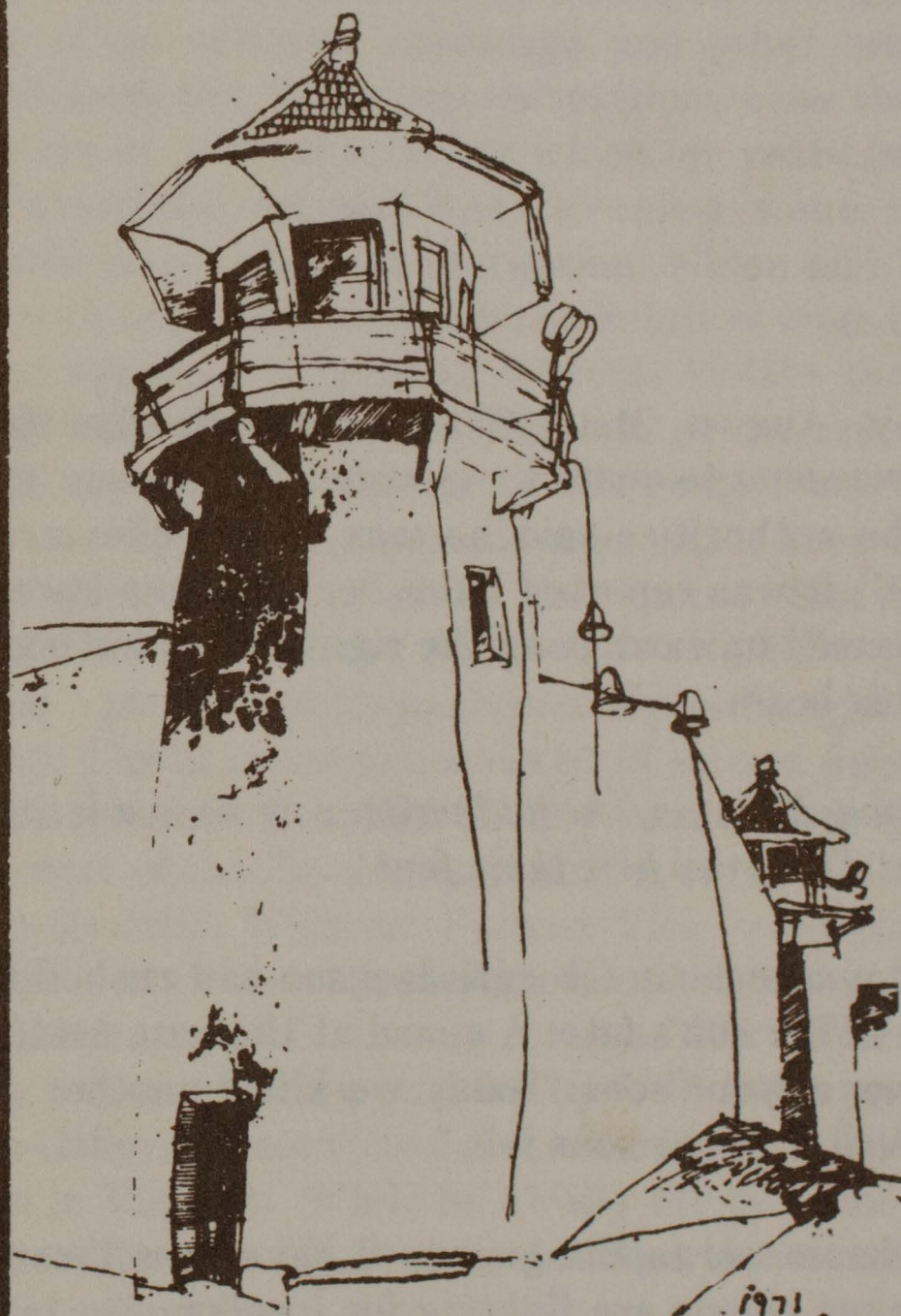


the SAN

QUEEN  
TINN  
SIX



1971  
Alma E. Colson



### ... anatomy of a frame-up

The waves of the Watergate attempt to crush all political opposition do not begin nor end at the doors of the Democratic Party headquarters. They were already present in full force in our communities, in the factories across the country and behind the prison walls. The jails are filled with working people, many of them young, Black, Chicano and Latino, Asian, Native American and white — victims of a brutal system of racism, exploitation and oppression; while the real criminals are to be found in the White House, the Pentagon and the Attorney General's office.

The story of the San Quentin Six reflects the alarming national trend of intensified repression by the government. The charges of government espionage and other crimes that have emerged from the Watergate revelations echo the long-standing accusations of political activists which for years fell on deaf ears. The Watergate scandal has revealed some inkling of the magnitude of government corruption: Nixon and his administration lie with impunity; take millions in bribes from the monopolies; plan the murders of popular leaders, violate the constitutional rights of our people, supply billions of dollars and arms and material to wage wars against whole peoples and nations.

As you read these pages it is essential to keep in mind the two kinds of justice dispensed in the United States: one for the privileged, the rich, the politicians: Egil Krogh, Watergate "plumber", pleaded guilty to second degree burglary. His sentence 6 months. Fleeta Drumgo convicted of second degree burglary in 1967. His sentence 6 months to 15 years. He has spent 7 years in prison, most of that in the maximum security sections of Soledad and San Quentin. Witness: Former Vice-President Spiro Agnew convicted of tax evasion, resulting from the taking of bribes. Freed from spending ANY time in prison. His office expenses and security expenses being paid for by U.S. taxpayers. Witness: Lt. William Calley, Jr. convicted of murdering 22 old men, women and children in Vietnam. While he awaits the outcome of his appeals, he was confined to his comfortable apartment, and is now freed from that restriction.

More than 130 people face prosecution on charges growing out of the occupation of Wounded Knee. The survivors of the Attica Massacre are to be brought to trial. New, so-called "Maxi-Maxi" prisons are being constructed throughout the country to entomb those the Administration decrees to be "hard-core criminal elements". Experimentation involving brain surgery, chemical injections and shock treatments to "modify behavioral patterns"

On Saturday, August 21st, 1971, Soledad Brother George Lester Jackson was shot to death by guards in the prison yard at San Quentin. The authorities said he was shot while trying to escape. "A bullet", it was reported later, "entered the lower part of his back and passed upward along the right side of his body and exited through his brain . . ."

*"If they kill me, Mamma," he had written home in a letter, "I'll just be dead, but I'll never kiss their feet . . ."*

That Saturday afternoon Georgia Jackson had rushed to San Quentin to learn of her son's fate. A guard at the gate said: "Last year we killed one of your sons. Today we killed another. If you aren't careful you'll have no sons left."

