

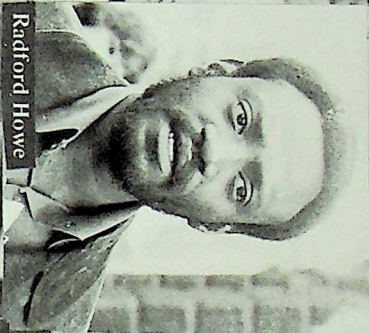
# BATTLE FOR AT OLD



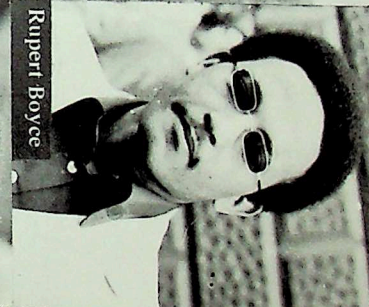
# FREEDOM BAILEY



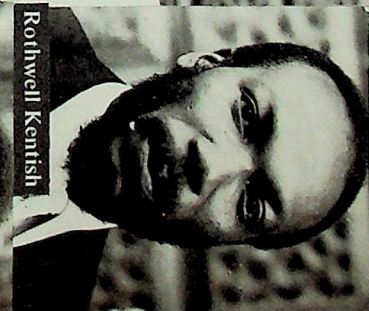
Barbara Beese



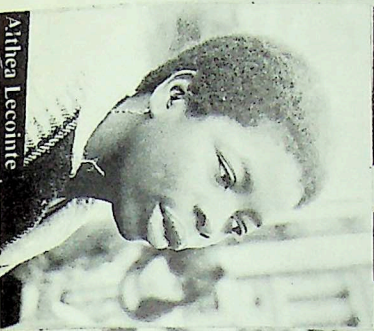
Radford Howe



Rupert Boyce



Rothwell Kenish



Althea Lecomte



Frank Critchlow



Godfrey Millette



Rhodan Gordon

## BROTHERS & SISTERS ON TRIAL FOR DEFENDING THE RIGHTS OF BLACK PEOPLE

The trial of the Mangrove Nine grinds into its tenth week at the Old Bailey. The trial arises out of the struggle of the black community of Britain for freedom from the growing oppression of this government, its police, its courts, its laws old and new. The defence of the nine brothers and sisters, who are charged with conspiracy to riot, affray and assault on police, is an important part of that struggle.

The Immigration Bill and the Industrial Relations Bill that this government has passed, the twenty bomb attacks on the homes of black people in the last year, the murder of David Oluwalé by the Leeds police and the events in and around the Mangrove trial itself show us quite clearly how Britain intends to deal with its people. Our response is equally clear. We are not willing to be dealt with in this way.

As sister Althea Lecomte, one of the three defending themselves in this trial, pointed out, the demonstration in Notting Hill on Aug. 9th. 1970 out of which the charges arise, "should never have been necessary". The police of that area in London had for years harassed and brutalised the people of Notting Hill. The Mangrove restaurant, one of the nerve centres of the community, had been raided without reason several times. Evidence in the trial showed how high the resentment of the brothers and sisters, both defendants and witnesses, against this constant unchecked brutality

was. An Action Committee of concerned people called and organised the demonstration to bring this feeling, in a perfectly legal way, onto the streets. As witness after witness said, when the demonstration, 300 strong, reached Portnall and Marban Road, the police cordoned off the demonstration, attacked it viciously and attempted to break it up. In the confusion that followed, the police arrested 30 people. Of the nine who face charges at the Bailey only four were arrested on that day. The five others were rounded up upto a year later.

At the preliminary hearing the police case of 'incitement to riot' collapsed. The police tried to change the charge to 'riot'. Magistrate David Wachter refused to have it on the grounds that police witnesses themselves had said that the demo broke up in a 'spontaneous melee'. On Oct. 5th., when the case began at the Old Bailey, the brothers and sisters found that this charge of 'conspiracy to riot' had been brought back.

