

PAMOJA VENCEREMOS

Together we will win

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PAMOJA VENCEREMOS, our newspaper, brings a new dimension to our struggle in the peninsula. It is the voice of the revolutionary community now united, transcending racial and cultural differences, and armed with a solid and consistent political ideology which guides our actions and practice against the enemy. It is the voice of all oppressed people in the peninsula community and it serves us, the people, by giving expression to our experiences, our problems and our struggle.

"Pamoja" means TOGETHER. It is the Swahili word, the word of Black people all over the world, for the unity necessary to bring about liberation from all forms of oppression to which we have been subjected throughout history.

"Venceremos" means WE WILL WIN. It is the word of Brown people, Che's battle-cry, signaling the first defeat of imperialism and the first victory for socialism in the Americas.

PAMOJA VENCEREMOS simply means TOGETHER WE WILL WIN! As Black people, Brown people, and all people of color, we are TOGETHER in our struggle against a common oppressor - the white ruling class of America. As revolutionaries we are together with poor and working white people, with all progressive people dedicated to smashing our common enemy, the white ruling class of racist, imperialist America, and all its lackeys.

WE WILL WIN. As revolutionaries united in will, our dedication and determination will defeat the increasing oppression and genocide being perpetrated by the enemy. With this unity, we are assured of victory. WE WILL WIN our liberation here, as our brothers and sisters, united in battle WILL WIN their liberation in Asia, Africa and the Americas.

PAMOJA VENCEREMOS, nuestro periódico, lleva una dimensión nueva a nuestra lucha en la peninsula. Es la voz de la comunidad revolucionaria unida, levantándose sobre diferencias raciales y culturales, y armada con una sólida y consistente ideología política que guía nuestras acciones y nuestra práctica contra el enemigo. Es la voz de todas las gentes oprimidas de la comunidad y nos sirve, la gente, por darnos expresión de nuestras experiencias, nuestros problemas y nuestra lucha.

"Pamoja" significa JUNTO. Es la palabra en Swahili, la palabra del pueblo Negro de todo el mundo, para la unidad que es necesaria para la liberación de todas formas de opresión a que hemos sido sujetos por toda la historia.

Sabemos lo que significa "Venceremos." Es la palabra de la gente Morena, el grito de Che, señalando la primera derrota del imperialismo y la primera victoria de socialismo en las Americas.

Simplemente, PAMOJA VENCEREMOS significa JUNTOS VENCEREMOS! Como el pueblo Negro, el pueblo Moreno, y todas las gentes de color, somos JUNTOS en nuestra lucha contra un opresor comun, la blanca clase gobernante de America. Como revolucionarios somos juntos con los pobres y los trabajadores blancos, con todas las gentes progresivas quienes son dedicadas a derrotar nuestro enemigo comun, la blanca clase gobernante de la racista y imperialista EEUU y todos sus lacayos.

VENCEREMOS. Como revolucionarios unidos de albedrio, nuestra determinación y dedicación derrotarán la aumentando opresión y genocidio que comete el enemigo. Con esta unidad, estamos asegurados de victoria. GANAREMOS nuestra liberación aquí, como nuestros hermanos, unidos en lucha, GANARAN sus liberaciones en Asia, Africa, y todas las Americas.

PIGS ATTACK BLACK LIBERATION FRONT

On the evening of Friday, May 7, 1971, Christopher Israel Laury and a resident of 1800 Stevens Ave. (EPA-BLF headquarters) was ripped off by the San Mateo County Sheriffs Dept.

Chris is the most recent target for the fascists in this area. The armed gestapo of San Mateo County busted Chris for "Assault and Burglary," charges stemming from an alleged attack on Mary Jane Schmidt, a senior clerk at the Stanford Hospital. (Mary Jane Schmidt claims she was attacked in her house in East Palo Alto by two black men and they knocked her down and kicked her, breaking her ribs, and burned her face with a cigarette lighter, because she refused to support a work stoppage at the hospital. She described her assailants as being 6'2" and heavily built and 5'6", 140 lbs. Chris is 6'1" and a skinny 162 lbs.)

The P.A. Times turned her claims into headlines and began to set Chris up. Chris, who is active in the BLF and who was chosen by the Black hospital workers to be on the negotiating team, was chosen as their number one target. Apparently the pigs felt that with the help of the P.A. Times they could make their phony charges stick. When the Sheriffs arrived at Chris' house he surrendered but he warned the pigs not to try entering his house, since the people inside were armed and ready to defend themselves. The Sheriffs wisely decided not to try anything. When people from the community saw what was going on they asked the deputies about it. The lying pigs told the children who had gathered around to see what was going on that Chris was being busted for pushing smack! These swine thought that they could turn the community against Chris with lies, but instead they only exposed themselves more to the community. Chris was locked up and \$12,500 ransom was demanded by the state. This was later reduced to \$6,600. When a

sister went down with the money in cashiers checks the pigs refused to accept them even though they had always accepted them in the past. They wanted to keep Chris locked up no matter what tricks they had to use.

Chris finally got out on bail and so the fascists decided to move again. This time they used a search warrant for a cigarette lighter-- but they were only interested in taking guns out of the house, and harassing the people who lived there. The pigs moved in in five marked cars and one unmarked car. At all times there were three pigs out in front of the house with shot guns, and one with a dog to try and intimidate the people who had gathered. There was a crowd of about 100 people from the neighborhood plus people who had come to make sure the pigs don't try anything with Chris or the other people who lived in that house. When the DA of San Mateo County arrived the people were righteously angry. A few people threw rocks at the pigs. The pigs were scared to death. Even though the pigs had guns the people were not afraid, and the pigs knew it. The only power the pigs have is their guns, and when the people are not intimidated the pigs expose their cowardly selves. After stealing the guns from the house the pigs got back into their cars and drove away. They had taught the people a valuable lesson and the next time the pigs come back the people will be ready.

Why are the pigs so anxious to get Chris? The answer is that they

BLF BROTHER FRAMED



Brother Chris Laury who has come under attack by the S. M. County fascists.

are scared to death of what is going on in the community: Following the example of the Stanford hospital struggle, sisters at the phone company are getting together behind a Black sister who was fired for no good reason because she was active in community programs like the People's Food Co-op and the Community Child Care. The pigs who own the phone company, like the pigs who own Stanford, get fat by keeping the workers down--especially Black and Brown workers. When people get together to fight them, they lash out wildly, they try to intimidate us and scare us with their "power". But they don't scare anybody: When they moved on Chris the people came to his side. We understand that they are attacking Chris because he was on the side of the workers at the hospital, and the sisters at the phone company. We can also see how weak the pigs are when we are united. And we are just starting. We can fight back, and we can win.

Power to the Lumpen!
B.L.F.

NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE

Please send us your articles, news, poems, reports, announcements, whatever! This is our paper, YOUR paper. Help it grow by participating.

Contact: PAMOJA VENCEREMOS
376 Waverly Street
Palo Alto, Cal.
328-4941



PIGS INVADE BROTHER'S HOME

The San Mateo County Sheriffs are on the rampage - invading and brutalizing the people in the communities of Redwood City and Nairobi.

On Tuesday, May 4th, while people all over the country were demonstrating against the imperialist Indochinese War, the San Mateo County Pigs were bringing the war home to Nairobi.

Keith King, who lives in an apartment at 2123 Addison in Nairobi, was playing some music on his stereo and just sitting around the apartment with his wife and some friends. Since they live right next to Club Four, a night club where they are always playing loud music that everyone in the neighborhood can hear, Keith and his friends weren't worrying about how loud their music was.

Mr. Peter Porter, a white racist and who is constantly loaded, came over from next door and demanded that Keith and his friends turn down their music. Keith met Porter at the door and told him that he would turn down the music if he'd be asked with some respect, like one man talking to another. When Porter heard this, he stormed off and returned a couple of minutes later with a shotgun and pounded on the door, telling Keith that he had better turn down the music. Keith asked Porter what he was planning to do with the shotgun and the dude split and called the pigs.

At first, two San Mateo County Sheriffs came to the door, but when they saw that it was the King brothers they were going to have to deal with, they got on their radios and called for ten more pigs to help them out. This is because they know that Keith stands up for his rights when the pigs are trying to vamp on him.

Twelve pigs then came to the door and Keith asked them if they had a search warrant or a signed complaint. They said no and then broke down the door to Keith's apartment and began swinging their nightsticks and shotguns. Naturally, Keith and his brother Renard tried



to defend themselves from the attack by the pigs, and so nine more sheriffs were sent into the apartment to brutalize the occupants. Willie King and his friend Larry were pinned to the floor by the pigs holding shotguns to their heads and were told that if they so much as moved an inch they would be blown away. Mrs. King, Linda, was forced out of the apartment so that she couldn't be a witness to the brutality that the pigs were doing to the brothers. (Keith had to have five stitches in his head and Renard had seven.) The brothers were dragged out of the apartment and thrown into a pig car.

Obaline, a neighbor and friend of Linda King's, entered the apartment and saw the pigs throwing furniture around, breaking records and generally vandalizing the King's home. Brother Louis King entered and tried to find out what the pigs were doing, tearing the place apart like they were, and was told that they were looking for some keys to a pig car, which Louis pointed out to them were sitting in the corner. Though one pig picked up the keys, the rest of them kept rampaging through the apartment.

Mr. and Mrs. King, the brothers' parents, were trying to find out what was going on and Mrs. King was grabbed and shoved by a deputy and Mr. King narrow-

ly escaped being beaten when Mrs. King warned him that a slimey swine was sneaking up behind him getting ready to crack him over the head.

Keith and Renard were taken to jail, where they were kicked and beaten in the elevator, and Keith sustained a broken wrist. They were held on \$5000 ransom until they went to court. Keith finally got out on \$2500 bail but brother Renard is still being held prisoner by the pigs.

Two of the lowest of the deputies who had participated in the beatings, Deputy Franzola and Deputy Wright, returned then next Monday, after Peter Porter had called them again, and tried to get Louis and Keith to start a fight so that they would have an excuse to vamp on the brothers again. But the brothers were hip to the pigs' plans and didn't give them the chance to pull their racist tricks.



"Hungry For Housing" Hunger Strike Ends

"The only housing San Mateo County has built for poor people since 1949 is the jail," said Dave Walker in the 35th day of his "Hungry for Housing" hunger strike.

Dave Walker formulates the problem as it now exists:

"While low-income housing is not available, the history of the County Housing Authority is nonexistent, the last project being a senior citizens' village in 1949.

"The breakdown of low-income groups would surprise most wealthy people. In Redwood City, 73% of the low-income community is white, 18% is brown, 6% is black and 1% is other," Dave continued.

"Out of the Redwood City Council budget or \$30 million, \$6,000 was spent on low-income people - to repair a swimming pool at Hoover School. Just where the remaining millions went can be seen at the auditor's office at City Hall. Two and one half million was spent on a garage for municipal trucks, and additional funds were allocated to the yacht harbor. This is with taxes from poor people."

Dave Walker and others are taking a step to solve these problems. The Redwood City Council, by law, must create a Housing Authority when presented with 25 signatures. This was done at Monday's City Council meeting. Dave visualizes the housing authority, hopefully, composed of 1/3 City Council members, 1/3 Planning Commission members, and 1/3 low-income citizens, taking the following measures:

1. 3/4 of low-income people are from rural habitats. A work force could teach them housekeeping.
2. 3/4 of the construction crews should be low-income people.
3. After the houses are built, the maintenance personnel should be low-income people. This would create jobs for those most in need of employment.
4. Housing must cost 1/4 of the monthly income. A welfare mother with two kids receives \$163 a month and pays about \$150 rent, with a remaining \$13 for all other expenses. One quarter of her income would be \$20-37 leaving almost enough to live on.
5. A redevelopment agency would have the power to inspect vacant apartments to judge the fitness for human habitation, making the landlords pay for repairs.
6. Emergency housing will be available for displaced persons for up to 60 days.

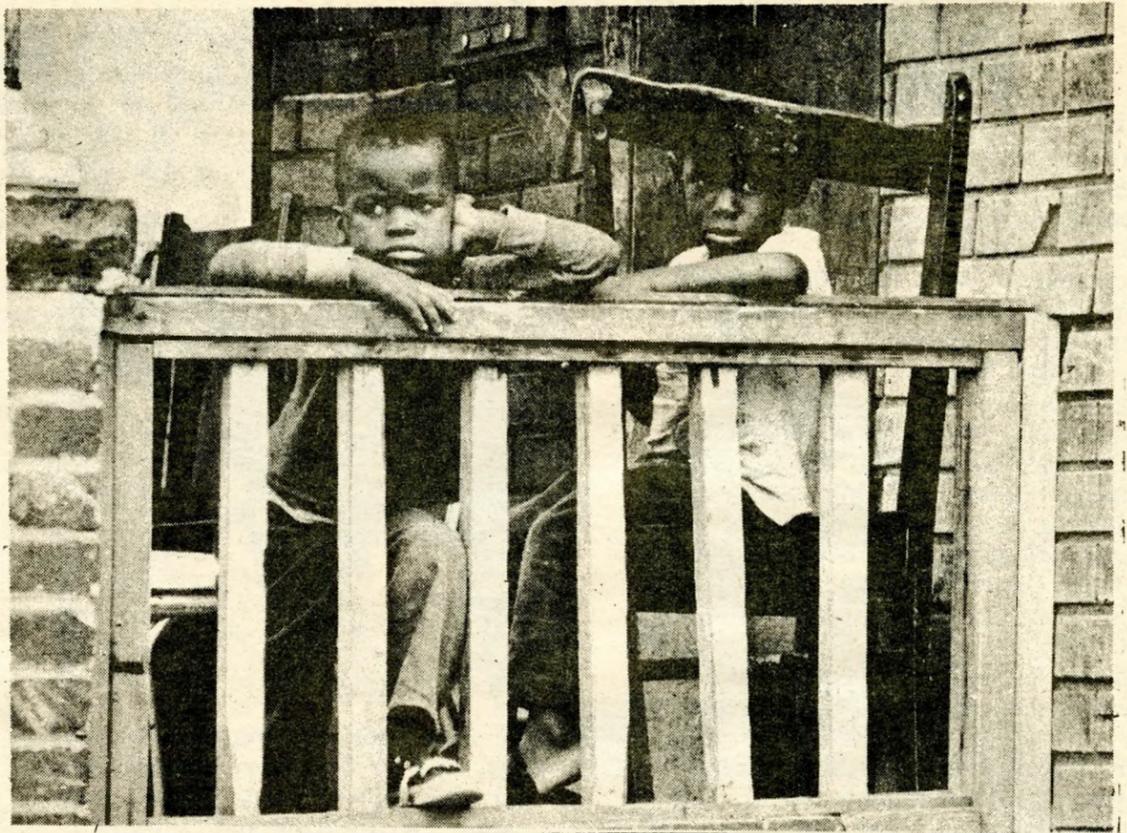
These are the proposals Dave Walker is incorporating into his bid for a Redwood City Housing Authority and Redevelopment Agency.

"Your rent pays the landlord's mortgage, and every cent he pays on his mortgage goes into his pocket when he sells the building. The older a building gets, the more the landlord can write off his taxes. He can subtract city and county taxes from his income taxes, even though you paid them." This is just part of landlordism as Dave sees it.

Dave Walker ended his hunger strike after the Monday City Council meeting.

"It is up to the City Council now, they have a choice. Deal with it now or wait 5 or 10 years, when it gets to, shall we say, 'Burn baby burn.'"

"This is the first time in 29 years the City Council has even discussed housing. I feel very good about that, even though my feet feel like someone has been slapping them with a stick. Only united people on the move will stir action on housing, and only eating will cure the pain in my body," Dave said.



Community Worker Harrassed

I am a mother of four children. I was talking with my neighbors about the People's Medical Center, that this new clinic is for the poor people, because I bring my children to this clinic for medical attention, because people like me, we can't pay the doctor because the doctor and the medicine costs very much. This is what I was saying to the poor people.

Friday evening at 7:30, four or five of us from PMC (two Mexican mothers and two young Americans) were talking to my neighbors about PMC. We noticed the police helicopter circling above us, and shining their light on us. We also saw four police cars circling the neighborhood (Dumbarton Ave., near the railroad tracks). At 8:30 when we finished, the helicopter was still following us.

Later that night, when I went out in my pajamas about 10 P.M. to empty my garbage, I saw two police cars, one parked in front of my house and another on the corner. Ten minutes later two policemen came through my yard and knocked on my back door. They asked me, "Where are those people that were here before, and what were they doing here?" I told them, "They went home. We had been explaining the medical center to the people." They told me it was considered disorderly to do that after dark.

Instead of feeling protected by the police, I felt afraid, because they were making me afraid, after I didn't do anything. My neighbors feel the same way.

Probably, they watch my house because they know I work at P.M.C. But I am only a woman that wants to help my neighbors because they have the same problems as I do with their children when they are sick.

Naomi G. Sloan
Community Worker, People's Medical Center

TRABAJADORA DE LA COMUNIDAD MOLESTADA

Yo soy madre de cuatro niños. Estaba platicando con mis vecinos de la nueva clinica que se abrio en Middlefield, que alli hoy doctores que trabajan desde 10:30 hasta las cinco de la tarde, para que lleven a sus hijos, bacunar que muchos en esta region no estan bacunados debido a costó que cobran los doctores de otros hospitales y clinicas; y gente no puede pagar, los precios altos. Esta clinica se ha hecho para la gente pobre del pueblo, y he platicado de esto a mis vecinos. La policia trato de atacarnos poniendo las luces fuertes en la cara. Tambien el helicoptero etaba poniendo la luz fuerte, y dando vueltas. Los vecinos se asustaban de esto. En vez de tener confianza en la policia tenian miedo.

Nos metimos en nuestras casas y despues que estabamos en nuestras casas la policia vino a tocar en la puerta como si hubieramos hecho algo malo. La gente de esta area dice que debemos vivir protegidos por la policia, pero vivimos espantados de ellos.

El dia ocho de este mismo mez a las cinco de la tarde la policia agarro a un niño que handaba caminando por la horilla de donde pasa el tren. Pues la polis regano al nino. El niño no pudo decir el nombre de su mama por lo espantado que estaba. Uno de los vecinos vio y le dijo a la mama y salio corriendo a quitarlo de las manos de la polis. Ella le dijo al polis que si era incomprendible que el nino saliera a jugar. Y dijo la polis que la proxima vez que incontraba al nino iba a ponerlo en la carcel y ella tenia que ir a la corte.

Naomi G. Sloan
Trabajadora de la Comunidad
El Centro Medico del Pueblo



Pauletta describes oppressive conditions

RACIST PHONE COMPANY FIRES PALO ALTO OPERATOR

How long did you work for the phone company?

I worked in Palo Alto for five months and then transferred to Oakland and worked there for two or three months. I lost all my seniority when I transferred, so I had no sick time at all. When I was unable to work for six months because of a physical disability, I got no pay and was given the choice of resigning or being fired after thirty days. I resigned with the assurance that I would be rehired because I had a perfect record. I started again in Palo Alto two years and two months ago.

