

AFFIDAVIT OF FAY STENDER

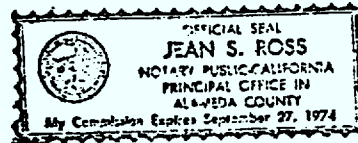
STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF ALAMEDA) SS. _____

FAY STENDER, being first duly sworn, deposes
and says that she has read the foregoing Complaint and
finds it to be true and correct, to the best of her
information, knowledge and belief.

Fay Stender
FAY STENDER

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26 day of January, 1971.

Jean S. Ross
Notary Public



In the case of People v. George Jackson, et al.,
Monterey County Superior Court No. CR 2403, the Court has
granted the request of counsel for defendants that they be
given the opportunity to interview all inmates who were
housed in Y-Wing on January 16, 1970.

If the administration knows in advance those
inmates who wish to participate in these interviews, it
will assist us in making preparations for them. Accordingly,
we ask that you give the information requested below, to-
gether with your signature, and return this form to

_____ without delay.

Thank you for your assistance and cooperation

I _____ wish to participate
("do" or "do not")
in the interviews described above.

(Signature and Inmate Number)

Exhibit A

-11-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-10-81 BY SP2 TAP/64

In the event you wish to participate in the interviews regarding the killing of Correctional Officer John V. Mills at Correctional Training Facility/Central on 1/16/70 (People vs. George Jackson, et al) you have two (2) options concerning the conduct of the interviews.

They are as follows:

- 1) You may be interviewed privately without the presence of a third (3rd) party or a member of the institution staff. Yes ☒ No ☒
- 2) You may have the interviews monitored or a member of the institutional staff present during the interviews. Yes ☒ No ☒

Indicate your preference in the blocks marked after each of the two choices.

Whether or not you participate in these interviews will have absolutely no effect on your status with the Department of Corrections.

Signature

Inmate number

Exhibit A

-12-

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State of California)
County of SALASALAMTO) ss

CLARENCE MORGAN, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

In January of 1970 I was confined at Correctional Training Facility, Soledad, California. On January 16, 1970 I was a resident of Y Wing at Soledad. On or about January 16 I was taken to maximum security at Soledad, and have been confined in a maximum security status ever since, first at Soledad, and then and now at Folsom Prison. No disciplinary charges have been brought against me and I have never been charged with any offense. I have been visited four times by Captain Moody of Soledad, and three of those times in the company of the assistant District Attorney Edward Barnes since I was transferred to Folsom. On three of these occasions Captain Moody stated that a laboratory report showed that a bloody palmprint taken from the 3rd tier railing of Y wing, Soledad, was found to belong to me. These occasions were in May of 1970, June 8, and once in September of 1970. Captain Moody also came to see me a second time in September of 1970 on which occasion he stated that he was not sure whether or not the palmprint was mine and was doing more tests. However in

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IN OFFICE OF
ANCK & HILL
TELEGRAPH AVENUE
EV, CALIF. 94705
TEL 845-4123

October he came again and informed he still had four or five more tests to take but he still thought the palmprint was mine. On October 22, Captain Moody visited me for yet another time. This time he stated that I would be transferred to California Mens Colony, East Facility "if I would co-operate". He stated that he "was keeping his promise" and expected that "I would keep mine". I stated that I had made no promise but did indeed desire to be removed from the adjustment center. On all of the occasions that Captain Moody saw me he tried to get me to state that I would testify for the prosecution against the defendants Jackson, Drumgo and Clutchette.

In September 1970 I wrote to State Senator Mervyn Dymally asking him to help me get out of maximum security. Shortly afterwards I was visited by Frank Powell, minority consultant to Director of Corrections R.K. Procnier. Mr. Powell stated that he had come because of Senator Dymally's inquiry to Mr. Procnier. Mr. Powell told me that in his opinion I was either involved in the January 16 incident involving the death of Officer Mills or I knew who was. He made it clear that I would not be released from maximum security unless I agreed to implicate the defendants Jackson, Drumgo and Clutchette. Mr. Powell came on or about September 14, 1970. On or about September 26, Captain Moody came again and said that Mr. Powell had told him I wished to see Captain Moody again. This was not true. I had said nothing of the sort to Mr. Powell. Captain Moody took me into the telephone room and talked to me for two hours. I am in fear that I will never get out of maximum security. I am in fear that if I state that I am in fear of my life the officials will use that as an excuse to keep me locked up. I fear not from inmates but from the authorities. I have described Mr. Powell's visit in a letter to Senator Dymally.

