

SALT OF THE EARTH



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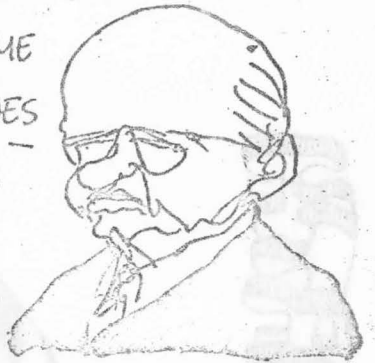
THE FIRST DEFENDANT CALLED ME A FASCIST. HE SHALL BE HUNG BY THE NECK UNTIL DEAD.



THE SECOND DEFENDANT CALLED ME A LIAR. HE SHALL BE THROWN TO THE LIONS.



THE THIRD AND FOURTH DEFENDANTS COMPARED ME TO A BABY. THEIR TONGUES SHALL BE RIPPED OUT.



THE FIFTH DEFENDANT ASSERTED I WAS BIGOTED. HE SHALL BE DRAWN AND QUARTERED.



THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH DEFENDANTS ACCUSED THIS COURT OF ACTING ILLEGALLY. THEY SHALL BE SHOT AT SUN RISE.



THE EXECUTION OF THESE SENTENCES WILL BE DELAYED UNTIL THE JURY RETURNS WITH ITS VERDICT.



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SHADE OF THE
HEARTH
COLLECTIVE

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WOMEN'S
LIBERATION
FORUM
MARCH 7 SAT.
11:00 A.M.
SPEAKERS
WILLMS &
WORKSHOPS
IN THE LOUNGE AT S.I.C.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

BY SAM WOHL AND STEVE ENDRESS

ADAPTED FROM "THE RED MAN'S BURDEN"
BY PETER COLLIER

In the first part of November, on a cold and foggy morning, fourteen Indian college students invaded Alcatraz and offered to take this troublesome real estate off the white man's hands for \$24 payment to be made in glass beads. When the government, acting through the General Services Administration, gave them a deadline for leaving, the Indians replied with demands of their own: Alcatraz was theirs they said, and it would take U.S. Marshalls to remove them and their families; they plan to turn the island into a major cultural center and research facility; they would negotiate only the mechanics of deeding over the land, and that only with Interior Secretary Walter Hickel during a face to face meeting. The Secretary never showed up, but the governments deadlines were withdrawn. ALCATRAZ IS INDIAN TERRITORY, the old warning to, "Keep Off U.S. Property" now reads "Keep Off Indian Property".

The American people subjected to the media regarded the Alcatraz occupation as fun and games. It was not so amusing to the occupiers, however. The California Indians now on the Rock know that their people were decimated from a population of 100,000 in 1850 when the gold rush settlers arrived, to about 15,000 thirty years later, and that whole tribes, languages and cultures were erased from the face of the earth. There are South Dakota Indians there whose grandparents were alive in 1890 when several hundred Sioux, mostly women and children leaving the reservation to find food, were caught at Wounded Knee, killed, and buried in a common grave.

What is at stake today is cultural survival. All understand that it is in jeopardy, and they want some assurance that Indian-ness will be available to their children. It is their will to exist as individuals that brought them together in determination to exist as a people.

One of the original fourteen on Alcatraz, was a pretty, 22 year old Shoshone-Bannock girl named La Nada Means. "When I was little, I remember my family as being very poor. There were twelve of us kids, and we were always hungry. I remember sometimes getting to the point where I'd eat anything I could get my hands on-leaves, small pieces of wood, anything." Then she lived in Blackfoot Pocatello, that had signs on store windows stating, "No Indians or Dogs Allowed." She grew up on the Fort Hall reservation in Southern Idaho. Fort Hall is one of the bleakest areas in the country, and the people there are among the poorest. The first school she attended was St. Mary's School for Indian Girls." I took alot of classes in subjects like laundry," she said, "where the classwork was washing the headmasters clothes. All Indian people are supposed to be good with their hands, you know, and also hard workers, so we didn't do too much regular school work at St. Mary's. In their Summer Home Program, where you live with a white family so you can be taught white etiquette, and make you forget you savage Indian ways. For working as a housekeeper for the summer, I got about \$5 a week all of which was sent back to St. Mary's and I was never to see it again. For being a little bit too outspoken, at St. Mary's, they expelled me. From there I was processed to the boarding school in Chilocco, Oklahoma." "At Chilocco, you're either a good girl or a bad girl.", she said, "of course I was put in the bad girls' dormitory." After failing at Chilocco she was sent off with \$1, a sack lunch, and a one way bus ticket from Chilocco back to Idaho. She lived with her family a few months helping out. After scoring well in a high school equivalent examination she went to Idaho Stat College. Overt racism present there caused her to quit. "I didn't really know what to do", she said. "At Fort Hall you either work in some type of menial job with the BIA (Bureau of Indian Affairs) agency there, or you go off the reservation to find a job in one of the towns. If you choose the BIA, you know that they'll try to drill a subservient mentality into you; and in the towns, the discrimination is pretty bad". She then went from job to job and from beer parlor to beer parlor until she got pregnant, at seventeen years

