Workers Discuss 'Black Manifesto'

Many black workers in my shop have been raising questions about the so-called "Black Manifesto" which appeared in the National Black Economic Development Conference in Washington, D.C. The manual was reported to have been distributed at the conference by the National Black Economic Development Conference. They spoke especially about one of the paragraphs of that document which has caused much consternation in the U.S.; shows very clearly that black people are the most oppressed group in the U.S. with countenances most from "racism and exploitation, cultural degradation and lack of political power."

If you was the Manifesto concluded, from the laws of revolution, that the most oppressed will make the revolution. This is partly true, some workers said, but it is not just the most oppressed race in a given society, but the most oppressed layer of people in a society that are the most potentially revolutionary force.

SYMPATHY OR GUILTY CONSCIENCE?

Some black workers were puzzled why the leaders of so many capitalist white churches seem to be somewhat sympathetic to this Black Manifesto statement. The guilt conscience of these rich white ministers must have been aroused by the revolt of the black people and white students all over this country. Many of the ministers hope that giving something to Forman and his followers is the best way to keep the lid on the boiling pot. Nobody believes they will give Forman more than $500 million.

"The economic development program should begin with organizing the unorganized workers," said another worker, "because the labor movement in the U.S. has not paid any attention to the hospitals workers in South Carolina and all over the South are fighting and dying to be organized, because the official labor movement is not part of a the revolutionary struggle any longer. It is part of big business."

As far as money for the National Black Economic Development Conference goes, workers felt the capitalists could easily tell the white workers "a little money" to accept the demand. They always have plenty of tricks up their sleeves.

TAXES AND TRANSITIONS

While the discussion was going on, another worker came up to read Drew Pearson's column in that day's paper to us. Pearson, he said, claimed that ex-President LBJ was receiving $375,000 from the oil companies alone during the past year period. He also said that he also would get $22,000 retirement for being a Senator, and $80,000 as a retired President.

One of the workers, hearing this, shook his head. "Damn," he said, and then they won't cut our taxes, and tell us they need more. No wonder we're in a crisis today." He said he had read somewhere that Forman accused the churches and synagogues in this country of having as much money as General Motors. Somewhere, he said, the line of logic, he compared the money capitalists throw around on everything important to them.

It follows, the Manifesto concluded, from the laws of revolution, that the most oppressed will make the revolution. This is partly true, some workers said, but it is not just the most oppressed race in a given society, but the most oppressed layer of people in a society that are the most potentially revolutionary force.

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Italian Workers In African Civil War

Milan, Italy.—Finally, the grotesque war between Biafra and Nigeria has really begun. In a bloody six-week head-on crash, this war pits 18 million people against 100 million people, but it took the near death of 20 people working for the Italian company to do it.

Disgusted most people in the U.S. with the fact that 10 workers for the Italian oil company—AGIP—were killed in the Nigerian war, another 11 have died in the midst of the warfare.

In this case, the Italian govern­ment and its public-private company—the AGIP, in which the members of the investments come from the West and the rest from the private companies workers' keep ignorant of giants.

COPPERWURST (preface by Herbert Marcuse)

NAME

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Doe numbers 1 to 100, all being unknown persons to "congratulate, to encourage or to remain within or adjacent to" may be sent to: 200 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48201.

We were forced to leave, but we intend to challenge the injustice both in the courts and by more direct action.

JUNE-JULY, 1969
Detroit, Mich.—There are two ways to fight the company. When you have a lot of workers and you don't have the funds to use a direct method of refusing to do something or walking out. When you don't have a lot of guys together you are protected. But other things are important. The management put on one or only a few workers at a time we have to have other indirect methods.

A couple of recent examples on the fourth floor show what I mean. On the line there were seven teams. The company cut them down to six teams and the guys protested and refused to do the work after they took a team off. That put them in a direct time of pressure and the others were forced back to work. The union didn't do anything.

On the retainer job the company also tried to trim the man power. There are normally six two-man teams and the company decided to cut them down to five. The workers filed a grievance but the foremen didn't do anything. Then they found the cut in man power by showing the company they couldn't get the job done and had to go into the hole. The hole was five days deep before the team they took off.

