

CARTON 5: |

STRONG IN THE STRUGGLE

LEE BROWN CORRESPONDENCE

1979-1996

BROWN, BOBBIE
OLIVER, ALFRED
QUANT, TED

2017/193
c

(HERE IS HOW TO GET
RID OF THEM)
THEY ARE INFILTRATING
THE APPROXIMATE)

**NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION
P.O. Box 27385
Washington, D.C. 20005**

Our Mission . . .

The National Rainbow Coalition is a progressive independent issue-oriented national membership organization with a mission to empower, to advocate, to persuade, and to build consensus—in areas of civil rights, religion, labor, government, education, business, academia, the environment, and health care. The Coalition works to assure that these various constituencies have a platform in Federal, State, and local debate. The National Rainbow Coalition is mobilizing a new leadership committed to progressive domestic (and international) policies and programs which lead to a more humane society. Among the current projects of the Rainbow are the following: school-based student achievement/parent-community involvement, voter education and registration, Statehood for the District of Columbia, progressive labor movement, and the international coalition on peace and justice issues. **Write to the Rainbow for more information about our programs.**

Annual membership is: Organizations \$100; Individuals \$25; Students \$10.

National Rainbow Coalition

Empowerment

"Human priorities at home, in a world of peace."

-- Jesse Jackson

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Name: _____

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Congressional District: _____

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While the Rainbow is a non-profit organization, contributions are not deductible for federal income tax purposes.)

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☐ The following person may be interested in joining the

National Rainbow Coalition

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Occupation _____



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640 Fulton Street
San Francisco, CA 94117

The Greatest Race is the Race
for the Human Mind



Lee Brown
P.O. BX 1031
San Francisco, Ca 94101

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0505

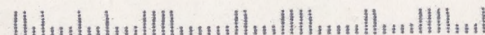
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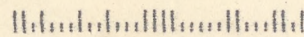
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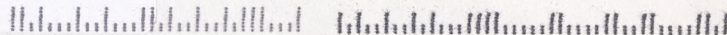
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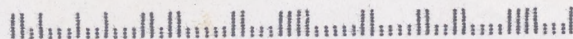
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20th ANNIVERSARY YEAR

Bobbie Brown
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New Orleans, La. 70119



Mr. Lee Brown, Sr.
P.O. Box 1031
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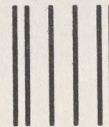
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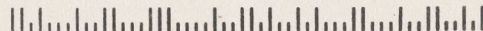
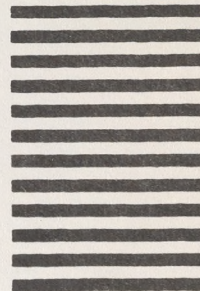
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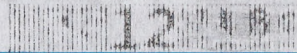
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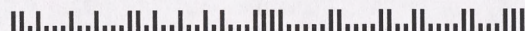
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LEE BROWN
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00000551 5 551

FRIENDSHIP VLG, II	
Account Number	094118-033501
Due Date	05-31-01
Mail Date	05-17-01
Summary of Charges	
UTILITIES	12.59
SUB TOTAL	12.59
CREDIT	0.11
Please Pay This Amount	12.48

SERVICE	PRV-DATE	PRS-DATE	PRV-READ	PRS-READ	MULTIPLY	THERM-X	USAGE	AMOUNT
ELECTRIC	04-13	05-14	26709	26819	1		110	12.59

DAYS	THIS YEAR USAGE	LAST YEAR USAGE
31	110	115
SERVICE	BASELINE	
ELECTRIC	259.1	
110@11589	12.7479	
10% DISCOUNT	-1.2800	
EP SURCHARGE	1.1000	
ST TAX REIMB	0.0200	
	12.59	

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c/o Whorp Inc.

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cfellow pages }

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3rd floor → 13 ED.
Reference: 920.073 Copyright 2000 (biographies) library
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Danny Glover Business Address:

Actor c/o WILLIAM MORRIS AGENCY
151 EL CAMINO DR. STE. 233
BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212

MORGAN FREEMAN - Listed Biography - NO BUSINESS
ADDRESS LISTED

Whoopi GOLDBERG (Caryn E. Johnson) Business Address
Whoopi Inc. 9255 Sunset Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90069

OPRAH WINFREY: BUSINESS ADDRESS:

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10/03/2000
11:09 am

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Friendship Village Two
40 Friendship Street
San Francisco, CA 94117
Journal: RESI

Page 1

*
* PAYMENT RECEIPT *
*

Account: Brown, Lee
40 Friendship Street # 810 F
San Francisco, CA 94117

Receipt Number: 00002443

Unit: 810 F

Date	Code	Payment Description	Document	JRNL	Amount
10/03/2000	PZ PMT	Payment, Check, Brown	941103	20001003	170.00

Date	Code	Payment Applied As Follows	Document	JRNL	Amount
10/01/2000	CA RENT	Rent		200010	170.00

Balance Due: 0.00
Deposit Paid In: 177.00

Received By: SUP

ACCEPTED WITH FULL RECOURSE

SIMPLE. ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY OR YOUR OVERSEER CAN USE IT.

[LINK] I HAVE OUTLINED A NUMBER OF DIFFERENCES AMONG THE SLAVES: AND I TAKE THESE DIFFERENCES AND MAKE THEM BIGGER. I USED FEAR, DISTRUST, AND ENVY FOR CONTROL PURPOSES. THESE METHODS HAVE WORKED ON MY MODEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WEST INDIES AND IT WILL WORK IN THE SOUTH. TAKE THIS SIMPLE LITTLE LIST OF DIFFERENCES, AND THINK ABOUT THEM. ON TOP OF MY LIST IS "AGE", BUT ITS ONLY THERE BECAUSE IT STARTS WITH AN "A": THE SECOND IS "COLOR" OR SHADE, THERE IS INTELLIGENCE, SIZE, SEX, SIZE OF PLANTATIONS, STATUS ON PLANTATION, ATTITUDE OF OWNERS, WEATHER THE SLAVE LIVE IN THE VALLEY, ON THE HILL, EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH, HAVE FINE HAIR, COARSE HAIR, OR IS TALL OR SHORT. NOW THAT YOU HAVE A LIST OF DIFFERENCES, I SHALL GIVE YOU AN OUTLINE OF ACTION- BUT BEFORE THAT I SHALL ASSURE YOU THAT DISTRUST IS STRONGER THAN TRUST AND ENVY IS STRONGER THAN ADULATION, RESPECT, OR ADMIRATION.

