

PAMOJA VENCEREMOS

TOGETHER WE WILL WIN



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Stanford Hospital Struggle Goes On

BROTHERS FIGHT
"TORTURE"
FRAME-UP



GRIEVANCE VICTORY
FOR FIRED
HOSPITAL WORKER

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Pen. Arts. C.I.F.
Permit No. 93

Frame up of Brothers

On May 4th, warrants were issued for the arrests of Leo Bazile and Chris Laury, for assault with intent to do great bodily harm and burglary (two felonies).

Last week, more than six months later, these two Black men's trials began in Redwood City. Upon their arrests, the immediate assumption was that they must have done something or they shouldn't have been busted. Of course, this is a typical American assumption and thinking, and also typical of America's objective and subjective racism.

The two victims, who had never met each other until after their arrests, were known for their political activities on the Stanford campus and also in the Black community. Both having two distinct political lines and working with two different organizations, have been accused of beating and torturing Miss Mary Jane Schmidt, a 41-year old white hospital clerk. Why??? For not honoring a workers' strike that dealt primarily with the Black and Brown workers continuing struggle against the university's racist policies. This is what the District Attorney, a "representative" of the American people, is assuming as the motivation for the attack. He is also assuming that there was an attack in the first place.

Because of their arrests, the political activities of these two brothers have been considerably curtailed. At the time of his arrest Chris Laury was a member of the Black Liberation Front and also a representative of the community on the Worker's Negotiating Team. He was forced to completely drop out of the negotiations. Just what the Stanford administration wanted.

For almost two weeks, the administration had refused to meet the workers' representatives because there was a so-called "outside agitator" on the team. That "agitator" was voted there by the Afro-American workers of Stanford Hospital. Leo, on the other hand, having a scholarship to go to school, has been unable to do so. Missing classes because of the inconsistency of the trial and the distance

he has to travel from his home just to have the judge say, "Let the records show that the defendant's counsel are present, we will now recess for thirty days and twenty-five nights."

How did Miss Schmidt come to identify her "assailants"??? During the preliminary hearings, the people of California entered as evidence two testimonies and a photograph. One was the testimony of Miss Schmidt and the other was Detective Katzumis of the San Mateo County Sherriff's Dept. The photograph is the key because in the photograph it shows three Black men presenting the Black Student Union demands on Stanford Administration and two white men accepting them. In Mary Jane's description of her assailants, she says both men wore dark oval sunglasses, had afros, and stood 5'6" and 6'. The smaller of the two wore a beret. Three times she was presented with photographs, out of the first set she randomly picked Leo. In the second set she couldn't find anybody. It was about this time, though, that she mentioned to Detective Katzumis that the smaller of the two wore a beret. Detective Katzumis, with the help of a Palo Alto pig, scurried down to Stanford Daily's office and got the key photograph. In the photograph Chris Laury is standing with two other Black men, he is wearing a beret and dark oval sunglasses. Miss Schmidt immediately identified him. Case closed; Detective Katzumis makes D.A., Miss Schmidt gets a raise and a new title, and those two evil niggers get put away forever. But the case wasn't as tight as they thought it would be.

When Miss Mary Jane Schmidt came into the courtroom, she found out that the two defendants were not sitting, at the defense table, but in the audience. There were only five black men in the room, and she was required to point out her assailants - now that would be very hard to do for someone who believed that all colored people looked alike. MISS SCHMIDT FUCKED UP. Standing no more than five feet away from Chris Laury, she picked out someone sitting right next to him (Keith King).

Why couldn't Miss Schmidt identify her "assailant"? Especially the smaller of the two--the one who supposedly beat her in the face, the one who called her a "white pig", the one who burned her in the face with a silver butane lighter. Was it because her "assailant" did not have on dark oval sunglasses and a beret? Was it because Chris Laury had purposefully disguised himself in a dashiki and a halloween mask? Or was it because she had never seen her assailants before the trial except in photographs presented to her by the D.A.'s office!!!!

During her testimony at the preliminary hearing, Miss Schmidt continuously contradicted herself in the descriptions of her assailants and after her misidentification and testimony, Chris Laury was asked to stand to acknowledge his presence to the court and also to give Mary Jane



Mary Jane Schmidt, the racist women who helped manufacture the charges against Chris and Leo.

Schmidt a second chance, a good chance to see Chris in person for the first time, and to imbed in her mind exactly what he looks like.

After 6 1/2 months of continual harrassment by the Sherriff's Department directed at the Black Liberation Front members in general and Chris Laury in particular, Mary Jane Schmidt took the witness stand on Friday, November 26, 1971. She testified that on the basis of the May 2 attack she could positively identify Leo Bazile. Not mentioning, of course, that she had seen Leo and pictures of Leo before he had ever been in a line-up; that she had seen Chris Laury and pictures of Chris before, during and after the preliminary, and that both men were sitting at the defense table looking her straight in the face.

In their opening statements Chris and Leo's attorneys, both of whom are Black, pointed out the most major contradiction, which was that these men could not have assaulted Miss Schmidt because they were someplace else and have witnesses to prove it. Of course these statements were delivered to a jury of eight white women and four white men. Out of these twelve there are at least ten who have never heard of "white racism in San Mateo County".

So after more than half a year of going to and from court these two men, these two black men, will try to prove their innocence. To a white judge, a white jury, a white D.A., a white bailiff, in short a racist court system.

IF THEY ARE FOUND GUILTY, THE PENALTY IS LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

THINK ABOUT IT.
BUT DON'T STOP WITH JUST THINKING ABOUT IT!!!
Redwood City Courthouse
Room 8b, 8th floor
9:30-12:00, 2:00-4:30, Mon.-Fri.



"All niggers look alike"

Hospital Worker Wins

John Dolly, arrested at the Stanford sit-in last April and then fired from the Medical Center in June, is getting back his job. Last week the three man grievance committee appointed to judge his case unanimously recommended his rehiring and asked the Stanford Administration to pay him money for the 5 months he's been out of work.

The committee made their unanimous decision after hearing only about half of the People's testimony.

This important victory for Stanford workers shows we have two important weapons at our disposal which we have to learn how to use; the legal argument and the political argument.

Administration Charges

John Dolly was accused of remaining at the Stanford Hospital sit-in after 4:30 p.m. on Friday, April 9, when negotiations with the Black United Front were abruptly stopped. Minutes later a large number of riot police were headed towards the hospital for a surprise attack.

Many BUF supporters stayed in the administration corridor, barricaded the doors, and held off the attack for over an hour.

When 150 riot police finally broke down the barricade on one side, the people inside tore down the other barricade and rushed police stationed there. Several people were busted, including Dolly.

John's legal representative was a participant in the sit-in before 4:30.

He and several other hospital workers had passed out leaflets about the firing of Sam Bridges several days before the sit-in. He marched up to Hospital Director Gonda's office at the beginning of the sit-in Thursday afternoon and returned that night to rap with the people there. He slept on the floor over night.

On Friday, he had to work most of the day. He briefly visited the sit-in on Friday and thought it might be over by evening.

He was at work when Miller's statement was read, and didn't know about the surprise police attack. He returned to the sit-in after 5:00 to tell his wife he still had another hour of work to finish and found her asleep in an administrative office.

A few minutes later the barricades were half completed. Although they tried to leave, they were unable to escape, and both were busted.

The administration case was based

on one useless bit of evidence: he'd been arrested trying to escape the sit-in area. Their argument, unsubstantiated by any evidence, was that he had disrupted the hospital.

Lessons from Ruchell

It's a serious mistake to think that legal arguments have no place in a political trial. Ruchell Magee teaches us that if you can beat the man at his own game, go ahead and do it.

Ruchell wants to win, because he has a lot at stake. Working people face similar kinds of risks every day.

People from more comfortable backgrounds must learn that you don't organize workers by asking them to throw away their class privilege; they don't have any. They've got to win; they can't afford to lose.

Ruchell is also the one who teaches us you never let legal arguments compromise your politics.

The university administration tried to do just that when they asked Dolly if he held any grudges against the BUF and their supporters for barricading Jeannie inside the sit in. Dolly said he didn't hold any grudges against the BUF; he held them against the administration.

They were the ones who repeatedly told everyone that the police wouldn't be called, while they tried to lure the people into a trap with their phony negotiations.

The Stanford administration approved of the actions of the BUF in barricading the administrative corridor and taking a stand against the riot pigs.

Dolly said that if everyone left because they heard 170 police were on the way, this would just encourage the administration to use even more military force when they found them selves in a similar situation.

Yes, if he'd known about the pig attack, and his wife wasn't pregnant, he probably would have stayed.

Ruchell's main example has always been that if you rely on legal arguments alone, you'll be in jail for the rest of your life. There is no justice for a Black person in the courts of America.

Linda Crouse and Dave Smothers, the People's lawyers, and Juan Flores, the People's representative on the grievance committee faced that problem squarely.

The great majority of testimony was political, not legal. They showed that the Hospital sit-in was not a plot by a small group of crazies; that the entrenched racism at the Hospital and the lack of workers' rights were the real causes.

Racism at Stanford

Jan Sutter, a worker at the Med Center, testified about the racist treatment Sam Bridges received in the Engineering Dept., where almost every maintenance worker is Black or Brown, but the 70 skilled craftsmen all are white.

Jan testified that the Hospital has an affirmative action program to teach skills to Blacks, yet only 5 of 750 professional workers in the Hospital are Black.

Marc Synder testified that this racism goes beyond employment policies; it carries over to the Med Center where white males are trained



to research rare white diseases, while Black and Brown workers in the Hospital return to communities where preventative medicine is desperately needed.

Several workers testified to their attempts to improve working conditions by "legitimate" channels, and the lip service that was paid to them.

Several witnesses testified about the great precautions taken by the BUF to avoid any risk to patient care during the sit-in.

No Disruption

Several doctors, including Hal Holman, then Chairman of the Dept. of Medicine, and Paul Williams, the only Black man in his medical school class, testified that no disruption of patient care occurred during the two-day sit-in.

Acting Dean of the Medical School, John Wilson, was cross-examined for his role in the sit-in.

When asked for specific examples, he had none. He also testified that at no time would he tell those at the sit-in how they were disrupting patient care, nor did he call any planning sessions to deal with this supposed crisis.

Wilson finally mentioned that some patients were upset by the sit-in. He was then asked if he weighed the threat to patient care of calling in 170 riot police. He said he had not considered this possibility.

Avram Goldstein, a professor of Pharmacology at the Med School testified that he was angry and surprised when the police suddenly arrived. Now, however, he said he was no longer surprised because he was beginning to understand the "Attica mentality."

Power of the People

When the people accept political arguments, they become aroused. This consciousness leads to action, the power of the people, and is much more effective in winning legal cases than actual legal argument.

The power of the people showed itself at the conclusion of the Dolly grievance hearing. Iris Brest, the Administration's appointee on the committee, also works as a lawyer for the Administration in the civil courts. She acted as the Administration's spokesman on the committee. She was the member of the committee who suggested that a unanimous recommendation for rehiring could be agreed upon only halfway through the defense testimony, and that the rest of the testimony wouldn't have to be heard.

The People's defense team accepted the unanimous recommendation, but that doesn't mean we won't hear a lot more about Stanford Hospital.



Black Students Make Demands On School Board

The night of Wednesday, December 1, the Sequoia Union High School District Board meeting, held at Woodside High, was attended by about sixty angry Black, Brown and White members of the communities throughout the district. The people were there to demand the reinstatement of six Black students of Menlo-Atherton High School who were immediately suspended for their alleged participation in a recent racial confrontation at the school.

(The incident took place October 24, 1971. The only facts which are generally agreed on are these: Two white non-students had pulled into the campus in a Porshe. These people had no required authorization to be present on the campus; they were seen by many students on the tennis court, much more obvious to the faculty's and administration's notice, and yet both of these groups claimed to have no knowledge of their presence on the campus. Anytime Black non-students, or even students are seen in the parking lot, further away from view than the tennis courts, they are harassed and forced to explain themselves. The two non-students claim to have seen Black students around their car and naturally suspected them of ripping the car off in some way. They went over to the parking lot and made the accusation (to put it lightly) and fighting involving other students followed.)

Social service agencies in East Palo Alto arranged ahead of time to have the issue of the students and their likely expulsion by the board placed on the agenda for the meeting. The item was accepted by the board. Sometime after that, one probation officer claiming to represent this group of agencies involved, called the school board and told them to take the item off the agenda. George Reese, an assistant probation officer in East Palo Alto, got news of that less than a few hours before the board meeting Wednesday night. This news reached several other people and prevented a lot of them from even coming at all.

Most of the community people who had planned to come were there. The one related issue that remained on the agenda was a discussion and decision regarding the expulsion of Michael Brown, one of the suspended students at M.A. The decision was, of course, to expel him. We sat through this and toward the end of the discussion about whether the conditions of Michael's expulsion were going to allow him the privilege of a little "independent study program" while he was banned from the campus, Chris Laury, a brother whose leadership is respected by the community of East Palo Alto, demanded that the original item be placed back on the agenda. George Reese then got up and clearly laid out how the item had been sabotaged by the chief probation officer's order to the "representative" to arrange with the board to have it dropped. The board finally agreed to stick it towards the end.

When the agenda item came up, several representatives from the community addressed the board. Most of the speakers generally laid out what the board already knows: that things



ain't right in the schools. Jim Gabriel, who works at the Watoto Project in East Palo Alto, described the conditions in detail. Chris Laury reminded the board of the history of black people's resistance to such conditions, beginning with slave revolts on up to the burning of centers of cities and the killings of many police officers in the recent several years. He began and ended his speech with the following simple and powerful statement, "You've got to make a concentrated effort, to understand where black people are coming from... or else."

Bruce Franklin, father of a white student at M.A., spoke of the impossibility of the board to ever be able to understand what Black people are saying to them in this meeting unless they change a very basic assumption. That assumption is that white people are the victims of Black people, instead of the truth, which is the opposite of that. He made the point that people like the board and their actions against Black students prevents any kind of unity from developing between white people and Black people.

THE BLACK STUDENTS UNION OF MENLO-ATHERTON PROPOSES THE FOLLOWING TO BE ACTED UPON WITHOUT DELAY:

1. Reinstatement of the six Black students suspended for their part in the altercation at Menlo-Atherton, on October 27, 1971.
2. In a separated section of the Menlo-Atherton High School's library, provided Black books, periodicals and literature.
3. Black studies be a required course for all students within the Sequoia Union High School District.
4. A Grievance Board to hear cases of suspended students when the period of suspension is more than 5 days. (Vice-principal, 2 counselors, 2 representatives from Pan Africa Student Union, and 1 senator).
5. Hire an additional Black counselor immediately

SO THAT LINES OF COMMUNICATION CAN BE ESTABLISHED WITH THE SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION, THE BLACK STUDENTS UNION (BAU) REQUESTS A MEETING WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF YOUR OFFICE, BY DECEMBER 10, 1971, AROUND THE ABOVE ISSUES.

FREDERICK C. HARRIS
President of Pan Africa Student Union
(Menlo-Atherton H.S.)

The community people at the meeting, most of whom have had to deal with the school district in one way or another, clearly understood that the school board that sat in front of them is ultimately responsible for the racist way in which the schools are run. Either they don't act on the needs of black students, or else they actively repress them by doing everything each local administration tells them to (like get rid of the violent "hoodlums" involved in the fights at M.A.; Murray, the principal at Menlo-Atherton, described the students as "hoodlums" to the press).

