

Sausage, eggs, hot cakes, syrup . . .

# Log attends Black Panther breakfast program

by Rick Goodfellow

Dave Crabtree and I went to Albina to find enough information about the Black Panther Party to make interesting reading. That is the unfortunate truth. Like much of the journalistic media, we were too concerned with finding something impressive just so that we could impress people.

When we started work on the story we soon found that people should know about the activities of the Panthers for reasons other than being impressed.

We left the college at about 7 a.m. During the drive to Albina, Dave tried to orient me to the situation in northeast Portland. He had graduated from racially mixed Jefferson High School in 1967. All of the kids we met that day lived in the neighborhood of Jefferson High.

"I remember all through school," he said, "that kids would fall asleep in class and get in trouble. But when you found out why they fell asleep, it turned out that they had spent the night with four in one bed and then had gotten up and gone to school without any breakfast."

When we arrived we were greeted by a young black woman who said, "Hi, I'm Linda, the coordinator of the breakfast program. We're still getting prepared."

We were in a moderately large social recreation room which was part of a church building. A sign on the wall called it the game room. There were four long dining tables with wooden folding chairs stacked on top of them and an old pool table so worn that it was nearly useless. At one end of the room was a small kitchen where Linda and two other people, one man and one wo-

man, were busy preparing food.

As we looked around, a man who had been sitting down when we arrived began to set up the chairs and put paper plates and napkins on the tables, along with plastic knives, forks and cups.

Dave and I were quiet. This wasn't quite what the Black Panthers were supposed to be like. We had expected some idealists whose blurred dogma interlarded with their work. What we saw were four people just working. There were no propaganda posters on the wall, no black berets on the men's heads, and, at least at that moment, no talk of party ideology.

Of course we soon came to an obvious conclusion—if anybody wanted to feed a bunch of kids every morning, they had to get up and work. There was no time for politics.

By 7:30 all of the preparations had been completed except for actually cooking the food. When the first little girl walked in the cooking began.

In another ten minutes another nine children had arrived, filling one of the four tables. The breakfast workers kept a close eye on the kids and prepared food at the same pace in which the children arrived. No one was served anything but hot, freshly cooked sausage, eggs, hot cakes, syrup and hot chocolate. The food smelled good, and we did not see a single child who did not eat everything that was on his plate.

The children seemed remarkably quiet. They were a little uneasy about our presence. But it was hard to tell whether this was because we were white or because we had a camera. The long tables with kids lined up along both sides reminded me of a birthday party where the young guests tried to look natural for the camera.



YOUNGSTERS, mostly between the ages of 12 and eight, are fed hot breakfasts by the Panthers. (Photograph by Dave Crabtree)

But the children's behavior was also affected by some occasional words of discipline from the Panthers. No one was allowed to cause any kind of trouble, and no one was allowed to stay after he had finished eating. Several times Linda and the other workers said, "If you have eaten, go to school." The children always did, quickly and quietly.

Dave and I began to talk to the kids. Some were shy and some outgoing. We took their pictures and asked their names. The more we talked, the warmer they became. The oldest child we talked to was 12, the youngest 8.

The morning we visited the program 69 children got free breakfasts from the Panthers. We were told that 87 had attended the day before.

No indoctrination of any kind occurred the morning we visited the program. However, Linda told us that this is not always the case. She said Freddie Whitlow, the Panther's Minister of Education in Portland, talked to the children whenever possible. We were told that films had been shown at breakfasts, and also that literature had been passed out. Linda also mentioned that the

children had each gotten a Christmas card from the Panthers last December.

The program was started three months ago. Now the Panthers are hoping to open two more locations in the near future.

Most of the food is purchased wholesale with monetary donations from neighborhood businesses. However, Linda told us that she tried to depend on the local stores as little as possible since their profit margins are slim.

Regular attempts are made to get donations from larger stores in the Portland area. Although Linda commented that such businesses usually contributed only once, if at all. The week we visited, Linda was hoping to get a second donation from Fred Meyer. She said the company was hesitant because of the "indoctrination" at the program.

