A happy Angela Davis holds her first press conference following her acquittal. Writer Cotj, an expert on internal security matters, investigates some of the strange shenanigans behind the jury selection and the trial itself. Miss Davis had been charged with the purchase of the guns that took the lives of four people, including Judge Harold Haley, during the 1970 Marin County Shootout.

On Aug. 7, 1970, 17-year-old Jonathan Jackson, observing a trial in Northern California's Marin County courthouse, walked over to the judge, pulled out his .45, and fired off three shots. A sawed-off shotgun was taped under the judge's desk; Judge Haley, as well as an assistant district attorney and two female jurors, lay at the judge's feet. A knife-wielding John Cluchette, subsequently dubbed the "Soledad Brothers," had worked out a plan to free George Jackson, the convicted murderer who, in August 1969, escaped from San Quentin prison.

Jackson, accompanied by one other, Robert Whetstone, had been held in a Marin County jail awaiting trial for the murder of three guards at San Quentin. After Jackson had attended a hearing with Judge Haley, he had suddenly pulled a pistol and fired off three shots. The judge was slightly wounded; one of the гардн, Judge Haley, was killed. The other two convicts, George Jackson and Fleeta Drumgo, were mortally wounded. Two of the convicts' shotguns were retrieved, all were in working order, and, one convict, Ruchell Magee, survived and should come to trial shortly.

Upon discovery that Angela Davis had purchased those weapons (in the attempt to take hostages in the courtroom and use in the escape effort) a warrant was issued for her arrest on charges of murder and kidnapping.

A "A"veda T Fugitive Warrant was obtained on August 16 when - was warned that federal agents were on their way. On October 13 the FBI arrested Miss Davis and David Ponderett, her companion at the time, in New York City. Miss Davis was extradited, and on Nov. 10, 1970, indicted on counts of murder, kidnapping, and conspiracy charges. Nineteen months later an all-white jury, after just 13 hours of deliberation, found her innocent. Indeed, the jurors were so impressed with Miss Davis that a majority of them joined in festivities celebrating her acquittal.

In real life, it is not hard to understand why many Americans find empathy with this youthful revolutionary. Angela Davis is a member of the American intellectual elite and championed by such celebrities as Sammy Davis Jr., Jane Fonda and Leonard Bernstein. While more accurate descriptive might be "attractive" and "well educated," the news media can't resist calling her "beautiful" and "brilliant."

She was a product of Birmingham's "Dynamite Hill in Alabama, but she is also one of the new privileged class—scholarships at some plain and some fancy Eastern schools, opportunities to study abroad, quick acceptance and rest on charges of murder and kidnapping.

fact, is a violent enemy of this country. She has condoned the "American oppressor" and called for liberation of the United States "by any means necessary."

As she was steeped in the philosophy of violence and befriended by fellow revolutionaries, it was not really surprising that she would eventually wind up in a episode that evokes memories of the Rue Morgue. There are 12 or 15 deaths, depending on when you start counting, that in some way touch upon the Marin County courthouse shooting, and in the midst of all this carnage stands the now innocent figure of the "brilliant" and "beautiful" Miss Davis, 29, black, a Communist and a woman who is in the habit of losing control of her arsenal of weapons. To give a brief idea of what sort of bloodshed is linked with the Davis case:

* It was on Jan. 16, 1970, that guard John Mills was killed at the state's Soledad Prison in the Salinas Valley 150 miles south of San Francisco. Three convicts were held for trial in the case—George Jackson, Fleeta Drumgo and John Cluchette. John Cluchette was subsequently dubbed the "Soledad Brothers." The convicts claimed they were innocent.

* In the Aug. 7, 1970, shootout at Marin County's Civic Center, in which Miss Davis played a role, four persons were killed. Injured were two of the kidnapped, Assistant District Attorney Gary Thomas and juror Maria Elena Graham, and escaping con Ruchell Magee.

