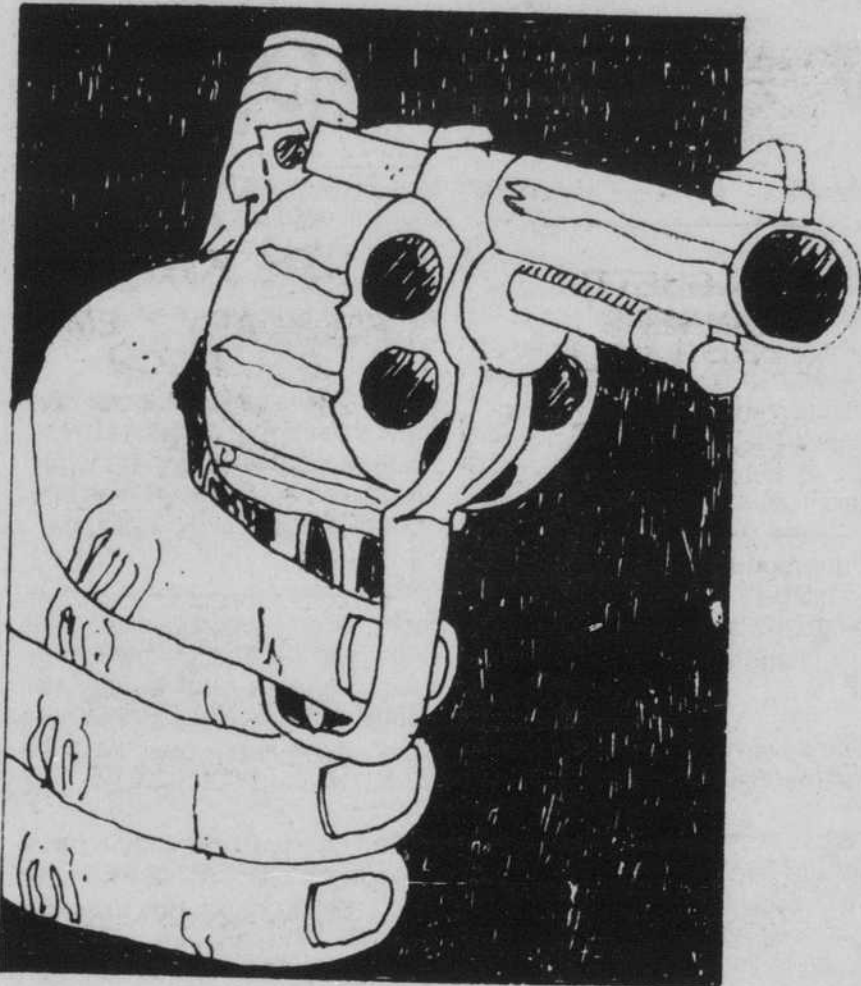


Revolutionaries attack the 'system'

Claim credit for crime spree



By IAN THOMPSON
Of the Emerald

On June 1, 1975, the George Jackson Brigade claims to have set off a pipebomb in the main office of the Washington State Department of Corrections in Olympia, causing substantial damage. On Sept. 18, 1975, a bomb exploded in a Safeway store in Seattle injuring several customers.

Thus began a Northwest crime spree that has yet to cease.

On Jan. 23, 1976, robbery of the Pacific National Bank in Tukwila Wash. was stopped by police leaving one brigade member, Bruce Seidel, dead, and two others, Ed Mead and John Sherman, in police custody.

Two men later rescued Sherman in March and shot a King County sheriff's deputy as they were leaving a hospital that treated Sherman for wounds received in the robbery attempt.

These actions and many other bombings and bank robberies have been either claimed or linked to the violent revolutionary group.

Just recently Brigade member Rita Brown said she intends to remain a revolutionary in the fight against capitalism and imperialism. Brown made her remark while on trial in Portland for robbing a Wilsonville bank. She pleaded not guilty to the charge.

These actions and many others have all either been claimed by or linked to the revolutionary group, the George Jackson Brigade.

Named after black activist George Jackson, who was killed during a San Quentin prison escape, the Brigade is mainly active in the Seattle area.