Linda told us that nearly all of the participants in the Panther breakfast program attend Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School, and that the school also runs a breakfast program. She said that the food was usually cold but she had no idea how many children attended.

Later we visited Martin Luther King school and talked to Mrs. Dolores Bowman, who is in charge of that program. She freely admitted that the public school's program couldn't compete with the Panther's in amounts of hot food, but said that her program served an average of 100 to 150 children a day. She also said that many children ate breakfast at both programs.

The next morning Dave visited Martin Luther King again and reported that between 110 and 130 had eaten there that morning. He also said that he recognized many of the faces from the Panther's breakfast. The Martin Luther King breakfast that morning consisted of milk, orange juice, and toast made with a syrup and butter coating.

We asked Mrs. Bowman why she served more children every morning, despite the fact that the Panthers had more appealing food. She said that in her opinion the answer probably lay with parental reaction to some of the films and literature associated with the Panther breakfast.

"But," she said, "if it was just a matter of the kind of food served, I'd eat with the Panthers."

(next issue — health clinics)

## International party set next term

The fifth annual international party will be an evening of fun for the entire Portland community, according to Mrs. Mary Dimond, foreign student counselor.

The party, with a theme for the first time — "Footsteps around the World" — is scheduled for April 11 at 8 p.m. Describing the "biggest bash

to perform their native dances, songs or instrumental numbers. Representation of foreign tradition is not limited to foreign students, however. Mrs. Dimond pointed out that Americans who have traveled abroad will be performing what they have learned.

Native costumes, such as those displayed on the dolls in



# Reporters scrutinize Panthers' health clinic

Last of a four-part series on the Portland Black Panthers)  
by Rick Goodfellow

The Fred Hampton Memorial People's Free Clinic has a plate glass window which looks into a waiting room. The night Dave Crabtree and I arrived to visit the clinic, two middle aged white men were sitting in chairs next to a table covered with various magazines and newspapers, while a young black woman and two white college girls worked behind the reception desk.

We were expected. The young woman introduced herself as Sandra. Sandra finished the work she was doing, while I looked at the reading matter on the table. The publications included *The Black Panther*, a local Albina paper called *The News Paper*, and some copies of various national magazines, including the *Life* issues on revolution.

Dave shot photos while Sandra and I sat down to talk. Sandra, I learned, was the coordinator of the clinic's affairs and the communication secretary for the Black Panther Party in Portland.

One of the gentlemen sitting next to the reading table was one of the doctors who had volunteered his time to the clinic. The other was the husband of the other doctor on duty, who, at the moment, was busy with a patient.

Sandra explained that each evening the clinic required a

staff of eight people: two doctors, two nurses, two clerical aids, and two lab technicians.

She added that the clinic depended on volunteer help from a pool of approximately twenty-seven doctors, twenty-five nurses, and eighteen clerical aids.

A few minutes after Sandra and I began talking, a patient who had been receiving treatment when we had first arrived came out of the door and into the waiting room. She was a white girl who looked as if she were in the early months of pregnancy.

Dave and I went into the back part of the clinic and looked around. Soon we got in the way of two volunteers who were working there, but they smiled while we shot some photographs.

The facilities were clean and functional. The medicine storage areas could never be mistaken for a pharmacy, but the range of drugs on hand was surprisingly varied.

When we returned to the front office, I asked Sandra if the Panthers had experienced any difficulty with health officials concerning the clinic's operation. She said they hadn't. In fact, she said the clinic has received a great deal of help from staff members of various health agencies. Many of the lab technicians work for the county hospital, she said, and many of the nurses are employed by Public Health. She also



(Photograph by Dave Crabtree)

explained that the Panthers received various drugs from the V.D. Clinic at no charge.

The clinic treats an average of ten patients each evening, and so far has saved at least one life.

I asked whether any party indoctrination came with treatment at the Fred Hampton Clinic. Sandra said no, although she said that she always answered questions concerning the Party from anyone who asks.

I asked Sandra, "what is the most common question you are asked?"

"Sandra, do you have a gun?" she said.

"Do you?" I asked.