We have to be able to fight something, not only some. There isn't doing anything for us, so we can't wait passively. Directly if we have the forces, we can't do anything for us, so we can't wait passively. Directly if we have the forces, we can't do anything for us, so we can't wait passively. Directly if we have the forces, we can't do anything for us, so we can't wait passively. Directly if we have the forces, we can't do anything for us, so we can't wait passively. Directly if we have the forces, we can't do anything for us, so we can't wait passively. Directly if we have the forces, we can't do anything for us, so we can't wait passively. Directly if we have the forces, we can't do anything for us, so we can't wait passively. Directly if we have the forces.

BULLETIN NEWS & LETTERS I CONFERENCE

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JUNE-JULY, 1969

For the last 17 years, Tony Oleksiwski has been the president of the UAW Local 490. During that time, he has fought to improve the working conditions of his members and to stand up for their rights. However, his efforts have not always been met with support from the company. In fact, Oleksiwski has faced opposition from management on several occasions, but he has never given up his fight for the rights of his members.

Detroit, Mich.—Joe Bar-
ron, a foreman in Dept. 9790
wrote a foreman's report on one of the workers at the Ford Motor Company. The report accused the worker of insubordination and improper conduct.

The worker, a 25-year-old African-American, was accused of being disrespectful to his supervisor and of not following company policies. The foreman's report stated that the worker had been warned multiple times about his behavior but had continued to disregard the rules.

However, the worker's colleagues disagreed with the foreman's report. They claimed that the foreman had a history of bias against minority workers and had previously discriminated against them.

In response to the foreman's report, the worker's union decided to investigate the situation. They conducted a thorough investigation and found that the foreman's report was not supported by evidence.

As a result of their investigation, the union decided to file a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). They alleged that the foreman had engaged in discrimination against the worker and that the company had violated federal anti-discrimination laws.

In 1970, the EEOC ruled in favor of the worker, finding that the company had indeed discriminated against him. The company was ordered to pay damages to the worker and to implement measures to prevent future discrimination.

This case is an important example of how workers can use their unions to fight against discrimination in the workplace. By standing up for the rights of their members, unions can help to ensure a fair and just workplace for all workers.

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Nixon-Thieu Fakery

Upon his arrival in Washington after the Midway conference, President Nixon spoke of the withdrawal of 25,000 American troops as an immediate goal. In a letter to the public in which he wished to stress that this is replacement, not withdrawal. "Withdrawal" will be no coalition government, no peace cabinet, no transitional United States must just stop killing Vietnamese.

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MOSCOW CONFERENCE

There never was a gathering of "Communists" like the one held just in Moscow. It springs from the havoc created in Communist ranks when they were all cheering the murderous orgies of the Stalin period. It is no coincidence that they have not been purged of the late leader.

When the Russian and Bul- garian spokesmen accuse the Italian and other Eastern European Communists of op- portunism, they tend to them willing to tolerate as long as those Par- tisans who have now been labeled by the Russian bureaucracy. The charge of opportunism is thrown back, and in both cases the charge would be fully justified.

As suggested by the Italian spokesman, the points on which there is agreement will be em- phasized. The campaign on behalf of withdrawal will be waged in Russia, and Russia will be hailed as the country that is struggling for non-aggression and peace. But Nixon’s refugee, the greatest authority of all, if he hopes it, is obvious that he can do it—if he wishes. However his mixture of quarter steps forward and full steps backward is not so much at the Vietnam War as preparation for a third world war.

ANT-WAR FORCES WILL DECIDE

Nixon and his Thieu-like allies around the world are not the only ones to think that there is war for peace. There are other forces—the anti-war movement, the black revolution, the Vietnames, the international solidarity against U.S. pre- cipitation, who have shown that a great movement for self-determination over the greatest industrial power on earth. It is the continuation of this war for self-determination which is holding U.S. imperialism at bay. As the situation of the existence of the Vietnamese has caused deep splits in American society. Frankly, the administration has made a mess of it. The explanation is somewhat as these U.S. internationalists is so blatant in Vietnam that defense of it is a difficult task even for its most open apologists.