According to a political statement issued last fall, the Brigade was formed in early 1975 in Seattle consisting of "working class ex-convicts, ex-students and other more-or-less permanently

jobless people." At least half of these are women according to the statement.

The Brigade is said to have been heavily influenced by the politics of the Weathermen Underground. But political differences soon split the two with the Brigade denouncing the Weathermen as opportunists.

The Brigade's statement said "Weather played an important and progressive role in its beginning because it took up the question of armed struggle in the United States at a time when most 'revolutionaries' seemed to think it was something that happened somewhere else."

The Brigade condemned Weather for saying that American revolutionaries were to act as a 'rooting section' for revolutionary movements elsewhere and to act as "a fifth column in national liberation struggles against U.S. imperialism."

The brigade's political thought is mainly Marxist-Leninist with the Ultimate goal of a classless society. Their prime goal, and the one they say differs them from the Weathermen, is that they are the start of the revolution and it should be started here in America.

The Brigade publicly announced its existence June 1, 1975 allegedly pipebombing the Washington State Department of Corrections in Olympia to show support of the disturbance made by prisoners for better conditions in the Walla Walla State Prison six months earlier.

Since then, the Brigade has claimed responsibility for about a dozen bombings that have taken place in Washington and another dozen bank robberies in Portland, Medford, Ashland, Coos Bay and elsewhere. Approximately \$47,000 has been taken.

On Jan. 23, 1976, four men, Bruce Seidel, Ed Mead, John Sherman and Mark Cook were arrested and charged with bank

robbery after Seidel, Mead and Sherman were surprised by Tukwila and King County police.

During the shooting that followed, Cook allegedly opened fire from the car in which he was waiting and then escaped, but of the three in the bank, Seidel was killed. Sherman was wounded and captured, as was Mead.

A month-and-a-half later on March 10, 1976, Sherman was rescued by Cook and another man as he was being taken from a King County hospital by a deputy sheriff. The deputy was shot and wounded in the escape because of what the group said was his

Brown in a Seattle parking lot, three days after the bombing of the car dealership. On trial in Portland, Brown has since pleaded guilty to the robbing of the bank in Wilsonville, but has pleaded innocent to five charges of bank robbery and firearms violations.

Brown said the Brigade will continue to rob banks as a means of "expropriating" money to promote guerilla warfare. The rich are becoming richer and fewer, she said. The poor, can continue to "live in fear of the state and its ever growing police forces" or they can choose to fight back.

"I have chosen to fight back, to resist," she said.

Group pledges continued robberies and bombings

"failure to cooperate fully with the comrade assigned to him." Although Cook was later caught and convicted, Sherman eluded the police and headed into Oregon.

There followed a flurry of bank robberies from June 1976 to February 1977 during which Sherman, Brown, and others moved from Coos Bay to Medford in mid-June and then to Portland in mid-August of '76 while robberies occasioned each move.

Since then there have been several robberies and bombings, all limited to the Seattle area. These include the bombing of a Mercedes Benz car dealership in Seattle, possibly to show support for the Red Army Faction in West Germany and to retaliate for the deaths of the captured Baader-Meinhof terrorists in a West German prison.

The FBI has been on the trail of the Brigade since they began their actions. They met with success Nov. 4, 1976, when they arrested

While searching a Seattle house in which Brown had lived, the FBI found papers and documents with the names, addresses, and phone numbers of prominent Washington state people including Gov. Dixy Lee Ray, state Social and Health Service Secretary Harlan McNutt and several Weyerhaeuser executives. Although the FBI has denied that it is a kidnap list, Special Agent Bill Williams said, "the individuals were advised that their names were on the list."

"The FBI is conducting an intensive investigation particularly in Oregon and Washington and in other areas for Sherman and other members," Williams said.

So far only two Brigade members have been identified and remain at large. The FBI is still hunting both John Sherman and a woman who was identified with in Oregon as Theresa Coupee. So far she is only charged with harboring a federal fugitive.