Georgia Jackson said to the guard: "I have sons throughout the world wherever people are fighting for freedom."

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of so-called "violence-prone" prison inmates is being financed with government and corporate foundation grants totalling tens of millions of dollars.

If we are to combat the trend that would have political rule in this country become fascist rule, then we must begin to put up an undying fight for the preservation and extension of our democratic and human rights.

That we come to the defense of our brothers and sisters behind the prison walls is especially urgent as it is they who are most often the targets of unbridled aggression and repression. This terrible truth can be no more graphically demonstrated than in the case of the Six.

Whether the basic rights of these brothers continue to be trampled on; whether they are treated as men rather than animals depends largely on us, on the kind of commitment we are willing to make. What is at stake is the dignity and lives of six Black and Brown men. What is more, it is a fight for all of us — an answer to the alarm that Watergate sounds.

Fleeta Drumgo, David Johnson, Hugo Pinell, John Larry Spain, Luis Talamantez and Willie Tate are in the Adjustment Center — Maximum Security — at San Quentin in Marin County, California. They have been charged with conspiracy and murder in the deaths of three guards and two inmates at San Quentin on the 21st of August 1971 — the day George Jackson died.

These brothers are known as the San Quentin Six. They are not guilty. They have been framed by the Warden and the Associate Warden at San Quentin, in collusion with the Director of the Department of Corrections, State of California, the Attorney General of California and the District Attorney of Marin County.

They have been framed because each has given leadership to the struggle of the prisoners against the racist atrocities which are daily committed in so-called correctional facilities.

The life-stories of these brothers — when they were first arrested, how they got sent to prison and how long they have served — reveal the contours of the racist and political repression of which we speak. Their stories also reveal the cruelty and injustice of an indeterminate sentence law which allows the imposition of life sentences for virtually any offense.

Each brother was arrested at the age of fourteen, fifteen, sixteen years, convicted and sent to a prison reformatory. From then on each became enmeshed in a never-ending, nightmarish

cycle of arrest, imprisonment, release on parole, parole violation, re-arrest, re-imprisonment and so on. As Dr. Du Bois observed many years ago: the disproportionate number of black prisoners in our nation's jails is not due to the fact that black people commit a disproportionate number of the crimes in society. Rather, he said, it is due to the fact that black people are more frequently arrested, tried, convicted and imprisoned by a racist police and judicial apparatus.

The San Quentin Six live in what's called the Adjustment Center. Each man is locked in a cell alone from twenty-three to twenty-four hours a day. The cells are ten feet by six feet, with a concrete floor and concrete walls. The door to each cell is either solid steel or barred and covered with heavy steel mesh. The cells are often filthy, infested with cockroaches, bedbugs and other vermin. The prisoners sleep on a thin cotton pad placed either on the floor, on a cement pallet, or on rudimentary and often broken springs.

They are brought from the Adjustment Center to the Superior Court in the Marin County Civic Center for various pre-trial hearings. They are transported in a bus, accompanied by a platoon of San Quentin guards. Inside the bus are specially-built cages. The prisoners are locked inside the cages.

The brothers are brought to court draped in chains — feet shackled, hands cuffed to a chain around the waist and passed under the crotch, neck collared with a steel choke. They are led into the courtroom on a chain/leash.

Inside the courtroom each man is chained into his chair with his hands still cuffed to a chain around the waist and passed under the crotch, feet shackled. The chairs are bolted into the floor. On either side of each prisoner sits a San Quentin guard.

A bullet-proof plexiglass barrier separates the spectators from defendants, judge and counsel.

In said fashion U.S. justice is dispensed . . .

#### **INDICTMENT QUASHED**

Over a period of many months Fleeta Drumgo, David Johnson, Hugo Pinell, John Larry Spain, Luis Talamantez and Willie Tate have resisted every effort of the San Quentin authorities to destroy them physically and spiritually. Despite hundreds of obstacles they have fought to have counsel of their own choosing, proclaimed their innocence, continued to expose the



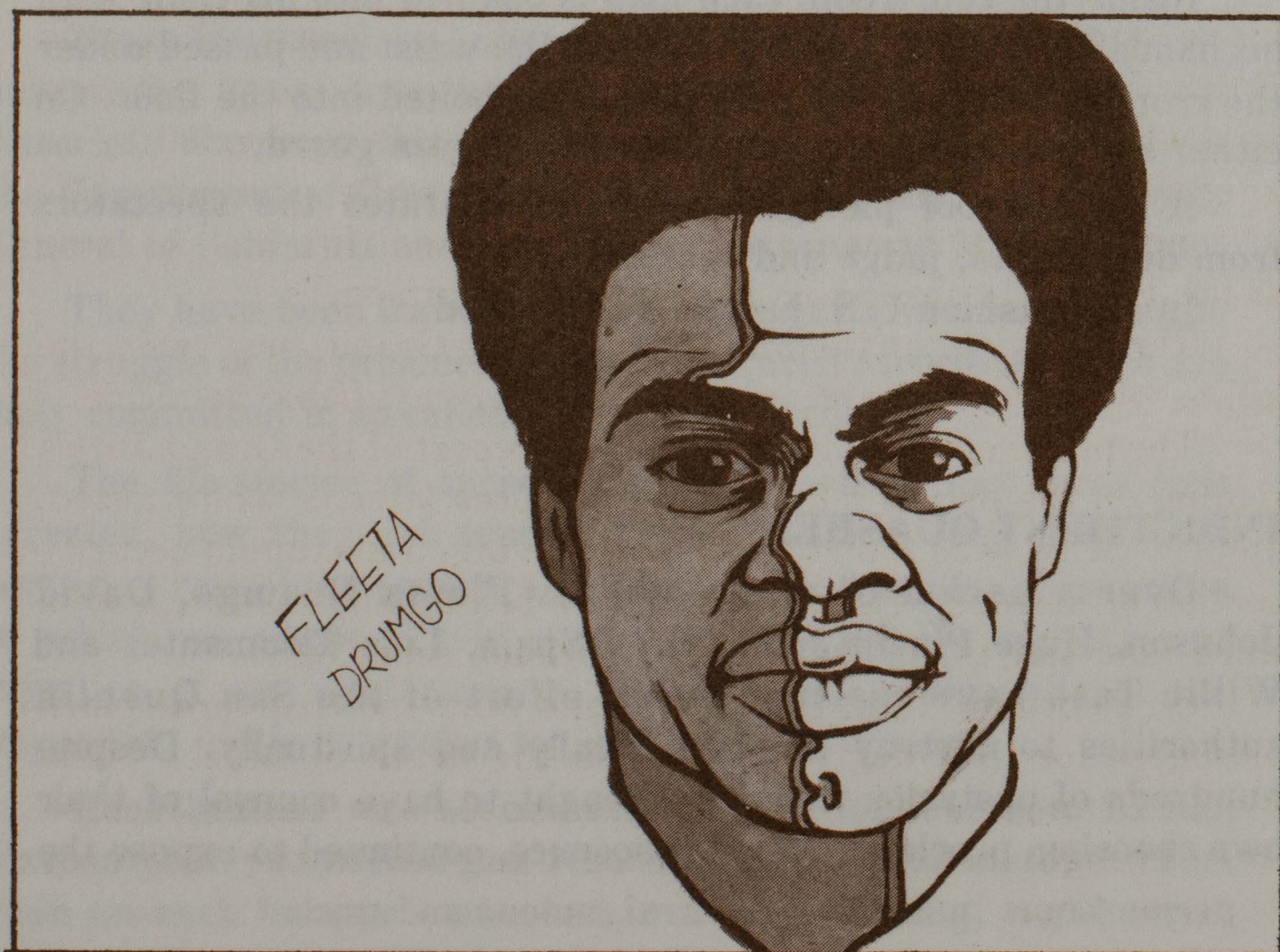
racist acts perpetrated against their fellow prisoners and themselves, and challenged every aspect of the indictment against them. They have appealed to family and friends and all who believe in justice to defend them and struggle with them.