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

FROM PAGE 2

of age; the plight of the Indian woman: Because the University of California needed a token Indian in its Economic Opportunity Program for minority students, she was admitted in the fall of 1968. She became involved in the Third World Liberation Front strike in Berkeley, fighting for a school of Ethnic Studies, including a Native American ~~program~~ program, thus she was suspended from the University.

La Nada's experiences, far from being extreme cases, are like those of most young Indians. If she is unique at all, it is because she learned the value of fighting back.

La Nada had said that she, in her plight, was quite lucky. Let us now see why. The American today has a life expectancy of 44 years, more than 25 years below the national average. He has the highest infant mortality rate in the country (among the more than 50,000 Alaskan natives, one of every four babies dies before reaching his first birthday). He suffers from epidemics of diseases which were supposed to have disappeared through modern

science long ago. The Department of Public Health recently stated that among California Indians, "Water from contaminated source is used in 38 to 42 percent of all the homes, and water must be hauled under unsanitary conditions by 40 to 50 percent of all Indian families." Reservation housing throughout the country officially classified as "substandard."

On most reservations, a 50 percent unemployment rate is not considered high. Income per family among Indian people is just over \$1500 per year—the lowest of any group in the country.

As the Indian has struggled to free himself from the suffocating embrace of white history, no enemy has held the death grip more tightly than has his supposed guardian, in effect his "keeper", the Bureau of Indian Affairs. From this bureau, which was founded in 1834 as a division of the War Department, \$8040 is spent per family to help the Oglala Sioux Indians out of poverty, yet the median income among these Indians is \$1910 per family. At last count there was nearly one bureaucrat for each and every family on the reservation.

The function of the BIA is to take care of the Indian's money doing it out to him when it considers his requests worthy; it determines the use of the Indians land;

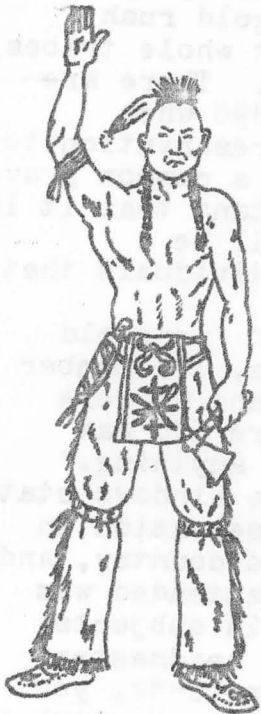
it is in charge of the development of his natural resources; it relocates him from the reservation to the big city ghetto; it educates his children. It relinquishes its hold over him only reluctantly, even deciding whether or not his will is valid after he dies.

The BIA's Educational Division studied Chilocco and come to the following conclusion: "There is evidence of criminal malpractice, not to mention physical and mental perversion, by certain staff members." The youngsters reported that they were handcuffed for as long as 18 hours in the dormitory or chained to a basement pillar or from a suspended pipe. There were reported injuries of some students. The BIA responded to this report by suppressing it and transferring the investigators who submitted it. At the Inter-Mountain Indian School in Utah, Indian children suspected of drinking have their heads dunked into filthy toilets by school disciplinarians. At Sherman Institute in Riverside, California students of high school age are fed on a budget of \$.76 a day.

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3.

WOMEN'S LIB. FORUM SAT.
MARCH 7 11:00 AM. IN THE
S.L.C. LOUNGE - COME!



(continued from page 3)

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

The more subtle kind of violence at work is the initiation of "failure orientation" which derives from the fact that the children and their culture are held in low regard. Twenty-five percent of all BIA teachers admit that they would rather be teaching whites; up to 70% leave the BIA schools after one year. As a result, 20% of all Indian men have less than five years of schooling. What the schools teach them in fact, is that he is powerless and inferior, and that he was destined to be so when he was born an Indian.

