SHORT HISTORY OF THE U.S. WAR ON THE R.N.A.
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On March 31, 1968 the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika was founded in Detroit, Michigan as over five hundred black nationalists from across North America convened in a three-day conference and declared independence from the United States of America. In a brief span of three days a few hundred black nationalists concretized the 400 year old movement to free the captive Afrikan nation in North America (Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina) and transform the leadership of the movement into the internationally recognized form of a provisional government.

The announced objectives of the Provisional Government were twofold: (1) to inform Afrikans throughout North America that the New Afrikan nation and the provisional government existed as a desirable and viable alternative to the white nation and the white governments of their former slavemasters, and (2) to implement economic, diplomatic and political strategies designed to free the Afrikan nation's land and people from the captive control of the United States.

As the Afrikan consciousness grew steadily in the Afrikan communities throughout the first three years of the new black provisional government's existence, the American reaction to the new government was varied. Predictably the response of the national white American media was a mixture of sensationalism, disbelief and jest.

The reaction of the notorious Detroit police department to the genesis of the New Afrikan government was also well in step with that department's usual pattern of behavior. On March 29, 1969 one white policeman was killed and another critically wounded during an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Gaidi Obadele (s/n attorney Milton Henry), the former first Vice President of the Republic of New Africa. Seconds later Detroit police fired over 800 rounds into Detroit New Bethel Baptist Church at 142 black men, women and children who had gathered for an RNA conference.
Four persons inside the New Bethel Church were wounded. Several were beaten and all 142 were arrested. Most of the 142 captives were released after the intervention of Rev. C.L. Franklin (the church’s pastor and the father of the world famous vocalist Aretha Franklin), former state representative James Del-Rio and Recorder’s Court Judge George Crocket.

Three New Afrikans were subsequently tried for the alleged murder of the slain white cop, but all three, Alfred (2x) Hibitt, Rafeal Vierra, and Chaka Fuller, were acquitted. Chaka Fuller however, was assassinated several months later by unknown assailants. The Detroit police claim to have found no clues in the investigation of his murder. The police, however, may be considered prime suspects.1

Unlike the American media and the local authorities in Detroit, the U.S. Government assumed a public posture of indifference, ostensible ignorance, and silence toward the formation of the new black government. Yet while the U.S. President and the State Department ignored successive requests by Imari Obadele I, Gaidi Obadele, and Congressman John Conyers to negotiate RNA demands for land and reparations, U.S. intelligence agents and informers secretly attempted to destroy the Provisional Government from within.2

By August of 1971, however, the internal sabotage tactic had proven unavailing in the U.S. Government’s efforts to eliminate the young black government. Despite formidable obstacles the Provisional Government of RNA had survived a severe internal crisis in December of 1969 and appeared to be moving impressively toward the realization of its announced objectives to spread the word, and to free the land.

In March of 1971 New Afrikan organizers had entered a purchase agreement with Negro farmer Lofton Mason for land in Hinds County Mississippi. The provisional government held a highly publicized Land Celebration day on this land (which was named El Malik) despite open threats of violence from the Klan, and Mississippi local authorities, and covert attempts by the F.B.I. to intimidate RNA record citizens and supporters in the Hinds County area. As a large motor caravan of New Afrikans proceeded down Mississippi highway 20 toward the land celebration site hordes of white sheriffs, deputies, state troopers,FBI agents and vigilantes stood along the side of the road and glared on, paralyzed by the sight of two hundred and fifty New Afrikan security forcemens who were visibly prepared to defend themselves and their compatriots.

The immediate national response to this event was remarkable. The national white media announced that the “New Afrikan Nation was born”, an elderly black woman from Hinds County told the Jackson Clarion Ledger that “God was with the RNA” and throughout Hinds County and in ghettos across the continent emerged the slogan, “Free the Land”.

