

PAMOJA VENCEREMOS

TOGETHER WE WILL WIN



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FRANKLIN FIGHTS PURGE



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BRUCE FRANKLIN, MEMBER OF THE VENCEREMOS CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND A STANFORD PROFESSOR, WAS SUSPENDED FROM HIS JOB BY STANFORD FOR HIS REVOLUTIONARY WORK ON THE CAMPUS. THIS FALL HE FACES HEARINGS IN AN EFFORT TO KEEP HIS JOB .

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The Attica Revolt

Attica Prison is in an all-white town in upstate New York. Blacks and Puerto Ricans make up over 50% of the prison population and the guards are all white. On Thursday, September 9, over 1000 of Attica's 2237 prisoners took an active part in a revolt that shook the foundations of the American penal system. The brothers seized control of the prison, took 38 hostages and issued a list of demands to the prison officials, the governor and their State "representatives." At least 500 men formed the "hard core" of the revolt.

Most of the 28 demands were for simple human rights, including a minimum wage for prison labor, healthy food, frequent change of clothing, decent bedding materials, adequate water supply and medical care, uncensored mail and an improved prison library. They also demanded amnesty from criminal prosecution, the firing of the superintendent (Vincent Mancusi), and guaranteed transportation to a non-imperialist country for those brothers who wanted it.

In the face of this unprecedented revolutionary action by brothers in maximum security, the State was forced to expose and use its only tool - the military power that makes the repressive State's political power possible. State Corrections Commissioner Russell G. Oswald gave the command after consulting with Governor Nelson Rockefeller (Standard Oil, Chase Manhattan Bank, First National Bank, etc.) Over 1000 state troopers, sheriff's deputies and prison guards attacked the prisoners, using helicopters, pepper gas, automatic weapons, rifles and shotguns. "We're doing beautifully," radioed one in the midst of "mopping up."

When it was over the lawmen announced that 8 hostages had been murdered by the convicts who had slashed their throats. But Dr. John Edland, the medical examiner announced that the prisoners and hostages alike had all been killed by bullets.

Rockefeller admitted that the hostages had been "caught in the crossfire" and said that their deaths were "justifiable homicide." But he had nothing to say



BLACK, PUERTO RICAN AND WHITE INMATES WERE UNITED IN THEIR HATRED OF THEIR COMMON ENEMY AND LOVE FOR EACH OTHER. LONG LIVE THE EXAMPLE OF ATTICA!!



DURING THE REBELLION THE PRISONERS' LEADERSHIP BODY WAS THE PEOPLES' CENTRAL COMMITTEE. FOR FOUR DAYS, ATTICA PRISON WAS THE FIRST LIBERATED TERRITORY TO BE SEIZED FROM THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

about the 32 righteous brothers who had been cut down in cold blood by the invaders. Rockefeller congratulated Oswald. Nixon congratulated Rockefeller.

The Attica Rebellion brought out the contradictions within capitalist society. Tom Wicker of the New York Times wrote of the prisoners' "remarkable unity." He described how an unnamed black prisoner seized the microphone at the last meeting before the invasion and cried out, "To oppressed people all over the world, we've got the solution! The solution is unity!" Wicker wrote of how the inmates were giving the hostages better care than they gave themselves, and how they protected observers from the less disciplined brothers.

The leadership committee had at least 3 white men although the rebelling inmates were probably at least 85% Black and Puerto Rican. The human chains of men with linked arms maintaining crowd control were international.

The people lost 32 soldiers at Attica. Those brothers and the ones still alive (at least 470 comrades survived the attack) won for the people a great and living example of revolutionary battle, class unity and love. They were unswayed by the promises from liberals of "prison reform" for they understood the true nature of the State.

CONVICTS

Samuel Joseph Melville, 35, described as an anti-establishment terrorist and anarchist who liked making bombs. He was sentenced in June, 1970, to 13 years in prison on federal charges and up to 18 years on state charges after he pleaded guilty to bombing eight buildings in Manhattan in 1969.

Robert Francis Joseph Harigan; Melvin Ware; Milton Menyweather III; James Robinson; Charles Lundy; Rafael Vasquez; Willie Fuller; Elliott James Barkley; Alfred L. Williams; Thomas Hicks; Santiago Santos; Willie West; William Allen; Melvin Duval Gray; and Barry Jay Schwartz

Associated Press

The State is not a divine body which balances the forces of society. It is an instrument, a tool that the ruling class uses to hold its control over the masses of people. And one of its key institutions is the prison system which cages the brothers and sisters who are most victimized by the oppressive conditions of capitalist society. The prisons are filled with men and women whose only crime is that they are black, brown or poor. The State officials understand this very clearly. Governor Rockefeller, one of the richest and most powerful of all the imperialists, understood exactly this fact when he signed the order to dispatch the troops into Attica, for the power of the people was threatening his authority as a ruler. So he moved in the same way he has done in Vietnam and Latin America to protect his Standard Oil interests. He saw that the prisoners not only wanted reforms, but they wanted POWER. They wanted to be sent to non-imperialist countries - countries where Standard Oil is powerless.

The State has a seeming victory but a real defeat with Attica. People who watched the rebellion learned that political power grows out of the barrel of a gun. The State is one of our best teachers. But as far as we know, the revolutionary movement did nothing to interfere with the ease with which the State was able to mobilize and use those guns. It is necessary that the people in minimum security (outside the prison walls) develop the power to back up such rebellions by our brothers in maximum security.

AVENGE ATTICA
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
VENCEREMOS

Jane Franklin
Phil Troianstine
Venceremos



The Attica Demands

1. Provide adequate food water and shelter for all inmates.

2. Inmates shall be permitted to return to their cells or to other suitable accommodations or shelter under their power. The observer committee shall monitor the implementation of this operation.

3. Grant complete administrative amnesty to all persons associated with this matter. By administrative amnesty the state agrees:

A. Not to take any adverse parole actions, administrative proceedings, physical punishment or other type of harassment, such as holding inmates incommunicado, segregating inmates, or keep them in isolation or in 24-hour lockup.

B. The state will grant legal amnesty in regard to all civil actions that could arise from this matter.

C. It is agreed that the State of New York and all its departments divisions and subdivisions, including the State Department of Corrections and the Attica Correctional Facility and its employees and agents, shall not file or initiate any criminal complaint or act as complainant in any criminal action of any kind or nature relating to property, property damage or property-related crimes arising out of the incidents at the Attica Correctional Facility during Sept. 9, 10 and 11, 1971.

4. Recommend the application of the New York State Minimum Wage Law standards to all work done by inmates. Every effort will be made to make the records of payments available to inmates.

5. Establish by Oct. 1, a permanent ombudsman service for the facility, staffed by appropriate persons from the neighboring communities.

6. Allow all New York State prisoners to be politically active without intimidation or reprisal.

7. Allow true religious

freedom.

8. End all censorship of newspaper, magazines and other publications from publishers, unless it is determined by qualified authority, which includes the ombudsman, that the literature in question presents a clear and present danger to the safety and security of the institution. Institution spot-censoring only of letters.

9. Allow all inmates at their own expense to communicate with anyone they please.

10. Institute realistic effect rehabilitation programs for all inmates according to their offense and personal needs.

11. Modernize the inmate education system, including the establishment of a Latin library.

12. Provide an effective narcotics treatment program for all prisoners requesting such treatment.

13. Provide or allow adequate legal assistance to all inmates requesting it, or permit them to use inmate legal assistance of their choice in any proceeding whatsoever. In all such proceedings inmates shall be entitled to appropriate due process of law.

14. Reduce cell time, increase recreation time and provide better recreation facilities and equipment, hopefully by Nov. 1, 1971.

15. Provide a healthy diet, reduce the number of pork dishes, increase fresh fruit daily.

16. Provide adequate medical treatment for every inmate. Engage either a Spanish-speaking doctor or interpreters who will accompany Spanish-speaking inmates to medical interviews.

17. Institute a program for the recruitment and employment of a significant number of black and Spanish-speaking officers.

18. Establish an inmate grievance commission, comprised of one elected inmate from each company, which is authorized to speak to the administration concerning

grievances and develop other procedures for inmate participation in the operation and decision-making processes of the institution.

19. Investigate the alleged expropriation of inmate funds and the use of profits from the metal and other shops.

20. The State Commissioner of Correctional Service will recommend that the penal law be changed to cease administrative resentencing of inmates returned for parole violation.

21. Recommend that Menenchino hearings be held promptly and fairly. (This concerns the right of prisoners to be represented legally on parole-violation changes).

22. Recommend necessary legislation and more adequate funds to expand work relief programs.

23. End approved lists for correspondents and visitors.

24. Remove visitation screens as soon as possible.

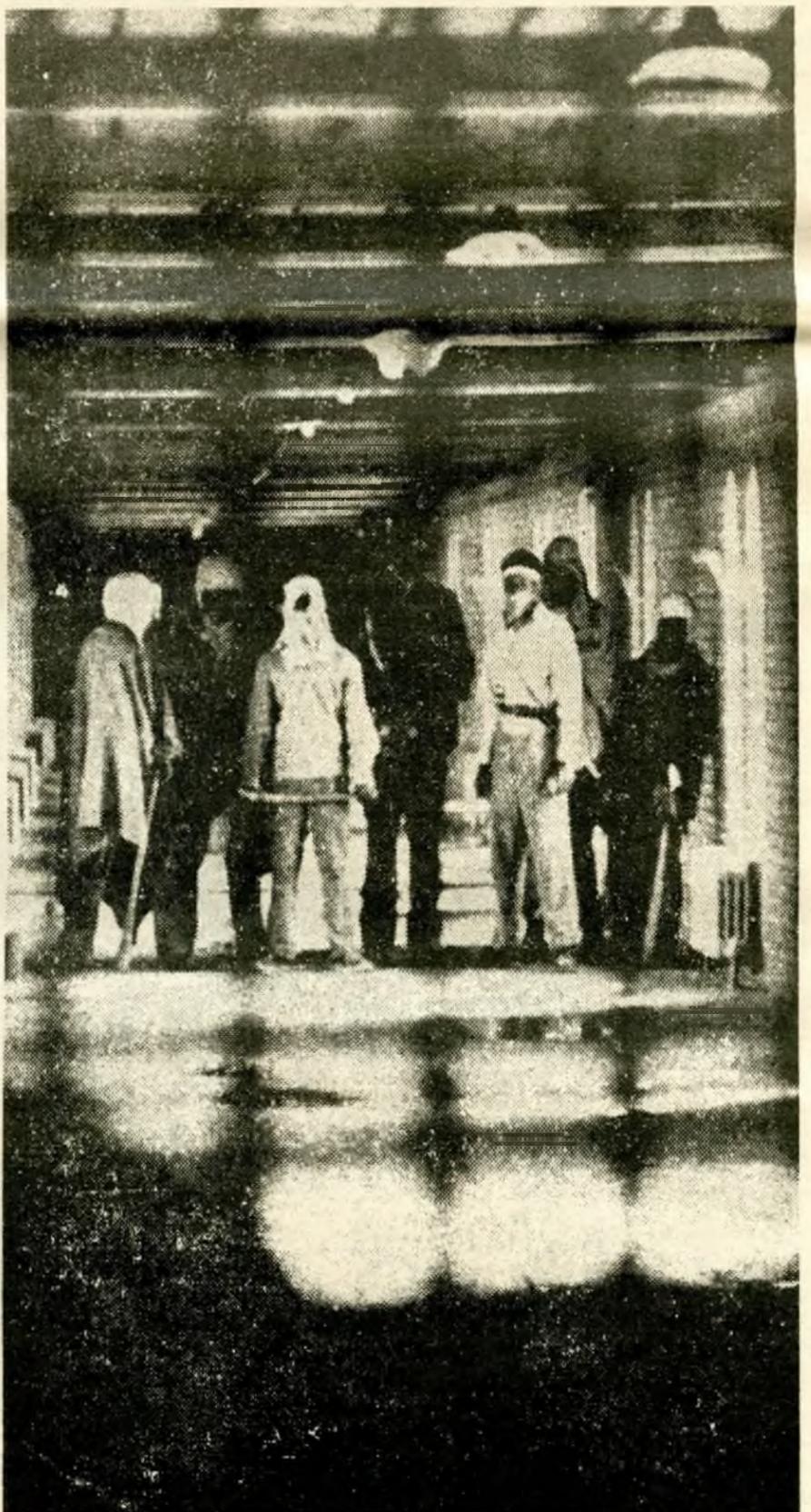
25. Institute a 30-day maximum for segregation arising out of any one offense. Every effort should be geared toward restoring the individual to regular housing as soon as possible, consistent with safety regulations.

26. Paroled inmates shall not be charged with parole violations for moving traffic violations or driving without a license unconnected with any other crimes.

27. Permit access to outside dentists and doctors at the inmates' own expense within the institution where possible and consistent with scheduling problems, medical diagnosis and health needs.

28. It is expressly understood that members of the observer committee will be permitted into the institution on a reasonable basis to determine whether all of the above provisions are being effectively carried out. If questions of adequacy are raised, the matter will be brought to the attention of the Commissioner of Correctional Services for clearance.

This was signed by Commissioner Oswald.



THE SOLUTION IS UNITY

BRUCE FRANKLIN'S "TRIAL"

"Unless Lyman acts appropriately to rid Stanford of this disrupter, he and the University can expect to be stung again and again, with poisonous results."

Wipe Him Out Resolutely,
an editorial in the Palo Alto Times (2/2/71)

On Tuesday, September 28, Stanford University will open its "trial" of Bruce Franklin. Bruce, member of the Central Committee of Venceremos, tenured professor of English, influential Marxist scholar, and leader of the anti-imperialist movement on campus, is being charged with four counts of disrupting the university.

According to the Wall Street Journal, Stanford is trying to set a precedent in firing a professor for political reasons. Because Bruce has tenure, Stanford is unable to fire him on the spot. Last February 11, at the height of campus protest against the Laotian invasion, President Lyman suspended Bruce from his job and asked for dismissal. Before that can be granted, Bruce must now be tried by the university's Advisory Board, a committee of seven tenured professors.

The four charges refer to events which occurred last winter.

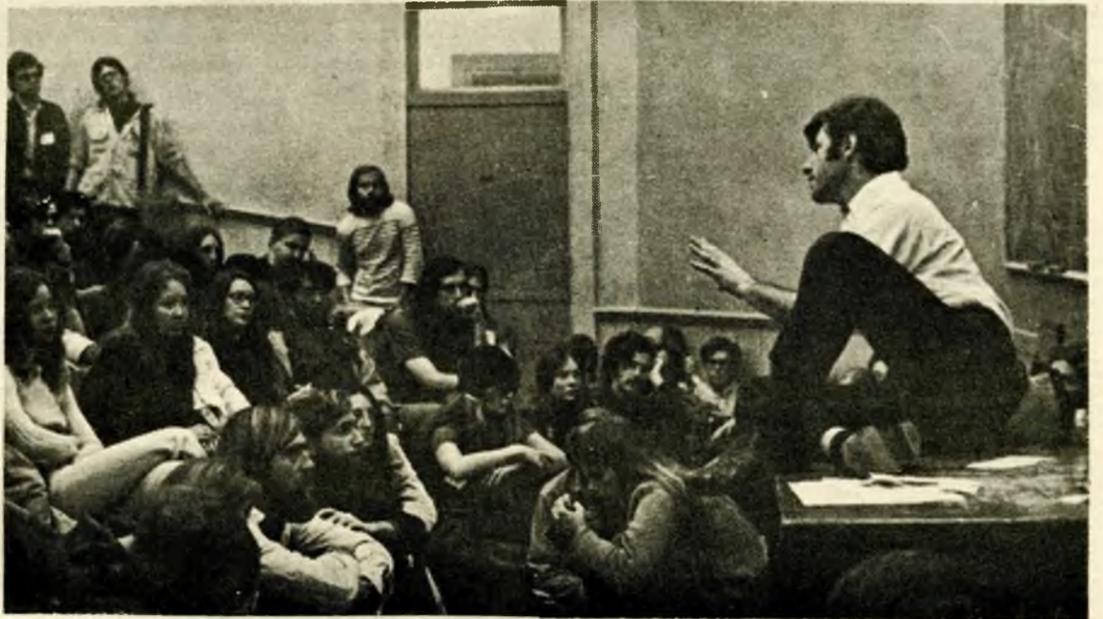
The first was in the "disruption" of a speech by Henry Cabot Lodge on January 11, 1971. Lodge, who as an ambassador to Vietnam in the mid sixties was in overall command of American military operations, was brought to Stanford for a showcase appearance by the Hoover Institute--research center on the "evils of Karl Marx" (according to its charter). Hoover hoped that a friendly reception for Lodge at a prestigious American university would make it look like the Government's Vietnam policies were finally being accepted by the American people.

About 150 students, workers, faculty and community people--among them Bruce Franklin--began to heckle Lodge. When this War Criminal spoke about Peacekeeping, the people shouted out "What about My Lai?" People chanted "Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh, NLF is gonna win" and Lodge said he was used to this sort of response.

Lodge was continuing but Glenn Campbell, head of Hoover Institute, pulled him aside and abruptly cancelled the speech. Only a year before, Campbell, in his capacity as a Regent of the California university system, had teamed up with Ronald Reagan to prevent Eldridge Cleaver from teaching an invited course at Berkeley.

Seven students were later suspended for "disrupting" Lodge, as was one worker. In a press conference after his suspension, Bruce stated that we didn't do enough, that mere heckling was not the proper response to War Criminals or the adequate implementation of the Nuremberg Law (under which the Nazis were tried.)

The other three charges relate to the events on February 10, the day after the invasion of Laos. The evening before, a large meeting of members of the campus community voted to strike and begin by shutting down parts of the university which were key to the war effort.



