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## A REVOLUTIONARY TIMELINE

Latinos from the Caribbean (Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico) tend to represent three races. One of these races is Native Caribbean (Tainos, Arawaks and Caribes). These people inhabited the island before they were colonized by the Europeans (Spanish) in 1492. When the

Spaniards came in to Puerto Rico in 1493, they enslaved the Tainos for their guanin (gold). By 1511 when the first African slaves were brought to Boiken, then changed by the Spanish to Borinquen (Puerto Rico's original name) Taino population had dropped a significant 75%. Not having the presence of Spanish women, the Spanish men raped and sometimes inter-married Taino and African women. Thus came the "rainbow" that is the Latino.

After the Spanish-American War in 1898, Puerto Rico, Cuba (until 1902) and the Philippines became property of the United States. In 1917, just in time for World War I, Puerto Ricans became citizens of the United States under the Jones Act. It would be during the 1940s and 1950s that a serious migration from Puerto Rico to the U.S. for jobs and housing would begin.

Under poor conditions young Puerto Ricans were born or raised into an atmosphere that was racist and without opportunity. They were turning to gangs for affirmation and support from their own people.

- **Chicago & Cha Cha:** A young Puerto Rican by the name of Cha Cha Jimenez who was affiliated with Fred Hampton (Black Panther) saw the necessity for gang truce and progression and told his brothers of the oppressive government that was not acknowledging their humanity by failing to provide their people with the proper resources that were needed to uplift them out of their situation. Thus was founded the Young Lords Organization in Chicago.

- **Founded on July 26, 1969:** In 1969 La Sociedad Albizu Campos (Albizu Campos Society) heard about Chicago and how Cha Cha Jimenez converted his former gang into a political organization called the Young Lords. After asking if they could start a New York chapter, The Young Lords Party in New York eventually grew to be a national organization and the most active branch.

- **East Harlem Garbage Defensive:** After making their presence known to the people they did what was asked of them and began to clean the neighborhoods. Three weeks went by and the garbage they cleaned up was not being picked up by the sanitation trucks. This led to a dumping of garbage on a commercial street to block traffic to raise awareness. Someone set fire to the trash and this caught the attention of the city.

- **Serve the People Programs:** These programs provided health services, food and breakfast programs, clothing drives, education and pride through Liberation School for Latinos and others in the late 1960s through the 1970s. Richie Perez said that "the underlying rationale for the Serve the People programs was to raise the question that if we, with few resources could do this, why couldn't the government?"

- **La Iglesia Del Pueblo (The People's Church) December 1970:**

In New York the First Spanish Methodist Church was under utilizing their space, but the clergy refused to let them run their programs there. After a failed attempt to communicate with the clergy police arrested the Young Lords and this sparked them to take over the church for two weeks. Gloria Santiago Rodriguez said about the church takeover, "I felt like I was home. My father had taken me there and the cause that all these people stood for moved me so that after that visit, I became involved with the Young Lords."

- **"Free Puerto Rico Now" Committees:** This organizing effort on part of the YLP developed in high schools and colleges and informed youth that Puerto Rico had a radical tradition before the YLP. Such leaders like Mariana Bracetti, Dr. Ramón Emeterio Betances, Lola Rodríguez de Tío, Eugenio María de Hostos, Don Pedro Albizu Campos, Lolita Lebrón and Rafael Cancel Miranda. This effort led to the largest Puerto Rican Independence demonstration in the U.S. with over 10,000 people in attendance.

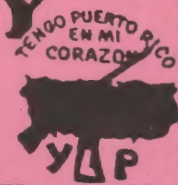
- **Outgrowth & Outcome of Organization:** The organization would grow to start chapters in Puerto Rico, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts (founded by the CEO of El Puente Luis Garden Acosta) and Puerto Rico. Similar to other activists groups and activists during the 1960s and 1970s, the Young Lords Party would find themselves infiltrated by the COINTELPRO, the Counter Intelligence program created by the FBI and CIA. Between 1974 and 1975 the party would break apart into other groups and other directions.

The Young Lords Party have left a legacy that inspires all people to study the contributions of Latinos to the human rights struggle and send a message that says: "We believe that a man and a woman's most precious possession is life. We should therefore live our lives so that we are not consumed by the anguish of long years of purposeless existence, or the shame of trial and cowardly past, so that we may say when we die: We give our energies to the most noble cause in the world - the struggle for the liberation of the human race!"



# YOUNG LORDS PARTY

## 13 POINT PROGRAM AND PLATFORM



THE YOUNG LORDS PARTY IS A REVOLUTIONARY  
POLITICAL PARTY FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF ALL  
OPPRESSED PEOPLE

### 1. WE WANT SELF-DETERMINATION FOR PUERTO RICANS, LIBERATION ON THE ISLAND AND INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

For 500 years, first Spain and then the United States have colonized our country. Billions of dollars in profits leave our country for the United States every year. In every way we are slaves of the gringo. We want liberation and the Power in the hands of the People, not Puerto Rican exploiters. **QUE VIVA PUERTO RICO LIBRE!**

### 2. WE WANT SELF-DETERMINATION FOR ALL LATINOS.

Our Latin Brothers and Sisters, inside and outside the United States, are oppressed by American business. The Chicano people built the Southwest, and we support their right to control their lives and their land. The people of Santo Domingo continue to fight against gringo domination and its puppet generals. The armed liberation struggles in Latin America are part of the war of Latinos against imperialism. **QUE VIVA LA RAZA!**

### 3. WE WANT LIBERATION OF ALL THIRD WORLD PEOPLE.

Just as Latinos first slaved under Spain and the Yanks, Black people, Indians, and Asians slaved to build the wealth of this country. For 400 years they have fought for freedom and dignity against racist Babylon. Third World people have led the fight for freedom. All the colored and oppressed peoples of the world are one nation under oppression. **NO PUERTO RICAN IS FREE UNTIL ALL PEOPLE ARE FREE!**

### 4. WE ARE REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALISTS AND OPPOSE RACISM

The Latin, Black, Indian and Asian people inside the U.S. are colonies fighting for liberation. We know that Washington, Wall Street, and City Hall will try to make our nationalism into racism; but Puerto Ricans are of all colors and we resist racism. Millions of poor white people are rising up to demand freedom and we support them. These are the ones in the U.S. that are stepped on by the rulers and the government. We each organize our people, but our fights are the same against oppression and we will defeat it together. **POWER TO ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE!**

### 5. WE WANT EQUALITY FOR WOMEN. DOWN WITH MACHISMO AND MALE CHAUVANISM.

Under capitalism, women have been oppressed by both society and our men. The doctrine of machismo has been used by men to take out their frustrations on wives, sisters, mothers, and children. Men must fight along with sisters in the struggle for economic and social equality and must recognize that sisters make up over half of the revolutionary army: sisters and brothers are equals fighting for our people. **FORWARD SISTERS IN THE STRUGGLE!**

### 6. WE WANT COMMUNITY CONTROL OF OUR INSTITUTIONS AND LAND.

We want control of our communities by our people and programs to guarantee that all institutions serve the needs of our people. People's control of police, health services, churches, schools, housing, transportation and welfare are needed. We want an end to attacks on our land by urban renewal, highway destruction, and university corporations. **LAND BELONGS TO ALL THE PEOPLE!**

### 7. WE WANT A TRUE EDUCATION OF OUR AFRO-INDIO CULTURE AND SPANISH LANGUAGE.

We must learn our long history of fighting against cultural, as well as economic genocide by the Spangards and now the Yanks. Revolutionary culture, culture of our people, is the only true teaching. **JIBARO SI, YANQUI NO!**

### 8. WE OPPOSE CAPITALISTS AND ALLIANCES WITH TRAITORS.

Puerto Rican rulers, or puppets of the oppressor, do not help our people. They are paid by the system to lead our people down blind alleys, just like the thousands of poverty pimps who keep our communities peaceful for business, or the street workers who keep gangs divided and blowing each other away. We want a society where the people socialistically control their labor. **VENCEREMOS!**

### 9. WE OPPOSE THE AMERIKKAN MILITARY.

We demand immediate withdrawal of all U.S. military forces and bases from Puerto Rico, Vietnam, and all oppressed communities inside and outside the U.S. No Puerto Rican should serve in the U.S. army against his Brothers and Sisters, for the only true army of oppressed people is the People's Liberation Army to fight all rulers. **U.S. OUT OF VIETNAM, FREE PUERTO RICO NOW!**

### 10. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS AND PRISONERS OF WAR.

No Puerto Rican should be in jail or prison, first because we are a nation, and American has no claims on us; second, because we have not been tried by our own people (peers). We also want all freedom fighters out of jail, since they are prisoners of the war for liberation. **FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS AND PRISONERS OF WAR!**

### 11. WE ARE INTERNATIONALISTS.

Our people are brainwashed by television, radio, newspapers, schools and books to oppose people in other countries fighting for their freedom. No longer will we believe these lies, because we have learned who the real enemy is and who our real friends are. We will defend our sisters and brothers around the world who fight for justice and are against the rulers of this country. **QUE VIVA CHE GUEVARA!**

### 12. WE BELIEVE ARMED SELF-DEFENSE AND ARMED STRUGGLE ARE THE ONLY MEANS TO LIBERATION

We are opposed to violence - the violence of hungry children, illiterate adults, diseased old people, and the violence of poverty and profit. We have asked, petitioned, gone to courts, demonstrated peacefully, and voted for politicians full of empty promises. But we still ain't free. The time has come to defend the lives of our people against repression and for revolutionary war against the businessmen, politicians, and police. When a government oppresses the people, we have the right to abolish it and create a new one. **ARM OURSELVES TO DEFEND OURSELVES!**

### 13. WE WANT A SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

We want liberation, clothing, free food, education, health care, transportation, full employment and peace. We want a society where the needs of the people come first, and where we give solidarity and aid to the people of the world, not oppression and racism. **HASTA LA VICTORIA SIEMPRE!**



October 1966

## Black Panther Party Platform and Program

# What We Want What We Believe



**FREE HUEY**

*Minister of Defense. Black Panther Party*

**1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our Black Community.**

We believe that black people will not be free until we are able to determine our destiny.

**2. We want full employment for our people.**

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every man employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the white American businessmen will not give full employment, then the means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

**3. We want an end to the robbery by the CAPITALIST of our Black Community.**

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules was promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The Germans are now aiding the Jews in Israel for the genocide of the Jewish people. The Germans murdered six million Jews. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million black people; therefore, we feel that this is a modest demand that we make.

**4. We want decent housing, fit for shelter of human beings.**

We believe that if the white landlords will not give decent housing to our black community, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that our community, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for its people.

**5. We want education for our people that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society. We want education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present-day society.**

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If a man does not have knowledge of himself and his position in society and the world, then he has little chance to relate to anything else.

**6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.**

We believe that Black people should not be forced to fight in the military service to defend a racist government that does not protect us. We will not fight and kill other people of color in the world who, like black people, are being victimized by the white racist government of America. We will protect ourselves from the force and violence of the racist police and the racist military, by whatever means necessary.

**7. We want an immediate end to POLICE BRUTALITY and MURDER of black people.**

We believe we can end police brutality in our black community by organizing black self-defense groups that are dedicated to defending our black community from racist police oppression and brutality. The Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives a right to bear arms. We therefore believe that all black people should arm themselves for self-defense.

**8. We want freedom for all black men held in federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.**

We believe that all black people should be released from the many jails and prisons because they have not received a fair and impartial trial.

**9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their black communities, as defined by the Constitution of the United States.**

We believe that the courts should follow the United States Constitution so that black people will receive fair trials. The 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution gives a man a right to be tried by his peer group. A peer is a person from a similar economic, social, religious, geographical, environmental, historical and racial background. To do this the court will be forced to select a jury from the black community from which the black defendant came. We have been, and are being tried by all-white juries that have no understanding of the "average reasoning man" of the black community.

**10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace. And as our major political objective, a United Nations-supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate, for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.**

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

RAVENSWOOD-LINCOLNITE (LERNER PAPER) MAY 13, 1969

# Young Lords, organized crime and the state of America today

By T. P. GORMAN

THE YOUNG MAN marched briskly to the podium, bedecked in a purple beret.

In front of the podium, his similarly hatted supporters took up their positions of protection.

"The police," the young man intoned, "can arrest us. They can beat us. They can kill us. But I'll be damned if they'll stop us."

THE AUDIENCE, a mixed group of Latins and whites with a scant number of blacks, cheered. The speaker, after a 15-minute address, left the podium.

His name is Cha Cha Jiminez, the chairman of the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth organization the police call a gang.

The Young Lords, who admit to gang activities a few years ago, reject that label now, preferring to be called a political organization leading a peaceful revolution among the Latins who populate Chicago's Near North Side.

"WE'RE TIRED of the poor people in our neighborhood being pushed around," one Young Lord said. "We're tired of the police harassing our people. And we're tired of urban renewal causing our people to move around."

Therein lies the crux of the issue as American society continues to drift toward a real revolution in some communities.

To understand the Young Lords, their power and their goals, one must first recognize the validity of the Kerner commission's oft-quoted statement that America is developing into two societies, "separate but not equal."

WHILE THIS statement has been linked most often to the black-white relationship in this country, it can also be applied quite accurately to the relationship between the affluent middle and upper class and the nation's poor: white, black and Latin.

In communities of relative affluence, capitalism works reasonably well. There is a healthy competition between people for jobs, homes and status. And man being basically a competitive, sometimes cruelly animalistic beast, the system functions.

In the ghetto there is no capitalism and very few people assume individualism. In Spain—pushed into capitalism—be they

## Editor's note

police, landlords or governmental agencies.

THE POLICE, of course, are faced with a multitude of hang-ups from their own psychological state to their implicit role in the ghetto as affluent America's first line of defense.