At first it seemed OK, because I had an understanding boss. I did my job well because it was appreciated. She treated her girls equally, saw that they got the best of training, and helped in every possible way to keep the pressure off. This was seen by her superiors, and without any advance notice to her or the operators, she was transferred out. Right after that, the pressure got really heavy, and the management started patrolling the boards constantly telling us to pick up lights, and I began to feel real nervous about the work.

Were there any problems with your work?

No, the only thing that kept my record from being perfect was that my attendance record looked bad because I had to be off work twice because the pressure at work made me so nervous that it had physical effects. Beside all this, I have three children, and I had to be out to deal with their different problems. Since we have no excused sick days with pay, it was a problem when I had to stay home with them or was ill myself. Other than that, there were no complaints about my work. In fact, my boss often said, "If we could just get your attendance straight, you'd be the best girl in the office." Just last week, before they threw me out, I rated among the highest in the office in service attitude evaluation. They didn't tell me that, of course. A sympathetic supervisor did.

So what has been happening recently?

For at least the last seven months, I have been predicting that I would be fired, although I wasn't sure what phoney reason they'd give. I sure didn't expect the one they gave, because one day I was an outstanding operator, and then suddenly I was put on warning. That day my thumb was hurt and obviously swollen up, and they said I wasn't working fast enough. I knew I couldn't work well at the board that day, but not until I had a written statement from my doctor could I force them to let me do any other work in the office where I could use my other hand. So that was the day they decided what they were gonna use to get me on.

What had you been doing that made them want to get rid of you?

Well, about 7 months ago, I started working with the telephone caucus and voicing my opinions at work. They didn't like the change that came over me - suddenly I was no longer weak and nervous and sick all the time. I was making objections to things that I knew weren't right but that I had tried to close my eyes to before and held my feelings within. This made me stronger, and they were unable to break me again.

What first got you involved in trying to change what you saw?

I first got involved in the caucus when I saw that people were taking action when Carmelinda's ear was infected because of the filthy headsets. I knew the conditions were unsanitary, because I have been bitten by fleas for a long time. Everyone was excited by the action. Everyone was for it, even though some were afraid. But I knew I didn't have much to lose.

What happened when you joined the caucus?

I started telling girls about caucus meetings, because I felt everyone should come out and state their views. I just knew that united we could do something to change the situation. Later, with women in the community, I was active in trying to start a cooperative child care center. Even though this wasn't an attack on the phone company, the caucus later made a demand for a Child Care Center provided by the company, and I'm sure they got the connection. Also, my husband and I started working on the East Palo Alto Food Co-op, which was set up to get food at prices our

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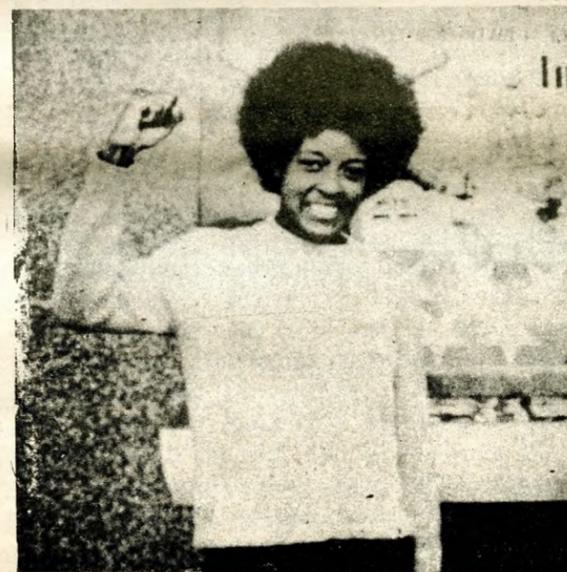


FORTY AT PRESS CONFERENCE

On Monday, May 10th, about 30 operators of the Palo Alto Phone Company called a press conference. There was a good deal of support from the community, and several reporters from well-known newspapers and radio stations, such as the S.F. Examiner, S.J. Mercury, P.A. Times and KZSU, were there covering the story.

The purpose of calling the press conference was to inform the public of the unjust treatment and firing of Pauletta Fountila, a black operator who was forcefully removed from the building by three Palo Alto policemen after working at the phone company for three years. Also, the operators wanted to bring out the real conditions they are forced to work under. As one sister put it, "We ain't as happy as those smiling operators they show on TV." All the demands the operators are putting out were brought out at the press conference. The demands are:

1. That Pauletta Fountila be rehired with all back pay.
2. An end to racist promotion and transfer procedures.
3. Workers' freedom to criticize management practices without harassment.
 - a. Equal monitoring, observations, and ticket counts for all operators.
 - b. Involuntary transfers must allow operators to keep the hours of their choice for a set period of time.
 - c. We must be allowed to pass out and post literature as long as it doesn't interfere with our work.
4. We have the right to grievance procedures before any disciplinary actions are taken. And we must have the choice of our representatives equal to the number of management representatives.
5. We must have sanitary working equipment.



RACISM IN THE BUSINESS OFFICE

One service representative from the Palo Alto office was concerned with the way women and black customers are treated by the phone company, so she went to the commercial district manager, Bob Cunningham.

In a personal interview, the rep asked Mr. Cunningham why there was only one black rep in the office of 34 reps? His response was that "he had noticed that there weren't many black women in the office."

Concerning black operators, Mr. Cunningham said that the company has made advances, since 20 years ago, the company claimed black women couldn't be hired because the headsets didn't fit them.

Black customers and white customers are treated differently regarding the payment of their bills and deposits. When the rep pointed that out, Mr. Cunningham said it was the rep's responsibility to change that. Reps aren't allowed to take "liberties" in extending the payment of "questionable" accounts, however.

Mr. Cunningham's qualifying statement for his lack of action was that he was "too removed from the business office" to initiate any change.

Worker's Death

Muerte de Trabajador Explotada

Exploited

Que ni la administracion del hospital ni Warren Thorpe y el periodico Palo Alto Times tiene alguna desencia? Que tan bojo se van a power, cesando y expotando a Big Jim Mayfield hasta despues que esta muerto asi como lo usaron cuando vivia.

Big Jim murio de ataque de corazon en el trabajo donde era responsable de mover basura y hecharla al "masher" (machucadora). Despues de estar ahi 14 anos machucando y quemando basura en un trabajo sin futuro. En lo mas bajo de departamento de ingenieria. A donde avanco? Donde quedo despues de 14 anos de trabajo constante. Cuando le dieron chanza para ponerse adelante? Sam Bridges como companero de trabajo pudo ver de el modo que estaba Big Jim que era lo mismo que su futuro era en el Hospital racista de Stanford.

Antes de la huelga Jim decidio tomar sick leave por que sus companeros quienes vian que habia estado enfermo por meses y le decian que tomara tiempo sim trabajar. Cuando al fin lo hizo la administracion de Stanford le dijo a la gente que habia sido intimidado a no ir a trabajar, pero sus companeros sabian mejor.

Los companeros tambien sabian que como un hombre negro de mucho peso con corazon inflamado y debil, Jim Mayfield debia de ver sido cambiado desde hace tiempo a un trabajo donde no tuviera que apalear cientos de libras de basura al quemador, o enpaquetar las toneladas de desperdicios que entra a la machucadora didrio. Que beneficio tuvo Jim Mayfield del estudio de transplante de corazon? Porque cuando estaba criticamente enfermo ni lo admitieron en el mismo hospital donde el habia servido tan puntualmente por tantos anos? Podia ver sido por que era un hombre negro y el hospital de Stanford es solo para los gavachos ricos?

Como hombre enfermo con familia que mantener, con poca chanza de conseguir otro empleo y le pidieron que declarara de un joven militante negro quien la administracion no queria y queria correr, como reaccionarias? No te sentirias intimidado? La seguridad de empleo de Big Jim no dependia en el carnal Bridges, pero dependia mucho en complacer a Warren Thorpe. Si Jim habia sido forzado por sus companeros de trabajo ni le dijo a su propia familia.

Gente trabajadora debe tomar cuenta de todas las mentiras de los pocos quienes mandan y sus seguidores por que se van a conocer. Acuerdense como el doctor Wilson mentiro del banco de sangre, acuerdense como el doctor Gonda mintiro de ver llamado los puercos. Acuerdense como el viernes a de Abril el ultimo dia de la protesta el servicio de noticias del Hospital reportp que no habia molestia a los pacientes. Acuerden del muymillionario doctor Russel V. Lee mentiro publicamente en el periodico, Palo Alto Times de la declaracion de Venceremos cuando todos saben por sus mismas publicaciones que era el presidente del Palo Alto Medical Research Foundation cuando proposisonaron el Hospital del centro y elmismo se graduo de la escuela medica de Stanford en 1920 y estuvo de maestro ahi por decadas. Pero mas importante recuerden de los hombres valientes como Sam Bridges, Chrid Laury, y Willie Newberry, quienes van hacer los cambios nesarios con cualquier manera nesaria para asegurar que gente negra y gente trabajadora de cualquier color ya no son explotados hasta la muerte como fue hecho Big Jim Mayfield.



"They soak as much profit out of you as they can and when you die if they can find a way to make money off your death, they'll do it."

Doesn't the hospital administration, Warren Thorpe and the Palo Alto Times have any sense of decency? How low can they stoop, using and exploiting Big Jim Mayfield even after he's dead as they used him as he lived?

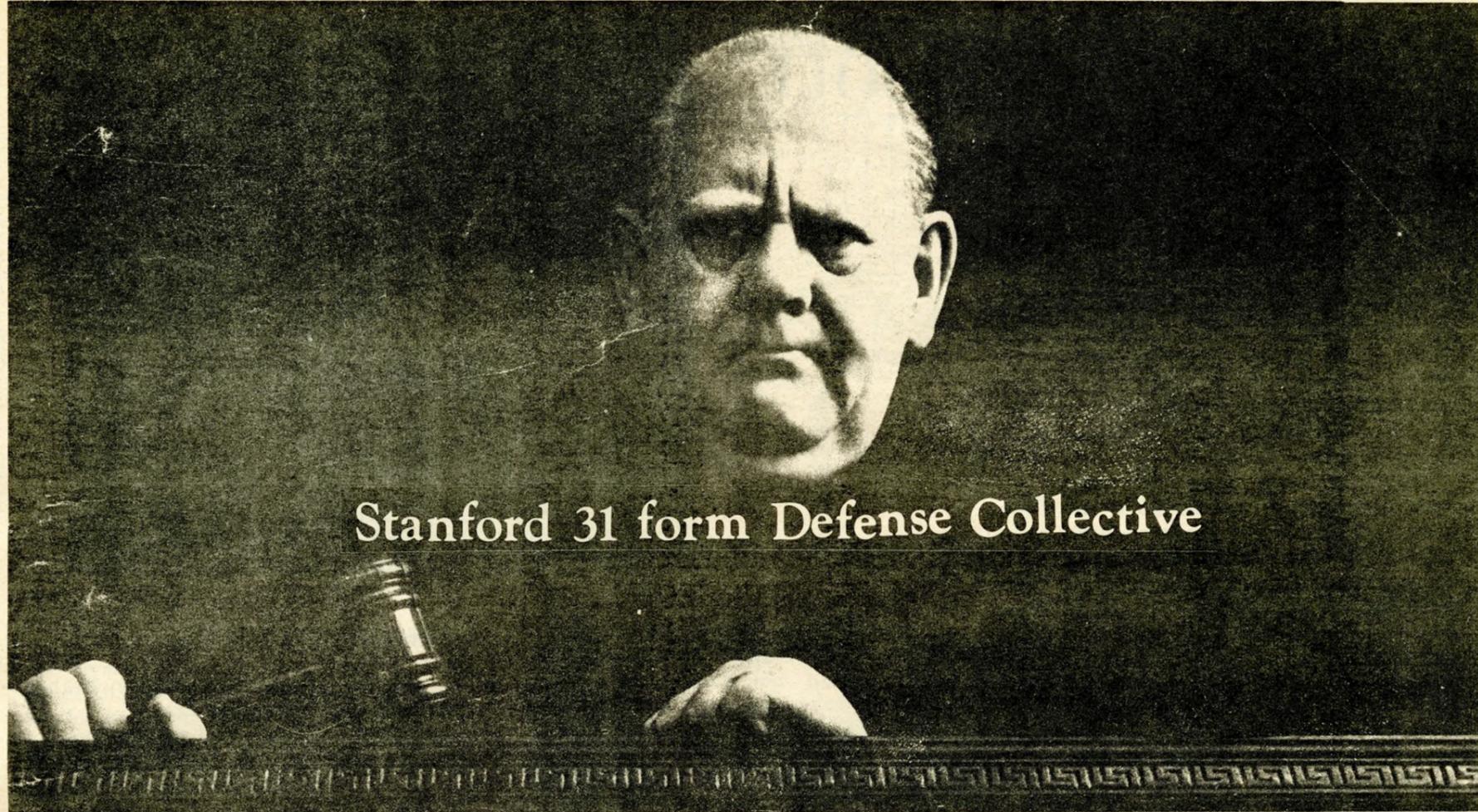
Big Jim died of a heart attack at work where he was responsible for hauling trash and loading the "masher" in a dead end job at the bottom of the engineering department. Where did he advance? Where was he after 14 years of loyal work? When was he even given a fair opportunity to get ahead? Sam Bridges, as a fellow worker, could see from where Big Jim had ended up exactly what his future at the racist Stanford Hospital was going to be.

Before the strike Jim decided to take sick leave because co-workers who could tell he'd been ill for months kept telling him to take off. When he finally did so, the hospital administration tried to tell people Jim was intimidated into not showing up for work, but fellow workers knew better.

Fellow workers also knew that as an overweight black man with an enlarged and weak heart, Jim Mayfield should have been transferred long ago to a job where he wouldn't be expected to shovel hundreds of pounds of trash into the incinerator, or pack the tons of refuse that daily goes into the masher. What good did all the fancy research in heart transplants do Jim Mayfield? How come when he was critically ill he was not even admitted to the very hospital at which he had served so faithfully for so many years? Could it have been because he was a black man and Stanford hospital is only for rich white folks?

As a sick man with a damaged heart and a family to support, with little chance of getting another job and having been requested to testify about a young outspoken and militant black whom the administration obviously disliked and were trying to fire, how would you react? Might you feel intimidated and coerced? Big Jim's job security certainly didn't hang with Brother Bridges, but it depended plenty on his pleasing Warren Thorpe. If Jim was pressured by fellow workers he didn't bother to tell his own family about it, and that's a matter of public record.

Working people should keep track of all the lies of the local ruling elite and their lackeys because there's going to be a reckoning. Remember how Dr. Wilson lied about the blood bank, remember how Dr. Gonda lied about calling the pigs. Remember how on Friday, April 9, the last day of the sit-in, even the hospital administration's own news service reported that there was no disruption of patient care. Remember how multimillionaire Dr. Russell V. Lee lied publically in the Palo Alto Times about Venceremos' statement when everyone knows (by his own publications) that he was chairman of the Palo Alto Medical Research Foundation when they proposed the downtown hospital and that he had himself graduated from Stanford Medical School in 1920 and spent decades on the faculty there. But most important, remember it is courageous black men like Sam Bridges, Chris Laury and Willie Newberry who are going to make the changes necessary, by all means necessary, to assure that black people or working people of any color are no longer exploited to the point of murder as Big Jim Mayfield was.



Stanford 31 form Defense Collective

248 charges were filed against 23 people as a result of the April 9th Stanford Hospital sit-in. Many brothers and sisters suffered smashed skulls and broken arms, noses and fingers as a result of the vicious police attack unleashed by the hospital and university administrators.

On April 21, 18 of us appeared before Judge Phelps in the North County Courthouse on Grant Ave. in Palo Alto. (Judge Phelps is the same judge who issued the search warrant to the police who ransacked the Stanford Daily office looking for incriminating evidence against the people.) After several minutes in court, it became apparent that D.A. Brown, who is working full-time on this case, was going to try to divide us. We were separated into groups of six with those charged with felonies being in one group and those charged with misdemeanors being divided into two other groups. The three separate groups were arraigned and then given separate dates to plea (May 5, 6 and 7) in a further attempt to weaken our spirit by dividing us.

The police attack and the way the District Attorney distributed the charges resulting from that attack were thoroughly racist. The heaviest charges were laid on Tony Chatmon, a black hospital worker. Tony was charged with two counts of assault on an officer, each count carrying a maximum sentence of life in the penitentiary, and with nine misdemeanors. Of the five other sisters and brothers charged with felonies, two were black. Each of the people charged with a felony also faces life in prison. Twelve other workers and students were charged with nine misdemeanors each. If convicted, these sisters and brothers can look forward to at least a year in the county jail. Three juveniles were charged with a number of felonies and misdemeanors, and two black Stanford students were charged with two misdemeanors.

Because of the pig system of juvenile "justice" which exists in Amerikkka, the juveniles were scheduled to be arraigned separately behind closed doors by the juvenile authorities who have sole say about their cases. The two black Stanford students were also scheduled to be arraigned separately at a different date.

Realizing that Brown, a young D.A. on the make, was going to try to play

us off one against the other, so that he could railroad us to jail, we united to form a defense collective whose purposes would be to educate the people about the real facts surrounding the sit-in and the brutal police attack, to expose the racist system of "justice" in Amerikkka, which so many of you have come in contact with, and to coordinate our defense.

On April 30, D.A. Brown and his lackeys escalated their racist attack against the people by arresting Nick Harper, a black man, on various trumped-up charges including assault on an officer. The cops descended upon Nick in force outside KZSU, on the Stanford campus, with warrants for his arrest. After taking him down to the police station, the pigs added ten charges related to the sit-in.

After Nick's bust, we realized that because the D.A. was trying to keep us off balance by escalating his racist tricks, we had to respond quickly. On May 5, the first group of six appeared before Judge Phelps to enter pleas. Our names were read and we walked up to the bench where our lawyers were. When asked for our plea, our lawyers responded that they were going to demur, to challenge the constitutionality of the charges filed against us. The D.A., being caught off guard, asked the judge for the maximum ten days to respond to the demur being filed by our lawyers. However, Brown, being the pig that he is, quickly recovered his composure after being stunned by the clever legal maneuvers of the people's lawyers and tacked new felonies on to five of us. These new charges were "possession of a billy." Pig Brown figures that if he tacks enough charges on us, a jury is bound to become confused as the trial proceeds and out of that confusion, he'll be able to convict us of at least one count of something.

On the afternoon after our court appearance, we found out that Brown had issued six more warrants for arrests against people allegedly involved in the sit-in. This brought the number of people busted at Stanford Hospital up to thirty. On the 6th and 7th, the other groups went to court with their lawyers filing the same demur. May 20 was set as the date to establish a hearing date for the lawyers to make their legal motion.