"Yes."

"Do you know how to use it?"

"Yes."

as I see it

## Disenchanted students can effect changes in the regular curriculum

For many students who are disenchanted with the present curriculum there are ways to effect class changes. The process involves submitting a proposal to the curriculum committee.

Tony Ostroff, dean of faculty, suggests that a political first-move would be to interest a faculty member in your idea. It is helpful in writing the proposal to have advice from someone who is also willing to carry it out.

A proposal for a new or altered class should be very detailed as to the kind of class-work which would be required. You might even suggest titles for the lectures or names of guest lecturers.

Important also is the question of financing. If a professor

agrees to teach your course in place of one of his regular classes, then the problem is settled. Or someone might agree to teach or coordinate the course in addition to his other work. If neither of these possibilities opens up, then the proposal must explain a source for the money to hire a new professor.

Once the proposal is written, it is submitted to the curriculum committee whose chairman is John Brown. The committee may act directly, or they may make a recommendation to the general faculty.

When a proposal for a course change is approved, it is implemented by the dean of faculty's office and the professor involved.

## 'Crises in our times' lecture series will present Sen. McGovern on April 6

A lecture series featuring four speakers of national reputation who will zero in on crises in our times has been scheduled this spring by Lewis and Clark. Senator George McGovern, D.S.D., will lead off the series, entitled "The Crisis Age" with a lecture April 6 in Pamplin.

Other speakers scheduled are

been director of the University of Chicago's orthogenic school for severely disturbed children since 1944. He will speak on the topic "Autonomy in a Mass Age."

Bettelheim replaces former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Earl Warren who had originally been scheduled for the lecture series but was un-



# Panther Party Works For People

by Martin Crommie

When the Black Panther Party was founded, it was called the B.P.P. for self-defense.

Today the B.P.P. has dropped 'defense' because they no longer feel defense is the way. They feel that, like other radical groups, they should work for revolution instead of defense.

Because of events that have happened since then, like the murders of Fred Hampton, Mark Clark, Bobby Hutton, etc. The Black Panther Party is surely the vanguard of the Black revolutionary movement.

The B.P.P. platform and program article 1 states that "We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our black people.

Many of you know that Kent Ford, Panther leader in Portland, was brought to trial about three weeks ago on the charge of inciting to riot, and you may also know that the jury was all-white, all fairly well off financially.

## Kent Ford

Friday, Feb. 3, Kent Ford was found innocent, probably the only Panther found innocent of any charge. The day after the verdict was returned, a rally was held in downtown Portland in the South Park Blocks about community control of the police.

This is not what the Oregonian and the Oregon Journal printed.

The Oregonian stated that the people at the rally were from Portland State University. Most of the people at the rally were from Portland high schools.

Now, the Panthers are passing around petitions to try to get the issue of community control of the police on the May election ballot.

Kent Ford admitted that it was unlikely that the city would permit that. He was also skeptical about getting the necessary 26,000 signatures.

The Panther stated that community control of the police means that the police have to live in the community they serve.

## Alfred Williams

A few days after the rally, a Panther, under the name of Alfred Williams, was stopped in front of Panther headquarters. The police had gone by five or six times.

The police then chased him; Alfred ran into the Panther office for advice. He ran up to the balcony in the office and grabbed a gun; the police entered, and he shot into the air.

The hole in the ceiling of the Panther office proves this. The police and the people that had gathered had convinced Alfred to put down the gun. One policeman jumped up on a table and fired two shots at point blank range, once in the abdomen and once in the lower right arm.

## 'Got a Panther

Alfred, the Panther, fell down, and the police came up and clamped handcuffs on Alfred. They pulled him into the street, while yelling, "I've got a Panther. I've got a Panther."

At the outrage, people stoned the police, breaking windows, trying to free Alfred. A 10-year-old girl in the back of the police car, arrested for petty larceny, witnessed the police raiding.

## Serve People

The Black Panther Party in Portland is established to serve the people. Examples of their services include the Free Breakfast program, Free Health Clinic and a Free Clothing Store.