THE BLACK SLAVE AFTER RECIEVING THIS INDOCTRINATION SHALL CARRY ON AND WILL BECOME SELF RE-FUELING AND SELF GENERATING FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS, MAYBE THOUSANDS. DON'T FORGET YOU MUST PITCH THE OLD BLACK MALE vs. THE YOUNG BLACK MALE, AND THE YOUNG BLACK MALE AGAINST THE OLD BLACK MALE. YOU MUST USE THE DARK SKIN SLAVE vs. THE LIGHT SKIN SLAVES AND THE LIGHT SKIN SLAVES vs. THE DARK SKIN SLAVE. YOU MUST USED THE FEMALE vs. MALE, AND THE MALE vs. THE FEMALE. YOU MUST ALSO HAVE YOUR WHITE SERVANTS AND OVERSEERS DISTRUST ALL BLACKS, BUT IT IS NECESSARY THAT YOUR SLAVES TRUST AND DEPEND ON US. THEY MUST LOVE, RESPECT AND TRUST ONLY US. GENTLEMEN, THESE KITS ARE YOUR KEY TO CONTROL. USE THEM. HAVE YOUR WIVES AND CHILDREN USE THEM, NEVER MISS AN OPPORTUNITY. IF USED INTENSELY FOR ONE YEAR, THE SLAVE THEMSELVES WILL REMAIN PERPETUALLY DISTRUSTFUL.

THANK YOU GENTLEMEN.

RECENTLY, WE HAVE RECEIVED A NUMBER OF EMAILS DISPUTING THE AUTHENTICITY OF THIS TEXT AND THE HISTORICAL EXISTENCE OF A MAN NAMED WILLIE LYNCH WHO FITS THE TEXT'S DESCRIPTION. DEBATE NOW EXISTS WITHIN THE AFRIKAN COMMUNITY'S IN AMRRERICA OVER THIS DOCUMENT.

TYPED BY J.R. STARLING

5/7/96 A.D.

From The Library Of
LEE BROWN

THE FOLLOWING HAS BEEN CREDITED TO WILLIAMS LYNCH, A WHITE SLAVE OWNER, WHO REPORTEDLY MADE THE SPEECH ON THE BANKS OF THE JAMES RIVER IN 1712. IT WAS QUOTED AT LENGTH BY MINISTER LOUIS FARRAKHAN AT THE MILLION MAN MARCH WHERE IT STUNNED MANY IN THE AUDIENCE BECAUSE OF THE COLD-BLOODED WAY IT DESCRIBED HOW THE MINDS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS COULD BE ENSLAVED.

ACCORDING TO AN ESSAY APPEARING IN "BROTHER MAN-THE ODYSSEY OF BLACK MEN IN AMERICA- AN ANTHOLOGY" LYNCH WAS A BRITISH SLAVE OWNER IN THE WEST INDIES WHO CAME TO THE UNITED STATES TO TELL AMERICAN SLAVE OWNERS HOW TO KEEP THEIR SLAVES UNDER CONTROL. THE TERM "LYNCHING" IS DERIVED FROM LYNCH'S NAME. BECAUSE OF THE INTEREST, MR. FARRAKHAN'S PRESENTATION HAS AROUSED, THE AFRO HAS GONE TO ITS OWN ARCHIVES TO REPRINT THE DOCUMENT.

A WORD TO OUR READERS:
READ ON WITH CAUTION.....

[LINK] GENTLEMEN, I GREET YOU HERE ON THE BANK OF THE JAMES RIVER IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWELVE. FIRST I SHALL THANK YOU, THE GENTLEMEN OF THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA, FOR BRINGING ME HERE. I AM HERE TO HELP YOU SOLVE SOME OF YOUR PROBLEMS WITH SLAVES. YOUR INVITATION REACHED ME ON MY MODEST PLANTATION IN THE WEST INDIES WHERE I HAVE EXPERIMENTED WITH SOME OF THE NEWEST AND STILL THE OLDEST METHODS OF CONTROL OF SLAVES. ANCIENT ROME WOULD ENVY US IF MY PROGRAM WERE IMPLEMENTED. AS OUR BOAT SAILED SOUTH ON THE JAMES RIVER, NAMED FOR OUR ILLUSTRIOUS KING, WHOSE VERSION OF THE BIBLE WE CHERISH. I SAW ENOUGH TO KNOW THAT YOUR PROBLEM IS NOT UNIQUE. WHILE ROME USED CORDS OF WOODS AS CROSSES FOR STANDING HUMAN BODIES ALONG ITS HIGHWAYS IN GREAT NUMBERS YOU ARE HERE USING THE TREE AND THE ROPE ON OCCASION.

I CAUGHT THE WHIFF OF A DEAD SLAVE HANGING FROM A TREE A COUPLE OF MILES BACK. [LINK] YOU ARE NOT ONLY LOSING A VALUABLE STOCK BY HANGINGS, YOU ARE HAVING UPRISINGS, SLAVES ARE RUNNING AWAY, YOUR CROPS ARE SOMETIMES LEFT IN THE FIELDS TOO LONG FOR MAXIMUM PROFIT, YOU SUFFER OCCASIONAL FIRES, YOUR ANIMALS ARE KILLED. GENTLEMEN, YOU KNOW WHAT YOUR PROBLEMS ARE: I DO NOT NEED TO ELABORATE. I AM NOT HERE TO ENUMERATE YOUR PROBLEMS, I AM HERE TO INTRODUCE YOU TO A METHOD FOR CONTROLLING YOUR BLACK SLAVES. I GUARANTEE EVERYONE OF YOU THAT IF INSTALLED CORRECTLY IT WILL CONTROL THE SLAVES FOR AT LEAST 300 HUNDRED YEARS. MY METHOD IS

From The Library Of
LEE BROWN

THE SPEECH

by Willie Lynch 1712

Gentlemen:

I greet you here on the bank of the James River in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twelve. First, I shall thank you, The Gentlemen of the Colony of Virginia, for bringing me here. I am here to help you solve some of your problems with slaves. Your invitation reached me on my modest plantation in the West Indies where I have experimented with some of the newest and still the oldest methods for the control of slaves. Ancient Rome would envy us if my program is implemented. As our boat sailed south on the James River, named for our illustrious King, whose version of the Bible we cherish, I saw enough to know that your problem is not unique. While Rome used cords of wood as crosses for standing human bodies along its old highways, in great numbers you are here using the tree and the rope on occasion.