After the additional warrants were

issued, it became apparent that the D.A. was attempting to frame certain prominent freedom fighters in the oppressed communities. Suspicions became realities when, on May 7, warrants were issued for Chris Laury, member of the Black Liberation Front, and Leo Bazille, a past president of the Black Students Union at Stanford, on charges of assault and burglary with intent to destroy. These charges came as a result of the allegations of a Mary Schmidt, a white senior medical records clerk at the hospital who claimed that two men, one of whom she described as being 5'6" tall, "assaulted" her in her home. (It is interesting to note that both Chris and Leo are about 6'3" tall.) More interesting is that this is not the first time Mary Schmidt has come to work with outrageous, untrue stories of events that she claims happened to her the night before. Chris is now out on \$6,250 bail from the San Mateo County Jail.

The Hospital Defense Collective expects more people to be busted on these trumped-up charges as the police and the D.A. decide which freedom fighters they want to take away from the community next. We are asking you, the people, to give support to our struggle in the courts and to the workers' demands at the Stanford Hospital. The Stanford Hospital 30 need people to come to our court appearances and witness the D.A.'s attempts to railroad us, to write letters to President Lyman and Vice Provost Miller at Stanford, and Gonda and Wilson at the Hospital, and people to donate money and raise funds to support the struggle. (Contributions can be sent to the Mid-Peninsula Free University, 376 Waverley, Palo Alto. Checks can be made out to the "MFU bail fund. We have over \$50,000 in legal expenses to pay out, so we need whatever amount you can send.) Remember, Tony Chatmon and a lot of other black, brown and white brothers and sisters might be spending a long time behind bars for fighting against racism here at home, and for the liberation of oppressed workers! Only the power of the people can free all political prisoners!

FREE TONY CHATMON
STOP THE RAILROAD
SUPPORT THE HOSPITAL WORKERS
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

Stanford boycott continues

THE LAYOFF SITUATION

There are some workers who have not yet been offered another job at Stanford. Without unemployment insurance (which Stanford still refuses to pay until it is forced to in 1972) things are getting pretty grim for some of these people.

Several older laid-off workers have been sick. Just before the layoffs, all Tressider workers were required to take a physical examination. This enabled them to spot those with health problems and include them in the number laid-off. This is how the system works: they take the good, young, strong and healthy years out of a worker and then drop him or her when they get older and accumulate health problems (usually because of unhealthy working conditions over a long period of time). Thus, Stanford has offered jobs to two older workers who now have health problems which prevent them from accepting. If you have a job you can take sick leave. If you do not have a job, you cannot be rehired while you are in the hospital.



Some workers have been rehired to inferior jobs. One worker who has been rehired now works a split-shift at less pay per hour than he was making before. He works five hours, has a three hour break, and then works three more hours, almost equivalent to an eleven hour day. He also now has double the transportation problem from East Palo Alto.

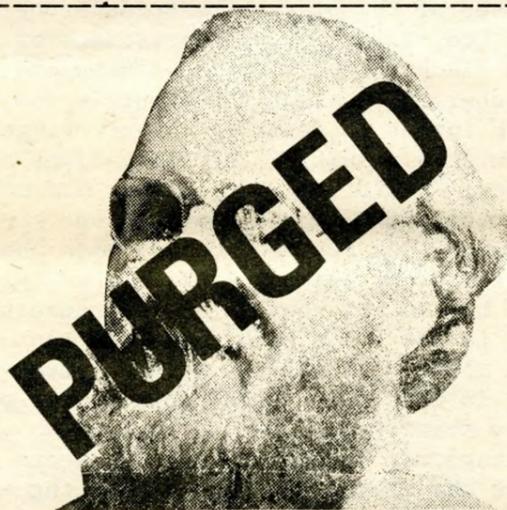
The boycott will continue until all laid-off workers have been offered jobs with equivalent salaries and working conditions that they had before.

ALTERNATE FOOD SERVICE

So far, \$1017.50 has been distributed to laid-off workers.

Worker A: \$250 - two months rent
 Worker B: \$121.50 - loan payment, health insurance premiums
 Worker C: \$150 - living expenses
 Worker D: \$175 - hospital bills
 Worker E: \$110 - food and household expenses
 Worker F: \$80 - miscellaneous
 Worker G: \$131 - rent

POWER TO THE PEOPLE
 - The Alternate Food Service



Joe Hardegree, a campus minister at Stanford, is about to be fired because he has dared to serve the people, identify with their needs, and share in their struggles to try to change what is happening.

Joe has long been active in the fight against racism, in attempts to end the war in Indo-China, and more recently in the struggle to organize workers at Stanford. He has been a leader in the Tressider boycott and a mainstay in the Alternate Food Service which has made over one thousand dollars to distribute to laid-off workers.

Because of this activity, the regional campus ministry board for Northern California has decided to "remove one of the two staff positions at Stanford," and the local committee responsible for campus ministry has unofficially indicated that Joe will be the one to go. The regional group will make the final decision May 15 and the local committee will decide on May 18.

This is another case of what might be called "institutional repression of revolutionaries." Everyone passes the buck, a dozen small decisions are made, subtle pressures are applied by Stanford, among others, and people like Joe find themselves out of a job.

If you find this kind of repression to be unfair and unjust, write to Joe's board and tell David Abernethy, Box 5067, Stanford, California, what you think about it.

STANFORD BLACK STUDENTS UNION DEMANDS

"Black Reparations Demands 1971"

- A. WE DEMAND THAT STANFORD UNIVERSITY STUDENT ADMISSIONS BE 12% BLACK - WITH NECESSARY FINANCIAL AID, BY FALL QUARTER, 1972
- B. WE DEMAND THAT STANFORD UNIVERSITY ESTABLISH AND FUND AN "INSTITUTE FOR BLACK STUDIES AT STANFORD", CONTAINING BOTH GRADUATE RESEARCH AND UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS.
- C. WE DEMAND THAT ALL PERSONS ARRESTED DURING EFFORTS TO NEGOTIATE BLACK DEMANDS AT THE STANFORD MEDICAL CENTER, BE FREED OF ALL CHARGES.

- D. WE DEMAND THE INSTITUTION OF CLEARLY DEFINED BLACK MONITORING, RECOMMENDATION AND ENFORCEMENT POWERS OVER ALL STANFORD EQUAL OPPORTUNITY POLICIES BY SEPTEMBER 1, 1971.
- E. WE DEMAND AN END TO STANFORD COMPLICITY WITH RACIST CORPORATE POLICIES AND PRACTICES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
- F. WE DEMAND THE STANFORD UNIVERSITY PAY REPARATIONS TO THE BLACK COMMUNITY - EAST BAYSHORE FOR WILLOW EXPRESSWAY DISPLACEMENTS AND INDUSTRIAL PARK DISCRIMINATIONS.
- G. WE DEMAND AN END TO STANFORD'S PROVOCATION OF CONFLICT BETWEEN THIRD WORLD GROUPS.

Racism called research

(William Shockley is a racist professor at Stanford. This so-called "scholar" has conducted I.Q. studies on school age children which contend that Black people are biologically more stupid than white people. This nonsense has received publicity in such mass magazines as Life. The Black Students Union at Stanford has been exposing this fool and starting to move against him.)

Shockley is no longer a harmless babbling idiot. He has an ally and his racist theories have gotten publicity enough for a National Academy of Sciences committee to recommend an investigation of his claims.

According to the San Francisco Examiner, Professor Arthor Jensen from U.C. Berkeley says he has found no evidence that public schools discriminate educationally against minority group children. This finding, or lack of one, also reported by his colleague Shockley, reveals a complete lack of social consciousness. It puts all the blame for the injustices done to Black and Chicano people in the schools on basic biological differences.

Jensen now recommends segregated schools where Black people could be treated as inferior beings not able to grasp the concepts and abilities now being denied them. His basic educational ideal (segregation) has promise. Blacks definitely are worse off in the white man's school system where they are constantly shown and taught how inferior they are. But this cannot come yet, unless we are prepared to fight the white man's intentions.

Jensen compares White, Chicano and Black children and shows how they rank in just that order in mental capabilities. Yet he admits that (1) the Chicano bilingual problem in schools was not taken into account, (2) that neither was the validity of the I.Q. test questioned, and (3) he never considered that Blacks in schools also have a bi-lingual "problem".

This scrutiny and research of Black children must not be allowed to continue. White people are testing our children for their own purposes, all to the detriment of the children.

PEOPLE GET READY. STOP THE MAN.

Karen

Teacher says: no war reports

A social studies teacher at Menlo-Atherton High School recently assigned his students to do a report on any country they chose, including a map, geography, climate and politics. One student chose Vietnam, after the teacher, Mr. Mcombre objected very strongly to her doing Cuba. The report included all the required aspects, and it also included a description of the Vietnam war, telling about all the horrible bombs they use on the Vietnamese, and showing why the war should be stopped. Next to it were some photos; one was an old Vietnamese man being tortured by American soldiers, another was a little boy covered with napalm, and there were others.

Mr. Mcombre told her that unless she took off the last page (which talked about the war) and the pictures, he would give her an 'O' on it. This was because if he had graded her on it, he would have to hang it up for people to see.

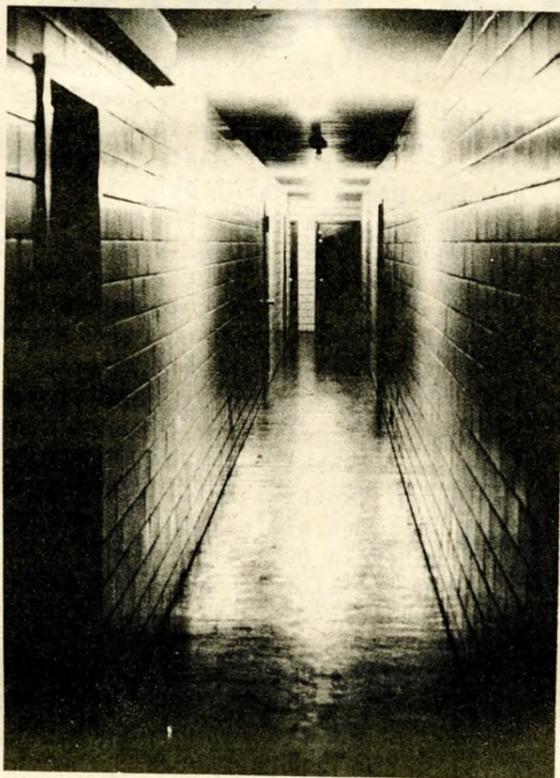
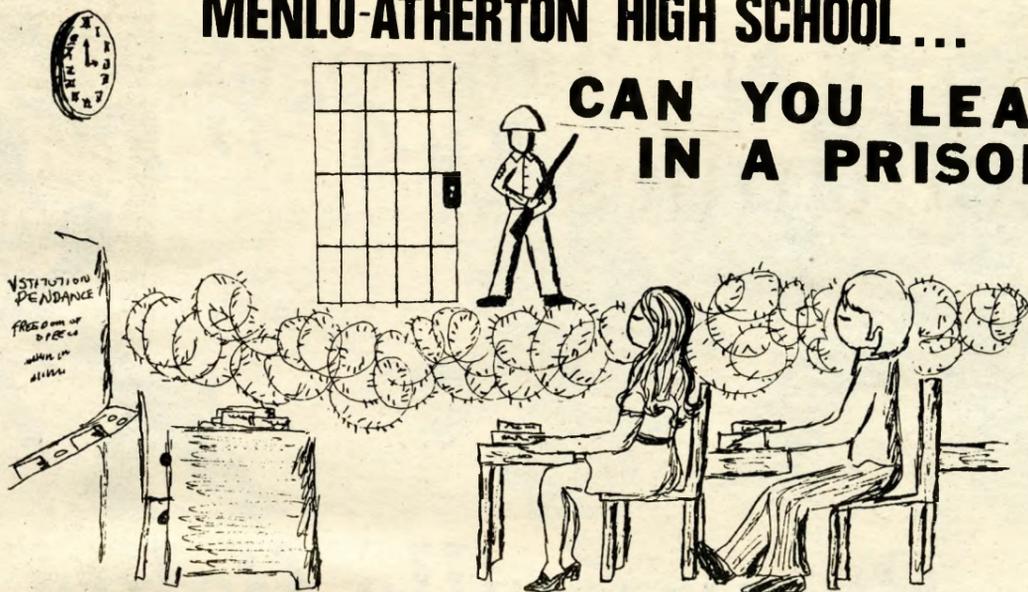
A few students wrote a leaflet protesting his use of the grading system to deny students the right to tell the truth about the war, even though the facts came from our daily newspaper. Although not many people concretely participated in opposing Mr. Mcombre, many students were interested in the struggle.

Finally, because of pressure put on the administration, he was forced to grade her on it, and grudgingly gave her a 'B'.

Refuse to be kept quiet by the grading system which degrades us.

MENLO-ATHERTON HIGH SCHOOL ...

CAN YOU LEARN IN A PRISON ?



Students strike-- set fires

In May of 1970, during the nationwide protests against the invasion of Cambodia, about 300 Menlo-Atherton students came out for a strike against the war. The administration cracked down on the strike immediately by telling the students that anyone remaining on strike would be suspended—that is, forced off campus, and, if found on campus, busted for trespassing on our own school!

Most of the students went back to class, afraid of being punished for being against an unjust war! About 45 people stayed on strike and got suspended, forced by the physical threat of arrest to stay off campus. These students went across the street and kept a five-day vigil, a peaceful vigil. The only violence was the use of the court system to keep them across the street.

This year the war continues and 50 to 60 GI's per week are still being killed there, not to mention the untold numbers of Vietnamese, Laotians and Cambodians.

This year in April and May, hundreds of thousands of U.S. citizens protested against the war. On May 2, 3 and 4, 12,000 people were arrested in Washington alone, mostly on one day. On May 5, in response to the violence against our brothers in the army and against the peoples of other nations, we called for a strike at Menlo-Atherton. But the pig repression is a way of life now, and most people against the war were afraid to come out. The level of the contradiction between the people and the pigs is greater. Many who did not come outside set fires and pulled fire alarms inside. Because they knew that violence would be done to them if they protested visibly, they protested without being seen! Right on!

About 40 people came out, but almost half went back in when they were threatened with suspension and police cars began to wheel into the school grounds. In all, 21 students were suspended and four were busted for coming within 3 blocks of the school to talk to people and try to get more people to understand why it is necessary to actively oppose the war.

This year there were black and white students involved. Right on!

It is important to know that although we number only a few at Menlo-Atherton 73% of the people in our own country are now against the war, and that millions upon millions of people around the world are on our side.

All power to the people!

POEM

March 7, 1971

A wind blows out of the east across
the western lands
it turns like mother to child, you to
me
brothers to sisters and people to
their army.

A spell's being broken, bones be
a 'rattlin'
come on let 'em roll, let 'em roll
one for the money, 12 for the
generals
seven and eleven for the people's
revolution.

Doesn't take much time for a spell to
be broken
all the dazed-eyed stupified people
wake up
getting angry in the time needed by
an act

a shotgun shell thru your friend
the chains, the split second to
crack a jaw
to break a back, to sign a law

How long does B-52 bomb scream horror
doesn't take long in other lands
won't take long here either.

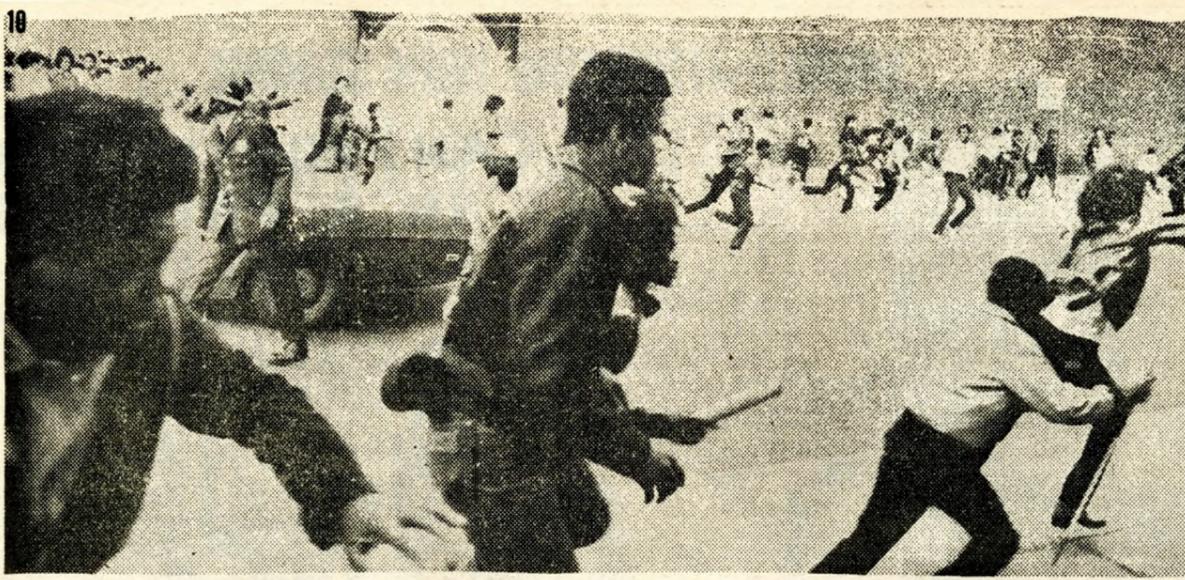
We're all crying but the time ain't
come for stopping
spell's being broken, country rise
up in anger
the man comes in with a rubber
hose
black teen explodes with a kick,
but jail cell traps
and someone somewhere has scars
to show
ain't the end though, comes

closer the day
for the pig's head and hot lead.

There's plenty of hard tales but it's
what we're learning
and what we're winning that are going
to get us this thing
called freedom in everybody's language
doctor goes down to Texas and
maybe some dirty brown kid
comes up to him, got round worm
on his face
doctor finds himself saving
Chicano babies,
down on the county's case
Hey mister, you treat them wetbacks
too fine for their own good
white sheriff guns doctor down
but next time round, kid's older
brothers
found the sheriff in town
blew this mother away.

People, spell's being broken, this
time's our time
young miner's uncle laid to rest
with black lung death
forty years and only children's
bare feet to show
the welfare man says no more
dole
Lord, a man's got an arm and a
piece
windows break and no helmet's
that thick
what's more the man needs you
more than you need him
Brothers and sisters, if the man hits
one, he hits us all
Blow this mother away!!