## THE FRONTIERSMAN

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# Panther Leader Tells of Group Goals

By Bill Hedlund

The following is an edited and much shortened transcription from a tape recorded interview with Kent Ford, chairman of the Portland chapter of the Black Panther Party.

The Bridge: What position do the Panthers take in regard to black studies in the universities?

Ford: Black studies? It is a bourgeois cop out, its just what you said, black "studies." It doesn't integrate you into the world at all. You can know all the facts and all the history about the people but that still does not do you any good because you still don't have your freedom.

The Bridge: What lines of education do you feel are more relevant?

Ford: Education along the Marxism-Lenninism line of socialism. In other words, teach people to be individuals, to live together, work together to build for the betterment of humanity;

not the advancement of some corporation.

The Bridge: Is a coalition between students and the black community desirable to you?

Ford: Of course not. The students from the black community go to the white middle class universities, bourgeois universities, to get integrated with the system. We look at them as foreign exchange students. They go there and learn skills, then go back into the white community to work for corporations and never come back to serve their own community.

The Bridge: How about a coalition with students in general?

Ford: I would agree to a coalition between students to a coalition between students and the Black Panther Party. If they really want to come into the community and do something meaningful, learn how to get down and work with the people, come to us and we'll show them. You see the thing is they go down there and theorize about what's going on in the black community.

This is what black studies teaches them; when in reality they come from bourgeois families in the first place and go to school to stay in the bourgeois class.

The Bridge: Do you anticipate any involvement on the part of the Panthers at either the convention in San Diego or Miami?

Ford: Not at this time. In the first place the Republican and Democratic parties are just a matter of the most racist and least racist, and that's what your voting for.

The Bridge: What is the single most important problem facing the Black Panther Party?

Ford: Well the single most important problem facing us is in reality the problem facing black people. The problem of sickle cell anemia. How to treat this disease. We have the problem of income; jobs, unemployment. Political problems. You see you cannot really isolate these things. You cannot deal with them separately. Another thing is the poverty program. The people don't really get a chance to run these programs. These are problems facing the grass roots people too. You see these poverty programs, all they do is create jobs for good-will Negroes, and that's all they do. And Nixon knows this! The people he puts in charge of these programs, all they do is hire their friends. It's the black bourgeois that administer these programs, not those who are closest to the problems.

The Bridge: What problems do you encounter recruiting members into the Panthers, from the black community?

Ford: That segment of the black community turned off by the Panthers are really those who want to integrate into the white community. The ruling class is never really going to let them integrate at all, they are going to use them against us. In reality we are not a mass membership organization. We are a small elite group. We don't go around looking for members, or go around handing out membership cards.

The Bridge: What do you feel whites can do to genuinely help the social-economic situation in the black community?

Ford: Until capitalism is ended, white people cannot really do very much for us. That is the white ruling class.

The Bridge: What are your feelings regarding the hostilities shown Penny Jackson when she spoke at the Sylvania campus?

Ford: Well that's a long story, but I figure this way; Penny was invited out there she didn't ask to come. She was a guestspeaker and those dudes should not have tried to change her while she was speaking. She is a sister who has lost two brothers to the revolution, I think she is entitled to respect for that aside from being invited there in the first place.

The Bridge: There was a much different reception for her at the Cascade campus. Do you feel PCC is a segregated school?

Ford: Of course. In the first place do you see where they built that college? What they did in our community was convert an old gymnasium for us to go to school in. Why I know dudes who run out of gas trying to get to that Sylvania campus. A black man is nothing but a

continued on page 3

over →



## Panther Tells Goals

*Continued From Page 2*

foreign exchange student anyway, trying to come out with white middle class values, that's all.

The Bridge: What are some specific proposals the Panthers have to improve relations between the black and white communities here in Portland.

