

Only one was convicted of murder, Johnny Spain. The others were either acquitted or convicted of assault. Pinell was the only one kept in prison – for a total of 51 years, over 45 suffering prolonged torture in solitary confinement lockups, the last 24 in Pelican Bay’s SHU, a torture chamber if ever there was one.

A true warrior, Pinell would put his life on the line to defend his fellow captives when he was in general population, would die rather than betray a comrade and was an incredible role model for fellow prisoners. He gave so much love to others, myself included.

As decades passed, our Black scholars, like Mumia Abu-Jamal, shared their knowledge of other liberation moves that happened in Black August.

For example, the first and only armed revolution whereby Africans freed themselves from chattel slavery commenced on Aug. 21, 1791, in Haiti. Nat Turner’s slave rebellion began on Aug. 21, 1831, and Harriet Tubman’s Underground Railroad started in August.

As Mumia stated, “Their sacrifice, their despair, their determination and their blood has painted the month Black for all time.”

As decades passed, our Black scholars, like Mumia Abu-Jamal, shared their knowledge of other liberation moves that happened in Black August.

Let us honor our martyred freedom fighters this Black August. As George Jackson counseled: “Settle your quarrels, come together, understand the reality of our situation, understand that fascism is already here, that people are already dying who could be saved, that generations more will live poor butchered half-lives if you fail to act. Do what must be done, discover your humanity and your love in revolution.”

— **Kiilu Nyasha (2016)**

Black August

a story of African freedom fighters

By Kiilu Nyasha



Originally published the website of
San Francisco Bay View: National Black Newspaper,
August 21, 2016

<https://sfbayview.com/2016/08/black-august-a-story-of-african-freedom-fighters/>

font: Bell MT

“International capitalism cannot be destroyed without the extremes of struggle ... We are the only ones ... who can get at the monster’s heart without subjecting the world to nuclear fire. We have a momentous historical role to act out if we will. The whole world for all time in the future will love us and remember us as the righteous people who made it possible for the world to live on. ... I don’t want to die and leave a few sad songs and a hump in the ground as my only monument. I want to leave a world that is liberated from trash, pollution, racism, nation-states, nation-state wars and armies, from pomp, bigotry, parochialism, a thousand different brands of untruth, and licentious, usurious economics” (“Soledad Brother”).

On Aug. 21, 1971, after numerous failed attempts on his life, the state finally succeeded in assassinating George Jackson, then field marshal of the Black Panther Party, in what was described by prison officials as an escape attempt, in which Jackson allegedly smuggled a gun into San Quentin in a wig. That feat was proven impossible, and evidence subsequently suggested a setup designed by prison officials to eliminate Jackson once and for all.

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However, they didn’t count on losing any of their own in the process. On that fateful day, three notoriously racist prison guards and two inmate turnkeys were also killed. Jackson was shot and killed by guards as he drew fire away from the other prisoners in the Adjustment Center (lockup) of San Quentin.

Subsequently, six AC prisoners were singled out and put on trial – wearing 30 pounds of chains in Marin County Courthouse – for various charges of murder and assault: Fleeta Drumgo, David Johnson, Hugo L.A. Pinell (Yogi), Luis Talamantez, Johnny Spain and Willie Sundiata Tate.

An incredible jailhouse lawyer, Magee has been responsible for countless prisoners being released – the main reason he was kept for nearly 20 years in one lockup after another. His expert lawyering got himself out of the Pelican Bay SHU in 1994. He is currently at Lancaster and remains strong and determined to win his freedom and that of all oppressed peoples.

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In Jackson’s second book, “Blood in My Eye,” published posthumously, George noted: “Reformism is an old story in Amerika. There have been depressions and socio-economic political crises throughout the period that marked the formation of the present upper-class ruling circle, and their controlling elites. But the parties of the left were too committed to reformism to exploit their revolutionary potential. ... Fascism has temporarily succeeded under the guise of reform.”

Those words ring even truer today as we witness a form of fascism that has replaced gas ovens with executions and torture chambers – plantations with prison industrial complexes deployed in rural white communities to perpetuate white supremacy and Black-Brown slavery.

The concentration of wealth at the top is worse than ever; individuals are so rich their wealth exceeds the total budgets of numerous nations – as they plunder the globe in their quest for more.

“The fascist must expand to live. Consequently, he has pushed his frontiers to the farthest lands and peoples. ... I’m going to bust my heart trying to stop these smug, degenerate, primitive, omnivorous, uncivil – and anyone who would aid me, I embrace you.”

