

New Afrikan Freedom Fighter

"... Ours is a struggle for freedom. Ours must be deeds, not words.
Then let us away to the scene of the action."

NAT TURNER

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SPECIAL BULLETIN

U.S. Government's Attempt to Crush the New Afrikan Independence Movement Backfires

*New Afrikan POW
Sekou Odinga Blasts
RICO Railroad with
Opening Statement*

On August 18, 1971 in Jackson, Miss. the U.S. government attempted to assassinate the leadership of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika. However, the military assault was a failure. It was a failure. It was the Mississippi police & FBI who were killed & wounded and not one RNA citizen was injured. However, 11 citizens who became known as the RNA 11 were convicted in U.S. courts and sentenced to long prison terms. Today, the U.S. government still continues its war on the New Afrikan (Black) Nation colonized here in Amerika. This attack continues under the familiar guise of criminal prosecution of participants and supporters in the New Afrikan Independence Movement.

The presence of New Afrikan Prisoner of War, Sekou Odinga, Revolutionary artist, Bilal Sunni Ali, supporters of the New Afrikan Independence Movement, Edward Jamal Joseph, Chai Ferguson, Hilana Robinson, and white anti-imperialist, Sylvia Baraldini in the United States court for the Southern District of New York on charges under the RICO Act [i.e., Racketeering Influence and Corrupt Organizations] arises out of the Amerikan government's designs to crush our national liberation movement by prosecution and incarceration of its soldiers, activists, political leadership and its supporters.

These efforts are systematic of the war the United States government has waged against the New Afrikan Nation and its leadership for hundreds of years. The U.S. war effort has caused numerous New Afrikan Freedom Fighters to be killed - Mtayari Shabaka Sundiata, Fred Hampton, Mark Clark and Chaka Fuller, are just a few that could be named - as well as countless others to be incarcerated for political reasons.

It is the armed response of the **Black Liberation Army** to this war [i.e., the heroic liberation of Sister Assata Shakur, the building of an underground railroad, expropriations, etc.], its revolutionary potential and its growing support in the Black Community which is feared by the U.S. government that remembers still the victory of the Vietnamese People's War against all their colossal war machine. It is this that gives rise to the RICO conspiracy trial and the latest wave of government repression to hit New York City. Indeed, the Army's response is not only proper under International Law, which applauds armed struggle against oppressive regimes like the U.S. government, but is imperative in the face of the genocidal conduct of its official and unofficial agencies.

From coast to coast, and border to border our people find themselves being picked off and murdered by killer cops, state-controlled white supremacist armies [like the Klan, Neo-NAZI's, mercenaries, etc.], snipers and civilian hate-mobs. Arthur McDuffie & Neville Johnson in Miami, Arthur Miller, young Clifford Glover & Willie Tarks in New York, Yolanda Ward in Washington, D.C. and Eula Love in Los Angeles are only a few cases in point.

Our communities are daily besieged by unemployment, poor health care, crime, drugs and a host of other ills which over 400 years of occupation by Amerikan colonialism and its European predecessors has imposed on us from generation to generation up to the present time. The armed resistance of the **Black Liberation Army** to Amerikan lawlessness and occupation is amongst the noblest acts of men and women to and for their nation and the world that humanity has yet witnessed.

In the present case, the U.S. government has illegally brought Sekou Odinga, a soldier in the **Black Liberation Army & New Afrikan Freedom Fighter** before a criminal court. *This act is in direct violation of the international rights accorded him as a Prisoner of War.*

Moreover, the U.S. government, failing to capture either Assata Shakur or the vast majority of the active units of the Army, it has now turned on New Afrikan patriots, former members of the **Black Panther Party**, the family members and friends of New Afrikan political activists and anti-imperialist white activists in an effort to destroy the Army by demolishing its political support.