They won a stunning victory on Thursday, January 17th, 1974. On that day a Superior Court Judge, Vernon Stoll, quashed the conspiracy-murder indictment against them. In a landmark decision which may well affect the whole foundation of the Grand Jury system, Judge Stoll held that the Six had been indicted by a Grand Jury which did not reflect the ethnic and economic composition of Marin County. More particularly, Judge Stoll held that the Grand Jury excluded Blacks, Chicanos, Latinos, the blue collar working class and the young, thus preventing the defendants from obtaining a Grand Jury of their peers.

Marin County District Attorney Bruce Bales immediately announced his intention to appeal Judge Stoll's ruling. The brothers remain locked inside the Adjustment Center at San Quentin.

Our Committee has initiated a campaign to insure that Judge Stoll's decision quashing the conspiracy-murder indictment against the San Quentin Six is upheld in the higher courts despite the appeals of the Marin County District Attorney. We must also insure that no new indictments are sought against any or all of the San Quentin Six.

If we succeed in our efforts, the Stoll decision may well stand



as the first critical blow against the Grand Jury system as it is presently constituted. If we succeed in our efforts we will most certainly lay the basis for the speedy release of our brothers.

## WHO ARE THE SAN QUENTIN SIX?

### I. FLEETA DRUMGO

Fleeta Drumgo is twenty-eight years old. He is black. He was born in Shreveport, Louisiana. He spent most of his childhood in Los Angeles.

Fleeta was arrested when he was thirteen years old. He has been in prison almost continuously since then. In September 1967 he was given an indeterminate six-month to fifteen year sentence for second degree burglary. He was sent to Soledad. He was denied parole the first time because he displayed a poster of Malcolm X on the wall of his cell. He's been in the state penitentiary now for seven years.

Fleeta Drumgo was one of the Soledad Brothers. To understand why he's been framed as one of the San Quentin Six, you have to know something about Fleeta, and John Clutchette and George Lester Jackson and what happened inside Soledad Prison in Salinas, California four years ago.

**The Soledad Brothers:** On Tuesday, January 13th, 1970 three black inmates at Soledad Prison — W. L. Nolen, Cleveland Edwards and Alvin Miller — were shot to death in the prison yard by a white guard, O.G. Miller. The shooting was occasioned by an altercation in the yard between black and white prisoners. The prisoners were unarmed. Officer Miller did not fire any warning shots. His first three shots hit three black prisoners.

Three days later the Monterey County Grand Jury ruled the killing of Nolen, Edwards and Alvin Miller justifiable homicide.

The prisoners at Soledad heard the report of the Grand Jury's finding on the prison radio. Thirty minutes later, a white guard, John V. Mills, was found dying in "Y"-wing, a maximum security section of Soledad Prison. He had been beaten and thrown from a third floor tier thirty feet to the television room below.

On February 14th, 1970 the Grand Jury indicted three black prisoners for first degree murder in the death of Officer Mills. Fleeta Drumgo, John W. Clutchette and George Lester Jackson were brought before Judge Gordon Campbell in the Monterey Superior Court in Salinas for arraignment and trial.



The men were delivered to court by prison guards in a specially marked van. They were chained together. Each time they were scheduled to appear in court a white mob awaited their arrival. The mob hissed and shouted obscenities and hurled lighted cigarettes at them.