The trial began with the unanimous demand from the defendants for an all black jury, a jury drawn from a community which is aware of the background and position of black people in this country. Judge Edward Clark, working with the Clerk of the Court and the prosecution, denied this demand which the law of Britain is supposed to guarantee. As the jury was being selected, a black brother was taking the oath when the prosecution objected and had him removed.

The case has been a systematic exposure of police lies, the way in which the prosecution, having no evidence, tries to play on the prejudices of the jury, of the way in which the judge plays the part of chief prosecutor, attacking and obstructing the defence. The trial has brought out the reality of the oppression we face from police and courts and the determination of black people to answer it, point by point. The defendants say they have no case to answer. Bro. Rhodan, defending himself, asked the jury to wash its hands off the charges, to have no part in the police conspiracy or the legal frame up.





# WE DEMAND JUSTICE FOR THE MANGROVE 9

## BLACK PEOPLE HARRASSED IN& OUTSIDE OLD BAILEY

The working class of Britain have a saying ---"one law for the rich, another for the poor". Events inside and outside the courtroom in the Mangrove 9 trial, clearly show the truth of this and also that there is one law for black and another for white.

Before the trial started, the clerk of the court informed brothers and sisters that their relatives would not be allowed into the well of the court as is common practice. He said instead he would give them two tickets each which could be used to enter the public gallery. This showed quite openly that there was a plan to conduct a secret trial. The tickets were returned to Boyd and the defence insisted that the normal procedure be followed.

The police of the court made determined efforts to harass b-back people coming and going from the court. Black assistants of the defence lawyers and solicitors were stopped outside the court and searched.

On several occasions, cars belonging to black people, parked at meters outside the court, were towed away by the police without justification.

The courtroom and the dock have not been able to isolate these nine brothers and sisters from the community and struggle of which they are a part. In the first week of the trial, brothers and sisters from the community, protesting against political frame-ups, picketed the Old Bailey. The police, frightened by this show of support from the community, complained to the clerk of the court who came outside and reported back to the judge who said he had no objections as long as it was not 'in contempt of court.'

On Tuesday the 7th Dec. a second picket was organised. At about ten o'clock brothers and sisters assembled and silently circled the island in front of the main building. We were simply exercising the right to protest against injustice, that this country pretends to give us. The police were enraged by the show of solidarity and determination and reacted by towing away a black brother's car from a parking meter. At about eleven o'clock, the brothers and sisters took a break for an hour. The placards were put in



car which was legitimately parked around the corner. At 12 o'clock when the picket reassembled, the bros. and sis. noticed that the police had towed away the car with the placards. They showed their determination to carry on with the picket. A collection was made, cards, markers and sello tape bought and 25 new placards written out. The picket with increased numbers and determination was back on the street. The police were furious. They stood in single file formation along the pavements surrounding the picket. At 12.40 two Chief Supts. of police

and a Commander turned up and demanded that the picket be stopped. They said that the picket was likely to cause a breach of the peace as a member of the public might attack the picket. He was not ashamed of saying that in a racist society the police saw it as their duty to break up a legal picket to protect racists from annoyance. He ordered his bully boys to attack and they swarmed into the street, grabbing and pushing demonstrators. Six police fell upon Bro. Gregory Galloway and beat him to the ground. They then arrested him and charged him with assault.

## VICIOUS AND COWARDLY ATTACK ON 18 YR. OLD BRO. GALLOWAY

ON THE 21ST OF JANUARY THE YOUNG BROTHER, ATTACKED BY SIX POLICEMEN WHILE PICKETING OUTSIDE THE OLD BAILEY, WILL APPEAR AT GUILDHALL MAGISTRATE'S COURT AT 10 a.m. (NEAREST STATION: BANK)

THE PHOTOGRAPH (LEFT) SHOWS WHO ASSAULTED WHOM.