While the bulk of American society sits comfortably in their homes away from the ghetto, uncaring and forgetting the ghetto's plights, the cops must deal with the problem day after day. They fear and hate, and are feared and hated.

The cops can push around poor people with little regard for their civil rights. The poor, in most cases, either are ignorant of their rights or cannot afford the legal fees to pursue them.

Similarly, government agencies move in and take control of ghetto lives with little fear of protest—at least until now.

WHILE BITTER class hatred keeps ghetto people from moving to better quarters, urban renewal comes in and bulldozes the homes they live in.

In a nice, middle class neighborhood, the threat of even a two-story building in a block of residences is enough to provoke public hearings, wild protest and edgy governmental officials.

Not so in the ghetto.

The trouble is that poor people are finally organizing to obtain the power that affluent communities have had for years.

THEIR ORGANIZATION often takes unusual and, for white society, frightening forms, but often unusual and frightening tactics are needed to reverse the trend that has seen poor people treated as peons within a "free" country.

It is in this context that the Young Lords must be understood. They claim to be interested solely in peaceful organization. They claim that gang activities are a thing of the past. Yet they also vow to fight, if necessary, for the rights of their people.

To ascertain whether the Young Lords are peaceful and can be trusted is the course.

Reform.

## GANG ANALYTICAL

# BACKGROUND OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT



**WHY WE STARTED:** "Because of the slum housing conditions; the highest unemployment rate in the whole of this country; police brutality against our elders, women, and children; Native Warriors came together from the streets, prisons, jails and the urban ghettos of Minneapolis to form the American Indian Movement. They were tired of begging for welfare, tired of being scapegoats in America and decided to start building on the strengths of our own people; decided to build our own schools; our own job training programs; and our own destiny. That was our motivation to begin. That beginning is now being called 'the Era of Indian Power'." (Dennis Banks, 1992)

During the Summer of 1968, two hundred members of the Indian community came together to discuss various issues and critical developments within the Native American community. Amongst them were --

1. Police Brutality
2. Slum Housing
3. 80% unemployment rate
4. Disgraceful if not shameful practices of the Minneapolis public school system and its lack of concern regarding Indian education.
5. Racist and discriminatory policies of the Hennepin County welfare system toward Native American clients.
6. Questionable behavior of federal government in its regard to Native policies.

From this meeting came the birth of the American Indian Movement (AIM). Calling the meeting were long time community activists George Mitchell, Dennis Banks, Clyde Bellecourt. Attending were some of Minneapolis's most active Native people: Mary Jane Wilson, Francis Fairbanks, Harold Goodsky, Melissa Tapio, Pearl Brandon, Darcy Truax, Charlie Deegan, George Millessay, Caroline Dickenson, Joanne Strong, Polly Chabwa, Arlene Dakota, Peggy Bellecourt, Ellie Banks, Bobby Jo Graves, John Red House, Audrey Banks, Alberta Atkin, Jeanette Banks. . .among others.

In addition to these issues, the Movement saw the need to protect treaty rights and preserve traditional Native Spirituality and culture. (Mandated boarding schools for Native children which

took them away from their families and communities, forced relocation programs, and other government methods of "assimilation" had attempted to destroy Native culture and beliefs.) It also stressed the sovereignty of Native Nations.

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**"During the past twenty-five years, the American Indian Movement has taken on organizing and creating opportunities for people across the Americas and Canada. AIM is headquartered in Minneapolis and Chapters have formed in many cities and Indian Nations. The American Indian Movement is a spiritual and cultural movement with no formal membership.**

**The philosophy of self-determination that the Movement is built upon is deeply rooted in traditional spirituality, culture, language and history of Native peoples of the land. AIM develops partnerships to address the common needs of the people as well as to ensure fulfillment of treaties made with the U.S. government guaranteeing the survival of Indian Nations."**

**(Laura Waterman Wittsock)**

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# FBI INVESTIGATED

On March 8, a number of F.B.I. documents were ripped off from the Media, Pennsylvania F.B.I. office. The people who took the documents call themselves, "The Citizens Commission to investigate the Federal Bureau of Investigation" and their purpose is to expose exactly what type and how much spying and harassment the F.B.I. has been doing. The documents revealed a lot of illegal spying that was done on people, especially black student groups, campus radicals, the Black Panthers, and other black community groups.

Not too long ago the racist and fascist nature of Army spying was opened to the public eyes. Their system was one of the largest ever made. It started in 1967 with the approval of the lachry Johnson Administration. The Army's civilian spy ring, Continental United States Intelligence (or Conusintel), fed the names of people and their core histories into a huge computer. Most of the information was gathered from local pig agencies and made into a nationwide "black list" of subversive and potential subversive people. From the information gathered the Army produced the "city books," detailed information for all law enforcement agencies and local Army commanders on how to deal specifically with disturbances in key urban areas. A Domestic War Room was also built in the basement of the Pentagon from which 25 urban civil disturbances could be controlled from at the same time.

The Army produced a large demand for the information it had and among those eagerly wanting it was the F.B.I. After public disclosure of the Army's "SS tactics" the program had to be dropped. But the F.B.I. followed it up. Because the Justice Department never wanted to stop the programming that had begun. So Hoover and his pigs continued the Army's work against the people.

J. Edgar Hoover became head of the F.B.I. in 1924 and since then has ruled it, (and many times key political sections of the government) with dictatorship of Anti-Communist paranoia never before achieved by any other government official—not even the president. This can be proved by the fact

that he has gone through eight different presidential regimes and still holds power. The government officials are afraid to talk against Hoover because they know he has a file on everyone, no matter how high a status in government they may have. (550,000 sq. ft. of floor space, almost 12 football fields, of the huge new F.B.I. building under construction, is going to be taken up by these files) Lyndon Johnson was so scared of going against Hoover that he exempted the senile, weak minded, dictator from the federal law for mandatory retirement at age 70.

The racist and fascist contradictions of the F.B.I., J. Edgar Hoover, and the ruling class have again been brought to the peoples attention by the revolutionary acts of the citizens commission to investigate the F.B.I. The contents of the documents are being sent out to expose the F.B.I. Some of the material in the documents about black student groups states:

November 4, 1970  
Black Student Groups on College Campuses—Racial Matters

Increased campus disorders involving black students pose a definite threat to the nation's stability and security and indicate need for increase in both quality and quantity of intelligence information on Black Student Unions (BSU) and similar groups which are targets for influence and control by violence-prone Black Panther Party (BPP) and other extremists. Effective immediately, all BSU's and similar organizations organized to project the demands of black students, which are not presently under investigation, are to be subjects of discreet, preliminary inquiries, limited to established sources and carefully conducted to avoid criticism, to detect activities, leadership, key activists, and extremist interest or influence in these groups.

Also included amongst the documents was a list of telephone calls made at the Panther office on Feb. 1, 1971. The names of the people calling, the names of the people called, the telephone numbers called, and the conversations that took place were all recorded. This information was provided to the F.B.I. by the security department of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania.



Also amongst the files was an internal F.B.I. newsletter dated 9-16-70 which gave the following information:

...there was a pretty general consensus that more interviews with those subjects and hangers-on are in order for plenty of reasons, chief of which are it will enhance the paranoia endemic in these circles and will further serve to get the point across there is an F.B.I. agent behind every mailbox. In addition, some will be

overcome by the overwhelming personalities of the contacting agent and volunteer to tell all—perhaps on a continuing basis. The Director has okayed (agents) aged 18 to 21. We have been blocked off from this critical age group in the past.

Senator George McGovern, well known anti-war liberal, received copies of the documents but instead of making them public he handed them back to the Justice Department still sealed. Why? Because liberals are nothing but the pigs pig, and don't really serve the people like some people might think.

!Todo el Poder a la Comision que investiga el F.B.I.

Many people are wondering if there is still a church on the corner of Armitage and Dayton in Chicago. What happened when the Y.L.O. took over the building? Did the unsolved murder of Minister Bruce Johnson and his wife, scare off the rest of the church people? No. The opposite has happened; the church is alive and living.

Early in 1969, active members of the Armitage Avenue Methodist Church were talking about selling the church building. They thought the money could be used to assist people in the community who wanted to build low rent buildings to house people being displaced by urban renewal. March 1969, leaders of the Young Lord's Organization asked to rent temporary office space in the church. They learned about these discussions, and they waited for the decision. June 8, 1969, the church members voted not to sell the church building; then they voted not to rent space to the Y.L.O..

These votes revealed the contradiction between what well-meaning church people talk about and what the Church is ready to do. June 11, 1969, the Young Lord's realized the contradiction; they liberated the church building for the people. This action made it necessary for the church people to face the demands of the real

property owner is not as important as the Church being those people about the business of restoring the dignity and worth of each man in the eyes of God. The dignity of the poor, the brown and the black, the elderly, the factory worker had been assaulted through-out Lincoln Park by the tactics of "community planning" and urban renewal. The decision not to sell the building was one more assault on the very people whose hopes for dignity through decent, low rent housing the church had claimed to support.

Realizing the contradiction between what it was saying and what it had done, the Armitage Church agreed to continue its support of efforts to build low income housing in Lincoln Park. The ground level of the church building was made available to the Y.L.O. for a free community day care center; and church members agreed to assist the Y.L.O. in locating office space. When members concluded that no decent space was available at a reasonable price, rent for space in the church building was arranged.

The church was asked to make

## CHURCH

The Good News of Jesus Christ is that each man is of worth. As a special creation of God; And Christ's resurrection means that; There is no power or establishment; Which can control a man who claims his dignity.

This dream guides the members of the People's Church cadre. The city of Chicago applied legal pressure because of the proposed day care center. Inspectors checked out the building regularly; code violations were quickly turned into court cases. The minister and his wife were murdered. Leaflets attacking the church decision were distributed in the suburbs. Meetings have been held in other United Methodist churches where vested interest groups from Lincoln Park attacked the church and the Y.L.O. with innuendos and exaggerations. There have been direct and indirect harassment by local political figures. There have been attempts by some United Methodists and community residents to force the Northern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Ch.

## BACKS YLO

Jesus teaches us through his death and resurrection that no man needs to be a slave to fear and or security. Jesus beat the grave; his life shows us that we



Melissa Haeffner  
Red Squad Notes: July 14, 21, 28, 2001

**Jimenez, Jose "Cha Cha"**  
**V1 and 2 1969-1974 Box 304**  
**CPD Intelligence Station (221 E)**  
**Chicago Police Red Squad -- Subversive Personal Files**

Affiliation (Individuals)	Extent of Affiliation	Affiliation's Affiliations
Alden, Inez J AKA Inez Luna	Girlfriend of Cha Cha/common law wife. functionary of Cha Cha Jimenez Defense Fund, seen at court hearings	Angela Marie Lind, connected with booklet "History of the Young Lord Organization", identified at Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice 12/4/72
Andrews, Francis E. AKA Skip AKA Donald Stang	Business card found on Cha Cha when arrested 1/23/69	Legal Aid Bureau
Archibald, Cathy	Surveillance followed from Info Center distributing flyers night Cha Cha was arrested 8/5/70; Present at court hearing, 8/11/70; Seen at demonstration in support of Cha Cha 12/7/72 Seen at court hearing 12/8/72	RYMIL, Movement activist, PIC, Les Coleman, Linda Turner
Ayala, Mingo	Seen at demonstration in support of Cha Cha 12/7/72	Puerto Rican activist in LP, former Paragon, aspired to Cha Cha's position
Berger, Wally	Arrested with Cha Cha 5/7/70 with search warrant 1863 N Howe	
Bertances, Dr. Alberto	Present at court hearing 8/11/70	Minister of Health YLO
Biaz, Jose E.	Observed with Cha Cha at Plaza Restaurant 1/30/74	
Burgos, Rev.	Contact name listed on material taken from Cha Cha at time of arrest 2/27/69	
Castro, Carlos	Active at 2/12/69 Urban Renewal meeting	BAD GUY Urban Progress Center, resistant to Cha Cha and Obed Lopez
Clark, Kevin	Seen at demonstration in support of Cha Cha 12/7/72	Clergy and Laity Concerned, CPC, movement activist, boyfriend of Linda Hogan
Coleman, Walter Lester (Les) AKA Slim	Seen at demonstration in support of Cha Cha 12/7/72 Seen at court hearing 12/8/72 Observed with Cha Cha at Plaza Restaurant 1/30/74; Listed as contact on press release 7/17/74; Speaker at YLO/BPP rally (grapes and lettuce boycott) 9/18/74	YLO member, Movement activist, Black Panthers, RUA, Intercommunal Survival Committee, PIC, SDS, People's Health Center, "militant activist"
Cosemetorres, Jose AKA Jose Casme-Torres AKA Jose Torres	Arranged bond for Cha Cha; Surveillance followed because wearing purple beret 7/14/69; Followed from Info Center w/flyers night Cha Cha arrested 8/5/70	Active with Spanish Lords