Ford: I would like to see the people downtown stop trying to make a political thing out of everything. I'd like to see them really come down to the community level, let those people that are really in tune with the needs of the people run the poverty programs so that they are meaningful for the people they should be serving. So we won't have winoes walking the streets and brothers going to jail because they ripped something off just in order to live because they could not get a job. That Metropolitan Steering Committee, I'd like to see closed down. I'd like to see everybody over their fired, and kicked out. They've turned into what you would call a clan, into a "god-father" type thing. Everybody's looking out for PSMSC's own interests, that's all it is, it's just like on big syndicate over there. Same way with model cities, you have the major and his Negroes getting together, I'd like to see this investigated. I'd like to see this money put into the community. I would like to see the police disarm themselves in the black community. We should have our own precinct. I am not saying we should run it but it should be in our own area. I'd like to see better judges downtown, judges that really understand the black community and

our socio-economic problems; judges that stick a black person with the same sentence they would a white person instead of twice the amount of time. Where were the people from police community relations when Cheryl James was taken in? At nearly any given time you can go to the pool hall and see two or three of them in there shooting pool.

We'd like to have adequate medical facilities, aligned with the needs of the people. Ones that treat you like...human beings. We'd like a hospital over here that would treat you because you were sick, not because you could pay for it.

The Bridge: The Panthers sponsor a free medical and free dental clinic in addition to a free breakfast program. Have you received any hassles from the city over these programs?

Ford: Yes, they tried to close us down, on the matter of collecting donations. The first time we applied for a permit they sent back word that I was untrustworthy and not of good character, so they denied the permit. We took it to court and finally got the permit. You see, they thought we wanted these donations to buy guns and ammunition to wage war. In reality all we want are facilities that serve poor people, black and white facilities as adequate as those the white ruling class has made for themselves. When they start closing down our clinics, that's when we make our move.

The Bridge: What is your average in donations per month?

Ford: Just enough to pay the utilities. Some times the lights get turned off. Man, we're just trying to survive, that's all.



# THE MILITANT

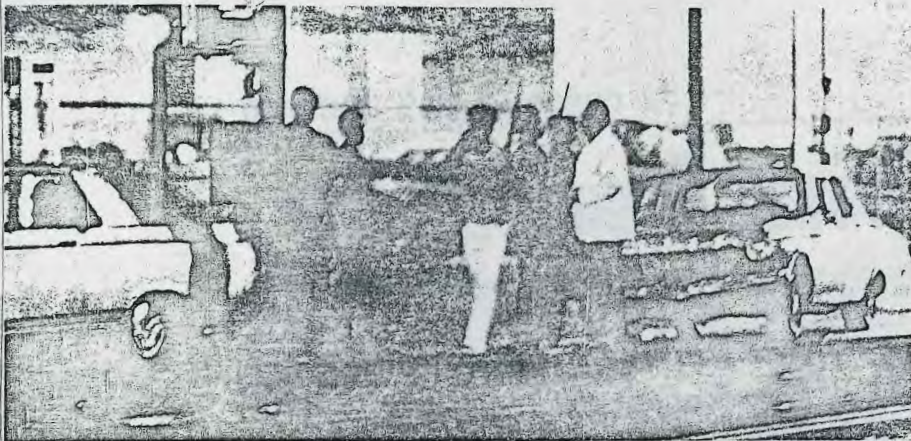
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 Friday, Aug. 1, 1969


Photo by Gordon Clark

Scene as armed Portland defenders ended June 17 rally.

## Portland Black Panther captain describes cop attack on ghetto

By H. Porter

PORTLAND, Ore., July 21—This city's black community of Albina is preparing a major defense campaign for the victims of a police attack which took place June 14-18 (see *The Militant*, July 4). At that time nearly 200 blacks were arrested. Kent Ford, captain of the Portland Black Panther Party, was charged with inciting to riot and kept in jail for 13 days on a punitive bail of \$40,000.

That bail was reduced to \$20,000 and the money was raised to release Ford from prison. I was able to interview him about the events in the Albina ghetto.

The story began Tuesday night and early Wednesday morning, June 17 and 18, when black people rallied to defend their community from the police invasion.

