and repeals of Title 15, Div. 3 of the California Code, but the above are the most despicable and repressive.

On July 12, 1979 a public hearing, which was required by law, was held in Sacramento on the proposals. And over 150 concerned, irate, and outraged people showed up to protest. Wives, friends, sons and daughters, husbands, mothers and fathers, and ex-prisoners all gave testimony on the degrading, inhuman and illegal actions already being committed by prison officials. People told of infants being strip-searched for "contraband", of travelling 3,000 miles to visit imprisoned family members only to be turned away at the gate, of family visiting forms being "lost"; people told of their loved ones being falsely accused of offenses and kept in the hole for indefinite periods of time, of denial of medical attention; some told of brutal treatment by guards and of prisoners being denied educational opportunities. Others told of their friends and family members in prison receiving 115 disciplinary chronos for what the officials deemed "false information" in administrative appeals the prisoners had filed.

For seven long hours people gave emotionally moving accounts of the atrocities committed by the CDC and

To protest the CDC's proposed visiting regulations, write to the following people.

Assemblypersons:
Paul Bannai Ross Johnson
Richard Alatorre John Knox
Marion Bergeson Mel Levine
Elihu Harris Bill McVittie,
Michael Roos Chairman

Write Assemblypersons c/o:
Criminal Justice Committee
State Legislature
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

what more will possibly be committed if these new visiting regulations are adopted. Few people were silent and no one accepted the lies dished out by Park and gang. The realities of prison life were made vividly clear to all listening.

On August 20th a legislative bill, Senate Bill 862, proposed by Attorney General George Deukmejian and sponsored by Senator Alan Robbins of Los Angeles, to legally restrict prisoners' visiting rights will be having its public hearing. The bill was put forth after the courts ruled that it was "unnecessarily restrictive" of the CDC to suspend a prisoner's visit for a 6-month period. The ruling held that "the CDC may only deprive a prisoner of such rights, including visits, that are necessary in order to provide for the reasonable security of the institution." SB862 would amend this ruling to state that "the inmate has the right to personal visits provided that the department may provide reasonable restrictions for the

security of the institution." This would allow prison officials to arbitrarily impose restrictions on some visits and deny others based on anything they deem a "security risk". And certainly radical and progressive people will be the principal targets when these restrictions start coming down.

The public hearing on this bill will be at the Capitol Building in Sacramento at 1:30 p.m. August 20th. People should attend and resist. It is obvious what direction the whole criminal justice system is taking.

Yeah, James Park should be uptight. Being the warden at San Quentin when George Jackson was murdered means Park has a lot to answer to, especially now, as we embrace George's immortal words and put them into action. "Settle your quarrels, come together, understand the reality of our situation, understand that fascism is already here, that people are already dying who could be saved, that generations more will die or live poor butchered half-lives if you fail to act. Do what must be done, discover your humanity and your love in revolution. Pass on the torch. Join us, give up your life for the people."

For more information on the August 20th hearing contact: The Prisoners Union at (415) 648-2880.

PONTIAC UPDATE

Thirty-one men have been formally indicted by the state of Illinois in the aftermath of the July 22 Rebellion at Pontiac Prison. Three guards were killed, three injured, and \$4 million damage was done to the prison. 17 of the Brothers, all Black, are charged with murder and face the death penalty. 14 Brothers, 11 Black and 3 Latino, are charged with various crimes including attempted murder, infractions of prison regulations, looting, mob action, burglary, aggravated battery and arson. They face as long as 60 years each.

In June, under pressure to grant a change of venue away from the racist and anti-prisoner climate of Livingston County (site of Pontiac Prison), the trial of the 17 was moved to Cook County, the only county in Illinois with a sizeable Black and Latino population.

But the State is intent on dividing the Brothers and their supporters to assure convictions. The trials of the 14 not charged with murder were recently moved to McClain County, 130 miles south of Cook County. The same racist climate prevails in McClain County as in Livingston County. In fact, many of the guards from Pontiac live in McClain County.

Pretrial hearings for the 17 take place in a virtual armed camp. Armed guards line a specially constructed bullet-proof wall inside the courtroom, intimidating the Brothers and isolating them from supporters. An inadequate sound system has made it virtually impossible for spectators to hear any of the proceedings.

In Cook County, the court recently denied the 17 Brothers on trial there the right to be represented by out of state Black political lawyers. Lack of funds was the reason given, but the State has spared no amount

See PONTIAC, p. 6

Report from Folsom : DID FOLSOM PRISON OFFICIALS HAVE COMPLICITY IN RACIST ATTACK ON BLACKS?

On May 18, 1979, a physical confrontation between eleven (11) blacks and sixteen (16) whites took place in the security housing unit exercise yard at Folsom Prison. Officer Hickey, the guard in the gun tower overlooking the exercise yard, fired 13 shots. He claims five shotgun "stinger" rounds and eight rifle shots (Mini 14.233 caliber) were fired. Altogether, four blacks were shot by Officer Hickey during that brief incident. All four were shot with the Mini 14.223 caliber rifle. Larry Justice was shot in the buttocks, James Gaulden was shot in the left wrist, Ted Brown was shot in the upper right arm, and Jimmy Warr was shot in the right leg. When the confrontation was over, seven black inmates and one white inmate were injured. Medical staff reports revealed that the white inmate suffered a hand injury that may have been self inflicted. Of the seven blacks injured all were stabbed and/or cut or shot, or all three! Larry Justice and James Gaulden were both stabbed and shot. The question here is whether Larry Justice and James Gaulden were stabbed before they were shot or shot before they were stabbed??? Officer R.T. Hickey, needing to justify his obvious onesided display of target practice, decided he had best attempt to cover for his action. Officer Hickey (upon briefing from his superiors) wrote up a completely false incident report in regard to what actually occurred; and in doing so, he, Officer Hickey, covered up many issues.

To give the people an idea of how absurd Officer Hickey's report read: Hickey stated he saw inmate Pinell lead the black inmates towards the whites who were congregated on the East end of the exercise yard and that inmate Pinell had a knife in his hand. Doctor reports here in Folsom Hospital indicate that the hand in question, which Hickey says held the knife, was so swollen that Pinell could not even close his hand. How could he grip any stabbing instrument? Yet Officer Hickey claims he saw three white inmates take a knife from Pinell and begin to stab him with it. Hickey also claims to have seen Justice making "stabbing motions" at an "unidentified white inmate" and that he (Hickey) shot Justice in order to stop the "violent assault." Yet no weapon was found on Mr. Justice's person nor was one ever seen or reported to have been in Justice's possession by any correctional officer including Hickey. Furthermore, no white inmate on the yard that day sustained injuries of the type Hickey purportedly observed Justice then inflicting. Contrariwise and regrettably, Justice was himself the victim of the violence described in Hickey's report.

What if the courts or the people were to question the validity of Officer Hickey's report and his action of May 18, 1979? An honest review of the facts suggests the need for an immediate investigation and corrective action. Seven black inmates and one white inmate were injured on May 18, 1979. All seven black inmates sustained injuries which make it clear that they were in fact the victims of stabbings. Also they were shot by Officer Hickey.

The unhappy inference from these facts is underlined by an even more upsetting spectre. The inmates of the S.H.U. are individually subjected to the most minute search before they are let out of the exercise yard. They are strip searched and body cavities are examined as well. This is a known fact. It is difficult to understand how the whites could have gotten any stabbing instruments out onto the yard without complicity, direct or indirect, by the guards who are assigned to search the whites. Certainly no logical explanation appears.

A fundamental if not the most fundamental problem in the prison system is racism. And it is a problem that is exacerbated and even sometimes initiated by correctional staff. The prison spokesman is Mr. Huel Morphis. He released a statement to the news media on May 18, 1979, reporting that sixteen blacks attacked eleven whites on the S.H.U. yard. This was a deliberate misstatement by Morphis (when in fact he knew that sixteen whites attacked eleven blacks). The result was that Morphis put black inmates' lives in jeopardy on the mainline, inmates who were not involved in any way with the chaos in 4-A (S.H.U.).

Predictably, on May 19, 1979, the retaliation took place, and ten black inmates were stabbed. One black prisoner, Jesse Harge, was murdered, either from a stab wound or a gun shot wound, or a possible combination of both.

Does it take the death of another black prisoner, the result of an open attack on black prisoners by a group of armed white prisoners, to motivate a genuine investigation of the question at hand? The concern expressed here is to initiate a process that will go to the heart of the racist problem at Folsom Prison. Our intention is to expose this situation for what it really is and we need the aid of attorneys and courts, and people from the news media. People must be aware of the reality of this existence to understand that racism is already here and people are dying who could be saved. Do what must be done. We don't want to be manipulated any longer. The authorities must be held accountable for their lawless acts.

**DARE TO STRUGGLE ,
DARE TO WIN !**

PERSPECTIVE ON EVENTS AT FOLSOM

In my desolation, incarcerated Blackness I find it unbearably difficult to write what is in my heart to you and my beloved brothers and sisters. Yet with the dust of the omnipotent administrators still case their evil.

Many are now aware of the function of these kamps which are only designed to force a bro or sis into submission. We are stripped of all morals, principals, values, pride, love and the right to be treated as a human being and we're stripped of our families and love ones. And any form of dependency outside of their administration. Methods are also used to keep us in conflict with each other and further divide us. Prisons are designed to kill. Either physically or mentally in most cases. They are successful in prison one can learn to kill time or one can allow time to kill him/her...

When you study the history of oppressed people you find that at the core of their thinking exist two lines of thoughts. One is the attitude and belief in the "absolute power", a feeling of deserving of this, and an attitude of "acceptance".

Black people have been in bondage longer than any other group of people on earth, and this is not accidental. The question we should be asking ourselves is "why have we failed to free ourselves? The oppression of human being is not a new thing. Nor are Blacks the only group that's ever been oppressed, or is still being oppressed. What separates us from other oppressed people is our thinking. I.e., for example: Take the Vietnamese--have you ever heard them pleading for freedom, or have you ever seen them asking this country or any other country for hand out? No. We can go as far back as

the history of the Hebrews. Moses went to Pharaoh and he said, "Let my people go." It was not a plead. It was a command and then Moses said if you don't let my people go you will suffer the consequences and he went on to demonstrate that he was not making an idle threat but meant for real business.

In taking away our African tongue he was able to accomplish several things. One was our own definition of life, who we were and why we were. When one can no longer communicate on his own terms he becomes dependent upon another for definition. They provided through force our definitions when we began to believe this. When we accepted this definition on the subjective level we began to respond in that manner, thus we created an environment, or rather we help to perpetuate that environment.

Concerning the chaos and violence here at Folsom the prison authority want the public to believe that these incidents are racial. This is not the case; it's not on a level of Blacks and whites. There's a racist element here in 4-A, "the prison within the prison" and that's the staff. This is not the first time these folks have tried to set-up Yogi and myself. the most profound thus far on a detriment, injury level. The most diabolical was facing the gas chamber in Marin County in the Gibson and Justice case and the SQ Six case where Hugo represented himself. If there a race war here in 4-A its one sided. We don't attack whites just because they are white. There was only a few of these Hitler Little Helpers on the main line May 19, 1979. So what was done was to hit ten Blacks in the canteen line. which one Black died of stab wounds.

See FOLSOM, p. 18

RESPONSE TO THE AFRICAN PEOPLES' SOCIALIST PARTY

The African Peoples Socialist Party (APSP) recently withdrew from the S.F. Bay Area after publishing its "REPORT FROM THE MOUNTAIN" document which attempted to shift the blame for its failure to build ANPO (African National Prison Organization) and its rejection by the Black Community in this area from itself on to the backs of others.