Cox, David	Arrested with Cha Cha 5/7/70 with search warrant 1863 N Howe	
Coyne, RV	ID negative (FBI files)	Registered name on Sheila Coyne's house
Coyne, Sheila	ID negative (FBI files)	"Prevalent in connection to YLO". RV Coyne, Sheila Lind
Crespo, Antonio	Arrested with Cha Cha 7/31/70	
Cunningham, Dennis	Attorney (primary attorney)	People's Law Office, Jeff Haas, defended members of Black Panthers, Weathermen, Young Lords and "other militant/radical groups;" member of Natl Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam
Cuza, Luis	Report of disruption 1/30/69; Seen with Cha Cha at YLO/LADO/Concerned Citizens summit meeting 2/5/69; Informant says he acts in the same capacity as Cha Cha, but doesn't have same power 2/5/69; Active at 2/12/69 Urban Renewal Meeting; Seen at court hearing 2/13/69	Cuban, former VISTA (rumored)
Davis, Angela	None: name mentioned in interview as someone the Cha Cha Defense Fund might try to contact, had speaking engagement in Chicago May 11, 12, 13 1977	
Davis, Dora	Car spotted at press conference registered in name 6/21/74	Demonstrated at UIC against stopping Latino programs
Davis, Orlando	Bodyguard, Mentioned in interview 2/21/69	YLO, Inferred Communism is best government 2/21/69
Delgado, Carlos	Car spotted at press conference registered in name 6/21/74	VP Northwest Community Org
De Rios, Ricar	Contact name listed on material taken from Cha Cha at time of arrest 2/27/69	
Del Rivero, Sal	Seen at demonstration in support of Cha Cha 12/7/72	Functionary member of YLO
Devine, Pat	Seen at YLO/LADO/Concerned Citizens summit meeting; car spotted outside registered in hers and Dick Vission's name 2/5/69; Active at 2/12/69 Urban Renewal meeting; Seen at demonstration in support of Cha Cha 12/7/72	Former movement activist in LP; drove Louis Spilberg's car with Barry Spilberg to demonstration, Dick Vission
Flores, Finess	Car spotted at press conference registered in name 6/21/74	Christian Fellowship Church, 914 W Sheridan
Futran, Eric	Car spotted at press conference registered in name 6/21/74	
Gibson, Lawrence E	Arranged bond for Cha Cha, followed because wearing purple beret 7/14/69	Alleged BPP, associated with YLO
Greenbaum, Kenneth	Vehicle registered in name observed outside Plaza Restaurant where Cha Cha was 1/30/74	
Gruber, Herman	Car spotted at press conference registered in name 6/21/74	
Gold, Alan	Seen at demonstration in support of Cha Cha 12/7/72	Husband of Duchess Gold
Gold, Duchess	Seen at demonstration in support of Cha Cha 12/7/72	LP activist, wife of Alan Gold

Gomez, Jose Carlos AKA Charlie		Owner-publisher of Spanish language newspaper "El Informador", former consultant to Gov. Ogilvie, connected to Inez Jimenez, I think
Guerra, Rory		Field Marshall YL according to Sun Times 8/13/70
Haas, Jeff	Attorney; Made sure everything was in order for Cha Cha when he turned himself in; appeared in court with him 6/13/74	Same as Dennis Cunningham, home: 2242 N Bissell used as crash pad for militant radicals
Hacker, Iberus	Identified at press conference 6/21/74	President of Rainbow Union
Hampton, Fred	Cha Cha identified at his eulogy 12/10/69	BPP
Harris, MiMi	Report of disruption 1/30/69	Manager at 3 Penny
Hart, Jack W	Car spotted at press conference registered in name 6/21/74	Vehicle also observed at IL Sub Committee Hearings on Insurance @ Hull House
Herrero, Rev Hector Sergio	Gave permission to use church as meeting place because of "intimidation" 1/30/69; Active at 2/12/69 Urban Renewal meeting	Armitage Ave Methodist Church 834 W Armitage
Hogan, Linda	Seen at demonstration in support of Cha Cha 12/7/72	William Hogan, Clergy and Laity, girlfriend of Kevin Clark
Holtz, Jean	ID negative	Registered name on car Lorie O'Dell drove
James, Mike	Seen at court hearing 2/11/69; Seen at demonstration in support of Cha Cha 12/7/72	Cofounder RUA, former leader SDS, JOIN, militant activist in '68 convention
Jankowski, Sue	Surveillance followed from Info Center distributing flyers night Cha Cha was arrested 8/5/70; Present at court hearing 8/11/70	Organizer, Leader RYMII of SDS
Jimenez, Antonio	Father	
Jimenez, Eugenia	Mother	
Jimenez, Jacqueline	Cha Cha's daughter with Marylou; Mary Porrata accused Cha Cha of kidnapping her, case dismissed 5/20/69	
Jimenez, Marylou	Common law wife	Mother: Mary Porrata, Brother: Edward Porrata
Johnson, Rev. Bruce W	Business card found on Cha Cha when arrested 1/23/69; Seen with Cha Cha at YLO/LADO/Concerned Citizens summit meeting 2/5/69; Active at 2/12/69 Urban Renewal meeting	Pastor, Methodist Church 836 W Armitage, involved with civil rights orgs
Jones, Jim	Seen at demonstration in support of Cha Cha 12/7/72	People's Info Center
Kadish, Marc		People's Law Office attorney
Kennedy, Mary Kathleen	Car spotted at press conference registered in name 6/21/74	
Kleman, Alice	Car spotted at press conference registered in name 6/21/74	
Lerner, Jon	Seen at demonstration in support of Cha Cha 12/7/72	Former leader, functionary w/SDS, Weathermen, close



members. 42 The Los Angeles field office hoped, however, that "internecine struggle" might be triggered through a skillful use of informants within both groups:

The Los Angeles Division is aware of the mutually hostile feelings harbored between the organizations and the first opportunity to capitalize on the situation will be maximized. It is intended that US Inc. will be appropriately and discretely advised of the time and location of BPP activities *in order that the two organizations might be brought together and thus grant nature the opportunity to take her due course.* [Emphasis added.] 43

The release of Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense, from prison in August 1970 inspired yet another counterintelligence plan. An FBI agent learned from a prison official that Newton had told an inmate that a rival group had let a \$3,000 contract on his life. The Los Angeles office presumed the group was US, and proposed that an anonymous letter be sent to David Hilliard, BPP Chief of Staff in Oakland, purporting to be from the person holding the contract on Newton's life. The proposed letter warned Hilliard not to be around when the "unscheduled appointment" to kill Newton was kept, and cautioned Hilliard not to "got in my way." 44

FBI headquarters, however, denied authority to send the letter to Hilliard. Its concern was not that the letter might cause violence or that it was improper action by a law enforcement agency, but that the letter might violate a Federal statute:

While Bureau appreciates obvious effort and interest exhibited concerning anonymous letter ... studied analysis of same indicates implied threat therein may constitute extortion violation within investigative jurisdiction of Bureau or postal authorities and may subsequently be embarrassing to Bureau. 45

The Bureau's stated concern with legality was ironic in light of the activities described above.

## *2. The Effort To Promote Violence Between the Blackstone Rangers and the Black Panther Party*

In late 1968 and early 1969, the FBI endeavored to pit the Blackstone Rangers, a heavily armed, violence-prone, organization, against the Black Panthers. 46 In December 1968, the FBI learned that the recognized leader of the Blackstone Rangers, Jeff Fort, was resisting Black Panther overtures to enlist "the support of the Blackstone Rangers." 47 In order to increase the friction between these groups, the Bureau's Chicago office proposed sending an anonymous letter to Fort, informing him that two prominent leaders of the Chicago BPP had been making disparaging remarks about his "lack of commitment to black people generally." The field office observed:

Fort is reportedly aware that such remarks have been circulated, but is not aware of the identities of the individual responsible. He has stated that he would "take care of" individuals responsible for the verbal attacks directed against him.

Chicago, consequently, recommends that Fort be made aware that [name deleted] and [name deleted] together with other BPP members locally, are

responsible for the circulation of these remarks concerning him. It is felt that if Fort were to be aware that the BPP was responsible, it would lend impetus to his refusal to accept any BPP overtures to the Rangers and *additionally might result in Fort having active steps taken to exact some form of retribution toward the leadership of the BPP.* [Emphasis added.] 48

On about December 18, 1968, Jeff Fort and other Blackstone Rangers were involved in a serious confrontation with members of the Black Panther Party.

During that day twelve members of the BPP and five known members of the Blackstone Rangers were arrested on Chicago's South Side. 49 A report indicates that the Panthers and Rangers were arrested following the shooting of one of the Panthers by a Ranger. 49a

That evening, according to an FBI informant, around 10:30 p.m., approximately thirty Panthers went to the Blackstone Rangers' headquarters at 6400 South Kimbark in Chicago. Upon their arrival Jeff Fort invited Fred Hampton, Bobby Rush and the other BPP members to come upstairs and meet with him and the Ranger leadership. 49b The Bureau goes on to describe what transpired at this meeting:

. . . everyone went upstairs into a room which appeared to be a gymnasium, where Fort told Hampton and Rush that he had heard about the Panthers being in Ranger territory during the day, attempting to show their "power" and he wanted the Panthers to recognize the Rangers "power." Source stated that Fort then gave orders, via walkie-talkie, whereupon two men marched through the door carrying pump shotguns. Another order and two men appeared carrying sawed off carbines then eight more, each carrying a .45 caliber machine gun, clip type, operated from the shoulder or hip, then others came with over and under type weapons. Source stated that after this procession Fort had all Rangers present, approximately 100, display their side arms and about one half had .45 caliber revolvers. Source advised that all the above weapons appeared to be new.

Source advised they left the gym, went downstairs to another room where Rush and Hampton of the Panthers and Fort and two members of the Main 21 sat by a table and discussed the possibility of joining the two groups. Source related that Fort took off his jacket and was wearing a .45 caliber revolver shoulder holster with gun and had a small caliber weapon in his belt.

Source advised that nothing was decided at the meeting about the two groups actually joining forces, however, a decision was made to meet again on Christmas Day. Source stated Fort did relate that the Rangers were behind the Panthers but were not to be considered members. Fort wanted the Panthers to join the Rangers and Hampton wanted the opposite, stating that if the Rangers joined the Panthers, then together they would be able to absorb all the other Chicago gangs. Source advised Hampton did state that they couldn't let the man keep the two groups apart. Source advised that Fort also gave Hampton and Rush one of the above .45 caliber machine guns to "try out."

Source advised that based upon conversations during this meeting, Fort did not appear over anxious to join forces with the Panthers, however, neither did it



appear that he wanted to terminate meeting for this purpose. 49c

On December 26, 1968 Fort and Hampton met again to discuss the possibility of the Panthers and Rangers working together. This meeting was at a South Side Chicago bar and broke up after several Panthers and Rangers got into an argument. 49d On December 27, Hampton received a phone call at BPP Headquarters from Fort telling him that the BPP had until December 28, 1968 to join the Blackstone Rangers. Hampton told Fort he had until the same time for the Rangers to join the BPP and they hung up. 49e

In the wake of this incident, the Chicago office renewed its proposal to send a letter to Fort, informing FBI headquarters:

As events have subsequently developed . . . the Rangers and the BPP have not only not been able to form any alliance, but enmity and distrust have arisen, to the point where each has been ordered to stay out of the other territory. The BPP has since decided to conduct no activity or attempt to do recruiting in Ranger territory. 50

The proposed letter read:

Brother Jeff:

I've spent some time with some Panther friends on the west side lately and I know what's been going on. The brothers that run the Panthers blame you for blocking their thing and *there's supposed to be a hit out for you*. I'm not a Panther, or a Ranger, just black. From what I see these Panthers are out for themselves not black people. I think you ought to know what they're up to, I know what I'd do if I was you. You might hear from me again.

(sgd.) A black brother you don't know. [Emphasis added.] 51

The FBI's Chicago office explained the purpose of the letter as follows:

It is believed the above may intensify the degree of animosity between the two groups and occasion Fort to take retaliatory action which could disrupt the BPP or lead to reprisals against its leadership.

Consideration has been given to a similar letter to the BPP alleging a Ranger plot against the BPP leadership; however, it is not felt this would be productive principally because the BPP at present is not believed as violence prone as the Rangers to whom violent type activity -- shooting and the like -- is second nature. 52

On the evening of January 13, 1969, Fred Hampton and Bobby Rush appeared on a Chicago radio talk show called "Hot Line." During the course of the program Hampton stated that the BPP was in the "process of educating the Blackstone Rangers." 52a Shortly after that statement Jeff Fort was on the phone to the radio program and stated that Hampton had his facts confused and that the Rangers were educating the BPP. 52b

On January 16, Hampton, in a public meeting, stated that Jeff Fort had threatened to blow

his head off if he came within Ranger territory. 52c

On January 30, 1969, Director Hoover authorized sending the anonymous letter. 53 While the Committee staff could find no evidence linking this letter to subsequent clashes between the Panthers and the Rangers, the Bureau's intent was clear. 54

*B. The Effort To Disrupt the Black Panther Party by Promoting Internal Dissension*

*1. General Efforts to Disrupt the Black Panther Party Membership*

In addition to setting rival groups against the Panthers, the FBI employed the full range of COINTELPRO techniques to create rifts and factions within the Party itself which it was believed would "neutralize" the Party's effectiveness."

Anonymous letters were commonly used to sow mistrust. For example, in March 1969 the Chicago FBI Field Office learned that a local BPP member feared that a faction of the Party, allegedly led by Fred Hampton and Bobby Rush, was "out to get" him. 56 Headquarters approved sending an anonymous letter to Hampton which was drafted to exploit dissension within the BPP as well as to play on mistrust between the Blackstone Rangers and the Chicago BPP leadership:

Brother Hampton:

Just a word of warning. A Stone friend tells me [name deleted] wants the Panthers and is looking for somebody to get you out of the way. Brother Jeff is supposed to be interested. I'm just a black man looking for blacks working together, not more of this gang banging. 57

Bureau documents indicate that during this time an informant within the BPP was also involved in maintaining the division between the Panthers and the Blackstone Rangers. 57a

In December 1968, the Chicago FBI Field Office learned that a leader of a Chicago youth gang, the Mau Mau's, planned to complain to the national BPP headquarters about the local BPP leadership and questioned its loyalty. 58 FBI headquarters approved an anonymous letter to the Mail Mau leader, stating:

Brother [deleted] :

I'm from the south side and have some Panther friends that know you and tell me what's been going. I know those two [name deleted] and [name deleted] that run the Panthers for a long time and those mothers been with every black outfit going where it looked like they was something in it for them. The only black people they care about is themselves. *I heard too they're sweethearts* and that [name deleted] has worked for the man that's why he's not in Viet Nam. Maybe that's why they're just playing like real Panthers. I hear a lot of the brothers are with you and want those mothers out but don't know how. The Panthers need real black men for leaders not freaks. Don't give up 'brothers. [Emphasis added.] 59

A black friend.