At the entrance to the Fort Hall reservation, where La Nada Means grew up, there is a plaque which commemorates the appearance in 1834 of the first white traders and indicates that the Hudson Bay Company later acquired the Fort and made it into an important stopover on the Oregon Trail. But other aspects of the history of Fort Hall are left unmentioned. It is not noted, for instance, that by the time a formal treaty was signed with the Bannock and Northern Shoshone in 1868, the whites who settled this part of Southern Idaho were paying between \$25 and \$100 for a good Indian scalp. Today, approximately 2800 Shoshone-Bannocks live on the 520,000-acre reservation, all that remains of the 1.8 million acres of their land which the treaty originally set aside for their ancestors to keep. The largest single reduction came in 1900, when the government took over 416,000 acres, paying the Indians a little more than \$1 an acre for the land. As late as the beginning of World War II, the government took over another 3,000 acres to make an airfield. It paid the Indians \$10 an acre; after the war, it deeded the land to the city of Pocatello for \$1 an acre, for use as a municipal airport. Each acre is now worth \$500. In 1887, the Dawes Allotment Act was passed as a major piece of "progressive" Indian legislation, providing for the break-up of community held reservation land so that each individual Indian would receive his plot of irrigable farming land and some grazing land. The federal government would still hold the land in trust, so it could be sold only with BIA approval, the assumption being that an individual holding would give the Indian incentive to be a farmer and thus ease him into American agricultural patterns. Fort Hall shows that the law had quite different effects.



Today, some of these original allotments are owned by anywhere from two to 40 heirs. Because of the complexity of kinship relationships, some Indian people own fractional interests in several of these "heirship lands" but have no ground that is all their own. These lands are one of the symbols of the ambiguity and inertia that rule at Fort Hall. As Edward Boyer, a former chairman of the tribal council, says, "Some of the people, they might want to exchange interests in the land or buy some of the

other heirs out so they can have a piece of ground to build a house on and do some farming. Also, a lot of us would like the tribe to buy these lands up and then assign them to the young people who don't have any place of their own. But the BIA has this policy of leasing out these lands to the white farmers. A lot of the time the owners don't even know about it."

The BIA at Fort Hall doesn't like the idea of any Indian lands laying idle. And the land is rich, some of the best potato growing land there is. The trouble is that the men who control the machinery to work these farms are white and the profits from Fort Hall's rich land all flow out of the Indian community. The most efficient way for Fort Hall's land to be used is by white industrialist farmers with capital. Thus the pattern has been

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

established; white lessess using Indian land, irrigating with Indian water and then harvesting with bracero workers (the slave driven laborers). The power of white farmer-developers and businessmen within the local Bureau of Indian lands, but their's is one of the poorest of reservations.

The BIA is considered different things by different people. To some it is no more than a corps of colonial officers whose role is not to make policy, but rather to carry it out. It is impossible not to feel that the bureau itself, has over the years, taken on the most outstanding feature of the Indians it administrators, their utter lack of power.

Behind the machinations of the BIA and the grander larcenies of the Department of Interior stands the Indians' final enemy, that vague sense of doom no less so today than in the days when Indian tribes were nearly annihilated by the white man's gifts of blankets saturated in smallpox. The current mode of attack began in the 1950's, with by far the most ominous title in the lexican of Indian affairs: termination. Its objectives were stated innocuously in a 1953 act of Congress: "It is the policy of Congress, as rapidly as possible to make the Indians within the United States subject to the same privileges and responsibilities as are applicable to other citizens of the United States, to end their status as wards of the United States, and to grant them all of the rights and prerogatives pertaining to American citizenship..." "Cultural assassination always comes cloaked in such altruisms, and the crucial phrase, "to end their status

cont. pg.

① Columbus discovered America in 1492.... The first white men who came to the New World found here a wild RACE who wore the skins of wild beasts tied round their waists, and lived in a rude sort of way....

② the Quakers caught the son of Miantonimoh and asked him to give up some of his time. He said he would not give up to them one of the Red Men. "We will fight to the last man," he said. "We will not be slaves to the white men." The white men had him shot by two INDIANS



③ WHEN THE Red men found out the white men had come to Rob them of their Lands, and to drive them from the soil to which they had first and Best Right, they grew cold and stern and were friends no more....