I caught the whiff of a dead slave hanging from a tree a couple of miles back. You are not only losing valuable stock by hangings, you are having uprisings, slaves are running away, your crops are sometimes left in the fields too long for maximum profit, you suffer occasional fires, your animals are killed,

gentlemen, you know what your problems are: I do not need to elaborate, I am not here to enumerate your problems, I am here to introduce you to a method of solving them.

In my bag here, I have a fool proof method for controlling your Black slaves. I guarantee everyone of you that if installed correctly, it will control the slaves for at least 300 years. My method is simple, any member of your family or any overseer can use it.

I have outlined a number of differences among the slaves: and I take these differences and make them bigger. I use fear, distrust and envy for control purposes. These methods have worked on my modest plantation in the West Indies and it will work throughout the South for you also. Take this simple little list of differences, and think about them. On top of my list is "Age" but it is only there because it starts with an "A": the second is "Color" or shade, there is intelligence, size, sex, size of plantations, status on plantation, attitude of owners, whether the slaves live in the valley, on a hill, East, West, North, South, have fine or coarse hair, or is tall or short. Now that you have a list of

differences, I shall give you an outline of action - but before that I shall assure you that distrust is stronger than trust, and envy is stronger than adulation, respect or admiration. The Black slave, after receiving this indoctrination shall carry on and will become self re-fueling and self-generating for hundreds of years, maybe thousands.

Don't forget you must pit the old Black male vs. the young Black male and the young Black male vs. the old Black male. You must use the dark skin slaves vs. the light skin slaves and the light skin slaves vs. the dark skin slaves. You must use the female vs. the male, and the male vs. the female. You must also have your caucasian servants and overseers distrust all Blacks, but it is necessary that your Black slaves trust and depend on us. They must love, respect and trust only us.

Gentlemen, these kits are your keys to control, use them. Have your wives and children use them, never miss an opportunity. My plan is guaranteed, and the good thing about this plan is that if used intensely and properly for one year, the slaves themselves will remain perpetually distrustful. Thank you Gentlemen.

Aug. 8, 1996

Hi Daddy,

Here are two pictures of your
baby girl ^{Great} granddaughter. Her name
is Calisha Kenyaté BROWN
daughter of DARWIN Antonio Brown,
and mother Dornesha Smith.

Your baby's age 2 yrs now.
These pictures taken at age 1 year.

Love always
Bobbie Brown

Yes, daddy her eyes do change
from light grey to Blue.



UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT
1300 EVANS AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94188-9980

June 4, 1993

Dear Postal Customer

RE: CARRIER ASSAULT/ROBBERY

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Your cooperation in this matter of mutual concern is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

George Kikuchi
Postmaster
1300 Evans Ave. Rm 300
San Francisco, CA 94188-9998

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June 2. 1993

COPY

Alfred,

I want to set the record straight with you. Right Now! I don't want to hear anymore of those false accusations against me. I am 72 years of age and I'm taking blood pressure pills for Hypertension, I'm also suffering with diabetes and Arthritis badly, and High Cholesteol, and that means I don't want no more of your foolishness anymore. I've tried to be nice to you, I let your check come to my mailbox, and I give the check to your wife Betty each month. If you want any information about your money, ask your wife Betty. I don't have anything to do with your check or money, and you know that. From this day forward I will no longer accept your check in my mailbox. I will be forced to sent it back. If I had known you would be acting this silly I would have never accepted your check in my mailbox in the beginning.

As Far as the Telephone is concerned. This is my telephone. I thought I was doing you a favor. If you were right you would have made Betty pay your telephone bill. But I see you are not for the right thing. You are not the only one who cannot call collect. my grand-children, my daughter-in-law, and my step-children cannot call collect. No one in my family cannot call collect. By my doctors orders. NO ONE CAN CALL COLLECT.

From now on I don't want nothing to do with you, your check or Betty. If I get anymore harrassing letters I will turn it over to the legal Assistance for the Elderly. They will take care of it for me. so please do not make anymore false accusations or harrass me anymore. That could cause Senior abuse.

P.S. I told Betty to get her own mailbox before. she is so hard-headed, you know that.
I've been sick ever since Grace passed.

LEE BROWN

May 26, 93

Mr. Brown.

I write you and Betty this letter with fucked up emotions. Mr. Brown, you know I am an optimistic person by nature yet I too have my limits. You and Betty have been with-holding my money! this shit has been going on for a year, now it is unbearable "understand" For the last year lately you and Betty have become different people to me, The only thing you and Betty are devoted to is fucking over me, and maybe fucking each-other. You have not try to help me with my money, block my telephone calls, Right now I don't have a fucking thing, no cigarettes, Toothpaste, Hair/ Body/ Skin care. The only thing I asked for was a one hundred dollar a month, and I was not getting that. Now, I do not receive anything! Well, Mr. Brown I am not going to take this shit from you and Betty anymore understand. Next month MR, Brown if you and Betty do not start sending me 300⁰⁰ hundred a fucking month, I'm going to file Federal Chargs with the Social Security office against you and Betty, then you and Betty will know how it feel not to have a fucking thing.

COPY

May 26, 93

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I write you and Betty this letter with fucked up emotions. Mr. Brown, you know I am an optimistic person by nature yet I too have my limits. You and Betty have been with-holding my money! this shit has been going on for a year, now it is unbearable "understand" For the last year lately you and Betty have become different people to me. The only thing you and Betty are devoted to is fucking over me, and maybe fucking each-other. You have not try to help me with my money, block my telephone calls, Right now I don't have a fucking thing, no cigarettes, Toothpaste, Hair/Body/Skin care. The only thing I asked for was a one hundred dollar a month, and I was not getting that. Now, I do not receive anything! Well, Mr. Brown I am not going to take this shit from you and Betty anymore understand. Next month MR, Brown if you and Betty do not start sending me 300⁰⁰ hundred a fucking month, I'm going to file Federal Chargs with the Social Security office against you and Betty, then you and Betty will know how it feel not to have a fucking thing.

I want the 300⁰⁰ hundred by the 10th of june
not 75⁰⁰ not 100⁰⁰ 300⁰⁰ is what I want. So
Mr. Brawn if you don't want to end up in
Federal Prison get my 300⁰⁰ each month. you
and Betty made me like this. You get the money
and mail it not Betty. It up to you. I not getting
a fucking dollar, So I'm not loseing a fucking
dollar.