Although the administration of Menlo-Atherton was responsible for the suspension of the students, it remains up to the board to make the decision to either expel the students (and under what conditions) or to allow them to return to school. The "criteria" they use in each case are the results of "hearings" held for each student involved within ten days after suspension. Each student gets one hearing, lasting only from two to four hours, during which they are allowed to have legal counsel (if they can get it) rap down to three employees of the school district the student's defense.

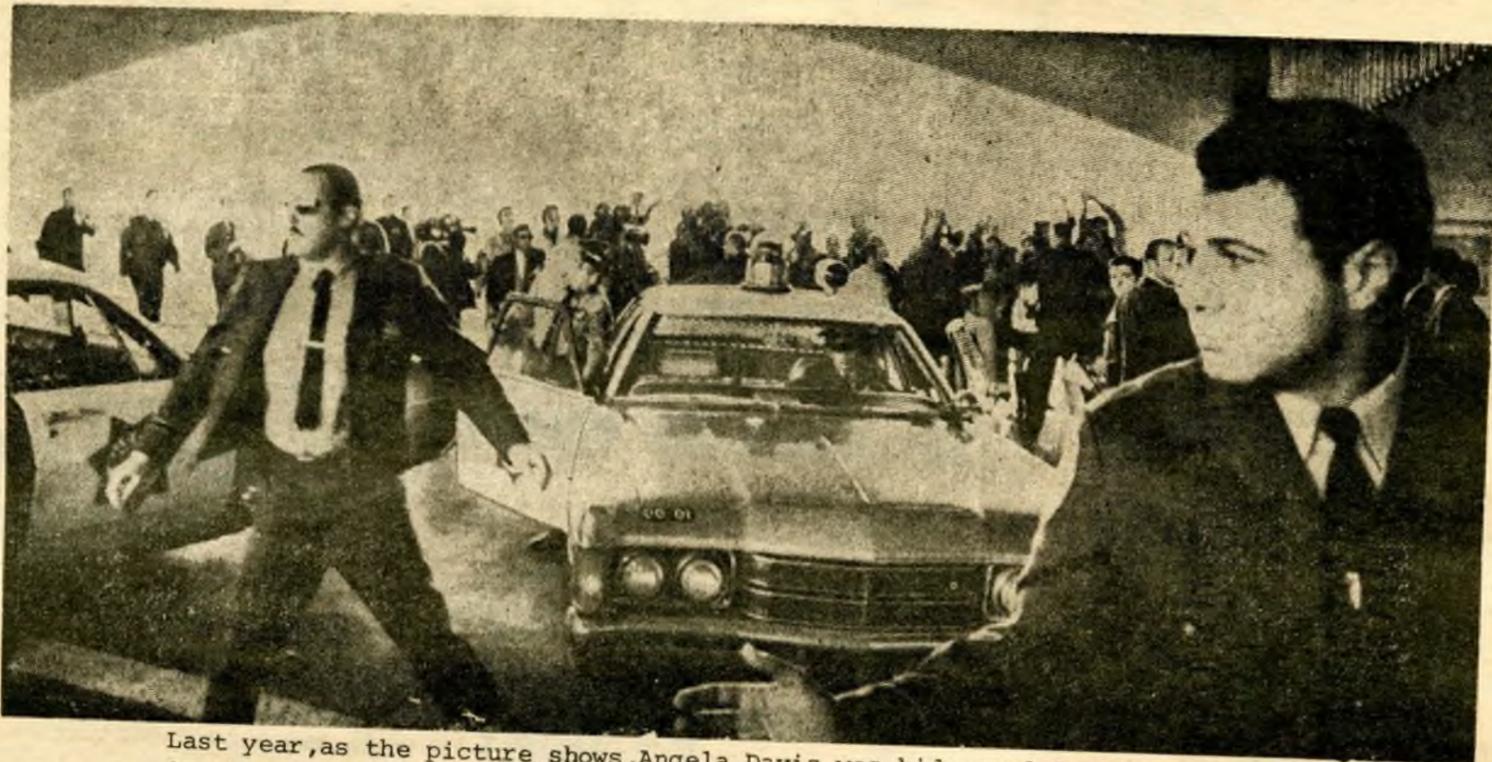
With this understanding of where the power and thus the responsibility lies (with the board) the demands formulated by the Black Students' Union and the Pan African Students Union of Menlo-Atherton (see box on this page) are the demands of all black students throughout the Sequoia Union High School District. This was expressed by students present from other schools. They all get the same racist treatment every day from teachers and some white students. They all get the same racist education in their classes. They all get the same kind of repression levelled against them whenever they resist and defend themselves against this treatment in any way. And the heaviest repressive measures come down directly from the central school board.

VENCEREMOS will continue to actively support the Black students of the Sequoia High School District in their struggle to get these demands met by the board. Yet even should the demands be met, it will only be the beginning of this district's payment back of the dues it and the rest of the educational system owes to the Black Community.

Katarina Davis del Valle
Minister of Information,
VENCEREMOS

ANGELA'S IN PALO ALTO!

5



Last year, as the picture shows, Angela Davis was kidnapped from New York City in the dead of night and brought cross-country to San Raphael, the scene of Jonathan's Jackson's courthouse raid. On December 2, Angela was taken to Palo Alto, where her railroad trial will be held. FREE ANGELA, FREE RUCHELL.

Angela Davis is in Palo Alto! She was moved from Marin County to a cell in the North County Courthouse early Thursday morning, December 2. Angela's trial will be held in the same building.

Howard Moore, Angela's lawyer, presented one last argument to prevent the move at 1:00 Thursday morning in the Marin County Courthouse. Moore argued that Angela couldn't possibly receive a fair trial in Santa Clara County, where she said that a fairer trial could be held in either San Francisco or Oakland.

Moore's motion was denied, however, by Judge Richard Arnason, and Angela was taken to Palo Alto without being allowed to communicate with anyone, including her lawyer. The secret move was reminiscent of Angela's original bust, after which she was secretly flown from New York back to California in an Army plane.

Word of the coming move had gotten to people in Palo Alto during the day, and a vigil was called at the

Courthouse late Wednesday night. But the pigs managed to sneak Angela into the jail beneath the Courthouse at 7:05 am without being seen.

Angela is being held in a special 6 by 8 foot cell isolated from the rest of the prisoners. The lights are left on all the time, and she is under constant electronic surveillance. According to other inmates in the jail, Angela's cell is an "electronic trap."

Attorney Moore wasn't surprised to act in the most repressive and ugly way," he declared.

Angela was arrested in connection with the August 7, 1970, Marin County Courthouse shootout in which Jonathan Jackson, James McClaine, William Christmas, and Judge Harold Haley were murdered by San Quentin prison guards. Ruchell Magee survived the attack and is now on trial for his life.

The pigs are claiming that Angela was a conscious accessory to the escape attempt and have charged her with

murder, although they don't have a shred of evidence. In reality, she's being prosecuted for being a revolutionary Black woman dedicated to the liberation of all oppressed people.

Now Angela is in Santa Clara County awaiting trial in the North County Courthouse. Her presence in Palo Alto only makes it clearer to us that we can't rest until Angela, Ruchell, and all political prisoners



Revolutionary Priest Speaks

A priest from Harlem leveled a thoroughly merciless attack on the existing social order in a powerful speech to 400 San Mateo County High School students at a conference in San Mateo.

He was the Reverend Lawrence E. Lucas, 38, pastor of the Church of the resurrection in New York City and president of the National Black Catholic Clergy Caucus.

He was a key speaker at the three day human relations session, "Youth leads the way in social change," sponsored by the San Mateo County Schools Department.

"Terms like 'welfare reform' and Columbus Day are phrases that hide oppression," he said. "A European came to America, found a civilization there, massacred the people and we celebrate it as Columbus Day."

"...Christ took sides. He took the side of the oppressed, the weak and the powerless. That's why he got in so much trouble. The law and ord-

er forces, the legal arm of economic and social power, hounded him and killed him.

"It's ludicrous to say the law and courts are an avenue of justice. The local police and the FBI are servants of economic and social power.

"...Love isn't singing 'we shall overcome' and shaking hands...If you are being hit with the oppressor's stick, love demands you pick up a stick twice as big and hit him twice as hard.

"...A love relationship can't exist when one group totally controls another group. There must be liberation and acceptance of basic equality as human beings for one to exist."

"God took the side of the Israelites--oppressed, impoverished and exploited. There was no thought of reconciliation in his order to Moses--tell Pharaoh to let my people go or I'll raise hell. He did raise hell because the Israelites had to be free before there could be a coming to-

getner on an equal basis."

After Lucas was given a standing ovation at the end of his speech, members of the convention asked him, "What can we do to change society?"

"Too often that question means 'What can I do that doesn't upset what we have now? Everybody wants to participate in a revolution that doesn't cost him anything. Christ gave his life--we should be prepared to give the same.

"One thing you can do is get rid of the hangup of identifying what is legal. It depends on who is in power. The Man makes laws to keep himself in power. There is no way Nelson Rockefeller will be brought to trial for murder of Attica prisoners. He heads the system which writes the law and enforces it.

"You make a decision on what is right morally. If it contradicts what is legal, you say the hell with legality."

smack war

We call heroin a plague because it is spreading and it is deadly. It's spreading from ghettos like New York City, where there are 25,000 addicts, with 900 yearly deaths among Black, Puerto Rican and White youths to places like Palo Alto (500 addicts to 50,000 people).

For years, we have watched our sisters and brothers nod out, rip off, and die. But now there is a movement, across the country, to Stop the Plague. And when you move to Stop the Plague by serving the people, you come into conflict with the state--whose function is not to serve the people.

In New York City, the community has launched a double attack against smack; war on the pushers and setting up community-run drug abuse centers. Both moves involve fighting the state.

also jumped bail while under indictment for a phony riot charge that was later dropped) was shot and arrested for ripping off a dope den in Manhattan--the Velvet Lounge on the northern edge of the infamous Needle Park area.

The war on pushers in New York has become a struggle against fascism, against the agents of the state who, in alliance with the Mafia, are much more interested in capturing revolutionary guerillas than in stopping the plague.

THE STATE AS PUSHER

The state's war on smack is a sham, a coverup for its own involvement. Nixon, knowing full well how the C.I.A. helps Meo tribesmen in Laos cultivate

of the market and slackening in the policing of smack, reds and speed. Slowly, hard drugs appeared in great quantities in our communities.

And now, the very people who openly sanctioned and sometimes processed the flow of smack into the streets--the corrupt police forces of the country--conduct publicity raids on users and low-level dealers while they leave the big pushers alone.

Meanwhile, community groups struggle on the second front: setting up centers to control drug abuse by working with the addict.

COMMUNITY CONTROL

In New York, the Young Lords did this with an armed takeover of a wing in the Lincoln Hospital which, today, is a totally community-run detoxification center with equalized wages for all people working there.

In Palo Alto, we're also on our way towards having a program, run by the community, to deal with the plague.

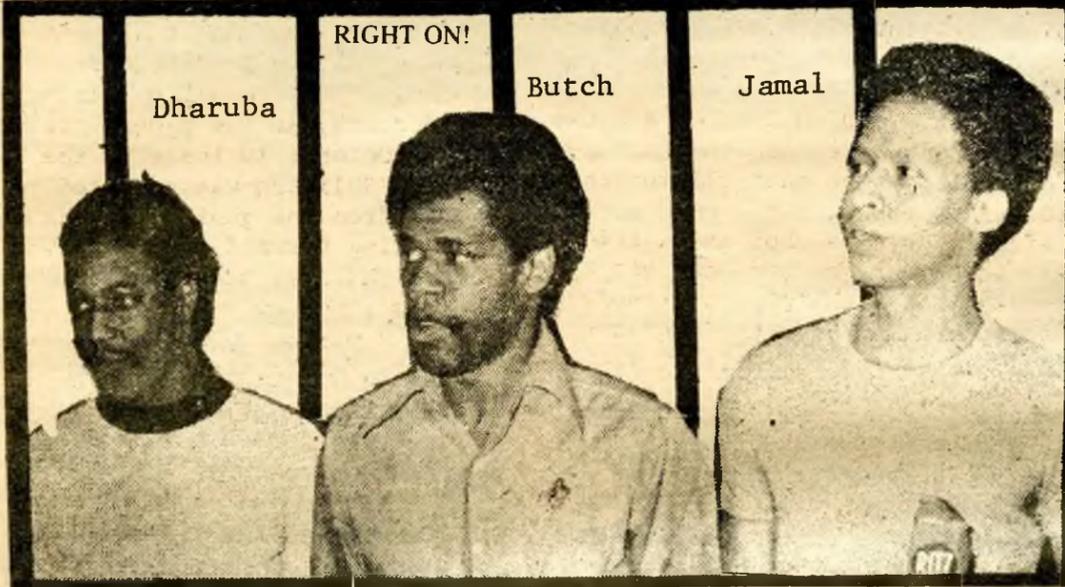
But this effort to serve the people runs into direct contradiction with the state's police whose approach is to smash into the apartments of users and low-level dealers, as well as arresting addicts showing up at the Hospital Emergency Ward.

Cops like Roger Goodyear and the late Gene Clifton had no interest in stopping the drug traffic. They were more interested in trying out their door-smashing, ass-kicking, fascist tactics on poor and Third World people.

So we're learning that the war against addiction is a struggle against fascism and the community can't control drugs fully until it controls police.

That's why when we say **SERVE THE PEOPLE - STOP THE PLAGUE**, we add, with no breathing space at all, **FREE ROBERT SULLIVAN**.

Jeffrey Youdelman, Palo Alto Venceremos



WAR ON THE PUSHER

The war on pushers was begun by the Panthers in Harlem, and it leaped forward on June 5, 1971, when a notorious dope den in the Bronx, the Triple O Social Club, was ripped off by armed brothers from the community.

The raid didn't work out, because the police, who took the graft to allow the Triple O to remain open as a center of pushing and pimping, were wise to the plan and caught the brothers by surrounding the place with hundreds of cops.

The police captured a lot of headline, because they had captured three revolutionary leaders--Richard "Dharuba" Moore, Edward "Jamal" Josephs and Irving "Butch" Mason.

Dharuba and Jamal had been defendants in the Panther 21 trial--a frame-up by the state that dragged on for two years (nine months in actual trial) after which a jury, hip to the frame, spent only 90 minutes acquitting every single defendant of every single count. The pigs were pissed.

Dharuba had also jumped bail during the trial and, due to ideological differences in the Black Panthers, was expelled by the Oakland faction.