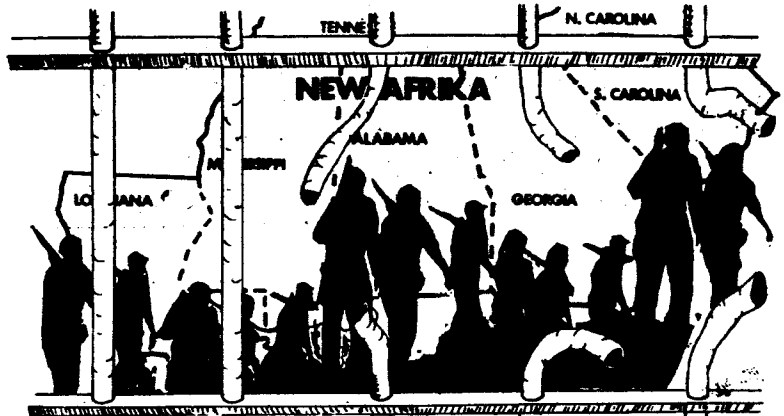
The trial ritual which has formally begun now is an act in vain. First, we are confident that the government will fail in its attempt to orchestrate a political railroad without counter-offensives on the political and military front that will strengthen the people's resistance and boost the development of the non-military sectors of the movement. Second, we already see that the efforts of the government to criminalize our people's movement is being turned on its head as support grows nationally and internationally for the Prisoners' of War stance of New Afrikan Freedom Fighters Sekou Odinga and Kwasi Balagoon.

It is plainly evident that the U.S. government's attempts to crush the New Afrikan Independence Movement in the aftermath of the Oct. 20th, 1981 expropriation bid is escalating by leaps and bounds. And even as this occurs, and even as the government announces its "new" FBI guidelines specifically targeting revolutionary movements New Afrikans from city to city are gathering under the banner of their **National Independence Movement**.

In Detroit, on March 25-27, of this year, nearly 4,000 New Afrikans gathered at the first **Black Nation Day** conference, rallying in support of the New Afrikan Independence Movement and New Afrikan Prisoners of War. Comrade Sekou Odinga was distinguished in being among the first receivers of the **Anwar Pasha & Queen Mother Moore Award** for his unceasing and heroic service in behalf of the New Afrikan Nation.

The response that resounds is loud and clear—the Black Community, the Captive New Afrikan Nation will never turn its back on its Freedom Fighters. As the genocidal war against our people escalates, more and more will we begin to fight back. *Repression does indeed breed Resistance.* The government's efforts to destroy our people's has increased our movement.

In the following special bulletin we present to you the opening statement of Sekou Odinga before the enemy's criminal courtroom. Sekou has no lawyer and speaks for himself in the courtroom as he does outside of it. His demand is what's rightfully ours as a people struggling for freedom and justice. With him we demand that he accorded the rights of a Prisoner of War as we so demand for all other captured New Afrikan Freedom Fighters. Join us in this struggle and demonstrate your support. The RICO conspiracy trial goes on Mon. thru Thurs. from 9:30 to about 4:30 (lunch recess between 12 noon and 2pm). Come and help us fill the courtroom with support for all of 6 of these courageous individuals, manhattan federal court building, Foley square, room 318. Study Sekou's statement, let it inspire you to higher and higher action for liberation. Share this revolutionary message with your family and friends. Be strong and Build to Win!



“We Demand Prisoner of War Status

Comrade Odinga's Opening Statement:

My name is Sekou Abdullah Odinga. I am a Muslim and a freedom fighter, a New Afrikan Freedom Fighter.

The name Abdullah means servant of God in Arabic. I chose that name because I try to be a servant of God. I try to do the will of God. I believe it is God's will to fight oppression and to enjoin what is right. That is why I am here today because I have been fighting oppression and trying to enjoin what I think is right all my adult life.

I am a political being. I have been a part of the Black Liberation movement, the movement to free Black people from the oppression and the injustices that they have suffered since first being brought here as Afrikan slaves. I am a descendent of those Afrikan slaves. That's why the rest of my name, Sekou Odinga, is an Afrikan name. I gave up the name Nathaniel Burns, which indeed I was born with, because the name Burns, was passed down from my ancestors' slavemaster and I do not wish to be a slave any more. So becoming grown and thinking for myself I changed my name.

As you probably know, Afrikan people in America, unlike most people, were first brought here to be slaves. That was the only reason they came. Other ethnic groups came here to reap the benefits of a free America. Afrikans didn't come for that reason. They were brought here to create those benefits for the colonialists, the white people that were here.

From the first time that my people made contact with the agents of the colonialists, they fought. They didn't come here willingly. They fought against that slavery & they continued to fight it throughout their time here. There were many slave rebellions & many slaves escapes, many attempts of rebellion and attempts of escapes. So Afrikan people here didn't really accept those conditions that they were in. It was forced on them.