APOLLOGETS FOR IMPERIALISM

In statements like the one that the Vietnamese people are fighting for. They wish to link the Vietnamese struggle to the Stalinstm of either Russia or China. That provides the excuse for saying that we cannot have any popular movement and that what the Vietnamese people want. What all these apologists conveniently forget is that the struggle in Vietnam began as a civil war in the South between the Vietminh and North Vietnam around. It was this civil war that compelled North Vietnam to come to the aid of the Republic.

To say that all the people fighting for is to link up with Russia or China, or even North Vietnam is to confuse their struggle and divide them.

A second force aligned against Nixon and the war is American Youth—the most revolutionary generation in our history. There can no longer be any question of "way of life." The rate of desertion, not just by militant whites or blacks but by all—draftdraftees and enlisted men—is at an extremely high level. The number of American youth who have chosen to go to Canada rather than be drafted is in the tens of thousands. The anti-war movement within the armed forces is unprecedented in American history.

It is this creation of a new revolutionary generation that has made the President promise to move American troops out.

OLD GENERATION

The war has not only created the most militantly anti-war generation in our history, but has forced the movement to begin to talk about itself ideologically and finally to new a discussion within America and what forces are needed for it.

The concrete reality of the Vietnam has war transformed older elements and brought new elements into the freedom movement. Local rebellions in the South have become one of the major women in the anti-war movement. Prior to the Vietnam War the major liberation movements came from black women who got involved because they did not want their sons to go to war. Now there is a new generation of young women who became active Militarily. They assembled with male youth by the draft, they began to examine and discuss the movement, and the women’s liberation movement grew from this.

This new revolutionary generation that the Vietnam has war created, its movement to the question of revolution within America, provides the real basis for solidarity with the Vietnamese. The most important element in the new revolutionary generation thus far has been the role of the black liberation struggle. It is the black revolt at home which has done the most to limit the U.S. military effort abroad.

It must continue and be joined by new elements. Revolutionary America is the only guarantee of revolutionary Vietnam.

Readers

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Raya Dunayskaya, Chatham

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Reader San Francisco

Readers

Participant San Francisco

I have been fighting the so- called educational system for decades. I am a teacher’s desk. I even wrote a letter to Kenneth Brinton, Docking, who is not yet the complete bureaucrat, in which I analyzed errors that would big opportunity for Kansas if, instead of stepping up its industrial complex, it turned the state into an educational model.

Abolish marking which turns education into an ob- women’s groups are needed for it.

Agilism which makes the system meaningless. Revamp all courses so useful information is presented on the job.

Cheers to the defense students who refuse to accept an un-Constitutional draft, who refuse to accept the idea, that there are not enough community colleges to give a decent education. Yes, there are better colleges, and they are closer to the people. The world rulers must know that in the name of "revolutionary Vietnam." I still believe in God, but a very God that is a religious and whole new idea, a God who acts objectively and concretely in man’s history. I find in this belief an energy that allows me to overcome the extreme frustration and petty factionalism in the Intellectual chapter.

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The two topics—the Sino-Soviet conflict and the Czechoslovak “revolution”—that dominated the Moscow conference were not the ones that were gawing at the vitals of the 73 Communist Parties. The way in which they were handled will, however, determine the probability that such conflicts will, at one and the same time, test apart and bind together state-capitalist interests with one another, therefore, to turn to the different attitudes to the points in dispute.

BREZHNEV AND THE “DISSENTERS” ON MAO

Maoism is one question Brezhnev wanted aired and the dissenting Community parties had to deal with it. Mao had expressed his belief that the conference Brezhnev had to promise that the question of China would not be included in the agenda and that “a new situation” meant that “a new situation had arisen.” Brezhnev declared that “only two days ago” the Chinese press had issued “the call to prepare for battle and confront the Chinese revisionist camp.”... The combination of the Chinese leaders’ political advocacy of the “world revolution” and their enthusiasm for the “military-political” orientation of the Russian leadership injects new elements into the international situation and we cannot ignore it.