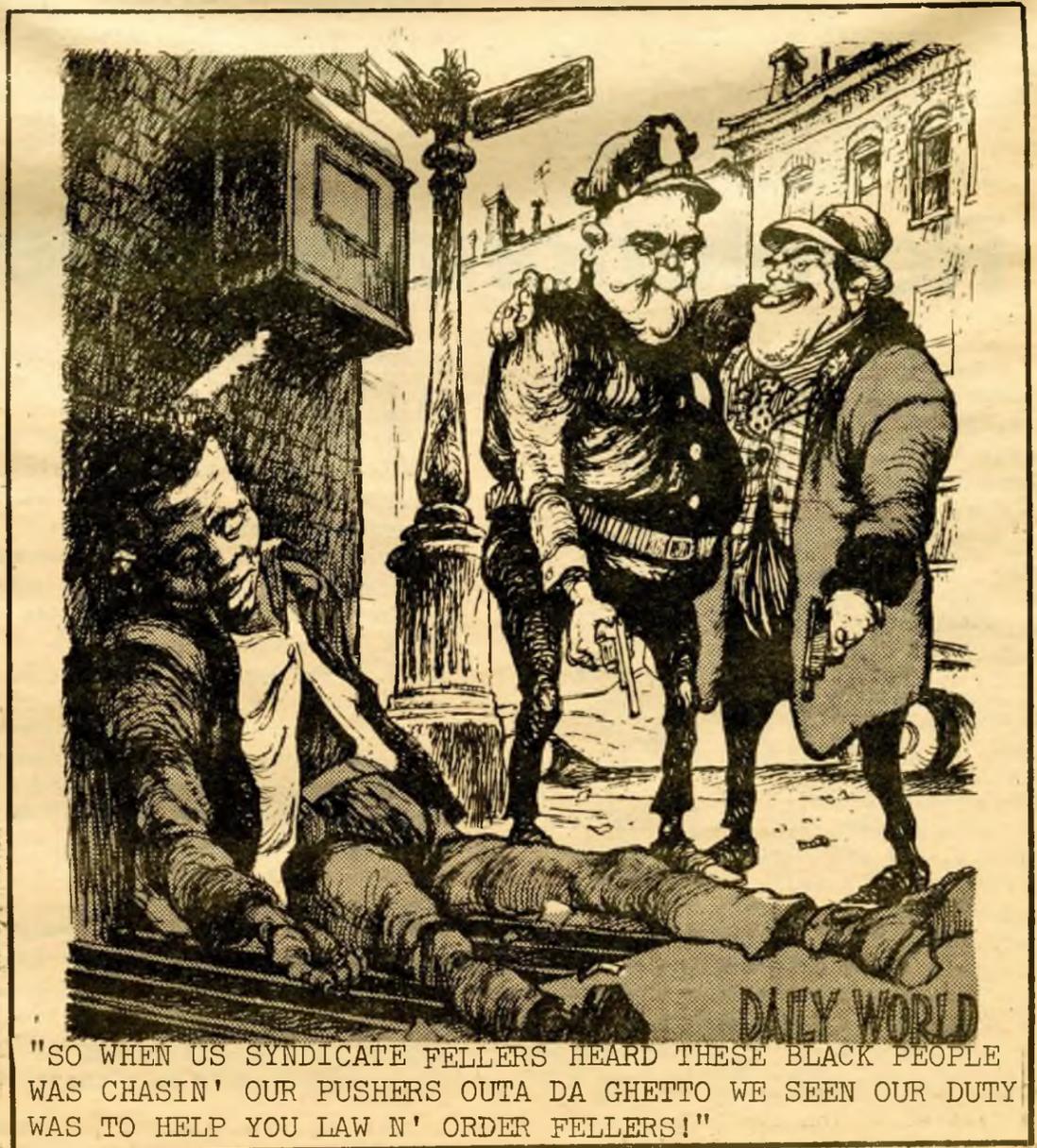
Following the Triple O raid, the police used the Panther split to indict the three brothers for the murder of Sam Napier, distribution manager of the West Coast Panther paper.

In September, while fighting the murder railroad, the three pleaded guilty to ripping off the Triple O. They pleaded guilty to moving on the dope dealers in the Black community, whose trafficking was openly encouraged by a criminal police department (themselves facing indictments coming out of the Knoff Commission investigation of police corruption).

And just last month, a man identified as the missing H. Rap Brown (who

poppies, declares an "all out war" against addiction in the military.

Domestically, Nixon began a counter revolutionary crackdown on marijuana for the purpose of driving people to smack. In 1969, 250,000 people were arrested for possession and dealing marijuana, and the famed "Operation Intercept" began. The harassment for grass combined with the drying up



"SO WHEN US SYNDICATE FELLERS HEARD THESE BLACK PEOPLE WAS CHASIN' OUR PUSHERS OUTA DA GHETTO WE SEEN OUR DUTY WAS TO HELP YOU LAW N' ORDER FELLERS!"

Who's the Hero?

GOODBYE CLIFTON 7

The Palo Alto Times of November 22 stated in an editorial about Gene Clifton, Palo Alto's first dead cop, that he was "a promising young officer, well regarded by colleagues and friends. His faithfulness to his sworn duty stands tragically proved." They go on to say that he "...lost his life in the line of duty as the result of an intentional criminal act. Let the community not forget that Officer Clifton fell while working on a drugs case."

The above crap is typical of the Times reporting, which uses sensationalism instead of facts to sell papers. Gene Clifton was a member of the Palo Alto Vice Squad, an offshoot of the infamous "Red Squad" which was disbanded after a suit was filed against it. Before Clifton was shot he was trying to build a reputation for himself as a "bad motherfucking cop." He had a habit of luring people, especially young women, into traps and then busting them. His mode of operation was to solicit drugs or sex from someone and then call his partner Vierra, a hip looking cop with a moustache, in on the scene. Both of them would make the arrests, taking their badges out of their shoes and

telling the person they solicited that they were cops.

The Raid

On October 1, Clifton, along with other undercover police from both the Palo Alto Police Dept. and the Federal Bureau of Narcotics staged a raid on Bobby Sullivan's apartment on Park Blvd. in Palo Alto. They went there with a warrant to search for narcotics. They got the warrant based on information gained from one of the many snitches who work for the cops in Palo Alto. The police served the warrant in typical fashion, by smashing down the door of Bobby's apartment and pulling their guns. They started firing and Bobby, a Black man who understands that only a fool does not defend himself when under attack, answered their fire. In the exchange of bullets, someone shot Clifton and someone shot Bobby.

After Bobby was shot and kicked in his face where he had been hit by a shotgun blast, the pigs searched the apartment and came up with (you guessed it) NO DRUGS. The Palo Alto Times has conveniently overlooked this fact that the October 1 "Narcotics raid" which

they reported on October 2 netted no drugs.

Maybe the P.A. Times thinks that illegal drug raids based on illegally served and perhaps illegally obtained search warrants are in "the line of duty" but most people who understand that even the police have to operate within the law can relate to the fact that Bobby's actions were justifiable under the law and under the concept that the "oppressor has no rights that the oppressed are bound to respect."

Clifton's Death

On November 19, Clifton died either as a result of the bullet or the drugs he was taking. The Times had a hard time deciding what to report about his death so they put two different stories of Clifton's condition, previous to his death, in the paper. In the Friday, October 19 issue of the Times they said, "Clifton was reported recovering well from the gunshot wounds and was 'looking forward to coming back to work in night duty status as soon as two weeks'." They went on to say that he was "happy and positive about recovering." In the Times of the following day they reported that "Clifton had been suffering severe pain since the shooting..." It's interesting that a dead man who was so "happy and positive" and wanting to get back to work as reported on Friday is portrayed as in "severe pain" on Saturday. A small change in facts to cover up the possibility of his death, and that he was feeling pretty good, good enough in fact to go out to dinner with fellow officer Roger Goodyear. A small enough change to cover up the possibility that Clifton overdosed on one of the many drugs he was taking.



ABOVE: A POLICE PROCESSION AT THE FUNERAL OF GENE CLIFTON, A PALO ALTO POLICE OFFICER SHOT IN A DRUG RAID.

SHERIFF FIRED

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.--Captain Joel B. Honey, the sheriff's officer who acted as field commander during last year's student demonstrations at Isla Vista, was fired yesterday on 11 specific charges of misconduct.

One of them was based on a photograph showing Honey attired in an "irregular" uniform, carrying a spiked metal ball on a long chain - a weapon known in medieval times as a morning star--during demonstrations in front of the Bank of America on April 20, 1970.

The picture, displayed during a press conference held by Sheriff John W. Carpenter, showed that Honey was also armed with a Spanish sword, which was thrust through his belt.

Dennis Merenbach, attorney for the sheriff's department said, "the counties said they wouldn't respond in a riot situation any more if Honey was anywhere around - either

in a command position or anywhere in the field."

The charges against Honey included slapping hand-cuffed prisoners across the face without provocation, firing a multiple volley of tear gas grenades at a young curfew violator, and firing tear gas canisters from a shotgun grenade launcher at an individual in a tree and walking off, leaving the man bleeding on the ground.

He is also accused of dropping tear gas canisters from helicopters in violation of FAA regulations.

Among the other charges was one that Honey instructed a sergeant to "plant" evidence on a narcotics suspect "if we can't get him legally".

District Attorney David Minier said he doesn't think it "very possible" Honey will be prosecuted on any of the charges.

"It appears mainly a personnel question at this time," he said.



THIS PHOTO OF HONEY WITH A SWORD AND SPIKED BALL AND CHAIN WAS TAKEN DURING THE ISLA VISTA RIOTS.

November 22, 1971

FREE RUCHELL MAGEE



**AND ALL
POLITICAL PRISONERS!**

Sirs:

My recent experience with the news media convincingly demonstrated to me the biased, subjective, and distorted ways in which "facts" are often presented to the public.

The facts: I examined and talked with Mr. Ruchell Magee for two hours Friday, November 19. The reason for my being asked to see Ruchell was so that he might have the benefit of an impartial examination. My findings disclosed the following: 1) tenderness over the lower ribs on the left, the site at which he was beaten in August of this year. 2) wheezes heard over the lower lung on the right, a finding consistent with the bronchial irritation one sees from inhaling a concentrated dose of a noxious gas, exactly as Ruchell contended had occurred three days pre-

viously, 3) a warm, intelligent man, softspoken and with an incisive analysis of current events; in short, a man I would righteously consider a privilege calling my brother.

All of this was communicated to the various news media. The ensuing distortion was incredible. I can only hope that this letter will be aired both to make people aware of the fact that news must be accepted with much more than the proverbial grain of salt and additionally, and even more important, to attempt in a very small way to return the credibility, respect, and admiration that Mr. Ruchell Magee has too long been denied and has every right to demand.

Michael B. Jacobs, M. D.
People's Medical Center
Redwood City, California

Prisoners Remember Attica

by Jim Shoch, Venceremos

Hanging sheets with the words "Remember Attica" lettered on them, 150 inmates at Rahway State Prison in Rahway, New Jersey, last week seized two of the institution's five cell blocks and the auditorium for 24 hours protesting racism and demanding prison reform.

Four guards and the prison warden were taken hostage when the revolt broke out on Wednesday night, November 24, during the showing of a movie in the prison auditorium. The revolt ended and the hostages were released the next day when New Jersey Governor William T. Cahill agreed to appoint a committee to negotiate with the inmates concerning their 14 demands.

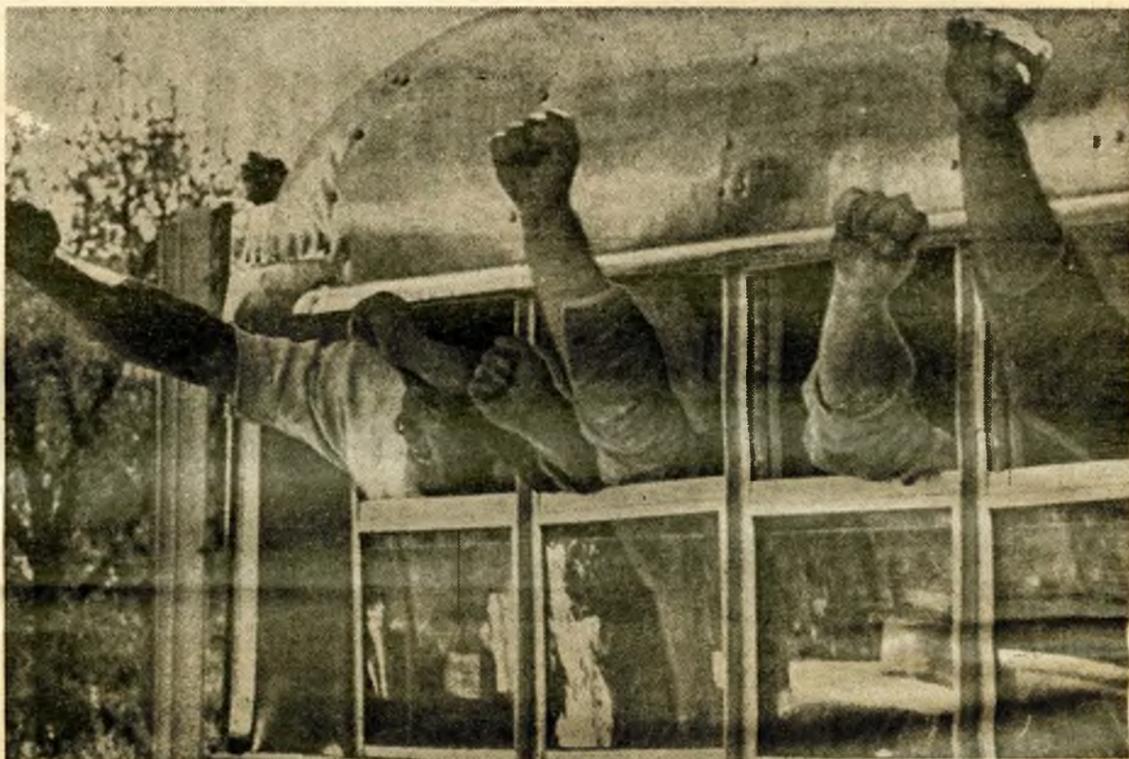
The issues raised by the prisoners include lack of medical care, high prices in the prison commissary, unfair parole procedures, inadequate food, inadequate educational and vocational opportunities, harsh disciplinary procedures, racial and religious discrimination, delay of incoming mail, low wages, meager expenses for released prisoners, and lack of rehabilitative opportunities.

The rebellion took place, according to one of the brothers, after the inmates had "tried every other possibility to bring about changes" through complaints they had filed.

The prison, a maximum security institution located outside Elizabeth, houses 1143 prisoners, 75% of whom are black. As in most prisons, racism is rampant among Rahway's guards and officials, and all prisoners are subject to harassment and arbitrary punishment. Guard William Galasso remarked during the revolt that "Things have been building ever since Attica."

The rebellion began at the movie Wednesday night, the day before Thanksgiving, when, according to a guard, one of the brothers began rapping loudly about "injustices in society." A chair was thrown through the movie screen, and the prisoners began meeting to decide what to do. 150 of the 550 inmates remained in the auditorium. The guards were told to leave. They refused, and the warden, Hugh Vukceovich, was summoned.

Fighting broke out after Vukceovich arrived, and the warden was taken hostage along with four guards. Seven



UPI Telephoto

Brothers Behind Bars

FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

Fists clenched in a gesture of solidarity, 283 inmates at the Colorado State Penitentiary were transferred yesterday from a medium security facility to the main prison building. Offi-

cials made the move as a strike by more than 1000 inmates at the Canon City facility entered its fourth day. The prisoners are demanding better food and more pay for prison work.

other guards were injured trying to free the hostages. The hostages themselves suffered slight injuries in the fighting.

The inmates then seized the two cell blocks. At least two rooms in one of the cell blocks were set afire. Sheets were hung from the barred windows. One had "Remember Attica" written on it. Another read "Gov. Cahill, hostages will be released only if our demands are met, recognized, and granted."

Through the broken windows, the prisoners yelled "We want Cahill!" One shouted, "We want to be men! We want amnesty! We want Cahill, Cahill, Cahill!" A prisoner identified as Ali Bey Hassan demanded "a rehearing of our cases before the parole board." The prisoners wrote their demands on pieces of paper which they dropped from the windows, but prison guards tore them up.