THIRD PICKET ON MONDAY 13 DECEMBER AT 10 a.m.  
OUTSIDE OLD BAILEY (nearest tube: St Paul's)



1 October 1971

# JUSTICE FOR THE MANGROVE 9



Police Attack Notting Hill Demo

August 1970

9 Black People Appear At Old Bailey

OCTOBER 4 1971

## We Demand To Be Tried by Black Jurors

In the continuous court battles that black people are forced to fight daily, we are constantly confronted with a racist and fascist court system which legally upholds slavery and legally upholds the brutality and exploitation we experience in the society.

We are forced to defend our human rights against the deeply entrenched racist mentalities of white jurors who are unrepresentative of the background from which we come, who are completely out of touch with the issues that affect our daily lives, and who are committed to upholding the standards of white middle class Britain.

We demand that we have been framed with causing a riot, affray, and assaulting police, believe that in this "Law and Order" climate — deliberately created by the government we stand no chance of getting justice from an all white jury.

We demand to be judged by a jury of black people (our peers) who are often deliberately left off jury selection lists.

THIS DOCUMENT, ISSUED BY THE BLACK PEOPLES' INFORMATION CENTRE, WEST LONDON, STATES THE CASE FOR THE MANGROVE 9. THE NATIONAL PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION HAVE IN MOST CASES DISTORTED THE TRUTH OF WHAT TOOK PLACE ON AUGUST 9th LAST YEAR. THEY HAVE NOT PRESENTED TO ANY DEGREE THE GENERAL SITUATION OF POLICE BRUTALITY TO BLACK PEOPLE THROUGHOUT BRITAIN.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR STATING OUR EXPERIENCES AT THE HANDS OF THE POLICE NOW RESTS WITH US. SO TOO THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RESISTANCE TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF REPRESSION. ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE.



# Demo Leaflet 1970

## Raid 1

This took place in January or February 1969. There was some doubt whether an authentic search warrant was issued as the manager was shown a piece of paper but was not allowed to examine it. He (the manager) was not allowed to telephone the proprietor. Men and women customers were searched. Nothing was found either on the customers or the premises.

The proprietor arrived at about midnight and telephoned Notting Hill and Notting Dale police stations, who both denied knowledge of the raid. He then phoned Scotland Yard asking their assistance. About 20 minutes later an Inspector and CID officer arrived from Notting Hill police station. Notting Hill admitted the raid had been carried out by their personnel as they had heard of the existence of drugs at the premises and had good reason to believe the allegation.

They were under the impression that the customers had enjoyed the raid and when the proprietor said he would take the matter further he was told: "You can do as you like."

## Raid 2

This was in the summer of 1969 and again the excuse was a drugs search. As a result of this raid, after which the proprietor visited the police station, he was told all charges (which were never made anyway) would be dropped. However since this raid, and because of it, the proprietor's applications for an all night refreshment house licence was refused, grounds for refusal being that the conduct of the management would be likely to corrupt and deprave young people. At the Court hearing the incident of this raid was brought up with other allegations and as a result, the magistrate dismissed police evidence.

## Raid 3

This was carried out on Friday May 29th 1970. The proprietor's brother was buying ice cream at the time and asked the police officer to show the warrant. He was immediately man-handled and bundled out. His girl friend who protested (she was outside the restaurant) was also sworn at and man-handled and both were taken to the police station. The proprietor then arrived and asked why the raid was in progress and he was also arrested. The result of this raid is that the proprietor, his brother and his brother's fiancée are all charged and appear in Court in September.

It must be pointed out that as a case is pending with regard to the third raid, it is inadvisable to attract much publicity to the raid. It is assumed however that this was also carried out for the usual much tried excuse 'Search for drugs' and perhaps to see if the licensing laws were being observed.

A WEST INDIAN RESTAURANT HAS BEEN RAIDED THREE TIMES.

IS THIS HARASSMENT OR DISCRIMINATION?

WHEREVER COLOURED PEOPLE GATHER TOGETHER, THE POLICE HARASS.