④ ...AFTER ALMOST WIPING OUT THE WHOLE INDIAN RACE, WE ARE AIDING THE RED MEN BY TAKING THEIR CHILDREN OUT OF THEIR HOMES, BECAUSE THEIR PARENTS ARE NOT FIT TO BEING THE CHILDREN UP... THEY ARE TOO POOR.



HA HA
HA HA
HA HA



BIRTH CONTROL WITHOUT THE PILL

The relative effectiveness of various contraceptive techniques has become a matter of pressing concern as women drop "the pill" in response to recent publicity regarding its alleged health hazards.

Most of these adverse reports came out of Senator Gaylord Nelson's Senate hearings last month, at which critics of birth-control pills outnumbered proponents seven to one. Critics linked the pill to a host of diseases, including blood clots, heart disease, cancer and diabetes.

Polls indicate that 18 percent of pill users - or about 1.7 million women have dropped the pill as a result of these adverse reports. Statistics from family-planning clinics that serve the poor corroborate the pill findings: Following the hearings, there was a 15 to 30 per cent decline in pill use among clinic patients.

Several family-planning experts, noting that the pill is their most effective weapon against unwanted pregnancies, predicted that at least 100,000 such pregnancies will occur in the next few months among those women who abandoned the pill for other methods of contraception.

"These women will be experiencing the most serious side effect," says Dr. R. Elgin Orcutt, president of the San Francisco Planned Parenthood Association. According to United States mortality statistics, 100,000 pregnancies would result in 25 maternal deaths--eight times the death rate associated with the pill from blood-clotting disorders, the only well established lethal hazard of the pill. Of those women who terminate their unwanted pregnancies through illegal abortion, one in 1,000 would die.

The prediction of 100,000 unwanted pregnancies is based upon the known failure rate of various other methods of contraception. These statistics have been summarized by Dr. Christopher Tietze of the Population Council, who is an international authority on the effectiveness of contraception.

According to Dr. Tietze, the pregnancy rate among women who take the

combined type of oral contraceptive is one for every 1,000 women a year if they never miss a pill.

The pill's main advantage as a contraceptive technique, aside from its extreme effectiveness, is that its use is unrelated to the sexual act. The only other contraceptive method with the same level of effectiveness is sterilization, a permanent contraceptive and thus not suitable for women who want future children. Even this method has a failure rate of .20 to .05 pregnancies for each 1,000 women a year.

A check with a score of obstetricians across the country last week revealed that most women who are dropping the pill are choosing instead the intra-uterine device (IUD) of the diaphragm.

Use of IUD is also unrelated to the sexual act and relies even less than the pill does on the motivation and intelligence of the user. But it has a considerably higher failure rate than the pill--about 20 to 30 pregnancies for each 1,000 women a year.

The diaphragm, if used consistently with a spermicidal jelly or cream, is as effective as the IUD. But in clinic populations it often has a failure rate of 100 to 300 pregnancies for each 1,000 women a year, largely due to "taking a chance."

Dr. Tietze says with regard to "taking a chance" that the "risk of pregnancy associated with a single unprotected coitus, enjoyed at random during the menstrual cycle, is on the order of 2 to 4 per cent."

Temperature rhythm, if practiced consistently, Dr. Tietze says, can be as effective as the IUD and perhaps the pill, but the hooker is "if practiced consistently."

(continued on page 7)

(continued from page 6) **BIRTH CONTROL**,
It requires long periods of abstinence
from menstruation to two days after
ovulation as indicated by the basal
body temperature taken every morning
upon arising.

Regular use of the condom is also
a 97 to 98 per cent effective contra-
ceptive technique, Dr. Tietze reports.
(In the United States, 997 out of
1,000 condoms tested are free from de-
fect.) But, again, too many couples
who use the condom tend to "take a
chance," with a resulting failure rate
of 6 to 20 per cent.

According to Dr. Tietze, chemical
barriers - spermicides in the form of
foams, jellies, creams, suppositories
and foaming tablets are generally less
effective when used alone than when
used in combination with a diaphragm.

Calendar rhythm, which lies on a
calculation of "unsafe days" based upon
the woman's shortest and longest men-
strual cycles over a year's time, re-
quires a shorter period of abstinence
than temperature rhythm. But it fails
about 20 per cent of the time, largely
because of miscalculations and cycle
irregularities.

Withdrawal prior to ejaculation
can be highly effective among couples
who have established that they can
use it properly. But, on a mass scale
it has a failure rate of 12 to 38 per
cent.