African prisoners in San Quentin were publicly attacked in the APSP report which implied we are nothing but dupes of white groups/women who we allowed to create an irreparable split between ourselves and the APSP. This is nowhere close to the truth and we resent the report as it applies to us both on the reason for the breakdown and for the weapons it provides the state in implementing even more of its vicious Cointelpro-type tactics against African peoples in general and the Black Liberation Movement in particular.

Previously, we have refrained from going public in our disagreements with the APSP with the hope they could be resolved without the need for it and because it is our belief we spend so much time fighting amongst ourselves that we don't give ourselves the opportunity to work together in our commonalities as a colonized, oppressed people trapped within u.s. borders.

However, in view of APSP's decision to portray us as buffoons of the

Muzorewa ilk, being influenced and directed by whites (namely, Prairie Fire Organizing Committee-PFOC), it is our duty to set the record straight, for even though APSP has withdrawn its African forces from this area, incorrect politics must be corrected.

The truth is that nobody turned us against APSP except APSP itself when it made a unilateral decision affecting the composition of the August 19 demonstration, changing it from multi-national to national while we inside had called it and planned it months earlier to be a multi-national one.

The changed composition in and of itself was relatively minor, and would easily have been resolved had we been able to meet with APSP. However the larger problem went to the heart of whether our relationship would be principled or unprincipled, and to the question of leadership.

We objected to the change in the demonstration and made strenuous efforts to get APSP up here to discuss its decision-making policy of going over our heads and not even giving us the chance to participate in the decision making process so contradictions, if any could be worked out.

Before and after the demonstration took place we wrote letters to APSP requesting a meeting with them; we sent word to them through supporters, African as well as white (a point we

note is not contained in the "Report"). The Chairman of the Interim Committee to Build ANPO in San Quentin Management Control Unit made numerous phone calls. None of the efforts brought results.

That is what occurred between ourselves and APSP concerning the alleged "interventionism".

After the demonstration a letter was received from a member of the August 21 Coalition stating she, along with others, had accepted the leadership of APSP and would no longer be able to visit. We interpreted that to mean APSP was attempting to snatch away groups which had been supportive of us, leaving us with only one place to turn for outside support that would be dictated by them. We refused to accept that, particularly because we had not been able to establish a principled relationship with APSP and because we feared the potential it carried for subjecting ourselves to APSP as a condition for receiving outside support, and effectively negating any real leadership flowing from within for the prison movement in this area.

In our criticism we pointed out that APSP was not THE Black Liberation Movement, but only one force within it and we objected to being placed in a position where we might have to accept APSP outright without

See RESPONSE, p. 18

REPRESSION AT HAGERSTOWN

On June 28th, prisoners at the Maryland Correctional Institution in Hagerstown staged a sit-down strike in an attempt to peacefully voice their grievances in regard to the racism and dehumanizing conditions they are daily confronted with. The MCI administration's response to this peaceful protest was one of subtle contempt and indiscriminate harassment. On the first two days of the strike prison guards came to prisoners' cells and individually threatened them with infractions, segregation, and revocation of M.A.P. contracts. To their dismay, however, the majority of the prisoners remained steadfast in not going to work.

On the night of June 28th, Lester Stoner, the Assistant Superintendent of Custody, summoned the entire MCI Inmate Council before him, blanketly accused them of orchestrating the strike, and subsequently placed them all on "administrative segregation". The I.C. as a whole had no active part in the organizing of this strike; the deplorable conditions of this prison prompted the prisoners to act and organize in their own behalf because they had become tired of the seemingly stale-mated position the I.C. had reached with the administration with respect to resolutions to their grievances. The administration, specifically the Superintendent and his cohorts, has long since harbored a distorted concept of the function and purpose of an Inmate council. There is little doubt that the council being placed on segregation was retaliation against them for not trying to dissuade prisoners in their decision to strike, or for not informing the administration of the strike.

Due to administrative reaction—their lighting irrationality and sweeping irresponsibility—a large number of prisoners who were unassigned and did not have to work, or who were simply off that day, or who were legitimately ill, were placed on administrative segregation along with all other prisoners who refused to work and were given outrageous charges: "Conspiracy (agreeing with another person) to violate institutional rules or offense, inciting, creating, participating, committing, or being involved in any manner in a mutinous act, riot, or a disturbance, whether major or minor, and a wide range of other elaborate charges. At the bottom of each infraction a notation was attached: "Some of these offenses may amount to a violation of the Criminal Code and may be prosecuted in criminal court in addition to the disciplinary action taken by the institution in connection with the infraction".

As of this writing, all prisoners involved, or mistakenly involved, in the sit-down strike have received no less than four (4) months on segregation. Approximately 85% of all prisoners who went before the Adjustment Team relative to the strike were tried far beyond the 96 hour limit mandated by the U.S. District Court via the decisions of Bundy v. Cannon (Cannon) and Hopkins vs. Collins, and applied to Adjustment procedures via Wolf vs. McDonald.

Because there are so many prisoners now on segregation at this institution, two regular population housing sections have been turned into segregation units, further decreasing the likelihood of all

prisoners in segregation being able to get hot meals, regular showers, and decent medical attention. The prisoners in segregation are housed two to a cell which, even for a prisoner in the general population, is a very psychologically taxing predicament. The Maryland Correctional Institution is located in a very remote, isolated area. This no doubt, accounts for much of the unchecked repression that goes on here. Its Classification Department is overburdened with work due to overcrowding, and more than 99% of the prison administration is white, overseeing an excess of 88% black population. Obviously, there is no question as to who suffer the most from such an arrangement. To combat these conditions we are asking members of the community to demand that this institution be investigated. These demands can be initiated by writing to Gov. Harry Hughes, State House, Annapolis, Maryland, and to Gordon C. Kama, Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services, 6314 Winder Mill Rd., Baltimore, MD. 21207 Build to win!!! Hagerstown, Md.

PONTIAC from p.4

of money in their drive to convict the Brothers.

Support for the Pontiac Brothers is crucial at this time. If you want more information or wish to donate money, write: Concerned Family and Friends, P.O. Box 6020, Chicago, Ill., 60680. Subscribe to the Pontiac Prisoners Support Coalition Newsletter, 2955 E. 88 St., Chicago, Ill., 60617.

LEWISBURG MANIFESTO

The following MANIFESTO is being drawn up by prisoners currently incarcerated in the Federal Koncentration Kamp at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. It has become necessary for us to set forth a clear exposition of our situation here as we foresee grave trouble in the near future if steps are not taken to alleviate conditions in this particular government kamp--immediately.

Within the last few months the warden here, a well known fascist whose reputation for brutality and repression is widely known, has implemented a number of administrative measures which in no way serve to "rehabilitate" or "reform" those unfortunates who find themselves in the "belly of the beast." Besides stepped-up harassment of prisoners in general, the notorious Charley Penton has:

1. Instituted policies which FORCE prisoners to work in the Federal Prison Industries sweat shops at slave wages;
2. Instituted policies that limit the number of letters that prisoners may send out free of charge to five (5); also requiring that all correspondence be submitted unsealed for inspection by prison officials before being forwarded out of the kamp. These two measures are designed to stifle all criticism of the administration and to force prisoners to work in the F.P.I. in order to earn the money necessary to acquire stamps (NOTE: The Postal Service had a 150,000,000 dollar surplus this past fiscal year);
3. Instituted policies which limit the number of personal books that prisoners may possess to six (6), thus effectively minimizing the amount of leftist and progressive material that may be received by progressive and revolutionary prisoners;
4. Instituted policies that limit the amount of legal material that prisoners may possess to what can be stored in a 10" X 11" X 17" box;
5. Caused the death of at least two (2) prisoners within the past few months by encouraging and engendering racial tension and conflict and caused the beatings of at least fifty (50) prisoners by guards since the "Atlanta bus" incident;
6. Consistently disregarded and ignored court orders and mandates as concerns the running of this kamp;
7. Caused one (1) prisoner to be beaten so bad that the said inmate had to be taken to a civilian medical facility for treatment and caused one (1) prisoner to have his eye beaten out of his head.

We bring to your attention the fact that if Warden Penton were running a pet shop in the same manner in which he runs this kamp, he would be arrested and fined/jailed. Even dogs and cats have the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals--we have no one and nothing to protect us but ourselves.

We are prisoners of the amerikan state, but we are also (and more importantly) human beings with rights and dignity. We are to be treated as humans. We DEMAND to be treated as human beings with feelings. We do not ask to be "coddled" as some would say, but we submit that all citizens and subjects in a society have inherent rights which are to be respected, whether they are prisoners or not. If something in the way of relief is not forthcoming in the near future, we will not be held responsible for what happens. We have brought these conditions to you in an effort to gain assistance, so if those of you on the outside don't do something, WE WILL!!!

HUMAN BEINGS ARE TO BE TREATED AS SUCH...

July 1979



FEDS RESTRICT MAIL

The U.S. Bureau of Prisons instituted a new federal mail policy which became effective July 1, 1979. It allows that prisoners can only send 5 free letters a month. In addition, prisoners are being threatened by officials that if they don't sign papers allowing officials to read incoming mail, they won't receive any. Along with Lewisburg, prisoners at Lompoc (California), Leavenworth (Kansas), and Atlanta (Georgia) have gone on strike protesting this and other increasingly repressive conditions. People are being asked by prisoners in the federal prisons to write to Norman Carlson, Director, US Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20534 protesting these new regulations.

Medical Negligence Kills Pleasanton Prisoner

Armida Steele, a Mexican Indian woman imprisoned at Pleasanton Federal Correctional Institute, a women's prison in Northern California, died of a heart attack due to medical negligence on the part of prison authorities, according to prisoners at Pleasanton.

Armida Steele died at the prison after suffering her third heart attack in a number of months. Although she had complained of feeling weak and having dizzy spells, and despite her known medical history of previous heart problems, Armida was told that there was nothing wrong with her. She was finally admitted to the medical facility at the prison although she and other prisoners demanded she be taken to the hospital. Prisoners have charged that she was not kept under medical supervision.

After Armida's death, many of the women gathered outside the warden's office to demand an explanation and to protest the general lack of decent medical care that led to her death. Guards told them this constituted a demonstration, threatened to call in the military police (Pleasanton is surrounded by a military base) and dispersed the women.

The authorities then called in reporters to present their cover-up, showing oxygen equipment and other supplies that aren't usually in the medical office at the prison. Visitors who have seen the infirmary describe it as a Rasputin's Village, a mock-up that looks good but doesn't have the supplies to provide decent medical care.

Prisoners are urging concerned people to write letters of protest to Warden Turnbow, at Pleasanton FCI, Box 1000, Pleasanton, CA 94566; and to Norman Carlson, Director, US Bureau of Prisons, 101 Indiana Ave., Washington, DC 20543. People are also urged to write and call Bay Area Congressional representatives demanding an investigation of medical conditions at Pleasanton and the circumstances surrounding Armida Steele's death. ■

FREE THE REIDSVILLE 6

Since 1976, 9 Black prisoners in Reidsville have been killed by whites with complicity from white guards. No white prisoner has ever been convicted of killing a Black prisoner.

July 23, 1978, 200 Black prisoners rebelled demanding an end to beatings by guards and racist attacks from white prisoners, and for livable physical conditions including decent food, medical care and a second set of clothes.

Guards and state troopers attacked the prisoners and one guard and 2 white prisoners were killed and many Blacks were wounded. Later, 2 Black prisoners were killed by white prisoners.

Six Black men, activists in the prison, were indicted for the deaths of the guard and white prisoners. The indictments came from the same grand jury which managed not to indict the 3 white prisoners who had killed a Black prisoner sleeping in his bed July 1, 1978. The state of Georgia wants the death penalty for the six. Already, one of the six, James Andrew Johnson, was convicted and sentenced to 3 life sentences. The trial of the other 5 was scheduled to resume August 6.

For more information contact the Reidsville Brothers Defense Committee, 88 Walton St. NW, Atlanta, GA 30303.