I have never been told by any authority that the district attorney of Monterey County has cleared me and has no pending

1 hold or charges against me, or that the state has found that
2 the bloody palm print was not mine.

3 I believe that in May of 1970 I was deliberately given
4 contaminated or poisoned food as an additional attempt to
5 frighten and intimidate me. But however caused, I have suffered
6 severe abdominal pain, and I have requested a full physical
7 examination. I have had a G I series and it is reported as
8 negative, and although I have requested the complete physical
9 examination, I was told by the Dr. Chief Medical Officer Rosendal
10 in a written memorandum dated October 13, 1970, that I cannot
11 have a physical examination.

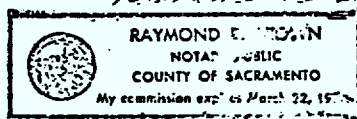
12 On October 26, 1970 I was informed that I had been denied
13 for transfer to California Mens Colony, East Facility. I have
14 been on adjustment center status since January 17, 1970 and
15 I am now informed that the district attorney of Monterey County
16 does not have any desire to have me ⁱⁿ such status.

17 To my knowledge, many inmates, white, black and Mexican,
18 have serious fears if they should testify for the defendants or
19 fail to testify for the prosecution. I am a black citizen of
20 the United States.

21 Sworn and subscribed to this
22 17 day of November 1970 before me
23 Notary Public in and for the
24 County of Sacramento
25 State of California.

26 My Commission expires March 22, 1971

Clarence Morgan
CLARENCE MORGAN



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State of California)
County of Monterey) SS

CARL JAMES TSOURAS being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

On or about July 10, 1970 inmate Michael B. Huyck and I were taken from our cells on the third tier of O wing, Soledad by Officer Monaghan and two other officers whose names I don't remember, and were taken down stairs to the committee room where Lieutenant Eads and Mr. Huth were waiting.

Upon entering the room Mr. Huth, Lt. Eads and Officer Monaghan told us to sit down, then they asked us in these words "Do you know a goddam nigger name of Meneweather on Max-Row". After we said "no" they began to tell us how they hated colored people and how they hated Meneweather especially because he was "causing trouble for the staff by filing writs on them, and was snitching on Officer Miller for killing those niggers on the yard to those no good nigger loving Communist bastards" representing Jackson, Clutchette and Drumgo trying to stir up trouble for the institution."

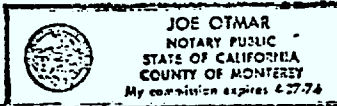
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1 Then they said that they knew that we could influence the white
2 inmates on the second floor of O wing and then they told us that
3 Meneweather is in jail for violence against a white man, and that
4 he was also in the adjustment center now for another killing of
5 a white inmate up at San Quentin, and that he had only three years
6 and a few months left before his discharge and that they didn't
7 feel he had any right to live. Then they told us that they would
8 see that Meneweather came upstairs about five days from then, and
9 they said they would make it worth our while if we saw to it that
10 Meneweather didn't live long enough to get off the second tier.

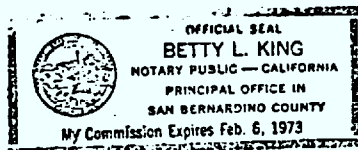
11 They told us if we didn't go through with it they would send
12 me to Folsom or San Quentin and that the 'niggers' are out to kill a
13 all the white inmates that were at Soledad Central and who were in
14 O wing when the shooting happened in January. They said if we
15 could catch him (Meneweather) off guard and kill him they would
16 be sure to see to it that nobody went to court for it and that we
17 would be protected for three or four months and then transferred to
18 California Mens Colony East Facility, camp, or Palm Hall, and get
19 paroled in a year.

20 Sworn and subscribed to this
21 20th day of November 1970
22 before me Notary Public in and
23 for said County and State
24 My Commission expires

Carl James Tsouras
CARL JAMES TSOURAS



1 Thomas Dodd wrote to the Director of Corrections of the State of
2 California concerning my situation with reference to the events
3 at Soledad in January. I am Caucasian. To my knowledge, other
4 inmates of Soledad in January of 1970 have the same fears.
5 Sworn and subscribed to this 3
6 day of December 1970 before me
7 Notary Public in and For the
8 County of San Bernardino
9 State of California.
10 My Commission expires _____
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

SS.