Douche following sexual intercourse
is notoriously ineffective as a contra-
ceptive because sperm can reach the
cervical canal--where the douche can-
not get at them-- within 90 seconds of
ejaculation. Dr. Tietze says that a
douche should be used only as a back
up method, such as when a condom breaks.

Despite the problems with other
contraceptive techniques, Dr. Selig
Neubardt, a New Rochelle obstetrician
who has written widely on contraception,
says that even "if the pill were with-
drawn from the market today, we'd be
in a lot better shape than we were 10
years ago."

He explained that the pill has given
many women "an appetite for contraception,
and has shown women who previously
thought that "contraception was for
other people" that it can work for them
too.

CARE ABOUT THE FOOD
YOU EAT?

CARE ABOUT HOW
THE CAFETERIA IS
RUN?

COME TO THE
OPEN FORUM

MARCH 19th

ON THE LOUNGE
AT 12:30 P.M.

(continued from page 4)

* THE NATIVE AMERICAN *

as wards of the United States." was neatly circumscribed by florid rhetoric. But that phrase was the heart of the resolution, and its impact was disastrous.

Over the last two decades, the Indian has learned that he must fear most those who want to eliminate the Bureau of Indian Affairs and who make pompous statements about it being time "for this country to get out of the Indian business." A hundred and fifty years ago, perhaps, attaining such equilibrium with the red man would have been laudable; but America got into the Indian business for good when it stole a continent and put its inhabitants in land-locked jails. While the Indian knows that the BIA works against him most of the time, he also realizes its symbolic value as the embodiment of promises made in the treaties which secure his land and culture. Indian people and lands have been, and continue to be, terribly damaged by their relationship to the federal government. ~~But their federal trust status guarantees their Indian-ness. And if it is terminated, they know there will be nothing left to mismanage.~~ But their federal trust status guarantees their Indian-ness. And if it is terminated, they know there will be nothing left to mismanage.

JUDICIAL RIOT IN CHICAGO COURT *By Jim Engle*

If the confrontation between cops and demonstrators at the Democratic national convention in Chicago in August 1968 could be characterized as a "police riot" - a term used by the authoritative Walker Comm. last year - then federal judge Julius J. Hoffman's conduct at the conclusion of the Conspiracy 8 trial last week could only be termed a "judicial riot."

As a result of the police riot, eight antiwar figures were charged with conspiracy to riot during the convention. As a result of Hoffman's peculiar brand of justice, each of the eight has been sentenced to prison, previous to the return of the jury's verdict.

Hoffman who previously sentenced defendant Bobby Seale to four years in jail for alleged contempt after he ordered the Black Panther party chairman bound and gagged in the courtroom, likewise sentenced each of the remaining defendants - and their two lawyers as well-- to terms ranging nearly three months to over four years.

Antiwar leader, David Dellinger, 53, received a term of two years, five months and 16 days. Rennie Davis, found guilty on 23 counts of contempt, was sentenced to two years, one month and 14 days. Tom Hayden guilty on 11 counts was sentenced to one year, two months and 14 days. Abbie Hoffman, guilty on 24 counts, got eight month. Jerry Rubin was sentenced to two years, one month, and 23 days. John Froines recieved six and a half months. Lee Weiner was sentenced to two months and 18 days.

Kuntsler said the defense planned to immediately file an appeal of the nine contempt citations.

"We have several points of appeal," he said, "first, there is a serious question as to whether a judge may sentence for more than six months without a jury trial. Second, there is an equally serious question as to whether a judge can utilize summary contempt - that's contempt which he punishes without a hearing as he did at the end of the trial."

"Those two issues are the main issues. If we succeed on either one of them we get a jury trial before another judge." If these two issues are not enough there is the fact that many lawyers who have followed the case believe it is riddled with errors which could give the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals grounds to reverse the verdict. Among these they list the following:

1. The law itself, which many lawyers regard as unconstitutional. The "antiriot" provisions of the 1968 Civil Rights Act make it a crime to cross state lines with intent to incite a riot. Critics of the law contend that it is excessively vague and that, by focusing on the defendant's "state of mind," it violates constitutional guarantees of free speech and dissent. Most lawyers agree the law badly needs testing but that a test is unlikely in this case. Appeals courts traditionally shun constitutional issues if they can reverse a decision on narrower grounds. There would seem to be no lack of such grounds in this case.