At the time the people in this country were colonialized, there were 13 British colonies. They didn't want to be colonies because when you are colonialized everything that you produce, all the wealth that your produce goes to the colonializer or the mother country. And that was happening here at the same time that they were enslaving us, they were being colonialized by Great Britain. So they decided that they would step forward as men and women and take their place in the world as a free nation and so declared themselves so and started to fight for their freedom. Because, like always, those who are controlling, and reaping large benefits don't want to give it up.

So they had what they call an American revolution.

Well, today there is another revolution going on. I call it the New Afrikan Revolution. I am a New Afrikan. I do not consider myself an American citizen. I consider myself a New Afrikan citizen. You may have heard the term the Republic of New Afrika mentioned by the judge -- or if you haven't, you will. The Republic of New Afrika is the name given our Nation by a group of Black people who came together in 1968 and who decided to declare ourselves free and independent of the United States. Like the British colonializers, the American colonializers, which they are, because we are a people whose total wealth is controlled. When I say we, I'm talking

about Black, New Afrikan people in America, all the wealth that we produce is totally controlled by the big businessmen that run and control the United States of America would have you believe that I am a criminal, that we are all criminals. That just isn't so. I am a New Afrikan soldier, and we have an absolute right to fight for our freedom. That is a human right. That is not a right that your oppressor gives you. That is not a right that you have to ask or beg for. Like all people who want to be free, what is necessary to exercise that right is to stand up like men and women and exercise it. If it calls for fighting, then we fight.

They say that we have come together for the purpose of criminal activity to further some kind of racketeering purpose. They have us indicted on charges that were originally devised for the purpose of organized crime. They are doing that to hide the real reason for what is going on. The real reason that I and many other Black people in this country are fighting and why many people support this just struggle of ours.

Most of us here at this table have long years, long history in political activity and political affiliations. My activities goes back around twenty years. All of my adult life, I am 38 years old now. That is no secret to the government. I have been a target of the government for a long time. I was part of the Black Panther Party way back in 1968 when we tried to organize in the community certain programs that would help bring Black people up non-violently. The same thing happened. We were attacked and accused of many things, framed of many things. I was part of, I don't know if any of you would remember, the New York Panther 21 conspiracy case that went on for about two or three years and eventually we were found not guilty. But by then, I had been forced underground because they weren't able to grab me on the day they grabbed most everyone else, and because they had put out threats for my life and they had sworn to kill me whenever they found me, I did what was logical. I hid. But I didn't just run.

I continued to fight. I continued to build.

The good programs that we were trying to institute within the Black Panther Party, breakfast for children, free clothing drives, free food give-a-ways,

they were successful for a while until they were infiltrated by the u.s. government under a program called COINTELPRO and destroyed. They brought in agents, they paid informers, paid people to come in and lie and say people were doing things they weren't doing. They caused conflict within the structures and had people fighting each other and they were successful in just about destroying the Black Panther Party.

But there were many, many people that came through the Black Panther Party who they weren't able to destroy or capture and frame. A number of those people became part of an underground army. Some people call them members of the Black Liberation Army, Black Liberation Forces, many differing names, but in fact, they are soldiers fighting for the liberation and self-determination of the New Afrikan Nation.

Assata Shakur

One of those people, you have heard her name mentioned a number of times is Assata Shakur or as the government would keep disrespectfully calling her, Joanne Chesimard. She too dropped her slave name. She does not wish to be known or called by her slave name. Her name is Assata Shakur. She is a soldier. And she is one of our heroes. She is definitely one of my heroes, and I was very thrilled and happy and proud, really proud, when I heard that she had been liberated. Mr. Litt here, he would tell you that was a criminal act. Me, my people, they would tell you that it was a heroic act, a beautiful act, one that needs to be done again and again because she was being unjustly held. Being a freedom fighter, a soldier fighting for the liberation of her people, she should have never been put in a criminal jail. It is against the law. It is against the law of this land and it is against international law to put a freedom fighter in jail for criminal charges.

In the Constitution of the united states, Article 6 paragraph 2 which says—let me read it to you. I have it here, and I want you to hear exactly what it says. It says *This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treatise made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby.*”



Sekou Odinga & all New Afrikan Freedom Fighters carry on the tradition of Afrikan revolutionaries like those on board the slave ship Amistad. In 1839, recently captured men, women & children from West Afrika overpowered their oppressors and commandeered the L'Amistad.

