

APRIL 1

NEW PRESIDENT

BOBBY E. COLEY

2320 B CLARK AVE.

833-5661

FALL SEMESTER - 1967

September 5-8	Orientation
September 11	First Day of Classes
October 10-15	N. C. State Fair
November 21	Thanksgiving Holiday Begins at 10:00 p.m.
November 27	Classes Resume at 8:00 a.m.
December 16	Christmas Holiday Begins at 1:00 p.m.
January 2	Classes Resume at 8:00 a.m.
January 10	Last Day of Classes
January 11	Reading Day
January 12-19	Final Exams

SPRING SEMESTER - 1968

January 24-26	Orientation
January 26-28	Registration
January 29	First Day of Classes
April 10	Easter Holiday Begins at 10:00 p.m.
April 17	Classes Resume at 8:00 a.m.
May 15	Last Day of Classes
May 16	Reading Day
May 17-24	Final Exams
May 25	Commencement

1969-70

1969-70

CAMPUS ORGANIZATION INFORMATION

Please complete this form and send it to the Secretary, Program Office, Erdahl-Cloyd Union as soon as your new officers have been elected.

Name of Organization Society of Afro-American Culture (S.A.A.C.)

Address _____

When are your officers chosen? _____

1969-70 Officers are:

President Bobby Coley

Address _____

Vice-President Eric Moore

Address _____

Rec. Secretary Risa Distman

Address _____

Treasurer Chatry Perry

Address _____

Other Corresponding Sec. - Antoinette Foxwell

Faculty Advisor Dr. Dorothy Williams

Address 334 1911 Bldg. (2701)

What is your source of funds? Membership dues

Organization files are kept: Office of Organization With president
(Where)

Student Activities Office _____, Erdahl-Cloyd Union _____

Other _____
(Where)

NOTE: Student Government policy requires that all officers must have a cumulative grade point average of 2.0.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY AT RALEIGH

DIVISION OF STUDENT AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STUDENT ACTIVITIES
Box 5505 Zip 27607

November 3, 1970

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. W. L. Williams
FROM: Carl O. Eycke, Dean of Men
RE: November 14 Rally

This is to notify you that the rally planned for November 14th by the Society of Afro-American Culture and the Progressive Action Commune at Riddick parking lot has been cancelled. I appreciate your assistance in making this area available and will notify you if there is any change.

COE/ak
cc: W. T. Blackwood

Dr. Fally. [Signature]

GILBERT BOND

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dean Carl O. Eycke
DATE: October 14, 1970
FROM: Paul Engram - 755-9496 Berry Hall 203
RE: Proposed rally by Committee for the Revolutionary
People's Constitutional Convention (CRPCC)

Sponsor: ~~CRPCC composed of~~ The Society of Afro-American Culture (SAAC)
Progressive Action Commune (PAC) and other ~~Raleigh~~ students.

Financial Backing: Contributions

Approximate Attendance: 300

Names of Possible Speakers: Unconfirmed as yet, but will be local
persons plus a representative from the New York Black Panther Party.

Purpose of Rally: To raise funds to charter buses for a trip to the
Convention in Washington, D. C. November ~~6-10~~, 1970.

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Afternoon rally - Saturday
Speaker system

→ and to inform
students of the
work of the convention.

Nov. 14~~th~~ 7:00 - Sunday - loud speakers.

AGENDA

SOCIETY OF ARRO*AMERICAN CULTURE

National Strike Information Center Questionnaire

Now that so many strikes have been declared and a national network is being built, we at the information center feel that our job has been expanded. We need to circulate all the information about what schools have been doing so that organizers on other campuses can benefit from each other's experiences. The content of the strikes becomes increasingly important- it's the activities coming out of the strikes which threaten the power structure and will force the accomplishment of our goals. To this end, we have drawn up a set of questions we hope can elicit information that schools have been requesting from us. We would like you to answer these questions as completely as possible and also try to keep us informed continually as to your activities. We hope that you will answer them and return them to the information center. Also, please send any leaflets which you found useful in organizing your area. Send all this information to The National Strike Information Center