The incident which began the mass arrests occurred late Friday night and early Saturday morning, at Lidio's Drive-In Restaurant at the corner of Union and Shaver, where groups of young black people often congregated. Police provoked an incident which led to the arrests of 12 black people. On the following night the cops returned in force to Lidio's—attacked people with

their nightsticks, arrested them or drove them off. Other groups of cops armed with shotguns engaged in similar actions in other parts of the ghetto.

Mass arrests continued Sunday night. Monday night there were fewer arrests, apparently because they had driven people off the streets by then. The Oregonian reported Tuesday morning that, "Shortly after 10:30 p.m., police moved into Lidio's, a popular drive-in restaurant at NE Union and Shaver streets . . .

"A few moments later police reported, 'The situation is under control at Lidio's.' An hour later all the streets in the area were 'fairly clear of pedestrians.'"

Ford, captain of Portland's Black Panther Party, Tommy Allis, lieutenant of defense, and a third brother went to the corner of Union and Shaver carrying weapons. Others joined them there, and they conducted a rally until 3 a.m. At its height, in the early hours of the morning, there were more than 300 people at the rally, Ford estimated. Fifty of them, from all walks of life, had guns.

"Tuesday night there were no beatings and no arrests inside the community," said Ford. To indicate the feeling of the

people there, he explained that they were getting ready to dispatch representatives to the United Nations. "Even preachers were out there with guns," he said. "We withdrew from that corner when we were ready to go."

The meeting demanded the release of prisoners still in jail. Police arranged the release of four men and one woman who were brought to the rally. "We withdrew from the corner after they brought the brothers from jail," said Ford.

Ford expressed the view that the police arrests and beatings had resulted in unity in the black community and that no one in the community objected to the police

When I asked him about his treatment in jail, he mentioned that he had been "put in the hole (solitary confinement) for three days."

The leader of the Portland Panthers now has four charges pending. He is still charged by the city with resisting arrest June 14. A secret Multnomah County Grand Jury indicted him for inciting to riot and riot that night, despite the fact that the city had dropped an earlier charge of inciting to riot. The court did not allow the \$5,000 bail which had been raised for the city

## Defense meeting set in Portland August 11, 8 pm

PORTLAND, Ore., July 21—meeting to organize the defense of victims of police brutality and mass arrests in the Albina black community has been called for Monday, August 11, at 8 p.m. It will be held at the Albina Neighborhood Service Center, at 59 NE Stanton. Kent Ford, Captain of the Black Panther Party, made this announcement.

All of the 200 black people who were arrested in the recent police attacks on the ghetto are invited to come and organize their defenses together. Everyone who wishes to support the defendants—both black and white—should attend the meeting.

The organization to be set up will publicize the truth about what happened in Albina during the period of June 14 through June 18, when the arrests were made. It will raise funds for the legal defense of the victims, and for bail. It will seek the support of all groups and individuals in Oregon and elsewhere who wish to see justice done in these cases and wish to prevent further arbitrary victimization of black people in Portland.

There are still some people in jail for lack of bail. Ralph Stevenson, who was arrested June 18, is still in jail, on charges of arson, with bail set at \$7,500. Contributions for bail and legal expenses can be sent to Albina Defense Fund, Portland, Oregon.

Inclement-to-riot charge to be applied to the county charge of inclement. Consequently \$20,000 additional bail had to be put up.

Finally, Ford is charged with disorderly conduct stemming from an incident in the courthouse where he was arraigned June 16. Apparently several victims of an out-of-uniform patrolman recognized the cop and yelled at him. They decided to pin that one on Ford too.



# How 'justice' is meted out to Portland blacks

PORTLAND, Ore., July 21—Roscoe L. Anderson and Percy Hampton, both arrested during the June mass arrests, were recently subjected to summary trials, convicted, and given harsh sentences on charges that stemmed from incidents previous to the June arrests. A look at the "justice" they received demonstrates the need for a vigorous defense committee to publicize the truth about police behavior in Albina.

R. L. Anderson, leader of a group known as the Black Berets, and former president of the Albina Citizens Council, a council of black organizations in Portland, was convicted of interfering with a police officer in an incident at Jefferson High School the latter part of May.