Alice Furumoto

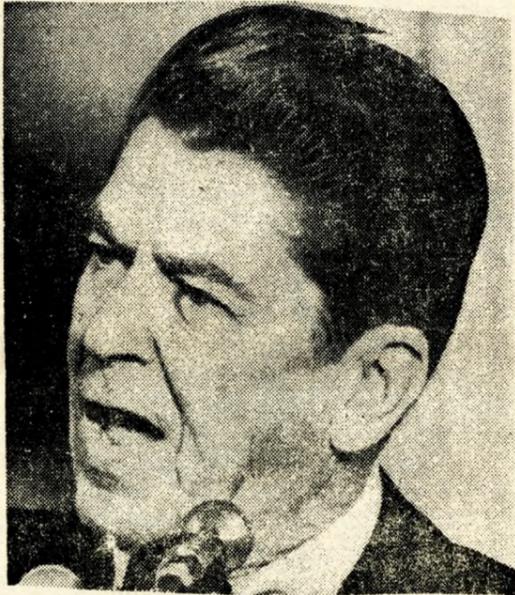


Brownsville peleando

Brownsville fights

Brownsville, a black-Puerto Rican section of Brooklyn, is little different from other ghettos capitalism has created in America except that it is worse. Eighty per cent of the people must depend on the welfare department in order to maintain their survival existence. Infant mortality is four times the rest of New York City. Many of the buildings have no electricity, no heat, no water.

So when the State Legislature decided to cut back almost one bil-



PIG pays no taxes

People on MediCal in California cannot have most necessary dental work done on their teeth, are limited to two visits to the doctor per month, no matter what's wrong with them, and welfare grants in this state haven't been raised since 1959.

Ronald Reagan is estimated to be a millionaire, owns 771 acres in Riverside, a house in Pacific Palisades and the State pays his rent of \$15,000 a year for his home in Sacramento. Yet in 1970 "because of personal financial misfortune and high expenses" Governor Reagan paid NO taxes to the State of California. Maybe he even did it "legally." That isn't surprising: the tax systems of Amerika are built with loopholes that big pigs can slip through - with their fortunes intact.

What is surprising is that we, the people of the state, found out about it by chance, because someone who found out was brave enough to let the people know.

The pigs need tax dodges to keep sitting on their fat piles. And if the sick and malnourished, toothless, ill-clothed and badly-housed people in this country want the care and the lives they deserve, they can't wait for Reagan and other politicians to give it to them. We'll have to take it - by whatever means necessary!

lion dollars from an already inadequate welfare budget, the people of Brownsville were enraged. A demonstration to protest the cuts and to support State Senator Wald Stewart's "people's budget" was called for May 5. Businessmen along Pitkin Avenue (Brownsville's busiest street) were told to remain closed that day "to make some merchants starve as long as people have got to starve."

A twelve square block area was blocked to traffic and thousands gathered to hear speakers. Everything was peaceful until early afternoon when one plainclothes pig just couldn't hold back any longer and stuck his pistol in the stomach of a young boy "in order to unblock traffic." Immediately thereafter the pigs attacked from several directions and the people, once again denied the right of even asking for change, set up barricades of burning cars and trash in defense. One hundred twenty fires were set and nine pigs were hospitalized as fighting continued until dark.

Afterward, the fire department added to the miseries of the community by announcing that they would fight no fires in Brownsville if there was any "trouble."

It is now clearer than ever that the racist legislature of New York has no interest in making Brownsville a place fit for human beings to live in. Only the power of the people, power which must be taken as it becomes so obvious that it will never be given, can make that change.

Brownsville, una seccion de Negros y Puerto Ricenos de Brooklyn, es poco diferente a los otros ghettos que la creodo el capitalismo en America pero es peor. Ochenta por ciento de la gente tiene que depender en el departamento de welfare para poder mantener su existencia. Mortalidad de recién nacidos es cuatro veces mas que el resto de la ciudad de Nueva York. Muchos de los edificios no tienes electricidad, calefones ni agua.

Asi cuando el legislado decidio recortar casi un millon de dolares del fondo ya corto de welfare, la gente de Brownsville se encorajaron. Una demostracion para protestar los cortos y a soportar al senador del estado Wald Stewart y su "People's Budget" fue llamada para el cinco de Mayo. Negociantes por la Pitkin Avenue (Calle mas negociante de Brownsville) fueron dichos que cerraran ese dia "para hacer a unos negociantes tener hambre si la gente tiene que tener hambre."

Una area de doce boques fue bloqueada al trafico y mile vinieron a oir oradores. Todo estaba silencio hasta en la tarde cuando un puerco secreto no se pudo detener mas y puso su pistola en la panza de un joven "para soder desbloquear el trafico." Immediatamente despues las chotas llegaron de todos lados y la gente, otra vez fue negado el derecho hasta de pedir cambio, pusieron bloqueos de carros encendidos y basura en defensa. Ciento veinte lumbres fueron puestas y nueve chotas fueron hospitalizados cuando siguio la pelea hasta que obscuresio.

Despues, el departamento de bomberos hicieron las miserias peor, anunciando que no pelearan mas lumbres en Brownsville si habia "batayas."

Ahora esta mas claro que siempre que la legislacion racista de Nueva York no tiene interes en hacer Brownsville un lugar para que puedan vivir humanos. Solo el poder del pueblo; poder que se tiene que quitar porque es obvio que nunca se dara, puede hacer el cambio.

Ayuda UFWOC

UNITED FARM WORKERS NEED HELP

If you are a KEYPUNCH OPERATOR or a COBOL PROGRAMMER, the farm workers need your help.

We are struggling to build a union and a movement. Because we are poor, we cannot afford to hire highly-paid staff people to help relieve us of the staggering paperwork that a growing union processes. Some data processing professionals have already volunteered and have designed a system for us. We are now attempting to implement it. To do so, we need experienced keypunch operators who would be willing to donate some of their time and skills either in the area where they live or in Delano, and COBOL programmers who would be willing to see this project through to completion for subsistence wages.

If you can help us, please contact me at P.O. Box 130, Delano, Calif., 93215.

VIVA LA CAUSA
- Dave Smith
UFWOC

Si eres operador (keypunch) de computadora o COBOL programmer, los trabajadores del fil nesesitan tu ayuda.

Estamos batayando para hacer una union - y un moviemento. Por que semos, pobres, no podemos emplear gente que nos pueda ayudar con tanto trabajo de papeles que una union creciendo hace. Algunos profesionales ya se han dado voluntarios y han designado un sistema para nosotros. Ahora queremos poner este sistema en efecto. Para esto, nesestitamos operadores con experencia quien puedan donar su tiempo y habilidades en la area donde viven o en Delano, y programeros COBOL quien quieran ver este proyecto que siga hasta que se complete para un sueldo minimo.

Si nos puede ayudar, contacteme al P.O.Box 130, Delano, California, 93215.

VIVA LA CAUSA!!
- Dave Smith
UFWOC

Accione de Dia Mayo

Con fecha 3 de mayo se dió principio a la semana de manifestaciones contra la guerra incluyen do toda clase de taticas de ataques, atemptos a inmovilezar las capitales con demostraciones de paz en masa - desobediencias civiles sin violencia etc. con mas de 58,000 participantes en general y siendo 13,000 de ellos arrestados.

El lunes por la mañana en la zona local se distribuían hojillas de propaganda enfrente de las oficinas de S.R.I. Mientras que en Berkeley se estrellaban ventanas en el Banco de America y U.S.B.

Para el Martes mas de 20,000 estaban en Washington tirando pajoso a las puertas del Pentagono inmovilizando el trafico con gente, botes, clavos, carros, piedras, botellas, etc. La gente se disponia con rigor mientras que 12,000 tropas incluyendo la marina del ejercito. companias de aviacion federal y Soldado; federales a punta de bayoneta amultaba a la gente dentro de R.F. Kennedy empujandolos sobre el estadio y atacandolos constantemente con bombas gaseosas, terminando con 180 personas heridas y 7,000 arrestadas, usando extremos innecesario y extremosos.

Uno de los patrullas exclamo "si esta gente se llegara a organizar estabamos perdidos," pero no tienen el sistema de comunicacion que nosotros tenemos.

En Mayo 5, un grupo de 500 a 1,000 gentes atacaron con propaganda enfrente de Standard Oil, Shell, U.S. Steel, Banco de America y Wells Fargo. Para

el atardecer 97 fueron arrestados.

Por todo el pais eruptaban toda clase de manifestaciones y marchas proclamando paz. 72 estudiantes fueron arrestados en Northridge, California, por no haberse dispersado inmediatamente.

En las calles de Seattle, 2,000 demostradores fueron atacados por el Squadron Nacional resultando en 19 arrestados.

En el parque Central de Nueva York, estudiantes negros en un grupo de 2,000 gritaban "Libren al Pantera 13!" En Santa Barbara, California, un grupo de 200 personas fue dispersado por la policia, otro grupo de 80 en Santa Monica.

1,000 gentes tomaron su protesta en las calles de Rochester, Nueva York en el puro centro de la ciudad. En New Haven, Connecticut, enfrente de donde Bobby Seale esta en juicio 2,000 protestaban. En la Universidad de Wisconsin los estudiantes fueron dispersados por la policia a fuerza de gases siendo 1,500 en número y estos en defensa devolvian piedras y botellas mientras corrian. 40 estudiantes de la secundaria de Waukegan, Illinois, y 100 miembros de "Spring Into Action" contra guerra, 22 sentados en la entrada principal y rehusando retirarse fueron arrestados. Demostradores y organizadores a traves de la nacion claman que no cederan, hasta el dia que el imperialismo de Estados Unidos ceda y que de fina a toda guerra.

PODER A LA GENTE!

May Day Actions

On Monday, May 3 anti-war demonstrators began a week of mass actions across the nation. Tactics ranged from bombing attacks, attempts to immobilize major cities, peaceful rallies, and mass non-violent, civil disobedience. Some 58,000 people were estimated demonstrated from coast to coast with about 13,000 of them arrested.

Local area actions began early Monday morning when 150 people picketed S.R.I. passing out leaflets to those who weren't too intimidated by the pigs to accept one. In Berkeley a draft board was ransacked and windows trashed at B. of A. and U.C.B.

By Tuesday 20,000 people were in Washington throwing manure at the Pentagon, blocking traffic with bodies, cars, cans, and nails. Rocks and bottles were thrown as 12,000 troops including Marines, Army M.P.'s, 82nd Airborne Division and 1st Army Federal Troops with fixed bayonets herded people into R.F. Kennedy Stadium continuously throwing tear gas into the crowd. 7,000 were arrested and 180 treated at hospitals. Troops were acting under guidelines set by an Army Manual: "The use of deadly force is authorized only under extreme circumstances such as to avoid being killed or seriously harmed or to prevent destruction of public utilities or similar PROPERTY vital to public health or safety."

A young black man said to a pig, "Someday you are going to realize you are the prisoner. We are free." A patrolman rightfully admitted, "If these kids were coordinated, we'd be lost. They just don't have any communications systems like we do."

On the 5th in San Francisco, 500-

1,000 people picketed and leafletted Standard Oil, Shell, U.S. Steel, B. of A., and Wells Fargo. As the day was ending pigs clubbed their way into the crowd arresting 97 people. The next day there were at least a dozen bomb threats.

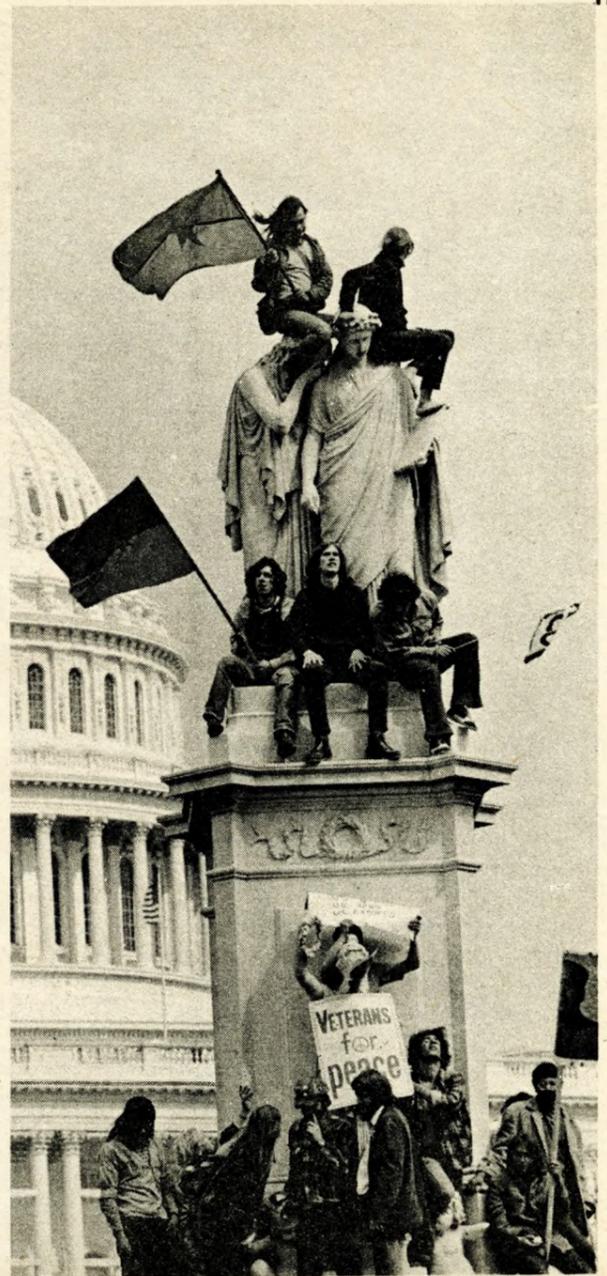
There were rallies and marches all over the country. In Northridge, California, 72 students were arrested after failing to disperse. In Boston, 25,000 people met in peaceful protest.

2,000 demonstrators surged through Seattle's city streets for three hours until attacked by the tactical squad, which chased and clubbed people who were throwing bottles in self-defense. 19 arrests were reported. In New York's Central Park, black students charged into the crowd of 2,000 and pushed white students off the stage - shouting, "Free the Panther 13."

Pigs broke up a crowd of 200 per-



Guerrilla Theater in Washington: "Where are our dead brothers?"



Protesters near Capitol Building

sons at a General Motors Plant in Santa Barbara, Calif. Another 80 people picketed the Rand Corp. headquarters in Santa Monica.

1,000 people sat, laid, and stood in the streets of Rochester, New York right in the center of downtown business.

In New Haven, Connecticut across the street from where Bobby Seale is on trial, 2,000 protested.

At the University of Wisconsin students threw rocks and bricks at the pigs as they were "dispersing" the crowd of 1500 with tear gas.

Forty high school students were arrested in Waukegan, Illinois for throwing rocks and bottles. A sheriff was injured.

In Denver, 100 members of a group called "Spring into Action Against the War" began to stop traffic at the Federal Center. 22 were arrested after sitting down in front of the main entrance and refusing to leave.

Demonstrators and organizers across the nation said that they wouldn't be giving up either.

We will be fighting until this war ends and US Imperialism is smashed!

All Power to the People!

PAMOJA VENCEREMOS, nuestro periodico, lleva una dimension nueva a nuestra lucha en la peninsula. Es la voz de la comunidad revolucionaria unida, levantandose sobre diferencias raciales y culturales, y armada con una solida y consistente ideología politica que guía nuestras acciones y nuestra practica contra el enemigo. Es la voz de todas las gentes oprimidas de la comunidad y nos sirve, la gente, por darnos expresion de nuestras experiencias, nuestros problemas y nuestra lucha.

"Pamoja" significa JUNTO. Es la palabra en Swahili, la palabra del pueblo Negro de todo el mundo, para la unidad que es necesaria para la liberacion de todas formas de opresion a que hemos sido sujetados por toda la historia.

Sabemos lo que significa "Venceremos." Es la palabra de la gente Morena, el grito de Che, señalando la primera derrota de imperialismo y la primera victoria de socialismo en las Americas.

Simplemente, PAMOJA VENCEREMOS significa JUNTOS VENCEREMOS! Como el pueblo Negro, el pueblo Moreno, y todas las gentes de color, somos JUNTOS en nuestra lucha contra un opresor comun, la blanca clase gobernante de America. Como revolucionarios somos juntos con los pobres y los trabajadores blancos, con todas las gentes progresivas quienes son dedicadas a derrotar nuestro enemigo comun, la blanca clase gobernante de la racista y imperialista EEUU y todos sus lacayos.

VENCEREMOS. Como revolucionarios unidos de albedrio, nuestra determinacion y dedicacion derrotaran la aumentando opresion y genocidio que comete el enemigo. Con esta unidad, estamos asegurados de victoria. GANAREMOS nuestra liberacion aqui, como nuestros hermanos, unidos en lucha GANARAN sus liberaciones en Asia, Africa y todas las Americas.

PAMOJA VENCEREMOS el periodico del pueblo, es la resulta de los esfuerzos juntados de las organizaciones Frente Negra de Liberacion y Venceremos.

La Frente Negra de Liberacion (el BLF) es una organizacion con base de la masas en la area de la peninsula, con jefaturas en East Palo Alto y Redwood City. Somos una organizacion de Negros revolucionarios, formada de la necesidad de cumplir las necesidades comunes del pueblo Negro y gente oprimida, tratando de realizar un verdadero movimiento para liberacion que eliminara la opresion impuesta sobre nosotros por la clase gobernante de este sistema parasito y capitalistico. Como dijo Mao en 1963, << El sistema maligno de colonialismo e imperialismo surgieron y prosperaron de la esclavitud de los Negros y el comercio de los Negros, y aseguradamente llegara a su fin con la emancipacion completa del pueblo Negro. >>

Venceremos es una organizacion intercomunal compuesta de revolucionarios Morenos, Asiaticos,

y blancos basada en la area del centro de la peninsula de South San Francisco hasta San Jose. Funcionamos en el basis de Marxismo-Leninismo y los pensamientos de Mao Tse-tung como se aplica a las condiciones de la imperialista sociedad Norteamericana actual. Nos guia el principio de intercomunalismo revolucionario, la unidad de todos aquellos comunidad de Babilonia, que son oprimidas por imperialismo Norte Americano y todos sus lacayos. En teoria y en practica seguimos el liderato de los pueblos del Tercer Mundo (gente de color) la verdadera vanguardia de la lucha revolucionaria en el mundo actual.