Brandeis University
Waltham, Mass. 02154

1. How would you evaluate the political temperament of the campus community (student, faculty, administration, campus employees, and surrounding town) before the national strike was called?
2. What is the general make-up of the student body?
3. How did you go about mobilizing for the strike? Be specific. Please send any literature that proved effective.
4. What is the structure of the body involved in carrying on the strike? (e.g. student council, steering committee, ad hoc committees for previously organized political groups)
5. Are you organizing around the war? Have you had any members of the anti-war speak? What was the campus reaction to them? Have you had any workshops or other activities regarding this demand? State why you think they were successful or why they failed.
6. Please supply similar information regarding the demand concerning political disidence. Be specific about workshops, demonstrations, speakers, films, and all other activities.
7. Has any research been done concerning your university's complicity with the U.S. war demand? Specify findings. Has this been incorporated into your strike?
8. Have you been successful in interrelating the three national demands? If not, why? Are there any other local or broad demands in your strike?
9. How successful is the strike? What percentage of students are striking? How many is that? How are you keeping people out of classes? How are you involving them in the strike? What is the faculty's position? Administration position? Please be specific. How long is the strike planned for?

10. Where is your support coming from? Where is your resistance coming from? (Participation of faculty, administration, campus employees, and local community)
11. Have you had problems with factions within the strike community? If so, describe them and include how they are received and resolved.
12. What off-campus activities are you involved in?
13. Has the overground established media given you coverage? If so, what kind? Any particularly good press, TV, etc. coverage? From where?
14. Describe any plans you now have for continuation of activities after the school year. (e.g. some strike committees are demanding that their universities stay open during the summer to coordinate activities. Yale students are planning to keep some of their colleges open for people to participate in collectives centered around the community and around the Panther trial)*
15. What else can you tell us? What questions can we try to answer for you?

Thanks

*- this is a very important question so please give it special attention.

As thousands of people gathered in New Haven on May Day weekend to protest the trial of Bobby Seale, and knew that they were not going to free him that way; and as Nixon ordered an invasion of Cambodia to expand the war which they had been powerless to stop through marches and rallies, a group of about a thousand of the New Haven demonstrators met to discuss the possibility of a whole new kind of tactic--a national student strike. The strike to begin on May 5 was called around the three issues which had brought these people together and which became the three national demands of the strike: 1) That the United States government end its systematic oppression of political dissidents and release all political prisoners, such as Bobby Seale and other members of the Black Panther Party, 2) That the United States government cease its escalation of the Vietnam War into Cambodia and Laos; that it unilaterally and immediately withdraw all forces from Southeast Asia, 3) That the universities end their complicity with the United States war machine by the immediate end to defense research, ROTC, counterinsurgency research, and all other such programs. It was understood that the strike would focus on the grassroots level for organization and because of this the people who met that day in New Haven appreciated the necessity for a nation-wide communications network by which schools in all areas of the country could be aware of all strike-related activities. In order to meet this need, some people from Brandeis were mandated to establish the National Strike Information Center.

The NSIC serves as an information clearing-house. It accumulates reports on activities from all over the country and then disseminates that information in two ways. The telephone is used to communicate twice daily with regional information coordinators. This daily contact exists for the purpose of keeping schools aware of the most recent information on strike-related activities throughout the country. Regional coordinators report to the NSIC about activities conducted locally. After accumulating these regional reports, the NSIC then contacts the regions to inform them of the activities all over the country. Upon receiving this information, the regional coordinators then disseminate it on the local level, thus completing the cycle.

The second means of communication is a newsletter which contains a summary of locally organized, strike-related activities, announcements of events, and description of nationally-based action programs. The newsletter is distributed as widely as possible by mail and is also transmitted daily by ham radio.

The fact that the strike and the action programs which grew out of it are all organized on a local level makes the job of national information accumulation and dissemination that much more essential. No national body directs the local strikes; no national body determines local priorities; no body creates national policy. As a result, each local community would be acting in a void were it not for the nation-wide information they receive through the NSIC. The information service can be used in many ways. Through it, a school can learn of new ideas being tried in another school, of how that idea has been implemented and how it has succeeded. A school or organization can also learn, through the NSIC, whom to contact to become involved in an ongoing activity (e.g. Panther HSE defense, draft resistance, labor organizing, GI organizing, or the Movement for New Congress.)