The truth, however, is that even if we were to disregard that the Sino-Soviet conflict, began in 1960, had reached just this high intensity during the 1967 “Cultural Revolution” with its accusation of “Russian revisionism with American imperialist assistance” the situation arose no later than January, 1960 with the absolutely unprecedented identification of “Russian revisionism” with the “Soviet revisionist camp.” The “Soviet revisionist camp” was the most basic state document, the draft Chinese Constitution itself. And, finally, at the Ninth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, to that “unitary thinking,” got united the Chinese communists. The “new situation was a result of the policy of Nehru in the West. In its strictest interpretation, the “disobedience of Nehru to the preparatory conference held as late as May 23, Moreover, they did so through they were no doubt aware of the equally vituperative campaign of abandoned party of the so-called “Soviet Revisionists” by the U.S. State Department.

Notwithstanding these vituperations, spoken in April, the “dis­ sonsers” did not refuse to participate in the conference and attended almost at the preparatory conference held as late as May 23, Moreover, they did so through they were no doubt aware of the equally vituperative campaign of abandoned party of the so-called “Soviet Revisionists” by the U.S. State Department.

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Two, Three Many SDSs . . .

Upon arrival at the Chicago Coliseum, site of the Students for a Democratic Society convention, we stepped into a vast hall containing 1,000 people, 500 of whom had already arrived and were chanting, "Mao, Mao, Mao Tse-Tung" at the sound of our registration. After they had finished registration, we crossed the hall to the auditorium, where two hundred students had gathered. We took our places in the audience.

At Wayne State University

Student Assistants Strike for a Union

Detroit, Mich.—On Friday, May 30, a group of 500 students walked into the office of the Wayne State University organized the workers of the Mail Room, the Library, and the Union Office. The workers who were on strike to clear the way for the students at the Ad- ministration building to remain open or be charged with trespass- ing on university property. We sedate a barricade in the driveway and began picketing on the sidewalk. That same evening, by the barricade, under the protection of Public Safety, carried the barricade away, ending a 15-day strike for union recognition of the Wayne State University Senate Committee. But let’s go back to the beginning of the campaign.

A Union movement was organized in the fall of 1968. A large number of students began to organize. Workers of the Wayne State University organized on May 15, 1969, made a $25 an hour to start and were sick of slave wages and the arbitrary treatment from the University.

After two months of work and against tremendous odds from a few SDS articles, we had a majority of cards in the Library, the Library Workers Union Organizing Committee was formed. From this base, we fought for Keat to co-opt the union movement.

In May, the WLC moved on campus, went through the Receiving, and Press Room. The line at A.S.B. was kept up all week and our effectiveness grew.

On Sunday, June 2, the University Mall supervisors at 2:30 in the morning went to the Department of Public Safety (the cops) for distribution. We found the trucks, and sent over five people to set a line up. At 11 a.m. the cops wouldn’t break the line, the supervisor began to move the truck and all we could do was tour for a symbolic arrest. It couldn’t be done, charged with disorderly conduct.

At 12:30 we organized a rally on the mall and with 120 people confronted Vice-President Guillen and Dean Sells. We talked down to them that our own people were set free. All they could do was appeal with a traffic violation.

Because the university was trying to embarrass the students, it was a Union bubble, was opposed to a union of the student assist- ants, was in cahoots with the Administration, was on the Board of Governors.

We decided to picket Solidarity House (UAW headquarters) protesting the actions of Woodcock. On that day, about 50 people picketing in the rain, with 50 remaining at the A.S. building to maintain the line. The picket line got on T.V. that night, and we were on the air with our likened actions.

The membership came, but it was that the University was. It was my turn to cross the line after we talked to them about our strike.

Because of the importance of the events that took place at the SDS Convention, to the youth movement in this country, I am turning over my column this issue to a participant’s report.

Bernard Wendell

Visions of Concrete

People had a concrete vision.

In those days, of chumps of grass,
Growing, of welcome shade,
And handmade slides for kids in the shade.

On that patch of ground, called people’s park,
No one ever take a walk.

And in the skies, watching for rats,
People had a concrete vision, and in the skies.

And like the vision, ‘La Peste,’
The rats stagger from hiding places,

And like the vision, ‘La Peste,’
Blood gushing from their ears, lips,

Meanwhile, the grayly cops Enact their visions of justice
And the rat’s face with its steps,

Of Spur Plows, and shovels.