Subsequently in a desperate effort to defame the New Afrikan Provisional Government the F.B.I. induced Negro farmer Lofton Mason to repudiate the land purchase agreement with the RNA.

The national white media thereupon commenced a campaign to build the RNA as “land thieves”. A black peoples court, however, convened in Hinds County, reviewed the transaction and found that Mason and the F.B.I. were the real swindlers and that they had attempted to cheat not only the Provisional Government but “all black people.”
ATTACK ON THE RNA RESIDENCE

By mid August of 1971, although the United States Government was still publicly ignoring RNA’s peaceful overtures for negotiation of the New Afrikan nation’s demands, U.S. agents had initiated a plan for armed aggression against the RNA.

On the evening of August 17, 1971, F.B.I. agents and Jackson, Mississippi police designed a full scale military attack on the RNA Government residence at 1148 Lewis St., Jackson, Mississippi and the RNA office located 10 blocks away from the residence, at 1320 Lynch. August 18, 1971 at 6:30 a.m. nearly 40 white FBI agents and Jackson, Mississippi policemen encircled the Lewis Street residence. Simultaneously another lily white band of U.S. FBI agents and Jackson police surrounded 1320 Lynch Street. Both detachments of American military emissaries were heavily armed with shotguns, revolvers, teargas rockets and other weapons including an armored personnel carrier. On Lewis Street the American military band fired over 300 rounds into the residence in an ungodly attempt to kill the five black men and two black women (one six months pregnant) who were asleep inside.

Quick response by the seven near victims of the attack enabled them to escape the massacre attempt unharmed, however, Louis Skinner, the Jackson police Intelligence Squad Chief, was slain and two more of the aggressors were seriously wounded. Immediately upon leaving the residence all seven New Afrikans were seized. Likewise former RNA President Imari Obadele and three other RNA citizens were seized at 1320 Lynch Street. On Lynch Street Obadele had daringly walked out of the office into the street before any shots could be fired. U.S. agents and Jackson police refrained from gunning Obadele down in naked view of neighboring blacks who refused to budge when ordered to leave the scene. Thus on Lynch Street no shots were fired.

After all 11 New Afrikans were seized by the armed American raiders, the men and the women were viciously beaten,
paraded-half dressed through city streets in chains, tear gassed, and charged with murder, assault, and waging war against the state of Mississippi. The latter charge was based on a pre-civil war statute. Eventually certain charges were dropped and some RNA citizens were released after serving long jail terms. However RNA-citizens Hekima Ana (former midwest Vice President of RNA), Offogga Quddus (RNA former Delta Interior Minister) and Karim Njabafudi were sentenced to life imprisonment, Addis Ababa received two concurrent 10 year prison terms.

After a two year incarceration Imari Obadele was released by the white government of Mississippi on personal bond in April of 1973. But a month later he along with Hekima Ana, Tamu Sana Ana (Hekima's wife), Offogga Quddus, Njeri Quddus (Offogga's wife), Addis Ababa, Chumaimari Fela Askadi and Karim Njabafudi were ordered to stand trial on U.S. federal charges of conspiracy to assault federal officers, assault, and conspiracy to possess a machine gun—charges on which all of them were convicted except Karim Njabafudi who was a juvenile by law of the U.S. at the time of the August 18 attack, and thus could not be tried as an adult.

Although the U.S. Government failed miserably to prove the charges against the New Afrikan prisoners, their convictions were not unexpected. Before the trial commenced U.S. Federal Judge Walter Nixon boldly changed the trial venue from Jackson, Mississippi which is over 40 percent black to Biloxi, Mississippi which has a meager black population of less than 15 percent. Eleven whites and one 76 year old Negro were picked on the Biloxi jury.

The juries which had earlier convicted Hekima, Offogga and Karim on Mississippi state charges had similar white majority compositions. Due to the constant stream of high key racist publicity circulated about the RNA for three years prior to and during the trials by the Mississippi press in concert with white government officials, and the F.B.I., and Jackson police, the choice of a jury from amongst the white settler population in Mississippi was comparable to selecting a jury from a lynch mob.