In May 1970, FBI headquarters ordered the Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, Newark, New Haven, New York, San Diego, and San Francisco field offices to advance proposals for crippling the BPP newspaper, The Black Panther. Immediate action was deemed necessary because:

The Black Panther Party newspaper is one of the most effective propaganda operations of the BPP.

Distribution of this newspaper is increasing at a regular rate thereby influencing a greater number of individuals in the United States along the black extremist lines.

Each recipient submit by 6/5/70 proposed counterintelligence measures which will hinder the vicious propaganda being spread by the BPP.

The BPP newspaper has a circulation in excess of 100,000 and has reached the height of 139,000. It is the voice of the BPP and if it could be effectively hindered it would result in helping to cripple the BPP. Deadline being set in view of the need to receive recommendations for the purpose of taking appropriate action expeditiously. 131

The San Francisco Field Office submitted an analysis of the local Black Panther printing schedules and circulation. It discouraged disruption of nationwide distribution because the airline company which had contracted with the Panthers might lose business or face a law suit and recommended instead:

a vigorous inquiry by the Internal Revenue Service to have "The Black Panther" report their income from the sale of over 100,000 papers each week. Perhaps the Bureau through liaison at SOG [seat of government] could suggest such a course of action. It is noted that Internal Revenue Service at San Francisco is receiving copies of Black Panther Party funds and letterhead memoranda.

It is requested that the Bureau give consideration to discussion with Internal Revenue Service requesting financial records and income tax return for "The Black Panther." 132

The San Diego Field Office, while noting that the BPP newspaper had the same legal immunity from tax laws and other state legislation as other newspapers, suggested three California statutes which might be used against The Black Panther. One was a State tax on printing equipment; the second a "rarely used transportation tax law"; and the third a law prohibiting business in a residential area. 133

The San Diego Field Office had a more imaginative suggestion however; spray the newspaper printing room with a foul smelling chemical:

The Bureau may also wish to consider the utilization of "Skatol", which is a chemical agent in powdered form and when applied to a particular surface emits an extremely noxious odor rendering the premises surrounding the point of application uninhabitable. Utilization of such a chemical of course, would be

shipments of BPP newspapers. Obviously if such a boycott gains national support it will result in effectively cutting off BPP propaganda and finances, therefore, it is most desirable this proposal be brought to attention of members and officials of unions such as Teamsters and others involved in handling of shipments of BPP newspapers. These shipments are generally by air freight. The column also deals with repeated calls for murder of police that appear in BPP paper; therefore, it would also be desirable to bring boycott proposal to attention of members and officials of police associations who might be in a position to encourage boycott.

Each office anonymously mail copies of enclosed to officials of appropriate unions, police organizations or other individuals within its territory who could encourage such a boycott....

Handle promptly and advise Bureau of any positive results noted. Any publicity observed concerning proposed boycott should be brought to attention of Bureau.

Be alert for any other opportunities to further exploit this proposal. 138

Bureau documents submitted to the Select Committee staff do not indicate the outcome of this plan.

On one occasion the FBI's Racial Intelligence Section concocted a scheme to create friction between the Black Panthers and the Nation of Islam by reducing sales of the NOI paper, Muhammed Speaks:

While both papers advocate white hate, a noticeable loss of revenue to NOIT due to decreased sales of their paper caused by the BPP might well be the spark to ignite the fuel of conflict between the two organizations. Both are extremely money conscious.

We feel that our network of racial informants, many of whom are directly involved in the sale of the NOI and BPP newspapers, are in a position to cause a material reduction in NOI newspaper sales. Our sources can bring the fact of revenue loss directly to NOI leader, Elijah Muhammad, who might well be influenced to take positive steps to counteract the sale of BPP papers in the Negro community. We feel that with careful planning and close supervision an open dispute can be developed between the two organizations. 139

FBI headquarters promptly forwarded this suggestion to the field offices in Chicago, New York, and San Francisco with the express hope that Elijah Muhammed might be influenced "to take positive steps to counteract the sale of BPP newspapers in the Negro community." 140 The following month, the Chicago Field Office advised against using informants for this project because animosity was already developing between the BPP and NOI, and any revelation of a Bureau attempt to encourage conflict might serve to bring the BPP and NOI closer together. 141

Numerous attempts were made to prevent Black Panthers from airing their views in public. For example, in February 1969, the FBI joined with the Chicago police force to prevent the local BPP leader, Fred Hampton, from appearing on a television talk show. The FBI memorandum explaining this incident states:



the [informant] also enabled Chicago to further harass the local BPP when he provided information the afternoon of 1/24/69 reflecting that Fred Hampton was to appear that evening at local TV studio for video tape interview. . . . The tape was to be aired the following day.

Chicago was aware a warrant for mob action was outstanding for Hampton in his home town and the above information . . . was provided the Maywood Police Department with a suggestion that they request the Chicago Police Department to serve this arrest warrant. This was subsequently done with Hampton arrested at television studio in presence of 25 BPP members and studio personnel. This caused considerable embarrassment to the local BPP and disrupted the plans for Hampton's television appearance. 142

Headquarters congratulated the Chicago Field Office on the timing of the arrest "under circumstances which proved highly embarrassing to the BPP." 143

The Bureau's San Francisco office took credit for preventing Bobby Seale from keeping a number of speaking engagements in Oregon and Washington. In May 1969, while Seale was traveling from a speaking engagement at Yale University to begin his West Coast tour, a bombing took place in Eugene, Oregon which the FBI suspected involved the Black Panthers. The San Francisco Field Office subsequently reported:

As this was on the eve of Seale's speech, this seemed to be very poor advance publicity for Seale. . . . It was . . . determined to telephone Mrs. Seale [Bobby Seale's mother] claiming to be a friend from Oregon, bearing the warning that it might be dangerous for Seale to come up. This was done.

Shortly thereafter, Mrs. Seale reported this to BPP headquarters, claiming an unknown brother had sent a warning to Bobby front Oregon. Headquarters took this very seriously and when Bobby arrived shortly thereafter, he decided not to go north with "all the action going on up there." He subsequently cancelled a trip to Seattle. It is believed that the above mentioned telephone call was a pivotal point in persuading Seale to stay home. 144

The San Francisco office reported that not only had Seale been prevented from making his appearances, but that he had lost over \$1,700 in "badly needed" fees and that relations between Seale and "New Left" leaders who had been scheduled to appear with him had become strained.

In December 1969, FBI headquarters stressed to the San Francisco Field Office the need to prevent Black Panther speaking engagements:

Several recent communications received at the Bureau indicate tile BPP is encouraging their branches to set up speaking engagements at schools and colleges and the showing of films in order to raise money . . . San Francisco should instruct [local FBI] office covering to immediately submit to the Bureau for approval a counterintelligence proposal aimed at preventing the activities scheduled. . . .

The BPP in an effort to bolster its weak financial position is now soliciting

It is believed that such quick dissemination of this type of information may have been instrumental in preventing the various dissidents from rejoining forces with the BPP. 163

Another Bureau memorandum reflected similar cooperation in Los Angeles:

The Los Angeles office is furnishing on a daily basis information to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office Intelligence Division and the Los Angeles Police Department Intelligence and Criminal Conspiracy Divisions concerning the activities of the black nationalist groups in the anticipation that such information might lead to the arrest of these militants. 164

Information from Bureau files in Chicago on the Panthers was given to Chicago police upon request, and Chicago Police Department files were open to the Bureau. 165 A Special Agent who handled liaison between the FBI's Racial Matters Squad (responsible for monitoring BPP activity in Chicago) and the Panther Squad of the Gang Intelligence Unit (GIU) of the Chicago Police Department from 1967 through July 1969, testified that he visited GIU between three and five times a week to exchange information. 166 The Bureau and Chicago Police both maintained paid informants in the BPP, shared informant information, and the FBI provided information which was used by Chicago police in planning raids against the Chicago BPP. 167

According to an FBI memorandum, this sharing of informant information was crucial to police during their raid on the apartment occupied by several Black Panther members which resulted in the death of the local Chairman, Fred Hampton, and another Panther:

[Prior to the raid], a detailed inventory of the weapons and also a detailed floor plan of the apartment were furnished to local authorities. In addition, the identities of BPP members utilizing the apartment at the above address were furnished. This information was not available from any other source and subsequently proved to be of tremendous value in that it subsequently saved injury and possible death to police officers participating in a raid ... on the morning of 12/4/69. The raid was based on the information furnished by the informant . . . " 168 [Emphasis added.]

#### Footnotes:

1 For a description of the full range of COINTELPRO programs, see the staff report entitled "COINTELPRO: The FBI's Covert Action Programs Against American Citizens."

2 Memorandum from G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan, 2/29/68, pp. 3-4.

3 New York Times, 9/8/68.

4 This figure is based on the Select Committee's staff study of Justice Department COINTELPRO "Black Nationalist" summaries prepared by the FBI during the Petersen Committee inquiry into COINTELPRO.

Juan Ortiz moved from Minister of Finance to Chief of Staff. David Perez, who had been Minister of Defense, became a Field Marshal jointly with Gloria Gonzalez.<sup>20</sup> Juan Gonzalez assumed Perez's responsibilities as Minister of Defense in addition to his previous responsibility for education. Denise Oliver joined the YLP in October of 1969, and rose through the ranks to become Minister of Finance. She left the YLP in March of 1971 and joined the Eldridge Cleaver faction of the Black Panther Party.<sup>21</sup> Iris Benitez appeared as Minister of Health in February of 1970, but had left the Central Committee by March of 1971.<sup>22</sup>

When the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization was formed in July of 1972, the Central Committee structure was retained; however, the titles were eliminated. The Central Committee of the PRRWO consisted of nine members. Pablo Guzman, David Perez, and Juan Gonzalez remained members of the governing Central Committee; and Richie Perez, Gloria Fontanez, Carmen Cruz, Willie Matos, Elba Saavedra, and Lulu Limardo were added as members.<sup>23</sup> By March of 1973 the twelve branches of the YLP had decreased to four: in Boston, Philadelphia, New Jersey, and Connecticut.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>20</sup> Abramson, *op. cit.*, p. 11.

<sup>21</sup> *New York Times*, November 11, 1970, p. C52; and Abramson, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

<sup>22</sup> *The Movement*, February/March 1970; and *Liberation News Service* No. 393, March 6, 1971, p. P-5.

<sup>23</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.

<sup>24</sup> *New York Post*, March 23, 1973, p. 8.

#### CHAPTER IV—SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

The objectives of the Young Lords Organization and the Young Lords Party were established in a "13 Point Program and Platform":

1. We want self-determination for Puerto Ricans—Liberation on the island and inside the United States.
2. We want self-determination for all Latinos.
3. We want liberation of all Third World people.
4. We are revolutionary nationalists and oppose racism.
5. We want community control of our institutions and land.
6. We want a true education of our Creole culture and Spanish language.
7. We oppose capitalists and alliances with traitors.
8. We oppose the Amerikkkan military.
9. We want freedom for all political prisoners.
10. We want equality for women. Machismo must be revolutionary not oppressive.
11. We fight anti-communism with international unity.
12. We believe armed self-defense and armed struggle are the only means to liberation.
13. We want a socialist society.<sup>1</sup>

To accomplish the above objectives the YLO and YLP resorted to acts of civil disobedience. These illegal activities were designed to have maximum political impact on the community. Both the YLO and YLP sought to create community support for their programs by exploiting popular social issues.

The tactical approach of the YLO and YLP was basically the same. An institution in the community, such as a church, school, or hospital, was presented with a number of demands. If the demands were not met to the YLO's or YLP's satisfaction, then they would seize property belonging to the institution and remain in possession until the institution met the demands or agreed to negotiate. The YLO and YLP tried to choose institutions which were thought to be sympathetic to their demands, thereby avoiding police intervention in most instances.

These types of activities were described by the YLO in terms of offensives. In Chicago, from December 1968 until June 1970 the YLO launched five offensives: the urban renewal offensive, the university offensive, the Seminary offensive, the church offensive and the hospital offensive. The urban renewal offensive commenced in December of 1968 when the YLO staged a demonstration at the Bissel Realty Company. The YLO alleged that the realty company had been instrumental in removing Puerto Ricans from the Lincoln Park area of Chicago. Dissatisfied with the results of the previous demonstration, the YLO returned on January 11th and created a disturbance for which the leader of the YLO, Jose Jiminez, was arrested.<sup>2</sup> The next target was

<sup>1</sup> *Palante*, August 28, 1970, p. 2, see appendix, p. 45.

<sup>2</sup> *The Movement*, May 1969, p. 6.



stration at the United Nations to urge the U.N. Special Committee on Decolonization to consider the question of Puerto Rican independence.<sup>68</sup> In September the PRRWO attended the Black Workers' Freedom Convention in Lincoln Heights, Ohio which was sponsored by the Black Workers Congress.<sup>69</sup> On March 23, 1973 the PRRWO attended a Guardian forum on the question, "What Road to Building a New Communist Party?"<sup>70</sup> On March 31st the PRRWO attended the second conference of the Attica Brigade at Staten Island Community College.<sup>71</sup> On April 8th the PRRWO attended the Guardian Anniversary Luncheon.<sup>72</sup> On May 25th the PRRWO attended a Guardian forum on the question, "Women and the Class Struggle" at New York University Law School.<sup>73</sup> On September 24, 1973 David Perez of the PRRWO addressed a rally at the United Nations.<sup>74</sup> On October 30th the PRRWO demonstrated in Washington, D.C. to demand freedom for Puerto Rican political prisoners.<sup>75</sup> On March 8, 1975 the PRRWO participated in a march and rally in New York City to commemorate International Womens' Day.<sup>76</sup> On May 1st the PRRWO participated in a May Day rally in New York's Federal Plaza.<sup>77</sup> And on June 8, 1975 the PRRWO marched in the Puerto Rican Day Parade.<sup>78</sup>

Though the above activities of the PRRWO seem relatively innocuous, one should keep Pablo Guzman's warning in mind, "Just because there's no more sit-ins and taking over of buildings with guns, that doesn't mean that everything's cool. People are going to be surprised at what we do, especially with the unions."<sup>79</sup>

<sup>68</sup> *Liberation News Service* No. 460, August 20, 1972, p. 8.