On the morning of February 11, the Stanford Daily ran an article exposing how Stanford's computer center was being used by the Stanford Research Institute to help draw up plans for the Defense Department to conduct amphibious (land and sea) assaults in Southeast Asia.

At a noon rally, Bruce, after tracing how the anti-war movement progressed from symbolic actions to actually damaging imperialism, supported an often repeated suggestion to go to the Computer Center.

Hundreds of people entered the Center, although the University said it was closed, and milled in. After several hours, riot police arrived at the scene and chased people outside.

The police started pushing people away and Bruce told the Tac Squad Commander that people had a right to assemble and he had a right to watch as a faculty observer. While Bruce was arguing, a pig lunged at him with his club. The police charged everyone, arresting several.

By nighttime, the campus was completely occupied by riot police, an occupation army like the imperialist presence in Vietnam. At a night rally, Bruce explained that the way to counter the army was to arouse the student community to resist, to "use

the methods of people's war" by "going back to the dorms and making the masses of Stanford students aware" of the University's role in the war and the presence of the police.

As the crowd moved across the campus, a small clique of right-wingers (from the Free Campus Movement), carrying Mace, attacked a woman. People in the area righteously came to her defense and stomped the FCMers to the ground.

People and police scuffled all over campus. The Tac Squad, soundly defeated the previous year when they marched around in large columns, broke down into small mobile groups and crashed into the dorms, beating students. Later, a high school student was shot in the thigh by an unknown assailant.

The next day, Lyman and the Trustees got together and dismissed Bruce for his "important role" in the previous day's "tragic events." And then Lyman asked for his permanent dismissal.

Lyman further prepared to break the anti-imperialist movement, with its hundreds of supporters, by asking the Stanford-controlled courts to bar 16 campus and community leaders, including Bruce and Venceremos Chairman Aaron Manganiello, and the entire Venceremos organization from campus.



The court dropped Venceremos but exiled the individuals.

Officially, the charges against Bruce are 1) giving the speech at the noon rally, 2) interfering with the "orderly dispersal" of the crowd around the Computer Center, 3) the "people's war" speech the night of February 10, and 4) "disrupting" Lodge.

THE MOVEMENT GROWS STRONGER

In their "trial" of Bruce Franklin, the University is expected to portray these events as isolated instances, but the history of the student movement shows that they are rooted in the contradiction between the U.S. Imperialists and the peoples of the world.

The men who run Stanford seem very powerful. The corporations they run try to rip off the resources of the world, but the armed people of the Third World are putting a stop to that.

These men use Stanford to turn out people who will either help run their empire or passively protest and really do nothing. But each year, since the mid-sixties, Stanford has produced many revolutionaries and has, by its repression, built a movement of resistance.

In October, 1965, a peaceful anti-war vigil in White Plaza, with Bruce among them, was attacked by right-wing students. While the Stanford police turned their backs, people were beaten up and thrown into the fountain. In November, a group of students and faculty launched a blood drive for the Vietnamese victims of U.S. bombing. While Bruce was speaking in White Plaza in support of this, he was pelted with garbage and called a "dirty Jew bastard" by ROTC students who received "leadership credit" to improve their grade for their participation.

In 1966, Bruce was thrown out of a public hearing of the Redwood City Port Authority Commission for attempting to speak against the construction of a napalm factory in Redwood City. Chairman Aaron lay his body down in front of the napalm trucks. Also in that year, a small number of Stanford students and faculty held the first U.S. college strike against the war. That Spring, a sit-in in the president's office first focused attention on war research and CIA contracts at Stanford.

As the movement became more consciously anti-imperialist, it naturally began focusing in on Stanford itself. When this happened, the University suddenly became far less tolerant of student protest. It became clear that when the University's role itself was under attack, it would not hesitate to have police swarm onto campus with guns, clubs, and gas to protect the Trustee's property.

Under the leadership of the Stanford chapter of SDS, there was a disruption of a Board of Trustees meeting on January 14, 1969. When five Trustees appeared before a campus forum to defend the University's activities, hundreds of students learned for the first time that these wealthy men are on the boards of directors of large defense-oriented corporations as well. Their evasiveness and lies created the first mass support for an anti-imperialist movement among Stanford students.

The April Third Movement followed, aimed at banning classified war



research, chemical and biological warfare studies, and counter-insurgency research from the University and from SRI. The Trustees rejected the demands and called the police to stop the demonstrations that ensued. The people barricaded the streets and fought the police.

The largest mass movement in Stanford's history began with the OFF ROTC struggle in 1969. This movement was openly led by Communist revolutionaries (like Janet Weiss). After pressure from the Pentagon (and ex-chairman of the Board of Trustees, Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard), the Academic Senate buckled and reversed a previous vote to ban ROTC from campus. Then began several months of struggle in which the "do-it-to-it" strategy was evolved. This strategy involved political work at all levels, from discussions to militant actions intended to make ROTC too expensive to be worth maintaining. After numerous incidents of trashing and fighting with the police, students sat in at the Old Union on April 29, 1971. On that day, it was announced that the U.S. had invaded Cambodia, and 1500 angry students gathered around the building. That night, 1000 students battled police occupation troops for several hours. A campus-wide strike followed on a scale never imagined before. The University was forced to a complete halt, as thousands became involved

in teach-ins and other activities exposing the genocidal methods being used to defend American business around the world. 5

Last April the movement focused on Stanford's treatment of its own workers. Venceremos and the Black United Front (the BLF, BSU and Black Workers Caucus) joined with other progressive workers and students in a peaceful sit-in protesting the racism of the Stanford Hospital. 175 riot police used a battering ram to break into the occupied administrative offices of the hospital and began brutally attacking the sit-inners. But they fought back, and most of them escaped.

STING THEM

AGAIN AND AGAIN

As the revolution grows, year after year, the University further exposes itself. More and more students learn that "neutral academic ideas" don't exist. Ideas are put into practice just as they come from practice. The university serves the interests of the ruling class, but as the Stanford community learns about the concrete nature of imperialism and starts siding with the people, this situation turns into its opposite.

Aaron Mangienello has said that Bruce isn't just a "Stanford professor" and that the people in the oppressed communities around Stanford know and respect Bruce because he is a revolutionary.

The "trial" is a struggle between social classes. It is the concern of students, workers and community people. Beginning September 28, the trial will go on every weekday from 1-6 p.m. until it's over.

And when it's over, Stanford will have been tried, with "poisonous results." And Stanford will be convicted.

Together We Will Win.

STANFORD VENCEREMOS



BRUCE FRANKLIN ARGUING WITH POLICE IN FRONT OF THE STANFORD COMPUTER CENTER LAST WINTER. THE STANFORD TRUSTEES ARE TRYING TO DISMISS BRUCE FROM HIS JOB FOR HIS ACTIVE ROLE IN THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST MOVEMENT. HIS TRIAL BEFORE THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE IS GOING ON RIGHT NOW.

Chester Street 4 Arraigned

On Monday September 13th, Bruce Pollack and Sue Flores were arraigned in the Hall of Injustice in Redwood City. The event was the second step in what may well be a long battle with the City of Menlo Park and the County of San Mateo to insure peoples Constitutional rights to remain silent, to bear arms, to self-defense of our homes and persons, and to the right to political beliefs. Four of us, Eleanor Kaplan, Mort Newman, Bruce and Sue, were busted as a result of police racism and harrassment at Chester St. The police came to our house originally looking for 4 "colored guys" who supposedly committed an armed robbery. We had some brothers over earlier that night and since any Black person west of the Bayshore is suspect, the police figured our friends were the people involved. All of our guns, some literature, money, telephone books, and ammo were stolen by the police. We're all charged with brandishing a weapon, accessory to armed robbery, preventing an "officer" from doing his "duty" and possession of an "explosive device". Eleanor and Mort were arraigned after spending a day and night in jail. Bruce and Sue had their turn on Monday. These inflammatory charges are supposed to intimidate people from exercising their right to bear arms and defend themselves.

Bruce wanted to defend himself and in true form Judge Seagraves of the Redwood City Municipal Court decided what was to be without hearing

Although the DA's gave us the runaround, we demanded to be heard.

much argument. He said in a felony case you could not defend yourself, which is crap, and also that Bruce wasn't qualified without even asking if he had any experience. This took all of two minutes to do. Bruce was released on O.R. and was rolled in his wheel-chair to the jail to be booked. Because of his industrial accident six weeks ago and his doctor's orders, he has to sit or lie down and keep his smashed foot resting. He got out an hour later, much to the dismay of the booking clerk. Sue was recommended for O.R., but it was immediately denied and the \$1500 bail remained. We insisted on our right to a speedy trial (didn't waive time) and asked for a prelim hearing to be set quickly. Eleanor and Mort joined us in that move so we're all together on Friday, September 24th at 9:00 at the Redwood City Municipal Court (round, domed building) in room 2-C.

After the arraignment, a large group of supporters, defendants, and lawyers went to the D.A.'s office to file formal charges against D.A. Stanley Poling, Chief Cizanckas of the Menlo Park police and other officers involved in the raid on our home. At first we were told that no D.A.s were in, we stayed, then one was in but busy, we stayed, and demanded that he see us. Finally D.A. Wilbur Johnson came out and nervously accepted our forms, Pamoja Venceremos, and a letter explaining who we were filing the charges against. We said we wanted a written reply from his office in a week's



DA Wilbur Johnson finally came out to accept the charges. time and we plan to present it at the Open Hearing about Police Repression in Menlo Park. The hearing has not been set yet.

Again, in unity we went downstairs to file claims against the City of Menlo Park and the County of San Mateo. Collectively six of us are claiming \$92,000 for damaged and stolen property, false arrest, illegal detention, emotional distress, and loss of work days.

There are two legal actions going on now. On Tuesday morning, September 21st, at the R.C. Board of Supervisors our claims will be brought up. It will be good to have people there so we are not passed by. Also on Tuesday night, same day, at the Menlo Park City Council meeting, we're going to finalize when the open hearing on police repression will be. When we find out, we'll leaflet and get the word around.

WHAT WE NEED

1. As usual, \$\$\$\$\$. Send it to: Chester St. Legal Defense 1969 1/2 University Ave., E.P.A. 328-4941.

Defending our Constitutional rights is costing us \$4500!

2. People to call Venceremos if you have been hassled by the Menlo Park police or if you have friends who have been. We want to present the reality of the repression here and show those who don't know yet how racist and piggish the police are.

3. People to circulate a petition to force police to wear uniforms since they don't bother to identify themselves when they vamp on us.

4. Solidarity, love, and support. Come to the court-house if you can. Very important is the up-and-coming City Council Meeting.

KEEP IN TOUCH!

KEEP THE STRUGGLE GOING!

FREE THE HOSPITAL 31, THE CHESTER ST. 4, AND ALL OTHER POLITICAL PRISONERS!



Pronske's Raiders Going To Court

Pronske and his San Mateo Sheriffs, better known as Pronske's Raiders, will be in municipal court starting on September 30 at 9:00 in the Old Courthouse in Redwood City. The trial of the seven people busted at a party on 3rd Ave. in Redwood City is finally happening. The District Attorney is trying to railroad them on charges of contributing to the delinquency of a minor and disturbing the peace.

These charges arose from a party, last February, given for Bruce Franklin and Aaron Manganiello, central committee members of Venceremos. According to neighbors the only disturbance that occurred the night of

the party was caused by the 20 cops, 8 police cars, and the police helicopter that busted the party. Many of the neighbors said they didn't even know a party was going on.

Pronske has been holing up in the San Mateo County Jail lately because he began to catch on to the fact that he is a hated man in the community. This trial will give the Redwood City community a chance to let Pronske and his hounds know that we are still watching them--very closely. This will also be the first time that people Pronske has busted are going to fight him all the way and not accept any deal short of the dropping of all charges.



Sgt. Ervin Pronske, head of Pronske's Raiders.

UNION CITY RAZA DEMANDS

The recent uprisings in the Decoto district of Union City are a result of the injustices inflicted upon the Raza segment of the population of Union City.

La Raza makes up 35% of the approximate 18,000 who live in Union City. Like most barrios across the Southwest we are ignored by the city government. In our Barrio of Decoto there is no recreation program, no community center for the youth or older people. For the youth there are only the streets for recreation. For the older people there are the local bars. If we are ignored by the city government, the police more than make up for it. The police have turned our Barrio into a hunting ground. They are the hunters, Chicano youth the hunted. The police look upon the Raza youth as criminals or at least the potential criminals.

Unemployment played a large role in the recent uprisings. 18% of the population of El Barrio are unemployed. This unemployment is in an area where we see new factories being constructed less than a mile from our Barrio. We ask ourselves who is being hired to work in those factories?

The question remains: what are we to do? In this Barrio we will attempt to organize La Raza around certain demands.

The demands are as follows:

- A. COMMUNITY PATROLS
(paid positions)
to keep a watch on the police.
- B. POLICE REVIEW BOARD
We want this to be more than an advising board.
- C. A RECREATION PROGRAM FOR THE BARRIO YOUTH
- D. FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE BARRIO
The city must put pressure on the local factories to give priority hiring to the unemployed Raza.

The most important demands we feel are A and B since they are a step toward the people controlling their own community. We have a long struggle ahead of us but we must never forget that the real power lies with the people.

VENCEREMOS!

Roberto Hernandez

FARM WORKERS CLINIC

Last year the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee seized the time and built a clinic for the workers. Saturday, Sept. 11, the Roderigo Terronez Memorial Clinic, finally complete, was dedicated. Roderigo Terronez was an early organizer and first vice-president of UFWOC. He was in an automobile crash and taken to Delano Hospital where the farm workers had been having trouble getting treatment. The doctor decided that Mr. Terronez was "too fat" to receive the operation he needed to save his life and he was left to die in the emergency room. This incident, one of many in the plan of mass genocide of poor and working people, inspired the workers to do-



Angry people confront Union City city council.

DEMANDAS DE LA RAZA EN UNION CITY

Las demostraciones recientes en el distrito de Decoto en Union City resultan de las injusticias sufridos por la Raza en Union City.

La Raza hace 35% de la población de 18,000 personas que viven en Union City. Como en la mayoría de los barrios en el sudoeste, el gobierno de la ciudad nos ignora. En nuestro barrio de Decoto no hay una programa de recreación y no hay un centro de comunidad por los jóvenes y los viejos. Por los jóvenes hay solamente las calles por recreación. Por los viejos solamente hay cantinas locales. Si estamos ignorados por el gobierno de la ciudad, la policía siempre nos molesta. La policía ha convertido nuestro barrio en una tierra para la caza. Ellos son los cazadores, los jóvenes chicanos son los persiguídos. La policía regarda los chicanos jóvenes como criminales o por lo menos como criminales potenciales.

Falta de empleos juegan un gran papel en las recientes demostraciones. 18% de la población del barrio no tiene empleos. Esta falta de empleos existe en un area donde vemos cada día la construcción de

nuevas fábricas menos de una milla de nuestro barrio. Nos preguntamos quien va a trabajar en estas nuevas fábricas.

La cuestión es que vamos a hacer. En este barrio trataremos de organizar La Raza sobre ciertas demandas. Estas demandas son las siguientes.

- A. Patrulleas de la comunidad (posiciones pagadas)-para observar las acciones de la policía.
- B. Un comité para repasar las acciones de la policía-deseamos que esto sea más de un comité avisado.
- C. Una programa de recreación por los jóvenes.
- D. Empleos por todos los hombres y mujeres del barrio. La ciudad debe forzar las fábricas locales a dar empleos primero a los miembros de la Raza que no tienen empleos.

Sentimos que las mas importantes demandas son A & B porque son un paso en la lucha por control por la comunidad. Tenemos una lucha extendido pero no debemos jamás olvidar que el verdadero poder queda con el pueblo.

Venceremos!

Roberto Hernandez



UNEMPLOYMENT SHUCK

Anyone who's tried to collect unemployment lately knows what a hassle it is. You have to wait around in long lines, fill out all sorts of forms, and come back after your "waiting period" for an interview with a person obviously on the side of the bosses.

After all that, your claim is often turned down for some phony reason. This is because the companies are assessed to pay for unemployment insurance, and anything they pay into the fund only cuts into their fat profits. The companies have an obvious interest in keeping people from receiving unemployment. They will even lie and cheat about the circumstances of an employee's dismissal in order to avoid paying up.

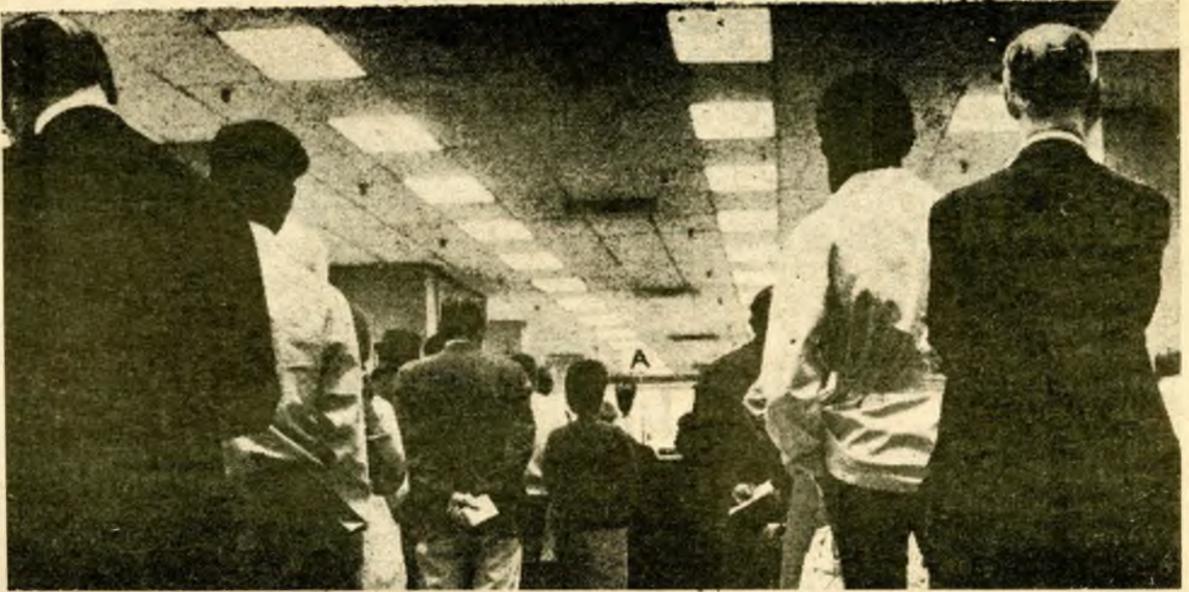
People are allowed hearings to appeal their claim denials. Some of us are not only demanding hearings, but also leafleting about our cases and bringing lots of supporters to the hearings with us. We are trying to put pressure on the unemployment officials so it won't be so easy for them to turn us down.