**CLOSE DOWN REIDSVILLE!
FREE THE REIDSVILLE BROTHERS!
END THE DEATH PENALTY!
STOP THE RACIST ATTACKS
ON BLACK PRISONERS!**

FREE GRAHAM AND ALLEN-

Brief history: Who are Ernest Graham and Eugene Allen?

On November 27, 1973, a white guard was found dead at D.V.I. at Tracy, Ca., and brothers Graham and Allen were immediately seized as the scapegoats, isolated, intimidated and brutalized. Graham and Allen are two young Black men, only now in their mid-twenties, who have courageously been fighting against this frame-up since the day seized from main population in Nov. 27, 1973 and physically chained ever since.

The first trial took place in Stockton, Ca., approximately 15 miles from Duel Vocational Institute in Tracy, Ca. The trial took place amongst a virtual armed camp of local and C.D.C. pigs proudly displaying their shotguns, 357. magnums, M-16 and other automatic weapons. Strip searches and show of pictured I.D.



were mandatory, and during the entire pre-trial and jury selection process the public was not allowed to attend. Yet because of the contradicting testimony of three witnesses (prisoners promised an early release to testify), and one Black woman on the jury who boldly refused to be part of the obvious state plot to legally murder these brothers, the first trial resulted in a mistrial.

The second trial was moved and held in San Francisco in March, 1976. This time the prosecution moved in the most overt way to construct and assure a pro-death penalty jury. The prosecution successfully excluded all fourteen Black prospective jurors during the jury selection process. It is fair as well as very logical to conclude that there was some obvious collaboration between the judge and prosecution for this jury selection process to happen as it did. You just take one good glance back into our history, since we were captured and taken from the shores of our true mother land AFRICA, to the present, look at the results that were produced anywhere in these un-United States where a Black person was on trial with an all white jury, especially when the circumstances of the case was the death of a white person. And tell me what you find, what the results are??

I know of no cases where an all white jury has come back with a verdict of "not guilty" when the death of white person was involved and the suspect was Black. If any such case has escaped my attention it would indeed have to be rare. To bring you back, following the AmeriKKKan

B.L.A. UNDER ATTACK

Repression against B.L.A. p.o.w.s continues behind New York state prison walls. In May, 1979 Richard Dhoruba Moore was assaulted by prison guards in Greenhaven prison, then placed in S.H.U. (Segregated Housing Unit) for allegedly creating a disturbance. Dhoruba was involved in uniting the prisoners for a "good time bill", as well as to divert state funds from the security aspect of prison to the creation of meaningful programs for prisoners. On June 19th Dhoruba was brought to the Clinton Correctional Facility without his personal property and placed in S.H.U.; he was then released to G.P. (General Population). Last year, Jalil Abdul Muntaqim (Tony Bottom) was locked up in Attica prison behind the legal action he was bringing to bear against the state's disregard for prisoners' rights, and when the charges wouldn't hold up he was transferred to Auburn State Prison.

On Tuesday, June 26th, a week after Dhoruba arrived in Clinton, i was taken from the shower and placed in S.H.U. and charged with possession of contraband, "a weapon". It seems while i was in the shower a search of my cell uncovered a pipe with explosives, under my mattress. It was less than 15 minutes before a brother came and told me the police had been overheard plotting to set me up. Being a C.M.C. (Central Monitoring

Case), my cell, mail and person are subjected to search at any time and it is therefore highly risky for me to carry or try to conceal contraband. The following day i was held for superintendant proceedings (my fourth in two years) and paid a visit by the state police. Now i face possible criminal charges as well.

Clinton Correctional Facility is thirty-odd miles from Canada, with a guard force of over 400. There are no Blacks (guards) yet Black inmates make up better than half the population. Race baiting is common and physical and psychological abuse is the oil which keeps the machine known as Clinton running. Clinton is also supposed to be for the hardcore inmates who can't get along in other joints, yet, with its reputation, Clinton goes to great lengths to keep radicals out of its population. Nothing destroys a myth faster than fact, and Clinton has the reality by hook or crook. A few weeks ago an inmate was offered a deal to stay on as Acting President of the N.A.A.C.P. to keep me from getting it. He was told the administration wouldn't allow it- me becoming President.

In the past five years three brothers have been burned to death while locked in their cells. Two were Muslim, and didn't smoke, so a fire is highly suspicious. The planting of an explosive device under my mattress is more than just a set-up

when viewed in the light that my life has been threatened on a few occasions. Once i found a letter signed "KKK", yet the prison administration nor the Commissioner's office has never investigated these threats. One counselor told me "Try and keep out of trouble." Now a bomb, and i am charged.

As a B.L.A. p.o.w. i've been abandoned by the so-called Black Liberation Movement, yet the enemies of Black Liberation continue to press their attacks against my comrades and myself. These attacks are not random but well planned to eliminate any possible resistance from the armed vanguard. Once that is accomplished then it's any Black group that might be a possible threat.

Dare to Struggle
Albert "Nuh" Washington
B.L.A. P.O.W.
Dannemora, New York

P.S.- Have just received word that N.J. prison officials hastily reactivated a hearing to decide if Sundiata Acoli should be forcibly shipped to an out of state prison. They refused to reveal the intended out of state prison, nor let his attorney be present, nor keep a transcript of the closed hearings- and are using a six year old pamphlet, "Break de Chains", and a two year old copy of "Assata/Sundiata Bulletin" as evidence against Sundiata.

SMASH THE DEATH PENALTY!

tradition of the all white jury and court, brothers Graham and Allen were found guilty and sentenced to death. (Graham and Allen face the death penalty under California Penal Code 4500, which states that a prisoner undergoing a life sentence who is convicted of assaulting or killing a non-prisoner is automatically subject to death.)

In February, 1979, the State Supreme Court overturned Graham and Allen's death sentence, saying the prosecution blatantly excluded Black jurors so the conviction couldn't stand. There will now be a third trial, and a third attempt by the state to legally lynch brothers Graham and Allen. Preliminaries in court for the new trial will begin

September 17, 1979. Trial date is set for September 24, 1979. These brothers are in desperate need of all the support possible for this third trial for their legal lynching. But support for the freedom of Graham and Allen goes further than to save them from execution only. Graham and Allen are political prisoners due to the revolutionary mentality and philosophy they adopted since their imprisonment and their becoming politically active in educating and mobilizing other prisoners to understand their surrounding environment and work toward changing the oppressive and repressive conditions.

To have a clearer understanding of why we loudly claim Government con-

spiracy, you have to keep in mind the existence of a Black Liberation Movement surging outside in the late 60's and early 70's and its influential extension behind the walls, usually known by the name "Prison Movement." Contrary to some mistaken thoughts, the Prison Movement did not/does not exist independent or separate from the larger Black Liberation Movement. The numerous secret pig agencies knew and recognized this even before some of us did.

When Hoover, then director of the F.B.I., stated in a memo the purpose of his new Counter-Intelligence Program, better known as COINTELPRO, as being "to expose, disrupt, misdirect

See GRAHAM & ALLEN, p. 16

"It was the conditions of prison life that sparked the rebellion, but it was the socio-political and economic condition of the Black nation that filled this prison with Afrikan Colonials."



NAPO calendar, P.O. Box 6020, Chicago, IL 60680

AFRIKAN PRISONERS AND NATIONAL LIBERATION

Fela Shanna — New Afrikan Prisoners Organization

"The relationship existing between the prison movement and the overall struggle in America, the relationship existing between prisons and people outside the walls, has been and will continue to be a dialectical relationship. This relationship has had several rather distinct phases or levels. What has therefore characterized each of these phases or levels is the 'control' and 'direction' of outside people--even during those phases/levels when the influence was flowing from the prisons to the outside.

"We're approaching (have approached) another level, where the influence again flows from the inside to the outside--only difference being that prisoners will be more involved in direction and control. This present phase/level will best be characterized by the impetus that prisoners will give to the formation of a national prisoners movement, a national revolutionary party, and a national revolutionary front."

--Atiba Shanna, for The New Afrikan Prisoners Organization, Book One

their reasons for denying the dialectic of motion/change was the old familiar, "real direction and control can only come from those who are in contact with the people on a day to day basis..." and not being conscious of the dialectical relationship that exists between the struggles taking place in prisons, and those taking place outside, they sought to confine the prisoners' participation in the struggle for the destruction of Capitalism/Imperialism to those struggles taking place inside prisons. "In regards to the part where you state that a level is being approached where 'direction' will be flowing from the inside/out, this can ONLY APPLY to the prison struggle, and then that too is minimal."

Now with the contradictions arising out of the Pontiac, Illinois Prison Rebellion (in which three guards died) perhaps we can see this "dialectical relationship" much clearer. It was the conditions of prison life that sparked the rebellion, but it was the socio-political and economic condition of the Black Nation that filled this prison with Afrikan colonials. It was their subjugation and lack of independence that made the Kamp necessary. It is our view, founded upon a clear theoretical analysis of New Afrika and other oppressed nations in Amerika, that Amerikan prisons/Kamps are instruments of Colonial domination, just as the police forces, "criminal justice systems" and their military departments are. Therefore the struggles being waged in prisons are just an extension of the struggles

taking place outside involving many colonized and oppressed nations, and vice versa. We see, using the Pontiac Rebellion as a focal point, how the prison movement has indeed influenced the whole of the revolutionary movement outside, and how a great deal of control and direction is coming from the people inside. It was those conscious elements inside who seized upon the bedlam that arose out of the events of the July 22nd, 1978 Rebellion at Pontiac Prison and organized it. This is where we see those inside who have made a conscious commitment to destroy the imperialist monster take the initiative and create from this a mass/community based organization capable of moving people. All of this being the (relative) result of a struggle waged in prison, a struggle spontaneous in its inception but, nonetheless, effective in its implications.

And who can deny that the struggle surrounding the defense of the Pontiac Brothers is being "directed" and "controlled" by prisoners themselves? Once we understand that prisons are instruments of national oppression and that 'Afrikans who happen to be in prison have the same 'relationship' to the movement as do Afrikans everywhere else', then it won't be so hard for us to deal with prisoners playing a decisive and leading role in the struggle to free New Afrika.

Build to Win/Free the Land!

For PONTIAC UPDATE see page 4

CALL TO BUILD A NATIONAL BL

The call to build a National Black Human Rights Coalition (NBHRC) comes at a moment in history when Black people inside the u.s. are once again beginning to take to the streets. This comes after a period (from the early to mid-70s) of relatively low and oftentimes nonexistent mass struggle by our people. The reason for this re-emergence of mass struggle can be seen as Black people, once again, are taking the only course that is open to us in order to get total liberation from oppression and the historical genocide of our people. Simply put, repression breeds resistance, more repression breeds more resistance, and so on...

There may be many people who ask the question, "Why are you raising the issue of Human Rights?" The forces who have come together to build the NBHRC see that our whole history of over three-and-a-half centuries of struggle in this country has been a struggle for human rights; rights that are basic and fundamental to all human beings wherever they may be found on earth.

For many people who live in the u.s., what constitutes a Human Rights violation may be vague. Particularly in this period, when the present white house administration (jimmy carter and co.) are attempting to distort, here and in the world, exactly what are Human Rights violations. However, if we look at how the progressive world has defined Human Rights (see U.N. Declaration on Human Rights), we will certainly become clear on what is a Human Rights violation.

The NBHRC has adopted as one of its Principles of Unity upholding the U.N. Declaration on Human Rights, which the u.s. government, as a member of the U.N., has not signed up to this very day.