<sup>69</sup> *The Review of the News*, December 4, 1974, pp. 37-38.

<sup>70</sup> *Guardian*, April 4, 1973, p. 6.

<sup>71</sup> *Guardian*, April 11, 1973, p. 4.

<sup>72</sup> *Guardian*, April 4, 1973, p. 2.

<sup>73</sup> *Guardian*, May 9, 1973, p. 8.

<sup>74</sup> *Guardian*, October 3, 1973, p. 4.

<sup>75</sup> *Liberation News Service* No. 538, October 6, 1973, p. 10.

<sup>76</sup> *Guardian*, March 19, 1975, p. 3.

<sup>77</sup> *Guardian*, March 14, 1975, p. 3.

<sup>78</sup> *Guardian*, June 18, 1975, p. 7.

<sup>79</sup> *New York Post*, March 23, 1973, p. 6.

## CHAPTER V—AFFILIATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The attitude of the YLO, YLP, and PRRWO concerning other organizations was expressly stated:

Young Lords as an organization believes that coalitions and working alliances are necessary among all groups that are dedicated to . . . (revolution) . . . along sound Marxist-Leninist principles.<sup>1</sup>

The organizations and coalitions with which the Young Lords Organization affiliated itself were to a great extent duplicated by the Young Lords Party. Both the YLO and YLP chose their allies according to the cause which they were advocating. For example, Point 1 of the YLO's and YLP's 13 Point Program and Platform states, "We want self-determination for Puerto Ricans. Liberation on the island and inside the United States."<sup>2</sup> In advocating the cause of Puerto Rican independence, the YLO and YLP entered into activities in conjunction with organizations and coalitions espousing the same cause. These included BRISA, El Comité, Federation of University Students for Puerto Rican Independence, MIRA (Independent Armed Revolutionary Movement for Puerto Rican Liberation), Movement for Puerto Rican Independence, and El Frente Unido.

When the Young Lords Party became the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization in July 1972, the cause of Puerto Rican independence was retained and the PRRWO expanded its portfolio of organizational affiliations. Added to the above list were: the Committee for Puerto Rican Decolonization, the Federation of Puerto Rican University Students, the Puerto Rican Independence Party, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, and an expanded El Frente Unido.

The causes which have been espoused by the YLO, YLP, and PRRWO may be generally categorized into four basic areas: urban renewal programs, anti-war programs, social reform programs, and revolutionary programs.

To give further insight into the exact nature of the YLO's, YLP's, and PRRWO's associations with other organizations, the following is a listing of the organizations and coalitions, in alphabetical order, denoting the specific nature and date of each association. Some of these organizations are primarily concerned with social reform. Others are frankly revolutionary. (It has to be underscored that the appearance of an organization's name in the listing that follows does not denote that it is revolutionary or that it shares the goals of the PRRWO.) By the same token, the objectives of the associations with these various organizations ranged all the way from improving welfare conditions to staging militant and even violent actions. (In general it may be said that the PRRWO's attitude, which was initially reformist, moved progressively in a more revolutionary direction.) To maintain continuity, the listing is grouped according to association with YLO (Chicago), YLO (New York), and YLP, and PRRWO.

<sup>1</sup> *The Movement*, November 1969, p. 12.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix.

## YLO (CHICAGO)—COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

*Alianza Latina-Americana para el Adelanto Social*

On July 2, 1969 the above group appeared with the YLO on WTTW radio in Chicago to discuss urban renewal.<sup>3</sup>

*Albizu Campos Society*

In June of 1969 Jose Martinez of the Chicago YLO contacted members of the above group to discuss the formation of a New York branch.<sup>4</sup>

*Black, Active and Determined*

On the weekend of February 15, 1969 the above group co-sponsored with the YLO a Third World Unity Conference whose theme was "Non-Whites and Latins unite in the Third World."<sup>5</sup>

*Black Panther Party*

On March 10, 1969 the above group participated with the YLO in a march on the Wicker Park Welfare Office.<sup>6</sup>

On May 5, 1969 the above group attended the wake of Manuel Ramos of the YLO.<sup>7</sup>

On May 6, 1969 the above group attended a memorial service at the McCormick Theological Seminary for Manuel Ramos.<sup>8</sup>

On May 15, 1969 the above group participated in the takeover of the W. Clement Stone Administration Building at the McCormick Theological Seminary in conjunction with the YLO.<sup>9</sup>

On May 22, 1969 the above group participated in the takeover of the administration building at the Chicago-Circle campus of the University of Illinois in conjunction with the YLO.<sup>10</sup>

On July 4, 1969 the above group attended a meeting in Lincoln Park with the YLO.<sup>11</sup>

On July 18, 1969 the above group held a conference in Oakland, California which was attended by members of the YLO.<sup>12</sup>

On August 28, 1969 the above group attended a rally in Grant Park with the YLO to commemorate the 1968 Battle of Grant Park.<sup>13</sup>

On October 10, 1969 the above group was present with the YLO at a press conference.<sup>14</sup>

On October 11, 1969 the above group participated with the YLO in an anti-war march.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>3</sup> *Movement News*, July 14, 1969.

<sup>4</sup> Abramson, Michael, *Palante Young Lords Party*, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1971, p. 10.

<sup>5</sup> *The Movement*, May 1969, p. 5.

<sup>6</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, Hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate 91st Congress, 2d Session, p. 1055.

<sup>7</sup> *The Movement*, June 1969, p. 4.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4.

<sup>9</sup> *The Movement*, June 1969, p. 4.

<sup>10</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, May 23, 1969.

<sup>11</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1056.

<sup>12</sup> *The Black Panther*, July 12, 1969, p. 10; and *News & Views*, vol. 32, no. 11, November 1969, p. 13.

<sup>13</sup> *Washington Daily News*, August 29, 1969, p. 41.

<sup>14</sup> *Chicago Today*, October 11, 1969; and *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1056.

<sup>15</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1056.

*Black Stone Peace Nation*

"Jeff Fort, leader of the Black Stone Peace Nation, has rapped the Cobra Stones into supporting the Young Lords."<sup>16</sup> (May 15, 1969)

The above mentioned group is a member of a coalition called LSI which stands for Lords, Stones, and Disciples.<sup>17</sup>

*Chicago Peace Council*

On April 5, 1969 the above group sponsored a march and rally which was attended by the YLO.<sup>18</sup>

*Coalition for United Community Action*

On August 12, 1969 the above group attended a rally sponsored by the YLO in the "People's Park".<sup>19</sup>

*Cobra Stones*

On May 20, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO disrupted a meeting of the Lincoln Park Community Conservation Committee.<sup>20</sup>

On December 9, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO disrupted a police-community workshop.<sup>21</sup>

*Comancheros*

On July 29, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO disrupted a meeting of the Lincoln Park Community Conservation Committee at Waller High School.<sup>22</sup>

On July 31, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO disrupted a meeting of the Lincoln Park area school planning group.<sup>23</sup>

On August 12, 1969 the above group attended a rally sponsored by the YLO in the "Peoples' Park".<sup>24</sup>

On August 23, 1969 the above group co-sponsored a "street festival" in conjunction with the YLO.<sup>25</sup>

On August 28, 1969 the above group attended a rally in Grant Park with the YLO to commemorate the 1968 Battle of Grant Park.<sup>26</sup>

On September 11, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO staged a filibuster at the meeting of the Lincoln Park Community Conservation Committee.<sup>27</sup>

*Communist Party (Illinois)*

On August 9, 1969 the above group attended an anti-war demonstration in conjunction with the YLO.<sup>28</sup>

*Communities United Against the War*

On July 4, 1969 the above group attended a meeting in Lincoln Park with the YLO.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>16</sup> *Chicago Daily News*, May 15, 1969.

<sup>17</sup> *Encerronas Brigade*, ed. Sandra Levinson and Carol Brightman, Simon and Schuster, New York, 1971, pp. 228-229.

<sup>18</sup> *Guardian*, April 12, 1969, p. 5.

<sup>19</sup> *Chicago Today*, August 13, 1969.

<sup>20</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1055.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1060.

<sup>22</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, July 30, 1969, sec. 2, p. 12.

<sup>23</sup> *Chicago Today*, August 1, 1969; and *Chicago Daily News*, August 1, 1969.

<sup>24</sup> *Chicago Today*, August 13, 1969.

<sup>25</sup> *Chicago Today*, August 21, 1969, p. 20.

<sup>26</sup> *Washington Daily News*, August 29, 1969, p. 41.

<sup>27</sup> *Chicago Daily News*, September 12, 1969.

<sup>28</sup> *The Militant*, August 22, 1969, p. 12.

<sup>29</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1056.



# Police Misconduct and Civil Rights

## LAW REPORT

Volume 9

Number 12

November/December 2009

### THE ASSASSINATION OF FRED HAMPTON: 40 YEARS LATER

December 4, 2009 marks the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the assassination of Chicago Black Panther Party Chairman Fred Hampton while he slept in his bed. Peoria BPP leader Mark Clark was also killed in the pre-dawn police raid, and several other sleeping Panthers were wounded. This raid, which was directed by the State's Attorney of Cook County, and orchestrated by the FBI, was the culmination of J. Edgar Hoover's secret COINTELPRO program, and remains one of the most significant events in Chicago political history. This raid led to federal and state investigations, criminal indictments and trial, a massive civil rights lawsuit that spanned thirteen years, and, ultimately, directly led to the election of Harold Washington, Chicago's first black Mayor. After an 18-month trial, the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a landmark civil rights decision thirty years ago, and the first issue of this publication – then known as the *Police Misconduct Litigation Reporter* – reported on the decision, which has been cited nearly 700 times in reported cases since it was rendered. To commemorate these anniversaries, we reprint *Fred Hampton: A History*, published in 1989, the 1979 *Police Misconduct Litigation Reporter Case Study: Hampton v. Hanrahan*, and discuss the continuing relevance of this event, with a focus on a book, *The Assassination of Fred Hampton*, which will be released in November 2009.

*\*Taylor is an attorney with the People's Law Office in Chicago and Editor of the Police Misconduct and Civil Rights Law Report*

#### FRED HAMPTON: A HISTORY

By Flint Taylor\* and Dennis Cunningham

*[Messrs Taylor and Cunningham, together with Jeffrey Haas, were attorneys for the Black Panthers in the Hampton case]*

Fred Hampton was born on August 30, 1948 in Blue Island, Illinois. He grew up in Maywood, Illinois and emerged as a student leader there in the mid-sixties. He attended Proviso East High School and was considered a leader by blacks and whites, students and administrators alike. At the age of 14, he organized a student chapter of the NAACP in Maywood, and the chapter soon grew to 700 members. He led a march on the Maywood Town Hall and organized to build a swimming pool there. After he graduated from Proviso, the administration asked him to come back to mediate a confrontation between black and white students, then had him arrested when he did so. He spoke out strongly against police brutality.

Even during his Maywood days, Fred displayed unique leadership qualities. Influenced by Malcolm X, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and the realities which he observed and experienced in the movement, Fred was radicalized and his politics became increasingly more militant.

The growing strength of the civil rights and Black liberation movements had not escaped the attention of federal and local law enforcement agencies, especially J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. In August 1967, the FBI issued a directive to its field offices across the country, calling on them to "expose,

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of leaders and organizations. He led by example, starting his day at six in the morning at the Breakfast Program, and would never ask someone to do something he would not do, from selling the Panther newspaper to defending the Panther office from police attack.

At the same time, the FBI, both nationally and locally, was increasing its efforts to, in its words, "neutralize the Panther Party and destroy what it stands for." Not only had they targeted the leadership, including Fred, but they specifically set out to destroy the BPP newspaper and the Breakfast Program, and to "eradicate" other BPP "serve the people" programs. They sought to exploit ideological differences and resultant tensions between the Panthers, street gangs, and black nationalist organizations.

On the west coast, the FBI claimed a large role in provoking the murder of four Panthers by the U.S. (United Slaves) Organization, while in Chicago they attempted to provoke the Blackstone Rangers to attack Fred and the Panthers by sending a forged letter to Ranger leader Jeff Fort which purported to warn him of a "hit" the Panthers had ordered against him. Continuing his work as a COINTELPRO operative, O'Neal blossomed as a provocateur. He constructed an "electric chair" supposedly to be used to elicit confessions from suspected informants, proposed rocket attacks on City Hall, and encouraged and sometimes dared other Panther members to commit criminal acts.

The local police and prosecutors also sought to destroy the BPP with a vengeance. Panthers were constantly harassed and arrested, often for the "offense" of selling the Panther paper. Fred had been arrested in Maywood for allegedly liberating an ice cream vendor's inventory of ice cream and distributing it to neighborhood children. The politically aggressive State's Attorney, Edward V. Hanrahan, who had recently been elected on a racist "war on gangs" platform, put Fred on trial for robbery, and he was convicted. After promising Fred probation, the trial judge, under extreme public pressure from Hanrahan, reneged, and instead gave Fred a 2 to 5 year sentence in the penitentiary. He denied Fred appeal bond because Fred stated in open court that he was a revolutionary. Thus, in May 1969, he was sent to the state prison in far downstate Menard.