**THE TRIAL**

Among 37 pre-trial motions filed by a brilliant team of RNA defense attorneys was a historical Article Three challenge to U.S. jurisdiction over Afrikan people in North America. This motion argued that the RNA, not unlike the Red Nation in America, is a nation separate from, though held captive by, the United States of America. Consequently, the RNA attorneys contended, U.S. lower courts have no jurisdiction over officials of the Republic of New Afrika. In fact as the motion pointed out, it is a crime by U.S. law for American officials to try or imprison officials of nations foreign to the United States.

RNA attorney Milton Henry told the court that Afrikans in North America particularly those who are consciously nationalist, are not citizens of the U.S. because neither they nor their ancestors have ever made an informed choice of U.S. citizenship. Henry said that the United States Government unilaterally attempted to impose United States citizenship on New Afrikans, but New Afrikans have never legally accepted such citizenship. “Indeed”, Attorney Henry said, “the imposition of U.S. citizenship on Afrikans, ostensibly made free men by the Emancipation
Proclamation, is in fact an act inconsistent with United States law.” Henry said a free Afrikan man or woman can no more be legally made a U.S. citizen without his or her consent than can a Frenchman or a German be kidnapped and brought to this continent and made a U.S. citizen without his consent. “As to the Afrikan nationalists in North America”, Henry said, “they have not only rejected the choice of U.S. citizenship, but have in forming the New Afrikan Provisional Government affirmatively declared their intentions to be free and independent of the United States.”

Temporarily stunned by the logic and obvious justice of the Article Three argument and by the inability of the U.S. prosecutors to counter it, U.S. Judge Walter Nixon had no immediate response to the Article Three motion. A week later, however, he summarily dismissed the matter and proceeded to rush the case to trial.

The trial itself was a classic exercise of white government politics, sloppily garbed in court room ritual. The U.S. Government’s chief witness was an undercover F.B.I. informant named Tom Spells from Milwaukee, whom the F.B.I. called “Snoopy”. In his testimony, he alleged that RNA Minister of Defense, Alajo Adegbalola, and former RNA Minister of Justice, Chokwe Lumumba, had instructed several persons during a secret meeting to “shoot” any policeman who approached the RNA house. Snoopy claimed that these instructions were given one month prior to August 18, 1971 attack and were given in the presence of Hekima Ana, Tamu Ana, Imari Obadele and others. But the defense presented unimpeachable evidence (passport, picture, eye witness and school registration paper) that Tamu Sana was in Africa during the time of the alleged meeting. Moreover, Chokwe Lumumba was appearing as counsel for a black defendant in Recorders Court at the time of the alleged meeting. In fact no less than four persons testified that no such meeting ever occurred.

Despite these glaring inconsistencies the judge let the conspiracy charge go to the jury on the basis of Snoopy’s testimony. In response to a motion to dismiss the conspiracy charge against Tamu Sana Ana, Judge Nixon asserted that she could still be found guilty by virtue of her association with her husband, Hekima Ana.

The purported “machine gun” which several RNA defendants were convicted of conspiring to possess was actually an AR-180, a semi-automatic rifle—and not a machine gun. This gun is regularly and legally purchased over the counter. Despite a dramatic demonstration before judge and jury assembled on the shore of the Gulf Coast, during which the head of the F.B.I. crime lab failed to make the rifle fire automatically as he testified it would, the jury nevertheless convicted all seven defendants of conspiracy to possess an automatic weapon (i.e. a machine gun) and Brother Offogga was convicted of actually possessing it.