New Jersey State Police Superintendent David B. Kelley was going to order the prison stormed, but Governor Cahill vetoed that idea, fearing another Attica-type situation. 32 inmates and 11 guards were murdered in that upstate New York prison in early

November.

Cahill finally agreed to appoint a committee to consider the prisoners demands, and he promised them there would be no physical reprisals. With this clear victory, the revolt was ended. The five hostages were released just before a press conference with three newsmen at which the inmates presented their demands. Then the prisoners were escorted back to their cells by Rahway citizens to prevent prison guards from meting out summary punishment.

Governor Cahill has appointed five top state prison officials to meet with five inmate representatives to discuss the 14 demands. Warden Vukceovich, who said he was well-treated by his captors, has admitted that many of the demands are just, so it's likely that some of them will be met.

The brothers at Rahway, like the courageous brothers at Attica before them, have intensified the struggle in Amerikkka's prisons, and in so doing, have provided real leadership for this country's revolutionary movement. Following their example, it's time for us out on the streets to get our shit together.

SHOOTING IN SOUTH CITY⁹

Jorge Edgardo Flores, known to his friends as "Coqui", was arrested on November 13th for assault with intent to commit murder. He is 21 years old, Peruvian, lives in South San Francisco, and has applied for permanent residency in the United States. What we want to know is, why have they arrested the wrong man?

On Saturday afternoon, November 13th, the occupants of 619 Miller Ave. were cleaning house, waiting for their friends who were supposed to come over at around 4:00p.m. Coqui had just finished shampooing the rug when his friends started arriving. By 4:30, everyone was in the kitchen talking about their Thanksgiving plans when the phone rang. Jessica, Coqui's wife, answered it and signalled the woman in the room that it was her boyfriend. The woman told Jessica to tell Ken (the boyfriend) that she wasn't there. Apparently the two had had a fight earlier in the day. About five minutes later Ken showed up at the front door. His girlfriend told Jessica to go to the front door and give him his car keys, hoping that he would then go away. Jessica went to the door with the keys and handed them to Ken. Ken then kicked the door open into her face. Upon hearing the noise Coqui rushed into the living room with all the other people. Ken was subdued and told to "cool it". Everyone at that time realized that he was probably loaded on heroin again. He walked out of the house and as he reached the car he yelled back, "I'm coming back in one minute with a gun." At that point some of the neighbors in the neighborhood before anyone had time to consider what was going on, Ken, who only lived two blocks away, was coming up the street waving a pistol. He began chasing the people who were in the street around with the gun. At that point, feeling that his friends lives were in danger,

Coqui got his wife's rifle. He and others then went out onto the front porch, hoping that Ken would drop the pistol when he saw the rifle, but instead, Ken pointed it directly at the people on the porch, in a shooting stance. Coqui feared for the people in the street with Ken, and for his own life, and he shot. Ken slumped and those in the street, one of whom is a doctor, rushed to his side, put him in a car, and took him to the hospital. The police report says that Ken admitted taking a "fix" that morning.

Within five seconds of the incident Coqui asked Jessica to call the police and to say he was going down to the station. He wanted to report what had happened because he knew he had done what he had to do. She called the station but by the time she and Coqui were at the front door the police had arrived. They were briefly told what had happened by almost everyone there, but they still took Coqui away and booked him. He was taken to the San Mateo County jail that night in Redwood City. When he arrived one of the pigs there said, "What are we going to do with this Latin fucker?" Coqui turned around and said, "You're a fucker", and they kicked him. At his arraignment the D.A. knew he did not have a case so he agreed that Coqui should be let out of jail on his own recognizance, highly unusual with such a serious charge.

What really happened that day at 619 Miller? The facts are clear and the only witness to what happened. What is a little harder to see at first is why a righteous brown brother was arrested for saving the lives of others and himself. But that's clear, too, when we look at who Coqui is and who the pigs are. Coqui is a brown brother who is willing to fight for what he knows is right. The pigs are

afraid of black, brown, and white brothers and sisters who are going to make up the revolutionary fighting force in this country. And even though every pig, bircher and Ku Klux Klanner all admit that every person has the right to self defense, they're afraid to let this brother go free even though they would have done the same thing themselves.

There's something else going on here too, though. And that is junk. Dope. Why do street dudes like Ken ever get into the junk scene? Wouldn't they too be a strong fighting force against the real enemies of the people if they weren't always loaded, always robbing the people, always getting busted for rip-offs they need to do for junk? Couldn't they serve the people instead of serving the pigs if they weren't on junk? Why did Ken come home from active duty in Vietnam needing dope? It's because the U.S. Government and their bed partners, the government of South Vietnam, want our boys who've learned the ugly truth about Vietnam, to come home and be useless. They don't want them telling it like it is to the people at home, spreading the word, so they sell them dope.

Right now Ken is in the hospital, still in bad shape, and Coqui is scheduled for a preliminary hearing on the case on December 16, in the South City courthouse on old mission road.

At that time the pigs have to convince the judge that they have enough of a Clōses its eyes, we need the power of the people to free Coqui as it has done with Lōs Siete, Huey, and as it will do with Ruchell, the Soledad Brothers, Angela, and Robert Sullivan. Come to the Courthouse at 9:30 on the 16th. FREE COQUI!

F.B.I. IN SO. CITY

RECENTLY IN SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO:

The phone rings and a Mexican-American woman answers. "We know you have got Venceremos papers; we're going to get them, and you."

A knock on the door: "We're the FBI and the police. What do you know about all this?"

A 50-year old white woman receives a call: "Where is your son, we want to talk with him about jury duty." The man on the other end leaves a fake name and phone number.

A neighbor (in Palo Alto) sees 2 men in suits scampering around a house and looking through a car. Nobody is home in the house.

Two men approach a housewife: "We're the FBI, where is your husband?" they demand.

Has anyone committed a crime? No! But the FBI wants you to think so; to be afraid of them. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, led by an aging 76-year old paranoid named J. Edgar Hoover, has no legal authority in our communities. It operates by fear and intimidation to stop people from getting together and organizing for change. Someday the FBI may have the same legal powers as Hitler's Gestapo or the Russian NKVD, but for now we still have a right to laugh in their faces and say nothing.

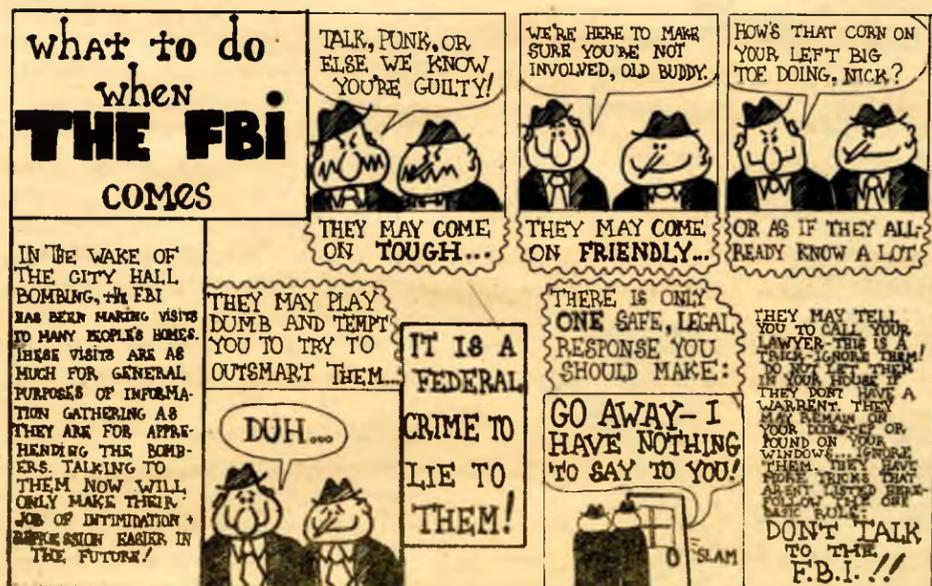
The problem today is that our local police department, feared and

hated by youths and peoples of color, because of constant harrasment, is going around with FBI agents bothering people. Why should our police act this way? And why should they chase kids out of our parks and bust them for nothing? Snooping around and making, or participating in, threatening phone calls, isn't their business. And it's even illegal. Yet we know that they are doing it.

We're going to tell the city council to stop it now, or else. We

are going to the next few council meetings to hear their answer. We want the FBI out of our city unless they have warrants for their snooping; which they don't. And we warn them that Venceremos people are not the only ones that are armed in this community. Many others will defend their homes and their privacy from illegal invasion.

COME TO THE CITY COUNCIL MEETING, MONDAY NIGHT AT 9p.m. DECEMBER 6



Tenant - Landlord Law

In an effort to help the Palo Alto Tenants Union start a Tenants Office, the Peoples Law School taught members of the Tenants Union about landlord/tenant law. In this case the law serves as a tool for organizing. Those who took the course intend to help staff an office where tenants can turn for legal advice.

The topics included in the course were rental agreements, leases, fighting evictions: 3 and 30 day notices, unlawful evictions, service by sheriff, delaying evictions, execution and stays of judgment, judgment-proofing, checking your house for safety violations, code violations, repairs under Section 1942; splitting, subletting, recovery of safety deposits through small claims court; tenant unions, rent strikes, rent control.

The information taught in the class related to the immediate needs of tenants in this area. For example, it dealt with a major complaint of tenants that their landlords fail to provide a fit and decent place to live. If a landlord refuses to maintain the premises properly, there are ways a tenant can compel the landlord to make repairs under Civil Code Section 1942. However a tenant must be careful about what he does if he also wants to continue living in the apartment or house.

DO NOT just stop paying rent because of the defects. Withholding all rent will almost invariably result in an Eviction.

DO: 1. Notify the landlord in writing of the substantial defects that need fixing and of your intention to make the repairs and charge the cost against the next month's rent, if the landlord doesn't make the repairs himself.

2. If the landlord does not make the repairs within a reasonable time--about 30 days (less in an emergency)--then have the repairs made or do them yourself. You may spend up to one month's rent on repairs but no more.

3. Deduct the amount spent from the next month's rent and send the rest to the landlord. Send copies of the repair receipts, and keep copies yourself.

CAUTION: A tenant can use Section 1942 only one time in every twelve-month period, and the section may not be used if the tenant has not maintained the premises as best as he can.

ALSO: The landlord may no longer require the tenant to give up his rights under Section 1942--as is the case in almost all form rental agreements entered into before 1971.

Further, the law prohibits the landlord from evicting the tenant or raising the rent for sixty days after the tenant uses Section 1942--to prevent (temporarily) retaliation against the tenant for exercising his rights.

Obviously, the limitation of one month rent money for repairs means

that major repairs probably can't be done because of their expense. Tenants in one building could try to pool their resources and rights under Section 1942. Otherwise, the benefits of this procedure are limited--its virtue is that some repairs can be made and that it is the only procedure the tenant can use and still be legally protected.

A final word about compelling repairs by the landlord: major defects should be reported to your local housing inspection and/or public health office. The premises will be inspected and the landlord notified of repairs to be made. However, the lengthy appeals process available to a landlord and the limited resources of the agencies trying to enforce the housing codes made the codes virtually useless as a means for forcing repairs. Nevertheless, violations should be reported because it provides documentation of tenant claims under Section 1942 and because reporting violations will make it harder for a landlord to get away with a retaliatory eviction or rent increase.

Landlord/tenant law will be re-offered in January and anyone interested in using the law to fight for tenants rights should come.



People's Law

What should you do when your landlord refuses to repair your heater? Or when the pigs stop your car and try to search you for dope? Or when your welfare suddenly stops? Every day people are confronted with situations like these where a knowledge of their legal rights would help them determine how to act.

In January a People's Law School will open in Palo Alto in order to provide people with legal information about areas of law that affect their daily lives. One contradiction in the legal system is that although it is used by the ruling class to preserve a class structure in this country, the law can also be used by the people as a weapon to resist intimidation and repression and to fight for their rights.

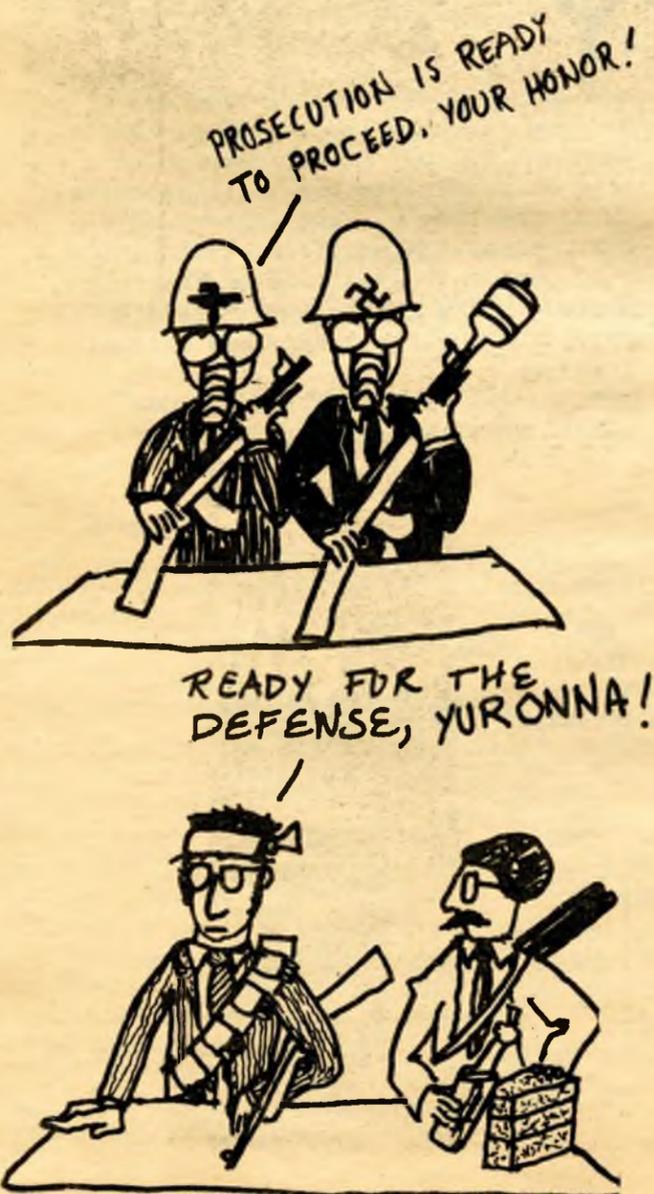
The People's Law School will try to develop a political understanding of the legal system: who it serves, how it works, how you can defend yourself against it, and how you can organize to fight it. It will also show the limitations of relying on the law and the courtroom to fight political battles. In addition to teaching individuals about their rights it will try to train legal workers in the legal skills needed by their communities.

The school is modeled after the San Francisco Peoples Law School which the National Lawyers Guild coordinated this past summer and which more than 750 people attended. The classes will be free--there will be no grades or degrees. Most of the classes will be held in the East Palo Alto Library in the Nairobi Shopping Center. Teaching the courses will be legal workers, lawyers, law students, and people from the community. Wherever possible, the classes will be involved in community projects which put into practice the law they are learning. Each class will also have collective responsibility of arranging child care for children whose parents want to attend the class.

The School will offer courses in welfare rights, landlord/tenant law, street survival and criminal procedures, labor law, immigration law, and prisons. Other courses being considered are consumer law, women and the law, and legal research and investigation.

For further information, call the People's Law School at 329-9184.

Barbara Hyland



COMMUNITY VS. DEVELOPERS



The invasion of the Holiday Inn is being met with peoples' resistance.