On July 16<sup>th</sup>, the police shot Panther member Larry Roberson, and he died later in Cook County Hospital. On July 31<sup>st</sup>, the police attacked the Panther office on West Madison Street, and a shootout ensued. In the aftermath, the police arrested several Panthers and ransacked the office, destroying BPP newspapers and food for the Breakfast Program.

The Illinois Supreme Court granted Fred appeal bond in August, and he returned to Chicago to a joyous welcome

at People's Church on South Ashland Avenue. In an inspiring and memorable speech, he told of how he heard the "beat of the people," and was "high off the people" while he was locked up in Menard. Upon his release, Fred immediately resumed his speaking and organizing at a breakneck pace during the fall.

The conspiracy trial of eight alleged leaders of protests at the 1968 Democratic National Convention also started in the fall before Judge Julius J. Hoffman, and Fred led demonstrations at the Federal Building to protest the binding and gagging of BPP National Chairman Bobby Seale, one of the eight on trial. On October 3<sup>rd</sup>, the police again attacked the Panther offices, made six arrests, and ransacked the office. Fred and the Panthers continued to actively organize against police brutality and for community control of the police during this period, and called upon the community to arm and defend itself against police violence. The urgency of this message was underscored when the police killed the Soto brothers in the Henry Horner Homes on the West Side. First they killed Michael, then they killed John only days later while he was home on leave from Vietnam to attend his brother's funeral. Fred was particularly outspoken concerning police brutality, and he publicly condemned Hanrahan for his overtly racist and politically motivated prosecutorial policies. During the fall, Fred was also working closely with Ronald "Doc" Satchel and other BPP members in organizing a free people's health clinic.

Under the watchful eye of the FBI, Fred traveled to the West Coast and consulted with BPP Chief David Hilliard about the possibility of assuming a national leadership position. On November 13, 1969, a former BPP member, Spurgeon "Jake" Winters, and two Chicago police officers were killed in a shootout on the South Side. Fred and the Panthers eulogized Winters as a fallen comrade, further enraging the police. Realizing that this was a perfect time to implement a deadly COINTELPRO action, FBI "Racial Matters" agent Roy Mitchell met with William O'Neal and instructed him to get a detailed floorplan of the apartment located at 2337 West Monroe Street where Fred and other Panther leaders stayed.

On November 19, 1969, O'Neal reported back with the requested floorplan, which showed the complete layout of the apartment, including the exact location of Fred's bed. At that time, O'Neal also reported that the guns in the apartment were legally purchased. With the approval of his superiors, Mitchell then turned to the local police to do its COINTELPRO dirty work. He contacted the police Gang Intelligence Unit and Hanrahan's assistant Richard Jalovec, chief of a Special Prosecutions Unit which included a semi-secret group of police officers and prosecutors assigned to Hanrahan's "War on Gangs," and told them about the floorplan and the guns.

Halsted

Armitage



Y. L.

***EL PUEBLO EN MI CORAZON***



# Power to the People



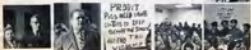
# Viva El Pueblo







FROM LEFT: JUAN FERRER, JUAN FERRER, JUAN FERRER, JUAN FERRER



# Young Lords Organization



# YLO

1982



YOUTH LITERACY ORGANIZATION





## Community demands action

# City street corner becomes open-

By David Satter

"DO I KNOW about it?" the Latin woman asked, looking thru her store window at the youths gathered on the darkened corner of Wilton Avenue and Grace Street.

"Of course I know about it," she said. "They sell the dope every day, right in front of this store. Even little children know about it."

She hesitated a moment as the door swung open and two youths in their late teens walked in. After they left, she began again.

"It starts in the morning and goes on all day. They even ask me to make change for them. People are afraid to go out."

The woman, other merchants in the neighborhood, and a great number of residents say they are sick of the open drug-trafficking on their street. They've told police they want it stopped. Police respond that they, too, want to close the drug market on the corner, but cannot without community support.

IF MANY in the neighborhood want drug sales stopped, many others want business as usual. On the corner itself, members of the Latin Eagles and the Young Lords stood stamping their feet up and down, speaking in low voices . . . waiting.

The police had already flooded the corner with squad cars once that evening but they would be back. So would the customers.

Residents say blatant drug-trafficking



Tribune Photo by Ovie Carter

The corner where youths congregate, causing concern and anguish for the neighborhood.

at the gloomy, unlit intersection has been going on for six to eight months. A few weeks ago, some 70 persons from the mostly Latin community met with 19th District Police Comdr. Ronald Rae to demand that police stop the drug sales.

Rae promised police action, but described his district's problems.

"What's being sold at Wilton and Grace is mainly heroin, and to make a successful heroin investigation that will lead to good arrests, you've got to make a controlled purchase," he said.

"THE CORNER of Wilton and Grace is under heavy investigation, and arrests are being made, but you've got to remember that passing a small quantity of white powder is a stealthy, clandestine act. The police can't arrest without a reason, and we have limited authori-

Continued



# air drug market

ty to just run people off a corner. This isn't a totalitarian state."

Heavy patrolling of the area by Anglo police invariably leads to complaints of police harassment from some Latins, Rae says. The community meeting and subsequent publicity have aided police somewhat, he said, by sending some regular pushers from Grace and Wilton in search of other corners.

The Rev. Fines Flores, pastor of the Christian Fellowship Methodist Church, 912 W. Sheridan Rd., where the meeting was held, agreed with Rae that police need community cooperation to clean up drug problems.

"People in the community have got to report the things they see," he said. "There aren't enough community people calling the police when something illegal happens. I live half a block from Wilton and Grace and I saw one transaction right in front of my face. I reported it too the police. All I had to do was take down a license number. I think people are just afraid."

People using the street agree the drug pushers have them frightened.

**JUAN, A RECENT** high school graduate, who didn't give his last name, said the pushers would rather sell dope than fight, but they do attack persons "if you're from a different gang or if you look at them the wrong way."

Not everyone agrees that residents should help police stop drug traffic, or even that drug traffic should be stopped.

Jose [Cha Cha] Jimenez, onetime

## Metro

Reports on the Chicago metropolitan region—its people and its issues.

leader of the Young Lords and recently released from prison after a theft conviction, describes heroin traffic as a sort of local industry and says the police should ignore the pushers.

"There are drug pushers here just like on every other corner in the city," Jimenez said, sitting in a storefront Young Lords office he has opened. "The big dealers are making money, but not members of the Young Lords, who are selling one or two grams to someone who comes in from the suburbs."

"The police are arresting 15- and 16-year-old kids, but what they don't understand is that in a ghetto slum area people get involved in things like that. There are no jobs, and if a kid can make \$30 or \$40 a week selling to someone who comes in from the suburbs, he does it."

Youths from suburbs do journey to Wilton and Grace for heroin, said Comdr. Rae, but most of the junk sold from that corner is used by young people in the community. Heroin is a serious local problem, not a tourist attraction for suburbanites, he said.

# Garelik Says Terrorists Are Growing Peril Here

BRANDT HAD TO MEET T

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN

City Council President Sanford D. Garelik asserted yesterday that the city had become the battleground of three or four urban guerrilla organizations and a number of smaller armed terrorist groups. Among the groups, he included the Black Panthers, the militant Weatherman faction of the Students for a Democratic Society and the Young Lords, a new militant organization of youthful Puerto Ricans.

## BOMBINGS ON RISE OVER THE NATION

Police Say Most Are Caused by Left-Wing Militants, Both Black and White

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, March 12—

The mysterious bombings in New York and Maryland this week are only the latest in what appears to be a rising wave of such incidents across the nation.

The bombings have been a problem for at least a year, but they appear to have accelerated in recent weeks, causing sharp concern among citizens and investigative agencies in widely scattered cities throughout the country.

In Seattle, for instance, there were 32 bombings in the last year, with more than two-thirds of them coming in the last four months. The damage in Seattle alone was estimated by investigative agencies at more than

This was the first public assertion linking the Young Lords to armed terrorism. A Young Lords spokesman later denied that members now possessed weapons, but he said the organization was moving toward "armed struggle for liberation."

The total membership of the various groups is "small—in the hundreds," Mr. Garelik said. But he warned that their numbers were growing and that the groups, operating with increasing tactical sophistication, were capable of "great destruction."

Mr. Garelik, former chief inspector of the Police Department and from 1960 to 1962 head of its bureau of special services, which investigates subversive and anarchistic groups, discussed the growing

Continued on Page 27, Column 1

Erfurt in East  
Compromise  
Deadlock

By DAVID

BONN, March 12—Willy Brandt, of West Germany agreed next Thursday to stop

The agreement that began the original pl meeting in E. West German Brandt to stop lin on the way mans insisted t lor fly directly bypassing We the East Germ sider part of

While no meeting to le tion, the long- for East and reduction of c ties, at least level.

Negotiators meeting adjou

Continued on

Former College Head Na





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# Newsletter

Issue No. 10  
March, 1970

U.M.M. General Meeting - 3:00 P.M. Sun. Mar. 15 - All Methodists Welcome

## "LOOK TO THE FOUNDATIONS"

An explanation of Christian essentials based on the letter of Jude.

Speaker: ~~REV.~~ REV. CHARLES W. KEYSOR

Pastor, Grace United Methodist Church, Elgin; Editor, Good News magazine; first Editor, Together magazine; grad. Northwestern U. & Garrett Seminary.

Morgan Park United Methodist Church, 11030 S. Longwood Drive, Chicago

\*Via Dan Ryan Expy: at 98th St., keep right on I-57, exit at 111th St. to Monterey. West on Monterey to Longwood, then one block north.

\*Via Tri-State: Exit at 127th St. (Cicero Ave.) North on Cicero to 111th, east on 111th to Longwood (3½ mi.) then one block north.

## BOARD OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL CONCERNS EXHIBITS ITS IGNORANCE

Members of U.M.M. will hardly be surprised to find the Conference Board of Christian Social Concerns intervening in still another field where its knowledge of both facts and law seems demonstrably less than it might be.

During the 5-day strike and picketing at Chicago's Wesley Hospital, "full patient service and care were maintained by 75% of the scheduled employees who did come to work", say the Hospital Chaplains. They add, "We witnessed over 50 pickets at the main employee entrance ... saw employees seeking to come through the picket lines verbally abused, shoved and grabbed ... the Superintendent of the Hospital told 'if you don't want to end up as a patient in your own emergency room, you'd better get ----- out of here'."

Competent legal counsel advises U.M.M. that this kind of union "muscle" is based on nine specific immunities from civil and criminal law which the courts have conferred upon them.

The Board of Social Concerns had the effrontery to advise the Trustees of the Hospital to surrender what few legal rights they still had, and the Board then provided additional pickets --- both lay and clergy -- to distribute this "advice".

U.M.M. has frequently complained about the ignorance of the church in secular matters; this is a "striking" example!

984



**\* CONFERENCE MONEY SUPPORTS MILITANT TACTICS OF STREET GANGS!**

Reprinted below are the top and bottom portions of a one-page bulletin issued jointly by the Young Lords, the Black Panther Party, and the Revolutionary Youth Movement of the S.D.S. Space does not permit reprinting the bulletin in full, but the portions shown are typical, and indicate the inflammatory nature of the piece. Read it carefully - word for word - then note below how your church is involved in this activity:

# HOSPITALS V. THE PEOPLE!



Medical services in America are a sham! We are told that hospitals are there to take care of us and to cure people, but everyone knows that hospitals don't give a damn about people unless they have a lot of money. In fact, hospitals end up taking lives; they keep women down - ignoring our special needs and exploiting us as workers. Hospitals are set up to make profits and to serve the owners of the U.S. and their families. The same men who make profits from the hospitals send us to kill and be killed in Vietnam. We end up fighting the Vietnamese - a people fighting for their freedom too!

HOSPITALS ARE BUTCHER SHOPS! MURDER is, in fact, what goes on in hospitals - the systematic murder of black, Latin, and poor white people. In poor communities, hospitals are an enemy. They turn people away to die because they can't pay. They sterilize women. They test drugs on people. They ignore the hunger and the starvation of children. They expand by grabbing people's homes. They station pigs (cops) at their doors to "protect" private property. They hire people at slave wages to squeeze out even more money. Out of 70 hospitals in Chicago, only 7 are public. They are overcrowded and understaffed. All they amount to is way stations for new doctors to practice on poor people down at home and on to cure rich gues- tactics in both places. The imperialists want  
acts to continue.

On October 10, during the National Action to GET THE U.S. OUT OF VIETNAM NOW!, we will be holding a mass militant demonstration at a Chicago hospital demanding that the hospitals serve the people. We will tie our struggles with the struggles of the Vietnamese for liberation. Our struggles are the same; the enemy - U.S. imperialism - is the same. UNITED WE SHALL WIN!



U.S. GET OUT OF VIETNAM NOW!!!!  
FULL LIBERATION FOR WOMEN!!!!  
AN END TO MEDICAL GENOCIDE!!!!  
FREE AND ADEQUATE MEDICAL CARE FOR ALL!!!!

If you would like more information or would like to work on the national action call :

**348-2246**

young lords

black panther party

Sds Rym

Note the telephone number listed in the bulletin above -- then the same number listed under the name of the Church of the Holy Covenant (Methodist) in the box at the right, which is taken from another S.D.S. bulletin reprinted in U.M.M. Newsletter No. 6. Since this church is on mission aid, receiving financial support from the Conference, every United Methodist Church in Northern Illinois is indirectly supporting this destructive activity!

the coordinating center during Oct. 8-11 will be ;  
Church of the Holy Covenant  
925 W. Diversey

phone : 348-8578, or  
348-2246

98-3

25

## YOUNG LORDS STAGE SECOND CHURCH "TAKEOVER"

The conversion of the Armitage Avenue United Methodist Church in Chicago into the National Headquarters of the Young Lords Organization is familiar information to most U.M.M. Newsletter readers, having been reported in both the December and the January issues. It was also the subject of U.M.M.'s General Meeting in December, held at the Chicago Temple.