P.S
write and tell me
something
not —
Betty

by the 5th of june

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IN OFFICIAL REPORTS

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IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT, DIVISION THREE

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Plaintiff and Respondent,

v.

ALFRED OLIVER,
Defendant and Appellant.

A042954

(Super. Ct. No. 125251
City and County of
San Francisco)

Alfred Oliver appeals from a judgment of conviction based upon a jury finding him guilty of one count each of assault with a deadly weapon by means of force likely to produce great bodily injury and battery with serious bodily injury. (Pen. Code, §§ 245, subd. (a)(1); 243, subd. (d).)^{1/} We affirm the judgment.

FACTS

In October of 1987, Brenda Johnson was living at 1294 Thomas Street in San Francisco with her two daughters, Valerie and Chanike. Between June and September, 1987, Betty Oliver, defendant's wife, lived at Brenda's house while defendant was in custody at Soledad.

^{1/} All further statutory references are to the Penal Code.

Betty received welfare checks twice a month. Brenda did not want the welfare checks to be sent to her home. Consequently, in August 1987, Betty arranged to have the checks sent to the home of Horace Hilt, Brenda's boyfriend. In return Betty agreed to pay Horace \$15 per month.

On October 6, 1987, defendant was released from prison and went to live with Betty at the Chase Hotel. On October 15th, Betty telephoned Brenda several times to inquire about her welfare check. At about 10 p.m., defendant and Betty went to Brenda's house in order to get the check.

When defendant and Betty arrived, Brenda and Horace were in the bedroom watching television. Defendant sat down at the foot of the bed and Betty stood in the doorway. Defendant then asked Horace for his wife's welfare check, and Horace responded that he could have it for \$15. When defendant said he did not have \$15, Horace refused to hand over the check. Defendant began arguing, and Horace threatened to return the check to the government in the mail the following day if he was not paid \$15. Betty then went to the kitchen and called the police to enlist their help in getting the check.

Defendant went to the kitchen, got a carving fork, told Brenda's daughter, "Watch this," and returned to the bedroom. He grabbed Horace by the collar and stabbed him in the neck with the fork. Defendant again demanded the check and, holding the fork ready for a second stab, threatened to kill Horace if he did not get it. Horace told defendant he did not

have the check with him. Brenda asked defendant to give her the fork and he either gave it to her or she took it.

Horace was angry and began hitting defendant. Brenda called the police when she was unable to stop the fighting.

Officer Thoshinsky arrived on the scene at 11:27 p.m. At first there was some confusion over who the victim was. Thoshinsky arrested defendant after ascertaining that he had stabbed Horace. Judging by defendant's slurred speech and the overpowering smell of alcohol, the officer believed that defendant was intoxicated. After she saw her husband in handcuffs, Betty ran up and said, "I did it. I stabbed him. Arrest me." At trial she admitted she was just trying to help her husband.

Horace was taken to San Francisco General Hospital. Dr. Gregory Bland described Horace's injury as potentially life threatening. He recommended exploratory surgery, but Horace wanted a second opinion from his own doctor. The following morning Horace entered Marshall Hale Hospital, underwent surgery and remained in the hospital for five days.

Dr. Boyd Stephens, who reviewed Horace's medical records from San Francisco General and Marshall Hale hospitals, testified that he considered Horace's injury serious. The injury produced a hematoma in the neck which potentially could have lead to permanent damage or death. The physician opined that the carving fork, the prongs of which were seven centimeters in length, was a deadly weapon.

When Horace returned home from the hospital, defendant telephoned and asked him not to testify. Defendant acknowledged that he had stabbed Horace and apologized. Horace told defendant that he had incurred more than \$7,000 in hospital bills, but denied offering to dismiss the charges in exchange for \$7,000.

Defendant's defense was that the stabbing was an accident. Defendant testified that when he asked Horace for the check, Horace insisted that Betty owed him money. Betty had never told him about the arrangement with Horace.

When defendant looked up Betty was gone and defendant went to the kitchen to look for her. Betty was on the phone and Brenda's children were cooking chicken. Defendant took a piece of chicken with the carving fork and went back into the bedroom. Acknowledging that he had said, "Watch this," defendant explained that he knew Brenda would say something about taking the chicken without being invited.

As defendant entered the bedroom, Horace lunged at him, reaching for defendant's neck. Defendant threw his hands forward in defense. Brenda jumped up and demanded the fork from defendant and he complied. Defendant was not aware that Horace was stabbed until he was placed under arrest.

Defendant's story about the chicken was contradicted by several witnesses. Horace testified that he was not stabbed with a chicken wing, and that he smelled nothing cooking in the house. Brenda and her two daughters testified there was no chicken being cooked in the house. Officer Thoshinsky stated

that he did not find any chicken in the house, and that defendant never mentioned anything about chicken when he spoke with him.

DISCUSSION

Specific Intent for Great Bodily Injury

Defendant contends the trial court erroneously defined the specific intent required for a great bodily injury finding under section 12022.7 by reading a modified version of CALJIC No. 17.20 (1979 rev.)^{2/} which provides that the intent to inflict great bodily injury is merely the intent to commit a

2/ The court instructed as follows: "It is charged in Count 1 and 2 that in the commission of the crimes therein described, the defendant, with the specific intent to inflict such injury, personally inflicted great bodily injury on Horace Hilt. If you find the defendant guilty of Count 1, or Count 2, it then will be your duty to determine whether or not the defendant, with the specific intent to inflict such injury, did personally inflict great bodily injury as herein defined on Horace Hilt in the commission of Count 1 or Count 2.

"The burden is upon the People to prove this beyond a reasonable doubt.

"The term 'great bodily injury,' as used in this instruction, means a significant or a substantial physical injury. Minor or moderate injuries of a temporary nature do not constitute great bodily injury within the meaning of this instruction. You will include a finding on that question in your verdict using a form that will be supplied for that purpose.

"The intent to inflict great bodily injury is merely the intent to commit a battery which is required for assault, and the intent requirement for Section 12022.7 is met when such injury is caused by the deliberate act of the defendant.

"The term 'great bodily injury' is synonymous with the term 'serious bodily injury' as used earlier in these instructions." (Emphasis supplied.)

battery. Authority for this instruction was apparently based on People v. Bass (1983) 147 Cal.App.3d 448, 454.