JENNIE RHINE, being first duly sworn, deposes and
says: I am an attorney at law admitted to practice in the
State of California. On or about September 10, 1970 the
attorneys for the defendants in Peo. vs. Jackson, et al,
Superior Court, City and County of San Francisco,
asked for assistance in connection with problems which are
more fully described in Exhibit A to this affidavit,
pertaining to the reluctance and fear and in some cases
outright refusal of witnesses to testify as to the events of
which they had knowledge in the said prosecution. The said
attorneys had previously written to the State Bar of California
concerning said problems, and had received in reply a letter
from the then Secretary of the State Bar for the then President
of the State Bar. Said reply is attached hereto as Exhibit B.
Commencing in September of 1970, I mailed or caused to be
mailed a copy of Exhibit A and Exhibit B to every resident

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1 of Y wing, Correctional Training Facility, Soledad, California,
2 as of January 16, 1970, the date of the alleged offenses
3 charged in People v. Jackson, et al.. Of 146 letters, 48
4 were returned by Soledad authorities with designations
5 "address unknown" or "moved, left no address." We received
6 15 replies from inmates to Exhibit A. Of these 15 replies,
7 12 inmates asked for the legal assistance offered in Exhibit A.
8 Three inmates declined, explicitly, the legal assistance
9 offered in Exhibit A, and enclosed letters begging to be left
10 alone, and expressing fear over any association with the case
11 at all. These letters included a plea expressing fear that
12 an already granted parole would be withdrawn:

13 "I have a tentative release date of December 7,
14 1970. As of December 7, I will be starting
15 my life again from scratch. It means that
16 if I work like a dog for a few years, I
17 might have a wardrobe, transportation, and
18 a place to stay. If you subpoena me, not
19 only will I probably lose my job, but in
20 my opinion it certainly won't be at all
21 conducive to my parole.

22 When I am released, I will have the \$68.00
23 they give me and a desire to stay out. Please
24 don't cause me any unnecessary harassment."

25 to a letter stating as follows:

26 "It isn't in my nature to be nice to someone
27 trying to get me killed. You people
28 talking about protection, whom do you think
29 you could protect? Certainly no inmate."

30 I have personally been informed by an attorney from
31 a city in Fresno County, California, that he had seen a
32 resident of Y Wing now in another prison in California, on
33 other legal business, and that the said inmate was terrified
34 and in fear for his life, and that another former resident
35 of Y Wing, known to the said inmate, was likewise in fear,
36 and that both said inmates knew, as witnesses to the events
37 of January 16, 1970, that the defendants did not commit the
38 offenses charged therein. I was also informed in a communicatio

1 from an inmate, that many inmates at Soledad were so
2 frightened of being subpoenaed by the defense in this
3 prosecution that a petition was being circulated to the
4 district attorney asking that they be protected from having
5 to testify.

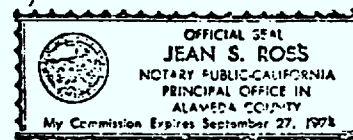
6 I declare under penalty of perjury that the
7 foregoing is true and correct.

8 Dated: 16 December 1970

Jennie Rhine
JENNIE RHINE

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13 Sworn and subscribed to me this 16 day of December, 1970,
14 before me a Notary Public in and for said County and State.

15
16
17 Notary Public



AFFIDAVIT OF HUGO A. PINELL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF MONTEREY) SS.

HUGO A. PINELL, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I have been confined in the Max Row section of O'wing at Soledad Prison since October of 1969. A few days after January 13, 1970, news came over the radio that a guard had been killed in a different section of the prison. I happened to be the tier tender around that time, in Max Row. One day, around the 18th of January, as I came out of my cell to serve the noon meal, Sergeant Maddix called me up front and asked me if I knew George Jackson. I said yes. He asked me if I considered Jackson a friend of mine. I said I did. He then told me that Jackson was in Isolation, which is located on the other side of Max Row. He said Jackson was held for investigation, but that I was welcome to visit him if I so desired. This was out of the ordinary and so I inquired a little more and he just stated how he wanted to be courteous with me since Jackson and I were friends. I couldn't find anything malicious in the Sergeant's offer, but I needed to be careful just the same because all the possibilities of some plot being in the makings. I came to the conclusion that Sergeant Maddix was perhaps bothered by his own thoughts in reference to his great participation in the killing of the three Blacks and other bad treatment and unusual punishment against us and the best he could do was try to paint a different picture of his personality by acting nice with me. So, I said I would like to see George and to my surprise, the Sergeant opened the gates and allowed me on the other side, directing me to George's cell. George was locked up in one of the quiet cells in the back of the tier. I was glad to see George and mad at the same time because