The NSIC and its regional information network will continue to exist throughout the summer. It will continue to gather and disseminate information in the effort to keep all grassroots strike organizations cognizant of the progress of political action programs throughout the country.

History and Current Status of Panther Cases
April 24, 1970-- John Dunne and Sharon Coleman

Arrest and Detention

Rackley is alleged to have been killed on the late night of May 20, 1969, or the early morning of May 21 in Middlefield, about twenty-five miles from New Haven. Within eight hours, the police say, they received information from an informant (whom they refused to identify, but maintain is reliable) linking members of the New Haven Black Panther Party to the death. Under Conn. law the Prosecution may refuse to identify such informants except where there is a serious challenge to probable cause for the arrest, or upon successful petition by defense during the trial. The police accordingly went to the New Haven Headquarters of the Black Panther Party (an apartment on Orchard St.) and arrested the people found inside. They were all taken to police station, and all but one were eventually arraigned. The first contact with legal counsel on behalf of any of the defendants appears not to have occurred until late the following afternoon.

The arrests were made upon speedy information: there were no warrants for the arrest, consistent with standard Conn. practice in felony cases. The police conducted a general search of the apartment, and claim also to have a large number of items among which, say the police, were two tape recordings which have figured prominently in the subsequent bail hearings. As the police did not have a search warrant, the admissibility of these items in evidence is in question.

On May 22nd the arrests were widely publicized with much discussion of evidence and items seized, accompanied by photographs of the defendants.

CIRCUIT COURT ARRAIGNMENT

Eight people were arraigned in Sixth Circuit Court the morning after the arrests. Their case was continued at the request of the prosecution so that bench warrants could be obtained. Bail was denied.

SUPERIOR COURT ARRAIGNMENT

On May 28 Loretta Luckes was arrested. The next day she and six of the eight originally arrested--Warren Kimbro, Ericka Huggins, Frances Carter, George Edwards, Margaret Huggins, and Rose Smith-- were rearrested on a Superior Court bench warrant taking them out of Circuit Court jurisdiction. They were then told of their rights and the charges against them, arraigned in Superior Court and recommitted without bail. (Under Conn. law the effect of the dual arraignment and arrest--from Circuit Court to Superior Court-- is to eliminate the hearing on probable cause. This is normal procedure for Conn. in cases involving serious crimes, although under Federal rules and in many states jurisdictions, a preliminary hearing is required to determine a probable cause whenever arrest is made without a warrant.) Superior Court warrants two juveniles arrested on May 22nd--Claude Francis and Jean Wilson--were held as material witnesses.

SUBSEQUENT ARRESTS

After the arrests, police conducted a series of raids on Panther offices across the Midwest. Landon Williams and Rory Withe were arrested in Denver. These two remain in jail in Denver fighting extradition to Conn. Lonnie was brought to Conn. At the end of the summer George Sams was apprehended in Toronto. Sams gave the police a statement implicating Bobby Seale, the party chairman, who was subsequently arrested in Calif. Originally charged with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution, Seale was held in Calif. until a warrant for his arrest on murder charges could issue from New Haven Superior Court.

Grand Jury Indictments

During the summer grand juries met in New Haven and Middletown to issue indictments. Charges as they now stand are:

Murder, Kidnapping, conspiracy and binding with criminal intent is charged against: Warren Kimbo, Lonnie McLucas, Bobby Seale
Accessory to murder, kidnapping, conspiracy, and binding is charged against Ericka Higgins, Frances Carter, George Edwards, Margaret Hudgins, Loretta Lukes, Rose Smith, Landon Williams, and Rory Nithe.
Accessory to murder, kidnapping, conspiracy and binding is charged against George Sams.

Murder, conspiracy to murder, kidnapping which results in a murder, and conspiracy to kidnap resulting in a murder are all capital crimes in Connecticut, as is accessory to a capital crime.

Bail Hearings

Bail hearings began in December and continued for several weeks. Connecticut law states that bail may be granted in capital cases unless the "proof is evident and presumption great" of the defendant's guilt.

All of the defendants except Frances Carter were denied bail.