In People v. Simpson (1987) 192 Cal.App.3d 1360, this Division specifically rejected the reasoning in Bass and held that "[t]he plain meaning of section 12022.7 is that the defendant must have intended to cause great bodily injury." (Id., at p. 1367.) We thus conclude the court erred in giving the modified version of CALJIC No. 17.20 below. However, a finding of instructional error in this case does not necessarily mandate reversal.

Although a defendant has a constitutional right to have the jury determine every material issue presented by the evidence, where the jury is given contradictory instructions on intent, one correct and the other incorrect, the giving of the incorrect instruction does not mandate automatic reversal. (People v. Lee (1987) 43 Cal.3d 666, 675, fn. 1; People v. Lemus (1988) 203 Cal.App.3d 470, 480.) Defendant concedes the jury was given some instructions which specified that the specific intent to inflict great bodily injury was necessary.^{3/}

^{3/} For instance, prior to giving the modified version of CALJIC No. 17.20, the court instructed:

"[I]n the special finding of infliction of great bodily injury, of which the defendant is accused in Count 1 and 2 of the Information, a necessary element is the existence in the mind of the defendant of the specific intent to inflict such injury. If the evidence shows that the defendant was intoxicated at the time of the alleged offense, the jury should consider his state of intoxication in determining if defendant had such specific intent to inflict great bodily injury.

"If, from all the evidence, you have a reasonable doubt whether defendant formed such specific intent, you must give the defendant the benefit of a doubt and find that he did not have such specific intent." (Emphasis supplied.)

(Footnote continued on next page.)

In addition, the jury was told by defense counsel during closing argument that to find defendant had inflicted great bodily injury, the jury must find that he intended to inflict great bodily injury. While it is the court's duty to instruct the jury on the law, any doubts about the jury's understanding of its duty was dispelled by counsel's argument. (People v. Odle (1988) 45 Cal.3d 386, 421.) We therefore conclude the verdict is not reversible per se.

We likewise conclude the error was nonprejudicial. Defendant's explanation for picking up the carving fork was that he had speared a piece of chicken. Yet nobody acknowledged any chicken in the house except for his wife Betty, who initially

(Footnote continued from previous page.)

Then, the first paragraph of the modified instruction (see fn. 2, ante) was a correct statement of the law.

Finally, following the reading of the modified version of CALJIC No. 17.20, the court instructed:

"In the special findings charged in Count 1 and 2 of the Information, namely, infliction of great bodily injury, there must exist a union or joint operation of act or conduct and a certain specific intent in the mind of the perpetrator, and unless such specific intent exists, the special allegation to which it relates is not committed.

"The specific intent required is included in the definition of the findings charged, the specific intent with which an act is done may be shown by the circumstances surrounding the commission of the act, but you may not find the defendant intentionally inflicted great bodily injury as charged in Count 1 and 2 unless the proved circumstances not only are consistent with the theory that he had the required specific intent, but cannot be reconciled with any other rational conclusion." (Emphasis supplied.)

took blame for the stabbing to protect him. Given this evidence we believe that the error was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. (Chapman v. California (1967) 386 U.S. 18, 21.)

CALJIC No. 9.12

Defendant contends that the definition of serious bodily injury contained in CALJIC No. 9.12,^{4/} despite being legally correct in the abstract, had the practical effect of directing a verdict on the issue of whether the wound to Hilt's neck rose to the level of a serious or great bodily injury. Relying on the reasoning of People v. Nava (1989) 207 Cal.App.3d 1490 and People v. Beltran (1989) 210 Cal.App.3d 1295, he argues that although it is undisputed that Horace's wound required exploratory surgery, it was not necessarily the equivalent of CALJIC No. 9.12's "wound requiring extensive suturing." By giving CALJIC No. 9.12, defendant submits, the court usurped the jury function of deciding whether he had inflicted serious bodily injury.

Whether the harm resulting to the victim constitutes great bodily injury is a question of fact for the jury. (People v. Wolcott (1983) 34 Cal.3d 92, 107; People v. Lopez (1986) 176 Cal.App.3d 460, 463.) We do not believe that by giving CALJIC No. 9.12, the court took the issue away from the jury.

^{4/} The court instructed: "The term 'serious bodily injury' means a serious impairment of physical condition, including but not limited to the following: Loss of consciousness, concussion, bone fracture, protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ, a wound requiring extensive suturing, and serious disfigurement."

In both Nava and Beltran, the trial courts specifically instructed the juries that a "bone fracture constitutes substantial and significant physical injury within the meaning of Penal Code section 12022.7." (Nava, supra, 207 Cal.App.3d at p. 1494; Beltran, supra, 210 Cal.App.3d at p. 1302.) By so instructing the trial courts erroneously stated that a broken bone, as a matter of law, always constitutes great bodily injury. In contrast with Nava and Beltran, the court below did not instruct the jury that any specific physical condition constituted serious bodily injury as a matter of law. Rather, CALJIC No. 9.12 merely lists a number of physical conditions as examples of serious bodily injury if they rise to the level of a "serious impairment of physical condition." The instruction was proper and the jury's verdict supported by substantial evidence.

Cautionary Instruction

During jury instructions, the court gave the following cautionary instruction regarding readback of testimony:

"Sometimes, ladies and gentlemen, on the suggestion of attorneys only, there is a tendency on the part of some juries, after cases are given to them for deliberation, to immediately ask that testimony be read to them. I've even had the requests in some cases to have the testimony of every witness read.

"After you start your deliberations on this case, this Court calls for the next case that is waiting to be tried and starts that trial. In order to comply with the jury's request to read testimony, it is necessary then for us to stop the trial

that we are then trying. We then must reconvene your case in open court with all parties involved being present, and have the reporter who took the testimony reread the testimony.

"In this case it is even more complicated because as I'm sure you noticed, we are now on our fourth reporter. If there is any real disagreement among you as to certain specific testimony, I will certainly comply with your request. However, during the court of this trial, all of you have been very attentive, and if any of you have taken notes, you will be allowed to take those into the jury room. What I want to direct your attention to is please do not perfunctorily request the rereading of testimony if it is not truly necessary in your deliberations."

Defendant contends that the court violated section 1138^{5/} and he was denied his right to a fair trial because the court improperly discouraged the readback of testimony. We disagree.

"Under section 1138, the trial court must satisfy requests by the jury for the rereading of testimony.

[Citation.] Violation of section 1138 does not warrant reversal of a conviction, however, unless prejudice is shown.