* On Aug. 21, 1970, a year later, Soledad Brother George Jackson and several other prisoners staged a desperate attempt to escape from behind the yellow walls of San Qoti prison. using smuggled weapons. In the attempt, they killed prison guards Jere Graham, Frank P. DeLeon, and Paul Krauzes, and two white convicts, John T. Lynn and Ronald L. Kane. Jackson was killed by guards as he ran across a court. with a pistol in hand; authorities still seek his attorney, Stephen Bingham, suspected of smuggling the gun. A dozen convicts await trial for complicity in the escape try. How was Miss Davis linked to all these cases? The prosecution's thesis boiled down to this: Angela Davis, a Communist revolutionary, was desparately in love with George Jackson and hoped to spring him from jail. To achieve this, she and George's younger brother, Jonathan, worked out, an elaborately scheme. Jonathan, armed with Angela's arsenal, was to take hostages from the Marin County courthouse for the purpose of bartering for the freedom of his brother, George, and two other convicts who were collectively known as the Soledad Brothers.

Angela Davis' trial began in early March after more than a year of delays, disqualifications of several judges and a change of venue. Presiding was Superior Court Judge Richard E. Ammons. Prosecuting for the state was Assistant Attorney General Albert W. Harris Jr. Defending Miss Davis were ten attorneys including Howard Moore Jr., assisted by Maretburn, others and Miss Davis herself. The trial proper began March 27 when Prosecutor Harris outlined his case to the jury, telling them he would offer a chain of circumstantial evidence so strong it would "convince you beyond a reasonable doubt" that Miss Davis had guilty knowledge of the plot to invade the Marin County courthouse in August, 1970, and a plot to capture judge and jury, free the prisoners and hold hostage for safe release of the Soledad Brothers.

Harris explained that with young Jonathan Jackson dead there was not a surviving witness of conversations between him and Miss Davis, so "we must rely on circumstantial proof of facts which win reasonable inferences may be drawn."

Surprisingly, the state advanced as the motive for the crime not that Miss Davis was one revolutionary struggling to free another revolutionary, but that she was driven by a motive as old as mankind—love. "Her basic motive was not to free political prisoners," maintained Harris, "but to free the one prisoner she loved."

The love letters she wrote to Jackson (found in his cell after he was killed in his own escape attempt) would demonstrate that she actually considered herself married to Jackson. He said he would provide his wife with $300 a day if she would return to Northern California and face trial.

Jonathan Jackson was in each of the Marin County courthouse shooting and was least among those who had been kidnapped, assistant district attorney and two female jurorsuals who were in the courtroom in connection with the trial. One of them, James Claxton, had tended to a San Quentin guard.

As they moved outside toward an escape van rented by Jackson, they shanghaied hostages, including presiding Judge Harold Haley, an assistant district attorney and three female jurors. A sawed-off shotgun was taped under the chin of the judge.

When Jackson, the fugitives and the hostages began pulling away from the courthouse, a violent gun battle ensued between the four men and the police. Before the shootout was over, the judge's head had been blown off, two of the guards were killed, one, of course, and one, Ruchell Magee, survived, and should come to trial shortly.

Upon discovery that Angela Davis had purchased those weapons (in the attempt to take hostages in the courtroom and use in the escape effort) a warrant was issued for her arrest on charges of murder and kidnapping.

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the Holland Motel, a small hostelry and, holding a pistol outstretched, "commanded, "All right, gentlemen. Just hold it right there."

Prisoner McCain, said the prosecutor, was himself on trial in that Marin morning until 11 a.m. That was when Judge Haley, in a Tiparillo. The men bought two Army-type cots. Miss Davis bought 50 rounds of .38 ammo, another 100 rounds of .38 caliber.

Two weeks later, July 25, she was back, bringing the Jefrite 9mm. rifle purchased by "Mitchell," and completely different types of weapons. When authorities dragged out the prisoner McCaitin, said the prosecutor, "I don't know what to attribute such motivation to my personal as a "lurking selfish passion." She selected a standard M-1 carbine, 200 rounds of .30 caliber ammo, and two more bandannas. The clerk noted, by Jonathan Jackson. (The M-1 was found Arrange the escape; it had not been tried.)