On September 13, Julie Duenas had a hearing at the Unemployment Offices in Palo Alto (449 Sherman Ave.). She had been fired from Electro-Nuclear Labs because she walked off the job with Sheila Harper to protest unfair working conditions and discrimination against herself. Now according to the law, if there is sufficient grounds for walking off the job, or even quitting, a person can still win unemployment benefits. Backed by her supporters, Julie, her witness Sheila, and a union representative from the UE showed how Julie had been unduly harassed. The bosses, who came in person, could only oink a few feeble words as opposed to Julie and Sheila's righteous anger, and they were very uptight to see so many people supporting her. They tried to continue the hearing so they could do better next time, but the referee denied the motion.

On September 16, Jim Shoch had a hearing at which about 20 people showed up, armed with flags and posters. Jim's claim had been turned down because he had left work to serve a jail sentence for having taken part in an anti-war demonstration against the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) pigs who develop electronic warfare systems. This was missing work "with out good cause." Jim argued that fighting to stop the slaughter of the Indochinese was the best "cause" in the world.

This particular law is also unfair because it discriminates against people too poor to pay bail--that is, most working people and street people. If you are in jail over 24 hours, lose your job because of that, and are later convicted of the crime for which you were busted, you are ineligible for unemployment. As Jim pointed out, that's like triple jeopardy.

Unfortunately, Julie's appeal was denied a week later (Jim hasn't received his ruling yet) which goes to show how prejudiced on the side of the bosses the unemployment system is. Of course, the only way the people can really change that is to overthrow capitalism and build a socialist society. But there are a lot of things we can do right now to fight to get what's rightfully ours. These things are also concrete ways of building our greater struggle to really put an



With Thousands Unemployed, Many Are Being Denied Unemployment Benefits

end to this system that feed off such injustices just to survive. We must continue to demand hearings and support each other at them. We should study the laws so that we know our rights and prepare our cases better--as it is now, we have to rely on the unemployment officials to tell us what's what. Eventually we could even form a Union of the Unemployed. Anyone who's interested or has ideas for further actions, call Jim at 323-0330.

by Sheila Harper, Venceremos



WHAT FREEZE?

President Nixon's price-freeze, ordered into effect on August 15, is already breaking down. In the month of August, the cost of living rose .3%, about the same rate of monthly increase for the rest of the year. In July, the cost of living rose only .2%. When the figures are adjusted for seasonal variations, the August increase was .4%, double the .2% advance in July.

According to the Department of Labor, which released the statistics, the prices of gasoline, mortgage interest rates, property taxes, home repairs, gas, electricity, telephone and most kinds of medical care increased more in August than in July. The 3.7% increase in gasoline prices was the sharpest monthly increase in more than a year.

This is a price freeze???

CHILD CARE PROGRAM IN P.A.

We are working parents, single parents, and concerned community workers who have gotten together and have secured, from the School District, the kindergarten room at Mayfield School on El Camino near Page Mill.

We will be starting a program soon (as soon as we take out insurance and file incorporation papers) which will serve people who work as well as people who live in Palo Alto.

Though taxes on industry provide Palo Alto residents with abundant community services, the money for those taxes is generated by workers who often cannot afford to live here. And child care close to the parents' place of work is usually more convenient than a place in a distant community.

We plan to make our program as cheap as possible, since child care

shouldn't be a huge chunk out of our pay checks. We hope to run a program on approximately \$45 a month per child, who is enrolled all day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) five days a week. This is much less than the cost of all other programs except a very few with huge waiting lists. We will be going to the Palo Alto City Council to ask for some funding, so we could reduce the costs even more. We feel that Palo Alto, as a major employment center of the Midpeninsula, has a duty to finance decent child care for those who live and work here.

Our program will be controlled by the people it serves. We must retain decision making rights in such an important area of our lives as child care.

SIGN UP NOW! FILL OUT AND SEND TO: CHILD CARE NOW, 628 GUINDA AVE, P.A.
OR CALL 328-2491 IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR JUST WANT TO RAP.

NAME

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

NUMBER AND AGES OF CHILDREN WHO WOULD ATTEND

NUMBER OF DAYS A WEEK, AND HOURS

THE PLAZA AND THE PIGS

It's becoming apparent that the power structure of Palo Alto intends to make People's Plaza an undesirable place to come to. On all the roofs surrounding the Plaza pigs wearing flak vests and holding shotguns look down upon the brothers and sisters there. On the top of the House of Pies a video tape camera watches like a "big brother", and the usual pigs in patrol cars make sure that people know the man is around. All this because every Saturday night we get together to listen to music and rap. The Plaza has a long history of pig harrasment, and the people have a long history of resisting that harrasment and defending the people's territory. Last week five brothers were arrested for a variety of of-

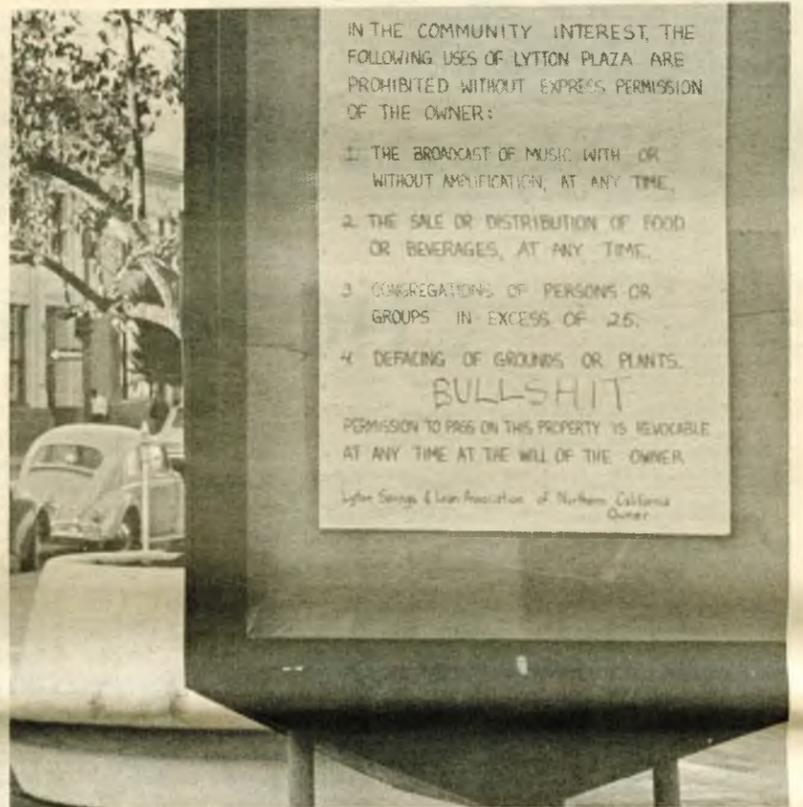
fenses. One brother, Bruce Hobson, was busted for carrying a "concealed weapon" - a pocket knife which the pigs say had a 3½ inch blade. After taking Bruce and the other brothers arrested down to the station the pigs threw them in a small drunk tank. After a while water began filling the room 'til it reached a level of 6 or 7 inches deep. The pigs claim that Bruce and another brother, Brad, broke a sprinkler head in the cell. Right on, pigs, we all like to sleep in 7 inches of water.

If we look around we can see the man becoming more repressive every day. Fascism (the total rule of all aspects of life by a small group of people) is setting in heavier and heavier every day, But as the man

comes down, the people resist. The prisoners of Attica take their destinies in their hands and a pig is offed in San Francisco in retaliation for George Jackson's murder. Counter revolutionary violence of the pigs is being met by therevolutionary violence of the people. The People's Plaza is our way of resisting the pigs' attempt to clean all street people out of downtown P.A.

They will only be successful if we let them. We've fought for four years down at the Plaza, we're fighting now, and we'll fight next week. If the pigs attack us we will defend ourselves.

REPRESSION BREEDS RESISTANCE



Large numbers of people at the Plaza have prevented big business and the cops from enforcing "bullshit" rules like the above which were posted at the Plaza several summers ago.

PAINTING IS FUN!

from the Palo Alto Times, Sept. 17

More than two dozen radical political slogans were painted on walls and pavement at Gunn High School in Palo Alto in a 45-minute period Thursday night and early today.

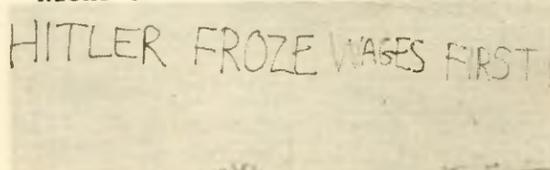
The slogans, in black paint, were discovered by officer Robert Bruce as he was making a routine patrol check of the school.

Last week Cubberley High School was painted with slogans.

The slogans at Gunn High, 780 Arastradero Road, were:

"Avenge deaths of all our slain brothers in prisons." "Off the fascist pigs." "George Jackson lives." "The spirit of the people is greater than the man's technology." "Free yourself, fight back." "Que viva Che!" "Free all political prisoners." "Free all brothers and sisters in prison." "Rockefeller is responsible for the murders at Attica." "Remember Attica". "Free the Soledad brothers."

RIGHT ON REVOLUTIONARY ARTISTS!



Paint it like it is!

POLICE AT Paly

by BECKY HOBSON

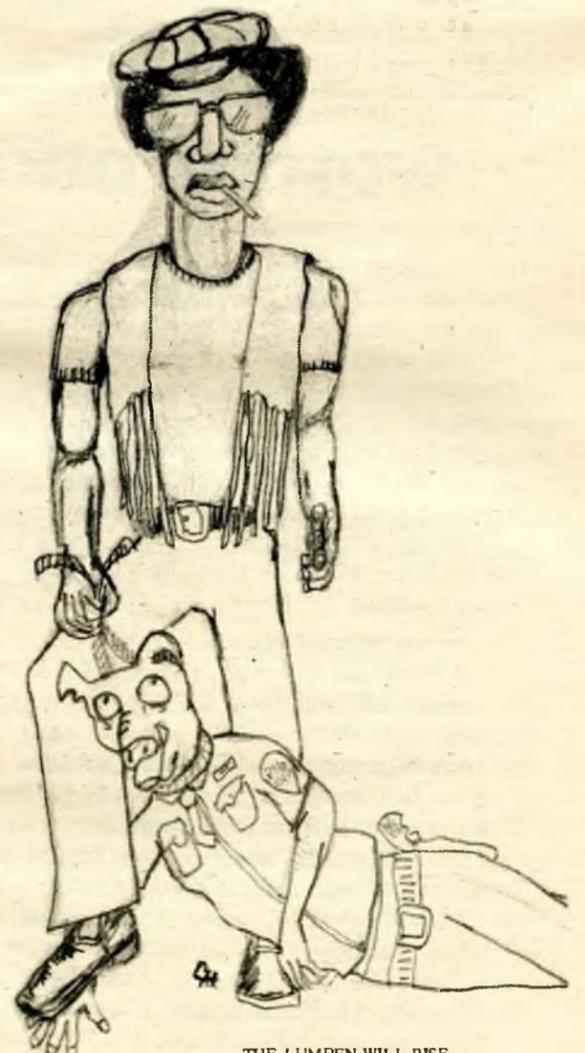
We've been in school at Paly for two weeks now. Every lunch time, everybody goes over to Town and Country, rather than hang around school for an extra hour. Now we couldn't say why, but there've been pigs cruising around over there about that time almost every day. They come in black & white, and unmarked cars, and some of them just waddle around checking things out. We'd like to take this opportunity to tell them we don't like seeing their faces around while we're trying to relax away from the pigs at school. So if you get hungry at lunch time, FORK THE PORK!!!



WHO STOLE MY PIG CAR?

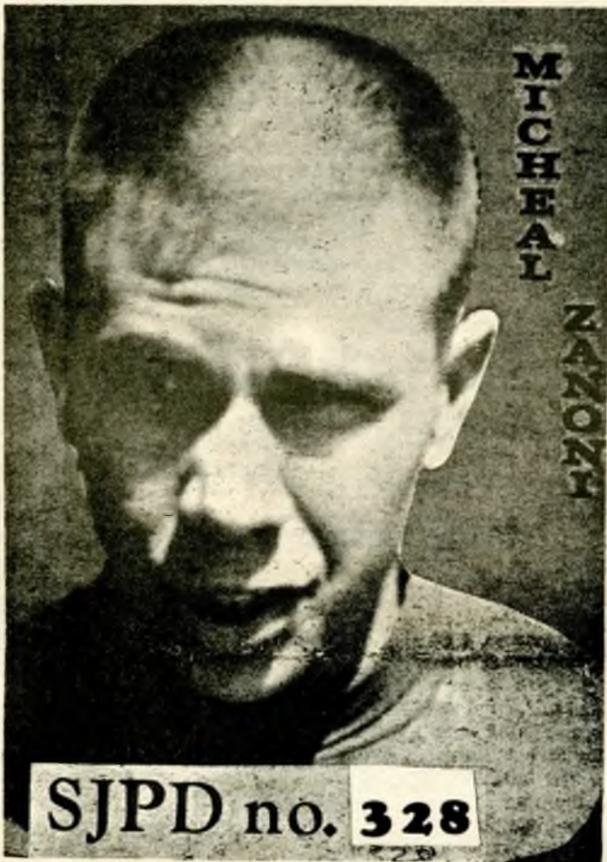
Skowhegan, Maine

Police officials now only have one car in this small Maine town. They're using it to look for the person who stole and burned their other car last week.



THE LUMPEN WILL RISE TO DEAL WITH THE OPPRESSOR.

PIG OF THE WEEK



On September 1, 1969, Manuel Jesse Villa, 18 an epileptic was shot in the back of the head by officers Bruce Fair, #149, and Michael Zanon, #328. Villa was riding in a car with two friends when they were stopped by Fair and Zanon. According to reports, the car matched a description of one used in a \$56 robbery. The youths were being "questioned" when Villa reportedly tried to grab Zanon's gun and failing, ran. Fair and Zanon ordered him to halt and when he didn't fired 6 shots, two of which were "warning shots".

The District Attorney found the murder "justifiable homicide" because the "officer had reasonable cause to believe that in shooting Mr. Villa, he was attempting to prevent the escape of a fleeing felon". The police chief claimed justification for the shooting because Villa "might sneak around the officers, take their guns and use them against them."

On August 6, 1969, two Chicanos, 16 and 17, appeared before the Model Cities Task Force on Law and Police to complain of being beaten by

Zanon. One had a severe gash over his eye. On August 8, Zanon arrested 28 year old Robert Haskins, who was dragged from his car by his feet, receiving a 6" gash in his head as it crashed to the pavement. Supposedly, after these incidents had been reported, Zanon was reprimanded. Yet on September 1, 1969, he was still in the Eastside and felt he was right in shooting at Villa.

In November 1970, Zanon and Smith stopped LaMont Baker for drunk driving and beat him severely. On January 10, 1971, Miguel and Ed Cabrera asked Zanon and Wolmack who were beating a friend to "cool it". Both were beaten and arrested. And on July 16, 1971, Zanon and Dowling beat up Frank Lara (see story). That's a lot of pig brutality!

ZANONI MUST BE REMOVED FROM THE EASTSIDE OF SAN JOSE, TAKEN OFF THE POLICE FORCE, AND JAILED FOR CRIMES AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

He has terrorized the people long enough.

SAN JOSE VENCEREMOS.

CHOTA DE LA SEMANA

En el 1 de Septiembre de 1969, Manuel Jesse Villa, de 18 años, un (epileptic) fue tirado por tras de la cabeza por los oficiales Bruce Fair (#149) y Michael Zanon (#328). Villa estaba paseando en un coche con dos amigos cuando Fair y Zanon les detuvieron. Según los reportes, el coche parece como la descripción de un coche usado en un robo de 56 dolares. Los jovepes fueron sido interrogados cuando Villa supuestamente probó a agarrar la pistola de Zanon y cuando faltó, corrió. Fair y Zanon le mandaron a parar y cuando el no paró, tiraron 6 balas. Dos fueron "Tiros de escarmiento."

El Abogado del Distrito dijo que el asesino fue "Homicida Justificada" porque el "oficial tenía causa razonable en creer cuando tiro a Villa que estaba atentando a pre-

venir el escape de un criminal."

El jefe de la policia reclamó justificación por el tirado porque Villa "podría andar furtivamente alrededor de los oficiales, tomar las pistolas, y usar las contra ellos."