At the conclusion of the RNA-11 conspiracy trial, Judge Walter Nixon sentenced Imari Abubakari Obadele, 44, and Hekima Ana, 29, and Addis Ababa (s/n Dennis Shillingsford of Detroit), 25, to 17-year terms. Brother Offogga Quddus (s/n Wayne Maurice James of Camden, N.J.), 28, received 22 years. Brother Chumaimari Askadi (s/n Charles Stalling of Milwaukee), 21 was sentenced to five years. Nixon also ruled that Hekima, Offogga and Addis had to serve their federal sentences after completing their state sentences. Njeri was sentenced to three years as was Tamu
Sana. Tamu's conviction was later reversed. All RNA-11 members are now out of prison except Tawwab Nkrumah who was recently captured after being at large for nine years. Tawwab has received a three year sentence.

AFTER THE TRIAL

The heinous abuse of the RNA-11 is not an isolated act of aggression in the war which the Government of the United States has secretly conducted against the Provisional Government of The Republic of New Afrika and the North American Afrikan Independence movement. Within ten days after the August 18, 1971 assault ten RNA citizens other than the RNA-11- including RNA attorney William E. Miller - were summarily arrested on obvious fabricated charges, including traffic tickets, disorderly conduct, talking back to a police officer, possession of marijuana and possession of a concealed weapon. All were convicted of misdemeanors and served between one and four months in jail (with the exception of attorney William E. Miller who was released immediately after his arrest).

On September 3, 1971 brother Imari's son, Imari Obadial II, Rayford Johnson and Cicero Love were arrested in Detroit, Michigan for the alleged murder of a Negro policeman. At the trial black Detroit Judge George Crockett threw the jury's guilty verdict out because of insufficient evidence. Eventually Johnson and Love were vindicated. Also in Michigan, New Afrikan Kimani Kali, Kojo Kambui and Gamba Kambui were arrested and convicted on alleged kidnap charges. Kojo and Gamba are free from jail. Kimani should be free soon. In New Orleans, in January of 1972 the RNA Special Minister to the U.N. Kwablah

Mthawabu was snatched off the street and imprisoned on a four year old conviction when he started highly successful organizing efforts in that city. Kwablah was subsequently released and then rearrested on fabricated charges in Waterproof, Louisiana. He was sentenced to 50 years for allegedly conspiring to rob a white man in Waterproof.

In November of 1971 another police assailant accosted New Afrikan Fela Olatunji, Machaeo Sundiata and Antar Rah in Alberquerque, New Mexico. The brothers escaped, caught a plane and diverted it to Havana, Cuba. In November of 1972 the Deputy Minister of Defense of the RNA, Kamau Kambui was seized while spearheading RNA work in the Kush district of Mississippi. The F.B.I. CHARGED HIM WITH SIGNING HIS NAME INCORRECTLY WHILE PURCHASING A SHOTGUN. Kamau served a five year sentence in Milan, Michigan at the U.S. Federal correctional institution.

Later the lives of former prisoner of war, Ahmed Obafemi was in danger in Raiford Prison in Starke, Florida because of a letter he had written to the Governor of that state, Rubin Askew, advising him of the putrid conditions inside the prison and implicating prison officials in the death of a black inmate. Askew, of course, did not verbally respond, but state officials visited Ahmed and warned him to "watch what he says about state officials". A short while later prison employees beat Ahmed, and Ahmed was charged with assault as a result of the incident.

Askew's silence was of course no surprise. It was he who "silently" allowed the F.B.I. and the U.S. Secret Service to use the police agencies, the courts and the judges in his state as tools to achieve the blatantly political arrest and incarceration of Ahmed and his New Afrikan

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comrade Malik Tarik Sonebeyetta. Both men were arrested by Secret Service Agents at the July 1972 Democratic Convention as they distributed copies of the Republic of New Afrika’s platform proposal to the Democrats. This proposal was the Anti-Depression Program which calls for, the U.S. Congress to enact legislation authorizing the payment of 400 billion dollars in reparations to Afrikans in North America and forbidding interference with the peaceful completion of a black plebiscite.