Less than two weeks later, on August 5, two days before the climactic shoot-out (and perhaps one day before the originally planned kidnapping). Miss Davis, accompanied by Jonathan, visited the Eagle Loan Co., a pawnshop, in San Francisco. (Jackson had just come from visiting his brother George at San Quentin; he had been accompanied by a woman, "Diane Robinson," who, a guard later testified, was Angela Davis.)

In the pawnshop the university professor (recently fired) bought a du-12e shotgun and a box of shells. The clerk recognized her autograph, and she graciously obliged. (The shotgun was not seen until two days later when it had been miraculously cir-cumcised. At that time, it was wound with tape looped around the head of Judge Harold Halberstam. 15 minutes later it blew the head off the jurist.)

Now that Miss Davis has been found innocent, however, it is safe to say that all her guns returned to her, less the shotgun, which is illegal in its sawed-off condition.

To lay his case Prosecutor Harris first called witnesses who would estab-lish the crime, and then bring up witness-es who would establish, in chromo-logical order, the events, and continuing relationship to Jonathan and Afgeha in the days immediately before the Marin kidnapping-shoot-out.

His first witness was Mrs. Maria Elena Graham, a juror in Judge Haley’s court-room that hot August day. She had been severely wounded during the gun battle in the van—a bullet severed an artery in her right arm.

Mrs. Graham described the scene as young Jackson seized power in Judge Haley’s court. He shouted: "We want the Soledad Brothers free! We are the new liberation."

Judge’s life Threatened

She told how she had listened as con vinced Miss Davis went in and out of the courtroom, and told someone in the sheriff: office in the same building, "We want the Soledad Brothers freed or we will kill Judge Haley."

On cross-examination defense attorney Moore tried to make her last glance at the court-er, to remove the quid pro quo of the Soledad Brothers for the judge’s life.

Moore tried to show inconsistency. In her first sworn statement, only four days after the shooting, she had men tioned the part about the Soledad Bro-thers, and she had done so ‘in another moment in November, and again in April 1975, but she hadn’t quoted McCain on the phone linking the Soledad to the judge’s life until she appeared in court. He implied she had made up the whole quo-tation.

Mrs. Graham admitted only to the slight extension of McCain’s remarks, saying that the entire phrase had returned to her only as she spoke on the
Jonathan Jackson risk his life to free James McClain, a man he didn't even know!

The next witness was one of destiny's children, a man who had seized his main dream. Jackson knew the San Rafael Independent-Journal. Kean related that he was returning from a photo assignment that Thursday when he heard a man call out, "There was a man with a gun at the courthouse area, and he drove those immediate matters.

Kean said he took the elevator to the second, courth floor, and as he stepped out came immediately face to face with a remarkable tableau—the convicts herding judge and jury out the door. "I saw a man with the express purpose of violence, and he had something strapped to the neck of Judge Haley. I thought at the time it was a homemade bomb.

At first Kean was ordered to join the escape gang but Jackson complained the group was becoming too large and Kean was allowed to stay behind, watching the group depart by elevator.

12 O'Clock Ultimatum

McClain told him, said Kean, "Tell them we want to free the Soledad Brothers released by 12 o'clock." Kean testified he queried McClain on the point: "Just so that nobody makes you feel like a fool, it's 12 o'clock today or midnight, and he said, 'Twelve o'clock today.'"

Defense attorney Leo Brunton tried a short gambit. Perhaps it was just a rhetorical remark by McClain, "Free the Soledad Brothers" just as many say "Free Huey" or "Free Angela."

McKean was unshakable, "No, I told you at Mr. McClain's request."

The photographer illustrated his testimony with blowups of the pictures he took that day, some of the most widely reproduced news photographs of this decade.