Following the Palo Alto City Council's approval of a \$5 million, 280 room hotel planned by the world wide Holiday Inn empire, Greg Kerber announced a drive to put a citizen's referendum on the ballot, which, if passed, would repeal the council's action. 1700 signatures are needed by a December 20 deadline.

The Palo Alto Tenants Union met on December 1 and moved to support the referendum and circulate the petition in the community.

"Somebody's got to take a principled stand," said Denise Green of PATU, "'cause the liberals are always wishy washy."

RECALL

The wishy washiness of the liberal petty bourgeoisie clearly revealed itself in response to Kerber's second idea: recalling the city councilmen who voted for the hotel project.

While maintaining a passive attitude to the hotel project (Oh, it's not really that bad), the idea of recall met with violent opposition.

"You don't recall a person for the interests they represent," commented Councilwoman Enid Pearson.

"What else would you recall them for?" replied Bill Cane of the PATU Coordinating Council.

Contradictions within the liberal Association for a Balanced Community increased when fake liberal Councilman Richard Rosenbaum cast the key vote for the hotel.

Rosenbaum, who is not eligible for recall, voted with the four recall targets—who are holdovers from the old Development favoring City Council whose policies have been soundly defeated by progressive voters in the two previous referendums.

MASTER PLAN

PATU sees the Holiday Inn as a part of the businessmen's Master Plan for turning Palo Alto into a glass and concrete financial center of the midpeninsula where working people aren't able to live.

In explaining his vote, Rosenbaum stated that Holiday Inn needn't be opposed since it wouldn't create many jobs. He, therefore, explains his last year's opposition to the Bank of America Superblock by saying that you can't bring in workers when there isn't enough low cost housing.

Though Palo Alto employs 12% of Santa Clara County's work force it houses only 5% of the county's people. 78% of the people who work here can't afford to live here.

Obviously, we need jobs and low cost housing, but Rosenbaum, and the interests he represents, really don't want either.

The reason for this insane position is that the people like Rosenbaum rarely see things beyond self interest. Palo Alto's Master Plan is an attempt to manipulate the lives of all the people in this area, and the policies of the Stanford Board of Trustees and their business and City Council friends in Palo Alto, effect surrounding working class and third world communities.

People like Rosenbaum looked around and didn't like the Development trend they saw. They didn't like the atmosphere of a "college town" disrupted. They didn't like the ugly banks and office buildings. So they fought against them. They worked to defeat the rich folk's hospital and the bank's Superblock.

But they did it only for themselves; they too had an idea of the kind of town they want: one with nice little boutiques, restaurants, hotels, rich or threatened by the poor and third world.

Although no definite plans for recall have been announced, the mere mention has freaked some liberals. They know that the four holdovers from the old council are not in tune with the majority of the people, but they fear that a move to get the fascists would eventually, turn on them.

In a 1967 recall election, the liberals who call themselves "residentialists" were thrown out of their majority on the council when the Developers hired a slick San Francisco public relations firm to help get rid of them.

PEOPLE UNITE

But some sectors of the petty-bourgeoisie understand how the hotel will screw them. Small hotel owners are up in arms. Merchants are gloomy and fearful.

Everything is being geared to monopolies: large stores in the shopping centers and now a world wide hotel chain. While the Holiday Inn people can afford to take losses until the future Palo Alto of the Master Plan is built, small businessmen will go under.

In the struggle against Holiday Inn, hotel owners and small businessmen are forced to link up with (and under the leadership of) tenants and workers.

The Master Plan has to go. We can't go on fighting project by project. People elected new councilmen who were supposed to do away with the Master Plan, but they haven't.

The Tenants Union is floating the idea of a broad referendum on

Development. A community wide meeting will be held on December 8 to consider this as well as enlist more people to take the Holiday Inn petitions around.

Palo Alto Venceremos supports the move to do away with the Master Plan as the only rational alternative to government by crisis and referendum. Both Holiday Inn and the Master Plan must be defeated.

It's like sweeping the floor. Where the broom doesn't reach, the dust will not vanish.

(For background, see "The Invasion of the Holiday Inn" in the last issue of the paper)

DRIVE THE DEVELOPERS OUT OF THE COMMUNITY.

Palo Alto Venceremos



12 NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Cons Flee in "Tank"

Raiford, Fla.

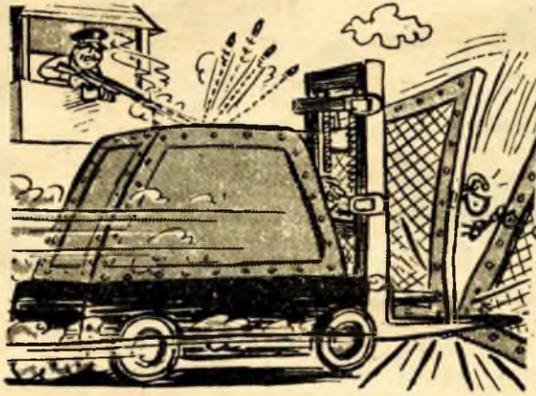
Two prisoners rammed through the Raiford prison gates in a homemade, bullet-proof "tank" Saturday, prison officials revealed yesterday. They are still looking for the fugitives.

They recovered the "tank", which was a fork-lift truck hastily covered with ten-gauge sheet-metal that deflected tower guards' bullets in the escape.

Prison superintendent L. E. Dugger said the two men broke into the prison furniture factory last Saturday and made their tank.

"They put two thicknesses of the metal all the way around and four thicknesses on top," he said, "They cut a slit in front where they could see through."

When darkness fell, the two men climbed into the tank and rumb-



led forth, heading for the nearest exit, a back-to-back set of two cyclone-fence gates.

The guard in a tower directly overlooking the gates fired five rounds from a 30-30 rifle at the weird contraption, all of which bounced off.

The tank smashed right through the first gate and still had enough momentum to knock open the second gate.

500 Arrested in Dixie Protest

Camden (Ala.) - More than 500 demonstrators were arrested last week in this rural southwestern Alabama town for marching without a permit. Blacks and whites have demonstrated in Camden since early October, seeking better job opportunities and Black representation on the all-white county school and welfare boards. After being arrested, the demonstrators were marched for over two miles to Camp Camden where they were held.

Philly Cop Tells of Payoffs

Philadelphia (Pa.) - A police captain resigned last Saturday after charging wide-spread corruption existed in the police department.

Captain Robert Frederick, in the Philadelphia Inquirer's Sunday edition, said that "about 90 per cent of the officers, I suppose, are well aware of the corruption in the department."

"I guess a little less than half actually participated in one way or another," he wrote. Frederick, a veteran of ten years on the force, said he resigned so he could speak out against corruption in the department.

British Workers Fight Cops

Workers protesting Britain's unemployment crisis battled police in London on Wednesday, November 24, and sent a police horse crashing to the ground in a pitched battle in front of the houses of Parliament.

Ten thousand labor unionists demonstrating against the worst unemployment in more than 30 years stormed Parliament Square, grappling with lines of police and smashing cars belong to members of the House of Lords. A peaceful march through downtown London became a near riot as police blocked

the approaches to Parliament. Labor legislators in the House of Commons unsuccessfully demanded a suspension of the House session because of the violence.

While fists flew between the police and the vanguard of the marchers, other worker slashed tires and ripped mirrors from cars along the route.

Across the country, workers obeyed an appeal by the national Trade Unions Congress to put down their tools in a national protest against the possibility of a million jobless workers by Christmas.

Operaciones Militares por Guerrilleros en México

Aunque el movimiento revolucionario en México parece ser destruido por la mortandad de cientos de estudiantes progresivos en Mexico City en 1968, hay indicaciones de un aumento en operaciones militares por guerrilleros en el campo.

El 19 de noviembre, Jaime Castrejan Diez, un rico rector de la universidad, fue secuestrado por el Vincente Guerra Orden de Liberación Armado. En el estilo de los Tupamaros de Uruguay, los guerrilleros primero demandaron una talle por el regreso de Diez. Despues de recibiendo \$200,000 por el soporte de su movimiento por la liberación de Mexico, el grupo de rebeldes aumentaron sus demandas. El grupo, posiblemente dirigido por Venaro Vasquez Rojas, un jefe del movimiento en el dan libertad a nueve prisioneros politicos antes de dar libertad a Diez.

Daban libertad domingo a nueve prisioneros, incluyendo seis camaradas de Rojas, y los llevaron por avión a Cuba (el gobierno de Mexico que es dirigido por El Partido Institucional Revolucionario pago los gastos).

Por domingo en la noche, no todavía habían dado libertad al rector. Es posible que el gobierno facista de Mexico tendrá que pagar un precio mas alto por el regreso de un administrador de la universidad.

Rockefeller Atacado en Argentina

Una seria de bombas en el norte de Buenos Aires, el 24 de noviembre casi destruyendo un mercado (la propiedad de la familia Rockefeller) y una casa de un diplomático de los Estados Unidos.

Otro explosión dano la casa de un miembro exclusivo del Hindu Golf Club, que una organización de guerrilleros había amenazado al destruir como una parte de su programa contra clubes exclusivos de campo en

Argentina.

Un explosión ocurrió en Vicente Lopez, un pueblo suburbano, y comenzó un fuego en un grando mercado (un miembro de un grupo de mercados poseido por Maximart). Este grupo de mercados esta poseido por parientes de Gobernador Nelson Rockefeller de Nueva York.

En junio de 1969, explotaron un serie de mercados poseidos por Maximart con explosiones simultaneas.

Más Democracia en los Filipinos

Mataron mas de 250 personas en los mas violentes elecciones nacionales en la historia de "democracia" en los Filipinos (una democracia dirigido por los 25 anos de su existencia por el Partido Nacionalista del Presidente Ferdinand Marcos.) Pero la violencia continuo después de la elección nacional, el 8 de Noviembre.

Jueves, el 25 de Noviembre (Thanksgiving) había una elección especial en Magsaysay, en el sur de Luzón. Evacuaron la ciudad durante los elecciones nacionales a causa de

la violencia politica, y transportaron residentes musulmanes, en convoys al colegios electorales en Magsaysay de sus casas temporaneo. Durante el regreso de un convoy de la ciudad, un grupo de soldados Filipinos lo atacó y mato cuarenta musulmanes.

Aunque pusieron los soldados bajo restricciones y comenzaron un investigación por el jefe de las fuerzas armadas reportaron que milles de cristianos y musulmanes están huyendo la area.

Aged Getting Poorer

Washington

One of every four Americans over 65 lives in poverty, and the trend will accelerate because firms are "easing" older workers out before they are old enough to collect pensions, the Senate Committee on Aging said last week.

In a special report, the committee said the number of elderly Americans living in poverty is 4.7

million - an increase of 100,000 since 1968.

"In 1971, the likelihood of being impoverished is more than twice as great for older Americans as it is for younger Americans," the report said. "One out of every four persons 65 and older - in contrast to one in nine for younger individuals - lives in poverty."

"Democracy" in Philippines

Over 250 people were killed in the most violent national elections in the history of Filipino "democracy," which has been controlled for its 25-year existence by the Nacionalista Party of President Ferdinand Marcos. But the violence continued after the national balloting on November 8.

On Thursday, November 25 ("Thanksgiving"), a special election was held in Magsaysay, in southern Luzon. The city had been evacuated during the national elections because of political violence, and Moslem resi-

dents had to be taken in convoys to polling places in Magsaysay from their "temporary" homes. As one convoy was returning from the city, it was attacked by a group of Filipino soldiers, who killed about forty Moslems.

Although the soldiers were placed under restrictions and an investigation was being held by the armed forces chief of staff, thousands of Christian and Moslems were reported fleeing the area.

Rockefeller Bombed

A series of bombs exploded north of Buenos Aires on November 24, nearly destroying a supermarket belonging to the Rockefeller family and damaging the home of a U.S. diplomat.

Another explosion damaged the home of a member of the exclusive Hindu Golf Club, which a guerrilla organization has threatened to blow up as part of a campaign against ruling-class country clubs in Argentina. No one was reported injured in the bombings.

One explosion occurred at Vicente Lopez, a suburban town, and set a fire in a large supermarket of the Minimax chain. This chain is owned by relatives of Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York.

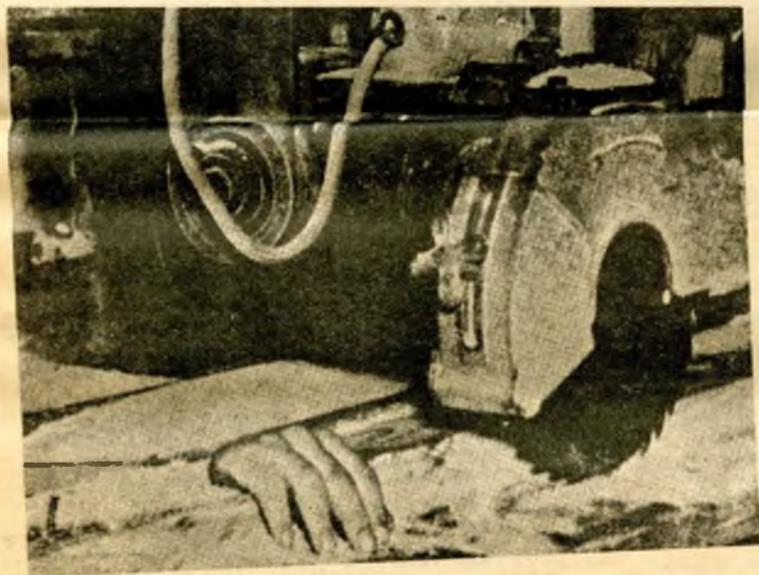
In June, 1969, a series of thirteen Minimax markets were blown up in simultaneous explosions.



FIGHT FOR SAFE CONDITIONS

Guide to Some Job Hazards: Chemicals and Gases

COLUMN



THIS WILL BE THE FIRST COLUMN IN WHAT WILL BE A REGULAR COLUMN IN PAMOJA VENCEREMOS. MORE AND MORE, AS THE BOSSSES TRY TO SQUEEZE MORE PROFITS OUT OF OUR WORK, THE FIRST THING THEY SACRIFICE IS OUR SAFETY AND OUR WORKING CONDITIONS. ALL WORKERS REALIZE THAT WE MUST INCREASE OUR EFFORTS FOR SAFER AND HEALTHIER WORKING CONDITIONS. OFFICIAL U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR STATISTICS REPORT THAT OVER 15,000 MEN AND WOMEN WERE KILLED ON THE JOB LAST YEAR, AND OVER 2 MILLION WERE DISABLED. (THIS IS LOW).

THE NUMEROUS "SAFETY REMINDER" SIGNS IN OUR FACTORIES ALWAYS MAKE IT SEEM THAT ACCIDENTS ARE OUR FAULT, BUT MOST OF THE ACCIDENTS ARE CAUSED BY SPEED-UPS AND UNSAFE MACHINERY THAT OUR PROFIT-HUNGRY BOSSSES CHOOSE.

THIS COLUMN WILL REPRINT ARTICLES FROM VARIOUS UNION NEWSPAPERS AND FROM OTHER SOURCES SO WE CAN PROVIDE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE ABOUT JOB SAFETY AND HOW WE CAN FIGHT MORE EFFECTIVELY FOR BETTER CONDITIONS.

WE WOULD LIKE COMMENTS ABOUT THIS COLUMN AND ARTICLES OR LETTERS ABOUT YOUR PLANTS, OR ANY QUESTIONS WE MIGHT BE ABLE TO ANSWER...WRITE TO THE LABOR COORDINATOR, 1969 University Avenue, East Palo Alto, 94303.