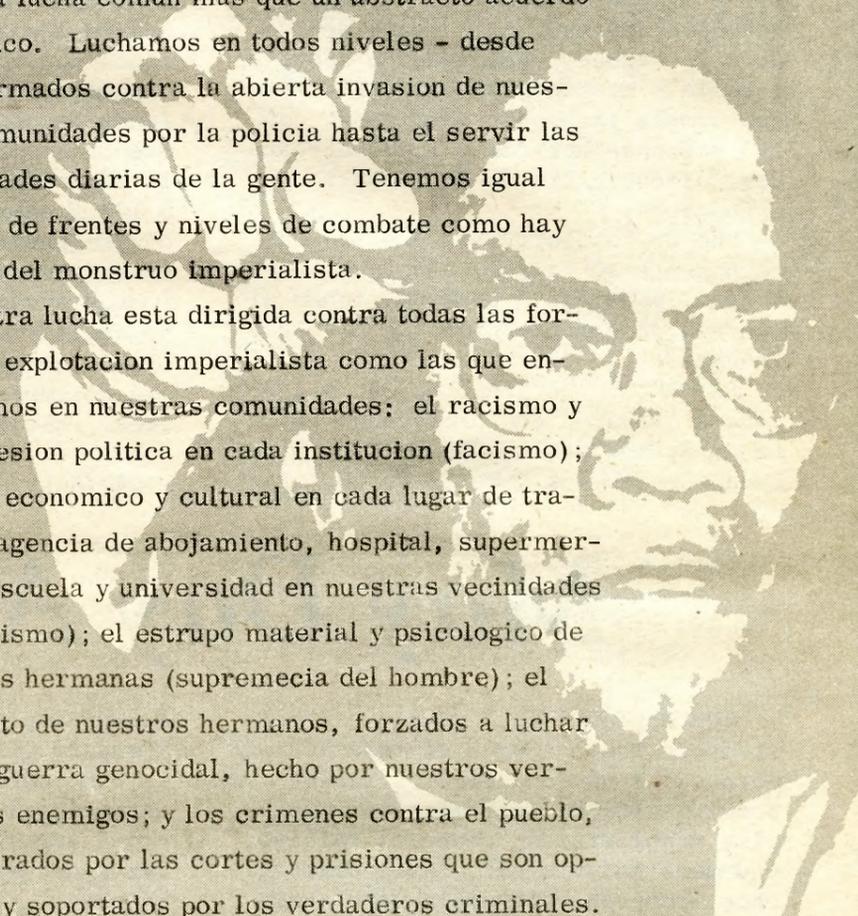
La Frente Negra de Liberacion y Venceremos trabajan en unidad - una unidad basada en nuestra practica lucha comun mas que un abstracto acuerdo ideologico. Luchamos en todos niveles - desde estar armados contra la abierta invasion de nuestras comunidades por la policia hasta el servir las necesidades diarias de la gente. Tenemos igual numero de frentes y niveles de combate como hay frentes del monstruo imperialista.

Nuestra lucha esta dirigida contra todas las formas de explotacion imperialista como las que encontramos en nuestras comunidades: el racismo y la represion politica en cada institucion (facismo); el robo economico y cultural en cada lugar de trabajar, agencia de abojamiento, hospital, supermercado, escuela y universidad en nuestras vecinidades (capitalismo); el estrupo material y psicologico de nuestras hermanas (supremecia del hombre); el asesinato de nuestros hermanos, forzados a luchar en una guerra genocidal, hecho por nuestros verdaderos enemigos; y los crimenes contra el pueblo, secuestrados por las cortes y prisiones que son operados y soportados por los verdaderos criminales. Desde el hospital de Stanford hasta las calles de East Palo Alto, estamos unidos militantemente contra los ataques de nuestras comunidades.

Tambien servimos a la gente por cooperativas de comida, el Centro Medico del Pueblo, uniones de arrendatarios, defensa legal, el colegio Venceremos, Garaje del Pueblo, y muchos otros programas.

Nuestro objecto es borrar el monstruo imperialista del superficie del globo para que nosotros, la gente, estemos libres para controlar a nuestras vidas. Nuestro blanco - la regla por los que ahora estan reglados - es TODO PODER A LA GENTE!

Nuestro periodico PAMOJA VENCEREMOS, se forjaba de nuestra lucha comun, la unidad practical de las organizaciones. Pero sobretodo es una arma de la gente, por la gente, y para la gente. Es un periodico de las masas. Todos nosotros debemos participar en su crecer. Debemos exponer todas las injusticias, dar expresion a todas nuestras experiencias, y planear nuestras soluciones juntos. Que todos nosotros gentes oprimidas contribuyan a la voz de nuestra lucha, PAMOJA VENCEREMOS.



VENCEREMOS

PAMOJA VENCEREMOS, our newspaper, brings a new dimension to our struggle in the peninsula. It is the voice of the revolutionary community now united, transcending racial and cultural differences, and armed with a solid and consistent political ideology which guides our actions and practice against the enemy. It is the voice of all oppressed people in the peninsula community and it serves us, the people, by giving expression to our experiences, our problems and our struggle.

"Pamoja" means TOGETHER. It is the Swahili word, the word of Black people all over the world, for the unity necessary to bring about liberation from all forms of oppression to which we have been subjected throughout history.

"Venceremos" means WE WILL WIN. It is the word of Brown people, Che's battle-cry, signaling the first defeat of imperialism and the first victory for socialism in the Americas.

PAMOJA VENCEREMOS simply means TOGETHER WE WILL WIN! As Black people, Brown people, and all people of color, we are TOGETHER in our struggle against a common oppressor - the white ruling class of America. As revolutionaries we are together with poor and working white people, with all progressive people dedicated to smashing our common enemy, the white ruling class of racist, imperialist America, and all its lackeys.

WE WILL WIN. As revolutionaries united in will, our dedication and determination will defeat the increasing oppression and genocide being perpetrated by the enemy. With this unity, we are assured of victory. WE WILL WIN our liberation here, as our brothers and sisters, united in battle WILL WIN their liberation in Asia, Africa and the Americas.

PAMOJA VENCEREMOS, the peoples' newspaper, is the result of a joint effort of the Black Liberation Front and Venceremos organization.

The Black Liberation Front is a mass based organization in the peninsula area, with headquarters in East Palo Alto and Redwood City. We are a Black revolutionary organization, formed out of the necessity to meet the common needs of Black people and oppressed people, trying to bring into reality a true liberation movement that will eliminate the oppression imposed upon us by the ruling class of this parasitic, capitalistic system. As Mao stated in 1963, "The evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived on the enslavement of (so-called) Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people."

Venceremos is an intercommunal organization of

brown, Asian and white revolutionaries, based in the peninsula area - from South San Francisco to San Jose. We work on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as it applies to the conditions of imperialist American society today. We are guided by the principle of revolutionary intercommunalism, the unity of all those oppressed by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. In theory and in practice, we follow the leadership of Third World people, the true vanguard of revolutionary struggle in the world today.

The Black Liberation Front and Venceremos work in unity - based upon our common practical struggle rather than an abstract ideological agreement. We struggle on all levels - from standing armed against the open police invasion of our communities, to serving the day-to-day needs of the people. We have as many fronts and levels of combat as there are faces of the imperialist monster.

Our struggle is directed against all forms of imperialist exploitation as we find them in our communities: the racism and political repression of every institution (fascism); the economic and cultural robbery at every workplace, housing agency, hospital, supermarket, school and university in our neighborhoods (capitalism); the material and psychological rape of our sisters (male supremacy); the murder of our brothers, forced to fight in a genocidal war, waged by our real enemies; and the crimes against our people, kidnapped by the courts and prisons which are run and supported by the real criminals. From the Stanford Hospital to the streets of East Palo Alto, we are militantly united against the attacks on our communities.

We also serve the people through food co-ops, the Peoples' Medical Center, tenants unions, legal defense, Venceremos College, Peoples' Garage, and many other programs.

Our goal is to wipe the imperialist monster off the face of the earth so that we, the people, will be free to control our own lives. Our aim - rule by those who are now ruled - is ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

Our newspaper, PAMOJA VENCEREMOS, was forged out of our common struggle, the practical unity of our organizations. But it is above all a weapon of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is a mass newspaper. All of us must participate in its growth. We must expose all injustices, give expression to all of our experiences, and lay out our solutions together. Let all of us oppressed people contribute to the voice of our struggle, PAMOJA VENCEREMOS.

community can afford. This doesn't seem so evil, but I was stopped in the hall at work and accused of handing out illegal leaflets (the food order forms). The chief demanded that I show her the papers. But I told her that I wouldn't. Shortly after that I was suspended and soon after that, fired.

What came down when they fired you?

On May 4, I worked the whole day, and at 4:15, I was called off the board and told that the chief wanted to see me. I was led out into the conference room. Of course, I knew they would already have a steward of their choosing there. It was all prepared. My check was ready, including my vacation time and time I had taken off because they had prepared the check.

Of course I was represented by my supervisor (steward) who claimed that she took thirty calls an hour, even though she hardly ever sits at the board. The union is a rat-fink organization. The purpose of the union is to collect dues and to keep peace with management, no matter what it takes. They specialize in helping management clean house - offing operators who talk too much.

The union steward who was representing me (ha, ha) was supposed to escort me out of the building. I told her I wasn't ready to go just then, and I went and sat down in the locker room. So she said she would wait, but of course she just ran back and told them I wouldn't leave. The first boss came out when I was in the lounge trying to call Leo, my husband. She came rushing up saying, "You have to leave the building."

After she hurried me to clean out my locker, I went to sit back down. The boss just kept saying, "You have to leave!!" I just kept saying, "If you feel that you did right in firing me, what is it that you are so afraid of? Why do you want me to leave right now?"

They sent two men that work in the building up, by this time they had me locked up and guarded in the inner lounge. Tracy kept trying to get the men to take hold of me and get me out the back of the building. "You can call all of your little friends up tonight and tell them what happened. There's no sense in getting them all upset tonight," she said.

I don't think it was three minutes then before the cops were there. Three of them. They said, "I understand that you are not an employee of this company and were told that you have to leave the building." To make a long story short, the black pig looked down at me and said, "Does it have to be this way?" One of the other pigs said, "Pick up the chair and let's go." Which they didn't actually do - they just grabbed me. The white pig was twisting my arm the whole way, but when I called him a pig, he really twisted it harder - harder than I've ever had it twisted before. That's when I screamed.

The climax I don't remember - they just disposed of me on the sidewalk, and I started walking off.

What do you plan to do now?

Now that I'm on the outside, I can really help operators understand how important it is to fight together for our rights. If we don't stand together, they'll rip us off one by one the way they did me.

All power to the operators!
DARE TO STRUGGLE!!



HAITI - DUVALIER: A CORPSE TO BE KILLED

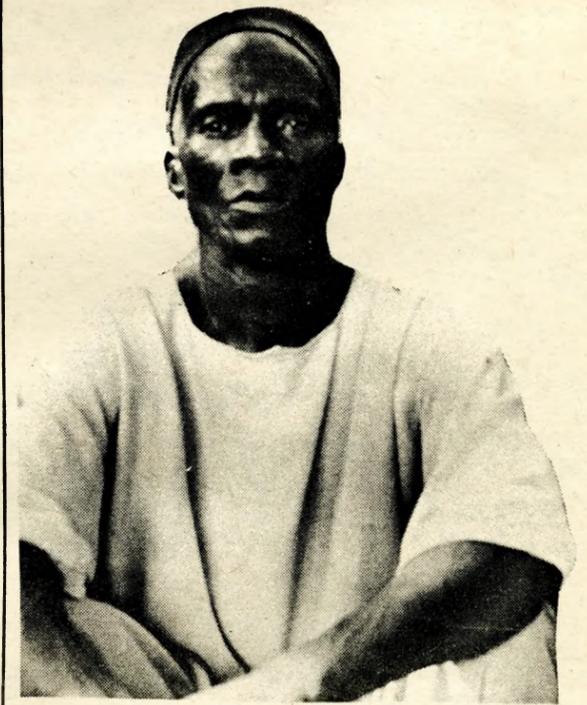
14 Years of a bloody autocracy

by René Depestre

The death of Francois Duvalier is one of those political events that all people must rejoice over with great cries of satisfaction. If there was one event that the Haitian people waited for, hoped for and tried to precipitate, it was precisely the disappearance off the face of the earth of this despot who caused the most harm to the nation since its birth. After 14 years of "Papadocracy" there is a huge gap between the Haiti liberated by a slave revolution in 1804 and the Haiti of 1971 which offers to the world today atrocious pictures of the least decolonized society in the American continent.

Duvalier leaves behind him a country reduced to its simplest form socio-economically, a country where the pains of underdevelopment surpass by far anything one can imagine or say about it. This is so tragically true today, that it's only by euphemism that Haiti can be situated as a country of the Third World. In its economic and social realities, in its cultural backwardness, in the exceptional gravity of its national crisis, Haiti rather belongs to a Fourth World born of the scandal of North American imperialism in Latin America.

Francois Duvalier came to power on October 22, 1957. He was not very well known in Haiti. He was generally considered to be a rather withdrawn political figure, an old country doctor, an intel-



- 1957
- Sept. 22 - Dr. Francois Duvalier is elected president of Haiti, after "running" against Louis Dejoie and Clement Jumelle
 - Nov. 22 - Outlawing of the Haitian Democratic Alliance
- 1958
- May 2 - Proclamation of a State of Siege
 - May 9 - The gov't. offers to the U.S. that they set up a missile base
 - May 11, June 2 - Louis Dejoie and Clement Jumelle are proclaimed outlaws.
 - Sept. 12 - U.S. military instructors are in charge of reorganizing the Haitian army
- 1959
- Aug. 17 - Duvalier's gov't. complains to the O.A.S. of subversive activities in Haiti, led by Cuba.
- 1960
- Sept. 8 - Breaking off diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic following frontier incidents
 - Nov. 24 - Expulsion of Archbishop Mgr. Poirier, replaced Nov. 26 by Mgr. Augustin who will be deported Jan. 10
- 1961
- Jan. 12 - The Vatican excommunicates the authorities responsible for expelling Mgr. Augustin
 - Jan. - March - The University's 1,000 students boycott classes to show their hostility to the regime
 - Apr. 7 - The Gov't. offers a military base to the U.S. at Mole St. Nicholas (directly facing Cuba)
 - Apr. 30 - Legislative elections
 - May 5 - Duvalier's presidential "mandate" prolonged by 5 years
- 1962
- Jan. 6 - Diplomatic relations resumed with Dominican Republic
 - Aug. 1 - U.S. cuts economic aid
- 1963
- Apr. 28 - Warning by the Dominican Republic (where Juan Bosch has been in power for the last 5 yrs) for "hostile activities of Haiti". The O.A.S. council is confused. New rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries
 - May 3 - Curfew and martial law declared in Port au Prince.
 - May 12 - Formation of a Haitian

- gov't. in exile in Puerto Rico, headed by Louis Dejoie and Daniel Figuole
 - May 15 - Duvalier denies that he intended to proclaim a "socialist republic", he becomes the "head of the Duvalierist revolution"
 - May 17 - Haiti and the U.S. break diplomatic relations. (They will be renewed in June)
- 1964
- Apr. 22 - Duvalier is proclaimed

lectual without imagination, a mediocre ethnologist and folklorist who, in 1946, had been a modest minister of health.

After the fall of Magloire, he was then seen as an instrument whom the military would maneuver at will. As a matter of fact, it was the General Kebreau who got Duvalier the presidency in 1957, through an "electoral coup d'Etat". But, during the first months of Duvalier's presidency, the image of the naive and timid politician who allowed himself to be led by the military quickly gave way to that of an iron fisted dictator who did not hide the fact, in his rhetoric, that he intended to rule the country as an absolute autocrat. He was already saying: "I am the source of my power, I am a volcano in full activity, I am the spiritual chief of the nation and the great electrifier of the Haitian souls."

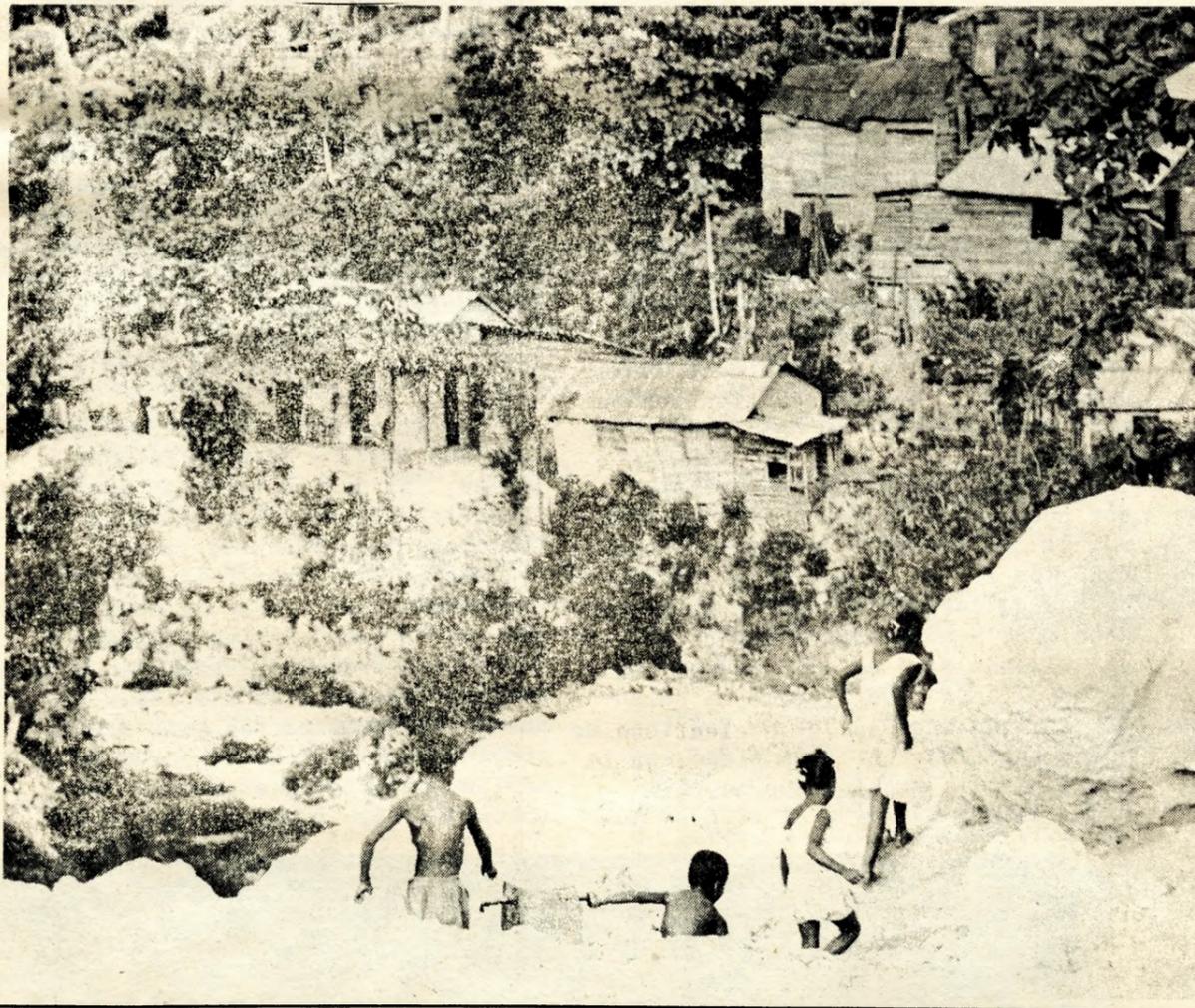
As early as the end of 1957, Duvalier unleashed terror without precedent against the Haitian people. The jails were filled with workers, students, business men, intellectuals, craftsmen who disappeared without leaving a trace. The pretorian guard of the tyrant--the "Tonton Macoutes"-- earned a well deserved reputation of cruelty and bestiality. With his shock troops, Duvalier had at his disposal a machinery of repression which was absolutely devoted to him and which allowed him to eliminate the influence of the traditional army thus preventing a classic coup d'etat. Behind the myth, fabricated by the Duvalier backers, of a modest, honest, humble president, appeared to everyone's eyes, a cynical,

cruel, back stabbing tyrant, capable of all crimes and of all the political infamies that would keep him in power.