He was followed by three law officials, all of whom had been ignominiously disarmed during the breakout.

Harvey E. Teague, a sheriff's captain and commander of the juvenile bureau, said he was one of those surprised in the hallway as the party left Judge Haley's court. He was bruised against the wall by the head of James McClain who threatened to blow the head off anyone who moved. Then, he said, someone (he was never able to identify the person) said, "Get your hands up." Later he heard Jackson say, "I'm going to blow somebody's head off."

Irving heard arguing between McClain and Jackson, about their time schedule. McClain urged them on with the admonition, "We have only one hour."

Then, after parading the judge and hostages before photographer Kean, Irving, McClain said to Kean, "Take some pictures of the judge; this will be the last time you see him alive." As the group reached the elevator, Irving heard one of the group—he didn't know who—say, "You have until noon to free the Soledad Brothers."

Marin deputy Theodore Hughes identified one of the .357 magnums on the evidence table in front of him as 'his weapon, confiscated by Jackson. Hughes caused heads to snap in the courtroom when he said that since he stood, above his head, someone—he didn't know who—say, "We are brothers to the core. Free all."

The next witness was a police officer, Clifford Niederer from Corte Madera, another Marin County bedroom community. He had delivered a prisoner to the courthouse when he heard there was a commotion upstairs and went to help, only to be dispersed by Jackson. At Kay's request, he demanded, in a loud voice, "release of the Soledad Brothers by this afternoon."

Chief Dan Terzich of Mill Valley had been at the civic center on a traffic matter and had seen unarmed. When he heard of the trouble he hurried a 38 and went to the court floor and saw the party emerging from the courtroom. He related how he had witnessed the Soledad Brothers by 12:30 or they all die!"

Terzich said he did not write a report of the incident, but two months after the shootout he had not mentioned it. He was quoted as saying. "This is Judge Haley. We have an emergency situation that will require the take-charge of the judge. "

"This is it!" She heard no mention of the Soledad Brothers. Magee said to him, "Bring your stuff over here."" McClain added, "Be sure and get a picture of the judge."

When I turned I saw a man, tall, he appeared in a raincoat, with a natural type of a suit and tie. He was standing. He had a hand gun in his hand—a short-barreled pistol."

Thomas testified he heard McClain ask the intruder—Jackson—if he had brought the tape.

Then Jackson moved forward, whereupon carabin had collapsed from beneath his rain coat and handed the pistol to McClain. Everyone was ordered to the floor and McClain told the judge ID call the sheriff. The shootings produced from the floor's neck was held against Judge Haley's neck with the barrel beneath his chin.

He recounted the judge's conversation, as he overhead it, with the sheriff and then heard McClain on the phone to the FBI. The judge didn't know who was coming. We'll kill him and the people on the jury.

Lying on the floor and not able to see all of the action in the courtroom. Thomas said that nevertheless he could tell that a woman with a child had entered the courtroom. He said, "Get your hands up."

McClain, he said, discussed with his cohorts again, protesting, "We're not taking any kids!"

Then McClain came over to him an said, "You're going to help me, I can't do this, I'm going to help you along."

In the corridor outside McClain favored him with a momentary smile and a word of encouragement, but you knew that all along, didn't you?"
Three and a half minutes before the first gunfire exchange resulted in the death of McClain and Jackson, and Thomas libido McClain at Christmas and Magee but also hit Judge Haley. It is not known if at the same time Haley’s head was being blown off, a .357 magnum slug hit the judge in the head. Ruchell Branton tried to reconstruct the story, Thomas shot in the spine, instinctively discharged his .357 magnum into the judge’s heart, and his death thores caused the shotgun held by Magee to discharge. (The theory is that he had to be killed by a desperate defense—D.A. kills his friend the judge, while convicts struggle against odds to preserve life, to no avail.)

**Unchallenged Testimony**

Thomas was an impressive witness and the jury heard how he had been faced with three options, and within a short time later a state expert would show conclusively that Thomas shot who he said he shot, and Christmas shot Judge Haley.