TO ALL THE WONDERFUL people of Alpha Delta Pi: Thank you!! You're the greatest!! Dorrie 1:30

LESLIE MCLEOD of Kappa Alpha Theta — Congratulations on becoming a member! We're glad to have you! Terri 1:30

HEY WARBLE: — Shit yes!!! —Marg and Steph 1:30

B: you WISH Shawn K. was looking at you. 1:30

YAK, Had a TDM-ed weekend on the floor. Love that ticklish nose! You're the best. ILY, Jivin' 1:30

STEPH, MARGIE, LISA, It's my pleasure to know three miracles! Thanks! Love Nan. 1:30

KEN MASARIE, You're a musical genius, who I'm privileged to sing with. Hope we can be friends? Nancy 1:30

CONGRATULATIONS LAURIE! It's been a long week, but you made it. Welcome to Theta land! Mary 1:30

THANKS! To everyone that made my 19th birthday so terrific. You're the best! Liebe, Mary Lou 1:30

QUACK BROTHERS ALPINE SKI TUNE-UPS. Complete tune-up-\$8 Monday-Thursday 2 p.m.-7 p.m. Call: 485-7174 or come by 385 E. 15th 2:1

DON — I'VE SAID IT BEFORE and I'll say it some more — I love you. Thank you for the best four months of my life. "Cookie" 1:30

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JANE BERKLEY Congratulations on making it through the "Big I." Now you get to sing in Hebrew with me! Kay 1:30

MARY CROWE — Congratulations and welcome to Theta, I see you survived! JENSTONE 1:30

THE HEART THROBS ARE COMING! THE HEART THROBS ARE COMING! February 14th, (Hubba, Hubba) 1:30

CONGRATS TO JUDITH ANN for becoming a new Pi Phi member. Chad 1:30

SAILORS! The University of Oregon Sailing Club will be having a meeting concerning the annual Spring Break Cruise in the San Juans, Wednesday, February 1, in 342 Gilbert at 8:30 p.m. Anyone interested in going, please attend. 1:31

LANE MEMORIAL BLOOD BANK The Bloodmobile will at Oakridge today from 2 to 5:30. Contact Wibby Skeens at 782-3686 for more information.

DONORS NEEDED O Positive 7 Units, O Negative 2 Units, A Positive 6 Units, A Negative 2 Units, and AB Positive 1 Unit.

TOUJOUR JOYEUX, jamais enquitte Ton esprit dans suv la mer Com des feuillet don la vent Toujours present cum de rayon de soleil 1:30

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Carter jousts with blacks

Full employment key issue in '78

AP News Analysis

WASHINGTON (AP) — It was an unlikely political alliance in the first place — this born-again, rural raised president and the city-dwelling black leaders who embraced him early in the 1976 campaign.

Before the year was half over, the relationship had deteriorated into some not-so-polite name-calling and hard-ball politics.

Carter, charged with a string of broken promises, responded with an angry denunciation of "demagogues" whose criticism was hurting poor people by robbing them of hope.

His response was seen by some blacks as a political blunder. Thus, what began as sparks from a host of civil rights leaders became a political fire that spread to other urban-based groups — the AFL-CIO, the Congressional Black Caucus and the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

To heal the rift, Carter stepped up his efforts to aid the cities and the black community, taking a tour of the South Bronx, spearheading an ambitious program to reduce the youth unemployment rate, and offering qualified support of affirmative action programs.

Black leaders, in return, relaxed the political pres-

sure. Today, everyone seems more content, but still wary.

As the president's second year in office begins, black leaders and city officials are watching two areas closely — the White House budget proposal due next week and the urban policy, set for March.

Alan Beals, director of the National League of Cities, says 1978 is the year that city officials will use to measure Carter's performance.

Looking back at 1977, Beals said, "We feel good about the economic plan" that provided cities with billions of dollars for public service jobs, special revenue sharing and public works projects. On the other hand, he noted, "We've had severe disappointments, especially with the energy plan coming out without a transportation component."

The urban policy was a low priority for Carter, moving up only after blacks started criticizing him. The policy could make or break Carter's standing with many mayors and black leaders.

It would be extremely difficult for any Democrat to win his party's presidential nomination in the face of opposition from both black leaders and city officials. Thus, Carter is expected to pay attention to these groups in developing his policies.