The history of Black people raising the issue of Human Rights is almost as old as the history of our struggle in the u.s. From David Walker, who in 1829 wrote an Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World; to Marcus Garvey and his Declaration of the Rights of Black People; to William Patterson in the 1950's, who wrote We Charge Genocide, which outlines in a petition to the United Nations the genocidal conditions and forced dehumanization of Black people in the united states of america; to Malcolm X in the 60s, who in his travels around the world gained support for Black people in america-- all began to put forward a strategy of taking the struggle from the arena of civil rights to the international arena of Human Rights. During this time as well, many Black political activists contributed to raising the issue of Human Rights abroad as well as at home. Freedom fighters such as Richard Wright, W.E.B. Dubois, Paul Robeson; and in the more contemporary period, Queen Mother Moore, Ossie Davis, and others have presented petitions on genocide to the U.N. Most recently in December, 1978, the National Conference of Black Lawyers presented a petition to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights

and Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, on Human Rights violations in the u.s. The NBHRC is in complete support of this petition. From this view, we get a clear perspective that the issue of Human Rights being raised by Black people is an integral part of our struggle.

The Human Rights violations of Black people have run the gamut: from the outrageous dehumanization of slavery, where the u.s. government still has not yet been held accountable in the form of the payment of reparations for its crimes, as is our right by international law; to the past and present social, economic and political degradation of Black communities

this country. Added to this intensified repression in the Black community are the massive cutbacks in anti-poverty money and essential services, as well as attacks on affirmative action in education and employment. Yet we find in every instance of worsening conditions in the Black community that we are told by political and government officials that we are, in fact, part of the cause of the economic crisis, inflation and high taxes. So once again, as the u.s. economic system deteriorates, Black, Third World and all poor people in general are directly or indirectly being made the scapegoat.

The oppression of Black people in this country has always been an ac-



Members of Philadelphia's Black United Front March Against Racist Businesses Backing Rizzo!

in the late 70s. This increasing degradation is manifested in a massive deterioration of housing, where Blacks are forced to live in slum-dwellings, where rents are rising daily, and where the unemployment rate in the Black community is higher than it has been in the last 20 years--so much so that an economic depression is spreading in the Black community. Black people are being victimized more and more by racist killer-cops, where Black youth as young as ten years old are being shot down in cold blood. The prisons all across this country are being packed with Black and other non-white peoples, where we find ourselves in blatantly disproportionate numbers in every local, state and federal jail and penitentiary across

curate barometer of the right-wing trend of the u.s. This right-wing and conservative push cannot be more blatantly represented than in the Bakke decision; Proposition 13; increased police brutality and murder; inhuman conditions and brutalization of Black prisoners; and in the rise of the kkk, nazis, and other right-wing terror organizations.

It must be from this perspective that we see the strategy, goals, and objective of the NBHRC. As we are seeing all across the country-- in New York; Philadelphia; Tupelo, Miss.; Memphis, Tenn.; New Orleans, La.; Louisville, Ky.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Boston and many more places that have not gained national publicity, our

BLACK HUMAN RIGHTS COALITION

people are beginning to take to the streets and fight for our basic and fundamental rights.

Three things are essentially clear in these local struggles: they are similar to one another in the issues that are being raised and even in the method that is being used in organizing (e.g. issues around housing, police brutality and right-wing attacks); that they are essentially isolated from one another and thus in and of themselves are not capable of making any major impact; and they lack for the most part a national strategy, which is absolutely essential in order for us to obtain maximum unity, strength and effectiveness. This national consolida-

ninth anniversary of the Attica uprising, as activities that will sharpen and clarify the direction of our struggle for our people, and thus unify the core of progressive fighters for Black liberation. We also believe that these activities will usher in a new era for our overall national liberation, beginning to lay the framework for a strategy to develop genuine international support and solidarity, not simply from international bodies such as the U.N. and the O.A.U., but from all progressive governments and freedom-loving peoples wherever they may be found. We also see that these initial activities of the NBHRC will expose the continuous crimes of repression and genocide of Black people

How can organizations and individuals participate in building the National Black Human Rights Coalition:

a. We are asking individuals and organizations, wherever they may be, to organize local Black Human Rights Coalitions and/or U.N. Mobilization Committees, allowing organizations in local areas already involved in work to link up their struggles under the Human Rights umbrella.

b. If broad-based coalitions already exist, such as local Black United Fronts, these broad coalitions would simply have to develop a human rights agenda and build the coalition through their already existing formations.

c. In places where there are only a few organizations and individuals, a U.N. Mobilization Committee can be built, where the sole work of this committee would be to mobilize people and resources for the national demonstration at the U.N. on November 5th.

d. Individuals and groups can participate in gathering data and information from jails, prisons and penitentiaries, as well as in their communities, for the National Petition on Genocide that will be worked on through a National Clearinghouse on Repression that is being established in New York City (see brochure on NBHRC).

e. Individuals and organizations can disseminate and distribute a community petition on repression and genocide, where the objective is to get from across the country tens of thousands of Black signatures charging the u.s. government with violations of our Human Rights, increased repression, and calling for the complete and unconditional release of all Black political prisoners.

f. Organizations and individuals can help to expand the base of the NBHRC, which is essential, by disseminating basic information on the Coalition, as well as holding forums, seminars, teach-ins, and speaking engagements in their local areas. The NBHRC has organized a national Speakers Bureau that will be available for speaking engagements across the country.

g. Organizations and individuals can and must help raise funds for the work of building the U.N. mobilization, as well as for the ongoing work of the NBHRC itself. We are asking Black people everywhere to contribute financially to the NBHRC, and in doing so contribute to their own freedom, justice and human dignity.

National Black Human Rights Coalition
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Bronx, NY 10451
(212) 293-8480

Watani Tyehimba
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273-8701



Photo: Malcolm Garvey

tion and development of a long-range strategy to reach the broad sectors of Black people (workers, students, churches, welfare recipients, farmers, migrant workers, etc.) is clearly the ingredient that has been left out of the commendable work of Black leaders and activists in the past who have fought for the Human Rights of Black people.

The NBHRC has outlined two major activities as part of the initial or short-range goals. A mass mobilization of thousands of Black people at the U.N. is being called for November 5th, 1979 (Black Solidarity Day); and the holding of a national Black convention on Genocide has been called for September 13, 1980, the

by the u.s. government, to the world. Surely the timing of a national march and rally at the United Nations demanding an end to the Human Rights violations of Black people inside the u.s. will show the world the deceit and hypocrisy of the present white house administration's worldwide human rights proclamations.

Though the U.N. mobilization may only be the first of many to come, we see this mobilization building a national thrust and energy that will culminate in a national convention on Genocide, where the NBHRC is calling for a national platform to be developed outlining concrete demands around our Human and democratic rights.

**FOR HUMAN RIGHTS &
SELF-DETERMINATION!
THE BLACK LIBERATION MOVEMENT
IS ALIVE:
MARCH FOR HUMAN RIGHTS!
A HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION FOR ONE
IS A HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION FOR ALL!**

BLACK PRISON GUARDS

Among the older Southern farmers, it is common knowledge that hitching a mule and a horse to the same plow will prove incongruous--that is to say that one will always try to out pull the other.

Blacks are faced with a like situation when entering the professional job market. All people compete but Blacks feel a special pressure to prove their worth. Unfortunately, proving one's worth in police work means cracking more heads. Finding themselves in a unique situation, Black law enforcement officers use the "you people get what you deserve" rationale to justify their foolish regard for other Blacks. It seems that in the case of the Black prison guard the slave has been given the whip. Blacks in all areas of police work are in this paradoxical vacuum. They use a rationale that sweeps the truth under the rug. It's good that Blacks are converging on all areas of professional work--I only wish to communicate the dire need to take an in-depth look at the mental attitude of prison guards, but which also affects Blacks in other jobs.

All people appreciate being in an authoritative position and Blacks are no exception. For Blacks, however, the price to rise to these positions can cost a little more. The unconscious Black prison guard pays a much

higher price, for unknowingly he or she has sacrificed racial integrity. Because of the conditions that Black people have lived under since coming to this country, a "mutant mentality" has developed. What is meant by mutant mentality is clearly illustrated by the unnatural acts that Blacks commit against their hair, a standard of beauty. Everyone can easily recall the times when the word "Black" could be used like a weapon! This mutant mentality is very pronounced in Black law enforcement officers. The secret disdain Blacks have for themselves has become the rationale they use to justify doing police work. To have knowledge of yourself is to know your brothers and sisters.

To survive mentally, the Black prison guard has severed all ties with the plight of his or her race. Their secret disdain has flowered into resentment toward other Blacks, exemplifying their self-hatred. A Black prison guard does not like being regarded as brother--he or she seems to have forgotten it was the poor ghetto people who burned and screamed to get them there. They believe it was by their independent merits that they got where they are. They believe objectivity would best serve them in the performance of their duty. This would be good if justice in this country was impartial. Now we see more and more

Blacks on the guns rails of prisons which allows them to be more relaxed. Some are even starting to relate well with Black prisoners but they have not tried to affect a change in the subtle racial injustices that go on behind the walls. In general, police feel no moral obligation toward their fellow man. It's a case of good guys and bad guys, suppress crime rather than work towards its end. Black law enforcement officers cannot afford this luxury. They are foolish to think they can dispense impartial justice in a partial world.

In a capitalist society, the division of classes is a natural order, higher or steady income places one apart from the poor. In this system it's inevitable. Contempt is a natural outgrowth of this class division. It's accepted without question. Blacks advancing to the middle class often view the people of the ghetto in the light of that old, worn out cliché, crabs in a barrel. True enough, the ghetto breeds ghetto mentality and I have nothing but praise for those strong enough to pull out from the situation Blacks have been forced to live in through their history in this country. Rather than see the reality of what's happening, most Black prison guards see their Black counterparts as lazy, good-for-nothing niggers that give all Blacks a bad name! Most of the people living in the world can never hope to be greater than those around them. The strong among us who have gathered the power to go out into the white world are weak when it comes to facing who we are. It is truly a real and mature person that can grow and understand the growth process and not let childish contempt eat away the ego.

I deplore people unwilling to relate to others because of class status, and, in the case of Black prison guards, their inability to grasp these simple facts makes them a dual threat to the life of Blacks in Prison. Eighty per cent of the world's population can never hope to be greater than those around them. Take for example a child born to a middle class family, with both parents in some line of professional work. The odds against this child becoming greater than those around him are high. Only a small percentage of the middle class will, on their own power, reach the upper class. Our strong Blacks able to break the binding chains of the ghetto assimilate the attitudes of whites in regard to their race. This is why the Black prison guard not only fears the Black prisoner, but also will readily kill him as would a bigoted white guard. Because they have like fears, the Black guards see the same as the white guard. In a Black and white altercation, regardless of who the aggressor may be, the Black prisoner is always first in the gun sights.

Being an ex-con, I have walked under many a gun tower, and have seen a beautiful Black sister smiling down at me, sometimes even giving a courteous hello, knowing full well if I go too close to the fence she will empty her semi-automatic rifle into my back. I look up at her and wonder how she would justify killing me, a Black man, a Black man who

SLAVE WAGE LABOR IN FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES

Many prisoners are forced to work under dangerous conditions for slave wages in federal prison industries. Many prisoners breathe poisonous fumes in paint shops and dust particles in the textile mills. Some prisoners have developed respiratory problems from these conditions. Many prisoners have lost fingers, hands and some have been killed from unsafe old machinery that was not adequately equipped with safety guard mechanisms. Prisoners don't receive any disability compensation for injuries.

Federal prison industries have safety officers who are supposed to check unsafe work conditions and enforce federal safety standards--different from O.S.H.A. standards. But even after injuries occur or complaints are made, safety officers very seldom check or correct unsafe machinery. And prisoners don't receive safety talks, but they have to sign safety forms that state that they were given weekly safety talks. This fraudulent act covers the government from any liability for job injuries. Prisoners who refuse to sign the safety forms are usually removed from the job to a non-paying job.

Prisoners have to work under these conditions for a slave wage of 32 to 80 cents an hour. The majority of workers only make 32-60 cents an hour--while their families (who are mostly unemployed or have low paying jobs) have to choose between food, rent, utilities and medical care in order to subsist.