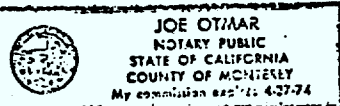
1 here is one guy who I know should have been home some time ago.
2 I talked with him for a very few minutes as I did most of the
3 talking wondering what excuse the officials had used this time
4 to lock him up and he said,
5 "You know how it is. They continue on harassing me
6 just for unknown reasons. At times they make me
7 believe I'm going home and then, they'll turn around
8 and show different by their behavior. We all suffer
9 alike, brother",
10 he said, and was quiet. That same afternoon, I was taken to a
11 special committee. Three persons were present. Sergeant Maddix
12 was one of them. The other two were dressed in civilian clothes
13 and I don't know their names. One of them I had never seen
14 before. The other, was familiar.
15 Sergeant Maddix did all the talking to me while the
16 other two kept note of what I said;
17 Sergeant Maddix started by talking about my mother.
18 How nice and concerned she was about me. How it would hurt her
19 deeply or worse if something was to happen to me. Example: the
20 assassinations of W. L. Nolen, Edwards and Miller. He said not
21 to bullshit one another because they hated me as much as I hate
22 them, but that their hate was the power to do while mine amounted
23 to nothing. He said I was in a bad fix to begin with and in no
24 position to act smart or funny. He said they were about, perhaps
25 to make a big mistake, but that they were considering me for
26 parole and on the streets before the year was over. He wanted
27 me to say, in court, that when I visited Jackson, that it was
28 revealed to me that him (Jackson) and Drumgo and Clutchette did
29 commit the killing of the guard. He said they (officials)
30 weren't making a deal with me, that I was dealing with myself
31 and my mother. He said, it didn't matter if Jackson got con-
32 victed, that I'll still go home if I testified. He said friends
in prison are really worthless because, each and every one inmate
doing time realizes the value of freedom and so no one would

hesitate in doing anything to get out. He said selfishness in prison was the best policy -- that, after all, a man only has one life to live and no one wants to spend that life in jail. He said hell, Jackson or anybody would do anything to obtain their liberty. He accused me of being brainwashed, confused and emotional for thinking that they were out to kill me -- that if that was the case, they would have never chosen me and given me the opportunity to get out free. He said he had to go through a lot of trouble with higher authorities, convincing them that I should be granted a parole because my mother needs me, that is if I testified. Then, he went on to explain that if I refused, I would never see the streets again and if I thought I have experienced a lot, that I was just beginning. He assured me a transfer to either Chino, C.M.C.E. or Tehachapi right away and then I would go to trial, testify and before Christmas, I'll be home. He said, in case I feared Jackson might want to hurt me when he got out, that I could be sent to Nicaragua (my land of birth) with money and high recommendations. He said I'm not the only one to be offered good things, that there are others. He went on for a little while along the same lines. After he had finished, I told him I didn't need his kind of freedom, I wasn't going to testify and lie against anybody and to never confront me with absurdities like that again. He said I spoke that way because I was sure to beat the present case I was fighting in Sacramento, along with 8 other brothers. He said I forgets who runs the joints and who don't. He said I would pay for my stubbornness.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 1st day of December
A.D., 1970.

Joe Oymar
Notary Public in and for the
County of Monterey, State of
California.

Hugo A. Pinell
HUGO A. PINELL





NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA CHAPTER

123 Second Street
San Francisco 94105
Telephone (415) 982-9617

September 21, 1970

ident
larvin Stender

President
Lawrence L. Duga

Secretary
Alph Johansen

Treasurer
Wing Sibbett

Local Office
37 Steiner Street
San Francisco 94117
Telephone:
415/863-3193

Dear Mr.

As you know better than we, the defense of an inmate charged with an in-prison offense is a difficult one. The attorneys for John Clutchette, Fleeta Drumgo and George Jackson -- charged with the murder of John Mills on January 16, 1970 -- have been searching for ways to protect the inmates of Y wing so that all of the available testimony concerning that matter may be presented to the trial court in the Soledad Brothers trial.