And like the vision, ‘La Peste,’
My vision is dimming.

The rats in the clouds my brain,

And like the vision, ‘La Peste,’
Not to see you again.

And like the vision, ‘La Peste,’
Green slope, you never, ever bed.

Paul Foreman

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25c
Youth Battle for Streets

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Young people and students who had taken over the streets of Ann Arbor for a spontaneous party were brutally beaten by the police near the University of Michigan as the party lasted into the night of June 17 and 18.

As the Ann Arbor police shot tear gas to disperse the crowd, a policeman tried to arrest a motorcyclist, the people moved in to protect him, and the police shot him in the leg. Many other people were shot. The police fired rubber bullets, tear gas, and some kind of homemade bullet which killed a policeman. The local police headquarters were burned. The battle for streets was a spontaneous outburst of anger among people who had been decrying the police for years.

The next day people marched peacefully to the police station to demand the release of those who were arrested in a demonstration which is really a protest against police brutality.

The police chief and the captain of the Ann Arbor police decided that a show of force was necessary. By eight o'clock there were lots of police in the downtown area, and the police gave them five minutes to get on the buses, or they would be charged with being a disturbance and arresting anyone they could catch.

The people of Ann Arbor, Wisconsin, when police broke up a street dance, and Berkeley, in the battle for the university, had shown that police action brought more people into the streets. The police had made no distinction in the way they shot and tear gased between the “street people,” who they could not fight, and those who were for the police. They were shooting at traffic and those just watching, at anyone who wanted to protect anyone against anyone who was young, anyone whose long hair and wearing of glasses was a threat.

As the crowd grew bigger, some became violent. Rocks, bottles, and tear gas shells were thrown at the police. Motorcycle police cordon were thrown at the police. Motorcycle cordon were thrown at the police. As usual, police violence beget other violence which gave them their justification to hunt down the crowd.

Robbin Fleming, the liberal President of Michigan State University, Michigan, and the local liberal interests and the government in April, at first tried to keep out of it by saying that it was a private street police problem. When they reali-ized they could not control the violence, they tried to reason with the street people, but they told the people of Ann Arbor that he was going to clear the city of the “street kids.”

LEADERLESS

Although the people in the streets were extremely leaderless, the crowd were able to com- promised that the needs of the people they understood. One group of people appeared to be good at their job. They cleared out and-Gage the students, the best law students wanted to stay.

next night was more of the same, except that the cops were now armed with M-1 rifles and tear gas, which was a version of the M-16. The Thursday night the mayor or several police commissioners met with a group of university professors, student radicals, and black leaders in the police station to arrange for the police to traffic with the people. There was no agreement, but the police proved just how unnecessary the police riot was. By the end of the night the police and the streets emptied away.

Even though in many ways the two groups diverged, the organization of the crowd is similar to disturbances in other countries. It is a spontaneous outburst of anger, of self-defense.

While, working-class high school students made up a majority of the major leaders of the people who don’t have any exact statistics, but on the basis of the situation, the people they’ve interviewed have no number for the last month sur- vive hundreds of thousands of people. Workers hold meetings — de- cision-making mechanisms — with the factory’s economy and overall state plan stressed again. Worker activity is enormous. The central committee, which has to func- tion and work together with the trade unions, must do so as smoothly as possible. There are large segments of workers who remain faithful to the old economy being in a real mess, lose most of the freedoms they won last year, especially with the trade-union elections of 1967. Labour productivity are heard at the point of resistance.

WORKER ACTIVITY

It is particularly in the 8th dis- trict of Prague, where half of Prague’s industry is concentrated, that the workers’ contest is intense. A shipyard for river boats, which organized a protest strike, is in the process of being nationalized.

In June the police clashes continued, but on a smaller scale. The police hung back. The workers’ struggle is not over. They must continue to fight for their rights.

Trade unions have been created, but they are not strong enough to fight against the government. The workers must continue to organize and fight for their rights.

Two Worlds

75 COMMUNIST PARTIES MEET

(Continued from Page 5)

The undercurrent of a number of recent meetings between radicals in Prague was quite clear and stopped just short of breaking through the barrier.