En el 6 de Agosto 1969, dos Chicanos, de 16 y 17 años, aparecieron frente de la Comité de las Ciudades Modelas de las Leyes y la Policia para quejarse de ser batidos por Zanon. Uno de los Chicanos tenía un cuchillada muy mala sobre el ojo. En el 8 de Agosto, Zanon arresto a Robert Haskins de 28 años Le arrastró de su coche por los pies, y Haskins recibió una cuchillada de 6" en la cabeza a medida que la chocó al pavimento. Supuestamente, después que lo reportaron, Zanon fue reprendido. Pero en el 1 de Septiembre ya fue en el lado del

Este y se sintió que fue correcto en tirando a Villa.

En Noviembre de 1970 Zanon y Smith le detuvieron a Lamont Baker por manejando cuando estaba borracho y le golpearon severamente. En el 10 de Enero, 1971, Miguel y Ed Cabrera pidieron a Zanon y Wolmack, mientras que ellos estaban golpeando a Frank Lara (Lee la cuenta)

Esto es mucho brutalidad por la chota!

ZANONI TIENE QUE SER QUITADO DEL LADO DEL ESTE DE SAN JOSE, DESPUES DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE LA POLICIA Y ENCARCELADO POR SUS CRIMENES CONTRA LA GENTE.

El ha aterrorizado la gente por demasiado tiempo. ¡BASTA YA!

VENCEREMOS SAN JOSE.

WOMEN ORGANIZE HOSPITAL

CANDY ELLEDGE, SAN JOSE

When I wrote about the conditions existing in convalescent hospitals (See PAMOJA VENCEREMOS ISSUE No.7) workers at Regency Convalescent Hospital had talked about a union as a tool to enforce our rights, and improve our working conditions

On Tuesday, Sept. 7, I started passing out union application cards. This is the first step in organizing a union- 30% the workers have to sign cards in order to file with NLRB for an election.

By noon I was called into the director's office for questioning. She said, "Why don't you go someplace that already has a union if you want a union so much?" I replied, "Where do you think unions began in the first place?" When I mentioned the hospital was based upon profit, she said, "You offer your labor, and the wage you receive is profit". After I left her office, he continued discussing the union and I continued passing out the cards.

On Thursday, Sept. 9, I was fired for organizing employees and

four other workers fired for various reasons; dirty uniform, school schedule didn't fit their work schedule, talking back to supervisor, and excessive absenteeism. Everyone was wondering who would get the ax next.

Even though people were afraid, they were mad too. On Friday, four of us passed out a leaflet reminding people on the inside about their rights, how to protect themselves from being fired, and that only we know what we need.

On Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 11 & 12, we held an informational picket line. We talked with visitors and relatives about why we were fired. We explained that when a hospital is based on profit, they cut down on supplies and hire as few people as possible. The work load we carry is too heavy to give adequate care, or treat patients like people with the human dignity they deserve.

Relatives were friendly and some patients wanted to join us but the temperature was 104 degrees and it would have been too dangerous. One



young male patient carried his own picket sign inside and patients waved to us from their windows.

We also wanted workers inside to know that we weren't scared. We are going to fight with them to make the hospital a better place to work and a better place for patients to live.

By Monday, Sept. 13, we had received enough union cards to file for election. And no one else has been fired.

SAN QUENTIN PRISONERS TELL COURT: "PANOJA VENCEREMOS FREEDOM"

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT
OF CALIFORNIA

NORTHERN DISTRICT COURT

Affidavit; to the US District Court

(This is the full text of an affidavit received this week at the Tribe).

We the affiants each depose and state under penalty of perjury that the foregoing statements made herein said affidavit is true and correct to the best of our knowledge.

That, we are each over the age of (21) twenty-one years old and citizens of the United States of America and reside in Tamal California at San Quentin State Prison

JURISDICTION

USC 1985-1983-1986 USC Section 241-242. Cal. Penal Code Section 5053 ROBINSON vs. CALIF., TALLEY vs. STEPEN and JORDAN vs. FITZ-HARRIS.

STATEMENT

We, the twenty-seven slave-convicts, Black, Brown and White alike-of San Quentin State Prison Adjustment Center-stand victimized through a plot of conspiracy to murder. Just as our comrade George L. Jackson was murdered August 21, 1971. The scene was made to look as an escape attempt, but it was a conspiracy to murder the Soledad Brothers and Ruchell Magee in particular and the rest of the freedom fighters in general. Since the state failure to murder the remaining (two) Soledad Brothers and Magee, they are attempting to project them as leaders, in order to bias the minds of the people. The state knows that the Soledad Brothers have world wide support and their present case will not stand up in court, due to the power of the people to mete out their own justice when they see victims are unjustly accused. The state also knows that Magee has been held in slavery illegally for seven years on known fraud evidence. This whole mass murder conspiracy was the state's desperate but feeble attempt to

alleviate prominent political prisoners and save court costs.

Since August 21, 1971, Warden Parks has disseminated to the people false propaganda and lies. This is why we are held in a state of incommunicado, to amputate us from the people. We were deprived of pencil and paper for a lengthy period of time. The first document was drawn up was done so with paper and pencil that was smuggled to us. We are still to a great degree cut off from the people, the sudden restrictions imposed upon our visits, all books, magazines and newspapers are stopped, we are not allowed to have earphones to hear the news. Most of us are in constant hunger due to the lack of nutrition that is necessary to maintain health. These are just a few of the gestapo like tactics employed by this prison pig administration in an effort to silence us and prevent their exposure.

August 21, 1971, twenty-seven of us experienced fascism in its rawest form. We were subjected to all types of physical brutality, i.e. beaten with clubs, kicked, tortured with lighted cigarettes, cursed at, spit on, dragged, stuck with pins, etc., etc. All this was going on while we were chained like animals lying naked upon the grass. The hand-cuffs and leg-chains were put on so tight that our blood stopped circulating and our limbs went numb. This is the same position (chained down) Al Mancino was in when a fascist pig (approximately three feet away) shot him. On pig said he was shot because he moved and another one (pig) stated he was shot because he associated with "dirty niggers and greasers." Mancino was wrapped up with a rag-without being unshackled-and was thrown on a cart and was carried away. We were made to lie in this inhuman and antagonizing position approximately six hours. Then we were dragged in the building to have our heads and eyebrows shaven. From there we were kicked and beaten and made to crawl on our knees to our cells. Our lives

are threatened daily, such as, we will be poisoned, we will be gassed, we will never leave the Adjustment Center alive, there will be no court for us, lawyers cannot help us because they (lawyers) will be killed along with us, etc., etc. The chains and hand-cuffs are always put on tight when we go on our visits and we're ALWAYS beaten and spit on. This type of treatment goes on every day and they're trying to reduce us to the lowest term. We realize that we're at their mercy, but as proud slaves, there is so much we will stand in order to maintain our dignity as men. In this type of atmosphere, there will be more conflict. As you know we are up against the greatest odds, and will come out on the short end.

This is why we MUST be taken out of the custody of the state and transferred to a federal institution. Congressmen, Senators, lawyers, etc have been in here, as investigators. They have seen how we have been brutalized, humiliated and starved. We are wondering are these politicians telling it like it is to the people. We are also wondering, do they realize that our lives are in constant danger and that every time investigators leave the prison ground we are brutalized and put back on a restricted food diet. We feel that our true words are not getting to the people without being diluted and distorted, therefore this paper is necessary.

There are many Black Brown and White comrades here that don't belong to any particular political organization. All they ask for is the people's support in our day to day struggle. We realize that people have the habit of not identifying with people that don't adhere to a certain ideology or concept. However, there are men among us from all walks of life and some of us don't read Marx, Lenin, Engles, Mao etc. As a matter of fact some of us can't read period! What we are saying is that, we need HELP from anybody, be they punks, pimps, prostitutes, preachers or PhDs. It is time for the

people to come together in spite of our political beliefs. Petty politics is just another form of division that has kept us from working together.

Also, we have formed the habit of counter-attacks instead of attacks. Meaning that we wait until one or more of our comrades have been murdered before someone decides to re-act out of emotional impulse, which results in the capture or death of more comrades. We cannot continue to swap lives with the pigs, that is not winning. Comrade GEorge said that "we must learn HOW to fight" Anybody can die, dying is easy, living is the most difficult part. living and being respected as men and equals among all men. We do not mourn or weep for our beloved comrade. He-the dragon-has instilled in our hearts and minds the courage and knowledge to carry on his ideals, in his dynamic spirit. He has made the ultimate sacrifice and his Black blood is the nourishment that gives us (the baby dragons) the strength to struggle against the overwhelming odds of oppression. We shall avenge him, for we are the ones who knew and loved him most. We shared his joy and sorrow, his pain and pleasure. We are a part of him and he a part of us.

There are many who came to know George within the last year or so. All seem to show a lot of concern for him, but where were these so-called revolutionaries when he needed him. We have failed him just as we have failed Malcolm X and other brothers who have placed their lives on the front line of struggle.

We have reached the point where the people must understand that we're not dealing with creeping fascism, but fascism proceeding in leaps and bounds. Fascism allows no positive mobilization of the masses without the bitterness of resistance and we (SQ 27) will resist until the bitter end!

Pamoja Venceremos Freedom
George Jackson Brigade

PIG OF THE WEEK IN ACTION



FRANK LARA WITH HIS FAMILY

San Jose's "finest" have been oinking it up again! This time two of them beat up a Chicano youth Frank Lara in his own front yard and then charged him with a felony of assault on an officer and three misdemeanors. The felony was dropped and this past week a jury of his non-peers (no Chicanos or Blacks - mostly professional people) found Frank guilty of disturbing the peace.

On the evening of July 16, Frank Lara and two of his friends sitting on the front steps of his house. They had returned from a party somewhat earlier and were sitting, talking, when two San Jose cops Michael Zanoni and Dowling drove up and come into the Lara's yard. They walked up the th three youths, harrassed them for a while, and then decided to bust Frank's two friends Don and Gilbert, because they "looked pretty drunk". As they started leading them away, Frank

called out "Why are you taking my friends; they're not doing anything." Apparently this was too much uppitness for Zanoni and Dowling to handle, because they then let go of Don and Gilbert and attacked Frank. Zanoni kicked him in the stomach, knocking him down to the ground. Dowling jumped on top of Frank and put his knee on his neck. After handcuffing him, they threw him up against the car and then threw into the car.

At the trial, the prosecution presented the flimsiest evidence. The D.A. wouldn't let Zanoni say much on the witness stand although he was the investigating officer, because he knew if he did, the defense would have brought out that Zanoni was the same pig who killed Manuel Villa, another Chicano youth, by shooting him in the back. Zanoni also has a habit of beating up on people, mostly Chicanos, and the D.A. didn't want

the jury to hear about that. The prosecution's witnesses, Dowling and Mrs. Ausbury (a neighbor of the Lara's) contradicted each other several times. For instance, Mrs. Ausbury said that as the cops were leading the two boys away, Frank ran after them and one of the cops turned and tripped him. But Dowling testified that Frank ran up to Zanoni and tried to hit him and then Dowling grabbed Frank by the hair and pulled him to the ground.

What is perhaps most revealing about this whole case is that the jury decided to "compromise" in reaching their verdict. They didn't believe the cops, but they also didn't want to "make the police look bad". Therefore, they decided to convict Frank of disturbing the peace.

As long as white middle class juries continue to act this way, we can expect no justice in the courts.

(CONTINUED FROM THE BACK PAGE)

That the state Klan Clique has no legal cause nor justification for now enslaving Ruchell Magee on the known Fraud Evidence conviction - only the white racist Klan dogs, continues to suppress and falsify trial transcripts and bring about false charges in an attempts to strengthen fraud, to hide fraud.

Relief Sought

Wherefore, Ruchell Magee, demands the dismissal of the illegal indictment and/or rights to a SPEEDY Trial in the above numbered case. As required by law in absent of the Klans oppression.

I, declare under Penalty of Perjury, the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: Sept. 3, 1971

Ruchell Magee
P.O. Box A92051
Tamal, California

INTERNATIONAL AND NOTICIAS NACIONALES Y

BASEBALL PLAYER BEATEN BY POLICE

Atlanta, Geo.

Rico Carty, voted the most popular Atlanta Brave last year was beaten by the Atlanta police and then days later had his restaurant destroyed by fire. The pigs who were involved in the beating were fired by the chief pig when he found out that Carty, from the Dominican Republic, was not just any Black man. While pigs were quick to apologize for this blatant racist attack they made no plans to stop the racist tactics of the pigs.



Rico Carty, before and after being beaten by Atlanta cops.

DEMONSTRATION IN PUERTO RICO

San Juan, Puerto Rico

While the 63 annual governors conference was going on, the Puerto Rican people were holding a march. The people stretched for four miles shouting "Jibaro si (Puerto Rico) Yanqui NO." The march ended up in front of the luxury hotels where Amerikkkan governors were meeting. The people were demanding independence for Puerto Rico and an end to the ties with the U.S.

WELFARE CUTS IN ALABAMA

More than 33,000 people, most of them black, were cut from the welfare rolls of Alabama during the past four months as part of the national campaign to reduce the number of people who are on welfare. It is expected that this will save Alabama almost 5 million dollars a year, but many people in Alabama suspect that the money will be used by Wallace to give more aid to the white elderly.

BOLA EN LA CÁRCEL

Después del ataque en Attica, 200 prisioneros en la cárcel de Baltimore Maryland se apoderaron de su comedor. Se pusieron barricadas, pero los oficiales de la cárcel movieron adentro inmediatamente, tirando gas lacrimógeno.

BALTIMORE PRISON RIOT

Following Mondays attack on brothers at Attica 200 brothers took over the dining area at the Baltimore city jail and barricaded themselves in. Prison officials moved in immediately with tear gas.

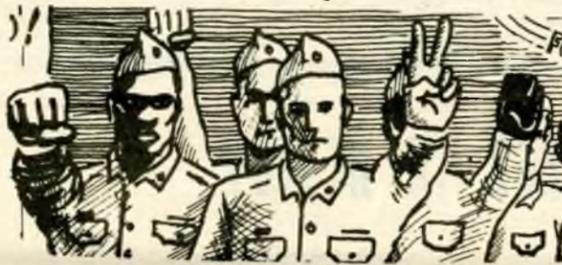


BROTHERS, TURN YOUR GUNS AROUND!

Racial tension is growing in the ranks of the Armed Forces. Black G.I.s are realizing that the Army, Navy, and Air Force have no way of dealing with the problems of Black people. They are being made aware that this is still a white man's army, controlled by a rich white man's government.

Despite desperate attempts to cool things down through sweeping changes from the top of command, and setting up economic opportunity for use by G.I.s, after they are discharged, the frying pan has been getting hotter. The signs of the times are too obvious. Blatantly racist local commands and only two percent of the officers being black are more concrete and real than toy programs for "sweeping changes."

Pamoja Venceremos



REPRESSION IN SPAIN

SPAIN . . .

Spanish "Civil Guards", a right wing goon squad, opened fire on a group of six thousand building workers, killing one, as the workers began a six day strike to get higher wages, improved conditions and free labor unions.

MADRID . . .

Seventeen doctors in Spain began a sit-in in Madrid which has now spread to over two thousand doctors. The police were called in and the original 17 left only to come back in. The doctors are protesting the Spanish medical system which they feel is old fashioned and does not give the doctors the kind of education which they need.

MURDER IN ALABAMA

Butler, Alabama

A white man was arrested and then released on bail after he killed a Black woman during a demonstration to protest the firing of six teachers. The man, who was not identified, hit the 19 year old woman with his car after a march in Butler. A group of about 30 people had sat down in the street and this man ran at them with his car killing Margret Knott.

MORE ON BUTLER, ALABAMA

Following the death of Margret Knott 120 Blacks were arrested, most of them children and high school students in what the city called an unlawful assembly.

S.F. GRAND JURY

Linda Reynolds was ordered to jail when she refused to answer questions of a Federal Grand Jury investigating radical and revolutionary activities in the Bay Area. Linda is a student at Contra Costa College and she refused to testify because the government would not disclose the amount of wire tapping which was used to gather information. She will be in Santa Clara County jail until the Grand Jury is dissolved, probably next August.

DEATHS IN THE MINES

Washington . . .

In just July and August at least 37 men died in the U.S. coal mines. While the Interior department had tried to keep the figures from being released, these figures don't represent a break from the twenty year average. The Interior department had tried to quiet the figures because of a lower rate from January to May. Mine safety enforcement programs have been under attack because they haven't worked to keep working conditions safe for the miners who still face unsafe conditions despite government "concern" for safety.



PRISONERS RUN "GAUNTLET" AT ATTICA

Buffalo, New York. . .

A national guardsman testified last week that prisoners were forced to run a "gauntlet" of prison guards who beat them following the rebellion last week. James Watson described seeing people "stark naked" being forced to hold their hands on top of their heads while guards beat them.

NORTH KOREA DEMANDS

U.N. WITHDRAW

The North Koreans demanded that the UN withdraw all its troops from South Korea. The government said that the "US imperialist aggression army is the main obstacle standing in the way of unification." They also said that the UN commission is the "tool of aggression of the US imperialist colonial enslavement policy toward South Korea." South Korea has been recently used by US companies as a sight for relocation of industry.

INTERNACIONALES



BATTLE OVER LAND IN JAPAN

NARITA, JAPAN . . .
 Demonstrators opposing construction of a new airport near Tokoyo fought with police, killing three and injuring 59 others. The airport which is opposed by a coalition of students, revolutionaries, workers and farmers was being guarded by 5000 riot police. The demonstrators also numbering 5000 were entrenched in three pockets of barricaded land owned by farmers who refused to sell to the government. Following this clash 1200 police raided the headquarters of the Opposition alliance looking for the people they thought had killed the pigs.



DEMONSTRACIÓN EN PUERTO RICO

San Juan Puerto Rico
 Durante la junta de 63 gobernadores pasaba, la gente de Puerto Rico marcharon. El desfile fue cuatro millas en largo y la gente dijeron Jibaro si, Yanqui no! El desfile terminaba en frente de los hoteles ricos donde los gobernadores Yanquis juntaron. La gente fue exigieron independencia para Puerto Rico y un terminación de los lazoa con los Estados Unidos.