Thomas remembering that McClain asked Jackson for the tape established that there was a conspiracy in train; his testimony about the schedule the desperadoes were on and other witnesses and lent credence to the story played out that August morning.

Next were two Los Angeles gun dealers. Owen Swisher, formerly of Westem Surplus, told how Angela Davis came to him on Jan. 2, 1968, and bought the Field carbine with ex- tendsible stock, serial 68154, and two bandoliers, 100 rounds of a siring and a cleaning kit, all for $58.42. Inexperienced, Swisher listed her in his records as a “male Negro.” For identifi- cation she showed him her driver’s license and passport. He said the am- munition was military type, illegal for hunting.

**Gun for ‘Self-Protection’**

John E. Plimpton, who was working at the Brass. Rail gun shop in Hollywood on Jan. 2, 1968, recounted selling Miss. Davis on Jan. 30, 1968, Brownie’s gun, and when he heard the fatal shot, he immediately turned to look at Judge Haley.

The full horror of the moment came to a spellbound courtroom in San Jose. “I saw his face. He was alive, although he was leaning to the side of his face slowly pulling away from his skull.”

“Was there a gun?” Prosecutor Har- ris asked.

“There was a sawed-off shotgun be- neath his chin that was held by Ruchell Magee.”

“Did it go off?”

“Yes.”

“Would you describe the judge’s face?”

“It was as if it was in slow motion, all the outward appearances of his face just completely moving away. I turned out my right and took the gun that was n Jonathan Jackson at the wheel, McClain crouched under his chin that was held by Ruchell Magee.

“James McClain was moving toward he left side of the front of the van. I hot him in the back. I turned and i red a shot through Jack- 

Craig said he looked through Jack- 

San Francisco airport. Prose- 

Craig said he looked through Jack-

The Poli- 

Wendy brant was the judge at the city of “Mitchell” the money to buy the 

The state’s next witness was Fred H. Wyndrath, chief of the depart- ment of technical services of the state Bu- 

A San Diego police officer on patrol at the Sunset Beach in the early morning of July 30, 1970, testified he saw Angela and Jonathan Jackson at the U.S. inspec- 

Two more witnesses followed. San Rafael photographer Roger Alan Bock-

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Two more witnesses were-father and daughter, Charles and Nancy Com- 

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Another "Q" custodian, Robert L. Ayers, supported West—indeed the "Diane Robinson" who accompanied Layne August 4 and 5 was Angela Davis.

A United Air Lines passenger agent testified that he sold an airline ticket to Miss Davis in late July or early August 1970, for an 8:30 flight to San Francisco. Asked how he could identify her as Miss Davis, she had a standing personal marking the split in her teeth was something that stuck in my mind.

The defense stipulated that indeed this was Angela buying a ticket, and the prosecution’s reason for witness testimony to support something the defense would concede seemed to convince the jurors that identifying Angela Davis, given her Afro, stature, earrings, capped teeth and celebrity—was not a difficult feat.

West said that on August 5 Jonathan Jackson stood by the Holland Hotel Motel until that day in court, she had not recognized him. Then she had driven him to the airport. She explained, he is color blind. (The defense raised the theory that Angela Davis drove herself to San Francisco airport.

Miss Davis said she loaned her 1965 Volkswagen to Jonathan on August 3, and didn’t get it back again until late August or early September, and then under unusual circumstances.

Another state witness, Lt. Robert Layne, Haley’s bailiff, said he drove the two to the stalled van and bought an inexpensive shotgun. She was the man didn’t know how to use it—a "good-looking young black with sharp-looking clothes" and a Negro woman without Afro, one a black and white complexion with Afro hair, wearing a black mini-skirt and boots. In one of the prisoner’s post-mortem autopsies, Bosch was not asked to identify Angela Davis as the woman who came to the station August 6.