Federal prison industries is a large governmental corporation that has its factories and shops and employs about 6,300 prisoners. There are six main divisions of prison industries: Data/graphics, electronics, metals, shoe and brush, textiles, wood and plastics.

Most of the goods and services from

these industries are sold to other government agencies: Dept. of Agriculture, Dept. of Commerce, Dept. of Interior, Dept. of Labor, U.S. Postal Service, Veterans Administration, Dept. of Justice and the Dept. of Defense-- which is the biggest purchaser. The sales to these agencies was \$84,074,010.

The goods and services produced for the Dept. of Defense are: wiring devices of all types, electrical cable assemblies, electronic wiring harnesses, printed circuits, electronic systems, support systems, and the re-manufacturing of vehicular electronics systems for tanks, and missiles etc., military office furniture, lockers, beds, tools and dies, military clothing, canvas goods, shoes, gloves, life boat repairs and weather parachutes.

Prison industries has a five member board of directors. One of the board members is George Meany, the reactionary labor head, his position on the board is labor representative. Other members of the board are: President John M. Barley representing the Secretary of Defense; Vice President William Morgan representing Agriculture; Peter B. Bensinger representing the Attorney General.

George Meany, the so-called "labor representative", has not only ignored the slavish and hazardous work conditions that prisoners are subjected to, but he (in collusion with other board of directors, the government and the reactionary Senate) has supported the slavish prison conditions and the Supreme Court ruling against prisoners' right to unionize.

The racist, slavish and barbarous prison conditions display the underlying fascist character and policies of the corporate imperialist U.S. government.

Richard Picariello

See BLACK GUARDS, p.18

A BRIEF HISTORY ON THE FORMATION OF ZANLA

reprinted from Zimbabwe News

Lesson One

ZANU was formed in 1963 to wage the Armed Struggle. Preceding Nationalist Organizations had sought liberation through constitutional means and mass meetings. ZANU moved away from this policy. In the words of ZANU Central Committee: "We have turned away from reformist politics. We now enter the era of takeover politics, we are our own liberators by direct confrontation."

Immediately with the formation of ZANU and the acceptance by the people of the policy of direct confrontation, the Party, ZANU, was faced with the task of building a People's Army, ZANLA, to work under the directive of the Party in the execution of the armed struggle. ZANLA, therefore, became the organ of the Party, ZANU for the attainment of the declared objective, the total liberation of Zimbabwe from the white minority, through waging armed struggle.

The Party, ZANU, is the vanguard of the Zimbabwe revolution. It is the machinery through which the revolution has to be planned, waged and prosecuted and finally consolidated. Its military organ ZANLA, remains under the Party and must carry out the Party's every decision and objective in its execution of the armed struggle. The Party remains the Supreme Authority, for it is the Party which commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the Party.

The Purpose of Building the People's Army — ZANLA

The sole purpose of building a People's Army is to stand firmly with the people and serve them wholeheartedly. Without an army standing on the people's side, it is impossible for the People of Zimbabwe to win freedom and unification, establish a People's democratic government, thoroughly defeat the white minority regime, and build a new socialist Zimbabwe.

Our army is wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and works entirely in the people's interests. All people must eventually die, but death can vary in its significance.

Though death befalls all people alike, it may be weightier than the Chimanimani mountains or lighter than a feather. To die for the people is weightier than Chimanimani mountains, but to work for the white colonialists and die for the exploiters and oppressors is lighter than a feather. If we have shortcomings, we are not afraid to have them pointed out and criticized, because we serve the people. Anyone, no matter who, may point out our shortcomings. If he is right, we will correct them. If what he proposes will benefit the people, we persist in doing what is right and correct what is wrong, the people's army will surely thrive.

In times of difficulty, the People's Army must not lose sight of its achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up its courage. The people of Zimbabwe are suffering, it is our duty to save them and we must exert ourselves in struggle. Wherever there is struggle, there is sacrifice, and death is a common occurrence. But our People's Army has the interests of the people and the suffering of the great majority at heart, and when we die for the people, it is a worthy death. Nevertheless, we should do our best to avoid unnecessary sacrifices. Our cadres must show concern for every soldier, and all people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other.

The People's Army should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and harshness, and serve the people of Zimbabwe heart and soul. Our point of departure is to serve the people wholeheartedly and never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses, to proceed in all cases from the interests of the people and not from the interests of a small group, and to identify our responsibility to the leading organs of the Party.

The People's Army must learn the spirit of absolute selflessness as exemplified by Comrade Herbert Chitepo, our late Chairman, and Comrade Leopold Takawira, our late first Vice President. Their utter devotion to others without any thought

of self, was shown in their boundless sense of responsibility in their work and their boundless warm-heartedness towards all Comrades and the people. With their spirit everyone can be very useful to the people.

All our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people and whatever we do must be in the service of the people. ZANU military cadres seek the maximum participation and involvement of the masses of our people in every phase of "Chimurenga". Their role is to guide and encourage, to be true friends of the people. The freedom fighter must go in and out of every village with ease in the knowledge that he is among Comrades-in-arms with the self confidence of a man whose actions speak louder than his words.

See ZANLA, p. 14

REMEMBER

SOLOMON

MAHLANGU

Greetings:

The international terror by repressive government under the guise of 'law and order' has taken from us the young life of Solomon Mahlangu, a nationalist freedom fighter who simply would not compromise with the apartheid state of South Africa.

Solomon Mahlangu's unmarked grave is one of many, there will be many more; their blood serves to purify and intensify our revolutionary struggle.

In South Africa, Israel and the United States the judicial branch of the existing repressive state draws near itself gallows, electric chairs and its other tools onto the forefront attempting to instill terror and systematically murdering our youth.

It is not surprising the stand of the USA. It is the main prop of barbarism internationally. Tomorrow it will recognize the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian puppet government of Bishop Abel T. Muzorewa whose "Black" reactionary army will be armed by the U.S. to take on the Revolutionary Patriotic Front.

Nevertheless historical necessity and the will of the oppressed people will force these bankrupt regimes and their counter-revolutionary plans into the dustbin of history.

We affirm today that the fruit of our endeavor belongs to the toilers of the earth and for each Solomon Mahlangu that falls 1000 will arise.

Remember Solomon Mahlangu
Remember George Jackson
Thank you for ARM THE SPIRIT.

Venceremos
Greenhaven, New York

Note: Solomon Mahlangu, a leader of the Black Consciousness Movement, was executed this spring by South African Authorities.



RESPONSE FROM RAHWAY

This communique is in response to the "constructive criticism" the "PONTIAC REVOLUTIONARY FRONT" put forth in the #3 May, 1979 issue of ARM THE SPIRIT criticizing the Lifer's Group and the erstwhile Boxing Association here at Rahway State Prison.

Revolutionary Greetings Sisters and Brothers:

The ninety (90) prisoners who constitute the Lifer's Group here at Rahway State Prison, and the "elite clique" within the Lifer's Group are consciously aware of the fact(s) that they are being super-exploited and manipulated by the administration here at Rahway, CBS, NBC, ABC; as well as various right-wing law enforcement agencies to advance their own reactionary schemes.

However, the prisoners who compose the Lifer's Group here at Rahway are pro-administration and opportunist in nature. These prisoners have wild hopes and dreams of making money, getting some form of clemency, parole, time reductions, or have people in positions with power and influence write favorable letters to the chairman of the parole board and the prison administration. Their interest is individual self-interest. If given the chance, the "elite clique" within the Lifer's Group would exploit and manipulate the other members of the group for their own selfish ends or for the administration.

The "elite clique" within the "Boxing Association" here at Rahway are pro-administration and opportunist in nature. The non-members of the "elite clique" compose the rest of the Boxing Association. They are somewhat pro-administration. Notwithstanding, they are all opportunist in nature. As a whole, the "erstwhile" Boxing Association are consciously aware of the fact(s) that they are being manipulated by the administration and the various television networks.

The whole composition of the Boxing Association has wild dreams and hopes of boxing their way out of prison, making some money, or whatever their schemes are. The Lifer's Group don't subscribe to, nor do they read the numerous underground newspapers that are published. They are too busy "Scaring people Straight", making and receiving personal telephone calls on their four (4) phones they have in their office. Very few prisoners here at this concentration camp subscribe to or read revolutionary publications.

The political consciousness among the prison population here at Rahway is at a very low ebb. There are "one thousand and some odd number of prisoners within the walls of Rahway." The administration maintain control through various mild forms of behavior modification tactics such as the following.....

Five (5) hour contact visits on Saturdays and Sundays, two(2) hour night visits on Tuesdays and Thursdays during the summer months. On Fridays during the summer months three times a year, "Family Days" are conducted in the outside visiting area. Banquets are also conducted for the various prison organizations within the prison year round. Visiting is allowed.

Also we are allowed televisions, radios, record players, cassette players, stereo systems. We are allowed to wear our own personal clothing from the street, three piece suits included. Prisoners are into living for the weekend.

The administration allows drugs to flow freely. The administration encourages the use of marijuana. If a prisoner is caught with "four or five" (joints), he's no longer placed in isolation on the spot. The administration no longer sentences prisoners who are caught with marijuana to one year in administrative segregation, fifteen days in isolation, a year lost of commutation time and referral to the prosecutor's office.

The administration don't enforce the no contact rules in the contact visiting areas, so prisoners are able to have sex with their female visitors if they choose to. The ultimate threat, the ultimate form of behavior modification is Trenton State Prison population and the Management Control Unit within the walls of Trenton State Prison. Prisoners fear Trenton State Prison population and the Management Control Unit (MCU).

Conditions are more repressive at Trenton State Prison. The pigs are

more racist, more fascist, more sadistic. The pigs are prone to kill quicker. Prisoners are not allowed to wear their own clothing in Trenton. Record players, cassette players, stereo systems are not allowed within the walls of Trenton. If a prisoner is caught at Trenton State Prison with "four or five joints", he will be punished accordingly.

If the administration in Trenton suspects a prisoner of plotting something or being a revolutionary, the prisoner(s) can be placed in the MCU without receiving a institutional infraction. Here at Rahway, the administration supresses all forms of organized resistance toward the administration from its inception by transferring prisoners who are directly involved, and those prisoners who they suspect of being involved directly to the Management Control Unit (MCU) at Trenton State Prison.

Stool pigeons are numerous here at Rahway. The various prison organizations here at Rahway are pro-administration and opportunist in nature. The so-called Prisoner's Representative Committee, the Form Project, the Lifer's Group, the Dome Newspaper, the Penal Reform Organization, as well as the other four or five prison organizations within the walls of Rahway, don't do or say anything in opposition toward the administration. They also are into making and receiving personal telephone calls on the phones they have in their offices.

In light of all that's been said, and what must be done, as the only POW here at this concentration camp, the struggle continues.....

Rahway, New Jersey

ZANLA from p. 13

The relationship between the army and the people is that of fish and water. If the fish is removed from water then it ceases to live. The fish is the army and the water are the masses, without the water the fish is certainly bound to flounder and hence lose its existence. The people, therefore, are a great ocean in which to drown the enemy.

The People's Army should be filled with revolutionary heroism, our army should have an indomitable spirit and should be determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. No matter what the difficulties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he must fight on. Our Army should give full play to our style of fighting courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest).

Our army has many good qualities and has rendered great service, but we must always remember not to become conceited. The ZANLA forces within their Vanguard Party, ZANU, enjoy the abundant support of our

people and quite rightly, but this easily leads to conceit. If we become conceited, if we are not modest and cease to exert ourselves, and if we do not respect others, do not respect the cadres and the masses, then we will cease to be Heroes and models. There has been such people in the past, and we should not follow their examples.