2. The nature of the jury. Judge Hoffman rushed through jury selection in half a day, refusing to question the potential jurors on most of the points the defense wanted explored. The most serious omission may have been his failing to question them about previous exposure to the case through press and television. The defense contends that such screening is particularly important in a political case where the defendants are young, radical and unorthodox and the jurors are drawn from a

(continued on page 9)

CHICAGO COURT

(continued from page 8)

voters registration list composed largely of white, the middle aged and the middle class.

3. Judge Hoffman's refusal to postpone the trial for a few weeks until Charles Garry, a West Coast Attorney, recovered from a gall bladder operation. Mr. Garry had been scheduled to represent the eighth defendant in the case--Bobby Seale. Judge Hoffman not only refused to wait for him, but refused to let Mr. Seale defend himself. This led to the Black Panther leader's angry denunciations of the judge and eventually to his being bound and gagged in the courtroom.

4. The judge's refusal to grant a mistrial for the other seven defendants when he ordered one for Mr. Seale on Nov. 5. Many lawyers argue that the sight of Mr. Seale strapped down in his chair must have persuaded the jurors that he was a dangerous man and this, in turn, must have tainted their view of the other defendants.

5. The judge's exclusion of several key pieces of defense evidence--particularly, a 21 page memorandum in which two defendants explained their plans for Chicago months before the convention. Also the judge's refusal to let Ramsey Clark, the former United States Attorney General, appear before the jury as a defense witness.

6. Judge Hoffman's revocation of David Dellinger's bail after he shouted a barnyard epithet in court. Lawyers contended that bail may be revoked only to insure a defendant's presence in court, not as punishment.

7. The judge's explicit air of distaste for the defendants and their attorneys combined with his open praise for the Government attorneys.

Hoffman, whose attitude towards the defendants during the five month trial in Chicago federal court was nothing short of contemptuous, waited until the jury retired to deliberate on a verdict Feb. 14 before delivering his contempt citations. It took
(continued above)

the 74-year-old judge two days to finish reading his long list of grievances.

A certain number of months in jail accompanied every alleged act of contempt. Thus, Dellinger-- a radical pacifist--was given six months on the specific count of calling Hoffman "Mr." instead of "judge" as well as arguing with the judge on Oct. 15. Other acts of "contempt," among the scores elaborated by Hoffman included:

-On Oct. 16 Dellinger made a "sarcastic remark" to a government witness, for which he got one month.

-On Oct. 28 Dellinger refused to rise for the judge, so Hoffman gave him one day for this.

-On Jan. 30 Dellinger used the word "bullshit" in court for which Dellinger received five months.

-Davis told the jury Oct. 30 that the marshalls had tortured Seale--worth two months.

-On Jan. 23 Davis accused the judge of sleeping on the bench. Hoffman added that to the contempt citations giving Davis a two-month prison sentence.

-Hayden received four months for shouting on behalf of Seale on Oct. 30.

-Hayden got an additional six months for telling the jury that former Attorney General Ramsey Clark had not been allowed to testify for the defense.

-Abbie Hoffman got two months for rising to Seale's defense and saying on Oct. 30, "You might as well kill him as gag him."

-Hoffman got another seven days in prison for laughing on Jan. 9.

When Dellinger rose to protest citations, his two daughters in the spectators section also rose and shouted "Right On!" They were wrestled to their seats in an incident which turned into a wild melee involving some 20 marshalls, defendants and others in the court.

Natasha Dellinger, 22, was arrested by the marshalls.

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CHICAGO COURT

(continued from page 9)

In the summation which began Feb. 10 the government reaffirmed its claim that the seven defendants had come to Chicago in a conspiracy to commit violence.

"We have proved they came here for violence," United States Assistant Attorney Richard G. Schultz asserted. Schultz charged the defendants had hoped to "create a revolution."

The U.S. Attorney told the jury of 10 men and two women that the defense presented "no relevant evidence." During the trial's proceedings, Schultz continually objected to the "irrelevancy" of defense statements.

The real aim of the defendants was the establishment of "a National Liberation Front in the United States," he said.

In its closing arguments Feb. 11, the defense challenged basic contentions of the government. "Some explanation had to be offered for the police charges into peaceful demonstrators," said defense attorney Weinglass. "They had to pick scapegoats. History always has its scapegoats."

"To accept the Government's theory," Weinglass continued, "you would have to believe that these seven men, long active in the peace movement, suddenly embarked on a totally insane and inexplicable course. You would have to believe that they plotted to put themselves in jail." Weinglass maintained the government "failed to produce one shred of evidence to back up its theory."