At the hearing the prosecution placed the two juveniles on the stand to testify and each refused on various constitutional grounds, including Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination. The State's Attorney then granted them immunity from prosecution based on such testimony. They still refused to testify and were found in contempt of court and sent back to jail. In the afternoon of the same day one of them, Jeanne Wilson, returned to court and testified. Shortly afterward the two girls were released from custody. They subsequently disappeared. The defense was granted funds by the court to pay for the efforts to locate the two girls. The efforts have apparently been unsuccessful.

At the bail hearing, the prosecution played tape recordings which the police claim to have seized at the time of the initial arrest.

Loretta Lukens, testifying for the state, identified the voices of Warren Kimro, George Sams, and Alex Rackley. Ericka Higgins identified her own voice on the tape. (Persons who have heard the tapes differ both as to their authenticity and the events they record; some observers describe one of the tapes as representing a "trial" of Rackley as a suspected informer, and others as Rackley's description of security problems in the New York Panther Party; other observers discount that characterization.)

Current Status of the Cases

There are basically five groups of defendants: The three who pleaded guilty - Warren Kimro, George Sams, and Loretta Lukes; B. A group of five who have been in jail since last May, who have made a series of pretrial motions - Lonnie McLucas, Ericka Higgins, George Edwards, Margaret Hudgins, and Rose Smith; C. Francis Carter, also arrested in May and originally charged with the preceding group of five but who was subsequently let out on bail and then immediately rejailed for refusing to testify under Connecticut's new immunity statute; and the original charges have since been dropped; D/ Bobby Seale, who was arrested later than the others and who is now in bail hearings; and E. Rory Nithe and Landon Williams, who are still in Denver fighting extradition.

A. George Sams, Warren Kimbro, Loretta Luckes

They have each pleaded guilty: Sams and Kimbro to second degree murder, Loretta Luckes to conspiracy to kidnap. Sentencing has been postponed indefinitely, and is likely not to occur until the end of the other trials. General information of each of these people:

1. George Sams - 23. A chief witness for the state. The Black Panther Party says that at the time of Rackley's death he was not a member in good standing of the party. He had been expelled once for stabbing a fellow Panther, and it was only on the recommendation of Stolely Carmichael that he was readmitted to the party. (Sams has been Carmichael's bodyguard at one time.) Shortly before the arrests in May, Carmichael, in Africa, is said to have learned that Sams was a police informer, but was unable to get this information to the Panter Party. The New York Times (March 22, 1970) gave the following information on Sams:

"Before entering the party, Sams lived with a foster parent in Highland Park, an enclosed suburb of Detroit. He arrived there in November 1964, after serving over three years in two New York institutions as an alleged dangerous mental defective. He was released from the Easter Correctional Institute at Wapanoch, when test showed his IQ to be 75. above the level of confinement.

"In Detroit, Sams had several run-ins with the police, including one in 1966 when he was hospitalized after being shot in the head while breaking into a grocery.

"In the middle of May, 1966, Sams arrived in New York with a higher ranking Panther, Landon Williams. Sams had been ordered, he told the police, to "straighten things out." However Panter sources maintain that Sams was not sufficiently trusted for such an assignment and that his arrival with Mr. Williams was because of a "mix-up."

2. Warren Kimbro - 35. Kimbro was among the first group of people arrested at the Panther Headquarters. He initially pleaded not guilty and retained George Johnson of New Haven as his attorney. About the middle of January he was visited in his cell by two persons. The New York Times (same article) reports: "One was his brother, Sgt. William Kimbro of the Dade County, Florida, Police Department, whom he had not seen in two years. William Kimbro stayed at a New Haven hotel under an assumed name and had his travelling expenses reimbursed by the State Attorney's Office. The other visitor was Sgt. Vincent De Rosa of the New Haven Police Department, who was instrumental in obtaining Sams statement.

A few days later, on January 16, Kimbro pleaded guilty to second degree murder. Two weeks later Johnson filed a motion that his client's constitutional rights had been violated because Sgt. DeRosa's interview took place without Johnson's presence. Kimbro subsequently fired Johnson, stating that his plea had not been coerced but had been prompted by his conscience. Shortly thereafter McLucas' attorney requested and received a court order directing the police not to talk with those defendants who have not pleaded guilty.