5/ Section 1138 provides: "After the jury have retired for deliberation, if there be any disagreement between them as to the testimony, or if they desire to be informed on any point of law arising in the case, they must require the officer to conduct them into court. Upon being brought into court, the information required must be given in the presence of, or after notice to, the prosecuting attorney, and the defendant or his counsel, or after they have been called."

[Citation.]" (People v. Ainsworth (1988) 45 Cal.3d 984, 1020, fn. omitted.)

In People v. Anjell (1979) 100 Cal.App.3d 189, the jury requested the rereading of testimony after they had started deliberations. The court told them that they were entitled to have the testimony reread, but informed them of the length of time required for each rereading. They were then sent back to deliberate further and returned with a verdict without having the requested rereading of testimony. In response to the defendant's claim of jury coercion, the reviewing court found the trial court's comments "went no further than to inform the jurors of the time involved in rereading the requested testimony, so that they could make a knowledgeable decision as to whether they desired to hear it. The court did not attempt to discourage a reading, and in fact emphasized that the jurors were 'entitled' to have the testimony reread if they felt it was needed." (Id., at pp. 202-203.)

We find the present case similar to Anjell. The court merely informed the jury of the logistics in requesting a rereading of testimony. However, the court emphasized that if there was any disagreement as to testimony, he would comply with a request for a rereading of the testimony. Unlike the facts in People v. Butler (1975) 47 Cal.App.3d 273 and People v. Litteral (1978) 79 Cal.App.3d 790, where the trial judges refused jury requests for readbacks, no refusal appears on the record nor is one potentially implied.

Sentencing

Prior to making its decision to impose a life sentence under the habitual offender statute, section 667.7, the court requested as much information as possible from the parties. In addition to the probation officer's report, the district attorney submitted a memorandum to the court which contained a number of prior police contacts with defendant. Defendant asserts that the presentation of raw arrest data and unsubstantiated allegations of other crimes prejudiced his sentencing.

When defense counsel objected to the presentation of the district attorney's memo and the trial court realized it was not part of the probation report, the court stated: "Well, then you're absolutely right, Miss Zamora. And thank you, and that will not be included with the probation report or entered into the record."

Before pronouncing sentence the court stated: "The court declines to make the district attorney's memo of April 28th a part of the record, and thereby orders that any reference to police reports or other complaints which did not result in either an acquittal or a conviction be stricken from the record. The court's analysis and decision will be based solely on the convictions herein and the priors actually proven at the subsequent court trial."

We reject defendant's assertion that once the trial judge was exposed to the improper evidence, she could no longer be objective. Even if we were not bound to presume that the

judge correctly knew and followed the law (Evid. Code, § 664), her comments make clear that the district attorney's memo did not play a part in her sentencing decision.

The judgment is affirmed.

White, P. J.

We concur:

Barry-Deal, J.

Merrill, J.

NANCY PELOSI
5TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

1517 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0505
(202) 225-4965

DISTRICT OFFICE
FEDERAL BUILDING
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102-3460
(415) 556-4862

COMMITTEES
BANKING, FINANCE
AND URBAN AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0505

August 24, 1989

Mr. Lee Brown
P.O.Box 1031
San Francisco, CA 94101

Dear Lee:

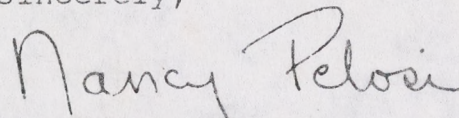
Thank you for contacting me regarding the recent Supreme Court decisions which have weakened affirmative action programs.

I understand your concern for these recent decisions. I will work with my colleagues in the Congress to re-establish the broad coverage of civil rights laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, or age. We must work to ensure that discrimination is never tolerated by the federal government.

Please be assured that I will support efforts in Congress to restore affirmative action programs that have been destroyed or limited by the Supreme Court.

Thank you again for taking the time to express your views on this important subject. I hope you will continue to communicate with me on matters of concern to you.

Sincerely,



NANCY PELOSI
Member of Congress

NP:wjq/ask

NANCY PELOSI
5TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

1517 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0505
(202) 225-4965

DISTRICT OFFICE:
FEDERAL BUILDING
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COMMITTEES
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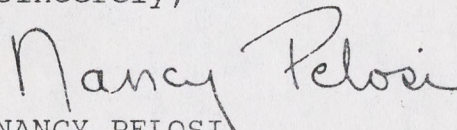
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Sincerely,



NANCY PELOSI
Member of Congress

NP:wjq/ask

Lee Brown
P.O. Box 1031
San Francisco, Ca.
94101

June 26, 1989

I am taking this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to you for all your assistance in helping me to relocate. This would not have been possible without your generous help. Again I thank you from my heart. Your kindness will never be forgotten.

Gratefully,

Lee Brown

Lee-

The meeting for the Welcome Committee
for Nelson Mandela is:

Thursday May 24
6:30 PM

Third Baptist Church
1399 McAllister

Rev Amos Brown's Church.

Please let me know what happened at the
meeting, what plans + needs are. I need to
check with Sherril before we commit
any specific number of people, ~~chairs~~
chairs, etc. to event.

Thanks!

Angie Fa
864-8770

BAYVIEW--HUNTERS POINT CONCERNED RESIDENTS COMMITTEE

Saturday Jan. 16th 1988

4988--3rd Street S.F.

AGENDA

- I Opening Remarks Mozelle, Chair
- II Singing of Negro National Anthem (see reverse side)
- III Honoring Dr. Martin Luther King Lee Brown
- IV Fightback against Racism in S.F. Fire Dept. Alex Bagwell
- V Voter Registration Betsy Stallinger
- VI : Treasurer's Report Velma Cronchett
- VII Discussion from the Audience.....

6432

Fulton ~~AVE~~

294121

LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING

Lift every voice and sing
Till earth and heaven ring
Ring with the harmonies of liberty
Let our rejoicing rise
High as the listening skies
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.

Sing a song full of the faith
That the dark past has taught us
Sing a song full of hope
That the present has brought us
Facing the rising sun
Of our new day begun
Let us march on till victory is won.