Many of our heroes have laid down their lives for the people; let us hold their banner high and march ahead along the path crimson with their blood. Our People's Army should be a model of the whole Zimbabwe nation, the backbone of the victorious advance of the People's cause in all spheres, pillars of support to the people's democratic Party and bridge linking the people's democratic Party with the great masses.

We, the People's Army have the spirit to fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood, the determination to recover our invaded country by our own efforts, and the ability to stand on our own feet in the family of nations. ■

Order Zimbabwe News from:
ZANU
612 Steiner St.
San Francisco, CA 94117

LETTERS from p. 2

Tyrants, everywhere but up against the wall. I almost bit the dust in 1974, but the Vipers missed me, and gave me a living Hell of Life and 25 years. But the Gods have smiled upon me. After having done My home work in 5 years here in this Plantation, I am about ready to get another shot at the Devils. This is only by me being a Legal Researcher and becoming profound in Law of every Era. I do not intend to bore you, My Brothers and Sisters. I just had to give you a taste of My background, letting you know, just because I am 63, I am not going to give up. All I want to do is fight to the bone, and everyday of the year, until the breath goes out of My body. Yes, I am a Soldier, My Brothers and Sisters, refuse to be anything else, but. You do not have to worry--it is a must that I will contribute to our cause very much, soon as I show on the set. This is a promise, My Brothers and Sisters, because if any Brother or Sister is really dedicated, then this will be a breeze to get it all together, once and for all. You Brothers and Sisters must know, that the time is on the turn for all of we Brothers and Sisters to make our move in the right direction, to obtain all our Freedom, Justice, and equality once and for all. Sometime in the future, You will get a letter from me, really expressing all the Struggle, and how far I have come, and My Intentions, soon as I am back on the set, and what I intend to do in My Community to get the Bros together. This seems to be the missing factors, for all our Communities--No (Leadership), and we must have this in order for us to survive, before the Oppressor crush us all, My Brothers and Sisters...

Not much have I said, but I have been through a Monster, in My 63 years on this Planet Earth, without question, My Brothers and Sisters.

Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Editor,

A few days before our current lockdown here at Washington State Penitentiary, I saw your first publication in our club area, so decided to bring it to my cell. Unfortunately (or fortunately) a few days later we were put on lockdown due to the fatal stabbing of a prison guard. So with plenty of cell time, I began reading the various literature that I usually keep for my free time. I picked up your paper with mixed thoughts, but as I read the various letters and articles, I knew I just had to appeal to you for a free subscription (I am presently lacking the finances to contribute) because your paper is one that I can identify with and feel a way of informing the public of the conditions (not to mention the mind trips) of Uncle Sam's prisons.

I am with you in your cause and will continue to do so in and out of prison.

With a clenched fist
in struggle and unity,
A prisoner
Walla Walla State Prison

See LETTERS p. 19

MARION PRISONERS ATTEMPT ESCAPE

June 10th was a windy Sunday evening at the United States Penitentiary in Marion, Illinois. The sun was just getting ready to set for the day and yard recall about to be announced over the institution's speaker system. Small groups of prisoners slowly walked the half mile circular track surrounding the yard, trying to catch the last ray of sunshine and fresh air before returning to the stuffy cell-houses. This was more or less the scene when two pairs of walkers, one pair of them near each of the two gun towers on the north side of the yard, suddenly stopped in their tracks, drew pistols from their belts and opened fire on their respective gun towers. At the same time two prisoners hit the fences in an area between the two towers and started to climb for freedom. It was at this point that one of the gun towers on the south side of the yard opened fire on the men trying to climb the fence. The four prisoners doing the shooting dropped their empty weapons and started over the fence themselves. But by this time the guards in the north towers had recovered from the shock of being fired upon by prisoners and were shooting at the six men on the fences. Before they were able to work their way over the eight strands of razor wire on top of each of the fences and the heavy concentration of concertina wire between them, the guards in the three towers were able to concentrate enough firepower to stop all six prisoners. When the shooting stopped the smell of gun powder was heavy in the air. Two prisoners made it over the first fence, one fence short of what they needed to be in a space that would allow them to run for cover. One prisoner suffered a minor head wound and the others were badly cut by the razor wire.

Within moments the goon squad was running from the main complex to the fences where the downed prisoners were. The speaker system was demanding that all remaining prisoners on the yard immediately return to their quarters. The men on the yard did

not rush to their cages like scared dogs, but instead remained on the yard and demanded that the captured prisoners receive immediate medical attention. At that point no one knew how many of the men were hit by gunfire or how serious their wounds were. A chief of the guards came to the area of the ball diamond where the bulk of concerned prisoners were and demanded them to go inside. Some prisoners started throwing rocks at him and he and his group of guards retreated to the main body of guards located near the fence where the injured prisoners were. Out of a group of about 25 prisoners near the ball diamond, approximately half of them started moving toward the fence in an effort to check on the welfare of their brothers. This was done under the threat of gunfire and in disobedience of the commands of guards. The small group traveled the hundred yards to the fence and, once there, ascertained for themselves the general extent of the damage done to their fellow prisoners. Only after each of the six captured prisoners stated or indicated that they were in satisfactory condition, and a medical assistant was on the scene, did the concerned prisoners slowly and reluctantly return to their living areas.

We respect the spirit and ingenuity of those who made the attempt and promise them our small but slowly growing support. At the same time we admire the brotherhood and solidarity of the men on the yard who risked their limited freedom to ensure the safety of those who made the attempt. The course of history-is on the side of oppressed peoples--WE WILL WIN!

Note: The weapons recovered, according to news reports (which is what this release is based on), were eight homemade single shot zip guns. The captured men are: Don Richardson, Don Morgan, Roger Black, William Newman, Peter Muchlin, Larry Lucas. The prison was locked down for one day while guards conducted an unsuccessful search for more weapons. ■

CLOSE MARION CONTROL UNIT!

Why do we oppose the U.S. Bureau of Prisons policy at Marion, Ill.? Because of the behavior control unit, an indefinite solitary confinement unit where men are held in 9x12 cells 23½ hours a day, for 2, 3 and 4 years. These behavior control units are spreading throughout the nation's prison system. Behavior control means using drugs, solitary confinement, sensory deprivation and pseudo-scientific therapy techniques to break prisoners mentally and physically so more and more of them can be packed into the same space. The Long-Term Control Unit at the Marion, Ill. Federal Prison--the replacement for Alcatraz as the maximum-security prison in the U.S.--opened in 1972 to break a work stoppage and has become a "prison inside a prison."

Prisoners from all over the U.S. and from U.S. protectorates such as the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico are sent to the control unit. Together with their lawyers and supporters these prisoners, the Marion Brothers, have carried on a five year struggle to close the control unit and insure that no other control units are opened in any other prisons. Nine men have died either in the unit or soon after release from the unit and

of these eight were suicides, the other a heart attack after 6 years in the control unit.

In 1972 the Brothers brought a precedent setting suit (Bono vs. Saxbe) to close the control unit. The suit was tried in 1975 in federal court. The court delayed until 1978 and ruled in favor of the Bureau of Prisons. The court allowed the unit to stay open on the basis of the old and dangerous doctrine of preventive detention.

Preventive detention at Marion means you can be put in solitary confinement for:

1. Insolence toward a staff member.
2. Participating in an unauthorized meeting.
3. Unauthorized contacts with the public.
4. Refusing to obey any staff member's order.
5. Attempting to commit any of these offenses, aiding another person to commit any of these offenses, and planning to commit any of these offenses shall be considered the same as a commission of the offense itself.

CONTACT: National Committee to Support the Marion Brothers (533-2234) 4556A Oakland, St. Louis, Mo.

GRAHAM & ALLEN from p. 9

and otherwise neutralize the activities of Black Nationalist hate-type organizations and groupings, their leadership, spokesmen, membership and supporters," this program didn't limit itself to the streets. As this murderous program moved to accomplish its purpose on the outside, it simultaneously moved in the same fashion inside the prison, though tactics may have differed due to circumstance, against the revolutionary prisoners' movement, against Prisoners of War, and Political Prisoners in particular. Behind the walls to be political meant big trouble, it meant being labelled cop killer, revolutionary, gang members, management problem or security threat, either one or all. This is basically done to isolate, make examples of, and convince the public you deserve only the worst and to make difficult any support. Labelling also makes it easier for a prisoner to be set up for the kill.

By the late 60's and early 70's the word was out that the administration was out to destroy the influential prison movement, they claimed the prison movement was a threat to the penal system. In January 1970 three Black prisoners were shot down on an exercise yard after a fist fight erupted. Miller, Edwards and W.L. Nolen were the targets of murder that day. W.L. Nolen was a very influential participant of the prison movement as well as close friend of George Jackson. On the outside

Malcolm X had already been murdered in 1965, the Panther Party was under heavy military attack with Fred Hampton and Mark Clark being gunned down in their drugged sleep in 1969. . . Three days after brothers Miller, Edward and Nolen were murdered the courts ruled it justifiable homicide. Shortly following the announcement of this court decision, a white guard was killed in Soledad and George Jackson, Fleeta Drumgo, and John Cluchette were locked up, brutalized and accused of the killing. It is/was already known that George Jackson was highly and purposefully influential in the prison movement. The climate being too hot for another political kill so soon it seems the administration and its outside collaborators decided to neutralize him by killing the young guard and framing him with it, putting him and the entire prison movement on the defensive by creating a situation of statewide retaliation. Comrade George managed somehow to turn the negative into the positive and regained the offensive until his ultimate political assassination on August 21, 1971. Drumgo and Cluchette were both acquitted of the murder charges after his assassination, but of course the state hasn't filed charges against itself for the murder of the guard. From here the San Quentin 6 history begins, which everyone is familiar with. From that point on there has been a barrage of charges filed against Black political prisoners for killing guards and attempted murder though less publicized, Larry Justice, Hugo Pinell, Earl

Gibson, and Jeffery Khatari Gauden (murdered August 1st).

All the above brief history I've mentioned purposely to show the connection of events of the past and present inside and out and to show that the case of Graham and Allen isn't an isolated one. It seems rather clear now that the killing of the guard in Tracy and accusing of Graham and Allen of it was an attempt by the state to complete the destruction of what was left of the prison movement. Duel Vocational Institute (D.V.I.) is a prison for basically youth, and in previous years it had been known as the gladiator school, a breeding spot for revolutionary mentality amongst the young breed. Graham was a politically active and influential person within this setting. It follows right along with COINTELPRO actions. In Hoover's memo he stated, "A final goal should be to prevent the long-range growth of militant Black Nationalist organizations--especially among the youth."

Graham and Allen are political, are Prisoners of War, African Freedom Fighters struggling for a just cause, for a better tomorrow, for self determination for their people and other colonized people here and abroad. To speak of and support Graham and Allen is to support Sundiata Acoli, Assata Shakur, Dhoruba Moore, Tony Bottoms, Pontiac Brothers, and thousands of other nameless brothers and sistas in struggle.

For more information call:
(415) 561-9179

DEVELOPMENT from p. 1

It is put forth that from this point on the historical month of August be called and recognized as Black August. It is further put forth that Black August be a non-sectarian effort on a mass level with emphasis on gaining a popular and broad support and active participation of Black people. Black August should and will become a progressive vehicle to contribute in the building of revolutionary struggle and culture for the Black Liberation Movement in general and Revolutionary Prison Movement particularly here on the west coast, California in particular. We trust that if/when organs such as the New Afrikan Prison Organization and others embrace this effort and it gains wider sponsorship a national strategy and principles of unity can be developed to put it even more in tune with the general strategy for our National Liberation struggle.

The Revolutionary Prison Movement is again gaining momentum behind the bars from California to Florida, as National Liberation surges forward outside on every level. It is understood that the Prison Movement is not a separate and isolated development outside the over-all struggle for self-determination and independence, on the contrary it is an integral part of it and they influence each other as one front effect the other.