BLACK BROTHERS AND SISTERS, JOIN THE DEMONSTRATION AT 8 ALL SAINTS ROAD, W.11 ON SUNDAY 9TH AUGUST AT 2.30 P.M. AND DEMONSTRATE AGAINST POLICE HARASSMENT.

# Post-Demo Enquiry

At the end of the Magistrates' hearing of the Mangrove Trial, the Member of Parliament for North Kensington Douglas Mann, informed the nation that police brutality to black people in his constituency has been widely paraded.

He identified Police Constable Pulley's presence in the area as representing a provocation to the black population. (Pulley has since been transferred).

On the day after the proceedings had ended, Douglas Mann said that he had asked Mr. Maundling, the Home Secretary, for an impartial investigation "to restore confidence".

"If a Home Office Inquiry is not ordered as a result of what happened here in Notting Hill, and into the wider national problem, then there is justification for the private inquiry which a group of lawyers and social

workers has already begun".

Douglas Mann was in fact making reference to the Commission of Inquiry set up by the Notting Hill Social Council to report on the question of police brutality to black people in the Notting Hill area.

Two barristers, Louis Blom-Cooper, Q.C., and Rudy Narayan, have been named as members of the commission along with Donald Chesworth, an Alderman on the Kensington & Chelsea Council.

A recent report from the Social Council states that the decision to hold an inquiry was not taken lightly, "but it was agreed to undertake the responsibility since, despite a variety of allegations particularly from the black community, the Home Secretary declined to order a judicial inquiry into the position".

# The Case for the Mangrove 9

On October 4th 1971, nine black people (seven brothers and two sisters) will appear at the Old Bailey jointly charged with RIOT, AFFRAY and ASSAULTING POLICE. These charges arise out of a demonstration in the Notting Hill area of London on August 9th last year.

The demonstration was called to protest the police harassment of the Mangrove Restaurant in particular and the black community in general.

The demonstrators gathered outside the Mangrove Restaurant at 2.15 pm, and were addressed by Althea Lecointe and Radford Howe before leaving on a route that would embrace all three police stations in the area.

## PORTNALL ROAD CONFLICT

Some two and a half hours later as the demonstrators were marching along Portnall Road, a sharp conflict between demonstrators and police developed out of which seventeen brothers and sisters were arrested and physically assaulted by hysterical police officers. Supt. Donnelly, the Officer in charge of the operation was forced to admit that, "It was every man for himself".

The charges against the seventeen ranged from assaulting police to carrying offensive weapons. Ten were subsequently found guilty and fined, and seven were acquitted.

## NEW CHARGES

On the 14th October, 1970, (two months later) Bro. Frank Critchlow owner of the Mangrove Restaurant, was arrested outside Lambeth Magistrates Court and taken to Harrow Road Police Station. There he was charged with incitement to riot, inciting members of the public to assault police, and affray.

Meanwhile, in Notting Hill, the police mounted a massive operation in order to arrest Rhoden Gordon and Roddy Kentish on similar charges. Scores of policemen, some armed, patrolled the area surrounding the Restaurant for hours after the arrest of the three brothers.

They pounced on Bro. Kentish at his place of work with little explanation of their purpose. Black people present intervened to find out what was taking place and Cuthbert Pierre and Yvonne Yeubuh were arrested and charged with obstruction and assaulting police. They were both acquitted. Bro. Kentish was also charged with attempted murder of an epileptic police officer.

## POLICE CASE COLLAPSE

Incitement charges were also preferred against Althea Lecointe, Barbara Beese and Radford Howe. These charges were heard before David Wacher at the Marylebone Magistrates Court. On the fifth day of the proceedings, the 24th prosecution witness, a 67 year old retired postman, said in evidence that, "The marchers thought the police were going to interfere with them so they told the ones behind to ease off. It caused a movement backward in which people got knocked over. It was a misunderstanding on both sides".

Chief Supt. Donnelly let slip the fact that the melee was, "quite spontaneous".