**AGENDA: Meeting of the Committee
of Concerned Bayview-
Hunter's Point Residents
* June 7, 1986
Double Rock Baptist Church**

- I. Opening Remarks by Pastor Victor Medearis
- II. Singing of the Negro National Anthem:
"Lift Every Voice and Sing" (see reverse)
- III. Introduction of Co-Chairs for the Day:
Lee Brown and Mozelle Lake
- IV. Fire Commission Report: Mrs. Croushett
- V. PG&E Report: Mrs. Stallinger
- VI. Zoning & Planning Meeting Report: Mrs. Walsh
- VII. COMMUNITY DISCUSSION

THANK YOU FOR COMING TODAY
... If you have not signed in at
the door, please do so on your way out.

LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING

Lift every voice and sing
Till earth and heaven ring
Ring with the harmonies of liberty
Let our rejoicing rise
High as the listening skies
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.

Sing a song full of the faith
That the dark past has taught us
Sing a song full of hope
That the present has brought us
Facing the rising sun
Of our new day begun
Let us march on till victory is won.

Stony the road we trod
Bitter the chastening rod
Felt in the days when hope unborn had died
Yet with a steady beat
Have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed?

we have come over a way
That with tears has been watered
We have come, treading our path through the
 blood of the slaughtered
Out of the gloomy past
Till now we stand at last
Where the great gleam of our bright star is cast.

God of our weary years
God of our silent tears
Thou who hast brought us thus far on the way
Thou who hast by thy might, led us into the light
Keep us forever in thy path, we pray.

Lest our feet stray from the place, our God,
Where we met thee
Lest our hearts, drunk with the wine of the world,
We forget thee,
Shadowed by thy hand, may we forever stand
True to our God,
True to our native land.

COPY

Ted Quant
Equal Rights Congress-
Southern Organizer
4533 Shalimar Dr.
New Orleans, La. 70126
July 10, 1982

Mr. Lee Brown
P.O. Box 1031
San Francisco, California 94104

Dear Lee,

There is an expression that goes, "we stand on the shoulders of giants", referring to the continuing fight for Human Rights and Freedom. You are one of those giants who by a life time of struggle, sacrifice and dedication has set a standard and example for those who must take up that banner today.

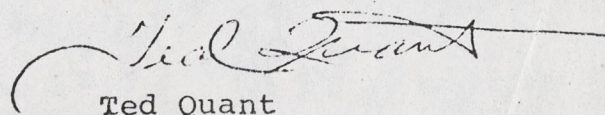
It must not be forgotten that thirty years ago you were the first victim of the infamous Taft-Hartley Act and the House Unamerican Activities Committee. History has vindicated you and all those who defied the Taft-Hartley Act (slave labor act) and the fascist HUAC. Today, it is those who cooperated with this injustice that are condemned and held in contempt.

The legacy of the Union movement's accommodation to the Taft-Hartley Act has been its reduction from 35% of the work force in 1947 to 20% of the work force today. Your example is still a beacon light for organized labor to follow.

In a generation under the influence of "I, me, my and mine" philosophy, it is important that tribute is paid to you for your long, continuous and selfless devotion to the cause of equality, economic justice and peace.

On the occasion of this tribute, I would like to add my own salute to such a dedicated veteran fighter and just plain decent person as yourself.

Sincerely Yours,


Ted Quant

COP

Ted Quant
Equal Rights Congress-
Southern Organizer
4533 Shalimar Dr.
New Orleans, La. 70126
July 10, 1982

Mr. Lee Brown
P.O. Box 1031
San Francisco, California 94104

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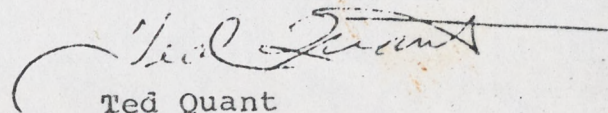
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Sincerely Yours,


Ted Quant

COPY



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

PHILLIP BURTON
SIXTH DISTRICT
CALIFORNIA

July 7, 1982

Dear Lee:

I sincerely regret I cannot be with
your many friends to personally extend to you
my greetings and best wishes.

It is fitting that you be honored for
your years of dedicated service to working men
and women.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Phillip Burton".

PHILLIP BURTON
Member of Congress

Lee Brown
c/o 119 Arkansas
San Francisco, CA 94107

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

President

ROMESH CHANDRA

Lonnrotink. 25 A 6. krs

00180 Helsinki 18 Finland

Cables: WORLDPAX

Telex: 12-1680 Telephone: 64 90 04

COPY

Ref. 121/F

Helsinki, June 18, 1981

Dear Friend,

It was a great joy for me personally and for the delegation of the World Peace Council to have met you during our tour of the United States.

We are giving detailed information to the peace movements all over the world of the extremely important work which the peace organisations are doing in all parts of your country. The key significance of this work is evident to all who are today acting to prevent a nuclear conflagration.

I hope we can keep in close contact with you in the coming period and shall be grateful to receive from you news of the activities of different sections of the peace movement as regularly as possible. We plan to publish information about the development of peace activities in the USA in our journals.

We would be most grateful if you could send us, as early as possible, a list of names and addresses of people in your part of the country who might be interested to receive our journals, pamphlets and other information material. As you know, there are special arrangements this year by which any one interested can become a subscriber for all our publications through a reduced payment of 10 dollars per year.

I am sure that you yourself are receiving our literature regularly. In case you would like to receive more copies at your address to help in your peace work, please do let me know.

The dangers of a nuclear war continue to be extremely great. But what gives us ever fresh confidence and optimism is the vast growth of the mass movement against nuclear war which is spreading rapidly all over the world, and particularly in Europe at this time.

Looking forward to hearing from you and with best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Romesh Chandra
President

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
ROOM 2070
STATE CAPITOL
95814
PHONE: (916) 445-1412

SAN FRANCISCO ADDRESS
2043 STATE BUILDING
350 McALLISTER STREET
94102
PHONE: (415) 557-1437



SENATOR MILTON MARKS

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

REPRESENTING
SAN FRANCISCO

IN THE

Senate

CHAIRMAN

SENATE COMMITTEE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

STANDING COMMITTEES
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
HEALTH AND WELFARE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

COMMISSION
STATE GOVERNMENT
ORGANIZATION AND ECONOMY

SELECT COMMITTEES
MARITIME INDUSTRY (CHAIRMAN)
CHILDREN AND YOUTH
HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
LAND USE MANAGEMENT
ORGANIZATIONS

JOINT COMMITTEE
STATE'S ECONOMY

November 7, 1980

Mr. Lee Brown
P.O. Box 1031
San Francisco, California 94101

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for calling my office requesting information on state law providing for public restrooms.