From one generation to the next, our struggle continues...

for Our Captured Freedom Fighters!"

April 19, 18 adM [1983]

In 1970, the United Nations General Assembly established its program of action for the full implementation of the declaration of the grants of independence to colonial countries and peoples. In that program, a specific resolution was passed, Resolution 2621, which specifically declared that *"The further continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations is a crime which constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the declaration of the granting of independence of colonial countries and peoples and the principles of international law. The program reaffirms the inherent right of colonial people to struggle by all necessary means at their disposal against colonial powers which suppress their aspiration for freedom and independence."*

That was passed in 1970 in the United Nations. In 1972, it was reaffirmed. There was a resolution called 2908, the decolonization committee reaffirming its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples to exercise a right to self-determination by all means necessary at their disposal. Those are treaties.

Of course, a treaty is simply a contract, an agreement between two or more political authorities such as states or sovereignties formally signed by their duly elected representatives.

The united states signed it. Their representative signed these resolutions making that the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state are supposed to be bound by that.

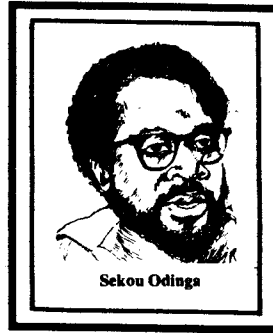
But of course, they aren't. Not when it comes down to Black people. Not in America. When they signed it, they were thinking about people somewhere else. They were not thinking about the people that they were colonizing. As far as they are concerned, it is all right for them to enslave. That's all right. It is not a crime, it is business. That is what slavery was a business.

So it leaves us no choice. Those of us who want to be free, who want to be independent, who do not want to be part of this government and what it stands for. It leaves us no choice but to continue to fight.

When this was a young country and they had a lot of lofty ideals and ideas, some of them came together when they were getting ready to fight and drafted the Declaration of Independence. In that Declaration of Independence, they wrote *"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature's God entitles them a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the cause which impels them to the separation."*

I think we have done that throughout our history. We have been trying to petition, beg, sit in, lay in. We have tried every way. We have told them all the reasons why we wanted to be free, we wanted justice, we wanted to be considered human beings, and we were always given answers like *"Don't rush, things will change. It's getting better."*

Well, it isn't getting better. Today as it was yesterday and the day before and the year before, all the way back, Black people are still on the bottom, they are still being killed at the will of any white



Sekou Odinga

racist. Today, like in 1776 when that was written, no white person still has ever been executed for killing or raping or doing anything to a Black person. It's always been all right, understandable.

They went on in the Declaration to write *"We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, and among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of the government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it and to institute new government laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness."* It goes on to say *"But when a long train of abuses and usurpations pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security."*

That is what New Afrikan soldiers are fighting for, the same thing that other people in the world have fought for. They have the same right that other people in the world have. Whether people want to accept it or believe it, we are human, we feel the same, we want the same. We struggle for the same things that other people have struggled for. And we will some day be successful. You cannot continue to hold a people oppressed forever. It just won't happen.

Because I am involved in armed struggle against the united states for national liberation, this makes me, a political prisoner of war, and as a prisoner of war, this country has no right to try me as a criminal. The Geneva Convention which the U.S. is a signee of, stated in 1948 *"...that soldiers, people captured while fighting against colonialism, must be granted prisoner of war status. They shall not be tried in a criminal court. They should either be tried by an international tribunal, military tribunal or given to a free country, a country friendly to their cause."*

I am clearly a political prisoner of war. The government, though would tell you that I have been involved in criminal activities and that I am a common criminal, they clearly know that I am not a common criminal, and they don't treat me as a common criminal. From the first moment that I was captured, I have not been treated as a common criminal.

I was first brutally tortured, burned with cigars, a gun put to my head and the trigger pulled many times. They also threatened to throw me out of the window. My head was stuffed in a flushing toilet, my toenails ground off, pulled out by the same agents that had just killed, murdered the comrade, Mtayari Shabaka Sundiata, who was traveling with me, shot him down while he was on the ground defenseless. All the while they were torturing me, they were interrogating me. This torture was supposed to make me tell them where other soldiers of the Black Liberation Army were. Soldiers like Assata Shakur and Abdul Majid. They were asking me a number of names, but they were really concerned with capturing my hero, Assata Shakur.