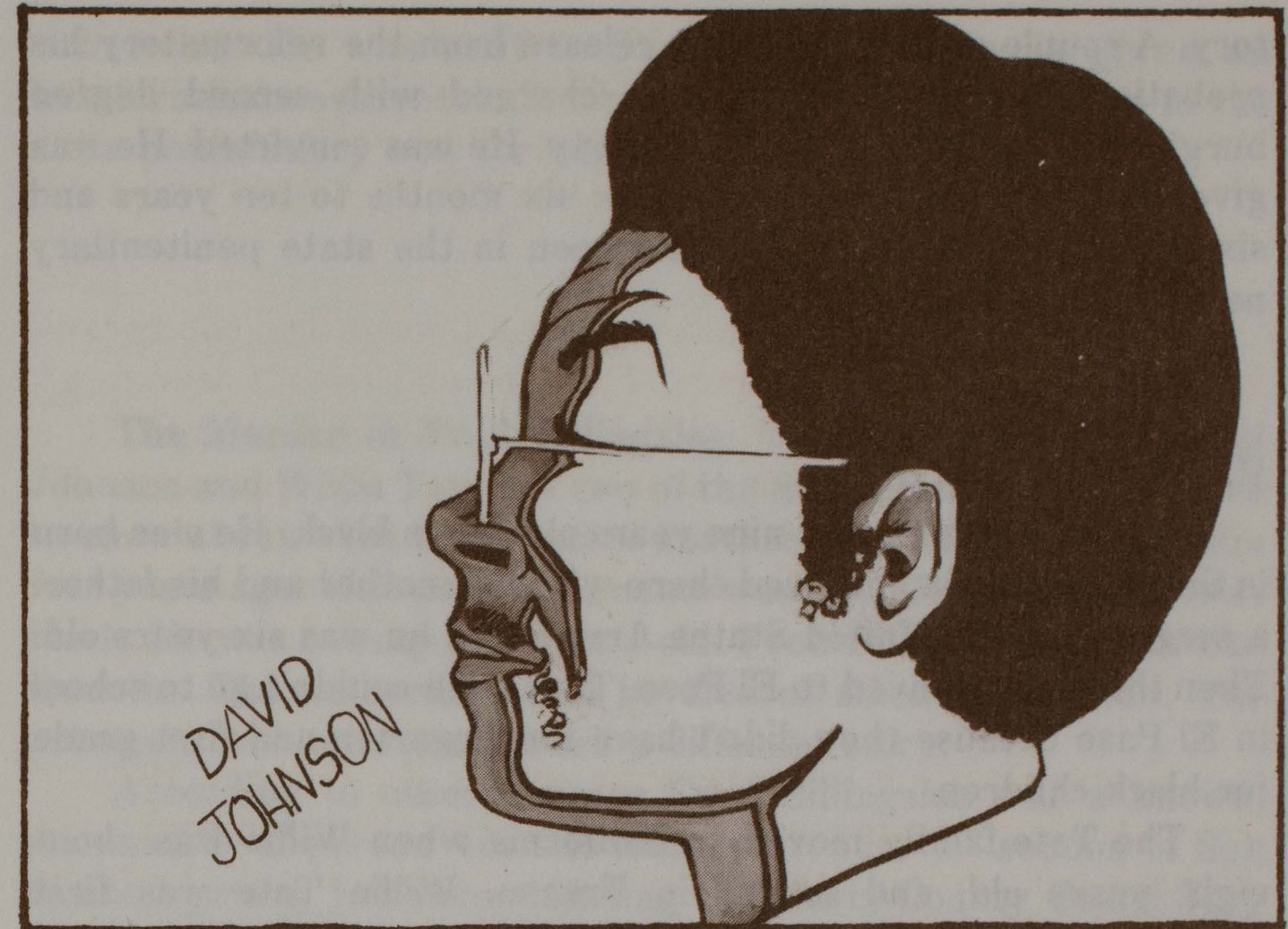
Fleeta Drumgo, John Clutchette and George Jackson became known as the Soledad Brothers. Families and friends launched a campaign TO SAVE THE SOLEDAD BROTHERS FROM A LEGAL LYNCHING. Their cause symbolized the oppression of a people. One of their most articulate and effective defenders was Angela Y. Davis, a black Communist, and then an instructor in the Philosophy Department at the University of California at Los Angeles.

George Jackson was a prolific writer. In October 1970 his letters to family, friends and lawyers were published in book form. Though containing solely private correspondence the book, SOLEDAD BROTHER, was universal in its appeal. In unrelenting detail, reminiscent of the driving passion of a Richard Wright, George's letters revealed the realities of racism in the United States and the horrors of its prisons. At the same time, his letters displayed a fierce commitment to survive, to struggle and finally, to be free.

George Jackson emerged from his prison experience a committed revolutionary. For tens of thousands of black, Chicano and Latino youngsters he became an authentic hero. It was for these reasons that he was executed by the guards at San Quentin. A few days after his death James Baldwin wrote: "No black person will ever believe that George Jackson died the way they tell us he did . . ."

The two surviving Soledad Brothers, Fleeta Drumgo and John Clutchette, were tried before an all-white jury in San Francisco. Their trial commenced on the 20th of November, 1971. Four months later this jury declared the Soledad Brothers Not Guilty.

Two days after the acquittal of the Soledad Brothers, Angela Davis made the opening statement in her own trial. She too now found herself the victim of a politically-inspired prosecution, intended to claim her life. Angela said: "Members of the jury, we were correct in our understanding of the case of the Soledad Brothers, Monday morning as you sat there listening to the prosecution's opening statement . . . the ultimate fruits of our labors were attained. The twelve men and women who for a period



of many months listened to all the evidence which the prosecution could muster against the Brothers, entered a courtroom in San Francisco and pronounced the Soledad Brothers Not Guilty. If George Jackson had not been struck down by San Quentin guards in August of last year he too would have been freed from that unjust prosecution . . ."

Three months hence, of course, Angela Davis' trial also ended in an acquittal.

Fleeta Drumgo and John Clutchette were returned to San Quentin prison at the end of their trial to continue serving their indeterminate six month to fifteen year sentence.

When the guard was killed at Soledad in January 1970, John already had a parole date set. He was supposed to have been released on April 28, 1970.

After the acquittal the Soledad Brothers Defense Committee launched a campaign for John's immediate release. John Clutchette went home on May 23rd, 1972.

Fleeta Drumgo is still in San Quentin's Adjustment Center awaiting trial as one of the San Quentin Six.

## II. DAVID JOHNSON

David Johnson is twenty-seven years old. He is black. He was born and raised in San Diego, California. He was first arrested when he was fifteen years old. He was sent to a prison reforma-