FIGHTING IN LAOS

The Pathet Lao said that they had put 4300 enemy troops out of action and had shot down 26 U.S. aircraft in the three month period ending in August.

LUCHANDO EN LAOS

El Pathet Lao dijeron que habían puesto 4300 tropas enemigas fuera de acción y que habían tirado a bajo 26 aviones del E.E.U.U. en el periodo de tres meses que acabó en Agosto



La gente de Laos estan luchando para parar los bombardeos por los EE.UU. que destruyen sus villas.

The people of Laos are fighting to prevent the U.S. from destroying their villages.

LATIN AMERICA

La Paz, Bolivia. . .
 The Bolivian government, which took power in a military coup recently, announced that is had killed seven guerrillas, one Cuban, two Peruvians and four Bolivians in a jungle fight. They were members of the Bolivian Poor Peasants Union, which is allied with the Maoist Communist Party. The government has in the past denied that the guerrilla movement existed since the murder of Che Guevara

Sao Paulo, Brazil. . .
 Three Dominican priests were sentenced to four years in prison for subversive activities in Brazil and for associating with Carlos Marighela, the author of the Minimanual of Urban Guerrilla War and leader of the Brazilian urban guerrillas. They were arrested in 1968 and have been held in jail awaiting trial.

Santiago, Chile. . .
 Fidel Castro will visit Chile in the next three months. He was extended an invitation by the president of Chile, Salvadore Allende. Fidel has recently pledged to support Chile by whatever means, in the event that Chile is attacked. Recently the CIA has been working on plans to overthrow Allende.

Montevideo, Uruguay. . .
 British Ambassador Geoffrey Jackson was released unharmed by the Tupamaros following the escape from prison of 106 Tupamaros. The Tupamaros granted the ambassador amnesty since they no longer needed him as a hostage.

AMÉRICA LATINA

La Paz Bolivia. . .
 El gobierno de Bolivia, que tomó podre en un "coup" militar recientemente, anunció que ha matado a siete guerrillas: un cubano, dos peruvianos, y cuatro bolivianos en una pelea en la selva. Fueron miembros del Unión del Campesinos Pobres de Bolivia, que esta aliado con el Partido Comunista, creadores en Mao... El gobierno ha negado la existencia del movimiento guerrilla desde el asesinato de Che Guevara.

Sao Paulo Brazil. . .
 Tres preitos dominicanos fueron sentenciados a cuatro años en la cárcel por sus actividades subversivas en Brazil, y por asociar con Carlos Marighela, el autor del "Minimanual para Guerrillas Urbanas" y líder de las guerrillas urbanas de Brazil. Los Preitos fueron arrestados en 1968 y fueron en la cárcel desde 1968, esperando las pruebas.

Santiago Chile. . .
 Fidel Castro visitará a Chile en las tres meses próximas. Salvador Allende, presidente de Chile le invitó. Recientemente Fidel les prometió sosten por cualquier manera necesaria en el caso de un ataque contra Chile. El C.I.A. ya esta trabajando con planas para echar a bajo Chile.

Montevideo Uruguay. . .
 Geoffrey Jackson, embajador británico, fue librado inherido por los Tupamaros después del escape del cárcel de 106 de los revolucionarios. Los Tupamaros le dispensaron al embajador amnistia porque no le necesitaron por un rehen.

imperialismo



THE MAP SHOWS HOW MANY TIMES U.S. ARMED FORCES HAVE INVADDED LATIN AMERICA. IT AND THE FOLLOWING QUOTATIONS GIVE A GRAPHIC IDEA OF WHAT IS MEANT BY IMPERIALISM.

Todo lo que este país desea es ver sus vecinos estables, ordenados y prósperos. Cualquiera de estos países cuya gente sepa comportarse bien puede contar con nuestra cordial amistad. Si una nación nos muestra que sabe actuar con eficacia y decencia razonables en asuntos sociales y políticos no tiene por que sufrir intervención de los Estados Unidos.

---Theodore Roosevelt 1904

Los Estados Unidos parecen destinados por la providencia a plagar la América de miserias en el nombre de la libertad.

---Simon Bolivar 1818

We have no friends, only interests.

---John Foster Dulles Secretary of State

Nuestros programas de ayuda externa constituyen un beneficio directo para nuestros negocios así:

1. La ayuda externa provee un mercado substancial e inmediato para los bienes y servicios norteamericanos.
2. La ayuda externa estimula el desarrollo de nuevos mercados para las compañías norteamericanas en el extranjero.
3. La ayuda externa orienta economías nacionales hacia un sistema de libre empresa en el cual las firmas norteamericanas pueden prosperar

---Eugene R. Black Ex-presidente del Banco Mundial

Nosotros no tenemos amigos sino intereses.

---John Foster Dulles Secretario del estado

Our programs of foreign aid constitute a direct benefit for our neighbors' business such as:
 1. Foreign aid provides a substantial and immediate market for North American goods and services.
 2. Foreign aid stimulates the opening up of new markets for North American companies abroad.
 3. Foreign aid turns national economies towards a system of free enterprise in which the firms of North America can prosper

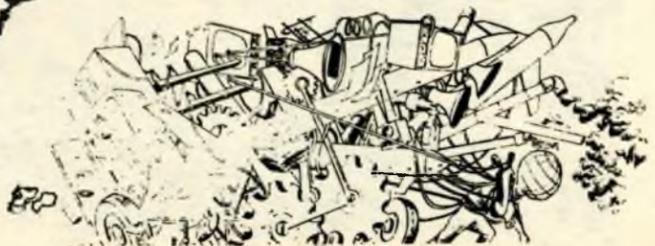
---Eugene R. Black Ex-President of the World Bank

All this country wants is to see its neighbors stabled, orderly and prosperous. Whichever of these country whose people know how to behave themselves well can count on our cordial friendship. If a nation shows us that it knows how to act with efficiency and reasonable decency in social and political matters it does not have to suffer intervention from the United States.

---Theodore Roosevelt 1904

The United States seems destined by providence to plague America with miseris in the name of liberty.

-----Simon Bolivar 1818



14 NLF OFFENSIVE BEGINS

National Liberation Front (NLF) commandos attacked two major South Vietnamese base camps in two days in what appears to be the beginning of a new offensive against Allied installations.

On Monday, September 21, about 150 guerrilla sappers attacked the sprawling Tay Ninh West base, 55 miles northwest of Saigon, and two nearby positions. The Saigon Command acknowledged losses of 21 men killed, 64 wounded, and six vehicles and several bunkers and barracks destroyed.

Twenty-four hours later, about 30 sappers slipped into the Quan Loi base, 62 miles north of Saigon, in darkness and hurled satchel charges. Official reports said two of the base's 300 defenders and two of their dependents were killed. Quan Loi is a forward base for South Vietnamese operations into eastern Cambodia. It is ten miles from the border.

Fighting continued in the Mekong Delta in the 1,000-square mile U Minh Forest, 150 miles southwest of Saigon. 3,000 South Vietnamese troops are operating in the forest, supported by U.S. troop, supply and gunship helicopters and a Seventh Fleet destroyer. 4,400 regular NLF troops and 6,000 irregular guerrillas and supporters are thought to be in the vicinity. Ten U.S. helicopters have been shot down in six days of fighting.

500 miles to the north, 13,500 South Vietnamese and U.S. troops pulled back from a two-week drive below the western flank of the De-Militarized Zone (DMZ). The Saigon Command admitted there were no significant results.

Jim Shock
Venceremos

POWs SUPPORT NLF

Vietnam. . .

GI's held prisoner by the NLF have formed an anti-war movement of their own. One of the GI's a former Green Beret said that "as captured GI's we have had the opportunity to see it from both sides. We feel this makes us qualified to bring out the true nature of this war and our administration's policies." The group has called for support of the NLF proposal for peace.

GUERRILLAS BATTLE POLICE IN THAILAND

Bangkok, Thailand. . .

One policeman was killed and two militiamen were wounded seriously in a 20 minute gun battle with Communist guerrillas last week.

GUERRILLEROS BATALLAN LA POLICIA

Bangkok Thailand. . .

Una policia fue asesinado y dos hombres de la milicia fueron heridos malos en una batalla de escopetas con guerrillas comunistas la semana pasada.



South Vietnam Liberation fighters in action



PEOPLE'S WAR IN INDO CHINA

PRISIONEROS DE GUERRA SOPORTE FLN

Vietnam. . .

Los G.I.'s quienes son prisioneros del F.L.N. de Vietnam del Sur han formado un movimiento contra la guerra. Uno de los G.I.'s, un "Green Beret" anterior, dijo que "como G.I.'s capturados, tenemos la oportunidad de verlo por ambos lados. Creemos que esto nos hace calificados para mostrar la naturaleza de esta guerra y las planas de accion de nuestra administracion. El grupo pide para sosten de la proposición por paz del F.L.N..

CAMBODIAN FUEL DUMP DESTROYED

Cambodian revolutionaries struck oil storage tanks inside the capital city of Phnom Penh shortly after midnight on Monday, September 20, sending millions of gallons of gasoline, diesel and fuel oil up in flames.

Scores of tanks were set ablaze by

rockets, mortar shells and perhaps explosives laid by Cambodian commandos. Jets of blazing fuel from punctured tanks set other tanks afire.

Tank farms owned by Esso and Shell were hit. A third tank farm--owned by the Cambodian government, Tela Khmer,--escaped damage.

The tank farms, on the west bank of the Tonle Sap river, contained virtually all of Cambodia's gasoline, diesel and fuel oil for civilian use. The Cambodian Army's stocks are held at another tank farm located at Prek Phnoeu, 10 miles north of Phnom Penh.

The raid dealt a heavy blow to Cambodia's shaky economy. Last September, revolutionary forces cut off normal supplies of gasoline by blocking Highway 4 from the seaport of Kompong Som, causing severe shortages for more than six months.

This latest attack will further weaken the Cambodian economy and undermine the puppet Cambodian government.

BY Jim Shock

ELECTION VIGIL OCT. 2

Recent letters from comrades in the Provisional Revolutionary government in Vietnam have expressed worry that the American anti-war movement has not shown visible, mass protest against the one-man election campaign of the U.S. puppet, Nguyen Van Thieu, so-called president of the Saigon regime.

In response to our Vietnamese comrades, and in the hope of getting the ball rolling, a 24-hour united front vigil is being called for Oct. 1 through Oct. 2 in front of the Saigon consulate at 870 Market Street in San Francisco. Leafletting and a peaceful picket will begin at 11:00AM on Friday, October 1 and continue through the night. The demonstration will end at 11:00AM on Saturday, Oct. 2 with a rally and speakers. After the rally, brothers and sisters will be going to San Quentin to join the national day of protest against the fascist repression against political prisoners.

The political prisons in Saigon are filling up with students, Buddhists, ex- and disabled veterans and others who are joining the courageous fight against U.S. imperial-

ism and its puppet governments in Indochina. The political prisons in the U.S. are filled with righteous brothers and sisters who are being ripped off whenever they rise against U.S. imperialism in the ghettos, in the courts, in the jails, and on the streets.

For several years, the mass, anti-war rallies have demanded to "end the war!" That is right-on, but remains a liberal demand without any real substance. The Vigil will demand concrete things: 1) U.S. withdrawal of support for the illegitimate regime of Nguyen Van Thieu; 2) SUPPORT FOR THE SEVEN POINT PEACE PROPOSAL OF THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT, as the only legitimate basis for negotiations to end the war; 3) immediate end to the bombing which is still escalating today in North and South Vietnam despite Nixon's sham de-escalation.

SUPPORT THE PRG!
SUPPORT THE VIGIL!
SUPPORT THE SAN QUENTIN RALLY!!
AVENGE ATTICA!!!

Saigon Students Struggle

In Saigon during the past few weeks, militant resistance has been developing against the U.S. presence in Vietnam, the government of President Thieu, and the one-candidate (Thieu) election scheduled for October 3.

The Saigon struggle is being led mainly by students at the Buddhist Van Hanh University. On Saturday, September 18, students at the university, along with some opposition politicians, fought with rocks and fire-bombs against police armed with M-16's, pistols, and teargas. The clash left 20 persons injured and half a dozen military vehicles burned. Le Van Binh, secretary of the militant Buddhist Union, was shot and in serious condition. The students were demanding an end to U.S. aggression in Indochina and were protesting summer military training for students.

On Sunday, the following day, Saigon police arrested 380 students in a raid on the Minh Mang student housing complex at the university in an attempt to crush the uprising. 232 of the students were later released, according to the interior ministry. Other sources said 45 military personnel and 103 others were held for questioning. None of the leaders of the student movement were arrested.

For over three weeks, Saigon students (including high school youth) have been burning U.S. military and civilian vehicles and beating up GI's



Saigon Students Fighting The Pigs
Near The Van Hanh Buddhist University

as part of the overall struggle to drive American forces out of Vietnam. The group organizing the attacks is the Movement Struggling for the People's Right to Live. The group has 1500 members and claims to have burned 32 American vehicles since August 23. There have been 14 firebombings of U.S. vehicles in Saigon in the last ten days alone.

The students say they will attack any American vehicle that does not display a special symbol showing two hands breaking an M-16. The words accompanying the symbol read, "Down with the war of the M-16 and aggression by American imperialists."

Opposition to the Thieu govern-

ment and the October 3 election is also spreading in Saigon among Buddhist church leaders and followers. On Thursday, September 16, the An Quang Buddhist sect called for a boycott of the election. This was the first communique from the An Quang pagoda since 1963, when President Ngo Dinh Diem was overthrown. The church leaders accused Thieu of attacking a pagoda with troops and artillery and rigging lower house election results in two Mekong Delta provinces last month in favor of pro-government candidates.

As the election nears, the Thieu government has started to break up all demonstrations, no matter how small. On Saturday, a mile from the student-police battle at Van Hanh University, a handful of opposition figures, including 20 members of the National Assembly, held an anti-election protest in front of the Assembly building at a busy Saigon intersection. Police attacked the demonstration for two hours, gassing everyone in the vicinity--shoppers, beggars children, and journalists.

Last Thursday, the police attacked a voter registration card-burning rally in Cholon, the Chinese district of Saigon.

As October 3 approaches, the struggle against Thieu and his rigged election will intensify. Growing urban resistance, coupled with continuing guerrilla warfare in the countryside, will seriously weaken the Thieu government and will ultimately force all U.S. troops out of Vietnam and the rest of Indochina.

MORE U.S. BOMBING

United States jet bombers struck inside North Vietnam on Tuesday, September 21, in a massive eight-hour raid against North Vietnamese military and supply bases.

200 planeloads of bombs were dropped between first light and just after noon in an area extending 35 miles north from the De-Militarized Zone (DMZ)--North Vietnam's southern border.

The U.S. Command in Saigon said that the raid, the heaviest since more than 250 planes went north last March 21-22, were "in response to recent increased evidence of North Vietnamese anti-aircraft and missile activity" against U.S. spy planes flying over North Vietnam and American fighter-bombers on their way over the North from carriers at sea to bomb the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Nixon claims he is ending the war in Indochina. Actions speak louder than words.



U.S. Jet Bombing Vietnam

NIXON 'PEACE' OFFER

Washington sources report that in November, President Nixon will offer North Vietnam a withdrawal of all U.S. air, land, and sea troops (except for 2,000 military advisors) by May, 1972 in exchange for the release of all U.S. POW's by December 31 of this year. If the North Vietnamese turn down this offer, the U.S. will leave a 50,000-man "residual" force for as long as the prisoners are held captive.

Tricky Dick wants North Vietnam to release the POW's in December and then rely on America's good faith to withdraw the troops by May, 1972. Some deal! Only a chump would fall for an obvious trick like that, and the whole history of the war in Indochina makes it clear that the North Vietnamese are not chumps. Try again Dick!

Puppet Troops Murder & Loot

As the ground fighting in Indochina slows down, South Vietnamese Army troops are turning to murder, looting, and highway robbery in order to amuse themselves and make some money at the same time.

In late August in the southern Mekong Delta, an intercity bus was stopped by militiamen who took watches, wallets and rings and then sprayed the bus with fire from their American rifles. Five persons were killed.

Also in August, a group of South Vietnamese paratroopers stopped a U.S. Army bus carrying a troupe of South Korean entertainers and robbed them.

The problem is most serious in Cambodia. "They are looting that country--just looting it," said one U.S. "pacification" official. Scores of peasants have gathered in Prasaut, a bombed-out village on Route 1, for protection. 500 men, women and children have come to the village in re-

cent weeks. One 21-year old mother from Kompons Rau told reporters how invading South Vietnamese troops beat her parents and eight brothers and sisters to death on August 27 and then proceeded to rob and rape her. A 27-year old man told how his house was looted on August 28. He was held to a chair while South Vietnamese soldiers raped his wife. The troops frequently steal livestock--pigs, chickens, and water buffalo--claiming them as "war booty."

The situation has become so bad that the Cambodian government wants the South Vietnamese Army out of all but a 16-kilometer zone of the country along the Vietnam-Cambodia border.

This South Vietnamese murdering and looting is driving more and more of the Indochinese people to the side of the revolutionary forces, and the downfall of the American invaders and their puppet government allies will not be long in coming.