3. Loretta Luckes - 22. A resident of Bridgeport, Mrs. Luckes has claimed that she was in New Haven on a week-end trip with friends at the time of the arrest. She has testified that the weekend was the first time she had spent an extensive amount of time with the Panthers, charged with the crime, and that she herself had been a Panter for only a short while. Pregnant at the time of the arrest, she is one of the women who had her baby in jail. Counsel for her from the beginning

has been provided by the Public Defender's Office. While in jail, she was kept apart from the other Panthers. She originally pleaded not guilty, but at the time of the bail hearings in December she pleaded guilty, to the charge of conspiracy to kidnap.

B. Lonnie McLucas, Erika Huggins, George Edwards, Margaret Hugins, Rose Smith

All of these have nearly finished arguing their pre-trial motions. Among the motions granted:

- a. A motion for a bill of particulars, asking for the details of the indictment. It was granted, but under a new Connecticut law there are severe limits upon the information to be included in such a bill.
- b. A motion for joint conference outside of the jail with all the defendants and their counsel. This motion, previously denied, was granted on April 17.
- c. A ~~MOTION~~ motion for special funds to look for material witnesses.

Among the motions made but denied:

- a. Motions contesting jurisdiction;
- b. Motions to quash arrests because made without an arrest warrant;
- c. Motions for access to clients outside of jail;
- d. Challenges to grand jury;
- e. Motions to quash the indictments because of the disappearance of the material witnesses;
- f. Motions to suppress evidence seized without search warrants. The judge denied it for the purpose of bail hearing, said he would rule again on the matter during the trial.

The state wants to try McLucas, the only one of this group charged with the alleged murder and kidnapping themselves, separately and before the others. Judge Harold Mulvey has postponed his trial for the duration of Seals's motions.

C. Frances Carter: She was at one time in the preceding group but at the bail hearing in December the judge determined that the state did not produce enough evidence to justify keeping her in jail without bail, and she was released on \$10,000 bond. The next day she was called back into court to testify under Connecticut's new immunity statute, which gives the state attorney authority to guarantee immunity from prosecution to any witness as to the matters about which he testifies. She refused to testify, asserting various constitutional rights (including the Fifth Amendment), and was sentenced to six months for contempt of court. She began serving that sentence on January 21. She appealed the contempt sentence, but was denied bail pending her appeal, and has by now served four months of her sentence. Her request to the Connecticut Supreme Court that it expediate her appeal was denied as was her petition for writ of habeas corpus to the state court. The way it stands now, she will probably have served the sentence for contempt before her appeal is decided by the Connecticut Supreme Court, although she has just petitioned to the Federal District Court for a writ of habeas corpus. Argument on that motion scheduled to be heard Tuesday, April 28. The State could still revoke the immunity granted her, and prosecute her along with the five defendants named above.

D. Bobby Seale

The Panther leader was arrested later than the other defendants, and further delays were caused by his involvement in the Chicago Conspiracy trial finally losing his arguments against extradition in California, he arrived in New Haven about the middle of March. In

Chicago Judge Hoffmann has announced that Seales's trial for the charges pending against him in that jurisdiction has been postponed six months. It appears that Proceedings in that case will be delayed until the New Haven trial is over. Meanwhile bail hearings for Seale began April 21 and have been continued pending mental examination of George Sams. The mental exam is being administered to Sams upon the motion of the defense, granted by the court. In the meantime other of Seale's pre-trial motions will be argued.

Miscellaneous Information

The ACLU has led an extensive challenge in Federal Court to the conditions of pre-trial detention, protesting among other things the censorship of mail and reading material, the restrictions on visitors, the inability of prisoners to have doctors of their own choice. As of May 22 virtually all of the defendants will have been in jail for a full year. Three of the women, Frances Carter, Rose Smith, and Louise Lockes, were pregnant at the time of their arrest, and have born their children while in custody.

One of the unexcused matters in this case is the lack of public information about a coroner's inquest. Under Connecticut law coroner's inquests are normally performed for all deaths occurring under suspicious circumstances.