Jackson F.B.I. agents knew the Anti-Depression Program had been accepted by the Democratic Delegation from Mississippi and that Ahmed and Tarik both were scheduled to be in Miami where the program would be presented. The authorities took this opportunity to wire the convention security fraudulent information, thereby, causing Ahmed and Tarik to be arrested. They were originally arrested on the absurd and totally unsupposable “suspicion of conspiring to assassinate George McGovern.”

Within an hour after their arrest this nationally publicized charge was dropped, but they were retained on enormous bonds of $100,000.00 each on spurious weapon charges and later convicted after a short trial and sentenced to the maximum sentence possible (5 years). Although agents admit that both brothers were unarmed they alleged to have found guns under the seats of an unoccupied automobile which Ahmed and Tarik were driving prior to their arrest.

Former RNA Minister of Justice Chokwe Lumumba advised Rubin Askew by letter and by phone that Florida State agencies and agents (particularly Judge Gilmore of Dade County Circuit Court who set the exorbitant bonds and presided over the trial and who was subsequently indicted for bribery in another case) were serving as willing and enthusiastic instruments for their exercise of pseudo-legal U.S. politics. Askew chose to ignore the matter, despite his pre-convention participants that Chicago type police gestapo tactic would not be used in his state.

Ahmed and Tarik served five years but are now free. Ahmed is currently the Eastern Regional Vice President of The Republic of New Afrika.

Imprisonments and armed attacks were not the only tactics used by the U.S. Government against New Afrikans. Attempted bribery, illegal surveillance, sabotage, mail tampering, incitement, entrapment, provocatuing, frameups and intimidation were and are still parts of the United States arsenal.

EPILOGUE

The Provisional Government is now suing the F.B.I. in a Freedom of Information Act suit in Federal District Court in Washington, D.C. The suit has already uncovered thousands of pages of F.B.I. surveillance and counter-intelligence reports against the Provisional Government. The U.S. has now admitted that 70,000 pages of such reports exist. The admission contradicts statements made by the United States Government during and after the RNA-11 trials. These statements unequivocally denied that any such reports existed. The U.S. and FBI also initially denied that the Provisional Government was a target of the Co-in-telpro conspiracy against the black nationalist movement in America.

Secret F.B.I. memorandums now in the possession of the Provisional Government reveal, however, that during the year 1969-70 the F.B.I. circulated bogus letters designed to divide the Provisional Government internally, and
to create tension between the Provisional Government and the Black Panther Party. One letter the F.B.I. circulated anonymously to New Afrikans citizens and Provisional Government workers, charged Imari Obadele with misuse of RNA funds. The letter was purported to be from a "concerned brother." Another letter by the F.B.I. was circulated to potential Black Panther recruits over the forged signature of Imari Obadele (who was RNA Interior Minister at the time). The letter to Panther recruits downgraded the Panther Party and encouraged participation with the Provisional Government. Alert action by a close associate of Obadele avoided a conflict between the Provisional Government and the Panthers.

F.B.I. memoranda also shows complicity between the Judge in the RNA-11 federal trials and the prosecution. The memos also indicate a F.B.I. design to place a fugitive in the Provisional Government residence in Jackson, Mississippi, and thereby justify the August 18, 1971 massacre attempt on the RNA-11. Thus it is now clear that the RNA-11 were charged with a conspiracy as a result of an F.B.I. conspiracy to kill and/or incarcerate them.

Indeed the F.B.I. spent enormous man hours in 1970 and 1971 searching for some legal reason to prosecute and/or attack the Provisional Government in Mississippi, while failing to contribute any honest effort in pursuit of the killers of blacks slain in racial murders throughout the states. The murder of Jo Etha Collier, a young black woman killed on the way to the voting booth in Cleveland, Mississippi was one of the many which occurred during that period.