During the 60's and early 70's, when what was then called the Black Power Movement, when the movement reached a high point in our struggle, and when the government was virtually defeated ideologically and politically it moved on our leaders and soldiers militarily and all of us that were not murdered in some form were sent to prison or concentration

camps. And just as Comrades at the people's work must be supported and protected outside, the same is true for the Comrades behind the walls and bars inside who face even more blatant repression and less control of their lives.

"The activity surrounding the protection and liberation of people who fight for us is an important aspect of struggle. But it is important only if it provides new initiatives that redirect and advance the revolution under new progressive methods." (Comrade George)

AC MESSAGE from p. 1

taining the image of the true Black Communist Guerilla to the highest, was victimized by the blatant assassination of corporate medical politics. Khatari in his short time had seen it all from the desperate perspective of the doomed man in the oppressor nation. He saw the contribution of all comrades who gave us Revolutionary growth and stimulation, and then he saw the efforts of the enemy to destroy that growth. But he remained like a bridge over turbulent waters to deliver us to the other side.

Within this brief presentation we attempted to give to you our decade of struggle and a few outside standing examples of those who gave their all. Needless to say there are many more, for we have always been a heroic people today and tomorrow. But in recognizing our past, as revolutionaries we must likewise take definite steps to give it the highest possible credibility.

The month of August will become a Revolutionary cultural month called

There are already efforts being made to organize a Black August (B.A.) Committee in the Bay Area of California. Brothers and sisters interested in joining this effort, in need of more information, and that have criticism on methods to organize Black August, should write to the following address:

Black August
c/o Heshimu
P.O. Box 21573
San Jose, CA 95116

"Black August". B.A. will be a time of building Revolutionary strength and culture. Soldiers will wear black armbands on the left arm. Each comrade will show Revolutionary initiative and creativity in all fields of practice. Going among the people and inviting them to join us. Working in the interest of the people totally. All studies will be of revolution, with strong emphasis on Comrade George.

There will be no affiliation with the enemy culture meaning radio and television. Comrades will eat one meal a day after sunset, and no water until sunset. The emphasis is placed on sacrifice, fortitude and rigid discipline. Study groups will meet daily. No loud or boastful behavior. There will be no stimulation of the enemies economy. Meaning no canteen or packages. The needs of the people will be met by the people. Absolutely no drugs or alcoholic beverages. Brief exercise periods will take place in the mornings, collectively as a show of unity.

See AC MESSAGE, p. 18

LETTER FROM THE WALLA WALLA THREE

In a society based upon class inequality and suffused with commercial values, it just doesn't make sense to the ruling class to waste money on social uses or anything that cannot be quantified in dollars and cents. Legislators are drawn almost exclusively from the middle and upper classes and cannot bring themselves to forget that which is sacred to the private economy. It is logical to them to invest money in things that run the lowest risk and show the highest and most immediate returns. Prison is one of the examples of this mentality even when they attempt to serve the common good. Money to change treatment and conditions in any realistic fashion will not come because it takes too long for returns and carries too many risks. A step up in security they think has immediate results and costs less, but in the final analysis it costs more on all levels.

On May 9, 1979 I, Robert S. Green Jr., and Robert C. Washburn took by force the Classification and Parole Building here in the Washington State Penitentiary and held ten persons hostage for twelve hours while we carried the conditions and treatment here via the media to the public. Our action was for all intents and purposes non-violent. Over 200 prisoners refused to lock-up and were gassed and beat because they refused to allow an attack on us.

Since May 10, 1979 we have been in "Big Red", the hole, after we surrendered peacefully. We are under threat of death and repression facing a major political trial on

the right to rebel in prison. So far our "arraignment" has been held inside this prison and they are talking about having our trial here too. Games are being played with our mail, visits, phone calls, and lawyers. We are trying to get our trial in Seattle, Washington. Support is imperative for us to survive much less make it to court.

On June 12, 1979 a prisoner was killed here and on June 15, 1979 a guard was killed. Since June 15th the entire prison has been locked down and under a massive reactionary attack from the guards who apparently run things here now. We have no idea when this lock-down will end. It is also an attempt to put a lid on prisoners' attempts to expose and change the conditions and treatment here which is the problem and which caused the two deaths. Under the guise of security, repression is the order of the day with cell stripping, beatings, and the "Concrete Plan"; i.e., they are concreting the entire prison so no more grass or dirt is visible.

The only reason we are being tried for a crime (Hostage Taking) is to strike fear into the hearts and minds of other prisoners so that they do not rebel against injustice and demand their Human Rights. Our trial is an attempt to force prisoners into silence and submission to injustice.

We're trying to get a little Justice that the system can't afford to give because if it did the truth might lead to the collapse of the whole system. Help us people in any way possible.

We send love to all our Brothers and Sisters in struggle in these camps. We send love to all those who support all of us in these camps. Unity is mandatory for we are only as powerful as we are together. Remember the words of our late but ever lasting Brother George Jackson- "Come together," for Justice can never be begged.

Love and rage,
The Walla Walla Three
Carl L. Harp
Robert S. Green Jr.
Robert C. Washburn
P.O. Box 520
Walla Walla, Wash. 99362

NEWS UPDATE: July 20: On Saturday, July 7, prisoners in the maximum security unit at Walla Walla rose up in righteous fury demanding showers during a prison tour by three wardens appointed to do an "impartial, independent" investigation of Walla Walla. The prisoners had been on a 23 day lock down in 90-100 degree heat and only had two showers in that time. The lockdown was on because a guard was killed.

230 prisoners were moved into the yard, stripped and left there for several nights.

Then the weekend of July 16, Carl Harp and three other prisoners were raped and severely beaten by guards.

Since these beatings, the entire prison population went on a hunger strike and vowed not to come out of their cells when the lockdown ends. They say they won't come out until Warden James Spaulding is removed. ■

A national mobilization is being organized to expose human rights violations of Chicano/Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Black and Native American peoples in the U.S.

People from all over the nation will go to New York on September 7-9 for a National Moratorium against police, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) terrorism of Third World communities.

Organizers point out that over 2,000 Third World people were killed last year by the police, INS, and BIA, which is more than have been killed in the war in Northern Ireland. "These criminal actions demand a deeper analysis than just a superficial explanation that they are the examples of police brutality by a few 'rotten apples' in the police force; the pattern repeats itself too often to be coincidence or regional racism, these actions represent a declaration of war against our communities," said one of the organizers.

He continued, "Last year police killed more than 150 Chicano/Mexicanos in the Southwest, yet not a single policeman has been jailed. This is not a dysfunction of the police force, it is precisely what the police are intended to do—intimidate and repress."

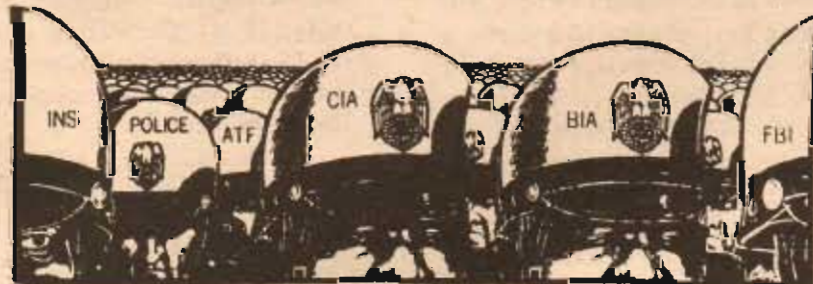
In addition to launching an informative campaign around the magnitude of this repression, organizers are collecting data on police, BIA, and INS crimes which will be presented to the United Nations. This will be coordinated with a rally before the UN on September 9.

The National Moratorium is also

Peoples National Moratorium 1979

*To build a national unity of third world people
in the U.S. against violation of human rights.*

Chicano/Mexicano - Puerto Rican - Black & Native American Peoples

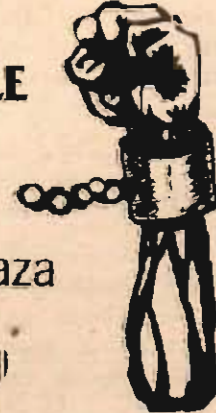


**REPRESSION
BREEDS RESISTANCE**

March & Rally

at the United Nations Plaza

September 7-8-9, 1979



intended to build unity among Third World people based on the principle of self-determination.

"The Chicano/Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Native American, and Black peoples have carried out struggles for liberation since the arrival of the European, or since their own arrival on this Continent," reported a statement by the National Coordinating Committee.

A long range plan of the National Moratorium is to build a National Alliance of Oppressed Third World Peoples. In addition, all the data

collected on police, INS, BIA crimes will be disseminated to interested groups. Community 24-hour hotlines to report police crimes and a National Newsletter have also been proposed to be organized after the Moratorium.

For more information contact:
(California) Emilio Benavidez, 1836 57th Ave., Oakland, 415/569-0545;
(Colorado) Ricardo Romero, POB 4543, Denver 80204, 303/534-5865; (New York) Committee Against Repression c/o Maria Cueto, 37-41 81st St, Apt. B3, Jackson Heights 11372.

reprinted from El Tecolote

RESPONSE from p. 6

even having established any form of principled unity.

We maintained our position on our right to have access to other support groups. We struggled with and eventually won PFOC over to our position. Meanwhile we continued our efforts to establish a working relationship with APSP because we wanted strong African leadership working to organize and educate our communities.

Finally last fall, we did get a visit from two APSP members. Although no concrete resolution of the contradictions came out of that particular meeting, we regarded it as at least a beginning. Unfortunately that was the last communication we had from them until this spring despite a number of letters we sent in an effort to continue communication.

In May and again in June we heard from them...through a white person. It was stressed at both meetings our need to talk directly with APSP, that our differences were with them and to discuss them with anyone else, particularly with whites, could not possibly solve the problem.

We've neither seen nor heard anything from APSP since then. Apparently we've also been removed from the mailing list, because we no longer even receive the Burning Spear since the May edition. Although we are discussed in the "REPORT FROM THE MOUNTAIN," we had to obtain it through other means, just as we had to learn APSP had withdrawn from this area.

Does that mean ANPO is dead in this area? No! We think it is an excellent idea with many possibilities, which is why we kept trying to open the lines of communication.

Those of us involved in building ANPO within the San Quentin Management Control Unit see the need for building national organization of African people around the question of prisons as genocidal and colonial institutions of oppression of our people. However, the basis for such work must be the building of principled working relationships between African forces inside and those working in the community so that joint strategies and leadership can be worked out to move things forward.

The struggle of African people inside and outside of the prisons is one struggle and in order to win liberation there must be principled unity between us.

Build to Win
K.A.

BLACK GUARDS from p.12

partook in the riots that put pressure on the system and made it possible for her to take a few more steps toward freedom. How can she feel satisfied sitting there, ready to kill when there is a disproportionate number of Blacks in prison in proportion to the number of Blacks in the country?

If you put a cardboard wall between a thousand starving rats and a piece of cheese, they will all work together gnawing their way through the cardboard, driven by the same hunger. Once a hole is made, it's every rat for itself. This situation seems true of middle-class Blacks. The Black rats that man the gun post in prisons are now guarding the hole the rats helped to make. I pray that one day we will have more in common with each other and less with rats! ■

THE THIRD WORLD WAR

HAS ALREADY BEGUN
CUBA, KOREA, TANZANIA, ALGERIA,
EL BARRIO, ANGOLA, VIRGIN ISLES, MEXICO,
MOZAMBIQUE, PALESTINE, HARLEM,
PARAGUAY, VIET NAM, ZIMBABWE, CHILE,
THE BLACK BELT, AZANIA, NAMIBIA,
THE PRISONS, GUINEA-BISSAU, BORICUA,
AMERICA, & MORE

THE THIRD WORLD WAR
WAS NEVER A NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE
(XCEPT FOR THAT VARIETY
OF FAMILY STRUCTURE)

ALWAYS A CODE WORD FOR
US
UNDER THE HEEL
BOUND IN CHAINS NOW
BROKEN & BREAKING

THE THIRD WORLD WAR
HAS ALREADY STARTED—
THE THIRD WORLD HEALING
OF THE WHOLE WORLD.
IT IS A GLORIOUS TIME
TO BE LIVING,
IF ONE IS LIVING IN THE THIRD WORLD
—HAKIM (LEAVENWORTH)



credit: The Black Scholar

AC MESSAGE from p. 16

1979 marks the first year of a new Black Culture. It has come from the ardent struggle of ten years past and beyond. We now have the convictions and dedication to show our people and the rest of humanity our worth.