In the January issue, U.M.M. reported that the Young Lords were engaging in a campaign of harassment at the First Spanish Methodist Church in New York City. Our headline asked the question: "Young Lords Planning Church Takeover in New York?"

The question proved prophetic: The takeover took place shortly thereafter.

Following is a brief timetable of the events, as reported to U.M.M.

Oct. 26 - 25 to 30 Black Panthers and Young Lords, dressed in guerrilla uniforms, entered Sunday Worship service: did not participate; distributed leaflets after service. Repeated every Sunday thereafter.

Dec. 7 - Loyalty Sunday. About 100 Panthers and Lords entered. Interrupted service. When one of their group tried to speak, congregation sang "Onward Christian Soldiers". The Gang disconnected the organ. Police removed Gang members. Church did not file charges. Same action on the next two Sundays. Members not attending because of fear.

Dec. 24 - Church leaders went to court to ask an injunction against the Gang.

Dec. 28 - Panthers and Lords returned again this Sunday, and nailed the church doors closed with the congregation inside. Members got out through a rear door. Now the church was "occupied".

Dec. 29 - The injunction was served on gang leaders on Monday.

Jan. 7 - 105 gang members were removed by the police, taken to court, booked, and released without bond. Trial was set for January 26.

During the occupation, services were held in another nearby church, but attendance was low because members feared reprisals by the gang. The Lords operated a free breakfast program, the reason for which they demanded use of the building in the first place, but it was poorly attended.

On January 26, attorneys for the Young Lords and Black Panthers -- taking advantage of legal technicalities -- obtained a delay in the court action until February 24. In the meantime, the number of gang members attempting to enter the church on Sunday morning has been as high as five hundred! They are prevented from entering by 15 to 20 men of the church who bar the entrance. This Spanish-speaking congregation -- well-acquainted with the methods and activities of the Young Lords -- is solidly opposed to their demands.

Meanwhile, the church leaders were not idle. Working with other nearby churches of all denominations, plans were laid for a show of solidarity and mutual support. A joint service was conducted at the Methodist Church on Sunday, Jan. 18, with over 1200 people in attendance from neighborhood churches. Admission was by ticket only, and the Lords and Panthers were unable to get into the building. Order was maintained by 100 policemen.

There are 500 Spanish-speaking congregations in New York. Their pastors are all firmly united in opposing this harassment and occupation tactic, and are determined to halt the action before it spreads.



# 2 supporters view urban renewal in Lincoln Park

By Paul Galloway

The Lincoln Park community in recent weeks has been the scene of protests, confrontation and some violence, all of which have erupted over the area's urban renewal program.

Two supporters of the program, in an interview, discussed the situation, a situation they contend has not been fully reported by the news media. The supporters — Peter Bauer, an attorney, and James Moburg, an actor for educational and industrial films — live in the community and belong to the Lincoln Park Community Conservation Council, the body that approves, on behalf of the community, all urban renewal actions.

Some would designate Bauer and Moburg as conservative members of the council, which opponents of the renewal program have criticized. Bauer and Moburg, however, call themselves "responsible citizens who represent the feeling of a great majority of the Lincoln Park residents."

They believe the viewpoints of this majority have been largely ignored, buried under the stridency of the opponents' rhetoric and tactics. They feel their community is seething with tension and unrest, which has been caused by youth organizations like the Young Lords and the Comancheros, eased on by radicals bent on destruction and condoned by well-intentioned white liberals.

Suddenly, they're bad guys

Suddenly we're the bad guys," said Moburg, who lives at 1950 N. Dayton. "We want to maintain the stability and the diversity of the community. We've worked hard, and we have done extensive planning because we believe that urban renewal is the way to protect and ensure the diverse community we now have and to achieve the

Bauer, in a letter to members of the Mid-North Assn., one of seven neighborhood organizations formed in Lincoln Park, listed the incidents that the principal groups opposing the renewal program have initiated.

They include the disruption of LPCCC meetings, most recently at the last scheduled meeting, on July 29, at Waller High School. Fights broke out and the meeting was quickly adjourned.

In May, three groups, led by the Concerned Citizens Survival Front, occupied a building at the McCormick Theological Ministry to dramatize their opposition to the urban

James Moburg, a member of the frequently criticized Lincoln Park Community Conservation Council, discusses the future of the area and LPCCC's role in it.

## First of two articles

renewal and to call for the support of the community. In June, the Young Lords seized the Armitage Av. Methodist Church, 834 W. Armitage, as part of a protest against conditions caused by urban renewal. In August, the Comancheros seized a vacant strip of land at Armitage and Halsted that was owned by the city Department of Urban Renewal and that was zoned for the site of a proposed private tennis club. The Comancheros, who began clearing and improving the land, called it the People's Park.

Those of us who support the urban renewal plan are not white racists and enemies of the poor, as we have been portrayed," said Bauer, who lives at 545 W. Belden. "A good many of us live here because the area is integrated. If we didn't want to be part of a diverse community, we would have fled to the suburbs long ago like so many white middle-class families.

"In the late 1950s Lincoln Park was decaying. There were high vacancy rates in many neighborhoods. Many of us who lived here decided to try to conserve it, and we asked for assistance from the Department of Urban

renewal. "We wanted no wide-scale clearance, just spot clearance of deteriorated property. We wanted to preserve and protect our community and we felt we needed a plan. We believed that if left to private developers, there would be no consideration of a diversity of economic and social levels. We desired controlled rehabilitation."

## Seven groups are formed

To work toward these ends, Bauer said, the seven neighborhood associations were formed. An umbrella organization, the Lincoln Park Conservation Assn., was created to co-

ordinate the activities of the groups.

Bauer is a director of the Mid-North Assn., and Moburg is president of the Ranch Triangle Assn., two of the neighborhood associations. Both also belong to the LPCA.

"The radical groups," Bauer said, "like to picture the LPCA as composed of white, affluent, middle-class, bigoted property owners. The truth is that the organization has been quite liberal. The LPCA favored the conservation of diversity in the community — places for all income levels. It supported fair housing and school integration. It fought slum lords and printed tenants' rights in Spanish and English.

## Contents process hasn't worked well

There is dissatisfaction and frustration with the urban renewal program, Bauer conceded. "It hasn't worked well. The process itself is very slow. The city must come up with a program of guidelines, rigidly prescribed by urban renewal requirements. There are approvals needed by several agencies when there is federal money involved, and as a result of the process and for a lot of other reasons — for one, the Vietnam war has drained domestic funds — the program has dragged."

The most conspicuous opponents of the Lincoln Park urban renewal plan are the three previously mentioned organizations — the Young Lords, the Comancheros and the Concerned Citizens Survival Front, formerly the Concerned Citizens of Lincoln Park, a group that broke away from the LPCA.

These groups oppose urban renewal because they say it victimizes poor people. And they accuse the LPCCC of not representing the views of all the community, particularly the poor and the minority groups.

"The LPCCC is not representative, it is charged," Bauer said. "In some ways, this has been true and is still true. Recently when

the board was increased to its legal limit of 15, the mayor appointed two black men, Richard Brown and Patrick Creer, who speak for the dissident black people, and two members of Latin descent, Felix Silva and Edwin Sosa, who represent the Cuban, Mexican and Puerto Rican residents of Lincoln Park.

Opponents contend that the plans have failed to provide enough housing for low-income residents, who, they believe, will continue to be pushed out by the more affluent, who are attracted by the rising values that accompany urban renewal.

The question of land use is what drew members of the dissident groups to the ill-fated LPCCC meeting of July 29.

On the agenda that night was the proposal for the private tennis club. After the disrupted meeting and after the opponents had proclaimed the site as People's Park, the DUR announced that any plans for the tennis courts had been dropped.

"The LPCCC took the initiative of placing the matter of the site at Armitage and Halsted on the agenda," Bauer said. "The zoning had already been approved for commercial recreation. We called for bids and all that received were from tennis clubs. The council was aware that there was opposition both on the board and among the community to such a project, and that is why we placed the matter on the agenda. We wanted to hear the viewpoints of the community to see if we should change our position. This point was never made clear in news reports."

Bauer said he believes the disruption was premeditated and well planned by the dissident groups. Moburg agreed.

Moburg lives only a block from the Armitage Av. Methodist Church, headquarters for the Young Lords. He said he recently circulated a petition in the neighborhood, collecting 271 signatures. The petition stated that the Young Lords did not represent the community and that the signers opposed the Aug. 23 street fair the group was planning to dedicate the day care center it had fashioned in the basement of the church.

After initially denying the Young Lords' request for a permit to block off Dayton just north of Armitage for the street fair, the police later allowed the street to be used.

"The police shouldn't have backed down," Moburg said. "The neighbors didn't want the street fair."

Moburg sees confrontation, perhaps violent, as inevitable. "These groups of kids and radicals, many of whom are Maoists and encourage armed revolution, are not going to push us out. We are people who have lived here for years — they haven't — and have worked for what we have. When it comes down to it, we're going to win. If one of us is burned out, then there will be 50 in his place."

MONDAY: Views from the co-ordinator of the Lincoln Park urban renewal program and from some of the program's opponents.



Underlying this peaceful nature of Lincoln Park is a confrontation, sometimes violent, over the community's urban renewal program. This picture was taken on Fremont Av. (Sun-Times Photos by Bill Mares)

# Young Lord Terror In Lincoln Park Told

Lincoln Park residents have been living in terror of a neighborhood gang for nearly six months since the gang opened headquarters in the Armitage Avenue Methodist church, 834 Armitage av., a community spokesman said yesterday.

Harry Port, a spokesman for a group called United People to Inform Good Doers Here and There [U.P.T.I.G.H.T.], said the church was taken over by the Young Lords June 11, and residents and business men have been living in fear of the gang since then.

## Tells of Terrorism

"Since the Young Lords established their office in the church, vandalism has increased, community meetings have been broken up, school board meetings have been disrupted, and store owners have had bottles thrown in their store windows in an effort by the gang to intimidate the community," Port said.

Port and other members of the organization panel told of the incidents during a meeting in the Chicago Temple, First United Methodist church, Clark and Washington streets. The meeting was sponsored by the United Methodists for Methodism.

Panel members testified that

armed guards of the gang often control who comes into the church, and the gang has threatened residents with fire bombings for complaining of their all night parties. According to residents, the gang prints posters depicting an up-raised fist with a gun in hand, expressing their revolutionary attitude.

## Question Church Support

The panel questioned church support of the group. They said the gang took over the office after the congregation had voted against a gang request to rent office space.

The church drew attention when the pastor, the Rev. Bruce Johnson, 30, and his wife, Marjorie Eugenia, were found beaten and stabbed to death in their apartment at 2038 Seminary av. in September. The pastor had been assigned to the church since June, 1968, and worked closely with the Young Lords street gang.

Hostility against the minister and his connection with the street gang had been expressed by neighbors at the time of the slaying. The gang connection had brought about transfers from the parish, residents said.



# Young Lords back again— say police harassing LV lady

## But Cmdr. Rae says it's not his men

Sunday  
Booster 2/2-2/77

By ALICE KLEMENT  
Lerner Newspapers  
Staff Writer

LYING BACK on her bed, Mrs. Gladys Mercado of 933 Grace struggled to explain in snatches of English and rapid-fire Spanish how she felt police harassment was threatening the lives of her unborn child and the three youngsters huddling beside her in the room.

At a press conference called Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 29, by Jose (Cha Cha) Jimenez of the Young Lord's Organization (YLO), the 25-year-old woman, eight months pregnant, charged that Chicago policemen had illegally entered her second-floor apartment with no visible warrant or authorization from a judge.

THE YLO, SUPPORTED by members of the Campaign for Community Control, called for "an immediate end to these acts."

Mrs. Mercado, speaking through interpreters Mrs. Miriam La Torre and Mrs. Margie Velasquez, both of 4069 N. Kenmore, said that no arrests were made nor anything illegal discovered during the alleged raids Dec. 17, Jan. 27 and Jan. 28.

Cmdr. Ronald Rae at the 19th District's Town Hall station said Thursday that "we have checked to our satisfaction" that none of his police officers was near the Lake View residence at times Mrs. Mercado noted.

"I'm reasonably satisfied that none of my men are involved," Rae said of the 400 men under his command.

But Mrs. Mercado's lawyer, Ron Clark of Clark and Schlam, 110 S. Dearborn, said he is not impressed with police statements.

HE SAID THURSDAY that he and his client would finalize details Friday, Feb. 1, for a request for a temporary restraining order to be filed in federal court to prevent the Chicago Police Department from entering Mrs. Mercado's apartment.

The attorney, a member of the Chicago Council of



**STRETCHING HER HAND TO** reassure her children, Jose Antonio, 7, David Ramos, 1, and Ana Maria, 4, Mrs. Gladys Mercado tries to calm their apprehension about all the turmoil in their apartment at 933 Grace. The woman, eight months pregnant, charged that police have raided her apartment three times in the last six weeks, searching for drugs and threatening to take her children from her (Photo by Charles Allen)

(Continued on page 18)



# Alleged harassment

(Continued from page 1)

Lawyers of the Police Misconduct Referral Service, said that he would file for the injunction early this week.

Clark added that legal activities may have to be conducted by affidavits from Mrs. Mercado, considering her condition.

According to Mrs. Mercado, her physician at Grant Hospital, Dr. Charanjeet Rai, has cautioned against unnecessary excitement.

Mrs. Mercado, according to the interpreters, already has been taken to two different hospitals following the two most recent alleged raids.