The Prosecution case collapsed because their own witnesses admitted that there was no evidence of incitement. After overnight talks with the Director of Public Prosecutions, the prosecution lawyer returned to withdraw the charges of incitement, and substitute the charge of riot.

## RIOT CHARGES REJECTED

Magistrate David Wacher refused to have it and rejected the riot charges. A central point in the police on riot charges was that the demonstrators allegedly shouted, "Kill the pigs", but the Magistrate ruled that to say "Kill the pigs" was not evidence of violence. The following dialogue sorted out the issue:

Magistrate: Where is the evidence of force?

Prosecution: They were shouting "Kill the Pigs".

Magistrate: It is highly provocative but - forgive my language - if they had shouted, "Fuck the pigs", or "Bigger the pigs", the police would not have taken that literally would they?"

Prosecution: No, but the word "Kill" embodies some sort of violence.

Magistrate: So do the other two.

Prosecution: One man said, "We are going to smash up the Pig House".

Magistrate: But they passed at least one Pig House and nothing happened.

## RIOT CHARGES RE-IMPOSED

Subsequently all the defendants were committed to the OLD BAILEY on the charge of affray.

In a remarkable decision, the Director of Public Prosecutions re-imposed the charge of riot, despite the fact that the Magistrate had rejected it.

And one year later, another Brother Godfrey Millette, was arrested after giving evidence in a case at the OLD BAILEY, and charged with riot and affray in the name of Roy Caboo, a name he had never heard before.

Picket  
Old Bailey

October 4



# Because we dared to demonstrate



Within two days of the MANGROVE DEMONSTRATION the newspapers, television and radio were instructed by the Home Office to publish the news that the Home Secretary, Reginald Maudling, had ordered an inquiry into BLACK POWER.

In this way (they reported), the Home Secretary would be able to find out the background to the demonstration and the Portnall Rd. conflict.

## AS IF HE DIDN'T KNOW.

We charge the Home Secretary for deceiving the national community by pretending that he was ignorant about the demonstration and its background. Only a week previously he received a letter from the Action Committee in Defence of the Mangrove stating precisely the reasons for our protest. Copies of the letter (which we here reproduce) were also circulated to the Prime

Minister, Leader of the Opposition, High Commissioners of Guyana, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago.

The Home Secretary would also have his records, several complaints to his department on the continued harassment of the Mangrove Restaurant... He would have records of meetings between Home Office Officials and delegations from the West Indian High Commissions on the question of police brutality to black people in the Notting Hill area. A cursory glance at his files would reveal irrefutable evidence of police corruption in the Grove, lodged by thousands of individual black people and organisations like the West Indian Standing Conference and the Campaign Against Racial Discrimination.

The Member of Parliament for the area has gone on record as having represented to the Home Office the urgency of the situation.

In 1968, the B.B.C. televised in their

to the Home Office on many occasions. So too has the mounting list of grievances such as raids on West Indian parties, wedding receptions, and other places where Black People lawfully gather.

We feel this protest is necessary as all other methods have failed to bring about any change in the manner the police have chosen to deal with Black People.

We shall continue to protest until Black People are treated with justice by the Police and the Law Courts.

*Anthony Mollitt, Barrister-at-Law, Action Group for the Defence of the Mangrove, c/o 8 All Saint's Road, London W.11.*

'Cause for Concern' series, evidence of naked police brutality against black people. A West Indian brother alleged that a lighted flame was placed between his legs. LET THE HOME SECRETARY DENY IT.

Yet the record speaks for itself. It reveals a history of negligence and incompetence on the part of both Labour and Conservative governments. The issue has been simmering for almost a decade during which period the legitimate representations of the black population were either dodged, parried or brushed aside. We dare the Home Office to reveal their records on this question for public inspection.

Why then did the Home Secretary with this wealth of information at his disposal, call for an inquiry into Black Power?

The events on the 14th October 1970 provide us with a clue. As a result of the Black Power inquiry carried out by Special Branch Police Officers nine people were selected as likely candidates because they were believed to have certain political views.