The danger of the “counter-revolution” the Russians evoked last autumn must be countered. The final paper on the list was a major step in the development of the masses.

The Communist Party Council of the Czechoslovak Republic, which the restoration of its long-term process, is a matter of the utmost urgency, will have to take the necessary measures.

WORKERS’ COUNCILS LOST

Now the workers, about to the “counter-revolution” in the past two years, last year, together with other members of the state, what has been probably the one great success of their struggle. For they have been forced to live with the real state that is the in­teresting thing is that the state has curbed up now in spite of much talk about it.

Radical groups have been exempted from the price rise this year following an agreement with a new socialist state and government. But the return to “directional­ness” in the economy (the role of the overall state) and state planning, government directives in the workplace, a factory manager may well mean, after some initial success, a deeper crisis.

Having dismissed from the Central Committee people with “never-heard-of-models,” Husak himself is back to Soviet line even in domestic policy.

TWO WORLDS

(To be continued)

(1) The most detailed account of Brezhnev’s speech is in Richard Breshears’s article in the L. A. Times, June 8, 1969.


(3) Pravda, May 9; a few excerpts from it can be found in Paul Buhle’s article in the Christian Science Monitor, June 10, 1969.


(6) For the most knowledgeable analysis of the negotiations readings "Sell-out in Prague" by Karl Winter. The writer had been a personal observer in Prague.

The highly touted visit of U.S. Labor Secretary George Meany, as emissary of the Nixon administration to Latin America, has fallen upon bad times, to say the least. To all appearances it should be an understatement of the obvious that Meany, who is not known as one to exercise in futility would be closer to the truth.

Rockefeller, not at all dismayed by this quickie trip, was quick to point out in one interview for Time magazine: "These are my people, I understand them. The people are divided, and the government that he represents is divided.

Peru, Venezuela and Chile cancelled his visits altogether. Bolivia and Colombia cancelled the visit to a few leaders to spare his life. Demonstration that there are millions of unorganized white workers in Latin America countries. What it will not reveal is the reason that poverty is so widespread in the Latin American countries.

Latin American millionaires are planting their gardens to cover the continent; their money is in Swiss banks; their foreign trade is supported by the U.S. military establishment. The industrial complexes embrace their industries and drive the population into the streets for poverty. But also, and above all, every revolution will be able to show that revolution is not only Castro's.

The destruction of democratic forms of government in Latin America is not the result of some foreign influence on the part of the U.S. imperialists in that region, but of the Latin American countries themselves.

The President of Bolivia told Rockefeller that, "a new U.S. administration will not be the Latin America from becoming a region of $240 million desperate people.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister, Rafael Caldera said: "I do not think that the circumstance in which Governor Rockefeller finds himself far from achieving the foundation of the Latin American. If he has any sympathy for his own people, he will succeed in acts which could harm, and even upset the future relations between the United States and Latin America countries.

His statement comes from a man known as a good friend of Latin America, who cannot guarantee the life and safety of his visitors and is disillusioned with the current situation, then it should be obvious that the Latin American imperialism is at all time high.

U.S. military intervention in the Dominican Republic is still fresh in the minds of leaders and rank and file workers.

The brutal murder of Che Guevara by U.S. imperialism is a punishment for the burning of the hearts of the downtrodden masses of Latin America.

America's support of a coup in Afghanistan is to grant the final leg of Rockefeller's visit was greeted with the news that the U.S. fishing craft and a monument million dollar boat was seized by the General Motors Corp. for fuel.

The very first gesture of the new regime was to send a delegation off to Moscow to begin a new relationship with the cold-blooded murder of Che Guevara on the civil war now that South Sudan has formed it.

ALGIERI MOTEL

The Detroit cop, Ronald L. Mixon, 23, was shot to death by the cold-blooded murder of two blacks on the night of July 26, 1967, during the Detroit riots. The white judge gave the jury little choice between the death penalty and "life plus twenty-five years," neither of which he could give the jury. In the last word in question, three Negroes were killed in cold blood in the Algiers Motel by Detroit police. Wil-}

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