A SPOKESMAN AT AMERICAN Hospital, 850 Irving Park said Mrs. Mercado was brought to the emergency room at 7:30 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 27, and was released after examination 25 minutes later.

Fearing that the water bag had burst and that her baby was dead, Mrs. Mercado rushed to Grant Hospital, 551 Grant, early Tuesday morning, Jan. 29. An intern in the delivery room allowed her to listen to the heartbeat of the fetus to reassure her the baby was alive, a hospital spokesman there said.

At the press conference, Mrs. Mercado, who has lived in Chicago since her arrival from Puerto Rico seven years ago, said that on Dec. 17 she responded to a knock on the door about 11 p.m. announcing a special delivery letter.

SHE CLAIMED HER back was injured as three detectives pushed open the door, flinging her against a radiator.

In a second raid the evening of Jan. 2, Mrs. Mercado said that three men—one dressed in a police uniform, and two detectives—showed her a spoonful of white powder they said was heroin and asked her where she had stashed other narcotics. She added that the men had forced entrance into the apartment and threatened to send her three children to the Audy Home if she did not cooperate.

In the third alleged raid, the morning of Jan. 28, Mrs. Mercado said two detectives entered through the back door, which had been forced open the previous day, and threatened her with a gun, asking her for identification.

MRS. MERCADO SAID that different men appeared in each alleged entry and that none spoke Spanish. She added that she could understand and speak only a little English.

Jimenez guessed that the woman was being harassed because she allowed members of the Latin Eagles, a neighborhood youth gang, to come up to her apartment.

The nearby corner of Wilton and Grace is a hangout for gang members who vary in age from 16 to 18 years old, Jimenez added.

Rae pinpointed that same corner as a major site of drug dealing in the neighborhood. The police commander added that local drug pushers may be active in raiding apartments where caches of drugs may be hidden.

MRS. MERCADO DENIED that she has ever been involved with drugs. She did admit, however, that she has allowed gang youths to come into her apartment, among them her 19-year-old brother, Nelson and her brother-in-law.

Mrs. Mercado added that she had never had any previous problems with the police. She said she had moved to the Grace Street apartment four months ago from an apartment across the street at 3800 N. Wilton.

Jimenez, recently free from the Cook County jail after serving a one-year term in 1973 for theft, charged that police harassment of local youths has been stepped up in the past few weeks.

"Every two or three hours, the police cruise by this corner and often stop and search kids standing around," the YLO leader said. "When they scatter, some of the kids may run up here to this apartment," he added at the press conference.

On Jan. 3, Mrs. Mercado filed a complaint with the

Internal Affairs Division (IAD) of the Chicago Police Department, but later withdrew the complaint because she said she feared further harassment.

A LETTER FROM IAD that arrived Jan. 23 said the case had been investigated thoroughly, and there were no grounds for complaint. Mrs. Mercado said that she has not filed complaints for the two following alleged entries to the apartment.

Cmdr. Rae confirmed that the IAD division had investigated her claim.

"They found the complaint unfounded because the persons involved could not be identified as police officers," he explained.

Rae said all police officers or narcotics investigators are required to show identification whether they are local, state or federal officials.

"But, she can allege all the harassment that she wants," he contended. "It is very easy to find even a chicken inspector's badge in this city."



## **REVOLUCION !!**

*Led by an elusive-faced boy by the name of Cha-Cha Jimenez, the Young Lords gained the reputation of a cool and tough gang. Cha-Cha became a legend on the street. He was a handsome and dynamic young man, with a face at times angelic, at other times cruel. His gang was formed because "street brothers of high school age knew the pigs were killing Spics and the situation had to be reversed", said Pablo "Yoruba" Guzman, who was to become one of the national leaders. At the time the gang had no program; its one political act had been to join the Young Patriots, a white street gang, and a new-founded ghetto group called the Black Panthers in the Rainbow Coalition.*

*.....There was no evidence they had ever attacked the police, but the authorities, who had listened to the rhetoric and to tales of police informers, began to arrest and jail the Young Lords in New York as in Chicago. In Chicago the police arrested Cha-Cha for the theft of \$23 worth of lumber (as well as 17 other charges in six weeks ranging from disorderly conduct to kidnapping). He was sentenced to one year in prison (for the petty theft), but disappeared before he could be jailed. One leader, in New York, Julio Roldan, was hanged in his cell in the tombs prison in Manhattan. "Suicide", the police reported, but his friends charged that he was "murdered".*

*(In Chicago, Manuel Ramos was shot by James Lamb, a policeman who was off duty-- Jose' (Pancho) Lind was beaten to death by an Anglo mob- and the Rev. Bruce Johnson and his wife were brutally stabbed in bed). Some fifteen F.B.I. agents-- or seventeen some said-- were sent to arrest Juan Gonzales on the charge of draft evasion. Yoruba was indicted on several charges.*

**Steiner, Stan** "THE ISLANDS: THE WORLDS OF THE PUERTO RICANS", New York, Harper and Row, 1974

# Memorial marches and rites to honor slain minister, wife

By John Gallagher

A slain North Side minister and his wife will be honored in two memorial processions and a memorial service Wednesday night.

Taking part will be many of the people the couple tried to help, including members of the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth group.

The Rev. Bruce Johnson, 30, and his wife, Eugenia, 31, will be buried in Rockford Ill., Thursday after funeral services in Rockford's Court Street Methodist Church.

The processions will begin at 6:30 p.m. Wednesday and will end at the Armitage Av. United Methodist Church, 834 W. Armitage, where Mr. Johnson was pastor.

**BISHOP THOMAS M. Pryor**, head of the 19-county Northern Illinois Conference of the United Methodist Church, will lead a procession that will begin at 2512 N. Lincoln.

The Rev. Dr. Carl Mettling, the denomination's district superintendent, will lead a second procession from the parking lot of St. Teresa Catholic Church, at Armitage and Seminary.

Bishop Pryor will be among the speakers who will eulogize Mr. Johnson and his wife at a



Rev. Johnson Mrs. Johnson

memorial service at 7:30 p.m. in the slain minister's church.

As funeral plans were being firmed up, police were pressing for new leads in the brutal stabbing of the couple in their first-floor apartment at 2038 N. Seminary.

**EVIDENCE** found at the scene included a bloody butcher knife that police believe was used to stab the couple to death.

Detectives said attempts by the crime laboratory to lift fingerprints off the knife have proven fruitless.

Technicians were still examining pieces of glass from a broken bottle of cooking oil that police at first thought had been used as a bludgeon on Mrs. Johnson.

A coroner's pathologist reported Wednesday, however, that Mrs. Johnson had not been struck on the head, although she had cooking oil in her hair.

This led to speculation she might have smashed the bottle on the killer's head during a fight for her life.

The knife was found beneath a woman's slipper in the bedroom in which Mrs. Johnson was found slain. Police believe it was dropped there by the killer.

**McFARLAND** said Mr. Johnson apparently was killed first as he sat in a reclining chair in the living room. Apparently attacked without warning as he was smoking his pipe, he was stabbed at least 18 times.

McFarland said the killer apparently then believed he had to kill Mrs. Johnson, who had retired for the night, because she might have seen or heard him.

The couple's three young children, who apparently slept through the double murder,

were not harmed. They are 4-year-old twins Brian and Kevin and 14-month-old Perry.

**THE SLAIN** couple's bodies were discovered about 9:20 a.m. Monday when a postman spotted Brian with blood on a foot near the open front door of the Johnson apartment.

Police believe the couple was slain between 10 p.m. and midnight Sunday.

**MEANWHILE**, the Interreligious Council on Urban Affairs set up a fund for completion of a day-care center in the basement of Mr. Johnson's church.

The Young Lords occupied the church for a time last June and won their demands for use of the basement for the center. However, the city has refused to issue a license for the facility because of alleged building code violations.

The Bruce and Eugenia Johnson Memorial Fund would pay for remodeling.



# PEOPLE

## 'Theft's harsh sentence'

What kind of justice is this? Jose (Cha-cha) Himenez, convicted of stealing \$50 worth of lumber is sentenced to a year in jail! An accomplice receives the same outrageous penalty!

Even under primitive man's law of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth" how, in today's society, can a man be put away for a year for stealing a pile of wood?

Lady justice holds in her hand a balance scale: wise men understand that one side of the balance is the law and on the other the freedom of man. What kind of wisdom judges that a \$50 theft is equivalent to a year of a man's dignity and freedom?

I do not know the convicted men. I only know what I read in the paper July 31. I recognized Jose Himenez as a leader of the Young Lords. Could it be that he was punished so severely because the authorities were not able to catch him for other crimes he or members of his gang have allegedly committed? This sentence, then, would be a kind of revenge.

As a citizen, I protest this harsh treatment for such a small offense. If the convicted men are involved in other offenses against society, then let evidence and accusation be brought against them.

Rev. Gerald Watt, C.R.

# Manuel Ramos

## MURDERED

## MAY 4 1969

On Saturday, May 3, 1969 Manuel Ramos and a group of about 12 to 15 friends, Young Lords, and their children were at the home of a Lord, Orlando Davila, who was at that time Minister of Defense for the organization. They were celebrating Davila's birthday and also Ramos's which was coming the following week. Davila lived in a predominantly white community located on the south side of Chicago which was known for its racism.

Since it was a very hot day, the door of the apartment was left open and several of the brothers were standing outside talking and getting some fresh air. It was around 11:00 P.M. that Manuel and another Lord, Ralph Rivera heard some disturbances and arguing outside and decided to go see what was going on.

In order to leave the building one has to enter a small hallway leading from the door of the apartment. This hallway then turns to the left where there is another door going outside. In entering the building one would have to go to the right down this hallway to get to the apartment door.

Manuel only made it as far as the apartment door when he was shot by "pig" James (quick-draw mcgraw) Lamb who had an arm wrapped around one Lord's neck and was holding a .38 in the other which he was holding above the right shoulder of the brother he had grabbed. With that .38, he hit Manuel in the left eye and he proceeded to shoot Ralph Rivera but only grazed his neck within an inch of killing him. James Lamb, a member of Mayor Daley's gestapo, was off-duty that Saturday night. He was wearing off-duty clothes, sneaker gym shoes and a white T-shirt that along with his pants were covered with fresh paint. He never said who he was.

The Lords present saw their

brothers lying on the ground and their first reaction was to jump Lamb. Four brothers, Saul Del Rivero, Orlando Davila, Pedro "Division Pete" Martinez, and Jose "Pancho" Lind (the same brother that was murdered 2 weeks ago in another racist community of Chicago) jumped on James Lamb who still had his gun in his hand.

Within minutes, the street was filled with police squad cars. The four Lords, or "cuatro Lords" as we call them, turned James Lamb in to the police. During this time brother Manuel, who was still alive, and Ralph were being cared for by the other brothers and sisters. Towers of blood were covering Manuel's eye and Ralph's neck.

When the "cuatro Lords" turned James Lamb over to the police to be put into custody, Lamb, for the first time let it be known that he was a policeman. As a matter of fact, the police were there because James Lamb had called them before he even came downstairs and across the street from his apartment that he had been painting.

Instead of James Lamb being arrested, the "cuatro Lords" were arrested for "aggravated battery against a policeman" (on this charge they could get up to 5 years since they've been indicted by the grand jury).

Manuel and Ralph, both still lying on the ground and bleeding, with the police to take Manuel to the hospital. Instead, the police were taking their sweet time talking to James Lamb questioning this "pig" about what happened. They could have taken the brothers to the hospital first and asked those questions later at the police station.

For some reason, they didn't want Lamb at the station that night. Maybe it was because he had drank too much "coca-

cola," as he had told the police he was drinking while painting his apartment with a neighbor across the hall, on that Saturday night in the ghetto. Maybe they wanted him to go back and stay in his apartment because he had been hearing strange sounds and seeing strange objects all night. Coca-cola can do that if you drink too much or mix it with something else.

James Lamb claimed to have heard a shot from a gun and that was the reason he had come downstairs. He also said he shot Manuel Ramos because he saw a gun pointed from the door of the apartment and that Manuel must have been holding that gun from inside the apartment.

The falsehood of the pig's allegations that he thought he saw a gun and not Manuel, can be demonstrated in the layout of the entrance to Davila's apartment—the hall and doorway are situated in such a way that for Manuel to be shot in the left eye, he would have had to be totally exposed in the doorway.

The "gun" was not found that night. They claimed to have found a .22 caliber revolver but so far they haven't produced anything in court.

The case against the "cuatro Lords" has been dragged on now for one and a half years. Because of the fact that they think the people have forgotten Manuel Ramos, they now want to throw the case out altogether. This case must be prevented! Two Lords involved in this case, Manuel have and Jose "Pancho" Lind cannot let this be murdered! We longer! The unresolved any ding justice!

POWER TO THE PEOPLE!  
VIVA MANUEL Y PANCHOL

# "Pancho"

## MURDERED APRIL 11 1971

One of the hardest tests a revolutionary is faced with is standing strong through the most extreme emotional events. When a brother or sister can achieve this they have the grand privilege to be called a "stone revolutionary." With much respect the Young Lords Organization recognizes Angie Lind as a "stone revolutionary."

On April 11, 1971, Jose "Pancho" Lind, Angie's husband, was murdered. At the time Angie was with the Young Lords and other Third World Sisters at the Canadian Women's Conference learning about

scious in the hospital. Angie left on the earliest flight possible, Sunday morning. But she came home to crying children, despaired friends, and a dead husband.

Recognizing that the act against her husband was not an individual attack but rather a complicated mass of antagonistic elements in the American society, she has come to the conclusion that the wrong cannot be corrected only by attacking individuals responsible. Rather, it is the elements that must be corrected.

The Third World Sisters at the Conference made a collection to

"I have  
no revenge