

of my persuasion originated. This rat who murdered his wife went to a line-up and pointed to a black man and said, he's the one who did it. And all of the white people believed and agreed and treated him as though he had done this terrible thing. It turns out, to make a long story short, that his brother and he had been involved. This man had stolen a gun from the fur company where he had worked. He had bought insurance on his wife and was going to collect it, and there are different stories from this point on as to what he intended. Was he going to open a restaurant? His credit card had been used by a lady with whom he was romantically linked to make phone calls while he was in the hospital recovering from his self-inflicted wound. He had made purchases of jewelry for her. And now you know what they're saying in Boston? The Mayor is saying, after he precipitately did what he did and unleashed oceans of racial hatred...I didn't say he caused it, I said he unleashed it, it was there anyway; he said we were all tricked and that's supposed to cover up for what he did and make it all right. This bill may not seem to have anything to do with what I'm talking about one way or the other, but I mentioned that to show how once a charge is made against an entire race of people, because the black people in Boston were implicated in that, not one person, any black man you saw was vicious enough to have done this because of his complexion. When that happens and a whole race can be deemed guilty and treated as such, not only by the police but the Mayor, then something has to be done to make redress possible. People charged with felonies can be unjustly convicted in an atmosphere of the kind that I've just described. Had that black man gone to trial, there is no way, had these other things not come out, that he would have been acquitted, and he would be either serving time or facing the electric chair if they have the death penalty in Massachusetts. And that's the way it would be. There has to be recourse and I believe that any felony...any defendant accused of a felony should have a right protected by the Constitution of this state to take that matter to the highest court of this state, and if that highest court is the Supreme Court, that's where that person should have a right to take the case. Suppose it happened in one of these little hick towns in Nebraska, because I was out there a couple of years ago talking after some white woman said a black man caught her in Kansas, made her drive a car here to Nebraska, and left it in a cornfield and ran away and the first thing that happened, the high sheriff, his deputies and all these white people got on their horses and in their cars and made a posse, which I call a lynch mob, looking for this black man and it came