This spring the attorneys started to interview the inmates who lived in Y wing on January 16th. They became worried about the expressed fears of the inmates that there might be reprisals and harassment if inmates testified in the case. The attorneys wrote to the State Bar of California asking for official help in providing protection and legal assistance for the inmate witnesses.

Although the State Bar refused to help, the attorneys continued their search and presented these problems to the Prison Committee of the National Lawyers Guild (San Francisco-Bay Area chapter). The Guild is a bar association whose members are concerned with the constitutional rights of all persons.

There is now available a group of attorneys who are willing to provide free assistance, as requested, to the inmates of Y wing.

Each resident of Y wing on January 16th will be subpoenaed to the trial.

Therefore to each resident of Y wing, an attorney will be made available, if you so desire:

- 1) to consult with you before the trial
- 2) to watch over the disciplinary files before and after the trial
- 3) to request permission to attend the parole-sentence-fixing hearing

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Page Two

- 4) to give other relief as requested and feasible (this NOT to include bringing habeas corpus actions with respect to the original conviction)
- 5) to contact your own attorney with respect to these matters if desired
- 6) cooperate with the other attorneys if a pattern of reprisal emerges, in seeking affirmative court relief.

Please let us know by returning the attached form if you wish such a consultation.

Sincerely,

Prisons Committee
National Lawyers Guild

By

Jennie Rhine
JENNIE RHINE, ESQ.
David Sklare
DAVID SKLARE, ESQ.

Encl: Letter of State Bar
of September 8, 1970

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
197 Steiner Street
San Francisco, California

As a resident of Y Wing, CTF, Soledad, California on January 16, 1970, I do wish a consultation with an attorney. I understand that this consultation is free of charge.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-10-81 BY SP2 TAP/ka

FRANCK, HILL, STENDER, ZIEGLER & HENDON

Attorneys at Law

2933 TELEGRAPH AVENUE, BERKELEY, CA. 94705

(415) 845-6123

PETER F. FRANCK
DOUGLAS J. HILL
FAY STENDER
PHILLIP D. ZIEGLER
EZRA HENDON

FRANCIS WEISLER
Of Counsel

July 23, 1970

J. Thomas Crowe, Esq.
President,
State Bar of California
801 McAllister Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Crowe:

As members of the State Bar, my colleagues
in Bar W. Jackson, Clutchette and Brungo,
have requested that I bring to the State
Bar's attention some of the unique and
urgent problems which the situation at
the Correctional Training Facility at
Solano presents to the administration
of justice at this time.

I have been requested by them, to express
our joint concern that today's tragic in-
cident at Solano does not result in the
same type of investigation with respect to
interrogation of inmates as did the death
of correctional officer John Mills on
January 10, 1970. That investigation,
which resulted in the eventual indictment
of Jefferson Jackson, Clutchette and
Brungo, consisted of numerous interroga-
tions of all inmates who had no opportunity
to obtain or consult with counsel. Inmates,
including suspects and the eventual defen-
dants, were kept in isolation, and letters
from them to their families seeking counsel,
were returned to them with the institutional
stamp notation "not formal" or "critical"
of the institution."

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Mr. J. Thomas Crowe, Page Two

Our interviewing of inmates at Soledad prison, after we became attorneys of record in this murder prosecution, disclosed numerous problems arising from the incident at Soledad which occurred on January 13, 1970, when three black inmates were killed by a guard in a gun tower. In that respect, I enclose a very disturbing letter received yesterday from a former inmate at Soledad.

We believe that the very tragic events at Soledad require the assistance of the State Bar, and other bar associations, in protecting the rights of witnesses and inmates.

Many inmates have expressed to us their fears that if they testify as to their exculpatory knowledge on behalf of Jackson, Chappelle and Fringo that they will suffer reprisals, including confinement in the adjustment center, denial of parole, and in some cases, death. However irrational these fears, they do prevent our defendants from presenting all of the available evidence to the court in their defense.

We would greatly appreciate the opportunity of conferring with you or the appropriate committee of the State Bar to discuss possible ways in which the State Bar could protect the rights of inmates in the immediate period of investigation of today's incident, and to explore with us the possibility that members of the State Bar, pursuant to some plan, could assist us with the overwhelming task of providing legal protection to those inmates who fear to testify on behalf of our defendants or in the civil suit brought on behalf of the dead inmates' families in the federal court.