Over 600 new chemical products come out each year, and often we have little or no knowledge of their dangers. Some may burn, or cause skin rashes; others are deadly if inhaled. Some may cause cancer, or injuries to lungs or internal organs like the liver and stomach. Major industries facing these dangers include

The safety limit, the maximum amount of chemicals in the air to which a human can be safely exposed, is known as a threshold limit value, or TLV. Of the thousands of chemicals in common use, there are TLV's for only 450, and the book listing them is out of print and hard to come by. Anthony Mazzocchi of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers has discovered these TLV's in the US are about ten times higher than Russian scientists allow for their industries.

Effects of gases and chemicals on workers can also vary according to the heat or humidity in a plant, or mixture with other elements in the air. The TLV's, however, are the only standards currently available for federal regulations, and there is a huge amount of research needed in this area alone.

The oil workers have pinpointed high rates of cancer, heart trouble, asthma and general respiratory ailments in the chemical industry. Absenteeism is high due to chronic illness, but even so, many companies used no monitoring devices to keep tabs on potential hazards. The union seriously considered going back to an ancient method of determining if the air was poisonous—keeping canaries on the job.

In addition to cumulative long-term effects of breathing fumes, many chemicals such as chlorine, or those used in the manufacture of plastics, are immediately dangerous. If you can smell chlorine, for instance, the concentration is probably over the allowable TLV. Some chemicals and gases do not have to be inhaled to be hazardous; they can be absorbed, like hydrogen cyanide and aniline, directly through the skin into the bloodstream. Hydrogen sulfide, a common workplace chemical, is a nerve poison, and among the nerves which it poisons are the nerves in the nose. As the gas continues building up to deadly levels, you may no longer smell it and may think that it has passed and gone away.

Hazardous Cargo

A major hazard is the lack of identification and inadequate labeling of chemicals, especially new ones. Workers are simply never told, in many cases, if a chemical is potentially hazardous.

What's needed are uniform, easily understandable labeling, especially for chemical cargoes shipped by sea. Federal efforts to develop a single system have been bogged down.

Workers should be informed, according to the new Occupational Safety and Health Act, of which chemicals are dangerous, what symptoms to look for, proper emergency treatment, and safe methods of handling. Also, suitable protective equipment and monitoring devices must also be used.

In the meanwhile, federal long-shore regulations on hazardous cargo require only that an employer representative notify workers of the "general nature of the hazard, the importance . . . of preventing damage to the cargo, and the special precautions to be taken." Not enough, especially since the employer is likely to know as little about incoming new chemicals as the guy on the job.

CREDIT THE DISPATCHER

LABOR HISTORY

Starting next issue, we will have a regular column on labor history. Some workers have given us positive criticism on the Joe Hill article last issue and asked that we try to do more on labor history, which is our true history that we never learn in school. Our first article will be about "BLOODY THURSDAY" and the San Francisco General strike on 1934. We would like our readers to write us about specific events they'd like written up, and we'd like people also to write history articles for us. Please send these, and all criticisms and suggestions to the Labor Coordinator, 1969 University Ave. East Palo Alto, 94303

A FEW BOOKS WE HAVE FOUND USEFUL ARE:
Labor's Untold Story, by Boyer & Morais
American Trade Unionism, by William Z. Foster

By Bruce Pollock

Editor's note: In recent years little information has been available to the American people about conditions in Latin America or the growth of revolutionary movements there. In this issue of Pamoja Venceremos we begin a two-part series on development in Uruguay. Next issue we will talk about the Tupamaros, the daring revolutionary underground organization fighting an urban guerrilla war in Montevideo, the country's capital city.

Much of the information in these articles comes from a packet on the situation in Uruguay put out by the Latin American Information Group. The whole packet is available from them at 2121 Browning St., Berkeley, California 94702.

Readers should also check out "The TUPAMAROS," available from NACLA in New York and Berkeley (single copies, 25¢ each).

PART I.

Economic & Political Conditions in Uruguay

As this article goes to press, elections are being held in Uruguay which could seriously affect the political map of Latin America, as well as the fate of U.S. Imperialism there. A strong leftist coalition threatens to oust the vicious, corrupt, right-wing government of Jorge Pacheco Areco from office. The U.S. and its neo-colony, Brazil, would then be faced with three Socialist countries in their backyard - Cuba, Chile, and Uruguay.

ECONOMY

A small country in the southern part of South America sandwiched between Brazil and Argentina, Uruguay is a bit smaller than the state of Nebraska. About three million people live there. 17% of them live in the countryside, and most of the rest live in the capital city of Montevideo.



Uruguay has always been known as the "buffer country" because it first served as a frontier between the Spanish and Portuguese empires, and later between the two South American Giants - Argentina and Brazil.

Although most Uruguayans live in cities, the economy is mainly agricultural. In the past forty years 95% of the nation's exports have been farm products. Wool and meat make up 3/4 of her exports. Until the mid-fifties, Uruguay was the show-piece of Latin America. The economy was fairly stable, and the people were well-off, especially in comparison to the rest of Latin America.

But then the prices of wool and meat on the world market began dropping, thus creating massive unemployment and seriously affecting the economy. This was due largely to the total takeover of Uruguay's resources by U.S. and other foreign monopolies, which forced the foreign debt up to \$800,000. In the past ten years salaries have decreased by 47% and been frozen, while the cost of living has shot up. By the end of this year prices will have increased by 20%.

This situation has been made worse by the influence of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which Uruguay joined in 1959. The IMF has pushed the build-up of the meat-packing industry and the banks. Eight foreign banks, including the Bank of America and the First National City Bank of New York have investments there. So profits come to the land-owners, bankers and foreign investors.

Uruguay doesn't produce any oil of its own, and has to import it - American oil firms get half the business.

The car industry is monopolized by the U.S. Ford and General Motors operate assembly plants, and Chrysler has one that is partly owned by a Uruguayan dealer. Of course, the workers who make these cars can't afford them. These are the interests that are served and protected by the government in power.

POLITICS

The president, Pacheco, came into power as the vice-president in 1967, when the old president, General Gestido, died. Since then he has increased Uruguay's dependence on the U.S., the economy has collapsed, and a police state has sprung up. Civil rights were suspended when Pacheco declared an ongoing state of seige soon after he took over.

The so-called security measures are carried out by the armed forces and the ruthless Montevideo Metropolitan Police. The police have received intensive training in methods of interrogation, house-to-house search, and other counter-insurgency techniques from "advisors" of the American Office of Public Safety. This is a division of the Agency for International Development (AID). The job of the AOPS is to teach police in Third World countries how to liquidate opposition that presents any serious threat to the government in power. Dan Mitrione, who was kidnapped and killed by the Tupamaros last year, was their chief advisor in Uruguay, and was known to have tortured some of the Tupamaros personally. Making matters worse, the F.B.I. occupies the entire second floor of the Montevideo police department.

Lately about 70,000 public employees have been drafted into the

army, and the policy of torturing political prisoners has been escalated, a fact that even the Parliament acknowledges. All the universities in the country have been occupied by military troops for the last year, countless numbers of workers are arrested when they strike to demand better living and working conditions. Many Clergy people have been arrested as suspected guerrillas. Newspapers and magazines who voice any opposition to Pacheco are closed down, and several workers and students have been murdered by police in recent demonstrations.

ELECTIONS AND THE BROAD FRONT

The conditions of the people in Uruguay have led to the growing strength of the liberation movement. The Tupamaros actions along with the influence of the Cuban revolution and Allende's victorious election in Chile prompted the formation of a popular opposition group: the Frente Amplio, or Broad Front. It is a coalition of the Communist and Socialist Parties, the Left Liberation Front, the March 26 Movement, and several groups which are liberal splinters from the established "legitimate" political parties. The Front is supported by large sectors of the middle class, and the majority of workers, peasants and students.

The Front's platform calls for the expulsion of foreign monopolies, the renegotiation of the foreign debt, the restructuring of the nation's economic and political priorities, and an end to repression. Their candidate for president is Liber Seregni, a retired general who quit the army after Pacheco instituted his repressive policies.

Although the Tupamaros are not actually part of the Broad Front, they support it completely. They don't believe that a socialist revolution can be achieved through the ballot box, but their position is that they will wait and see if the Broad Front wins and is allowed to take office. But if the right tries to seize control, the Tupas are prepared to lead the people in the only alternative - armed struggle.

The Broad Front's chances for winning look better every day. Because Pacheco cannot legally be re-elected, he is running with a constitutional amendment that would allow him to run for a second term. His party has also put up a stooge in case the amendment doesn't pass. The other "establishment" party doesn't really offer any opposition, so the people will have to choose between the present regime and a new government whose aim it would be to return control of their lives and country to the Uruguayan people.

In an attempt to create a climate of terror and put a stop to the elections, the government has been using Gestapo tactics, including sending right-wing gangs to break up Front rallies and intimidate people, as well as attempting the assassination of Seregni.

But maneuvers like these have the reverse effect: they only serve to increase people's support of the Broad Front and the sweeping changes they are proposing.

Next issue: THE TUPAMAROS

Third World Liberation Front

Three South Vietnamese judges of "rather high stature" were forced to cancel their slated tour of Stanford University early last week when the newly-formed Third World Liberation Front announced plans to "physically deny access and use" of Stanford facilities to the judges.

The justices, including a judge in the puppet government's "secretariat of the Supreme Court" and a judge in the Saigon Court of Appeals, had been scheduled to have lunch with Associate Law School Dean Joe Leininger and several students, then tour the Law School and Hoover Institute's East Asian collection.

The group's State Department escort, however, cancelled the visit the morning of their arrival after reading an article in the Stanford Daily denouncing them as flunkies for ratifying South Vietnam "President" Thieu's election farce and helping him maintain his power by sending 400,000 of their countrymen as political prisoners into the jails and infamous Tiger Cages.

Kwonping Ho, a student and a member of the TWLF, told a noon rally, "We declare that we have won a people's victory. These people are too frightened to even come and confront us."

In the following article, the TWLF continues its attack on Stanford's imperialist ties by analyzing the role of the Bechtel International Center and demanding its restructuring to serve the cause of national liberation.

"Bechtel International Center is not an impartial facility for helpless foreign students at Stanford. Ever since its inception in 1963, Bechtel International Center has been instrumental in shaping and supplying a comprador class of technocrats to serve as the managerial elite of the Third World.

"Bechtel Corporation, initial funder and namesake of the I-Center, is one of the world's largest engineering and construction firms, and has a vested interest in keeping

the Third World open for capitalistic development. More than half of the 1200 foreign students here are from the Third World, and the overwhelming majority of them are in science and engineering.

"Bechtel International Center was thus created to shape such an elite, and its activities have been directed towards acculturating this elite to the American way of life.

"Founded during the Spanish-American War, Bechtel Corp. capitalized on this beginning of big-league U.S. imperialism and the colonization of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines, and built the bridges, railroads and earthworks which literally paved the way for U.S. worldwide expansion.

"It is critical to Bechtel Corp.'s continued expansion that Third World countries remain responsive to the capitalist bloc. An International Center whose purpose is to acculturate foreign students into bourgeois capitalist culture will provide a future guarantee of that responsiveness.

"Stephen Bechtel Sr., a former trustee at Stanford, saw to it that the University would meet the needs of his firm. Bechtel Corp. not only funded the construction of the I-Center, but provides student financial aid and funds for "innovative programs."

"The petroleum industry, with which Bechtel Corp. is heavily involved, has consistently used the I-Center as a source of potential engineers. An International Program in Engineering Studies (IPES) was initiated with the School of Engineering to facilitate foreign students' anticipated roles in their home countries. The I-Center is also the campus representative for an exchange program with the Agency for International Development (AID).

"The principal demand of the Third World Liberation Front is that there be a comprehensive re-

structuring of the I-Center so that it will no longer reflect and fulfill the needs of Bechtel Corp. and U.S. economic imperialism but instead reflect actual world contradictions and respond in an independent and serious manner. All Third World peoples are urged to participate in this restructuring so that struggles for national liberation will begin on this campus, at the first link of a subtle process of imperialism."



PEOPLE'S GARAGE

This is to announce that inexpensive service and repair work for sick cars is available. Sid Frantz, who runs the place, told us that he didn't see the need for paying a month's paycheck to have your car fixed. We don't either. If your car isn't humming along the way it's supposed to, call 854-0751 and ask for Sid. The garage is at 2111 Oakley Ave. in Menlo Park.

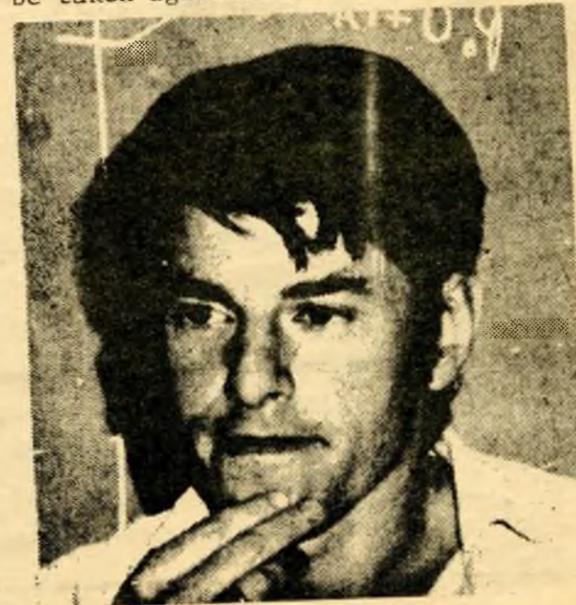
ACLU Backs Franklin

It would be improper to discipline Prof. H. Bruce Franklin for alleged incitement in either of two speeches he made at Stanford University Feb. 10, according to a brief filed in his dismissal case by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).

The brief states that the speeches themselves "are so clearly within the protection of the First Amendment that it would be highly improper to discipline anyone for delivering them."

Franklin is charged by the university administration with inciting people to occupy the campus computation center during a speech he made at noon on Feb. 10, inciting a crowd to violence during a speech at the Old Union courtyard later the same evening, contributing to disruptions which caused cancellation of a speech by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge on Jan. 11, and with inciting a crowd outside the computation center to disregard a police dispersal order.

An advisory board of seven professors recently concluded six weeks of public hearings into the charges. It is now in closed session determining what action, if any, should be taken against him.



PAM-PRO

The following is an interview with 3 former Pam Pro workers, Sid Frantz, Steve Ruse and Ross Webb, all fired because they saw the need for and organized for a union. The struggle began when, during the swing shift, 14 walked off the job because of the incredible heat at the factory during the heat wave late last summer. Management responded to this by laying these 14 workers off for 5 days. To date, management is still trying to intimidate and pacify the workers by means of unfulfilled promises to improve working conditions, the spreading of rumors and lies about what a union is and could do and about certain persons organizing for a union, leaflets by the owner threatening disciplinary action against workers "interfering with work to actively promote any cause, including union organizing." A lot of workers remain unimpressed by these lies and threats and continue to organize for their rights. To this we say, right on!

