

## Fourth Week Of Davis Trial

## Angela's Fingerprints Not On Yellow Van

The fourth week of the Angela Y. Davis trial began with the tediousness of the prosecutor and defense examining and cross-examining witnesses, presenting new and old evidence (e.g., photographs, weapons, bullet slugs, etc.) in an effort to leave no stone unturned.

Fred H. Wymbrant, Chief of Ballistics Investigation in Marin County, was questioned for one and one-half days describing bullet holes in the yellow Ford van used in the escape attempt. Wymbrant, in a recapitulation of the shoot-out scene, with the aid of photographs, told the court that when Judge Haley was slain, the muzzle of the shotgun was extremely close to the Judge's face. Wymbrant noted that all others shot on August 7, 1970 were at least three feet away from the muzzle of weapons that inflicted wounds.

It was brought out by the shrewd Defense Counsel, Howard Moore, Jr., that Wymbrant had previously solicited business through Gary Thompson (Marin County D.A. paralyzed in the shoot-out) before becoming a servant of the state.

Wymbrant has been assigned as the exclusive criminologist to this case and hence has been appointed Chief of the Marin County Ballistics Bureau, as of April 3, 1972. "I thought the traumatic death of a judge as very important, so when the call came into the lab--I, as supervisor of the lab, decided to handle the case myself."

The state's next witness was a deputy sheriff from Monterey County, Calif., who testified that he came to recognize by sight Jonathan Jackson and Mrs. Davis during the Soledad Brothers trial in May and June 1970. Defense Attorney Leo Branton countered by the question, "As a matter of fact more spectators than the courtroom could hold were present at many of those hearings?" The deputy answered meekly, "Yes there was."

On the afternoon of April 18, court resumed after a short recess without the jury for a voir dire examination of four prosecution witnesses for Richard Arnason, trial judge, to rule as to the admissibility of their testimony.

Co-counsel, Ms. Doris B. Walker, cross-examined James McCord, former FBI agent from Los Angeles. McCord testified that on August 17, 1970, a search of Ms. Davis' LA Apartment was conducted by the FBI to secure evidence which would lead agents to her unknown whereabouts, but items of other nature were confiscated. As McCord stated, "What we were looking for and what we found were two different things."

The FBI found during the search two photocopied letters and two other letters, addressed "Dear George" and signed, "Angela."

Ms. Walker shook the former agent upon quizzing, "Were you discharged from the FBI?" McCord retorted, "No, I resigned and I resent the implication, counsel." At which time Ms. Walker heightened the examination with, "Did you take documents 120 and 121 (letters) to Ms. Davis' apartment?" "No, I did not," shot back McCord. Q. "Do you know how 120 and 121 got into Ms. Davis' apartment?" asked Ms. Walker. McCord stated, "No, I do not." And the day's proceedings ended.

Mary Ann Brown, deputy sheriff of Marion County told the court on the evening of Aug. 26, 1971 (during Ms. Davis' confinement in Marin County Jail) she entered Ms. Davis' workroom and removed an IBM selectric typewriter without Ms. Davis ever knowing. Brown stated, "I was instructed to go into Ms. Davis' workroom (previously no one was allowed to enter because Ms. Davis was and is acting as her own attorney) by the under-sheriff of Marin County, who was under instructions

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at FSU. Also during her junior year she won a \$100 scholarship award for having earned the highest grade average in her class. "It has been a very, very full year for me and I've enjoyed all of it. If I had a chance to re-construct my life I would not change anything."

from the state attorney general's office."

Defense Counsel Branton later stated that Ms. Davis' workroom was confidential quarters, maintained as a law office. In a motion to suppress this evidence, Branton stated, "I don't think the law should be any different in this instance than if the attorney general went into my office without my knowledge or without a search warrant." Ms. Davis' confidential files were kept in this workroom.

It was also learned via the testimony of Charles Moody, Captain Correctional officer at Soledad Prison, that a letter was intercepted by Soledad authorities signed with the signature, "Angela." The letter was mailed to George Jackson under the envelope heading of John Thorne, Jackson's attorney. Moody stated "the letter was removed from

Jackson's mail because no one was on Jackson's approved mailing list named Angela."

The first paragraph of that letter was read in court, as follows:

"Dear George,

What activities am I supposed to take time off from? Since that day described to you, my life, all my life efforts have gone in one direction, free George Jackson and the Soledad Brothers. Man, I have gotten into a lot of trouble, but I don't give a damn. I love you. I love my people. That is all that matters, Liberation by any means necessary. Those means are determined by the nature and intensity of the enemy's response. The American oppressor has revealed to us what we must do if we are serious about our commitment. If I am serious about my love for you, about Black

people, I should be ready to go all the way. I am. Hence, a myriad of problems which I must talk to you about at some point." "I love you, Hasta la Victoria, Angela,"

Branton made four motions to suppress evidence which he contended was illegally seized. All but one of the four motions were later denied by Arnason. The one motion approved by Arnason was the illegal seizure of Ms. Davis' typewriter. Nothing that the letter which was allegedly typed on this typewriter bore Ms. Davis' latent fingerprint.

In closing the fourth week of the trial, Howard Moore, in cross-examining Spiro Vason, latent fingerprint expert, pointed to the fact that Angela Y. Davis' fingerprints were never found on the yellow panel truck used in the Aug. 7, 1970 shoot-out, escape attempt.