Between 1960 and 1964, came about the most revealing moments of the reactionary character of Duvalier's papadocracy. The resistance of the Haitian people was then crushed by a repression of comparable magnitude to the most terrorist powers of the contemporary world.

It must be said that "papadocism" is the logical outcome, the natural extension of neo-colonialism which the United States has put to work for the past half century on this continent. "Papa Doc" is the grand totem of pseudo-decolonization. His totalitarian methods, his cruelties, his corruptions, his sordid complicity with Washington, his whole criminal syndrome, has not outside of the main current of the infamous history imposed upon the nations of this continent by the White House.

Now that Duvalier is dead, we are being prepared for the horrors of Duvalierism without Duvalier. The tyrant himself, feeling his end near, started with his flunky offspring Jean-Claude Duvalier, the first phase of this new plot against the Haitian nation. It is wanted that, even dead, Duvalier continue to persecute our people, continue to prolong indefinitely its suffering and humiliations. But the Haitian crisis is so deep, the contradictions which exist in the very heart of the Haitian oligarchy are so grave that the myths forged by 14 years of Duvalierist power will not be capable of containing the anger and the indignation boiling in our country.



- Nov. - the Haitian political police
- Postponment of an invasion approved by the U.S. and organized by the ex-Cuban Senator (Pig) Rolando Masferrer
- 1967
- June 12 - Nineteen Haitian army officers are executed in Port au Prince. Lt. Col. Max Dominique, Duvalier's son-in-law, is implicated in a plot and leaves for Europe. Duvalier announces in Apr. '68 that he personally headed the firing squad
- 1968
- June - Sporadic fighting around Cap Haitien, where a group of rebels had landed in May. New and brutal rash of repressions succeed this tentative
- Aug. 15 - Lt. Col. Max Dominique is granted amnesty
- Dec. 18 - Marie Denise Dominique (Duvalier's daughter) returns to Port au Prince
- 1969
- June 5 - An unidentified plane drops bombs on the presidential palace
- Aug. 5 - The Commission on Human Rights of O.A.S. denounces the "abuses of the Duvalier regime"
- 1970
- Apr. 25 - Haitian coast guard vessels open fire on the palace. Duvalier cries for help from the U.S., who refuses to intervene. The coast guard rebels then go to Florida
- May - Washington studies the possibility of resuming economic and financial aid that had been stopped in 1964
- 1971
- Jan. 15 - The National Assembly authorizes Duvalier to name his son Jean-Claude as his successor.
- Jan. 31 - Results of a national referendum to ratify the designation of Jean-Claude Duvalier: 2,391, 916 votes for, 0 against

- Apr. 24 - "president for life" - The Constitution of 1957 is dissolved
- Aug. 1 - The Villedrouin Commando lands at Cap Dame-Marie. The 13 members of the expedition will be captured and executed. The repression hits hundreds of Haitians.
- Aug. 5 - The Senate and the House in a bicameral session vote full power to Duvalier for 8 months.

- 1965
- March - The authorities deny that Duvalier intends to proclaim himself emperor
- Nov. 30 - Formation of a new gov't (cabinet). Paul Blandret becomes minister of coordination
- 1966
- Feb. 20 - The International Commission of Jurists denounces the "constant harassment sinister activities" by



Soy Azteca

Soy Azteca. Llegué por primera vez a Redwood City el 1923 de Tepatitlan. Viví en la area de Five Points. No sabia ni una palabra de Inglés.

Trabajé en la caneria que ahora se llama S&W. La caneria no era nada. Solo unas mesas en un cuarto chico pero ha crecido mucho.

Cada dia tenia que llevar mis hijos a cuidanderá, y luego traerlos, lavar mi uniforme, dormir un poco y luego volver a la esquina para que me levantaron otra vez.

Nos levantaban con trokas a las 6:30 en Five Points para trabajar todo el dia. Yo trabajaba en los duraznos y peras. Sacábamos los huesos de los duraznos con una cucharita. A las 12:00 comiamos el lonche y trabajábamos hasta las 6:00 P.M. y seguido hasta las 11:00 P.M. porque tenian demasiado trabajo. Todos estaban cansadas a veces, no hechaban los duraznos hasta las 2:00 A.M. La fruta fresca llegara cada mañana y no tenian bastante trabajadores.

Teniamos que escojer la fruta y también cortarla. Habia fruta verde, maruda, y para pasteles. Teniamos que cortar la fruta tan derecha y perfecta que no podia hacer mucho yo. Se me hace que nos pagaban 30¢ la caja, a

veces solo ganábamos \$3.00 por todo el dia.

La vieja mandadora se ponía sobre uno y no lo dejaba hacer el en trabajo. Por eso, nadie ganaba mucho nomas se la patrona los ayudaba si era amiga. Era culpa de los mayores por que a la patrona les pagaban por hora y a los trabajadores por cada cosa. Una vez por poco cacheteaba a la patrona por que me hizo tanto enojar. Pare mi maquina dije "Tu puedes hacer el trabajo sucio en mi maguina," me fui saliendo con ganas de cachetearla. Pero se asusto y dijo, "handale, por favor sigue trabahabdi aqui y no te molestare mas."

NOTA--el 1931 trabajadores de caneria por todo San Jose hizieron huelga por unión. Era la primera huelga grande en California. Ganaron la unión (y despues se junto con el AFL) pero la lucha por derechos de trabajadores continuaron por muchos anos. Martina Guzman, despues se morio a la calle Grant en Palo Alto, y trabajo por la compania sutter (ahora la Maximart) y tomo parte en estas batallas aqui las explica. Bueno, llegaron las maquinas

para cortar los duraznos. Los patrones dijeron, "Mañana vienes a aprender como usar las maquinas." Algunas aprendimos pronto otras despacio. Las maquinas tenia medidores que marcaban nuestro trabajo y no trabajaban bien-brincaban o no marcaban. Si los duraznos se quebraban el hueso no entraba a la maguina y no marcaba la maquina y trabajabamos por nada.

Los hombres de AFL y CIO llegaron y queriamos tener union pero teniamos hizo promesas. Firmamos las dos cartas y conseguimos botones de cada unión. Teniamos que trabajar. El AFL se paraba en la puerta aver cuantos AFL habian y no poniamos lo botones de poniamos los botones de CIO. Queriamos trabajar.

Un dia estaban muy mal los duraznos, todo quebrados. Era medio dia y no tenian nada nuestros medidores. Pero las mujeres quienes tenian, las maguinas con pedal ya tenion \$15.00 a medio dia. Cuando la fruta estaba mala para nosotras se iba a las otras maquinas.

Nuestra lideré, la que hablaba por nosotras a la union--Nos dijo con coraje que teniamos que tener huelga. Habiamos 75 con 75 maquinas. Tuvimos la huelga despues de lonche el primer pito sono y no quedamos afuera hablando. Cuando sono en pito segundo seguimos afuera. No llegamos a comensar las maquinas asi es de que todo se quedo silencio. El tren llego con la fruta pero la maquina que movia la fruta estaba parada y el tren no se

descargo, paramos todo, nosotras de las 75 maquinas.

Los hombres y mujeres en otras máquinas dijeron "Que pasa, que no quieren trabajar?"

"NO", dijimos "porque trabajamos por nada." Despues de pocas horas comensamos de nuevo. La lideré fue a hablar con la gente de unión. La compania concedió a pagarnos por hora. Luego llegaron los tomates que los teniamos que pelar por 7¢ la bandeja.

Unas muchachas trabajaban muy rapido y llevaban muchas bandejas, pero otras no las completaban. Una o dos hizieron el daño y se les cargo a todas porque cuando llegaban las revisadoras hechaban tres bandejas en una. Solo tuvimos una bandeja por tres. Todas tuvimos que pagar por los errores de unas pocas. Luego comensó la huelga, comensamos a decir a la patrona "No haremos este trabajo porque no trabajaremos por nada."

Hizimos lo mismo--salimos a lonche y no volvimos. Nos gusto si no trabajabamos ni el departamento de enlatar tampoco podia trabajar.

Al siguiente dia la union llego dijeron que necesitabamos hombres demostradores. No teniamos hombres porque era huelga de mujeres. Asi es de todos modos demostramos en frente de la entrada. Podiamos ver los camiones grandes llenos de tomate por El Camino. Allí estaba la chota. Las viejas miedosas se fueron a casa.

En la tarde, nadie queria demostrar pro la calle Birch porque estaba obscura. Asi es de que yo me quede. No habia hombres asi es de que fui a casa y me puse los pantalones, abrigo, y cachucha de mi hijo y me lleve mi pistola. No me iba a quedar alli con mis manos basias. Me quede en la entrada toda la noche, no deja a nadie ni entrar ni salir.

Luego al siguiente dia la compania lenia un microfono, pero la union tambien tenia uno. Fue una discusion con coraje. La compania dijo "Si no vienes a trabajar, perderas tu trabajo." Trajieron camiones llenos de mas gente, y creo que eran piscadores de tomate. Yo tenia un anuncio de demostración, y vino la chota y dijo, "Muévete y habre la entrada."

Luego la mujer que representaba la unión entró y dijo en Español y Inglés, "Si gustan trabajar por nada, andenle pero no estás quitando nuestro trabajo." Ella tuvo valor.

La policia habrió la entrada pero nadie pasó. Los camiones comensaron y la gente se fue a casa.

Me acuerdo que estaba tan alegre. Habiamos estado allí sin dejar el puesto de demostración. Al fin la compania nos dió mas dinero y ya no ponian tres bandejas en una. La union nos hizo fuertes.

UN GRUPO
DE TRABAJADORES
DE LA CANERIA S & W !

A GROUP
OF WORKERS AT THE
S & W CANNERY !



I am Aztecan. I came here in 1923 from Tepatitlan. The first place I came to was Redwood City. I lived at Five Points. I didn't know how to speak one word of English.

I worked in the Cannery---the S&W but it was a different name then. The cannery was so little, just a few tables in a small room. Just nothing. But it grew fast.

Each day I had to take my children to the baby sitter and then pick them up, wash my uniform, get a little sleep and get back to the corner to be picked up again.

They picked us up in the trucks at 6:30 at Five Points. We worked all day. I worked on the peaches and pears. We took the seeds out of the peaches with little spoons. At 12:00 we had lunch. We worked till 6:00 P. M. Often we worked till 11:00 P. M., they had so much work. Sometimes the last piece of peach didn't get in the cans till 2:00 A. M. Everybody was so tired. The fresh fruit came in each morning and they didn't have enough workers.

We had to sort the fruit as well as cut it. Greens, ripens, and pie fruits. We had to cut the fruit so straight and perfect, so I couldn't go very fast. I think it was 30cents a box we got. Sometimes I only got \$3 after a whole day.

The forelady sometimes stood on top of you and never let you get your work done. So not many made much. Just a few people made a lot of boxes because the forelady was their friend. It was the bosses' fault, you see, because the foreladies were paid by the hour but the workers were paid by the piece.

Once I almost slapped the forelady's face, she made me so mad. I pulled my switch and stopped my machine. "You can do the dirty work on my machine," I said. I started to leave. I wanted to smash her face. But she got scared and said, "Come on, please, work here and I won't bother you any more."

Note-- In 1931 cannery workers throughout San Jose struck for a union. It was the first major strike in California. They won the union (which later affiliated with AFL) but the struggle for basic workers' rights continued many years. Martina Guzman, later moved to Grant Street, Palo Alto, and worked at the Sutter Company (now the Maximart) and took part in some of these struggles. She describes them below.

Well, the machines came to cut the peaches. The bosses' said, "Tomorrow you come and learn to use the machines. Some of us learned fast and some slow. The machines had meters that marked our work and they didn't work right--they jumped ahead or they didn't mark. When the peaches cracked in half the seed didn't go in the machine and the machine didn't mark. Then we were working for Nothing.



The AFL and CIO men came along and we wanted to join the union but we were scared of losing our jobs. The AFL came and made promises, and then the CIO came and made promises. We signed both cards and got buttons for both unions. We had to work. The AFL would stand in the door to see how many AFL were there, then we'd put on the AFL button. Next day the CIO was there we'd put on the CIO button. We wanted to work.

One day the peaches were real bad, all cracked. It was noon and we didn't have much on our meters. But the ladies who worked at the machines that worked by foot pedal had made \$15 by noon. When the fruit was bad for us it went to their machines.

Our leader--the one who talked for us to the union-- came to us real mad and said we should have a strike. There were 75 of us--at 75 machines. We made the strike. After lunch the first whistle blowed but we stayed outside talking. When the second whistle blowed we still stayed out. We weren't there to start up our machines so everything stayed stopped. The train was there with the fruit but the conveyer belt wasn't working so the train just stood unloaded. We stopped everything--we at those 75 machines.

The men and the ladies at the other machines said, "Come on, don't you want to work?"

"No," we said, "because we work for nothing."

After a few hours we started again. The leader went to talk with the union people. The company agreed to pay us by the hour.

Then the tomatoes came. We had to peel the tomatoes. They paid us 7 cents for a pan.

Some muchachas were really fast workers and filled up lots of pans, but some girls only filled the pans part way. One or two girls did this trick and spoiled it for everyone else, because then the checkers came and filled up three

I am Aztecan a worker's story

pens into one. We only got one pan for three. We all had to pay for the mistakes of a few. Then the strike started. We said to the forelady, "We won't do this work because we won't work for nothing."

We did the same thing--we went out to lunch and didn't come back. That was fun. If we didn't work, the canning department couldn't work too.

Next day the union was there. They said we needed picket men. We had no men for a picket because it was a ladies' strike. So we put up a picket in front of the gates ourselves. You could see

there was no picket men. So I went home and got my son's pants, coat, and workman's hat, and I got my pistol. I wasn't going to go there with my hands empty. I was at that gate all night. I didn't let nobody go out and nobody come in.

Next morning the company had a megaphone. But the union had another one. It was a big argument. The company said, "If you don't come in to work you'll lose your job." They brought

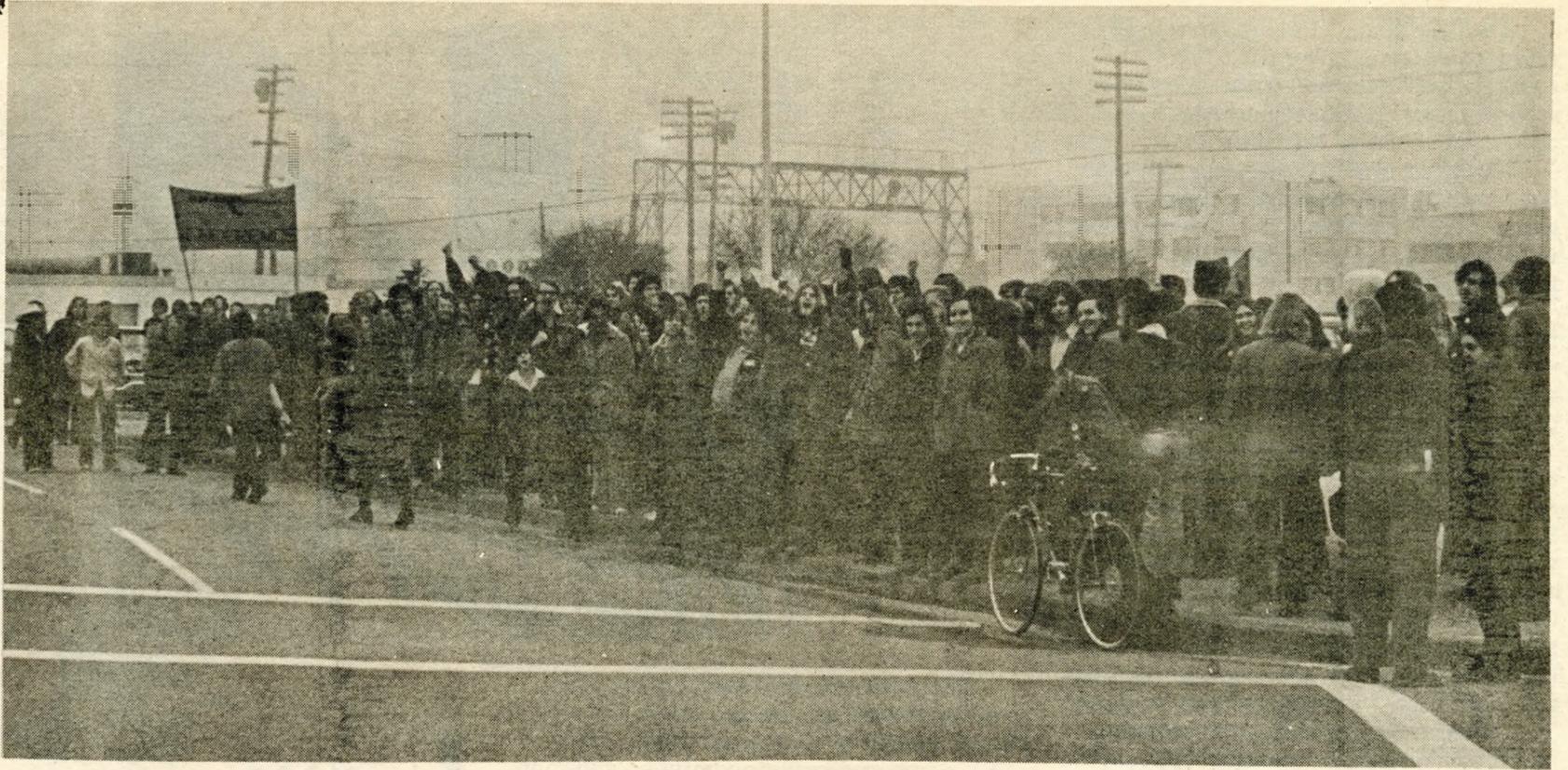
trucks and trucks of new people, I think it was tomatoe pickers. I was holding a picket sign, and the police came and said, "Move away and open up."

Then this woman who represented the union, she got inside and said in Spanish and English, "If you want to work for nothing come in and start work. But remember this is our job and you're taking it." She really had courage.

The police had opened our line and the gate was open, but nobody crossed. The trucks started up and the people went home.

I remember I was so happy. We had been there a day and a night not leaving our pickets. The company finally gave us more money and stopped putting three pans into one. The union made us strong.





El Enero del 1970 el colegio Venceremos se habrio para clases. Ofrecio educacio detirminada propia a la comunidad Chicana. Los fondos para el colegio incluyo ayuda de fondos para los estudiantes, y un programa de servicios especiales, cual daba empleos que la comunidad pudiera administrar y la escuela y fondo para un centro de cuidar niños del barrio. Los fondos y administracion se llevaba acabo por el collegio Nairobi Inc., oficina central en East Palo Alto.