In questioning the station employee, West claimed that Miss Davis accompanied by Jonathan Jackson, showed up at 5 p.m. August 5 and she was not recognized then. She was recognized as the Angela Davis and gave one of the men her autograph.

The next witness was a San Quentin guard, Dennis Bosch, who had accompanied Michael Vonada, a county fireman from Michael’s list of witnesses, to the Hertz office in Sausalito. On cross-examination Branton elicited that at one point he had mistaken Fania Jordan for Angela Davis and that August 6 was possibly the original date for the trip to San Francisco.

Another "Q" witness, Charles Silliman, was associated by his own brace of attorneys, Marvin Stender and Floyd Stillman.

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Finnegan also confirmed one other item of company record. Telephone 388-0073 is that of all the Americans ticket counter at San Francisco International Airport.

Harris' witness was an ex-convict. F. M. was an ex-convict who in August 1970 operated a motorized tram that took visitors from the main gate of the prison to the hospital. He said that on the day before the civic center shootout he had seen Jonathan Jackson and another man on the same side of a chain link fence he heard sounds of arguing coming from the van.

When defense attorney Moore turned to present his closing argument, he explained why he was reducing Payne's story. He got May to repeat a statement he had seen young Jackson in the African city of Kouto in the 6th, although Jackson didn't rent the van until the 6th. May said that on August 4, 1970, although Jackson and Angela Davis were in the Bay area until the night of the third. May has established that she had not flown to San Francisco until the 16th (this occurred in his own escape attempt in August 1971.)

One witness was the owner of the Howard Johnson Motel on New Street, who testified that at 7:45 p.m. on August 6, 1970, a man named Jackson drove up and a passenger in the car passed him two $5 bills (the Heretz rental van) for registration to register in the afternoon with a woman. He had registered as Mr. and Mrs. Poindexter, said Mur- derson, was on the tail side, a light Ne- gro, very attractive, very intelligent, very charming. Jackson and Davis were driving a car with hair pulled straight back and gathered behind a bun." He identified Poindexter by photo, but was not identified to distinguish her.

A Fort Lauderdale auto mechanic, Patrick Ragan, testified that Poindexter brought a Toyota September 28 for auto repair and in a sense Jackson was accompanied by a woman, "tall, with skin not black-black, hair pulled back and quite a few teeth," They stayed more than an hour.

FBI agent Lawrence T. Monroe testified about the arrest of Davis at the San Francisco International Airport on New Street on August 10, 1970. He said he was wearing a wig, was arrested with David Poindexter, and they had registered as Mr. and Mrs. Poindexter. Miss Davis was wearing a skirt, and Miss Poindexter (Lorean was the name of Poin- dexter's late wife).

All the money was designed show guilty flight, hiding out under aliases, efforts to disguise and evade. That show guilty flight, hiding out under aliases, efforts to disguise and evade. That show guilty flight, hiding out under aliases, efforts to disguise and evade.

Harris' next witness was an ex-con- vict termed from attorney John Thome, who was again represented by his own counsel, Charles Garry. Thome had been sentenced to prison by the jury, but when Prosecutor Harris read from a statement given in the at- tendance of George Jackson's cellmate in San Francisco in 1970, when a nationwide search was underway for Angela, in which Thome recounted receiving a phone call from Angela Davis on August 5 (through Jose with Jonathan en route to Santa Cruz), Thorne reached for an answer, very, very, that statement was in error. He had checked his records; the phone call couldn't have been in August, it must have been before July 21. He had made a report of that to the judge.

Harris' next witness was to show what Angela Davis did after she left San Francisco. Much of the facts were concealed in the joint defense.

A deposition from Robert Lomon of Chicago who said that on Aug. 14, 1970, a tenant in his Chicago building, David Poindexter, said that a woman wearing a man's clothing was coming to Chicago and would later go to Detroit. In Poindexter's apartment he was very casual about the man, and said he had heard her call him "Darling." He said he saw them again the next day and saw them leave the 16th (this occurred the day after a warrant had been issued for Angela Davis). He said she was in her own escape attempt in August 1971.