The government ended its summary statements Feb. 13 with a variety of slurs and accusations. Thomas Foran, U.S. Attorney for Chicago, termed the defendants "evil men." Foran characterized the defendants as "profligate extremists, more concerned with their own needs than the common good." The chief government attorney also characterized the defendants immoral, adding, "They're sophisticated, they're smart and they're well educated - and they're as evil as they can be."

A final statement on the conspiracy must come from Abbie Hoffman's wife, she said, "IF THERE WASN'T A CONSPIRACY BEFORE, THERE CERTAINLY IS ONE NOW."

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

CONTRAST

For attempting to bomb to the ground three pacifist camps in Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut the "Minutemen of America" received at most two years in prison.

DAY CARE
CENTER
CONCERT
MUSIC FOR ALL PEOPLE
MARCH 13
8:00 P.M.

TICKETS AVAILABLE IN THE
TICKET BOOTH AT S.I.C.C.

W.C. FIELDS
"IN MY LITTLE CHICKADEE"
AND
MARK BROS.
"IN 'DUCK SOUP'"
MAY 13 8 P.M.
IN THE STATEN ISLAND COMMUNITY
COLLEGE AUDITORIUM
FREE!

CURTIS GIRL ASSAULTED ^{BY} TOMARIAS

On Thursday February 18, 1970, a group of some fifty concerned students and citizens entered Curtis H.S. for the purpose of obtaining an interview with Mr. Spector, the principal. The incident that evoked this action was the attack on Doreen Dow, a black student at Curtise H.S. by an unknown white assailant.

Upon entering the school, located on Hamilton Avenue, we were confronted by Mr. Levenson, a dean, and Mr. Chiasari, who later informed us that he would like to be known as Mr. Greenshirt or Mr. Bullshit. The two administrators informed us that we could not enter the building eventhough we had informed them that we wished to speak with Mr. Spector and intended to obtain passes. After seeing that these administrators did not wish to deal with us in a civil manner we then took it upon ourselves to graciously ask Mr. Spector himself for an audience. This, however, required the subtle use of force in order to enter the administrative domion of his highness, Mr. Spector. Upon entry into the enlightened despot's office, Mr. Spector deemed it necessary to retreat behind his desk and institute the use of a black spokesman, a Miss Simmons. We then spent the next twenty or thirty minutes explaining to Mr. Spector's cadre of flunkies that we had come to speak to Mr. Spector and Mr. Spector alone.

Through the use of persuasive diplomacy we finally obtained an audience not only with his highness Mr. Spector but also with members of his staff, including Mr. Bullshit. Through the major part of this meeting we were informed by the administrative staff of Curtis H.S. more or less what we had already known. At 11:18 AM on Wednesday February 18, Doreen Dow was confronted on a stairwell by her assailant and asked whether or not she was in fact Doreen Dow writer for the Cat's Return. When she replied yes, she was struck in the solar-plexis and then fell down the stairs. The assailant fled and Doreen made her way to her classroom. Upon entering the class Doreen relayed the event of her attack to her instructor. Her instructor then advised Doreen, with remarkable compassion, to sit down and take the test that was in progress. Feeling that this was not the time to be taking an examination, Doreen finally persuaded her benevolent instructor to allow her to seek out the Dear of Girls. SHADES OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE!! I dread to think what could have happened if Doreen was suffering from some fatal affliction such as, appendicitis.

Doreen was then referred to Mr. Levenson who by virtue of his magnificent medical education decided that Doreen was not suffering from any ailments such as shock, concussion or internal injuries. He then escorted her on what he termed an extensive search of the school. Needless to say his efforts were in vain. I feel that we must reassess values at this point. I ask you, which is of greater importance: the apprehension of Doreen's assailant or the immediate concern due her physical condition?

Doreen's father was notified of the incident and luckily arrived at the school within the hour. He immediately brought Doreen to a physician and then registered a complaint with Mr. Braisted, District Attorney of Staten Island. Mr. Dow then returned to Curtis to discuss the previous events of the day with his highness Mr. Spector.

(continued on page)

11.