The *Daily Mirror* reported on the 11th August that "Special Branch files on known agitators in the field of race relations are being studied by Commander John Gerrard who is in charge of the Public Disorder department at Scotland Yard."

It is clear to us all that the charges of riot and affray have little or nothing to do with what took place on the demonstration. Brother Roddy Kenish was able to tell the court at the time of the alleged fighting he was at a thanksgiving service about a mile away. Rhodan Gordon was also charged with similar offences was seen about 3/4 of a mile from the scene of the conflict. SO MUCH FOR POLICE EVIDENCE.

It is the intention of those who are responsible for governing our lives to duck their responsibility for the conflict in Portnall Rd. and instead to place it on the backs of the Mangrove 9. An inquiry into Black Power provided ample cover for this conspiracy.

When the covers are stripped off and the issue is laid bare, there emerges a calculated and determined effort by the Government of the day to break the resistance of the black population. They hope that by making an example of the selected nine, they would effectively frighten the population into silence.

And so they have revealed the way in which they propose to deal with the disorder into which black people have been thrown by actions of police officers. THEY HAVE STATED THEIR TERMS.

The trial at the Old Bailey on October 4th will take the struggle against Police Brutality into a new arena. It will represent a continuation of a long and bitter struggle by black people seeking to rid ourselves from the consequences of the racial prejudice that is rooted into past and present British society.

## Name of Defendants

Barbara Beese  
Rupert Boyce  
Frank Critchlow  
Rhodan Gordon  
Radford Howe  
Anthony Innis  
Rothwell Kentish  
Aitha Lecointe  
Godfrey Millette



# Another Frame-up

Frank Critchlow is the owner of the man whom he identified. In reply to the Mangrove Restaurant, 8 All Saints Road, W.11.

From the summer of 1969, the police have been making a determined effort to have the restaurant closed down. In October 1970, Bro. Frank and six others were charged with riot and affray following a demonstration against police brutality, held in the Notting Hill area of London.

On Thursday 22nd April, Frank Critchlow was again arrested and charged with robbery by Inspector Luff of Notting Hill Police Station.

The events following reveal a trail of dishonesty and corruption within the ranks of the Notting Hill Police Station, a fact which is not surprising to black people in Notting Hill, since this question has been raised for more than a decade past.

On Wed. 7th July, Frank Critchlow appeared at Wells Street Magistrates Court represented by Bendet Birnberg, a firm of solicitors. The police began by introducing their first witness Bobo Roberts. The witness stated that he was ill and did not want to testify and that the police had forced him to come to court. He said that he had pointed out several times that the man who stole from him was not Critchlow but another

man whom he identified. In reply to the prosecution he said that the police knew the man but would not arrest him.

The witness related that on his second visit to the police station, he was served with whiskey which was sent out for and cigars. He (the witness) claimed that together with Luff he drank whiskey and he later signed a statement in a state of drunkenness. All this took place at Notting Hill Police Station.

Roberts continued that the police claimed that they were out to get Critchlow and with his cooperation they could do it. He replied that Frank was innocent and he would not have gone to the police if he knew what their attitude to Frank would be.

The case was dismissed (there was no other alternative in the circumstances) and allowed to subside quietly without an official enquiry.

It was clear from the evidence that Inspector Luff and the henchmen under him had no case. However, they persisted in taking Frank Critchlow to court, not on evidence they received, but because they were determined to "get him".

The black population has made a note of yet another incident of police corruption and the total failure of the Home Office to respond to our needs on this most urgent question.