I. WHAT ARE THE WORKING CONDITIONS AT PAM PRO LIKE?

SID: Well, in the summertime the temperatures around certain machines get up to around 100-110. During the winter the big doors have to be kept open at times, so the women are cold and the utility men are usually sweating like pigs. The women sit at these very large injection molding machines all of which have grease, oil and water leaks constantly, for which there's no preventative maintenance. Two of the machines work on about a 9 second cycle, spitting out 8 parts every 9 seconds which have to be inspected and packed...One woman runs each of these two machines for 7 1/2 hours a day. Many complain of backaches, being too cold because they're by the big doors, and just generally being uncomfortable. The lunchroom is always hot and usually unclean, because PP seems to have difficulty keeping a janitor, this may say something about the working conditions. To wander around that plant is definitely a hazard. There are no designated aisles. There's always plastic material, sawdust, grease, oil, plastic parts, in the machine shop, metal shavings, all over the floor. Each of the machines has a plaque on it saying that the safety devices should

be checked every 8 hours. This is not done. There's never an inspection of a safety device until it goes wrong. One of the employees, Bruce Pollock, had his foot smashed. Two female employees have had their arms and hands caught inside a mold, one of them losing 2 fingers. This happened because the only thing women are told when they get on a machine is what's a good part and what's a bad part. It seems rather foolish to put someone on a machine that could potentially squash you as flat as a sheet of paper, and not tell you what to do. For a foreman to take 1/2 hour or so when he thinks he has better things to do is not really all that important compared to two fingers or a foot.

I. WHY DO YOU THINK CHANGES IN THE WORKING CONDITIONS HAVEN'T BEEN MADE?

SID: The foremen don't want to take the time. To them, getting a machine running is more important than hassling with starting out a new employee. The one thing that's more important than anything else to the company is keeping the maximum number of machines putting out the maximum number of parts. Whenever a machine breaks down it should be immediately fixed. That's the No. 1 item of importance. Because if a machine doesn't run, that machine is not making money. Whereas to me, there's more value to safety. There should be a safety committee in that company, and if there is one, it is absolutely dormant. It took one smashed arm and two lost fingers to convince them to put a 50¢ plate under the 14-oz., making it impossible to put your arm up underneath the mold.

I. IS THERE A LOT OF RACISM AT P.P.?

SID: Management at PP is somewhat racist. They'll hire anyone, but whether they'll advance them or not is another story. Ben Wright, a Black utility man who had seniority over all the other utility men on day shift, wasn't trained for lead man because Tom Wilson, the foreman, didn't feel he was good enough for the job. So instead they started training someone else. Ben, in my opinion, would've made a really good lead man.

ROSS: On grave shift, even though

about 10% of the women are Black or Brown, none of them are put in supervisory positions, no matter how long they work there. To use pretty much as a quote, Chuck Mahana (the foreman, otherwise called "Fat Man") once said to me, "I'm not prejudiced, I've got more niggers working for me than any other shift." The phrase in itself, whether he realizes it or not, shows his racism.

I. WHY DO YOU THINK THE MANAGEMENT DOESN'T REALLY LISTEN TO THE WORKERS? WHAT ARE THEIR PRIORITIES AS OPPOSED TO THE WORKERS' PRIORITIES?

STEVE: Whenever someone has something to say about the company, the management lets it go in one ear and out the other. I think they don't listen because it would cost the company more money to improve the working conditions. It would take money out of their pocket for things they don't feel are important enough. Management could at least meet the minimum demands of the labor unions. At least they could pay a fair amount to the workers. And benefits, things of this sort, the people need. It's too costly on the outside for these minimum wage workers to pay for all this. They can't afford it, they go in the hole just because of a bad tooth or something. PP doesn't even care enough about their workers, who are making the money for them. They just use them, and that's it.

SID: When people get hung up in a heavy profit motive they disregard human life. I think that the war in Vietnam is a profit motive, PP Plastics is a profit motive on the part of Ron Lax. It's not good. People devote too much of their time to money and making money, and it's not possible to do that without stepping on some hands - and it's usually the workers who get stepped on.

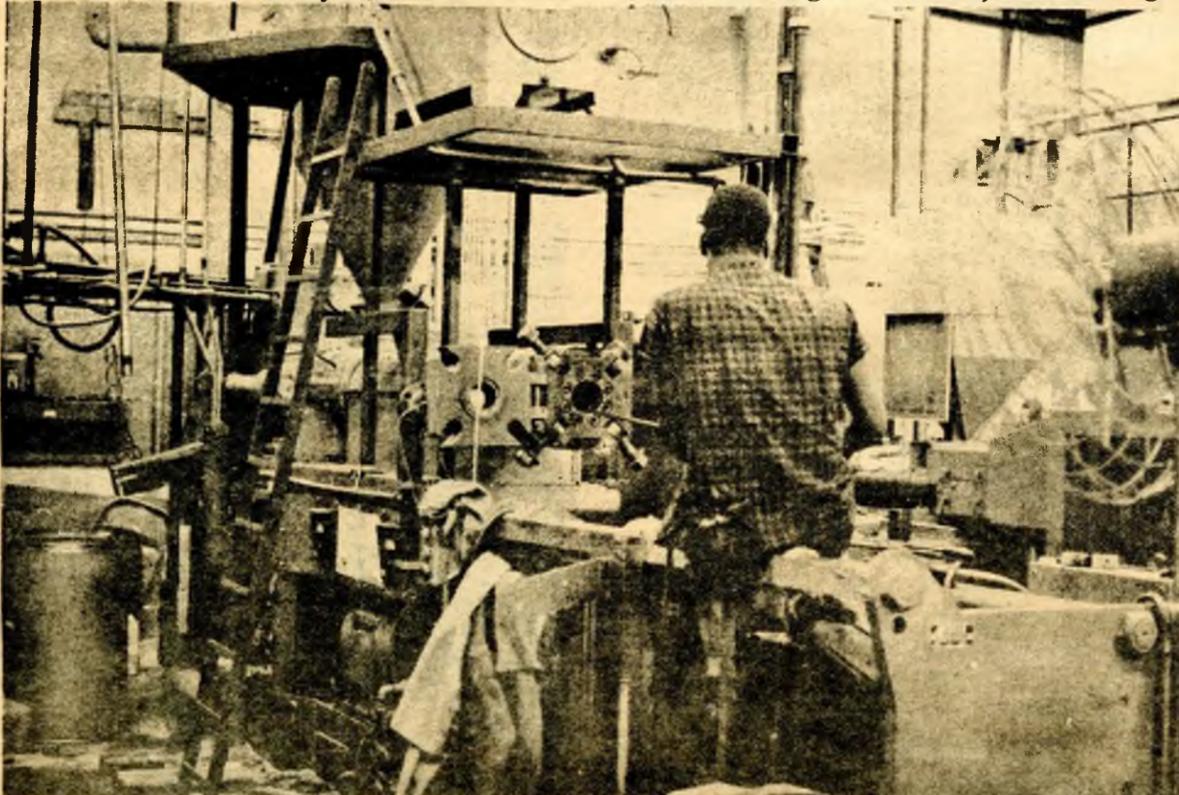
I. HOW WOULD A UNION AFFECT THINGS AT P.P.?

SID: The way things are run at Pam Pro now, a union is probably not feasible financially. However, with Pam Pro's potential, there is no reason why it cannot financially accommodate a union with proper management. Pam Pro has been Micky Mouse for too long. A union, in this respect, can help management as well as the workers.

A union would force management to listen to the employees, and give the workers, more than anything else, some sort of job security. I do not think it can eliminate any sort of racist attitudes, however it can drive those attitudes underground enough so that they won't be so obvious.

In the time I worked there, there was something about a 75% turnover of the women on day shift. This isn't right. When someone is working for a company, the company should treat them right. There's no reason why not. It is a drag, especially now, looking for another job.

A union would also insure regular raises, some sort of decent employee benefits; it would unite all the employees to a common cause, it. Their working conditions, the eight hours a day they put into that place should at least be bearable, should be a nice place to work. No one likes a pig sty. I would help clean up that factory and would give a much better rapport between management and labor because management would not be carrying a big stick. They wouldn't have absolute control over the workers, the workers would have some say as to where they're going.



McCarthy's Ghost Haunts Court

NIXON APPOINTS REHNQUIST

The nomination of William Rehnquist, Stanford law graduate, to the Supreme Court marks a new and higher stage in the development of fascism in the U.S. Rehnquist is a man who values "law and order" and the authority of the government well above anything else. He is the man who organized the Mayday roundups in Washington D.C. terming it "partial martial law" and "justifiable". He had remarked earlier, "In the area of public law... disobedience cannot be tolerated, whether it is violent or non-violent disobedience. If force or the threat of force is required to enforce the law, we must not shirk from its employment." (New York Times, 3/11/71)

Rehnquist, who was Attorney General Mitchell's right hand man before being nominated (keeping it all in the family), is also one of the big backers of unlimited wiretapping of "subversives." Until he began being questioned by liberal senators in the Judiciary Committee, Rehnquist usually had a word about everything including the power of the President and the war. "The President's determination to authorize the invasion into the Cambodian border areas is precisely the sort of tactical decisions traditionally confided to the Commander-in-Chief in the conduct of armed conflict," he said.

It is very possible that the reason Rehnquist has been so close-mouthed recently about his views is because he feels that the

liberals investigating him are almost as much the enemy as the Communists he has feared all his life.

He once wrote an article, while a law clerk, attacking his fellow Supreme Court clerks, mostly liberals, for "extreme solicitude for the claims of Communists and the other criminal defendants... and great sympathy toward any government regulation of business." Rehnquist is wrong, of course, about most of the liberal senators. All they want to do is make sure that the machinery of repression is more subtle.

Needless to say, Rehnquist is a big promoter of capitalism, "free enterprise" as he would like to call it. In 1964, Rehnquist publicly took a stand opposing integration of public accommodations (bathrooms) because he felt "free enterprise was threatened." Rehnquist has proven himself a racist in other ways, as well. While in Arizona he made it a practice of attempting to disqualify Black people from voting.

There have been lots of rumours that Rehnquist was a member of the John Birch Society while in Arizona, a leader in a vigilante group while at Stanford and other super-fascist activities. But none of these things have been confirmed. Rehnquist is a very dangerous man.

Since becoming President, Nixon has appointed four men who are openly in favor of increased police and government power at the expense of the people. Rehnquist

is the worst of these because he is the most ideologically motivated.

He would easily, and without regret or pretense, do away with freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights including those of speech and assembly when his ideas of "free enterprise" and "public law" seem threatened. For this reason, even conservative law students at Stanford have publicly opposed his nomination. Rehnquist is a conscious accomplice of the most reactionary forces in this society and he will attempt to legitimate their arbitrary power when he becomes a member of the Court.



JUVENILE LAW FORUM

On Nov. 18, the Youth Advisory Council had a forum on Juvenile Justice, Jury Laws and the legal status of young people in Palo Alto. The meetings are held at the Community Center at Newell & Embarcadero.

The YAC and the attending audience of high school people discussed problems of youth in the high schools and the streets. We were speaking about their experiences with the police; the harassment and discriminatory treatment. We talked about the Juvenile Court system and how we have no right to a jury, an open hearing, and over all no rights, both judicially and technically. From there people decided that we should investigate the laws and write up a pamphlet on Juvenile Rights and Laws to circulate in the schools and community.

As of right now we're doing investigation on juvenile rights, drugs, multicultural programs, and other such issues.

If you're interested in working on these programs, next forums are:
ACTIVITIES DEC. 8
COMMUNICATIONS DEC. 15

GI's Support Billy Smith

The Army gets more scared of its own men every day. In the last few weeks 160 GIs at Fort Ord in Monterey have been thrown out of the Army for various bogus reasons... their real crime was active support of Billy Smith. Billy is being held in the stockade at Fort Ord awaiting trial for allegedly fragging two officers in Vietnam. But the people understand that Billy is innocent and are building more support daily.

Rebellion against the brass and support for Billy is building on bases all around the world. GIs in West Germany are raising money for Billy's defense. He is receiving letters of support from prisoners all over the country.

Here in the Bay Area black GIs at Travis Air Force Base are getting a rally together around Billy's case. The Free Billy rally will be held at the main gate at noon on Saturday, December 11.

On the legal end, Billy's lawyers, two of whom are civilians, are still trying to get Army support and financial help for an investigation trip to Vietnam--the scene of the "crime". This is the defense's

only chance to gather evidence. So far the Army is stalling on a decision, apparently afraid of saying either yes or no. It looks like the trial will begin in March of next year.

Anyone interested in helping to mobilize support for Billy should call 491-2648 or 964-5884.

FREE BILLY SMITH!



(Billy Smith is 3rd from left)

TIRO EN SOUTH CITY

Jorge Eduardo Flores, mejor conocido como "Coqui," fue arrestado el 13 de noviembre cargado con intento a cometer homicidio. El es un Peruano de 21 años, vive en South San Francisco, y ha hecho aplicación para residente permanente en los Estados Unidos. Lo que queremos saber es por que arrestaron a la persona falsa?

Era sabado en la tarde, el 13 de noviembre, los ocupantes de 619 Miller Ave. limpiaban la casa, esperando a unos cuantos amigos que iban a llegar como a las 4:30 pm. Coqui habia terminando de darle shampoo a la alfombra cuando sus amigos empezaron a llegar. Para las 4:30 todos habian llegado platicaban en la cocina, de planes para la cena del dia de las gracias cuando el telefono timbró. Jessica, la esposa de Coqui contestó, y hizo, una sena a una mujer presente, informandole que era su novio, Ken. Ella le dijo a Jessica que le diga que no estaba. Según parece que habian tenido una pelea esa mañana. Pasaron como cinco minutos cuando aparese Ken (el novio) en la puerta. Su novia le dió a Jessica los llaves del carro esperando que se vaya Ken. Jessica fue a la puerta y le dio las llaves a Ken. Entonces Ken le puso una patada a la puerta, pegandola a Jessica en la cara con la puerta. Escuchando el ruido y a Jessica gritar Coqui corrió al cuarto enfrente para ayudar a Jessica. Entre los dos sozjugan a Ken y les digan que se apasique. Hasta este tiempo pensaron que Ken handorba en heroin otra vez. Entonces salió de la casa y cuando llega a su carro gritaba que regreso en un minuto con una pistola. La gente en la casa no sabia que pensar por fin varios personas empesaron a salir, para irse a

sus casas. Pero de pronto vieron a Ken que vive no más a los cuadras, caminando así a la casa cargando una pistola. Empesó a seguir a la gente que estaban afuera con la pistola y a un punto tenía a la pistola apuntada a la cabeza de un hombre. Mientras tanto viendo a sus amigos en peligro, Coqui agarró el rifle que era de su esposa. Salió con otras personas al porche, esperando de que Ken dejana su arma. Pero no hizo eso, al contrario volvió y apuntó la pistola así a la casa.

Coqui apurado por su vida y la de sus amigos y familia disparo. Ken empezo a caerse y las personas en la calle de que una era doctor fueron al lado de Ken y lo llevaron al hospital. El reporte de la policia dice que Ken se habia inyectado con heroin esa mañana.

En las primeros cinco segundos Coqui queria que Jessica llame a la chota para reportar lo que paso. Porque él sabia que lo que hizo se tenía que hacer.

Ella llamó y la policia estaban en su puerta en momentos.

Todos que estaban les dijeron la historia pero se lo llevaron a la carcel del condado de San Mateo. Cuando llegó uno de los puercos gritó "¿Que vamos hacer con este latino cabron?" Coqui voltio y le dijo al puerco "tu eres un cabron," con eso le dejiron una patada por la espalda.

El abogado del distrito sabia bien que no tenía caso y lo decho era libre sin fianza. Esto es muy raro en caso como este.

¿Que es lo que pasó esa tarde? Los detalles estan claros. Los testigos son las mismas victimas del asalto.