The incident occurred when Anderson, who had been awarded high praise by school authorities for his work in racial demonstrations at the school, was called by the school to deal with an incident.

According to Anderson, he was sitting in a car near Jefferson, when a cop on a motorcycle saw him and called him a "black bastard" and used other abusive language. Anderson went to the police station and complained about the officer. Inspector Springer, whereupon the cop, in the advice of government officials, pressed charges against Anderson.

At the trial, July 15, R. L. Anderson had ten witnesses in his behalf—not all of whom took the stand, since they had essentially the same testimony. Judge Edmund A. Jordan found Anderson guilty on the testimony of one cop. According to officer Clark E. Paul, Anderson kept yelling, "Don't let them arrest him," to a crowd, while Paul was making an arrest. Judge Jordan sentenced Anderson to 90

"Black people's testimony meant absolutely nothing in the whiteman's court," commented Anderson, when he finished recounting what happened. Anderson appealed the conviction, and is out on \$1,000 bond.

Percy Hampton, a 19-year-old student at Portland State University, was tried by Municipal Judge Edmund Jordan, June 27, and found guilty of disorderly conduct by using profane language against police. He was sentenced to 30 days jail suspended, and one year probation.

The verdicts and sentences were such a blatant miscarriage of justice that even the *Oregonian*, which has consistently given the police version of arrests of blacks, reported the trial in sufficient detail to expose what happened. Here is what they wrote June 28:

"In the trial before Municipal Judge Edmund Jordan, police testified they attempted to search Hampton. They received hearsay information from a carnival follower that the youth might be carrying a rubber hose or a lawn-mower roller, hidden in the front of his pants.

"They said they found nothing to indicate Hampton might be carrying this concealed weapon and that he was orderly.

"When the police told him to open his jacket, and said they thought he was carrying a weapon, Hampton ignored them and continued to walk down the midway with a friend, they testified.

"Hampton's testimony, which went uncontradicted, except for the amount of profanity used, was that police pulled at his arms, stopped him three times, and attempted to pat him down each time without his permission, and without putting him

"Hampton said, on the third occasion—prior to which he had just told the police to leave him alone—he used one profane word towards the police. Police said he used more, beginning with almost the first contact.

"When Hampton swore at police, they put him under arrest. Police found no weapon on him.

"Douglas Wilson, 4405 NE Cleveland Ave., who was with Hampton in Holliday Park, testified to the same events.

"Another defense witness, Edward Mitchell, 37, of 1526 NE Saratoga St., coordinator of community services for the Model Schools Program, testified that Hampton's reputation for honesty and good behavior in the community was impeccable.

"Hampton's attorney pointed out that Hampton's behavior was perfect until the police began harassing him by patting him down without his permission and against his objections and by impeding his free passageway.

"The attorney said that the police acted on hearsay information—without having seen anything themselves—and provoked Hampton until they could make an arrest.

"Judge Jordan found Hampton guilty. 'I don't have any choice,' he remarked. 'Hampton himself testified that he used one word of profanity, which was apparently said loud enough for four officers to overhear. I just had no choice but to find him guilty.'

"Then Jordan opened up on Hampton: 'You apparently have some kind of thing about police officers. I don't know what happened to you to make you think the way you do, but you sure don't like police. That

"Let me tell you young man, police are here for your protection and for mine. Your attitude is unjustified. I sure don't need any crystal ball to know that unless you change your ways . . . you are facing a future of nothing but trouble."

At a prior trial the same week, Hampton was convicted of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest growing out of an incident which occurred May 24. The charge of assault based on the same incident was dropped. Hampton described the incident to me as follows:

At about 8:30 p.m. there was some confusion around the corner from his home, and his mother asked him to see if his nine-year-old brother had been hurt. When he got to the scene, a police officer, Kanzler, spoke to him.

"Kanzler told me to stop, and said, 'Don't move.'

"I had seen the police guard go around the corner, and they were beating up this black kid. I told him (Kanzler) all that police do is come in the black community and brutalize black people."

Then Hampton walked around the corner to look for his brother. He saw Kanzler talking with another cop, Harmon. Soon after, six cops jumped him, threw him down, choked him and twisted his arms. He was arrested for assault and for resisting arrest.