Al principio la mayoría de los estudiantes eran Chicanos pero en septiembre del año pasado otros estudiantes del Tercer Mundo y blancos fueron registrados. El colegio tomo la posicion de tener estudiantes de todas nacionalidades con lideres del Tercer Mundo. Los maestros eran Chicanos, Negros, y blancos, y la mesa directiva cual hacia la mayoría de las desiciones, era solo Morena hasta el diciembre del 1970 cuando estudiantes blancos fueron pedidos como parte de la mesa directiva. En toda su historia los estudiantes comensaban y hacian todos los programas de servir al pueblo. Era la creencia del colegio que practica en comunidad era parte de la educacion nesesaria.

Estudiantes de Venceremos participaron en hacer el uso del Centro Medico del Pueblo en Redwood City sirviendo las nesidades medicas de gente del Tercer Mundo y comunidades de blancos pobres, se organizaron y ahora trabajan en la cooperativa de comidas del pueblo, originaron un periodico alternatiro par la comunidad de Redwood City, habrieron un centro de cuidar niños (por 5-7\$ a la semana) para los que puedan pagar, cuidado de niños ahora cuesta (como 20-30\$ semana. En Sur San Francisco abrieron todo otro colegio para la comunidad oprimida de ahi, y en Redwood City un curso de estudios Negros fue comensado por el Black Liberation Front.

Estudiantes estaban aprendiendo de los que usa el hombre para oprimir a la gente, cuando servian y ayudaban a la gente. En muchos casos se pusieron en frente de la comunidad contra los puercos. Tambien por consecuencia de la politica del colegio, los estudiantes siempre fueron molestados por la placa aunque la batalla siempre se renovaba. La mayoría de los estudiantes eran soportados completamente por sus ayudas financieras por el colegio Nairobi, cuando otros trabajaban en la comunidad. Jamas antes habia tanta gente joven en varios niveles de batalla revolucionaria dedicada y unidad racial trabajando para ayudar la gente de esta comunidad oprimida.

Venceremos Necesita la Ayuda de la Comunidad

mida. El Julio primero que viene el colegio Venceremos ya no recibira - mas fondos del colegio Nairobi, Inc.

En una junta en Noviembre de los prestigiados compuesta igual numeros de miembros del Venceremos y de Nairobi, una desicion fue hecha de que habria reparte entre los dos campos si no se hacian mejor comunicaciones. Desafortunadamente paso los reves, relaciones se empeoraron. Los maestros y estudiantes de Venceremos se pusieron mas dedicados en programa de servir al pueblo y de tomar medios activos para acabar el Imperialismo de los E. E. U. U. y el negocio administrativo de correr el colegio sufrio mucho. Nadie de la administracion tomo parte significativa en poner papeles para situacion sin ganancia o de hacer papeles de corporacion o ningun otro negocio para hacerce otro colegio separado. Junto con la falta de ver hecho el trabajo administrativo del colegio de dia a dia ni hecho muy bien. De todo a todo cometimos un error. No le hace cuanto hagamos no podemos volver a cabiar eso. Los de la mesa directiva conocemos esto y aceptanos la critica de Nairobi por eso.

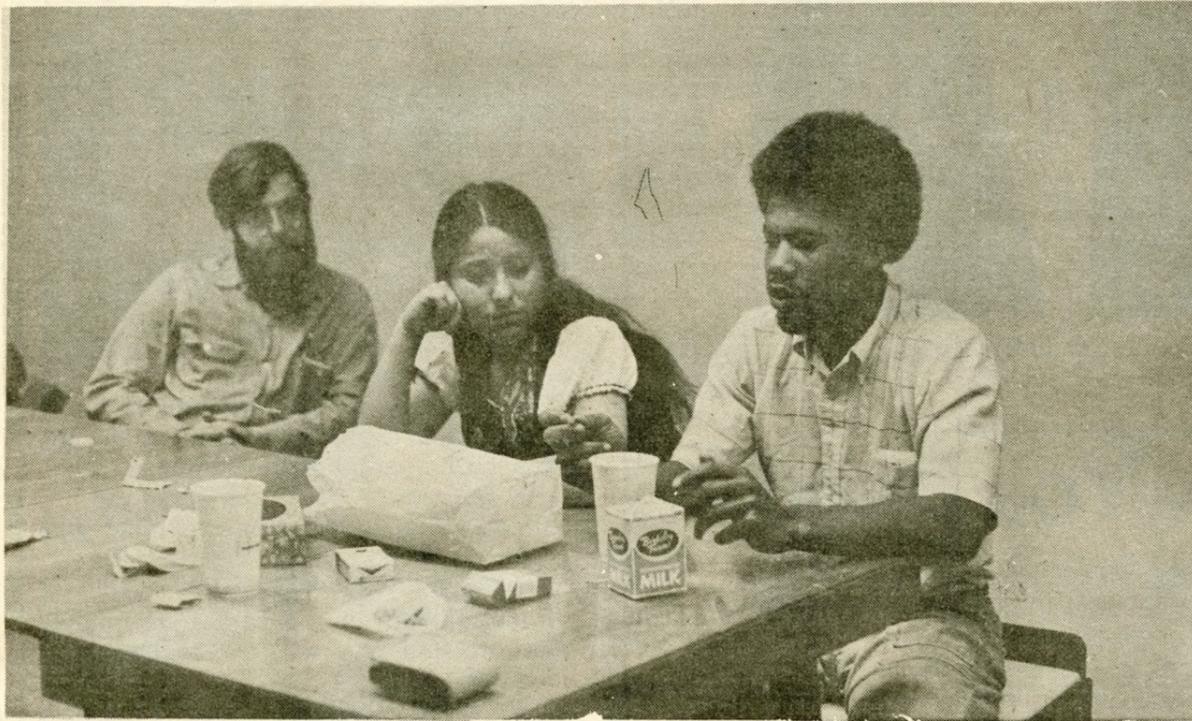


Tambien realizamos que cuando Venceremos pierda sus fondos el progreso de la comunidad seria menorada, si no ser paran. No creemos que la gente debe sufrir por nuestras fallas pasadas. Nairobi podia ver parado que esto pasara pero repetidamente negaron fondarnos por el año fiscal. Pedimos otra chanza no por nosotros pero por la gente. Nairobi Inc. escojio no fondar el colegio ni por la administracion presente ni por la alternativa: una administracion del Black Liberation Front. El BLF ofreció administrar y ser responsable a Nairobi, para que pudiera seguir los fondos. Nairobi se paso en la posicion de tener miedo al gobierno, pero es solo la falta de conveniencia contra Venceremos. Dijieron que condenaban nuestras actividades de servir al pueblo por miedo, cuando en realidad era el gobierno quien les causaba este miedo. Nairobi ha caido en la trampa que el gobierno tiene de dividirnos y conquistarnos, otra vez separando la comunidad del Tercer Mundo. Para racionalizar su miedo Nairobi atako al colegio Venceremos por ver participado en las batayyas de Stanford y por ver tenido gente blanca en la administracion, ignorando las ventajas que se hacian en la area y en unir a la gente dedicada. Para justificar su negacion de aceptar la administracion del BLF, Nairobi declaro que el BLF no tenia las propias calificaciones para administrar el colegio de Venceremos. El BLF esta unido y la falta de que Nairobi vea esto es la sieges del gobierno.

Los fondos se van aterminar pero las clases seguiran con el apoyo de la comunidad. Nesesitamos que hacer como \$300 al mes para pagar renta y telefonos para la oficina cual es el lugar del Colegio Venceremos de la comunidad, la cooperativa de comidas del pueblo, y la oficina que viene de defensa legal.

Nesesitamos maestros dedicados bastante para ser maestros por gratis y estudiantes que participen activamente en los asuntos de la escuela. No cerraremos. Por mas informes corrientes llame al 369-4651 o llege al 2755 El Camino Real, Redwood City.

This College Will Stay Open!



In January, 1970, Venceremos College opened for classes. It offered self-determined education to the Chicano community. The funding for college included financial aid for the students, and a special services program, which would provide jobs for the community to administer the school and fund a neighborhood child care center. The funding and administration of the money was carried out through the Nairobi College, Inc., with Central Offices in East Palo Alto.

At first the student body was all Chicano, but in September of last year, other Third World and white students were registered. The college took the position of having a multi-national student body with Third World leadership in all administrative positions. The faculty was composed of Chicanos, blacks and whites and the staff, which for most purposes made all the decisions, was all Brown until December, 1970, when two whites were asked to become part of the staff. In its entire history, the students had carried out and initiated many of the serve the people programs. It was the college's belief that practice in community work was a necessary part of education.

Venceremos College students participated in the building and usefulness of

Peoples Medical Center in Redwood City, serving the needs of the Third World and poor white communities; they originated and now work on the Peoples' Food Co-op, they originated an alternative newspaper for the Redwood City community; they opened a child care center (\$5-7/week) for those who can't afford present child care costs (\$20-30); in South San Francisco they opened another whole campus for the oppressed community there; and in Redwood City a Black Studies curriculum was started and is being taught by the Black Liberation Front.

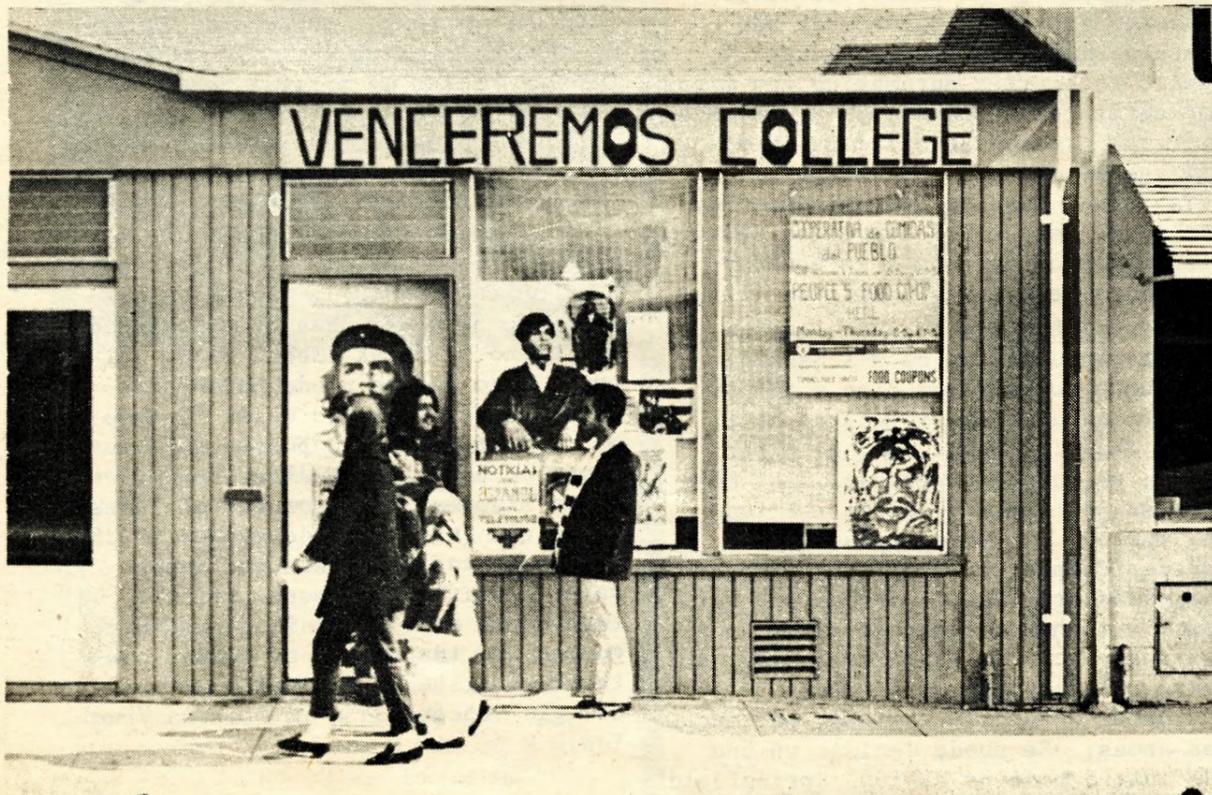
The students were learning about the man's methods of oppressing the people, while serving and lifting up the people. In many cases, the students put themselves on the line between the pigs and the community. Also as a consequence of the college's politics, the students were completely supported by their financial aid grants, through Nairobi College, while others also worked in the community. Never before have so many young people at various levels of revolutionary dedication and racial unity worked to raise the people of this oppressed community. On this coming July 1, Venceremos College will receive no more funds from Nairobi College, Inc.

At a November Board of Trustees meeting, composed of equal numbers of Venceremos board members and Nairobi board members, a decision was made that a split would occur between the two campuses unless better communications could be developed. Unfortunately, the opposite happened - relations worsened. In fact, as staff and students of Venceremos became more involved in serve the people programs and in taking active steps to crush US imperialism at home, the administrative business of running a college suffered greatly. No one on the staff took any significant steps to arrange papers for non-profit status or setting up corporation papers up or any of the other business involved in becoming a separate college. Besides that, day-to-day administrative college work was seldom done on time, nor was it done very accurately. All in all, we blew it. No matter how hard we try, we cannot go back and change that. We, the staff, realize this and have accepted Nairobi's criticism for it.

We also realize that when Venceremos College loses its funding, the progress of our community programs will be stifled, if not stopped. We do not feel that the people should suffer because of our past mistakes. Nairobi could have stopped this from happening, but they repeatedly refused to fund us through the next fiscal year. We asked for a second chance, not for us, but for the people. Nairobi, Inc. chose neither to fund the campus through the present staff nor through an alternative: a Black Liberation Front staffed administration. The BLF had volunteered to administrate and be responsible to Nairobi, so that funding could continue. Nairobi is afraid of the Government coming down on them, and they took this fear upon themselves, for as yet, no Government reprimands have come down. They used their fear to rationalize their non-acceptance position toward Venceremos. While, in spite, they condemned all our activities and serve the people work as the cause of their fear, when it actually is the man himself. Nairobi has fallen into the trap, and the Man is gloating over his divide and conquer tactic, once again splitting the Third World community. In rationalizing their fear, Nairobi attacked Venceremos College for participating in struggles at Stanford and for having white people on their staff, completely failing to see the advances made in all areas and the unity of the people involved. In rationalizing their refusal of the BLF staff, Nairobi declared that the BLF did not have the proper structure and qualifications to administer the Venceremos campus. The BLF is together, and Nairobi's failure to see this is the Man's blinders.

The funds are ending, but the classes will continue with community support. We need to raise roughly \$300 a month to pay rent and phones for the office, which houses Venceremos College, the People's food Co-op, and the coming Legal Defense Office. We need faculty dedicated enough to teach for free and students dedicated to actively participating in the School affairs. We will not close down. For more current information, call 369-4651, or stop by 2755 El Camino Real, Redwood City.

VENCEREMOS COLLEGE STAFF





Defiant fist clenched in face of Cuyahoga Co. (Ohio) sheriff. This scene took place in one of the hundreds of prison "disturbances" last year.

Be Careful How You Plead

In San Jose Darell Varadan, one of 11 persons arrested in the March 4 demonstration against Standard Oil job recruiters at San Jose State College, has received the stiffest sentence ever imposed in Santa Clara County for a campus disturbance.

Varadan, 20, a San Jose State student, was sentenced by Superior Judge James SCOTT (beware) to from one to ten years in State Prison for assaulting a police officer during the demonstration. Va-

radan pleaded guilty to the charge.

Never plead guilty unless you know what the sentence is going to be. Don't let them get away with putting you away so easily. If there is doubt, ask for a jury trial. If you need advice, call our legal defense number: 328-4941.

Meanwhile, we hope brother Darell does some good organizing in jail. All power to the people. Free all political prisoners.

PIGS TO PUT DOWN PEOPLE'S POWER

Police Chief James Zurcher of Palo Alto and Sheriff James Geary of Santa Clara County will discuss crime and campus disruptions at Stanford University on May 27 at 8 p. m. at the Walter Hays Elementary School in Palo Alto.

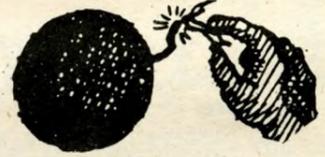
The program will be sponsored by the Palo Alto Republican Assembly.

Zurcher and Geary are expected to give the ruling class version of what is happening at Stanford, including the bombing of Lyman's office building, the police riot at Stanford Hospital, and the workers' resistance at the library and Tresidder Union.

Stanford is now within the sheriff's jurisdiction, and his department has increased its patrol of the campus, making it a separate beat area complete with a raid on a dormitory resident's room.

Zurcher's pigs were the ones that violently broke up a peaceful sit-in at Stanford Hospital, with the assistance of Geary's pigs.

Come make sure the people's power is there.



PODER POLITICO

Cada vez que algun puerco grande es acabado, cada vez que algun puerco chico es balaseado, la noticia puerca reporta que se uso "rifles de alta potencia." No hay ningun grupo de armas que se pueden clasificar "rifles de alta potencia." Todo rifles son potentes- algunos solo son mas potentes que otros.

La razon porque traigo esto a la atencion es para anisarles contra la compra de algun canon como el .357 H & H Magnum o un .340 Weatherby Magnum solo por que alguien dijo que eran rifles potentes- Son demas de potentes para poderse usarse efectivamente.

El rifle que consigas debe llegar a los siguientes viveles: debe ser bastante potente y derecho para poder matar con un tiro, ganado como venados hasta 500 yardas y mas. 2. Municion debe ser facil para conseguirse, de las tiendas y de las organizaciones de puercos como la guardia nacional y interarus inc. 3. La arma debe ser de confianza y barata y partes refacciones deben se facil para conseguirse.

Solo hay dos cartuchos que llegan a esta calificaciones; el .30-06 y el .308 (tambien conocido como el 7.62 Nato). Los dos son de tiros de .30 calibre designadas para las armas del militar de E.E.-U.U. y son casi igual de poderosos. El .30-06 fue usado durante la guerra Mundial II y el .308 fue designada para el M14 y usado desde la guerra Koreana hasta el dia presente.

Todos (Menos pocas armas de Europa que se pueden conseguir en cantidades chicas) los rifles militares hechas para el .308 esta encerrado por millones en las armerias de la guardia nacional por todo el pais, tenemos que olvidarnos de amontonar municion y rifles .308. Cuando sea nesario defender este pais con un militar

revolucionario contra los fasistas, todos esos M14 van a estar alli esperando en seguida con los montones de municion .308.

Eso nos deja con un cartucho el 30-06, cual es bueno. Si todos los rifles de la gente son para un cartucho, nunca tendremos problemas con poder usar municion. Tambien el .30-06 es el mas popular cartucho de rifle en los E.E.U.U. y hay mas municion .30-06 que cualquier otro cartucho nenos el 22.