If a panel of attorneys appointed by the State Bar could provide one attorney to watch the progress of each inmate witness- pro or con- subsequent to his testimony, with reference to

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Mr. J. Thomas Crowe, Page Three

disciplinary actions and his appearance before the Adult Authority, we feel that we would be able to present to the trial court the bulk of the available testimony and evidence which is critical to the adequate defense of our clients in this capital case. We presently anticipate more than one hundred inmate witnesses to be called by the defense. We are not in a position to obtain attorneys for each of these witnesses without the help of the State Bar or other bar associations.

By copy of this letter we are also requesting assistance of the San Francisco Bar Association and the Barristers. Because of the location of Solidad prison, I am also sending a copy of this letter to the Hon. Gordon Campbell, Presiding Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Monterey.

We feel that these matters are of urgency both in the sense that many inmates have written stating that they fear for their lives, and that many inmates have stated they cannot testify for the defense in our case or against the defendants in the civil suit.

We thank you very much for your concern and assistance.

Very truly yours,

Ray Stender
John E. Thorne
Richard Silver
Floyd Silliman

FS/sam
cc:

Hon. Gordon Campbell
R.K. Procunier
President, San Francisco Bar Association
President, Barristers
Peter Friedlander

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September 8, 1970

Mrs. Fay Stender
 Attorney at Law
 2905 Telegraph Avenue
 Berkeley, California 94705

Dear Mrs. Stender:

Receipt of your letter of July 23, 1970 to J. Thomas Crowe, President of the State Bar, was acknowledged by Miss Wailes of this office by letter of July 27. Thereafter Mr. Crowe discussed the matter with me and asked that I advise you of his views. I apologize for the delay.

It is Mr. Crowe's view that it is not within the purview of the State Bar, through him as president or otherwise, to exert any influence upon or otherwise concern itself about the particular matter to which your letter relates. It is not and should never be a function of the State Bar to, in your words, assist in protecting the rights of witnesses in a criminal action.

Very truly yours,

Jack A. Hayes
 Jack A. Hayes
 Secretary

JAH:cl
 cc: Mr. Crowe

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SEP 9 1970

EX-11

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : G. C. Moore GCM

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW

"BLOOD IN MY EYE"
BY GEORGE L. JACKSON

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
DATE: 4/24/72

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Campbell _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Wakart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1972 by Random House, Incorporated, New York City. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

Author of book is George Lester Jackson, a Negro male, who along with two other inmates, was charged with murder of a Soledad Prison guard during January, 1970. These three inmates later became known as the "Soledad Brothers." Jackson was killed during an abortive prison break during August, 1971. Self-admitted Communist Party member [REDACTED] is currently being tried by California authorities for murder, kidnaping and conspiracy in connection with a 1970 attempt by Jackson's younger brother to take hostages to exchange for freedom of the "Soledad Brothers." b7C

This book is dedicated to the black communist youth and openly advocates an end to capitalism in this country by armed revolution and violence. Author admits he is an extremist and a communist. Emphasis placed on educating blacks toward revolution and forming a mobile secret black guerrilla army to create disruptions and complete chaos. Author believes Black Panther Party (BPP) will lead way in revolution and overall objective is to change "law and order" to "perfect disorder" and replace established culture with a black revolutionary one. Total revolution is only solution. Several unfounded attacks against FBI mentioned. (SEE PAGES 3-4)

ACTION: For information.

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
1 - 157-18253 (Soledad Brothers)
LGB:aso (9)

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EX-109

20 MAY 4 1972

CONTINUED - OVER

b7C

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b7C

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Blood in My Eye"
By George L. Jackson

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Bureau files indicate George Lester Jackson, a Negro male, born 9/23/41, was indicted and charged with assault and murder in the death of a Soledad Prison guard during January, 1970. Charged with Jackson were [REDACTED] who like [REDACTED] b7C Jackson were inmates of the California Department of Corrections. These three individuals subsequently became known as the "Soledad Brothers." Self-admitted Communist Party member [REDACTED] is currently being tried by California authorities for murder, kidnaping and conspiracy in connection with a 1970 attempt by Jackson's younger brother to take hostages to exchange for freedom of the "Soledad Brothers." During February, 1971, at the specific request of the Civil Rights Division of the Department, a preliminary investigation was conducted due to complaints by these three individuals that they had been deprived of certain rights in connection with the aforementioned criminal charges.