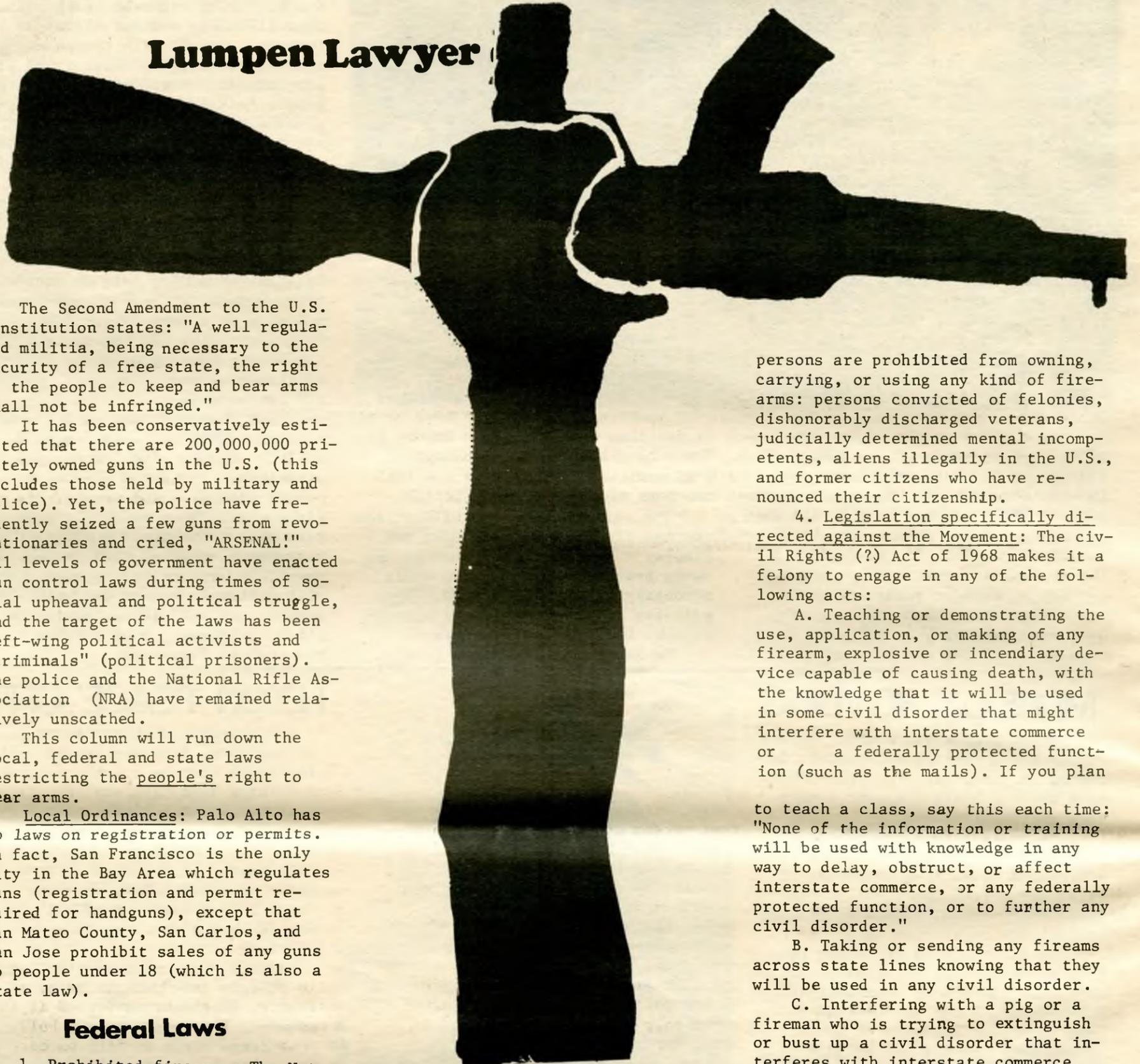


YOUR RIGHT TO

BEAR ARMS

16

Lumpen Lawyer



The Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution states: "A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

It has been conservatively estimated that there are 200,000,000 privately owned guns in the U.S. (this excludes those held by military and police). Yet, the police have frequently seized a few guns from revolutionaries and cried, "ARSENAL!" All levels of government have enacted gun control laws during times of social upheaval and political struggle, and the target of the laws has been left-wing political activists and "criminals" (political prisoners). The police and the National Rifle Association (NRA) have remained relatively unscathed.

This column will run down the local, federal and state laws restricting the people's right to bear arms.

Local Ordinances: Palo Alto has no laws on registration or permits. In fact, San Francisco is the only city in the Bay Area which regulates guns (registration and permit required for handguns), except that San Mateo County, San Carlos, and San Jose prohibit sales of any guns to people under 18 (which is also a state law).

Federal Laws

1. Prohibited firearms: The National Firearms Act of 1938 and the Gun Control Act of 1968 prohibit the use of machine guns, sawed-off rifles (barrel less than 16 inches), sawed-off shotguns with a barrel of less than 18 inches, conversion kits (to convert semi-automatic to automatic), silencers, cannons (diameter greater than .60 caliber), grenades and bombs (not alarm clocks - bombs).

2. Restrictions on guns crossing State Lines:

A. No person holding a federal firearms license can ship firearms or ammunition to a person in another state unless the receiver also has a license.

B. No person can transport or receive a firearm acquired outside of the state he lives in. (An exception is that you can get a rifle or a shotgun from the state next to the one you live in, if you go through a procedure requiring a sworn statement).

C. The only way you can get a firearm by mail order is by sending a sworn statement of your qualifications to the person from whom you're buying the gun. The seller then has to mail the statement to the police department in the buyer's city, and the seller must wait seven days after the police notify him that they received the statement, before he sends the gun.

D. The Secretary of the Treasury Department has strict control over importation of foreign guns and parts (to protect the home gun industry so that they can jack up prices on inferior weapons).

3. Who cannot own, carry or use any kind of gun: According to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, the following

persons are prohibited from owning, carrying, or using any kind of firearms: persons convicted of felonies, dishonorably discharged veterans, judicially determined mental incompetents, aliens illegally in the U.S., and former citizens who have renounced their citizenship.

4. Legislation specifically directed against the Movement: The Civil Rights (?) Act of 1968 makes it a felony to engage in any of the following acts:

A. Teaching or demonstrating the use, application, or making of any firearm, explosive or incendiary device capable of causing death, with the knowledge that it will be used in some civil disorder that might interfere with interstate commerce or a federally protected function (such as the mails). If you plan

to teach a class, say this each time: "None of the information or training will be used with knowledge in any way to delay, obstruct, or affect interstate commerce, or any federally protected function, or to further any civil disorder."

B. Taking or sending any firearms across state lines knowing that they will be used in any civil disorder.

C. Interfering with a pig or a fireman who is trying to extinguish or bust up a civil disorder that interferes with interstate commerce.

State Laws

Concealable weapons:

1. Definition: A concealable firearm (pistol, revolver) is one that is capable of being concealed on the person, with a barrel less than 12 inches long. It must fire a projectile by explosion or another form of combustion (which includes rocket guns). It is illegal even if it is broken or disassembled.

2. Permit to buy a concealable weapon:

A. From a dealer: You have to wait 5 days from the time you purchase the gun to the time you pick it up. In the meantime, the dealer has sent copies of your purchase application to the local pigs of his town, your town, and to the State Bureau of Criminal Investigation. You also might have to explain to the local pigs why you want the gun. The best explanation is self-defense of your home. Who you are defending it from is not their business.

B. From a private dealer: Private parties are also supposed to wait 5 days from the time you buy the gun to the time they deliver it to you, but they don't have to fill out any





Handguns

Handguns are strictly short-¹⁷ range weapons. They are hard to shoot accurately, and the cartridges they shoot are relatively weak compared to shotgun and rifle cartridges.

With these disadvantages, why would anyone want a handgun? The answer is simply their size—no other gun can be carried in a coat pocket, purse or glove compartment; and no other gun can be brought into action quicker than a handgun.

Actually, most combat self-defense handguns shooting takes place at very short ranges like across a room and, at this range, a handgun can be a very effective weapon. Militarily they are used very little,

but they are the main armament of the domestic pigs, who have become very proficient in their use.

Two basic types of handguns are revolvers and semi-automatic pistols. The revolver usually carries six cartridges in a revolving cylinder. Each time you pull the trigger, the cylinder revolves, lining up a fresh cartridge with the barrel.

You can shoot the gun as fast as you can pull the trigger for each shot. Then you swing out the cylinder, eject the empties, and insert new cartridges. After closing the cylinder, you are ready to shoot six more times.

Automatics, on the other hand use some of the cartridges' recoil energy to eject and load the shells one by one, so all you do is pull the trigger.

Instead of a cylinder, the automatic pistols have a magazine or clip which fit in the handgrip and it is removable. The magazine will hold anywhere from seven to fifteen cartridges. After shooting all the cartridges, you can remove the empty magazine and insert another, already loaded magazine and keep on shooting.

The only cartridges I would consider for serious work are;

For revolvers; .38, .357, —these are used almost universally by the pigs. Dont get .38 S&W, get .38 Special
For automatics; .380, 9mm, .38 Super auto, & .45 ACP. (Automatic Colt Pistol.)

PEOPLES TACTICIAN
SHOOT TO KILL!
SHOOT TO LIVE!



PRACTICE!
PRACTICE!
PRACTICE!
PRACTICE!
PRACTICE!



An attack on Third World and poor communities by police has not been uncommon practice in America. This has taught an important lesson to us. Since the police have no respect for our constitutional rights, the only practical response is to back up these rights with a gun, the only law that police respect.

forms for the pigs. The buyer is supposed to be "personally known" to the seller — but what that means the courts don't even know. The seller cannot legally sell a gun to anyone he believes might be an ex-prisoner (someone convicted of a felony) a non-citizen, a junkie, or someone under 18.

3. Carrying a concealable weapon:

A. On your person or in your car:

You can't carry a concealable weapon that is actually concealed on your person or in your car, without a special permit from the pigs. But it can be carried if it is in plain sight, like in a holster or in your belt or on the front seat of your car. (But if you do this it is best to have a permit or you're inviting a bust.)

B. In your home or place of business: If you're not a former political prisoner, junkie, a non-citizen or an 18-year old without parental permission, you can keep a pistol or a revolver unregistered (without a permit in your home, campsite or place of business). And it can be loaded.

C. For target practice: You can carry a concealable weapon concealed if you are on your way to or from a target range and if you belong to a target shooting organization (NRA, etc.) Since you're not a right-winger it's best to keep it in the trunk and keep the trunk locked.

D. For hunting and fishing: If you are a licensed hunter or fisher, you can carry a concealable weapon to and from such an activity, but it is best to keep it in the trunk.

Loaded Firearms

1. Definition: A firearm is loaded if there is a live cartridge attached in any manner to the weapon, including a clip or a magazine. Go to the range only with an empty clip. If you're near the State Legislature or on a state college campus, "loaded" means that the weapon and ammunition are on the same person (these provisions apply only to people, not pigs).

2. Where you can't carry a loaded gun: It cannot be carried in any

public place or street in any incorporated area — assume this means any place except target ranges and hunting areas. The pigs can and will examine any gun carried in a public place. If you refuse to let them examine your gun, you can be busted.

3. Self-defense — when you carry a loaded gun: You can carry one concealed and loaded if you "reasonably believe that your person or property or that of another is immediately in danger, and that preservation of that person or property requires a loaded gun." It hasn't been decided yet whether this applies to revolutionaries to protect themselves from immediate danger from the pigs.

If the pigs try to seize anything besides prohibited firearms (these are listed under FEDERAL LAWS), they are just plain stealing. Robberies by the police, like the one that occurred this month at Chester St. in Menlo Park, must be stopped.

Help free all political prisoners by keeping yourself free!

—Lumpen Lawyer



STANFORD FIRINGS—"ARBITRARY AND UNJUST"

20 August 1971

Five Stanford staff members recently were fired for what the University administration stated to be "conduct unbecoming Stanford employees." These workers were actively struggling against what many people in the Stanford and Palo Alto community view as blatant examples of institutional racism, and happened to be present at the Stanford Hospital on Friday, April 9, when police violently dispersed a sit-in. That Stanford should terminate these people's livelihood without due process is perhaps a more nakedly arbitrary and unjust act than those the University administration allegedly committed to provoke the Hospital protests. Furthermore the Stanford administration compounds its arbitra-

riness by conducting grievance procedures (the rules for which it itself has largely determined) only after terminating the five employees' salaries.

Many people working in local technical industries have often looked to our academic neighbor for progressive liberal leadership in trying to solve local examples of critical national problems. But this recent behavior of the current Stanford administration with regard to employer-employee relations deeply shocks us. We hope that Stanford will quickly come to its senses and reinstate the five workers with back pay, at least until each may be judged by a jury of peers. But if the Stanford administration perpetuates these recent unjust actions, we

must conclude that the University is deliberately behaving in a socially irresponsible and repressive fashion, which, if imitated however subtly by other local institutions, potentially threatens the livelihood of every working inhabitant of the peninsula.

Jim Sims, 424 Dell Ave., Mt. View
968-4718
Bob Barkan
Paul Burk, Jr.
Steve Ela
Sam Goldwasser
J.L. Harris
Dick Kortum
Jack Paddock
Bob Wrigley
C.J. Van Houten,
Members, Technology and Society Committee

SISTERHOOD AT STANFORD

Beginning the week of Oct. 7, 1971 the Women's center at Stanford is setting up a variety of courses and groups. The general idea is for sisters to get it together and work in solidarity around issues that interests them, as well as learn together the knowledge which we have been denied because we are women. The classes range from auto mechanics courses to other "fixit" courses and Mao Tse Tung for women. A sister will be setting up a group to do research on Syn

tex corporation, and another group will be forming to do publicity around Ruchell Magee's case. The Women's Union, an anti-imperialist women's group, hopes to set up women contingents for marches, and look into issues around campus and what women in Sisterhood can do. A brochure will be out on Registration Day, Sept. 27, with a complete list of classes. Check it out.

The Women's Center will be sponsoring an informational pot-luck gat

thering at the International Center on Oct. 7. We invite all women's groups and all women to make use of the Women's Center for coordinating activities, getting out information, and meeting other women. We'd like to have more input into the planning of the Center.

Call 321 3200 ex. 3114 for more information

SISTERHOOD

FAIRCHILD FIRINGS

Four weeks ago Fairchild Electronics in Mountain View fired two Mexican women, one of whom had worked for the company for five years, the other for almost two. They were fired on the basis of a completely false story, deliberately made up by a fascist foreman who later told one of the women in private that he "didn't want any damn Mexicans telling me how to run my department." The women who work in the department are fighting back. Already they have exposed the racist lies which the foreman used to fire the two women. They have exposed the management, including those in charge of labor relations who pose as representatives of the workers, for cooperating in this lie. But more importantly, they got the two women rehired and are beginning to organize around the racism and exploitation of women's labor that allow companies like Fairchild to keep operating.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF THE WOMEN WHO WORKS AT FAIRCHILD:

Did the racism of the foreman surprise you?

Only in the way that he was open about it. Fairchild tries to present itself as one big happy family but like most places it uses racism to keep its workers fighting one another so that we cannot organize ourselves to change our working conditions. The way this works out in my department is that the foreman gives the best jobs, special priveleges and raises to one group of women who are almost all white but also includes a few Brown and Black women who do whatever the foreman says, including snitching on

other women.

One little trick Fairchild uses is in the way women get raises. They rate you not only according to the quantity and quality of your work, your absence record, but also on your attitude. One time one of the white women went to the foreman and complained about the Brown women speaking in Spanish. He called them in and asked them not to. When they refused, he told them they were inconsiderate to the other women. This went down on their record as having a "bad attitude."

Why did the foreman want to fire the two Mexican women in your department?

The foreman kept playing this one group against the rest of us. Finally it got to the point that he completely ignored the practice of going by seniority (we have no union to enforce this) and began hiring new women and moving his favorites into the best jobs. This was the final straw-- we called a meeting with the foreman. At this meeting the two women accused him of being racist. At that time he told them that if they really believed that he would transfer them. The next day, he sent us all home early and fired the two women.

The excuse he gave the company was that the two women were making "inflammatory statements" and urging other women to slow down the line. He pointed out to his supervisors how low production had been that day; he didn't tell them however that he had stopped the line early. This was a calculated lie on his part.

We had a meeting the next week with his supervisor and a representa-

tive from labor relations. They listened to everything we said but backed up the foreman. They swore they had investigated the charges and had witnesses to back up the foreman's story. We called their bluff and told them we were going to bring a federal suit against Fairchild charging that the firings were racist.

The next day at work the foreman tried to get the two technicians to sign a statement he had written for them. They refused, saying it was a pack of lies.

Within a few days, the two women were told they would be rehired and transferd to another building. But the two women are out the money missed while they were out of work and were not even given the satisfaction of a public apology.

What are the lessons that you have learned from this struggle?

First of all, we came out of this struggle understanding our need for a union. It is no accident that the electronics factories around here are not unionized. Fairchild realizes that they could not get away with paying us the wages they do or treating us the way this foreman did, if we had some means of collective bargaining. We understand how Fairchild uses racism and whatever means they can to keep us from seeing ourselves collectively, as workers, as a class, and to keep us from understanding the tremendous amount of power we have in our unity. When we were at a meeting with the management and they were explaining what a terrible thing it is to even talk about slowing down production, they told us: "When production slows down or stops in this department we have to start shutting down whole plants, not only across the United States but in other countries." Can you dig it?

CLÍNICA DE LOS CAMPESINOS

En año pasado el United Farm Workers Organizing Committee tomó la oportunidad y comenzó a construir una clínica para los obreros. El sábado, el 11 de septiembre la Roderigo Terronez Memorial Clinic, al fin completa, fue dedicada. Sr. Terronez fue uno de los primeros organizadores para la huelga y primero vice-presidente de la unión UFWOC.

Sr. Terronez murió por causa de un accidente de coche. No fue tanto el accidente que no mató. La culpa cayó en las manos del doctor del hospital donde llevaron al Señor Herido. Porque los huelgistas en ese tiempo no estaban en el favor de la sociedad este doctor no quiso ayudarles. El doctor dio una razón débil por no ayudarles y el Sr. Terronez murió en el cuarto de emergencia.