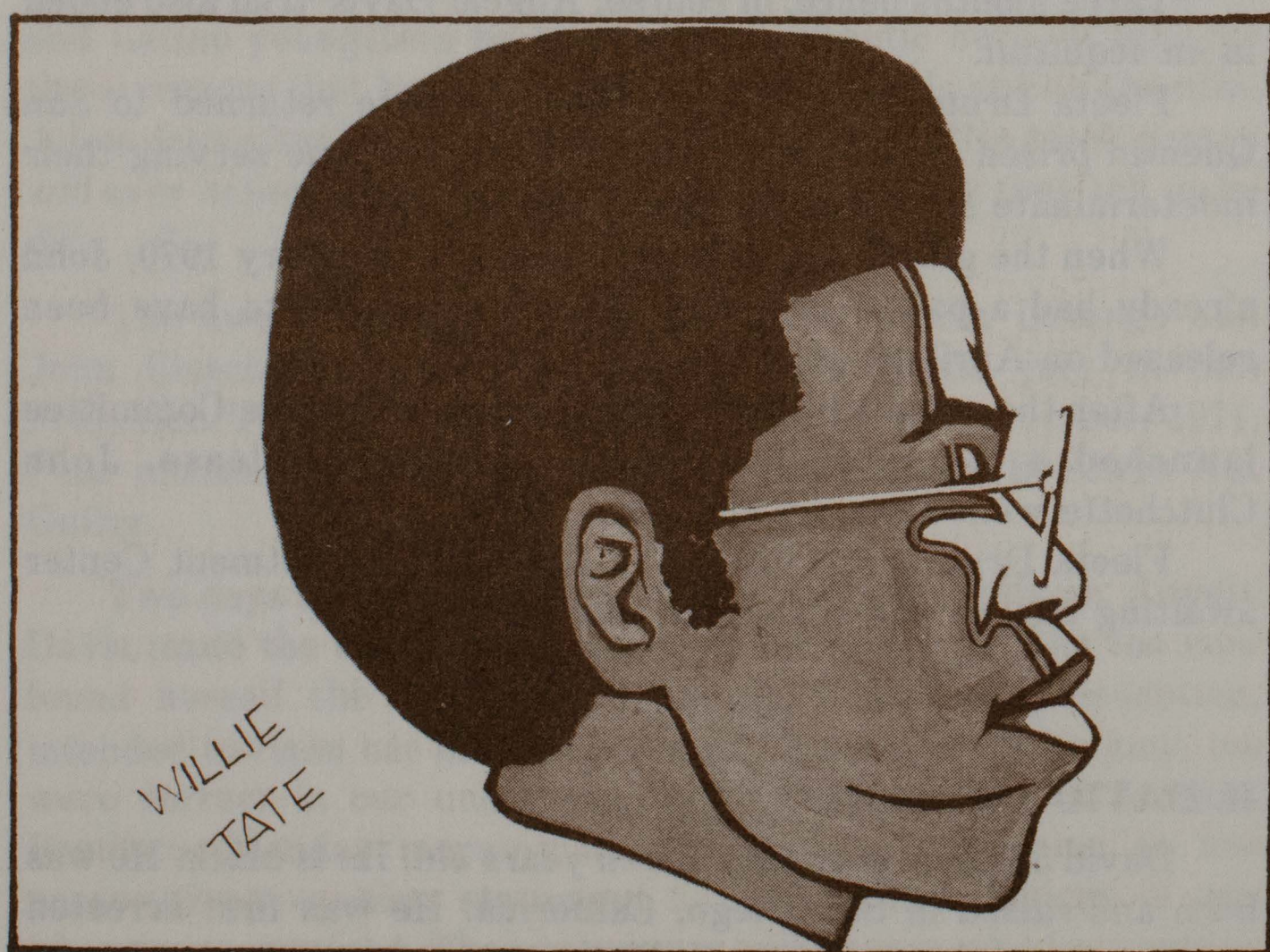


tory. A couple of years after his release from the reformatory his probation was revoked. He was charged with second degree burglary and receiving stolen property. He was convicted. He was given two indeterminate sentences: six months to ten years and six months to fifteen years. He's been in the state penitentiary now for six years.

### III. WILLIE TATE

Willie Tate is twenty-nine years old. He is black. He was born in Selma, Alabama and lived there with his mother and his father, a sergeant in the United States Army until he was six years old. Then the family moved to El Paso, Texas. He couldn't go to school in El Paso because they didn't have kindergarten and first grade for black children.

The Tate family moved to California when Willie was about eight years old, and settled in Fresno. Willie Tate was first arrested when he was fourteen years old. There was an incident. Someone called him a "nigger". He responded appropriately to the insult. The police arrested him. He spent two years in a prison reformatory. A few months after his return home, in his seventeenth year, he was re-arrested and sent to the Adjustment Center at Tracy. He got out. A few months later he was arrested again. He was charged with assault with a deadly weapon. He was



convicted. He was sent to San Quentin. He was given an indeterminate sentence: six months to ten years. He's been in the state penitentiary now for nine years.

**The Murder of Fred Billingslea:** To understand why David Johnson and Willie Tate are two of the San Quentin Six you have to know about what happened to another prisoner at San Quentin four years ago. This prisoner's name was Fred Billingslea. He was black. He was twenty-four years old. Fred Billingslea died in San Quentin. The authorities said he died of smoke inhalation. The prisoners who witnessed it tell a different story.

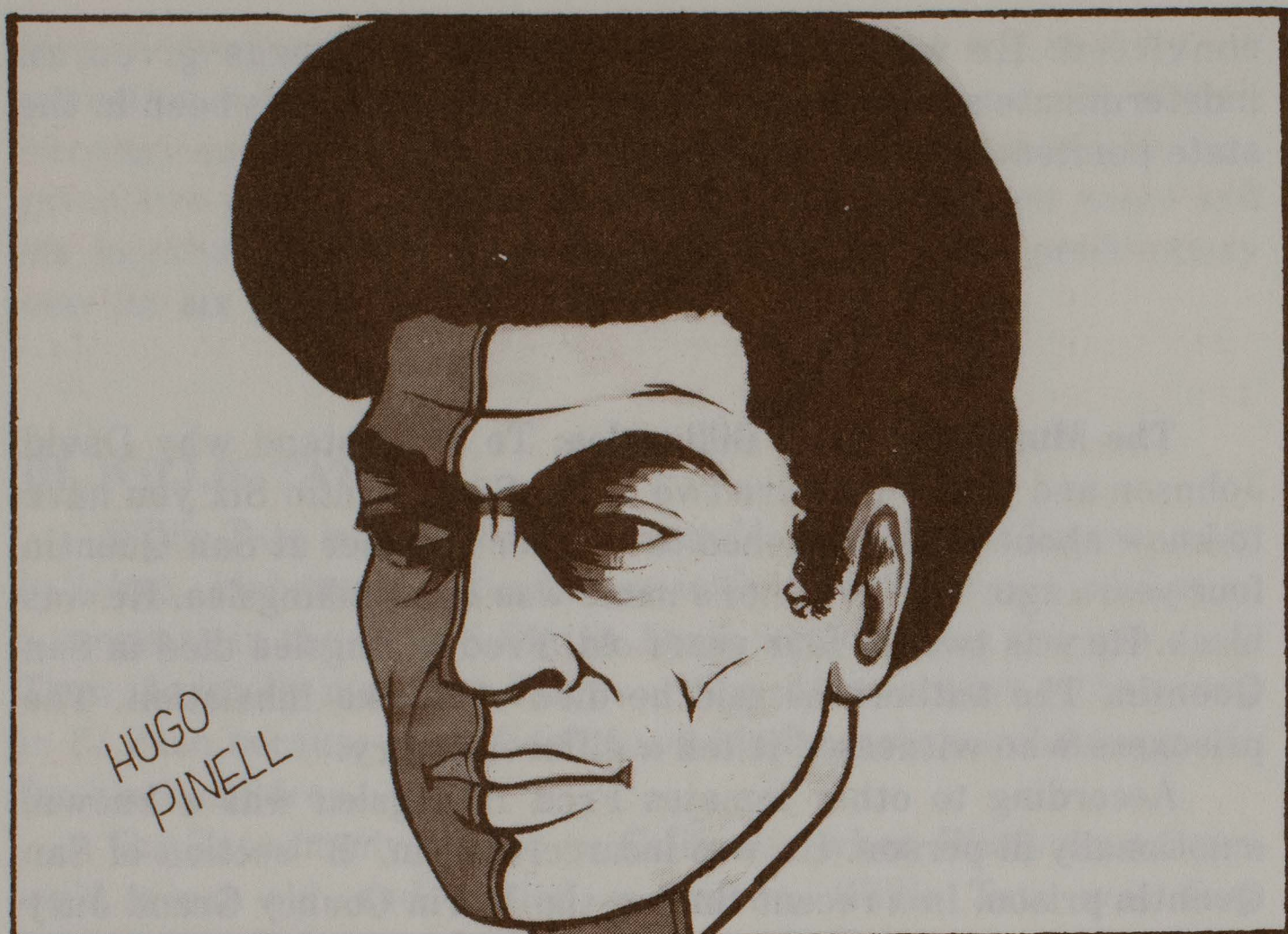
According to other inmates Fred Billingslea was a known, emotionally-ill person. He was incarcerated in "B" section of San Quentin prison. In a recent finding the Marin County Grand Jury declared that "B" section of San Quentin is a dark, damp, overcrowded, roach-infested area "unfit for human habitation."