A Detroit motel clerk, Donald Tracy, testified by deposition that on August 17 Miss Davis was at the airport on August 17. He identified Poindexter by photos. Another deposi-
Havana visitor and now New York boss

Continued from preceding page

soliciting office space for

had a pronounced attraction for CP
ingent going to Washington to agitate

Hallinan family). About the same time

starred San Francisco School of Social

rather than "peace" types).

the school, even wrote a letter to the

listed as a staff member.

orbit, or too far away from journalism.

for Trade Union Action and Democ-

ford University. Then she moved closer

together at 215 W. 45th St., Los Ange-

ges. When she returned

gela during the critical days, none

Mrs. Mitchell has been moving in the

people's Committee. Mrs. Mitchell

said she was still a member of the Com-

herself "Tami Ushindi." (In Swahili

means "freedom.")

managed by the Moscow-run World

enforcement officers who

a publishing company)

would undeniably prove her pres-

ofself-incrimination.

Mrs. Mitchell has been moving in the

Communist orbit at least as long as

some lovely cover names like

American Friends Service Com-

committee, it was really an affair stage-

of the Moscow-run World Peace

Oct. 17, 1970, People's World
did not in that Morton Sobell (Soviet

didn't beat the 14th annual donors' ban-

late People's World (some
trouble with his parole board), so

Ushindi would fill in, describing how

prison authorities tried to frame the

line with a carbine with a collapsible

Mrs. Mitchell seemed to support

alibi witness for Angela Davis, and

people's Committee, but he attended meet-

party.

Wachter invoked the 5th Amendment

It's free. Write Russ and Rhoades, 144

Co., 320 W. Euclid Ave, Cleveland, Ohio

in his lifetime.

Not once in the People's World

been written about her personal knowledge

of Angola's activities while federal and

law enforcement officers ransacked

for the 1959 CP convention in New York

the world? Write for FREE HOME BUYERS'

money-back guarantee. $1. Harnsworth

the warehouse. A free card is avail-

ery of the CP, but he attended meet-

of the CP, but he attended meet-

of the CP, but he attended meet-

the 5th Amendment

in the indictment, Bloice

Students of Social Sciences, Susan was a functionary for

the school, even wrote a letter to the

People's World and agitated

if they're with friends all the time—

get involved in a free publicity effort that

and 6th, also suggested that Angela

Bowie's car there that she had had an iron-clad alibi—

accompany by friends all the time—

of themselves.

He lived at 2924 Otis Street, Berkeley

with Douglas Wachter, who had just

informed me that the prisoner

should be granted bail.

Bloice also accused Angela's ac-

tivities the night of August 5, right after

the shotgun purchase on Third Street

by Miss Davis. In this same interview with Mrs.

Wheeler, had had dinner together at

of a home, Lynne Hollander

Miss Hollander, who was associated in

in Berkeley's convulsive Free Speech

Movement in 1964, is the public rela-

ions director for the Soledad Brother-

Defense Committee.) (One wonders—

don't Communists ever eat out?)

Bloice has a unique background that

Harris could not have known. For

man; you'll never hear Bloor's name

the quarry of the CP, but he attended me-

ings in Los Angeles of the Labor You-

League's successor group, the Young Com-

munist League, as early as 1955. He

was a UCLA student by 1960. Later

year he moved to San Fran-

isco area and joined the People's

World staff.

He lived at 292 Otis Street, Berkeley

with Douglas Wachter, who had just

achieved special notoriety for being the only

CAL student called before the 1960

hearings of the House Un-American

Committee. Years later, Wachter

invoked the 5th Amendment

and then convinced many CAL student;

he was a victim of a HUAC witch-hunt.

Actually Wachter had been a delegate to the

1959 CP convention in New York.

the other half of the apartment at

292 Otis Street was Marvin Mark

man, the man who was the husband of Sue Castro, also known as Susan

Castro. (Continued on next page)
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