During this period in Mississippi and elsewhere hundreds of visits were made by F.B.I agents in their effort to elicit information about the private affairs of Provisional Government workers and supporters, and to intimidate the family, friends and the persons of New Afrikan independence fighters. The visits were in fact made throughout the 1970's. The visits went to homes and to places of employment. Numerous persons lost their jobs and/or were evicted from their homes because of F.B.I. activity.

In the 1980's the secret war against the New Afrikan Provisional Government and the entire revolutionary New Afrikan independence struggle will continue. The continuity and severity of the United States efforts to repress the New Afrikan independence struggle flows from the nature of this struggle. Unlike the civil rights movement, our independence struggle does not merely challenge the manner in which the U.S. and American state and local governments govern, New Afrikans (blacks) in North America. Our independence struggle challenges the legitimacy of any American Government over New Afrikans (blacks) in America. It is our view that the American Government has no right to govern blacks at all. The American imperialist government therefore views the struggle against us as a matter of self-defense of American imperialist interest. When We Win, America's domination of us dies.

Although the U.S. has failed to give de jure (official) recognition to the existence of the New Afrikan Nation in North America and to the Provisional Government, the U.S. has in fact recognized our Nation and our Provisional Government with the intensity of the hostilities which it renders against us. All laws and legal restraints which the U.S. Government purports to respect when dealing with its citizens - have been openly and completely disregarded in the white government's
encounters with the RNA. The manner in which the U.S. attacks, seizes and incarcerates New Afrikan citizens is not unlike the way it treats citizens of nations throughout the world which are opposed to Euro-American colonialism.

In practice, we are seen by the U.S. Government in the same light in which it sees oppressed peoples and revolutionaries in Indo-China or Afrika. We are regarded as enemies and aliens. In practice We must view the United States as it is - the principal enemy of our desires and designs for freedom. Such practice is an inevitable and indispensable step toward a victorious New Afrikan liberation struggle in North America, and toward the success of Afrikan liberation struggles around the world.

make the future! surface the nation! free the land!

FOOTNOTES

1. Chaka’s family and close friends report that between the time of his acquittal by a virtually all black jury in Detroit and his death Chaka Fuller was harassed by Detroit police officers daily. On the night of October 26, 1970, Chaka at the age of twenty-seven years was stabbed eleven times and was found dead by his child at the rear door of his apartment in the Sojourner Truth Projects in Detroit. Chaka’s little daughter responded to a knock at the door and Chaka laid at her feet as she opened the door. It is believed that Chaka was stabbed in the parking lot immediately behind his house. The parking lot lights were mysteriously out that night. These lights normally were lit and had been every night that entire year to the best recollection of neighbors who were consulted. Chaka’s neighbors also report that a car with two or three white occupants was seen in the lot shortly before Chaka’s death. This was unusual since the projects and the surrounding neighborhood were totally Black.

According to Marie Fuller, Chaka’s wife, when the police came to Chaka’s house to “investigate” they immediately seized his brief case which was in the apartment, not on his body, and took various RNA papers from it. Chaka’s family also report that the police found Chaka’s watch still on his wrist and his wallet with about two hundred dollars still on his person. The motive of the murder apparently was not robbery. (The above information was taken from interviews with Chaka’s brother, wife, sister, mother and several neighbors by a Black Community Investigation Committee.)

2. FBI confidential memoranda, tendered to the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act request and a law suit currently pending in Federal District Court of the District of Columbia, show that close F.B.I. scrutiny was kept on developments during a RNA internal dispute between Gaidi Obadele and Imari Obadele both officers of the Provisional Government in 1969 and 1970. The dispute was exasperated by releases and letters slipped to the news media by undisclosed sources. The undeleted portions of the F.B.I. memoranda boasted of the success of F.B.I. tactics of circulating negative information on RNA to the news media. At this time memorandum specifically linking the FBI to the releases concerning the Obadele vs. Obadele dispute have not been disclosed. However, the modus operandus of the release concerning the dispute is consistent with the mode of operations employed by the FBI previously. In this article information is given which details the FBI’s work in circulating a bogus letter implicating Obadele with misuse of RNA Funds.
This was another tactic used to disrupt the Provisional Government.