Well, when they found that they could not get anything out of me, they finally took me out and threw me into a jail cell, and when I came before a judge, since I was really messed up, he sent me to the hospital where I stayed for over three months. I couldn't eat because my midsection had been so destroyed from the torture. They had to feed me through the neck for about three months.

They took me out of the hospital before I was completely well, and took me to jail. I have been in many jails, while there, they have separated me from all the so-called common criminals. And throughout my stay I have been treated differently from the so-called common criminals. So clearly they know I am not a common criminal. That is not the question here.

The question here is, do Black people, do New Afrikan people have the right to struggle for their freedom, for justice, for self-determination by any means including the use of armed struggle? I say yes. The Republic of New Afrika says yes. All freedom loving people throughout the world say yes. All international human law says yes. The U.S. constitution says yes, U.S. Declaration of Independence says yes. However, the FBI says no. The police says no. The U.S. Attorney says no. But they can't stop history. They can't stop what has to inevitably happen. Truth crushed to earth will rise.

What we're doing, as I have said, is nothing new. We're fighting just like Afrikans are doing in South Afrika, who are fighting against their oppression, like Puerto Ricans are doing in Puerto Rico, fighting against their oppression and for self-determination, like the Irish are doing in Ireland, fighting against oppression and for their self-determination. And as many other oppressed people are doing. We have an absolute right to do it also, an absolute right, a human right, a legal right and every other kind of right you want to name.

The only people who want to keep an oppressed people oppressed is the oppressor. No one else. And no one can deny that new Afrikan people, Black people of this country, are oppressed and have been oppressed since the first day that they came here.

We take the words of the U.S. Declaration of Independence very seriously. They are very relevant and have a lot of meaning for New Afrikans today. That it is our right and our duty to throw off this oppressive government and to institute a new one for the betterment of our people of ourselves so that we can control our own destiny.

Opening Statement continued

I don't know how much you know of Assata Shakur or any of the other people here or that have been alleged to be a part of this so-called conspiracy to racketeer.

Assata said in February of '77 when speaking about herself, "I am without a doubt a political human being. I am without a doubt committed to struggling for Black Liberation and concerned about ending the injustices and oppression that Black people suffer. I have been involved in the struggle for human rights because of the poverty, indecent housing, massive unemployment, poor medical care and inferior education in the Black Community because drugs have saturated our communities preying on the disillusionment and frustration of our children. I became involved because while big corporations make huge tax free profits, taxes for the everyday working person skyrockets, while politicians take free trips around the world, those same politicians cut back food stamps and other services and programs that benefit poor and working people, and while this government is spending billions of dollars to send rockets to the moon at the same time millions of people are unemployed and children go hungry. I became involved because this government is unresponsive to its citizens from the lowest level because people have little redress for their grievance."

Does that sound like a criminal? She's not a criminal.

Kwesi Balagoon

I heard Mr. Litt call the name of Donald Weems. Well he's not known as Donald Weems either. He gave up his slave name also. He no longer want to be considered a slave. His name is Kwesi Balagoon.

Kwesi said, "As long as the United States Government keeps the masses of Black people and other third world people as cannon fodder and uses force to maintain its domination over us and i am alive, i will resist, knowing that my fate as a resister irregardless of the State's consequences is better than the fate of those who accept opression and pass it on to the coming generation." He wasn't talking about buying any drugs, robbing any old ladies, sticking up no candy story. This man is concerned about his people and all people, all oppressed people.

I read you these quotes because i want you to have an idea of what these people really are all about, that the government is calling criminals. These people i am talking to you about aren't here. You won't see them in this courtroom. That's why i chose to give you some kind of idea of these so-called racketeers. Kwesi Balagoon is today a prisoner of war being held in Rockland County jail and he has made it very clear up there and to anyone else who wanted to listen that does not recognize any right of this government to try him as a criminal. He stated very clearly and very openly that he is a freedom fighter and since his capture he is a prisoner of war and should be treated as such.

Judy Clark

Judy Clark is one of the so-called criminal white women that the government claims was a back-up or a second squad or something in this so-called racketeering enterprise. Judy is a prisoner of war at this point also being held in Rockland County.

Judy said, "For 400 years the rulers of this empire have used force of arms, terror and white supremacy to enslave, dominate and exploit Black people. For just as long, Black people have resisted and fought for their human rights and for freedom. They have fought for land and independence as the only means to secure their rights as a people. The most farsighted and class conscious white people have joined in solidarity with this struggle as the only road to a society based in justice, equality and power to the working people."