Hay dos usos posibles para los rifles 30-06. El primer es de uso a corta distancia para pasar por carros, cubrimientos de cuerpo, y asi. Este rifle automatico con miras abiertas (sin telescopio) y con magazine de grande capacidad es ideal. El uso segundo es para larga distancia cuando importa que sea derecho. Lo ideal para esto es que sea pesado, tenga accion de bola y es equipado con mira telescopica poderosa. En el primer categorio, lo unico que se puede conseguir es el M-1 Garand. Se puede comprar por \$100 a \$150 y lo unico que tiene de contra es el peso (10 1/2 lbs.). Era el rifle usado en la guerra Mundial II y mostro su confianza y efecto por todo el mundo. Partes de refaccion se pueden comprar en cualquier exebicion de armas, tiendas de ordeno por correo, y muchas tiendas de armas, por razones tecnicas es dificil poner una mira telescopica a un Garand.

En el categorio segundo, hay muchas armas. Se puede decidir en uno de cuatro modelos el 1903 Springfield



This appeared in English last week. Next issue we'll return to Spanish and English.

el 1917 Enfield, el Model 70 Winchester, y el Model 700 (o el mas viejo Modelo 721) Remington. Los primeros dos cuetes fueron las armas de los E.E.U.U. en la guerra Mundial I y son de confianza y baratos- de \$40 a \$65 \$70 en condicion excelente. El Modelo 70 es una copia refinada del Springfield y el Remington Modelo 700 es designada moderna con uno de las acciones mas fuertes del mundo. Cualquiera de estas armas cuestan de menos \$100 sin telescopio.

La ventaja de los cuetes comerciales es de que si aparece en buena condicion, probablemente tira igual de derecho como se ve asi como esta. Con los rifles de militar usados hay muchas cosas que pueden dar problemas y muchos cosas que revisar. Si no sonos bien los rifles viejos no compres rifles del militar.

Al fin vas a querer poner una mira a un rifle de accion de bola. Debes usar un telescopio de potencia ajustable de 3X a 9X. Nuevo, un telescopio bueno de 3X-9X cuesta \$100. El unico modo que se puede bajar este costo es de comprarlo usado (y esto es casi imposible) o puedes pedirlo a una compania como Walter Craig, en Selma Alabama, para comprar el telescopio que gustes con descuento de 25%.

Hay tantas mas cosas que debes saber de rifles que este articulo fuera como un libro. Si tienes preguntas que tus amigos no puedan contestar escribe al periodico o ve al colegio Venceremos o la Oficina Free You.

Palo Alto: Year of Constant Struggle



The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in making history.

Mao

For a year now, cadre have been organizing in Palo Alto. It's been a year of constant struggle; relating to the Stanford movement, helping the Palo Alto Tenants Union, fighting in the City Council for low-income housing, battling the police at Lytton Plaza, smashing the Superblock, getting the community moving against the Imperialist War, working on the newspaper and being with the people.

Often we went before the city council to expose the puppets and educate the community about development and all the other foreign and home front aspects of Imperialism.

Moved by this year of constant struggle, Palo Alto voters streamed to the polls on Tuesday to elect a new city council. Three incumbents, including the major, were too chicken to even run. Vice Major Col. Gallagher got thrown out of office, and the

time about the Master Plan and how Palo Alto was slated to be the financial center of the Midpeninsula. Jean educated people about the Midpeninsula's crucial role as a center of counter-revolutionary research and war-related industry. The liberals had to play down birds and baylands and address themselves to the issues.

In a ballot issue on the war, 60% of the voters repudiated Nixon's war policy in favor of complete withdrawal of all U.S. troops and forces by December 31. Masses of people had FORCED the old council to put the war vote on the ballot in the first place.

Those of us who worked on Jean's campaign got to meet a lot of people. We discovered a few working class neighborhoods where the people have real needs and are looking for solutions.

We understood that any real community

struggle in this area has to be based on intercommunalism. Working in Palo Alto, we have to make the oppressed communities primary. Communities like East Palo Alto, Vietnam and Redwood City.

We have a new city council now (although the fascists still have a 5 to 4 majority) that could hinder the development conspirators. These changes are progressive, but they are a far cry from obstructing and reconstructing war-related industry in the Midpeninsula.

And most of all, the people have to keep moving, keep changing things for the better, keep implementing their vote, for the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in making history.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE
PALO ALTO VENCEREMOS



liberal "ABC" slate took three of the four openings.

We don't reject any form of struggle, any chance to block the Imperialists, any chance to educate the community.

Roberta Cane, the Tenants Union candidate, pulled in an amazing 2100 votes. The Tenants Union did a great job.

Jean Hobson, the Venceremos candidate, running openly as a communist revolutionary, ran up 800 votes. Jean's very presence in the campaign forced the candidates to deal with the real problems and their root causes. The ABC candidates, pushed to the left, rapped for the first

MTN. VIEW CITIZENS FOR PEACE RALLY

On Tuesday, May 4th, the Mt. View Citizens for Peace held a demonstration in front of the Armed Forces Recruiting station in Mt. View. This was the first direct action that the group had taken against the war in Mt. View. About 30 people showed up with signs to tell the recruiters that they were not welcome in our community. The demonstration was planned a short time in advance because people wanted to do something during the week of May Day activities around the country. The recruiter used to have an office in Palo Alto, but he was run out of town there.

Well, we don't want him in Mt. View either. There were several people from Foothill Veterans for Peace at the demon-

stration. After we had picketed the office for a while, we decided to go in and present him with some demands. The Army recruiter was really put uptight when people asked him what he thought about "fragging" and what he felt like, sending people to be killed.

We plan to go back again and let him know that we want him out of the community. We decided to go back on Thursday, May 20th, at 3:00 PM. In the meantime, we are going to be going around the community, talking to people about what they can do to end the war, starting in their own communities. If Nixon and Congress won't get our country out of the war, then we'll get the war out of our community - starting with the Army recruiter.

Caravana de comida

Los trabajadores de huerta de Selma y del condado de San Diego, han estado en huelga y siguieron en huelga hasta que los agricultores firmen un contrato rocovociendo el Farm Workers Organizing Committee como sa union. En el fin de semana de Memorial Day habra caravanas de comida de todo el estado llendo a Selma y San Ysidro (en el condado de San Diego). La caravana para Selma empezara en la oficina de UFWOC de Sanjo (237 N. First) el 29 de Mayo a las 9:00 AM. Comida que se guarde como comida enlatada, harina, frijoles, cafe se nese-sitan urgentemente y se puede llerar a la oficina de Sanjo o la de Palo Alto (667 Lytton). Carnales y carna-las que quieran participar deben lla-mar a la UFWOC de Sanjo al 292-4651 lo mas pronto posible!

Viva la Huelga!



Food caravan

In the orchard fields of Selara and in San Diego County, the workers have been on strike and will continue to be on strike until the growers sign a contract recognizing the Farmworkers Organizing Committee as being their union. On Memorial Day weekend there will be food caravans from all over the state going to Selara and San Ysidro (in San Diego County). A carava-n for Selara will leave the San Jose UFWOC office (237 N. First) on May 29 at 9:00 A.M. Food (non perishables, such as canned goods, flour, beans, coffee) is badly needed and may be taken to the San Jose office or the one in Palo Alto (667 Lytton). People who want to go should call San Jose UFWOC at 292-4651 as soon as possible. Viva La Huelga!

what to do when THE FBI COMES

Recently the National Police (FBI) has surfaced above ground on the Stan-ford campus and elsewhere. They have already attempted to question several people about alleged radical activities, organizations and individuals. You should know your rights when dealing with these agents of the state.

Information is a crucial ingredi-ant in the fuel that runs the engine of repression. It is important for us to recognize that not all the infor-mation in the Pigs' possession comes from bugs and agents. Sometimes sis-ters and brothers in the movement supply the information.

This is how it happens.

Some of us get scared when an FBI agent appears at the door. We answer a few "simple" questions, because we are afraid not to, afraid we are com-mitting a crime by not talking. Fear distorts our judgement. There is no law requiring anyone to talk to an FBI agent. No crime against the State is committed when the agent is brush-ed off or the door gets slammed in his face.

Remember no FBI agent asks idle questions; there is no such thing as small talk with a Pig. A long answer, a short answer, a lying answer--any of these will supply some sort of information which is of use to the State. The FBI agent may be out to make a case on you, or a sister, or a brother--and you have "sung" if you say anything more than: "Call my law-er, Goodbye."

Sometimes when we open the door un-afraid and ready to brush the Pig off, we still get caught by an old interro-gation trick.

The FBI agent says: "We have some information which tends to implicate you in (such and such) a bombing. If you could answer a few questions, I'm sure we can straighten things out." Your mouth drops: your mind boggles: "Shit, Man, I didn't do that." Suddenly you've lost your cool and you're only too glad to tell the Pig where you

were on Thursday night and what you did. But maybe that's all he wanted to know--where you were and who you were with, if so and so was with you. And you've given him the information. Even two bit gangsters in grade B movies don't fall for that one.

Some of us are not afraid when the FBI comes--but, in fact, quite the reverse. We are so arrogant about our wits and the Pig's stupidity that we invite him in to ask ques-tions in order to find out what the Enemy is up to. Fat chance. Our very questions can give him valuable in-formation. Behind each question is a body of information which may be re-vealed in the question itself or in a series of questions. Some of our brothers have reported on an inter-view: "Man, what a dumb Pig." There are lots of names for such ignorance.

What should you do when the FBI knocks? It's really simple. Experience has shown that the best response, after he identifies himself and flashes his badge, is to say: That's nice, and if you have any questions, I'll listen to them in my lawyer's presence. So long." Remember: Don't let him in. Don't be tricked. Don't be arrogant. Any talk-ing you do may sound like singing. The history of our struggle is filled with cases of brothers and sisters sent to jail and to death on "frame-ups" based on just enough circumstantial information to give some credibility to the State's charges.

Sometimes the FBI will try to visit a third party: a parent, friend or employ-er. Bits and pieces of information from nervous employers and upset parents can add up to a mess of trouble.

We have to strike a balance between paranoia and trying to pretend that this sort of thing doesn't exist. The state, in its seriousness, forces us to be more sophisticated in defending ourselves. Long before we are ready, the Pigs are moving against us. Per-haps the first step in learning about weapons is how to engage the safety on our mouths.

★ PEOPLE'S ★

UNIVERSITY & EMERSON PALO ALTO PLAZA ★

SAT. MAY 22 7:30 PM

★ BANDS FREE MUSIC

★ PLAZA DEL PUEBLO MUSICA LIBRE CADA SABADO ★

important ... phones

- Abortion Information.....328-4941
- ACLU.....328-0732
- Boycott Center.....321-5933
- Community Legal Defense.....328-4941
- Concerned Citizens.....325-3765
- Crisis Intervention Center..327-9242
- East Palo Alto Food Co-op...325-7762
- Ecology Action (peninsula)..328-6752
- Free Pregnancy Test, Family Planning.....321-2141
- Free Press.....327-5676
- Legal Aid Society (San Mateo County).....324-0071
- Legal Aid Society (Santa Clara County).....245-2526
- Legal Defense.....328-4941
- Midpeninsula Free University328-4941
- Mt. View Citizens against the war.....968-1795
- Music Switchboard, Palo Alto327-2625
- Nairobi College.....323-3169
- Nairobi Culture Center.....327-9832
- Nairobi Draft Center.....323-3114
- Pacific Studies Center.....322-4664
- Palo Altans Against the war.328-4941
- Palo Alto Food Co-op.....324-4972
- Palo Alto Tenants Union.....329-0744
- Palo Alto Partisans.....328-4941
- Peoples Medical Center
- El Centro Medico del Pueblo.365-2691
- People's Plaza planning committee.....328-4941
- Probe Center.....369-8249
- Redwood City Food Co-op
- Cooperatua de Comida Redwood City.....369-4651
- Redwood City Jail.....364-1811
- Redwood City Legal Aid.....365-8411
- Redwood City Partisans.....365-5462
- Release on your own recognizance (Redwood City).....365-0350 or.....369-1441- ex. 4181
- San Mateo County.....369-1441
- Resistance Draft Center.....327-3108
- Santa Clara County Jail.....321-2551
- San Mateo County Jail.....369-1441
- Teatro Venceremos.....369-9160
- Venceremos Child Care Center365-2730
- Venceremos College.....369-4651
- Venceremos Newspaper.....328-4941
- Welfare Rights.....369-8249
- Whole Earth Truck Store.....323-0313
- Worlds Indoor Records.....327-1122

PRENATAL CARE

Anyone interested in taking or teaching pre-natal care please contact Jesse Corona. Call 369-4651 and leave your name and number and I will return your call.

The class sponsored by Venceremos College and People's Medical Center in Redwood City.

Food Coops

East Palo Alto
WRO Food Coop
880 Runnymede
325-7762

Central Palo Alto
Bill & Roberta Kane
636 Webster
324-4972

Redwood City
People's Food Co-op
2755 El Camino
369-4651

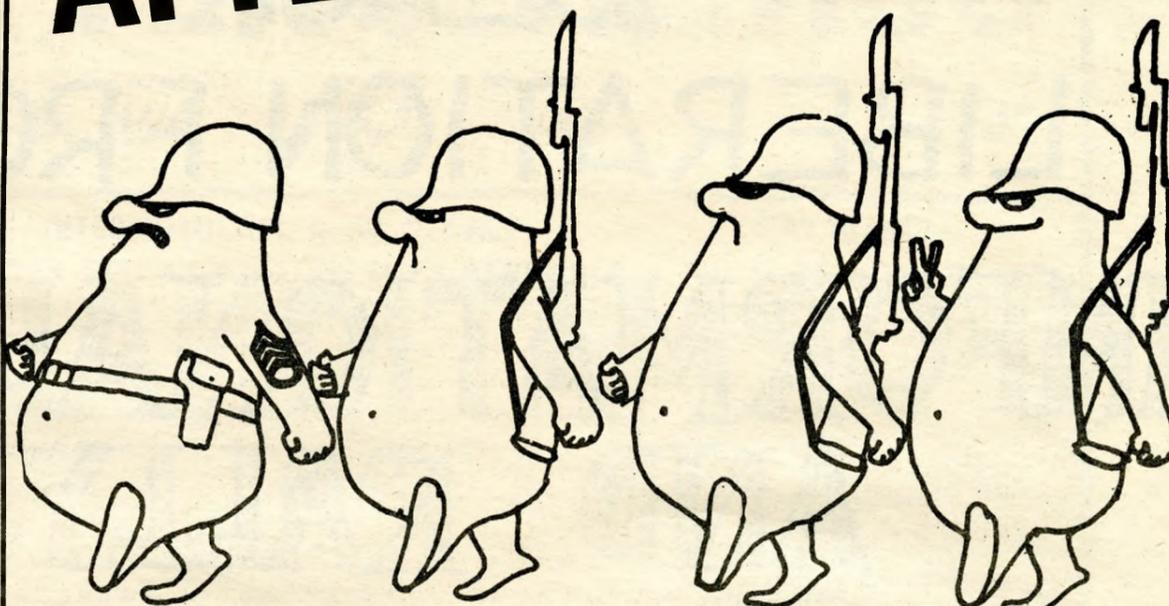
South Palo Alto
Craig & Monica Carver
2663 Emerson
326-9437

North Palo Alto
Don Willis
151 Cowper
329-0744

College Terrace
Phil Blois
2288 Williams
328-0654

Mt. View
964-9782

ATTENTION:



San Jose Venceremos will hold a "No business as usual" rally on Friday, May 21, 3 pm at 105 No. First St. opposite St. James Park. That's the Marine Corps recruiting station.

We believe the Armed Forces recruiting stations in San Jose have no right to try to enlist young men to fight for the rich capitalists of this country. Young men should

fight to liberate their own people from the pigs right here at home. Therefore, we demand the recruiting stations get out of San Jose.

Join our rally on Friday at 3 as the first step of ridding ourselves of these parasites. Bring your toy weapons. Use the real ones when the time is ripe. Power to the people!

VENCEREMOS COLLEGE SOUTH CITY CAMPUS

10 South Spruce
South San Francisco
583-9088



san jose nos.

- People's Food Co-op..... 272-0770
- 258-2498
- People's Legal Defense.... 289-9546
- Call in news..... 926-1355

CUIDADO PRE-NATAL

Los que puedan enseñar o quieren estudiar el cuidado prenatal haganos el favor de ponerse en contacto con Jesse Corona. Llame el numero 369-4651 y deje su nombre y numero de telefono y yo le volvere la llamada.

La clase esta patrocinada por la Organizacion Venceremos y el Centro de Salud del Pueblo en Redwood City.

PMC Hours

The People's Medical Center is located in Redwood City at 2555 Middlefield Road. The phone number is 365-2691. The Center is open Monday through Friday from 10:30 am to 5 pm, and also on Saturdays from 10 am to 4 pm.

For those patients with children, there is a child care center at PMC, and for those without transportation, just call and someone will come pick you up. All members of the community are invited to visit the clinic.

Horas de CMP

El Centro Medico del Pueblo esta situado en el 2555 Middlefield Road, Redwood City. El telefono es 365-2691. El Centro es abierto de lunes a viernes de 10:30 am a 5 pm y tambien los sabados de 10 am a 4 pm.

Para aquellos pacientes con ninos, hay una guarderia infantil que cuidara a sus ninos, y para ellos que necesiten transportacion, llame al mismo telefono y alguien lo recojera.

Todos los miembros de la comunidad estan invitados a la clinica.

VD CLINIC

Public Health Clinic
225 37th Avenue
San Mateo
341-1361
Free Venereal disease treatment to everyone.!

Clinica de salud publica 225 37th 37th Avenue. San Mateo 341-1361 tratamiento de enfermedad venereal gratis para todos!

SUBSCRIBE! ¡SUBSCRIBA!
TODAY HOY

PAMOJA
VENCEREMOS

\$6.00 yearly - cada año
 \$2.00 quarterly - tres meses

NAME-NOMBRE

ADDRESS-DIRECCIÓN

375 WAVERLEY
PALO ALTO, CALIF. 415-328-4941
94301

BLACK LIBERATION FRONT INFORMATIONAL PARTY AND RALLY

- SPEAKERS:
 - PENNY JACKSON
(SISTER OF GEORGE AND JONATHAN JACKSON)
 - MARC ALLEN
(SOLEDAD DEFENSE COMMITTEE)
 - CHRIS LAURY
(BLACK LIBERATION FRONT)
- BANDS
- BARBEQUE
- COMMUNITY FLEA MARKET
OLD THINGS AND NEW THINGS

**WE MUST COME TOGETHER AS A PEOPLE
TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR
COMMUNITIES!**

**JACK FARREL PARK
FORDHAM STREET
EAST PALO ALTO**

**SUNDAY, MAY 23
12 NOON →**

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

PAMOJA VENCEREMOS!

TOGETHER WE WILL WIN!

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL:

BLACK LIBERATION FRONT HDQTRS.

**EAST PALO ALTO
REDWOOD CITY**

**323-6848
369-4652**

**1800 STEVENS
2755 EL CAMINO**