At approximately 11 o'clock on the night of Thursday, February 25th 1970, Fred Billingslea started a fire in his cell. Four guards proceeded to his cell. They ordered him to come out. He refused, stating that he was afraid he would be beaten. The guards then fired several rounds of tear gas into Billingslea's cell and locked the door so he could not come out. After approximately one hour the officers opened the cell door and dragged Billingslea out. He was still alive. The officers removed him to another cell. They were beating him as they moved him. They remained with him for between ten and twenty minutes in the second cell. When they came out Fred Billingslea was dead.

Several prisoners in "B" section, including Ruchell Magee, William Christmas, James McClain, David Johnson and Willie Tate witnessed these events. Believing that Billingslea had been murdered, David Johnson wrote and signed an affidavit swearing to the above account of Billingslea's death, and made this available to Billingslea's family. The family subsequently retained counsel to investigate their son's death. Likewise, Ruchell Magee, William Christmas, James McClain and Willie Tate, among others in "B" section, wrote letters to their families, to friends and to lawyers detailing the events surrounding young Billingslea's death.

Of these witnesses to the Billingslea murder, James McClain and William Christmas are dead, killed by guards; Ruchell Magee is awaiting his second trial — his first trial ended in a hung jury — on charges of aggravated kidnapping stemming from an incident in





the Marin County Civic Center on August 7th, 1970 in which McClain, Christmas and Magee made a bid for freedom. And David Johnson and Willie Tate are in the San Quentin Adjustment Center, awaiting trial as two of the San Quentin Six.

#### IV. HUGO PINELL

Hugo Pinell is twenty-eight years old. He is Latino. He was born and raised in Nicaragua. In 1957, when he was twelve years old, he and his mother came to San Francisco. His mother is a garment worker. She enrolled her son in public school. His native language, of course, is Spanish. So, the authorities held him back in school. First, they said, he had to learn English. After he learned English they still held him back in school because, they said, he had to take an examination to determine which grade he should be placed in. They never allowed him to take the examination.

Hugo Pinell was arrested when he was fifteen years old. He was sent to a reformatory. He was released. His family decided, and the Court agreed, that he should go back to Nicaragua for a period of two years and live with his Aunt. He returned to Nicaragua, but he became extremely ill, and his mother decided it would be best if he returned to the United States. He did. The probation Officer revoked his parole because he was supposed to be in Nicaragua for two years.

Hugo Pinell was sent to Preston Reformatory. He got out. His

parole was violated a second time. He was sent back to Preston. He got out.

At the age of seventeen Hugo Pinell was arrested again. This time he was shipped to Soledad. He served two years. He got out. A year later he was arrested again. He was charged with rape, convicted and sent back to Soledad. He was given an indeterminate sentence: three years to life. He's been in the state penitentiary now for nine years.

Since his imprisonment Hugo Pinell has been threatened and brutalized because of his leadership in combatting racial conflicts among the prisoners. He is now serving two additional life sentences from two alleged assaults — one ending in the death of a guard — at Soledad and San Quentin.

Some inkling of the brutality to which Hugo Pinell has been subjected is provided in the testimony of Edwin T. Caldwell, a former lawyer for Pinell, before a Congressional sub-committee. Caldwell said: "On September 6, 1971, Mr. Pinell was viciously attacked which resulted in lacerations requiring six sutures. He had a fractured tooth on his left side, which we have as evidence. He sustained either a fractured jaw or a badly bruised jaw, so much he could hardly talk . . . On September 22 he was again assaulted . . . On October 5 upon his return from Superior Court in Marin County he was again assaulted . . . The situation has gotten so bad our client is fearful of even leaving his cell while in San Quentin . . ." Mr. Caldwell concluded: "I will state for the record that I am a registered Republican from conservative background. This is such a shocking thing for me that I just can't believe it exists."

Hugo Pinell is not a citizen of the United States. He is a citizen of Nicaragua. During a recent court hearing he told the judge: "I do not feel that this court or any other court in the United States, has any jurisdiction over me, period."

To his friend and supporter, Inez Williams, Hugo Pinell wrote: "Wherever you go share my love with the people. I surrender not. I rebel. I refuse to give in. Freedom in struggle. Venceremos . . ."

#### V. JOHN LARRY SPAIN

John Larry Spain is twenty-four years old. He was born in Jackson, Mississippi. His father was black. His mother was white. When he was very little his mother remarried. Her second husband was white. When John was six years old his mother sent him away to live with strangers in California. She sent him away because the racist terror directed against a white woman with a



black child in the deep south was more than she knew how to survive.