WOMENS LIB. FORUM
MARCH 7 SAT. 11:00 AM.
IN THE LOUNGE AT
STATEN ISLAND COMM. COLLEGE

CURTIS GIRL ASSAULTED

(continued from page 12)

Due to Mr. Spector's pompous tyrannical attitude, His Magnificence felt that this incident was not so important that it required his immediate attention. Mr. Dow was then referred down through the bureaucratic channels of the administration.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Spector's recitation of common knowledge, we then proposed the question of what actions, if any had been taken since the incident had occurred some 24 hours ago. For some unknown reason, we deliberated this question for some time. His Highness and Mr. Bullshit insisted on circumventing the question by relating many important facts about the tone of bureaucratic procedure and Mr. Spector's inability to contact anyone after the hour of three o'clock. We asked the question again. This time, when his highness began to indulge in even more verbal diarrhea, that champ and notorious master of satirical wit, Frank Giacalone, hammered the question home directly through Spector's right ear. To quote Mr. Spector's response, "If you require a one word answers it would be no, nothing has been done yet, but..." The great demagogue of educational fantasy then started to recite a list of meetings that he intended to hold to deal with any actions taken. We then convinced that mendacious menagerie of administrative baf-foons that their inaction was not enough. With all the ardor of a used prophylactic, Mr. Spector then jotted down our suggestions about what measures should be undertaken to insure the safety and well being of all the students at Curtis H.S.

Finally, without further ado we took our leave of that palacial citadel of education high atop the St. George area, with a smile on

(continued above)

our lips and a promise to return once again.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

WOMEN'S LIB. FORUM
MARCH 17 11 AM. SAT.
IN S.I.C.C.'S LOUNGE

A GREAT MAN

A great man does not labor for himself
Rather he labors for his people.
He does not seek material commodities
Rather he seeks freedom for his people.
He does not eat to satisfy his physical body
Rather to satisfy his soul
He does not carry the guilt ridden banner of false ideology
Rather he is saying
All Power To The People

O.D.
16 years old
incarcerated for 8 months

★ FREE ★
ARISE IN WONDERLAND
THE CARTOON VERSION
MARCH 5th 8:00 P.M.
IN THE STAFEN ISLAND
COMMUNITY COLLEGE
AUDITORIUM
ARISE IN
WONDERLAND
★ FREE ★

UNTIITLED

It has become very necessary for all people of good will to examine some of the events going on around them, make an analysis, and last, but not least, to act on the knowledge acquired.

It is a very difficult task to unravel the confusing bundle of misinformation... amassed by the pigs of the federal government (U.S. Imperialists) and co-signed for as the gospel truth by its "endorsed" spokesmen (Toms). When the endorsed spokesman does his "song and dance" routine for the Omnipotent Administration of the power structure, he usually has some sidekicks best described as "avaricious fools" and "political cavedwellers." This gruesome three-some will often appear as harmless and comical to those with a minimal degree of political awareness, but in fact, they are extremely dangerous.

The broad daylight, brazen murder of Panther Sylvester Bell in a crowded San Diego shopping center; The extreme contempt and injustice impounded on the Chicago 10; The kidnapping and frame-up of Bobby Seale; The cold blooded murders of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark; The jailing of the New York 21 on trumped up charges, and lots more, is proof of the danger of those among the ranks of the people who are politically backward, opportunist or out-right traitors.

The K.K.K., John Birch Society, American Nazi Party, Conservative Republicans, Minutemen (Which, by the way, is actively being supported by some members of the military with arms.)—all wrap themselves up in the Amerikkkan flag and solemnly call themselves patriots. Look around you, and see if one of them is perhaps your brother, friend, mother, sister, or even yourself. They, like the endorsers and sidekicks, are politically backward, opportunist, or out-right traitors. These are the real enemies of Babylon (Amerikkka). They are the oppressors.

The Black Panther Party (and many other organizations) has proven with the Free Breakfast Programs, the Liberation Schools and Free Lunch Programs that the racist U.S. government is a government of the pigs, for the pigs, and by the pigs. Thousands upon thousands of our children are starving and going to school on empty stomachs, and the Black Panther Party has gone forth to meet the need for food for our children. Now the Black Panthers are going forth once again to meet the needs of the people by starting a campaign to go to all the greedy (capitalist) businessmen who rob and exploit the communities and demand clothing and supplies so our children will be prepared to go to school. These bandits that operate in our communities must return some of the profits they take from our communities by donating clothing for school children. Point #3 of the Black Panther Platform and Program says, "We want an end to the robbery by the Capitalists of our communities."

SEIZE THE TIME OFF
THE SLIME
ALL POWER TO THE
PEOPLE
John



ANOTHER CAREER MAN