Este incidente, uno de muchos que enseña el plan para el genocidio de obreros y pobres, inspiró a los de la unión que se juntaron a construir la

En sábado tuvieron una misa de dedicación en los cuarente acres de Delano donde queda la nueva clínica. La dedicación fue seguida por la oración de Sr. Cesar Chavez.

La dedicación fue casi



interrumpido por un picquete de rancheros hormados con 19 micrófono y insultos para los obreros. Porque la unidad de los obreros era tan fuerte los rancheros no tuvieron éxito y el ruido pasó sin ningún disgusto.

Después todos reunieron para una barbacoa y fiesta donde celebraron otra victoria para la causa.

Y VIVE LA CAUSA MUY BIEN. GRACIAS.

DESPIDES EN FAIRCHILD

Cuatro semanas pasadas, Fairchild Electronics en Mountain View despidió dos mujeres Mexicanas. Una de las mujeres ha trabajado para la compañía por cinco años, la otra por casi dos años. Fueron despedidos en la base de una cuenta completamente falsa, hecho deliberadamente por un capataz fascista, quien, más tarde, dijo a una de las mujeres (privadamente) que el "no quiere ningunas Mexicanas condenadas a contar me como operar mi departamento." Las mujeres quienes trabajan en el departamento de que las dos mujeres fueron despedidos, están luchando. Ya han expuesto las mentiras racistas que el capataz usó para despedir las dos mujeres. Han expuesto el manejo, incluyendo los encargados de las relaciones de labor quienes posan como representativos de las obreras, por su co-operación en esta mentira. Pero más importante, las mujeres despedidos fueron re-empleados, las obreras están empezando a organizar sobre el racismo y la explotación del labor de mujeres que permiten compañías como Fairchild a continuar a operar.

El sequito es una entrevista con una mujer quien trabaja en Fairchild: Le sorprendió el racismo del capataz?

Solamente porque estaba muy recto con su racismo. Fairchild atenta a presentarse como una familia grande y alegre, pero como casi todas compañías, usa racismo para mantener los obreros peleando entre ellos para que no podemos organizarnos para cambiar las condiciones de trabajo. Lo que pasa en mi departamento es que el capataz da los aumentos de sueldo a un grupo de mujeres casi todos quienes son blancas, pero también incluye unas mujeres negras y morenas quienes siempre hacen

lo que dice el capataz, incluyendo chismeando de lo que hacen las otras mujeres.

Una trampita que usa Fairchild es la manera como las mujeres reciben aumentos de sueldo. Le califican ni solamente según la cantidad y la cualidad de su trabajo, su historia de ausencia, pero también en su actitud. Una vez una de las mujeres blancas fui al capataz, y quejé de las mujeres morenas hablando Español. El les llamo y les pidió que no hablar en Español. Cuando ellas rehusaron, el les dijo que fueron inconsideradas a las otras mujeres. Esto fue en sus historias que tienen actitud mala. ¿Porque quería el capataz despedir las dos mujeres Mexicanas en su departamento?

El capataz todavía atenta a poner este grupo contra el resto de nosotras. Finalmente el empezó a desatender la práctica de seguir según la mayoría (no tenemos una unión para dar fuerza a esta) y empezó a alquilar nuevas mujeres y moviendo sus favoritas al trabajo mejor. Conviniémos una junta con el capataz. En esta junta las dos mujeres le acusaron de ser racista. A ese tiempo el les dijo que si ellas lo creían en verdad, les transfería. El próximo día, nos mando a casa temprano, y despidió las dos mujeres.

La excusa que dió a la compañía fue que las dos mujeres fueron haciendo "declaraciones inflamadas," y exhortando a las otras mujeres a despachar la montaje. Mostró a los superintendentes que la producción ha sido muy bajo este día, pero no les dijo que nos ha mandado a casa temprano. Esto fue una mentira calculada.

Tuvimos una junta la semana próxima con su superintendente y un representante de las

relaciones de labor. Escucharon a todo que dijimos pero soportaron al capataz. Ellos juraron que habían investigado las cargas y que tenían testigos para soportar a la historia del capataz. Nosotros les dijimos que fuimos a hacer un pleito federal contra Fairchild cargando que los despedidos fueron racistos.

La próxima día el capataz atenta a forzar los dos técnicos a firmar una declaración que el ha escrito para ellos. Ellos rehusaron, diciendo que fue mentiras enteras.

Entre unos días ellos dijeron a las dos mujeres que les fueron a re-alquilarles y transferirles a otro edificio. Pero las dos mujeres ya les faltan el dinero por los días cuando no estaban trabajando, y no les dieron la satisfacción de una apología pública. El capataz no ha sido despedido, y para nosotros quienes todavía trabajamos en el departamento, el lo ha hecho muy claro que nos va a atentar a despedir.

Salimos de esta lucha entendiendo nuestra necesidad para una unión. No es un accidente que en las fabricas electronicas aqui los obreros no tienen uniones. Fairchild realiza que si tuvieramos alguna manera de negociar colectivamente, no nos pudieran pagarnos esto sueldo ni tratarnos como esto capataz nos trato. Entendemos como Fairchild usa racismo y cualquiera manera que pueden para hacernos en no vernos colectivamente -como trabajadores, como un clase, y para hacernos en no entender el poder tremendo que tenemos en nuestra unidad.

Cuando fuimos en una junta con el manejo y ellos estaban explicandonos que cosa terrible es que hasta hablar de despachar la producción. Nos dijimos: "Cuando se despachia o se para la producción en este departamento tenemos que empezar a cerrar fábricas ni solamente en los EE.UU, pero en otros países también.

Piense en esto...

MTN. VIEW

TEEN POST

LAST WEEK MARKED THE GRAND OPENING OF THE MOUNTAIN VIEW TEEN POST. THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE (WRITTEN BY CARLOS TORRES) IS BEING REPRINTED FROM ES TIEMPO, FOOTHILL COLLEGE MECHA'S NEWSPAPER.

EN SU INFANCIA.

La comunidad Chicana de Mountain View se ha visto con la falta de un centro de recreación. Amedás no ha habido vehículo con el cuál pudiesen expresarse y tener derecho a decir como sobrellevar su vida cotidiana.

En junio de 1970 como resultado de un estudio llevado a cabo por Mario Esparza y Carolina Castillo, estudiantes universitarios de Stanford, la idea de un centro de multiples propositos surgió. Una propuesta básica se hizo y se mando a la E.S.O. (Oportunidades Sociales y Económicas), una agencia gubernamental que patrocina tales programas para darles fondos. Se otorgó cierta cantidad monetaria y el proyecto se comenzó a llevar a cabo pero no sin algunas desventajas e insignificantes contratiempos.

RELACIONAR CON LA COMUNIDAD.

Para hacer que un centro como este tuviera validez se decidió que la comunidad lo manejara. El plan de acción (policy matters) será tratado por dos grupos relacionados a esta acción, compuesto de un Grupo Consejal De Adultos/Padres y otro Grupo Consejal De Jovenes y coordinado por un director el cuál es seleccionado y empleado por los dos grupos. Cuando se presente un plan de acción, diremos presentado por los jovenes y los adultos lo rechazan, el director ejerciendo como consejero puede hacer sugerencias pero no decisiones. Usando este metodo se afirma que se sirve a la comunidad por la participacion y responsabilidad confiada en sus miembros.

Mucho interes y apoyo ha sido demostrado por esta gente que se ha sentido derrotada previamente en tantas juntas. Han asistido muchos, y miembros de la comunidad que nunca han hablado por tener una actitud pesimista, han expresado sus deseos de dominar su destino y tener mando sobre "NUESTRO CENTRO."

PROGRAMAS PROPUESTOS.

Teniendo en cuenta las necesidades de la gente a la cual servira el centro, los proponentes del programa se han dirigido hacia la gente para enterarse que es lo que se desea. Primeramente, se desea un centro de recreacion donde los jovenes se puedan reunir (ademas de la calle) a divertirse sin tener que gastar dinero que no tienen. Una mesa de billar usada fue adquirida muy barata de un compasivo comerciante que tambien ha prometido una mesa de ping-pong. Hay ofertas de un tocadiscos estereo y de dos televisores. Tambien se han proyectado bailes, excursiones a varios lugares de industria donde los jovenes pueden aprender acerca de los negocios que les rodean y para tal vez alentar o dirigir a estos jovenes a hacer carreras en esto esferas de accion.

Muy importante tambien es la necesidad de tener a un consejero experto en empleos que sepa dirigirse a agencias de empleo como el Departamento de Desarrollo de Recursos Humanos, El Programa de Oportunidad para la Juventud en Stanford, El Corps de Juventud de Los Barrios, etc. Habra un consejero quien trabjara con los jovenes y les ayudara a solucionar sus problemas de empleo y tratara en ponerlos en empleos con merito.

Consejeros de los colegios habra tambien para los jovenes que no les gusta la idea de asistir al colegio, tal vez porque no tengan dinero o porque no saben de los various programas, servicios e instituciones dedicados a facilitar la ensenanza superior.

Consejeros sobre drogas seran proporcionados a las personas con preguntas o a las personas con problemas de drogas. Un consejero profesional estara trabajando con varios metodos para familiarizar a los jovenes en cuestiones de drogas.

Tambien habra un consejero para el servicio militar obligatorio, quien tratara de informar a los jovenes que tengan la edad en materias concernientes a su estado. Sera bilingue y traducira todos los datos importantes al español para el uso de los jovenes que necesiten esta informacion en español.

El Grupo de tutores del TEEN POST abarcara "clases" como, "El Saber Sobre Problemas de la Comunidad," tanto como, lecciones respondiendo a las necesidades expresadas por la comunidad. Ademas se proyectan clases de fotografia con cuarto oscuro en el centro.

Voluntarios de la comunidad han ofrecido enseñar clases de costura, karate, español, ingles, trabajo en cuero, pintura y otras. Se consideran muy importantes las clases de cultura y las exposiciones culturales que estan en demanda actualmente.

La mayor parte de los componentes consistira de estudiantes del work/study program (programa de trabajo y estudio), con la excepcion del director y algunos profesionales.

OBSTACULOS Y ATRASOS.

Evidentemente ha sido dificil hacer cara a los problemas legales y a la oposicion individual en la primera etapa de establecer el TEEN POST.

Primeramente, se tuvo que conseguir en permiso de Uso Condicional otorgado por la Ciudad DE Mountain View para poder abrir. Esta batalla se ganó por la brillante presentación de Carolina Castillo. Fue apoyada por entusiastas partidarios. Entre ellos el Sr. Rav Caldera de la oficina de personal de la Universidad de Stanford, el Sr. Juan Velasquez, Director del Programa Multicultural del Colegio Foothill, el Sr. Frank Rodriguez, representante de E.S.O., la Sra. Sharon Roberts del Neighborhood Youth Corps, y el Teniente Galioto del Departamento de Policia de Mountain View.

A pesar del hecho que el permiso de otorgo por seis meses en lugar de por dos el centro tiene que confrontar una Junta del Consejo de la Ciudad.

El Sr. Rose, un miembro del consejo de la Ciudad de Mountain View, ha sido dado "Carte - Blanche", o sea, el puede hacer lo que le plazca para pelear contra el TEEN POST. El es un hombre de negocios de la comunidad.

APOYO

No hay fin a los partidarios del TEEN POST que dia a dia se presentan a sus puertas. Bastantes han prometido sus servicios

Pero esto no es suficiente, todos debemos ayudar a este proyecto tan gran merito, y asimismo tener la recompensa de ver a nuestra gente avanzar.

IN ITS INFANCY!

The Chicano community in Mountain View has shown in the past, a great need and lack of recreational facilities. In conjunction, the absence of a means by which they could unite to express themselves and to have a say in their day to day lives was evident.

In June of 1970 as a result of research done by Mario Esparaza, and Caroline Castillo, Stanford University work/study students, the concept of a multi-purpose center arose. A basic proposal was drawn up and sent to E.S.O. (Economic and Social Opportunities), a government agency that sponsors such programs for funding. An original financial commitment was granted by them and progress was under way, but not without a few drawbacks and petty technical hassles.

RELATING TO THE COMMUNITY

To make a center such as this valid, it was decided that the community itself should have run of it. The policy matters are handled by two factions of great relevance to this operation. These are made up of the ADULT/PARENT ADVISORY GROUP, the YOUTH ADVISORY GROUP, and mediated by a director who is screened and hired by both. When a matter of policy is, let's say, presented by the youth group to the adults and rejected, the director acts as an advisor and may make suggestions but not decisions. By incorporating this method, a claim to serve the community is made valid due to the actual participation and responsibility entrusted to its members.

A great deal of interest and support has been demonstrated by these people who have felt defeated so many times before. At meetings, attendance is high, and community members who have never spoken up before because of a pessimistic attitude, are responding fully and expressing their desire to rule their own destinies and to have a say about "Nestro Centro".

PROGRAMS BEING OFFERED

In taking into account the needs of the people the center will serve, the originators of the program have turned toward these people in search of the activities they want established. First and foremost, was apparent a longing to have a recreational facility where the young people could congregate, besides the street, and have a good time without having to put out money that they don't have. A used pool table was obtained at a very low cost from a sympathetic merchant who has also promised a new ping-pong table that he would donate for free. There are commitments for a stereo record player and a couple of television sets. There are also plans for dances and fieldtrips to various industries where young people may find out about the businesses. They are surrounded with and perhaps will be encouraged to follow a career in these fields.

Also as important is the need for a job counselor who would be in constant touch with other job agencies such as the Department of Human Resources



Development, The Youth Opportunity Program at Stanford, The Neighborhood Youth Corps ... etc. There will be one available, and he will work with the youth in ironing out employment problems and attempting to place them in worthwhile work.

College counselors will also be made available to these youth who get completely turned off by the thought of going to college. Perhaps because they don't have the money or because they are not familiar with the various programs, services and institutions designed to facilitate a mode of higher learning for them.

Drug counseling will be afforded to those with questions and to the ones with drug problems, a qualified professional counselor will reside and work in a variety of methods to familiarize the youth with prevalent drug matters.

On hand will also be a draft counselor, who will attempt to acquaint draft age men with information concerning their status. He will be bilingual and will translate all pertinent data into Spanish for the use of young men in need of such.

The tutoring faction of the Teen Post will encompass educational "classes" such as "Community Problem Awareness", as well as private lessons in response to the need for those expressed by the community. Also in store will be classes in photography with darkroom equipment available at the center. There are community volunteers who have expressed a desire themselves to teach classes in sewing, karate, Spanish, English, leather craft and painting, among others. This will also take into consideration cultural classes and exhibits that are so badly needed at this time.

Most of the staff will consist of Stanford and Foothill work/study students, with the exception of the director and some professionals.

OBSTACLES AND SETBACKS

The reality of having to cope with legal binders and individual opposition has made itself evident in the primary stages of setting up the TEEN POST.

At first it was discovered that a Conditional Use Permit would have to be obtained from the City of Mountain View before it could open. That particular battle was faced and won with the help of a tremendous presentation made by Caroline Castillo of the proposal to the city. The supporters present were also of great help. Among them being Mr. Ray Caldera of the Stanford University Personnel Office. Also there, speaking in support, were John Valasquez, director of the Foothill Multi-Cultural Program, Frank Rodriguez, a rep from E.S.O. and Sharon Roberts of the Neighborhood Youth Corp as well as Lt. Galioto of the Mountain View Police Department.

Despite the fact that a permit was issued, and for six months, not for two as requested, the center is up against a City Council Meeting to decide for sure whether it will open or not.

Mr. Rose, a member of the Mountain View City Council, has been given "Carte-Blanche" that is, he can do whatever he pleases to fight against the TEEN POST. He is also a businessman of the community.

SUPPORT

There seems to be a never-ending chain of supporters to the project appearing at the doors to the Teen Center. A marked number have already pledged their services.

But this is not enough, we must do all we can to help such a worthwhile and commendable project, and in turn be rewarded by the advancement in some sense of our people.

By: Carlos Torres

FREE BILLY SMITH

G.I.s and civilians held actions this week in support of Billy Dean Smith, a Black GI, accused of fragging two officers in Viet Nam.

On base at Fort Ord, where Billy is being held in the stockade, a large group of angry Black G.I.s got together, Thursday night. Numbering up to 300, the brothers all over the base shouting "Free Billy" while frightened M.P.s hung back, not knowing what to do. For the first time at Fort Ord several hundred G.I.s openly defied the Brass. They want Billy freed.

So do the civilians, who got together Saturday at a rally to support Billy. About 400 brothers and sisters sat out in the sun at a sea-side school and listened to raps by two Black G.I.s—one who had been in the stockade with Billy, Billy's brother, and Masai Hewitt from the Black Panthers. The speeches were short, and the rally soon turned into a massive march that headed north on highway 1 to the main entrance of Fort Ord.

We were met at the gate by a barb-wired, barricaded, M.P. lined blockade. In the distance, behind some buildings we could see several truckloads of reinforcements, just in case we managed to slip by the first line. A spirited picketline circled around in front of Fort Ord until late in the afternoon.

The only bust of the day occurred when five black G.I.s returned to the base with three of us civilian supporters. Our entire group was stopped and searched by M.P.s,

and had personal belongings ripped off. After being roughly ordered around and called "boy" several times by the officers, one of the brothers who had been in Nam for 1½ years, and recently in the stockade 2 months yelled back, "What did you call me, racist pig?" "I'll call you what I want, boy," the Sarge shouted back, and busted the brother for drunken disorderliness.