A thorough search of the Codes for statutes which would help you to see restrooms provided, indicates that there are no laws requiring that restrooms be provided for the public generally, and only one law which might be of some help to you.

Section 25841 of the Government Code authorizes Boards of Supervisors to levy a property tax to help pay for comfort stations. The passage of Proposition 13, would now prohibit additional property taxes. However, nothing in the Code prohibits Boards of Supervisors from levying another type of tax to raise money for this purpose.

I regret that there are not more laws which might be of assistance to you. If I can be of further help, please do not hesitate to call or write either of my offices.

With best regards,

Cordially,

MILTON MARKS

MM:mlb

Enc.

COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 1980

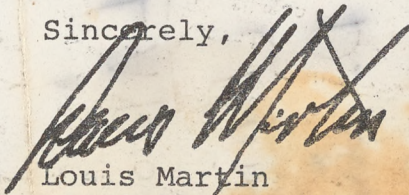
COPY

Dear Friend:

Per your request, we will continue to keep you abreast of developments during this Administration. I am enclosing Fact Sheet 115 which contains a revised list of Afro-Americans appointed by President Carter. I hope you will find it useful.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Louis Martin", is written over the typed name.

Louis Martin
Special Assistant
to the President

848-1373
864-3019

GEORGE
WING

120 Celis
at # 207

94102

PH. 421-7660

2 no. 1000
Friedman
Peggs

LAB. TRADE-UNION

(PHILIPPER)

D. W. C.

WORKING CLASS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

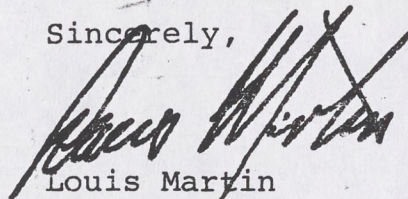
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Louis Martin
Special Assistant
to the President



COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

COPY

June 10, 1980

Mr. Lee Brown
2502 3rd St., Apt. 4
San Francisco, California 94107

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for your communication to President Carter concerning Haitians seeking asylum in the United States.

We are well aware of Haiti's significant human rights problems. The Department of State's annual human rights country reports, while recognizing improvements since Francois Duvalier's death in 1971, have also identified particular problems that persist. We continue to pursue actively our human rights diplomacy with the Government of Haiti. For example, we strongly encouraged Haiti to invite the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IAHRC) for a fact-finding visit in 1978. The IAHRC recently issued its report, and we will do our best to assure that the report serves as an effective stimulus for human rights improvements.

However, the existence of human rights problems in the asylum applicant's home country does not necessarily validate the individual's claim. Instead, under the asylum standard established by treaty and U.S. law, the applicant must show some likelihood that he or she will be persecuted upon return. The factors underlying Caribbean and Latin American migration patterns are complex. This is particularly true of Haiti, the poorest and most overpopulated country in this hemisphere. A desire to improve one's economic status may play an important part in motivating a Haitian to seek entry into the United States. However, we do not prejudge any individual's circumstances. We review each Haitian asylum application carefully, case-by-case. We do not hesitate about granting asylum in deserving cases, and more than 250 Haitian asylum applications have been approved.

To further assure care and accuracy in our determinations, we made special arrangements in 1977 with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to review Haitian asylum applications. To date, our final recommendations have been in accord with the views of the UNHCR in all Haitian asylum cases.

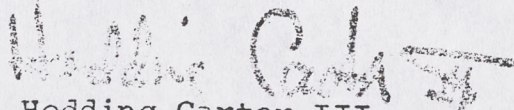
The Cubans arriving in the United States from the Cuban port of Mariel are being processed as asylum applicants just like the Haitians. They complete the same application forms and undergo the same case-by-case review by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and Department of State. This process generally takes several months at best. In addition, the special funding authorized in late April to meet the emergency needs of arrivals in Florida was expressly made available to assist both Cuban and Haitian asylum applicants. Many Haitians are now granted work permits pending the outcome of their cases.

Many persons wanted the Attorney General to exercise his "group parole" power to grant refugee status to Haitians already in this country, and urged that he do so before May 15, when a certain form of group parole power expired under the Refugee Act of 1980. That power was available until May 15 to allow an orderly transition between our overseas refugee programs authorized under previous legislation (such as the Indochina program) and the ones established in conformity with the new Act. The parole power was not available to be used in the manner advocated for Haitians already in this country, and no special parole was authorized.

We are keenly aware of the hardships experienced by Haitians who have been in this country for a long time without a definitive resolution of their status. We are reviewing several options for resolving these issues in the context of our overall response to all asylum applicants -- Cuban and Haitian -- who have reached Florida. As the President stated on May 14, "Our laws never contemplated and do not provide adequately for people coming to our shores in the manner the Cubans and Haitians have. We will work closely with the Congress to formulate a long-term solution to this problem and to determine the legal status of these 'boat people' after the current emergency situation is controlled."

We are committed to a humane and equitable solution, and appreciate having your views.

Sincerely,



Hodding Carter III
Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs and
Department Spokesman

Mr. Brown,

I had the privilege of meeting you last month during the strike when Mr. Quant came out from New Orleans. We were very honored to be guests in your home. I especially enjoyed meeting your wife, who prepared a delectable dinner.

I have not heard from Mr. Quant and hoped that you had. I know that he is very busy with the Sanderson Farms strike.

I am sure that you have by now had a chance to read the book Ted brought, the Negro National Colonial Question. I am very interested in discussing this with you. It seemed as though all of your experience and explanations are pointing to the same thing.

In addition, a small group of people is getting together to discuss the serious political situation we find ourselves in in the U.S. today. An ever strinking market for U.S. capitalism, revolution everywhere, repression at home, and a ridiclous race for President. are all to be discussed. I must stress that this will be a small, serious discussion, although informal. I hope that you will be able to attend. If you need a ride you can phone me at 467-6429. Your wife is also invited if she wishes to attend. There will be a number of working people in attendance with varying degress of understanding of the world situation, and also of Marxism. Some are aquainted, others not. Again, your participation is requested because of your vast experience in the class struggle.

Sincerely,

Jo Anne Miller
JoAnne Miller

P.S. I would also like to call to your attention the publication Appeal to Reason. It is a Marxist JOrnall for exchange of ideas. There are several articles on the South, the Negro Nation, one by

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(E. 621-4054)

"THE MAN NOBODY KNOWS"

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