

Carton 7:21

LEE BROWN

NOTES w/ TAPES ?

N.d.

2012/193

Plots touched on in L.B. response to
Airt 110 pgs of Section 1 of FBI file
7/8/98 Tape

Discusses August Harris & my sister Jimmy
going before grand jury. His suspicions
regarding them (he talked with my sister
afterward but not Harris).

75 - sez draft board said nothing about
syphilis

85 - sez not arrested for draft violation

95 - Agnew was in France Dec 1945 (W)
in 1946

100 - Agnew became Acting executive
director of Civil Rights Congress
+ 115 after Aubrey Johnson stepped down
due to illness of his wife

105 - Intel' working under Ant L.B.
Left wing literature

112 - via pres of Local 207 by 1952

125 - informers alive - was Arthur Eugene paid
informant?

150 Clara Williams another informant
who testified at trial C.S. p. 206 in FBI file

152 - Friday Candy Co - L.B. worked there
but doesn't remember Tuxedo candy

181 Ch 6 discussion begins

End of tape (side 2) L.B. discussed
possibility that FBI files reference
to informant in S.F. is Arthur Eugene
and Women informant (unemployed) is
Clara Williams

Lee Brown
trial tapes



Lee Brown hair cut

Quovadis?

L. B. got patent on
+ sold "Brown's Foot Product"
got into on they

Subj: Report on the Philadelphia Tribunal
Date: 97-12-16 12:41:34 EST
From: CClarkKissinger@csi.com (C. Clark Kissinger)

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International People's Tribunal
The Case of Mumia Abu-Jamal
Revolutionary Worker #937, December 21, 1997

On December 6, The People's International Tribunal for Justice for Mumia Abu-Jamal was held at the Blue Horizon—a huge old theater in North Philadelphia, not far from where the main headquarters of the Philly chapter of the Black Panther Party used to be on Columbia Road. At least 1,200 people came to the Tribunal, from Philadelphia and from all over the world, including New Jersey, New York, Virginia, Detroit, Vermont, Boston, the Virgin Islands, Chicago, Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Mississippi, Canada, Martinique, French Guyana, France, Spain, Egypt, Haiti, Germany, South Africa. Increased participation by activists and masses from Philadelphia was particularly significant. And a lot of different forces worked together to make this important Tribunal happen. Mumia himself had called for such an event to happen and sent a statement of support, which ended with "Let our work here stimulate the natural vibration for liberation that radiates afar!"

One of the goals of the event was to change the terms of debate around this case from, "Is Mumia guilty?" to "Is the system guilty?" And the proceedings offered systematic evidence of the gross human rights violations against Mumia Abu-Jamal and other victims by a whole list of enemies of the people: Thomas Ridge, Governor of Pennsylvania; Ronald Castille, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections; Edward Rendell, Mayor of Philadelphia; the Fraternal Order of Police; the Police Department of Philadelphia; Albert Sabo, Judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas; Lynne Abraham, Philadelphia District Attorney; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Janet Reno, United States Attorney General. After an all-day presentation of the evidence, the international panel of judges voted to find these authorities guilty of numerous crimes and proposed that, among other things, Mumia be immediately released from prison.

As the tribunal began, the theater was abuzz with activity. Banners hung from the balcony and many political groups had set up tables. The stage was draped with African cloths and three drummers beat out a defiant rhythm as people took their seats. The Mumia Abu-Jamal singers from Swathmore College performed two songs, one of them in Spanish. They were followed by the Seeds of Wisdom, a rap group formed by some of the MOVE kids, who rhymed to Mike Africa's rap, "Just Because It's Legal Don't Make It Right."

Mumia's sister Lydia greeted the crowd, saying, "It's truly wonderful to see all of you here. I welcome you to Philadelphia. My family says thank you, thank you, thank you so much for being here. It is you that has kept Mumia alive this far. Today we are about to embark on something very historical for Philadelphia and we expect it to be grand. We expect good results from this and we expect you to put everything you have into this. Thank you for your love and support. Mumia is strong. I talked to him on the phone and he knows that you'll do the right thing. Peace."

The event was conducted as a formal tribunal. The judges, who came from all over the world were introduced (see document, "Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law"). An indictment was read that detailed the crimes of each of the officials. And the prosecution then began its case. Evidence was presented in the form of narratives, oral testimony and videotaped evidence. Done mostly in chronological order, it covered Mumia's teenage years, the Black Panther Party and Mumia's role, COINTELPRO (the government's counter-intelligence program), the authorities' war on MOVE and Mumia's work as a journalist now known as "the voice of the voiceless", current police scandals and abuse, prison conditions and the death penalty. There was a thorough presentation of the legal evidence in Mumia's case followed by a summation and deliberations of the judges.

The opening statement by the people's prosecution described Mumia's life. It talked about how as a youth, Mumia was beaten by police for protesting an appearance made by racist Governor George Wallace. It described how 14-year-old Mumia joined the Black Panther Party, began to write for its newspaper and quickly became a target of FBI and police surveillance. Then it moved through the '70s to Mumia's coverage of the attack on the MOVE house in Powelton Village. And finally, it described the fateful December night in 1981 when Mumia and a cop named Daniel Faulkner were shot on the Center City street and "five people said they saw someone run from the scene."

Philadelphia-based journalist and teacher Linn Washington said, "Mumia Abu-Jamal's case is an extraordinary one, indeed."