One of the civilians told PAMOJA VENCEREMOS what happened then: "The rest of the G.I.s and civilians were ordered to leave, which we did, but four of us returned to try to help our busted brother. As we walked toward the M.P. building a federal marshal and an F.B.I. agent asked who were civilians and busted

two of us for trespassing. When they threw me into a detention cell, I found the brother we had come back to save. He was lying up on a bench beaten and kicked in the stomach so many times that he couldn't stand."

It's not only the G.I.s at Fort Ord that are building support for Billy Smith. All over the world Billy Smith is becoming a national hero to U.S. servicemen. Billy's trial doesn't actually begin for another 6 months, so the struggle of the people to free him has time to grow and strengthen. Events at Fort Ord this weekend are only the beginning. The struggle will move to a higher and higher stage until Billy is set free.



LETTER From BILLY

I am calling upon the people all over the world to help me and my family fight for my life. I'd like to thank all of the people who are already helping me in my fight and those who will help me in the future.

My family is very worried about me because they don't have the kind of money that's needed to defend me against all of the charges the Army has brought against me. I need money for my lawyers and for my family. My family would like to come visit me and attend the trial, etc., but they can't afford it, and the Army will not give them any money for transportation or for any of their needs.

Luke McKissack, my chief lawyer, is my main man, and Ken Cloke is very together too. They are helping me to fight back - FREE OF CHARGE. They know that I don't have any money to pay them to defend me. But dig this - they didn't ask for any money. Luke and Ken just said, can I help you out. That was very hip of them both. But even if they don't get any fee, it will still take money to carry out a righteous defense.

The Army is playing a very heavy game on me, and on all of the people

at the same time. They are doing everything they can to keep my lawyers in place - trying to keep information and evidence from them and to keep them from saying what has to be said. It is very clear that they will keep on trying to stop us from getting what we need for my defense.

I myself feel that the Army will not win their case against me, because they don't have any evidence against me. But, nevertheless, they will try to hang me and I want the people to be aware of my case and my trial.

The Military Judge is obviously going to spend his time denying the defense motions. The Army is not going to let me go unless the people DEMAND that I get a fair and just trial by law.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE

AND ALL PRISONERS

BROTHER BILLY D. SMITH

Brother Billy D. Smith

I WOR KUEN OPENS

August 21 marked the opening of the San Francisco branch of I Wor Kuen at 850 Kearny Street. I Wor Kuen (IWK) is an organization of Chinese people in San Francisco and New York, the location of the two largest Chinese ghettos in America.

The name can be loosely translated to mean "Getting Together". But the Chinese ideographs say it better, "Righteous Harmonious Fist". The anti-imperialist Boxer Rebellion (1900) in China was named after the fist symbol of the original IWK.

The IWK was a peasant aid society that existed for 2000 years before that, at times openly, at times underground. As the life of the peasant became worse with the coming of

foreign factory owners, merchants and armies (French, British, and American), IWK became a militant society, organizing protests and rebellions against the "foreign devil" imperialists.

IWK represented one of the many anti-imperialist forces in old China that were soon welded into a solid force by the Chinese Communist Party. It was not Marxist-Leninist or able to lead a revolution over all of China, but without it and groups like it, the final victory of the People's Republic of China and Mao Tse-Tung Thought would not have happened.

The present IWK in America sees itself as one of the many anti-imperialist forces in America who will

soon be welded into the fist of the American revolution. While its main work is in the Chinese communities of America, it also works wherever possible with other anti-imperialist groups, for in the words of Eldridge Cleaver and Fred Hampton, "We're going to fight racism with solidarity."

Their programs in San Francisco include bust, draft, and immigration legal services, free public showings of films from the People's Republic of China, plus literature and books in Chinese and English. The IWK paper comes out every month, alternately from the East and West coasts. For those who want to find out more, drop by 850 Kearny or call 398-2212.

22nd ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

OCT. 1

VETERAN'S WAR MEMORIAL

VAN NESS & MC'ALLISTER

FRIDAY, OCT. 1:

12:00-5:30 P.M. PHOTO EXHIBITION of the last 100 years of Chinese history, including a special photographic display from the People's Republic of China. Admission free.

7:00 P.M. RALLY commemorating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the first showing of the revolutionary FILM Red Detachment of Women and Red Flag Canal. Donation \$1.50.

SATURDAY, OCT. 2: 12:00-5:00 P.M. PHOTO EXHIBITION continued. Admission free.

6:00 and 9:00 P.M. Two showings

MENLO WOMAN HARASSED

Mrs. Henriette (Mimi) Westlund is a middle-aged widow who for 25 years has lived and raised her five children in Menlo Park. Three are married, but Mimi is still supporting her two teen-aged sons on her Social Security checks. Her long residence in Menlo has not kept the police from harassing her and her family.

She called Venceremos when she read of the Chester St. bust (see the last issue of PAMOJA VENCEREMOS) to tell us of recent incidents and to join in the struggle to get the cops off of the backs of the people.

Young people and poor people are going to come under even more harassment, she believes, and we will lose our constitutional rights smothered by fascism unless all of us start fighting back now.

Why is Mimi upset?

The past six months have been one hassle after another for her family and friends. On March 15, police barged into her house, without uniforms, badges, or warrants, and busted her son, Denny, for "putting slugs in a machine."

They wouldn't tell Denny's sister, Joni, where they were taking him--he was kept in Hillcrest for 1 and a half weeks. The original charges against Denny were dropped but not before he was convicted of possessing grass, which the cops said they found on him at the time of arrest.

Mrs. Westlund is now attempting to file a law suit against the Menlo police for illegally busting into her home, and for falsely claiming

she was "an unfit mother."

Another time the Menlo cops walked right into the living room during a party of Mimi's older friends, without an invitation, and ordered the people to lower the music.

They have been hasseling her sons constantly about the curfew and have threatened to put them under 24-hour surveillance.

Mrs. Westlund hasn't taken these things lying down. She is starting a petition in Menlo Park demanding that the police be required to wear regular police uniforms instead of their blazers, so that people can

more easily identify them (a necessity, since they rarely identify themselves. It seems they haven't even learned about warrants yet.)

Mimi needs help in circulating the petition--the city won't even tell her how many signatures she needs to get the issue on the ballot because she's "opposed to the police."

Mimi may run for the City Council next year because most of the councilmen have been appointed, not elected. She feels the council must have someone on it who represents poor people, working people, and young people.

Her campaign will be built around the necessity for the city to uphold the Constitution, with special emphasis on forcing the police to respect the 2nd Amendment (the people's right to keep and bear arms) and the 4th Amendment (our right to live securely in our homes)

and she will also campaign for the legalization of marijuana.

Mrs. Westlund agrees with Venceremos that if we don't fight the growing police state now, we won't have a chance later. She remembers well what happened in Germany, and believes that poor people here may face the same fate as the Jews in the 1930's.

"The poor people get it every time... Not the ones who can pay in the palm of the hand, or the ones who run this system. It's always the poor people who get hurt by the police. But we've got to defend ourselves and our Constitutional rights."

Many people have contacted Venceremos about their experiences with the Menlo Park police. So Tuesday night, Sept. 21, Mimi and Venceremos went to the Menlo Park City Council meeting to demand that they set up hearings to investigate police harassment of poor people and that they give at least 2 weeks notice so that everyone will know about the hearings. We also demanded that the hearings be held in Bellehaven (East Menlo Park) since the vast majority of poor and black people live in Bellehaven and whenever we come west of Bayshore we're considered "intruders" and hassled. For instance, Tuesday night there were over 40 Taz squaders on the floor above the council chambers, more police in the parking lot, and cars passing by constantly just because we were there to demand justice.

phones

Abortion Information.....851-2300
 Amer. Civil Liberties Union..328-0732
 Boycott Center.....321-0732
 Concerned Citizens.....325-3765
 Crisis Intervention Center..327-9242
 Ecology Action.....328-6752
 Food Co-op, Palo Alto.....324-4972
 Food Co-op, Redwood City...352-2730
 Free Pregnancy test.321-2141,ext391
 Free Press.....327-5676
 Hillcrest Juvenile Hall....573-2222
 Juvenile Hall (San Jose)....299-2145
 Legal Aid (San Mateo County)324-0071
 Legal Aid(Santa Clara Coun.)245-2526
 Mt. View Citizens Against
 the War.....968-1795
 Mt. View Food Co-op.....964-9782
 Neighborhood Children's Cent
 Center.....365-2730
 Pacific Studies Center.....322-4664
 Pamoja Venceremos News.....328-4941
 Partisans, Palo Alto.....328-4941
 People's Legal Defense.....289-9546
 Poeples Medical Center.....365-2691
 People's Plaza Planning....328-4941
 Planned Parenthood.....326-6935
 Probe Center.....369-8249
 Redwood City Jail.....364-1811
 Redwood City Legal Aid.....365-8411
 Release on your Own Recog- 365-0350
 nizance (R.C.) or 369-1441 ext. 4181
 Resistance Draft Center....327-3108
 Santa Clara County Jail....321-2551
 San Mateo County Jail.....369-1441
 Stanford Women's Center....321-2300
 ext. 3114
 Teatro Venceremos.....369-9160
 Tenants Union, Palo Alto...321-7387
 Venceremos College, S. City 583-9088
 Venceremos Headquarters R.C.364-3847
 Welfare Rights.....369-8249
 Whole Earth Truck Store....323-0313
 World's Indoor Records.....327-1122

san jose nos.

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

VENCEREMOS COLLEGE

South City Campus

10 South Spruce
 South San Francisco
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 Bumper Stickers (red & black
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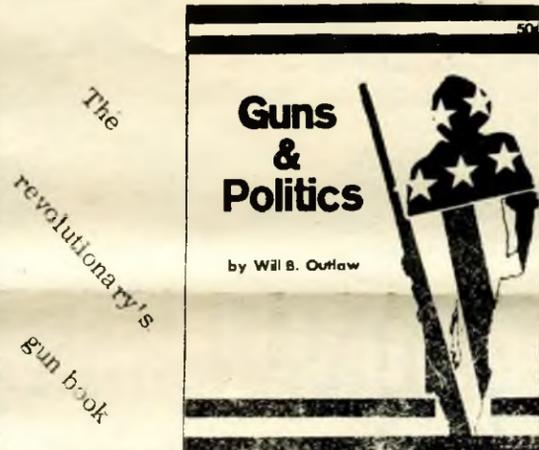
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Medical Clinic

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 Médico 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 también los sabados de 10 am a 4 pm.

Para aquellos pacientes con niños, hay una guardería infantil que cuidará a sus niños, y para ellos que necesiten transporte, llame al mismo telefono y alguien lo recogerá.

Todos los miembros de la comunidad estan invitados a la clinica

Venceremos

Write!

23

Pamoja Venceremos is trying to be a people's newspaper, one that reflects the revolutionary and cultural consciousness of the community. WE NEED THE PEOPLE'S SUPPORT! Most of us have never worked on a paper before. If you want something in the paper - write it up! If you want the paper to look different - come and help us change it! We work on a two-week schedule:

SUNDAY: Sept.26, 7:30
 Meet to plan next issue and criticize previous issue.

THURSDAY: Article deadline Sept. 30
 SAT-MON: Production November 2-4

¡Escribe!

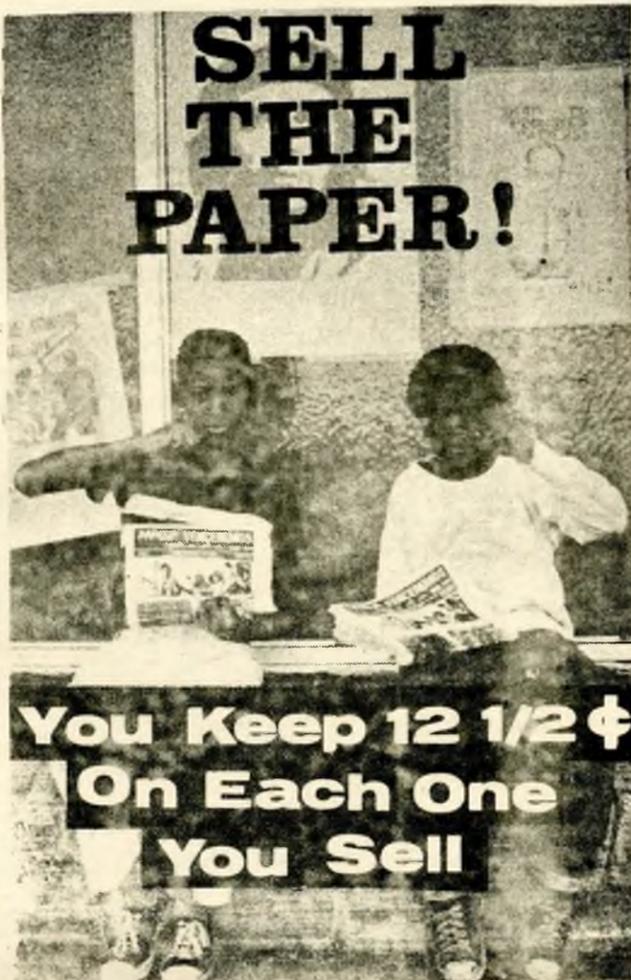
Pamoja Venceremos esta tratando de ser un periódico del pueblo, uno que refleja la conciencia revolucionaria y cultural de la comunidad. Necesitamos el favor de la gente. Muchos de nosotros nunca habia trabajado con un periódico antes de aqui. Si Usted quiere alguien a estar en su periódico - ¡poneselo! Si quiere el periódico a aperecer diferente - venga y ayudanos a cambiarlo. El periódico trabaja en un dos-semana programa:

JUEVES: Juntamos a planear el periódico siguiente setiembre 23, 5:30
 DOMINGO: Juntamos a criticar o alabar el periódico pasado setiembre 26, 7:30
 HUEVES: El dia final a aceptar los articulos. Setiembre 30
 SABADO-LUNES: Producción - Setiembre 18-20

VD CLINIC

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letter from RUCHELL: LIKE A HAWK, your comrade in STRUGGLE

Sister Gerry,

All Power to the PEOPLE. Recently, I had the opportunity to read the Venceremos Newspaper publishing (that is, read part) enough to let me know that you Comrades are on your job (determine to win) in the people's struggle. Yes, we lost a Beautiful strong Brother George, but never shall we lose his spirit for Freedom, Justice and Equality. We got to have it! Nothing can be allowed to stop revolution - and the pigs must be informed by "Light", that its impossible to crush the revolutionary spirit of the people. Revolution has slipped upon the pigs, (and now they being hard die jim crow son of bitches) they just don't know how to accept it. Give all the comrades my regard, particularly the 33 and convey to them to keep the Faith, because Pig won't get away - only the murder of Comrade George strengthening, the Power and unity in the people's struggle. I've been informed that the Federal Pig Grand Jury seeks to investigate the case. Just think, a pig investigating another pig in their clique - "Toying with the Law" - (and trying to play above suspicious - CRIME PARTNERS) to hide their own beastic acts. Remember, the excuse for the Gagg Law decisions, by old sick judge Samuel

Conti in the U.S. District Court? He claimed that Ruchell has been filing documents for years abusing the processes of the Court. That is, the Klan son of a bitch on his own motion acted defense counsel, judge and investigator of his own case and has never allowed a hearing nor permitted me the right to be heard - because he is one of the stinking Mother Fuckers who was so sure that August 21, 1971 would be the end of my filing documents. Sister, its a matter of records that Judge Conti and other Klan judges in conspiracy to hide flagrant racist slavery---etc. (case on appeal). The truth will not be camouflaged here, because we are taking to Nixon material in the press "opening address to the people." You the committee have first access to the publication. As you are aware, I have assigned or authorized Gerry Foote as new Co-Chairman of Ruchell Defense Committee with instructions that you all have no dealing with the attorneys Robbert Carrow nor Ernest Greaves (they are pigs - Enemies to the People). but more will follow. Like the Hawk, Your Comrade in The Struggle.

Ruchell Clinque

RUCHELL'S AFFIDAVIT

The Superior Court of the State of California County of Marin

State of California No. 3744
County of Marin

SS:

Affidavit
Declaration/Rights to a SPEEDY Trial

Ruchell Magee, under the Penalty of Perjury, states:

That he is the person accused in the above number case.

That he has been forced to waive his rights to a speedy trial, by reasons of being improperly instructed by Judge Richard Arnason, (2) Criminally oppressed and humiliated by illegally I.Q. papers by representative of the State Klan Clique. All Judge Arnason has done is ignored my rights to removal of cause, used their illegal prison and Courts Gagg Law decisions, holding me up to Public Ridicule while keeping me incommunicado.

Judge Arnason, attorney Ernest Greaves, Attorney General Albert Harris, each of them, acting in a state wide White Racist Clique are wilfully aiding and abetting in the flagrant racist slave case, conviction of Ruchell Magee on known fraud evidence.

That the above mentioned officers of the Court, have refused to allow the subpoena of L.A. County Trial records, and Judge Arnason being the Prejudice Judge he is, has improperly refused to disqualify himself to continue stay on the case with their Klan repression.

That as a result of the present Judicial Racism Practice, Warden Louis S. Nelson, Judge Arnason, attorney Greaves and Harris and other known Klan dogs, holds Ruchell illegal enslavement, beating and tortured by Prison Guards.

That no legal documents are allowed to be filed by Ruchell with the U.S. Supreme Court on appeal because his being illegally enslaved by the Klan Clique of Coward dogs disguised as Prison and Judicial Officials, who are wilfully suppressing and concealing such documents to frustrate the appeal to hide Klan Judges decisions, and slavery.

That Ruchell Magee is denied the right to see friends and family, denied access to press while being held in the Slave Camp on known fraud convictions and falsely accused and set-up for the Klan Clique to prepare it's false defense to prosecute Ruchell Magee in bad faith without hopes of obtaining a valid conviction.



RUCHELL MAGEE

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 11)