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES OF JUSTICE, TRIALS AT THE OLD BAILEY HAVE ALWAYS BEEN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS. THE RELATIVES OF DEFENDANTS ARE ALLOCATED SEATS IN THE BODY OF THE COURT. THE CLERK OF THE COURT AT THE OLD BAILEY HAS TAKEN IT UPON HIMSELF TO REVERSE THIS PROCESS IN THE CASE OF THE MANGROVE 9. NO REASON HAS BEEN GIVEN EVEN THOUGH HE IS ATTEMPTING TO RESERVE 18 SEATS IN THE PUBLIC GALLERY THROUGHOUT THE TRIAL. IN THESE NEW RESTRICTIONS WHICH CLEARLY ARE A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO EXCLUDE BLACK PEOPLE FROM OBSERVING THE JUDICIAL PROCESS.**

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT,

OLD BAILEY,

LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: 01-248 3277 Ext. 200

Ms Ref: 1053/71 KC/ECD

Your Ref:

24 September 1971

Dear Sirs,

Re: Mangrove - V - Luff and others

Seating accommodation in Court is severely limited and in consequence it will be impossible to accommodate relatives of the defendants in the above trial in the body of the Court. For this reason it has been decided to allocate a certain number of seats in the public gallery for use by the relatives of the defendants. Admission may be gained on production of a card, through the entrance to the public gallery in Newgate Street.

Two cards of admission will be issued in respect of each defendant and I would be grateful if you will agree to accept the cards and make them available to relatives of your clients, at your discretion. It is, of course, important that a ticket should remain in the relative's possession or be returned to you to be issued to another relative and it must not be transferred to anyone else other than through you.

If your client's cards are not required at any time during the proceedings for any reason please return them to my office.

Any help that you can give me in this matter will be much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

Clifford of the Court.

## Secret Trial?

# Cases To Answer '71

## May

16 people arrested after police besieged a black youth club (THE METRO) in the Notting Hill area of London. The black youths were resisting the illegal arrest of Cartwright Joseph, who was subsequently acquitted at the Marylebone Magistrates Court on a charge of possessing an offensive weapon. Four youths - Frank Sweeney, Johnny Aitchison, Howard Houghton, and Ranny Duffeal - were selected and charged with affray. They were committed for trial at the Old Bailey after a hearing at the Marylebone Magistrates Court. Sweeney had his bail revoked, despite the fact that he had been on bail for four months previously, during which time he religiously obeyed the condition that he sign twice daily at Notting Hill police station. Further applications for bail have been refused.

## June

Six black youths all under 21 were sentenced to a total of 47 years imprisonment on charges of affray. The Criminal Justice Act of 1963 states that people under 21 can be sent to prison for not less than six months and not more than three years at a borstal institution. Alfie James, Gregory Ford, Benjamin Simmons, Cuthbert Pierre, Augustine Faucher and Vincent Blackmore, were excluded from the spirit of the Act in a decision taken by Judge Abdilla at the Inner London Sessions. In evidence it was revealed that the six youths were involved in a fight with workmen at Marylebone Station, who were armed with lead pipes and sticks. The police deliberately refused to arrest the white workmen involved. An appeal is to be held at the convenience of the powers that be. When? We do not know.

## July

Calvin Clayton, a 38-year old West Indian, was dragged out of his bed in the early hours of the morning by police officers who were swarming through his home in Harlesden. The brother was completely unaware of their purpose. In the confusion that followed a police sergeant alleges that he was stabbed. Calvin Clayton has been charged with attempted murder, and refused bail despite the fact that he is the sole bread-winner in a family of six.

## September

Ten black youths were arrested in Acton Park after they rallied to the support of a brother who the police were attempting to arrest for no reason whatsoever.



14 year old Rodclief Carr, who spent five days in hospital after being beaten unconscious.

## September

Fifteen young brothers and one white person were arrested in South London after running battles with the police. The conflict arose out of a murderous attack on 14-year old Rodclief Carr by some white racists using axe-handles and hammers at Peckham Rye Fair. The refusal of the police to act, even though the attackers were identified, had drawn some 400 youths to demonstrate against the activities of the police on Saturday September 18th. The demonstration was organised by the Black Unity and Freedom Party and Black Panther Movement.

Issued by Information Centre  
301 Portobello Road W10

Tel: 969-4123