3. In the RNA-11 conspiracy trials in Biloxi, Mississippi, testimony from FBI Jackson, Mississippi chief Elmer Lindberg disclosed that the 1971, August 18th raid on the RNA residence was planned on August 17, 1971 in a meeting between the FBI and the Jackson police. The FBI claimed that these extraordinary procedures were necessary to serve a fugitive warrant for a Jerry Steiner. The FBI said they thought Steiner was at the RNA residence. He was not there on August 18, 1971 at 6:30 a.m. when the raid was implemented, however. The FBI claimed at the trial that the Provisional Government was a dangerous group and service of a warrant at the RNA residence required extraordinary measures. In a 1973 FBI memorandum, now in RNA possession, however, the FBI profiles the Provisional Government as a group which has never authorized or initiated unlawful acts during its history.

4. The FBI as indicated above claimed to have encircled the house for the purpose of serving a felony warrant on Jerry Steiner, a fugitive from Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he was charged with killing a white gas station attendant. Steiner was not in the house at the time of the FBI assault. He had been in the house prior to the raid, however. He, in fact, came to the house with a FBI agent, Thomas Spells, who testified to the same at the RNA-11 trials. Spells admitted at the trial that he knew Steiner was a fugitive before Steiner came to Jackson. He also admitted notifying the FBI of Steiner's status and whereabouts in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a month prior to his arrival at the RNA Jackson residence. RNA personnel in Jackson were unaware of Steiner's status.

The FBI testified at trial that they fired into the residence initially because there was no response to their demand that everyone vacate the house in 75 seconds. They, the FBI, claim that their initial shots into the house included only tear gas canisters and they fired live ammunition into the house only after they were fired on from inside the house. They admit however, that they were not fired on before they fired tear gas into the house and they admit that the tear gas canisters were capable of killing anybody hit by them and the canister guns sounded like rifle fire. The RNA citizens in the house said, the tear gas and rifle and pistol fire commenced at the same time. Tapes of the incident recorded by a neighbor across the street from the RNA residence also disclosed an almost simultaneous burst of fire from numerous weapons. The tape also disclosed that the FBI never requested that Jerry Steiner exit the home, but ordered that everyone exit, initially, before they fired, and, subsequently, called for the exit of Imari Obadele, after the shooting had ceased. Obadele, of course, was not at the 1148 Lewis Street address then. He was at 1320 Lynch Street. The point to be made here, however, is that at no time did the FBI call for Steiner or comment on his absence from the 1148 Lewis Street address or the 1320 Lynch Street address. It appeared that they were not concerned with his whereabouts.

In Memoriam

LOURDES CASAL

On Tuesday, February 3, 1981, Lourdes Casal was buried in Havana. She died on Sunday, February 1 after a long illness that lasted three years.

Dr. Lourdes Casal, 42 years old, was among the individuals who initiated and promoted a dialog between Cuban emigrants and the Cuban government in November and December of 1978.

In the late 60's, Lourdes Casal was one of the founders of a journal called Nueva Generacion one of the first publications to emphasize the need for peaceful relations between Cubans at home and abroad.

She was one of the first Cubans to return to her country in 1973. A year later, she started to work with the editorial board of the Areito Journal.

She authored several collections of short stories and poems and was one of the members of the Areito group which received a Casa de las Americas award for the book Contra Viento y Marea in 1978.

Lourdes Casal was also a member of the Institute for Cuban Studies and was on sick leave from her position as professor of psychology at Rutgers University in New Jersey.

A prolific writer, she was internationally known for her contributions to the fields of psychology, literature and Latin American politics.

by Editorial Board of Areito and the National Committee of the Antonio Maceo Brigade.