Black August will become stronger and stronger as we progress toward liberation. Give your mind, body and soul to struggle.

Comrades must see the value of this month in terms of righteous guerrilla culture. And learn to help one another to become strong by straining together.

If a Comrade sees how this idea can be improved upon, bring it forth immediately.

As previously stated there are mandatory requirements all soldiers

will adhere to. But the overall planning of Black August activities will be dependent on each cell taking into account the particulars of surrounding circumstance.

With that in mind we propose the following:

Each collective of freedom fighters elect a Black August committee. Depending on what is available personnel wise. The duties of the committee is to coordinate and get a consensus of what would be good to build the Revolutionary spirit of B.A. Emphasis is on reaching the people. This is non-sectarian, so all activities should have popular support, or developed toward broad support.

Comrades
S.Q. Adjustment
Center

FOLSOM from p. 5

Which don't even relate to the incident in 4-A on the 18th a day before the murder on the 19th and the ten stabbings. The whites that did the stabbing the p.c. move wanted to get caught, so they could get caught, so they could be removed from the mainline. Where their life won't be in jeopardy. Fronting all the rest of the whites that don't even fuck with this so call racist group. Is this manipulation. I think not. It's more so a conspiracy on the authority part to kill Yogi and myself. They hate us. There was another Black that was also shot by the guard Hickey. Jimmy Gauden, the younger brother of Khatari Gauden--he was shot in the arm. Let me elaborate on this. In 1970, January 13th three Blacks was killed at Soledad O Wing yard by military rifle. One of the three brothers that was murdered was W.L. Nolen. His older brother is also here in 4-A. I'm trying to point out something. As I understand it conspiracy are very hard to prove, or

are they? If one has the facts. The guard Hickey, the faggot that shot me is still in his tower with his M-14. This fool is a puppet for the CDC; if necessary he will be the scapegoat for the CDC.

To sum this up very briefly: Some people are under the impression that repression breeds revolutionary consciousness. That is not the case all the time and we must always realize, it is not the consciousness of the man that determines his existence, it's the social condition that determine our consciousness!!! Many has let these pacification programs overturn their sense of direction. We cannot let the dog kill the image of Comrade G. Malcolm X. How many other leaders who died trying to save humanity under these dehumanizing condition. The progressive elements are not going to let the spirit of G and Malik die. We are part of the righteous people and if we are guilty of anything at all it's of not driving on these muthufucka hard enough.

War without terms -- BLACK JUSTICE

LETTERS from p. 15

Greetings in struggle!

Brothers and sisters:

It uplifts my spirit to have been recently made aware of your ARM THE SPIRIT newspaper. Not many newspapers publish and advocate the pure truth of liberation as you most surely do. I recently had the opportunity to view your #3, May 1979 issue. In this issue the "Free the Pontiac Brothers" articles prompted me to immediately request for your organization to add me on your mailing list for prisoners. I assure you I'll share the contents with the true revolutionaries caged as I. Our internal collective battles daily against the hideous oppressor. The People will win!

I send these final words. Quote: "A little knowledge that acts is worth infinitely more than much knowledge that is idle." Unquote.

I await your next issue of ARM THE SPIRIT.

Yours in Solidarity,
Attica, New York

Greetings:

I hope when this letter arrive in your possession it find you well and strong. I will send ARM THE SPIRIT newspaper the requested information about the "Reidsville Brothers" and our cases--what it is all about; how and why it jump off, etc... I fully understand how difficult it must have been--through the racist judicial "court of law"--to get the approbation for Black prisoners confined in the US concentration camps, to start receiving ARM THE SPIRIT newspaper. Prison officials (well as the US Governmental Ruling Class)...opposes all material from entering the prisons which are constructive, relevant and enlightening of the Black revolutionary struggles against racist political killings, oppression, discrimination, and the arbitrary, prolonged detention of Black liberation in the US and abroad. The increasing self assertiveness of the Black man and woman, with the political awakening of the two globally makes the Black liberation completely inevitable.

I ask all the brothers here to think of ideas and ways of raising

money on the outside, so when we all come up with something, I will forthwith send it to you.

Sincerely,
In the struggle of our time!

Reidsville, GA.

Dear Comrades:

Just a small observation: prisoners are on trial for their lives due to prison revolts in Pontiac, Illinois; Reidsville, Georgia; and Kingston, New York. In Pontiac, 29 Black prisoners are charged with killing 3 prison guards and wounding 3 others; at the Georgia State Prison, 6 Black prisoners are charged with killing 1 guard and two Klan prisoners on the same day as the Pontiac revolt; and in New York, 8 Black and Brown prisoners are being framed-up for an insurrection where hostages were made of guards. The slaves are revolting!

Kombo
Leavenworth, Kansas

Greetings!

this past week i was fortunate to read your May issue of ARM THE SPIRIT and i must say that i was truly stimulated and impressed with the very informative contents held within that issue. Hence, i ask that you will place my name on your mailing list to receive future issues. Being captive in the depths of this prison kkk-kamp your paper will certainly add morale in our universal struggle. One other point i would like to express; your article on the pig-penal-reform tactics (literally entitled, 'To the Prisoners in Trenton and Rahway Concentration Camps'), i extol for its constructive criticism on those 'scared straight' (visa-versa) programs, et al. Can't say i was a part of such mockery on humanity (and pleased to say so), however i and others have witnessed how some of our most talented and creative brothers have been blinded by the tentacles of this racist-fascist system....

a luta continua

Trenton State Prison
New Jersey

For future issues of ARM THE SPIRIT let us know when you submit an article if you want us to sign your name. Otherwise, we will leave it out of an article. Please, address all correspondence to the Berkeley address.

Dearest Comrades:

Thank you for sending several issues of ARM THE SPIRIT. They are being circulated within the Black community here at Marion. With the next issue i hope to start a subscription drive that will net you some financial support. At present i'm learning the ropes by selling subscriptions to the PRISON LAW MONITOR. We as prisoners should do everything within our power to generate material support for the publications and groups supporting our struggle. Besides, doing things like subscription sales gets us off of our asses and out into the population where the links with the prisoners must be built.

Enclosed are some articles you may find to be of some use in future issues of A.T.S. I'll send more as soon as i can. I want to contribute to ARM THE SPIRIT in every way possible, and hope other prisoners will do the same. There is a crying need for a prisoner oriented newspaper of national distribution. A.T.S. can fill this need.

Toward a national prisoners organization,

Ed Mead
Marion, Illinois



To The ARM THE SPIRIT:

I am sending you this letter in regards of the ARM THE SPIRIT. I have been reading some of the literature that has been sent to one of the inmates at S.C.I. (Sussex Correctional Institution). Since I have been reading your literature I have become very interested and hoping that maybe I can help in some kind of way, or maybe get some people that will help far as sending funds.

Very truly yours,

Georgetown, Delaware

Maybe I can write an article that can help another prisoner, because some of the articles that I have read have touched me and gave me a lot to think about. You can put this in your next paper if you like.

Support the Revolutionary Prisoners Movement



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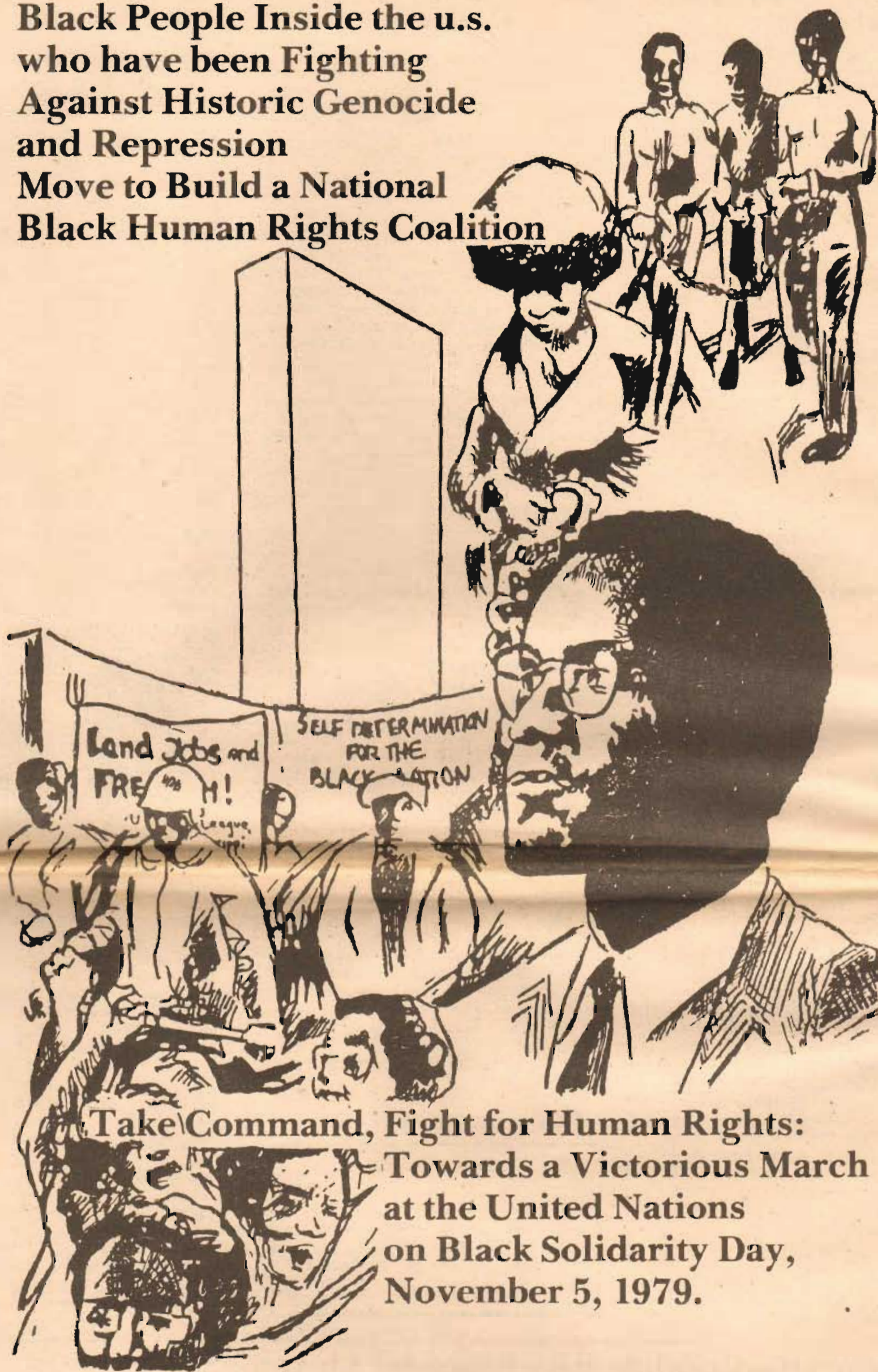
NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

If your address has changed, please let us know.

**Black People Inside the u.s.
who have been Fighting
Against Historic Genocide
and Repression
Move to Build a National
Black Human Rights Coalition**



**Take Command, Fight for Human Rights:
Towards a Victorious March
at the United Nations
on Black Solidarity Day,
November 5, 1979.**

credit: National Black Human Rights Coalition

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