At the trial, he was convicted on the testimony of Harmon and Kanzler. Hampton said the trial was "a regular kangaroo court. All the judge said was guilty on both charges, and he sentenced me to two 90-day terms to run concurrently."

In neither trial was there a jury. Hampton expects to have a jury when his appeals are heard.



# People's

TY  
RT

No. \_\_\_\_\_

# Put On

Willamette Bridge

Feb. 25 - March 3

← 1971



Remember the Solicitations Commission and their denial of a permit to the People's Health Clinic? Well, now you can hear public service announcements on KINK, get mail and go to benefit dances to raise money for the Clinic. All this and more thanks to the beneficence of the watchdog of the public's gullibility quotient. The Commission finally got through writing their report (revised) and recommended a 90-day "trial period". The report now goes to City Council for approval. (Y'all come, too-- on Thursday.)

You remember, no doubt, that the Council had returned the Commission's previous report after issuing a temporary 30-day permit against the Commission's recommendation, telling the Commission to produce more evidence to support their permit denial. Failing to do this, the Commission chose to insinuate unreliability by putting the Clinic on 90-day probation.

In the words of the revised report, "It has become apparent that a substantial segment of the community, which segment is clearly not a racially distinguishable one, would not necessarily conclude from the above recited... that Mr. Ford (Director of the Clinic) is in fact an unreliable and irresponsible person...." (our italics.)

# Clinic

# "Probation"

## Kent Ford

Charges against Kent Ford for trespassing in a Fred Meyer shopping center were dropped Tuesday, 'cause they had no authority to charge him in the first place!

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Kent Ford now has 90 days to prove his "responsibility" to the unconvinced and racist Commission. Just by way of reminder to the Clinic, which the Commission seems to think is likely to respond with too great an enthusiasm to their new-found freedom, the report concludes with the warning "that any threat expressed or implied, that failure to respond to the solicitation will result in bodily harm to anyone or loss of or damage... (etc., etc.) will be cause for revocation of the permit. Any person or business who feels so threatened should report that fact (sic) to the Portland Police Bureau."

The permit not only allows solicitations for the medical programs but for the Breakfast-Program as well. As the report clearly shows, the issue at point is that the programs are run by black people and in the racist eyes of the Commission black people use threats and violence to get what they want. In recommending only a 90-day permit, and by including the warning against coercion, the Commission apparently hopes for or plans entrapment as a means of settling the question permanently.

Well, the decision is now in the hands of the City Council which meets on Thursdays and if everyone who reads this article calls the Auditor's office to find out which Thursday the Council plans to consider the Commission's proposal we might prove again that the will of the people is greater than the man's bureaucracy.

Will. Bridge  
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## Dean stalls Panther breakfast donation

PSU administrators are trying to put the brakes on student senate executive committee proposal to donate \$300 to the Black Panther breakfast program.

The committee voted last week to donate the money, allocated from incidental fees, to the breakfast program. However administrators are questioning the legality of the plan.

Attorney for the State Board of Higher Education, Ray Underwood, advised PSU's Dean for Students, William Williams to deny the committee request. Underwood said the fees should be used for the educational benefit of students of the institution where they are collected.

Williams said this donation would be an inappropriate use of student funds. He added, "if the committee shows that students at this institution are involved in the program and receiving educational benefit I will take a second look at this proposal."

Williams believes the money is to be merely a gift from PSU. He was informed of the committee's plans by Rude Batties, chairman of the committee.

The Free Breakfast Program was started by Black Panthers to feed children in poor areas each weekday.

The program which depends on donations of time and food to

operate, worked well in other large cities and is being tried in Portland. Most of the food comes from merchants in the area.

Kevin Mulligan of the executive committee proposed the donation. Five of nine members were present and accepted the proposal unanimously.

Joe Bernt, executive committee member said they would get the money for the program somehow, "legally or illegally."

He said the committee should have final say on how the money allotted them is used. The committee will look for some way to get the money out of Williams control, he said.