## Youth's Lighter Whiskey Choice Causing "Second Whiskey Rebellion"

Chicago--Youth's determination to create their own life styles is playing havoc with the traditional line-up of liquor favorites, and distillery researchers have labeled it as the "Second Whiskey Rebellion."

What it amounts to, according to research just released for Barton's QT, (Quiet Taste) the first domestic lighter-tasting whiskey, is a dramatic shift away from bourbon and spirit blends to light alcoholic beverages. This means that in 1979, when young adults outnumber older adults for the first time in two decades, an historic change will take place in the marketplace.

Just what, in fact, accounts for youth's swing to milder and lighter drinks is unclear and a favorite source of speculation in distillery board rooms.

"Certainly, it's easier to acquire a taste for less potent drinks since they are closer to a neutral flavor," offered Barton vice president, Jerry Adler. "Also offered as evidence is the fact that young people have more sensitive taste buds than oldsters and so are more interested in liquor smoothness."

"There's a good deal to be said, too, for the argument that young people seem determined to create their own life styles, substituting their own distinctive values for those of their elders."

No one has been more surprised by the change than the distillers themselves. When the decade of the 1960's opened, they could comfortably rely on bourbon and spirit blends to command 57 percent of the market for hard liquor. Spirit blends alone outsold the light alcoholic beverages of vodka, Scotch and Canadian whiskeys combined.

Then came the Rebellion, or what distillers call the "trend to lightness." With the arrival of the 1970's, Scotch, vodka and Canadian more than doubled their sales. Purchases of Scotch alone were 165 percent above that of 1959. Bourbon and blends registered increases, too, but realistically considering the popu-

lation expansion, fell behind in consumption rates.

A potent reason for the change, discovered by distillery industry researchers, is a preference for lighter-tasting, milder beverages among young people, and a new willingness to follow those tastes. Once upon a time, the 21-to-34-year old was known by the industry to be reluctant to experiment in his choice of alcoholic drinks. He'd order familiar, traditional drinks--the martini, the bourbon and ginger ale--because that was the proper thing to do. It was not until he'd reached his mid-thirties that he had enough self-confidence to obey his own tastes.

Liberated young adults, the industry concluded, broke out of that pattern in the 1960's. Besides that, they also increased in number by comparison with older adults. In 1959, there were 33.6 million in the 21-to-34-year range and 44.6 million in the 35-to-54-year group, an edge to the seniors of 11 million. In less than ten years from now there will be more young adults for the first time in two decades, 53 million compared with 49 million. Since about the same portion of both age groups drank whiskey--roughly half--the historic change should be decisive.

In-depth interviews and consumer taste tests show that blended whiskeys will pay the cost of that new superiority in numbers. Bourbons will lose their long-time sales leadership position to Scotch, and the large blended-whiskey market will be further threatened by the other fast-advancing, light-tasting liquors.

Distillers predict that 17 million cases of light whiskey--9 percent of all hard liquor--will be sold each year by 1979, with the young consumers leading the way.

Barton's QT has prepared an illustrated booklet describing light whiskey. For a free copy, send your name and address to: Dept. C, Post Office Box 3376, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. 60654.

## Builder Seeks 25 Entrepreneurs

TAMPA, FLA.--"YEA!" stands for Youth Enterprise Awards, a year-long search for young entrepreneurs to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the Jim Walter Corporation, Tampa-based nationwide building industry company.

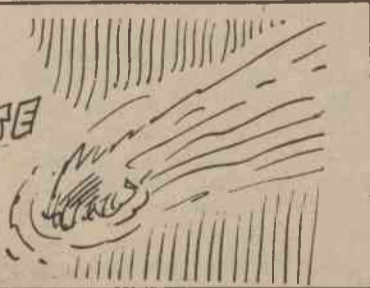
"Yea!" also is a cheer for the free enterprise system and for young people who are involved in constructive enterprise; who are doing their thing and making it...within the system," said Jim Walter, founder and chairman of the Corporation that bears his name.

Noting that 25 is a great age for a person or a corporation, Walter announced that the Company is looking for 25 entrepreneurs between the ages of 18 and 25. Each young person selected will receive a check for \$1000, a silver statue and scroll, and a trip to Tampa for the Corporation's stockholder meeting in December 1972.

Calling for participation by young people throughout the country, Walter stressed that he hoped the winners would reflect many kinds of business activity in all parts of America. "Perhaps to some," he noted "\$1000 is not a lot of money, but I believe that recognition can often make the difference between making ideas work and settling for something less. I hope these awards will be valued because they mean that somebody recognizes that working hard within the great traditions that have made this nation strong is still a desirable, important and honorable thing to do."

Any young person between the ages of 18 and 25 is eligible for a Youth Enterprise Award. Further details and an Entry Form can be obtained by writing directly to: Mr. James W. Walter, Chairman, Jim Walter Corporation, 1500 North Dale Mabry, Tampa, Florida 33617.

THE LARGEST KNOWN METEORITE WEIGHED 60 TONS!



This is the 2nd of a series of first hand articles on the trial of Angela Davis to appear in the Voice. The writers are members of the College Voice, a Palo Alto, California based student staff that is covering the trial from a student's perspective. The Voice is the only paper in North Carolina receiving this service.