Black August is a month of great significance for Africans throughout the diaspora, but particularly here in the U.S., where it originated. “August,” as Mumia Abu-Jamal noted, “is a month of meaning ... of repression and radical resistance, of injustice and divine justice, of repression and righteous rebellion, of individual and collective efforts to free the slaves and break the chains that bind us.”

On this 37th anniversary of Black August, first organized to honor our fallen freedom fighters, George and Jonathan Jackson, Khatari Gaulden, James McClain, William Christmas and the sole survivor of the Aug. 7, 1970, Courthouse Slave Rebellion, Ruchell Cinque Magee, it is still a time to embrace the principles of unity, self-sacrifice, political education, physical fitness and/or training in martial arts, resistance and spiritual renewal.

The concept, Black August, grew out of the need to expose to the light of day the glorious and heroic deeds of those African women and men who recognized and struggled against the injustices heaped upon people of color on a daily basis in America.

One cannot tell the story of Black August without first providing the reader with a brief glimpse of the “Black Movement” behind California prison walls in the ‘60s, led by George Jackson and W.L. Nolen, among others.

As Jackson wrote: “(W)hen I was accused of robbing a gas station of \$70, I accepted a deal ... but when time came for sentencing, they tossed me into the penitentiary with one to life. It was 1960. I was 18 years old. ... I met Marx, Lenin, Trotsky, Engels and Mao when I entered prison and they redeemed me. For the first four years I studied nothing but economics and military ideas. I met Black guerrillas George ‘Big Jake’ Lewis and James Carr, W.L. Nolen, Bill Christmas, Tony Gibson and many, many others. We attempted to transform the Black criminal mentality into a Black

revolutionary mentality. As a result, each of us has been subject to years of the most vicious reactionary violence by the state. Our mortality rate is almost what you would expect to find in a history of Dachau. Three of us [Nolen, Sweet Jugs Miller, and Cleve Edwards] were murdered several months ago [Jan. 13, 1969] by a pig shooting from thirty feet above their heads with a military rifle” (“Soledad Brother: The Prison Letters of George Jackson”).

When the brothers first demanded the killer guard be tried for murder, they were rebuffed. Upon their insistence, the administration held a kangaroo court and three days later returned a verdict of “justifiable homicide.”

Shortly afterward, a white guard was found beaten to death and thrown from a tier. Six days later, three prisoners were accused of murder, and became known as The Soledad Brothers.

“I am being tried in court right now with two other brothers. John Clutchette and Fleeta Drumgo, for the alleged slaying of a prison guard. This charge carries an automatic death penalty for me. I can’t get life. I already have it.”

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On Aug. 7, 1970, just a few days after George was transferred to San Quentin, his younger brother, Jonathan Jackson, 17, invaded Marin County Courthouse single-handed, with a satchel full of handguns, an assault rifle and a shotgun hidden under his raincoat.

“Freeze,” he commanded as he tossed guns to William Christmas, James McClain, and Ruchell Magee.

Magee was on the witness stand testifying for McClain, on trial for assaulting a prison guard in the wake of an officer’s murder of another Black prisoner, Fred Billingsley, beaten and tear-gassed to death in his cell.

A jailhouse lawyer, Magee had deluged the courts with petitions for seven years contesting his illegal conviction in ‘63. The courts had refused to listen, so Magee seized the hour and joined the guerrillas as they took the judge, prosecutor and three jurors hostage to a waiting van. To reporters gathering quickly outside the courthouse, Jonathan shouted, “You can take our pictures. We are the revolutionaries!”

Operating with courage and calm even their enemies had to respect, the four Black freedom fighters commandeered their hostages out of the courthouse without a hitch. The plan was to use the hostages to take over a radio station to broadcast the racist, murderous prison conditions and demand the immediate release of the Soledad Brothers.

Before Jonathan could drive the van out of the parking lot, the San Quentin guards arrived and opened fire. When the shooting stopped, Jonathan, Christmas, McClain and the judge lay dead. Magee was wounded and lay unconscious, the prosecutor was seriously wounded, and one juror suffered a minor arm wound.

Magee survived his wounds and was tried originally with co-defendant Angela Davis. Their trials were later severed and Davis was eventually acquitted of all charges.

Magee was convicted of simple kidnap (acquitted of the more serious kidnap for ransom charge) and remains in prison to date – 2016 – 53 years with no physical assaults on his record.