George Lester Jackson was himself killed from a gunshot wound during an abortive prison break from San Quentin on 8/21/71. During October, 1971, at the specific request of the Department, which was brought about by several Congressional inquiries, a limited investigation was conducted as to the cause of George Jackson's death. In both instances, pertinent results were furnished the Department.

Jonathan Jackson, a younger brother, was the individual who smuggled guns into the Marin County, California, Courthouse on 8/7/70 and during an attempt to take hostages to exchange for the freedom of the "Soledad Brothers," Judge Harold Haley, Jonathan Jackson and two prisoners were killed.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Blood in My Eye"
By George L. Jackson

BOOK REVIEW

This book, which is George Lester Jackson's last will and testament, presents his burning vision that the world has to be reshaped, is dedicated to the black communist youth, and openly advocates an end to capitalism in the United States by armed revolution and violence. The publisher reportedly received this manuscript less than a week before Jackson was killed attempting to escape from San Quentin. The author admits he is a communist, an extremist, and claims revolutionary acts carefully planned by blacks can overthrow our existing society. He recommends educating blacks with the idea of promoting the revolution, of infiltrating police departments, the military, prison staffs, Governmental agencies, and other selective places which can eventually provide assistance to their cause. Emphasis is placed on forming a mobile secret black guerrilla army, on the practical use of ambush attacks, on perfect disorder created by a number of disruptions and other internal problems and the always healthy spontaneous mass looting. He claims surprise attacks and quick withdrawal can create complete chaos and bring about the complete revolution. The only form of attack employed by guerrilla forces is the ambush, the surprise attack, and there must never be any front lines or defending of territory. These various planned violent attacks should start taking place in the heart of cities with the objective to change "law and order" to "perfect disorder" and replace the established culture with a black revolutionary one. The author indicates the plans to foment this revolution, to seek triumph over bourgeois capitalism will be led by the BPP and other trained urban guerrilla units. He emphasizes the urban guerrilla can mingle with the enemy and remain invisible and invulnerable and that total revolution is the only solution.

MENTION OF THE FBI

On Page 97 the author indicates he refuses to argue with statistics compiled by the institutions and associations he indicts yet he claims it is true that even official figures prove the case

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"Blood in My Eye"
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against capitalism. The FBI compiles and indexes almost all information on crime in the United States and of property crimes in 1969, 28 percent occurred in the ghetto.

On Page 103 it is reported that during a 1971 preliminary hearing a bailiff jabbed Jackson in the ribs and that subsequently Jackson threw a karate blow to the bailiff's head. Jackson commented, "I would hate to run into freaks who have Mike Hammer/J. Edgar Hoover complexes without being armed."

On Page 119, in commenting about fascist conditions, he compares the German SS Agents, Italian Black Shirts, and the FBI, as having crushed the vanguard elements which posed an internal threat. He claims after the threat is removed the ruling class goes on making profits as usual.

On Pages 169-70 Jackson claims the ruling class in the United States is composed of one million people including the Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, DuPonts, Ford and others and that they use their Ivy League universities and elite law schools for their offspring as training grounds for their corporate hirelings. They rule with iron precision through the military, the Central Intelligence Agency, the FBI, private foundations and financial institutions.

On Page 173 Jackson refers to the FBI as the hired goons in our fascist country working to infiltrate and destroy any anti-establishment vanguard movement.

On Page 185 Jackson claims the Africans were the first communists but that J. Edgar Hoover in one of his books called it "primitive communism."

- 4 -

LEAP

EM DEM

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JS

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GAM

GEORGE JACKSON

FILE 44-HQ-50522

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: OCT 1 1971

DLN:RAM:CRS:eh
DJ 144-11-696

DLN
K200
FROM : David L. Norman
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

48
SUBJECT: Unknown Subjects - Guards,
San Quentin Prison,
San Quentin (Marin County), California
George Jackson - Victim
CIVIL RIGHTS

This Division has recently received several Congressional inquiries concerning George Jackson, a convict at San Quentin Prison, who was killed during a riot at that facility on August 21, 1971.

In order to determine whether Jackson's death could have involved violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 241 or 242, please conduct the following limited investigation:

- (1) Obtain a copy of any reports of Jackson's autopsies.
- (2) Obtain copies of any reports on this incident prepared by prison officials or local law enforcement agencies.

Form Airtel to San Francisco
10/5/71, REC-60, 44-50522-1
g B.L. ep
(MCT-492) 8 OCT 1 1971
S128

EXP. PROC.
OCT 4 1971
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