That doesn't sound like a criminal to me.

David Gilbert

David Gilbert, another one of the so-called second squad is a white man, a white prisoner of war. He's also being held captive in Rockland County.

David said, "The government that dropped napalm in Vietnam, that provides the cluster bombs used against siblings in Lebanon and that trains the torturers in El Salvador calls us terrorists. The rulers who have grown rich on generations of slave labor and slave wages violently imposed upon Black people labels us as criminals. The police forces of America who have murdered 2,000 Third World people in the last five years and who floods the community with drugs say that we have no respect for human life. We are neither terrorists, or criminals. It is precisely because of our love of life, because we revel in the human spirit that we became freedom fighters against this racist and deadly imperialist system."

So, men and women of the jury, these are the type of people that is involved in this case. These are the type of people who the government wants you and the rest of the world to believe are criminals. And, clearly, the reason they want you to believe that is because of their political views and their political affiliations. That is basically what this case is really all about.

We are not criminals. We are not terrorists. We are not racketeers. We are freedom fighters. You might not agree with it, you might not choose this way yourself, but we have a right, a absolute right, to fight for our freedom. We'd rather not. We'd rather be given our freedom, but they have made it clear that it won't be given to us.

The only reason that i am bothering to participate in this illegal proceedings is so i can bring this out to you because i know the government is not going to. As i said before, i shouldn't be here. Being a prisoner of war, i should be either in a prisoner of war camp or if i am going to be at any kind of legal proceeding, it should be in an international court or a military court, because i have declared very openly and very clearly to the authorities when captured that i am a soldier and a freedom fighter. I don't hide it. I'm proud of it.

I would hope that my children when they grow up, if they find this situation the same as it is today -- i have seven children-- that they too will stand up and fight against oppression wherever they are in whatever form it takes, fight with every means at their disposal.

In most wars there are traitors. They always seem to stick their ugly heads up from somewhere. I think we're going to see some here. Just to name two from what Mr. Litt said this morning they in-

tend to bring people here who have been associated with the Black Liberation movement, with the struggle for the liberation of their people, they have been coerced in one form or another, some through torture, some through bribes, some through threat of being in jail for the rest of their lives, being taken away from their family, they have been coerced into saying what the government wants them to say.

Tyron Rison, is someone i knew who had been around and involved with different movements that were struggling for the liberation of Black people. I think it was in December of '81 or January of '82, him and his wife and others participated in a bank robbery in Georgia. They were captured, threatened with a lot of time and told that they wouldn't be able to see their children again unless they said things that the government wanted them to say and only if they cooperated with them. If they did, they promised they would let at least one of them out immediately and if the other one continued to cooperate and say what the government wanted them to say they would make it easier on them.

So being weak-willed or whatever, maybe it was just love for their children, i don't know what, but they decided to sell their people out. And, in fact, they were given 12 years in Georgia and the wife was let out on parole with the condition that Tyrone continue to say what the government wanted him to say. I noticed Mr. Litt forgot to tell you that this morning. He named a lot of crimes, as he called them, but he never mentioned that Tyrone had been busted for a bank robbery and that his wife was let loose after being given 12 years without serving hardly any time because he agreed to cooperate and say what the government wanted him to say.

I did hear him say that the other guy - what is his name - Middleton, Peter Middleton, was a drug addict. And like most of us in New York we know about drug addicts, they always are in need of money.

I don't know what they offered Peter Middleton, but i do know that at the same time that they interrogated and questioned Peter Middleton, they questioned many other people that were in the same building that he was in and they have told us that they, the FBI, offered them \$50,000, a new house, new identity and lots of other things if they would cooperate. Most of them turned

the FBI down, being more interested in their self-respect and the freedom of their people. But this drug addict - i don't know if they took him away from his drugs or how they convinced him to lie and to say the things that he is saying, but it is a safe bet that they at least offered him as much as they offered everybody else. And he seems to have accepted it. In war, i guess, that's something that we have to accept.

Most struggles have their traitors and in the American struggle they had theirs, Benedict Arnold and the others.

So, ladies and gentlemen, because of the lateness of the hour, i still have many more things i wanted to speak about, but i think they will come out and i think that now you do have another side of the picture of what this really is all about. so i am going to end now.

Thank you for your attention.