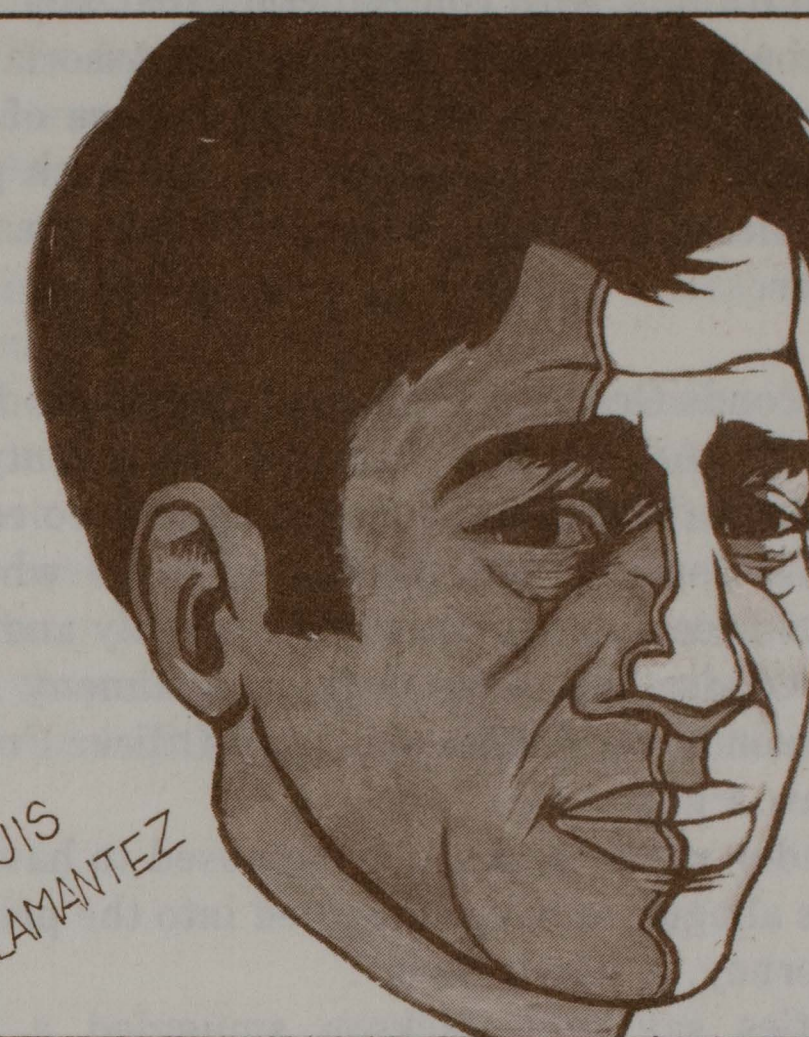
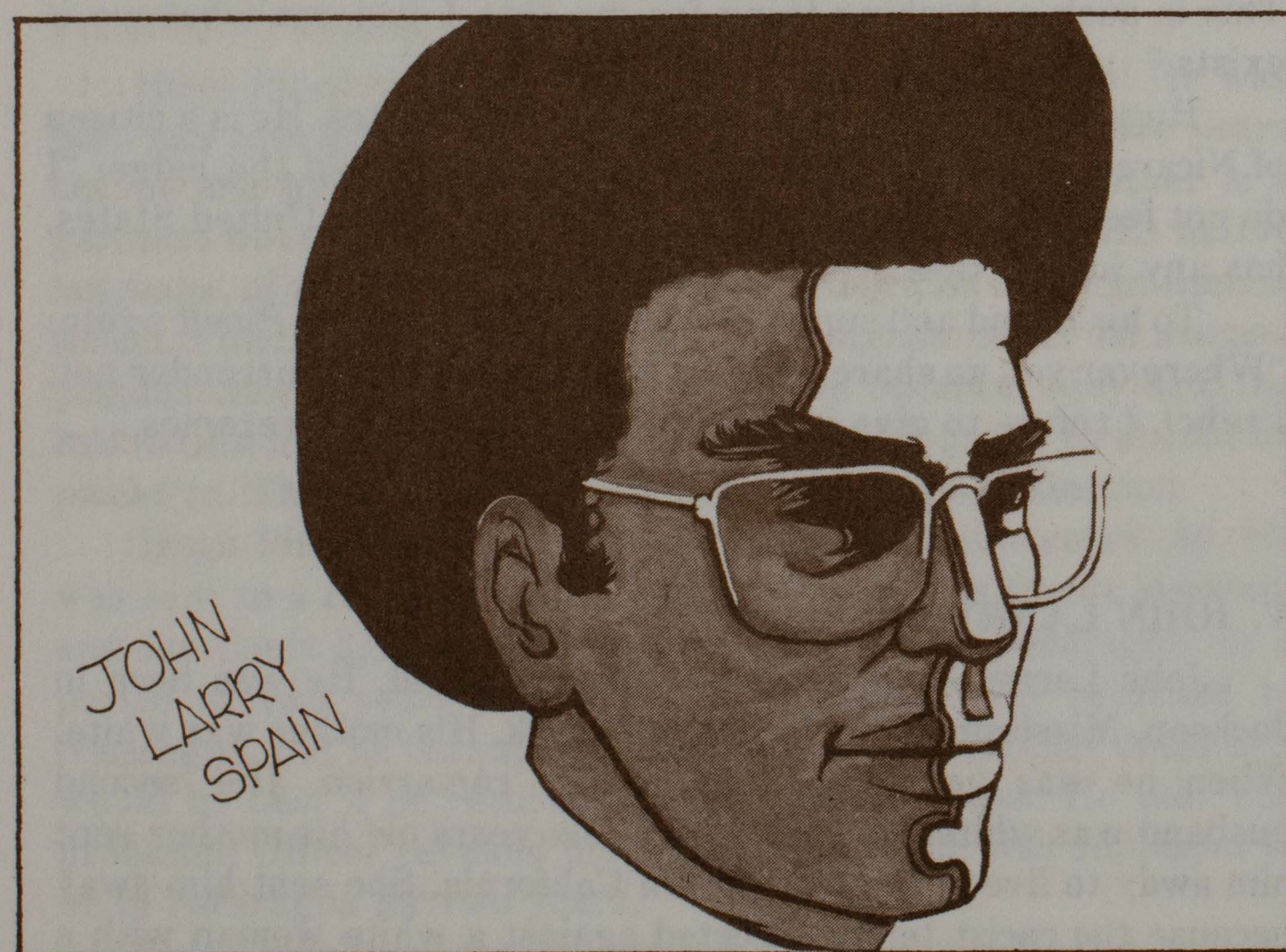
John lived with a couple named Helen and Johnny Spain. The Spains adopted him. He lived with them for eleven years in East Los Angeles. He went to high school. He completed his sophomore year. Then he went to work as a journeyman electrician.

At the age of seventeen John was arrested, charged with murder, convicted and shipped to Soledad. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. He's been in the state penitentiary now for seven years.

In November, 1970 during a strike at Soledad Prison, John Spain was thrown into solitary for possession of "inflammatory literature" — his own personal writings about prison life. The guards there referred to him as a "nigger communist".

Johnny Spain wrote from prison: "So long as society permits any man to be locked behind walls and bars for unjustified reasons, that man will resist; first against the imprisonment and then against the social order which created the imprisonment, and then against the society . . ."

And to Inez Williams he wrote: "If they can fix their faces to lie on us, we can fix ours to speak the truth. Sure, they are constantly giving us the worst time ever, and we expect no less, coming from maniacs as they are: but we can count on the people to assure justice, and then maybe we all can live . . ."



#### VI. LUIS TALAMANTEZ

Luis Talamantez is thirty years old. He is Chicano. He was born and raised in West Los Angeles. His mother and father are of Mexican and Indian ancestry. He was arrested when he was eighteen years old. He was charged with two counts of first degree robbery. The amount involved in the robbery was \$130.00. He was convicted. He was given two indeterminate sentences: five years to life. He was shipped to Soledad. He's been in the state penitentiary now for twelve years.

Luis Talamantez is a writer and a poet. He has been singled out for harrassment because of his effectiveness in educating and organizing Chicano prisoners. In March 1970 he was indicted for assault growing out of an incident in which he tried to stop an altercation between other prisoners. He was put in solitary, and ultimately transferred to the Adjustment Center at San Quentin. In February 1972 a San Francisco jury found him Not Guilty of the assault charge. He's still in the Adjustment Center awaiting trial as one of the San Quentin Six.

#### WHAT HAPPENED AT SAN QUENTIN ON AUG. 21st 1971?

We do not know what happened inside the Adjustment Center on the day George Jackson died. We do know that the official version of the events, as fed to the press and the Marin County



Grand Jury, is so fraught with contradiction that any reasonable person can only conclude that the Warden, the Associate Warden and the guards at San Quentin, with the assistance of the Marin County District Attorney have deliberately and with premeditation concocted an incredible tale to cover their own ghastly trail of murder and terror.

For example:

—The thirty seconds George Jackson is supposed to have spent shooting it out in the Adjustment Center is now twenty minutes; although this contradicts the sworn testimony of two correctional officers, Frank L. Bortfeld and John G. Frank, who fired at Jackson from two directions almost simultaneously and killed him in a matter of seconds. According to their testimony before the Grand Jury, Jackson never fired a shot, and Officer Frank claims he never even saw a gun.

—The “cap” under which Jackson is supposed to have hidden a pistol, which he is alleged to have smuggled into the prison after a visit with an attorney, is now a “wig”.

—The authorities say that Jackson smuggled a 2.5 pound weapon, 8 1/8 inches long and 1 1/4 inches wide, along with two ammunition clips into the prison’s highest security area under an Afro style wig. The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE had reporters reenact the alleged feat and discovered (and reported) that it could not be done.

After the CHRONICLE results were published, a new story was leaked to the press by San Quentin authorities, in which the gun, originally described as a “9 mm Spanish Astra M-600” became a lighter and smaller Spanish Llama Corto. In the Grand Jury hearing it ended up as the 9 mm Astra.

—The exit wound in Jackson’s back is now an entrance wound.

—The two spent cartridges from Jackson’s ammunition clip have become four.

—As a finale the authorities allege that the defendants had stripped the guards of their clothing and were intending to masquerade as officers in their alleged escape attempt. They do not explain how the prisoners were going to transform their black and brown faces into white ones.

The facts surrounding the August 21st events were so fraught with contradiction that three members of the Marin County Grand Jury walked out of the secret hearings rather than return an indictment against the Six. These three Grand Jurors charged that the San Quentin authorities and the Marin County District Attorney were not conducting a search for justice. They were conducting a vendetta.

Three guards and two white inmate-trustees did die on August 21st. We do not know how they died, or who killed them. However, our experiences — as in the aftermath of the Attica (New York) Prison Massacre where we finally learned that all of the guards had been killed by the state police and not by the inmates — compels us to give no credence whatsoever to so-called official versions.

We do know that a veritable reign of terror descended upon the prisoners in the aftermath of the August 21st events. Survivors were stripped, clubbed, burned with cigarettes, shot, their heads shaved. When Fleeta Drumgo and John Clutchette appeared in court a few days later for a scheduled hearing in the Soledad case, they could hardly walk, and they tore off their shirts in the courtroom exposing the lacerations, welts and burns.

\* \* \*

This is the story of the San Quentin Six.

It is a story of almost unbelievable savagery.

It is also a story of astounding courage and perseverance in the face of overwhelming odds.

It is a story which reveals the vicious cycle of a system of poverty, racism, arrest, trial, prison.

It is a story which symbolizes the special oppression of all Black, Chicano, Latino, Asian and Native American peoples in the United States.

It is a story which symbolizes the brutal exploitation of all working people in a country run for the benefit of a few wealthy bankers, land-owners and industrialists.

It is a story which portends a fascist holocaust that may engulf us all unless it is stopped.

It is a story whose final chapter has not yet been written . . .

The San Quentin Six have endured untold suffering.

Let it be ended . . .

\* \* \*



*I am black and I have seen black hands  
Raised in fists of revolt  
Side by side with the white fists of white workers  
And some day — and it is only this which sustains me —  
Some day there shall be millions and millions of them  
On some red day in a burst of fists on a new horizon.*

*—RICHARD WRIGHT*



## Indictment Quashed — Victory for all the People

On Thursday, January 17, 1974 Superior Court Judge Vernon Stoll dismissed the indictment against the San Quentin Six on grounds that the Marin County Grand Jury had been illegally constituted because Blacks, Latin Americans, the blue collar working class and the young had been excluded from it.

This landmark decision was a meritorious blow against the racism and class inequality that infects the U.S. judicial process, especially with regard to Grand Juries.

### WE DEMAND:

1. that Judge Vernon Stoll's decision dismissing the conspiracy-murder indictment against the San Quentin Six be upheld by the higher courts;
2. that Immediate parole dates be set for David Johnson, Willie Tate, John Larry Spain, Luis Talamantez and Fleeta Drumgo, all of whom are eligible for release.
3. that There be no new indictment against the San Quentin Six by the Marin County District Attorney;
4. that All the Brothers be immediately removed from the Adjustment Center at San Quentin.

### FREE THE SAN QUENTIN SIX!

### HOW TO HELP

- Send me \_\_\_\_\_ petitions urging Judge Stoll's decision be upheld.
- Here is my contribution \$ \_\_\_\_\_.
- Put my name on your mailing list.
- I can help in the office. Call me.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

SAN QUENTIN SIX DEFENSE COMMITTEE  
3169 - 16th Street, San Francisco, CA 94103 — Phone: (415) 626-0691