Lo que es mas dificil comprensible es porque arrestaron a un carnal

que estaba defendiendo sus amigos y familia. Uno no más tiene que figurarse en quien es Coqui y quien son los puercos. Coqui es un carnal, que sabe luchar por sus derechos.

Los puercos les tienen miedo a los carnales y carnalas que en verdad van hacer la fuerza revolucionaria en este pais.

Los puercos y todo los esquerdistas dicen que todos tenemos el derecho de defenderse. Tienen miedo de liberan a Coqui, aunque ellos hubieron hecho lo mismo.

Aquí hay otra problema; es drogas. Que es lo que pasa con valor como Ken que los hace usar a la droga. No pueden ser una fuerza contra el verdadero enemigo si no estuvieron robando, o en la carcel? Porque llegó Ken de Vietnam necesitando heroina?

Es a causa de este gobierno y su gran amigo el gobierno de Sur Vietnam. Quieren que los soldados que vuelven a su pais no digan la verdad de lo que está pasando a lo que han hecho.

Ken todavia esta en el hospital. Su condición es seria.

Coqui tiene su juicio preliminar el dia 16 de diciembre en South City en el corte que esta localizada en el Old Mission Road.

Ese dia los puercos tienen que presentar su caso. La sabemos bien que la justicia de eso estadador unidos siera los ojos a la verdad. Vamos a tener que unirnos para liberar a Coqui. Como se han hecho la gente antes con Reies Tijerina, Huey, Bobby Seale, Ericka Huggins, y Los Siete. Y como nos vamos hacer con Ruchell, Luis Talamantes, the Soledad Brothers (los hermanos de Soledad), y tambien con Robert Sullivan. Vengan al Corte el 16 de diciembre a las 9:30 am.

Liberemos Coqui!

FBI en South City

Recientemente en South City:

Las llamadas telefónicas a una mujer Mexicana Americana que responden: "Nosotros sabemos que has tenido papeles de el Venceremos, nosotros vamos a obtenerlos y a Ud. también.

Un golpe en la puerta: "Nosotros somos la FBI y la policia. Que sabe acerca de todo esto."

Una mujer blanco de 50 años de edad recibió una llamada telefónica: "Dónde esta su hijo, nosotros queremos hablar con el. El hombre en el otro lado de la linea deja una imitación de nombre y numero de telefono.

Un vecino ve dos hombres de trajes y corbatas escapando de una casa y mirando a traves de un carro. Nadie está en la casa.

Dos hombres se acercan a una

esposa de casa: "nosotros somos la FBI, dónde está su esposo," demandan.

He cometido alguien un crimen? ¡No! Pero la FBI quiere hacerto pensar así, y que estes asustado de ellos. El Federal Bureau de Investigación, dirigido por un viejo loco de setenta y seis años, quien se llama J. Edgar Hogger, no tiene una autoridad legal en nuestras comunidades. Opera por miedo e intimidación para parar a la gente que se está juntando y organizando para un cambio. Algún día le FBI puede tener el mismo poder legal como la Gestapo de Hitler, pero por ahora nosotros tenemos el derecho de reirmos en sus caros sin decir nada.

La problema hoy es que nuestro departamento de policia local, detestado por la juventud y gente de color--di debido a su constante

acción de persecución--están iendo alrededor con agentes de la FBI malestando a la gente. ¿Porqué nuestros policia actuan de esta manera y porqué los persiguen a los muchachos fuera de los parques y los arrestan por nada? Están acostumbrados en intevenir y en hacer intimidaciones por teléfono, y siendo esto ilegal pero continuan haciendolo.

Nosotros vamos a decir al consulado de la ciudad ahora, o de otro modo se atendran a las consecuencias. Haremos también reuniones con el consulado para saber sus respuestas. Queremos a la FBI fuera de nuestra ciudad, a no ser que tenga ordenes legales de arresto. (aunque ellos nunca la tienen) Nosotros tambien les avisamos que la gente del Venceremos no son las únicas personas armadas en esta ciudad. Muchos otros defenderan sus casas y sus privacidad contra la invasión ilegal.

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Life in A Detention Home

19

BARI, ITALY -- POLICE USED TEAR GAS THURSDAY TO BREAK UP A RIOT BY TEENAGERS AWAITING TRIAL IN AN OVERCROWDED JAIL. PRISON OFFICIALS SAID FOUR POLICE WERE INJURED IN THE FIGHTING AT THE PREVENTITIVE CUSTODY CENTER FOR MINORS. PRISON OFFICIALS SAID THE YOUTHS, AGES 14 TO 18, WERE PROTESTING THE OVERCROWDING. THE CENTER WAS BUILT FOR 58 PRISONERS AND NOW HOLDS 73.

Detroit--The Wayne County Youth Home has been bursting at the seams ever since it was built more than 10 years ago. It was intended to hold 155 boys and 60 girls between 13 and 17 years old. On July 8th, 1971, there were nearly 200 boys and more than 100 girls imprisoned in the youth home. Many of them are not charged with criminal acts, but are the victims; they are children whose families are charged with neglect or child abuse.

Timothy H. is a good example; he is a 13 year old youth who is in the jail because the court system doesn't know what else to do with him! So he doesn't go to school, is under constant guard by the keepers, wears the uniform of an inmate of the Wayne County Youth home, and considers himself a prisoner.

Girls, especially in the winter, may not be allowed outside the closed wards at all. The playground, when used, is a black-topped area surrounded by a brick wall.

Books are unavailable, and reading material not deemed suitable is confiscated by the authorities.

A person may be hit on the head with a heavy key chain if they fail to say "sir" or "ma'am" at the appropriate time. Alvin J. commented, "They hit for anything. The worst is hits."

Anyone going to the bathroom without permission may be forced to stand in the halls for hours for punishment. If a toothbrush is misplaced or stolen it may be impossible to get another for long periods of time.

"Sometimes I get scared," says Chris H., a 16-year old black youth who ran away from a foster care placement. In the young people's accounts, beating from supervisors and others occur time and time again.

Brian Y., a 15-year old prisoner, said, "Sometimes I feel like jumping out the window. Others are here for stealing cars and stuff. I'm here because my old lady don't want me."

The Wayne County Youth Home is similar to countless others across the United States, which exploit the youths that the Juvenile "justice" system imprisons.

Many of the supervisors and Probation Officers are mentally ill, and resort to perversion to fulfill their insane desires. Chief Probation Officer Nino of Santa Clara County was recently caught raping a 16-year old boy in a public bathroom. He plead not guilty for reason of insanity. And he was the CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER of all of Santa Clara County! The reason that the law didn't get rid of him is that they hire such people to keep young people from revolting; to keep them scared of breaking the law or disagreeing in school or at home,

for fear of people like Nino, and all the others. But we must all remember: YOUTH MAKES THE REVOLUTION!



built on the ruling class blunder at Attica. If fascist militancy and open terror at Attica brought complete exposure of the ruling class, from Rockefeller to Nixon, then the pigs had to do something different. To move around the country killing guards, wardens, and prisoners, at will amounts to starting the revolution for the masses. Even the least proletarian and most racist liberals are aghast at the prospect of more Atticas. The only alternative to terror and murder by the authorities was giving up. And that is exactly what they did. The New Jersey authorities, backed by the same Republican party and the same ruling class, as Mr. Nixon, decided to grant all the demands of the prisoners including amnesty. In order to make themselves look better the pigs announced publicly only that they would enter into negotiations. But a careful reading of the media suggests that the demands have already been met.

The only question is whether those changes will be carried out, and whether the prisoners can keep enough publicity going to protect themselves from retaliation. The only demand the Rahway prisoners didn't make was free transport to a non-imperialist country. In other words they were more practical; and further they may even have seen their collectivity as linked up with all our lives; and seen that they are more valuable inside Babylon, even if in prisons. Some of those brothers from Rahway are going to get out sometime, just as at Attica. We ought to remember that, write to them, and not forget the Rahway Prison Rebellion.

REFLECTIONS ON RAHWAY PRISON

There is a tendency for revolutionaries, and all honest people who deeply hate imperialism and human oppression to pass off incidents like the rebellion at Rahway Prison as "abortive" or politically unfor-

tunate or a defeat for the prisoners. I would like to point out in a few sentences why this is not the case. The "compromise" accepted by the Rahway prisoners amounts to a revolutionary victory because it was

AN UNARMED PEOPLE ARE SUBJECT TO SLAVERY AT ANY TIME

Best known previously for its battles with moonshine distillers in the hills of Appalachia, the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Division (ATFD) of the U.S. Treasury has been making headlines recently with its anti-gun crusade.

The modern-day "revenooers" have been arresting people and seizing weapons with a zeal that has given gun owners understandable fears about the future of gun sports, hunting, and the Second Amendment right to "keep and bear arms."

Four separate instances of ATFD harassment and entrapment have come to my attention recently.

The first, already reported in detail in Pamoja Venceremos, involved Kenyon Ballew, a young printer, in an almost lethal confrontation with the ATFD. Ballew, who lived in Silver Springs, Maryland, a working class suburb of Washington, D.C., was taking a shower when his wife screamed that men were breaking down their apartment door. He ran naked out of the shower, picked up an antique, blackpowder revolver, and came to the door.

After a hail of bullets sprayed the apartment, Ballew sank to the floor, with a bullet in his brain. The raiders, led by ATFD agents, hadn't identified themselves as law officers or presented a warrant. They claimed they were afraid that the "destructive devices" (hand grenades lacking both fuse and explosive) they were after would be gotten rid of before they could be seized. (Maybe Ballew was going to flush them down the toilet?)

Ballew is crippled as a result of the raid. Worse yet, the charges against him are still pending, and even though there is no law against possessing things like inert artillery shells and grenades, there is some possibility he will be prosecuted.

In the second instance, Leavenworth, Kansas, Police Chief A. H. Pickles ordered his department on August 10, 1971, to have as little contact with the ATFD as possible. He said that, in firearms cases where the ATFD had to be called in, the request would have to be issued by the Chief personally and that the ATFD agents would have to be supervised at all times by a member of the Leavenworth Police Department.

His order went on to say: "The

above policy is necessitated by recent severe abuse of police powers by agents of the ATFD as well as a lack of police experience on the part of most of their agents. . . . Recent incidents involving ATFD would tend to indicate some disregard for these Constitutional rights."

In response, ATFD Area Supervisor Jim Duff asked a Deputy U.S. Attorney if Chief Pickles could be prosecuted for "obstructing justice." Duff also threatened to have an agent with whom Pickles was friendly transferred.

In the third case, in September of last year, a young Maryland gas station mechanic was at work when about 20 officers descended on the station, guns drawn. The mechanic, John Oprean, was arrested for selling a gun illegally.

Oprean was a private gun collector who had acquired a reputation in the area for knowing a lot about guns. Robert M. Griffith, an ATFD trainee, was assigned to get acquainted with Oprean and soon induced him to sell a rare automatic pistol.

Oprean was hesitant, because Griffith had Virginia license plates on his car, but he agreed to sell when Griffith assured him that he had just moved to Maryland.

In court, because he didn't have enough money to fight the case, Oprean pleaded guilty and was given a four years suspended sentence and probation. Oprean's wife, Alicia, had five guns of her own seized as was told when she attempted to get them returned that "complications involving Johnny's case could arise."

The fourth case is the most fantastic. Ronald E. Shafer, 25, is about to begin a ten-year prison term for possession of destructive devices.

In Shafer's case, the ATFD entrapped him not once but twice. Shafer was a gun dealer holding a Federal license who operated Ron's Gun Shop from March 1968 to April 1969 in Granite City, Illinois. In late February, 1969, Larry Radford came to Shafer's store and bought a .25 caliber pistol.

Radford, a felon just out of a Wyoming prison who lived in Missouri, presented identification that he lived in Illinois and denied, when asked as a part of the

Federal requirements for any gun purchase, that he had been convicted of a felony.

At Shafer's trial it came out that Radford had been arrested by the ATFD on a firearms charge and the ATFD had given him \$55 to buy the pistol.

The second charge was what got Shafer ten years. A man, who called himself David Ray Thornton, approached Shafer at a gun show and began a friendship that was to last until Shafer's arrest.

As a favor to Thornton, Shafer bought practice hand grenades on three separate occasions and resold them to Thornton at cost. These practice grenades contain a fuse, a small charge of black powder, and a plug in the bottom that is expelled when the charge is set off. They make a noise like a firecracker, but are safe enough to be held in the hand.

The ATFD, however, turned these harmless toys into "destructive devices" and claimed that gun powder



Guns are being taken away from people in increasing numbers. Pictured here are guns ripped off from revolutionaries by the Palo Alto Police.

that Shafer had sold Thornton could be used to make them explosive. Smokeless gun powder is made from one or two explosives carefully treated so that they will burn but not explode. It is impossible to explode smokeless gun powder.

In court the ATFD ignored the facts. They put the gun powder in a glass tube and, every day of the trial, had an ATFD agent literally tiptoe into the courtroom with the tube as if he were holding nitroglycerine.

They produced an Army Captain who claimed that practice hand grenades were "destructive devices." The Captain said the same thing about firecrackers.

After pleading with the judge to be allowed to set off a practice grenade in his hand either inside the courtroom or somewhere else to prove that it was not an explosive device, Shafer's case was lost.

He was sentenced to ten years, the maximum allowed by the law, and has spent the last two years and a great deal of money fighting for his freedom.

As can be seen, the ATFD is engaged in some "law enforcement" that jeopardizes the right of people to keep weapons for sport and self-defense. As Alicia Oprean said, if the ATFD is allowed to continue with its harassment and persecution, "What do we do if an intruder with a gun comes through the window? Call the ATFD?"

POLITICAL POWER

A BI-WEEKLY COLUMN

BY KENT HUTCHINGS

NAIROBI COLLEGE OBSERVES

BLACK HOLIDAY

On December 1, no classes will be held and the offices of Nairobi College will be closed. Each year, December 1 is recognized by Nairobi College as a Black holiday because of the historic event which took place on December 1, 1955. On that day the Montgomery Movement began in Montgomery Alabama which stimulated nation-wide black revolts that continue to this day.

Rosa Parks was a seamstress in a department store in Montgomery Alabama. On December 1, 1955 she got on the bus going home from a tiring day at work. Because she is black, the bus driver told her to get up and give her seat to a white man. Rosa Park's answer of "no" was far from being a simple reply. She was saying "no" because she had paid the same amount of bus fare as the white man: she was saying "no" because her soul and spirit were tired of 400 years of white injustice. But the white man and bus driver and policeman who arrested her didn't care. Their behavior reflected the hundreds of years of white atrocities against black people. What they didn't know, however, was that many blacks were already operating from a basic foundation of black consciousness that was to sweep the nation before long.

The blacks of Montgomery decided to boycott the busses to show their outrage at Rosa Park's arrest. 17,000 blacks stayed off the busses the first day. They decided to continue the boycott until the seating discrimination was ended by the bus company. For a solid year, 50,000 black people of Montgomery shared rides or walked. No one rode the busses. On December 21, 1956 bus segregation was outlawed not only in Montgomery, but everywhere in the U.S.

The boycott of the busses was 100% effective because the people were acting in unity. Many of the people understood that this was the essence of the Montgomery Movement. They realized that getting a seat in the front of the bus was really insignificant. The real significance of Rosa Park's "no" was that 50,000 Blacks joined with her to shout "no" and to follow it up by acting as

one. The unity displayed by the Montgomery Blacks gave strength and new courage to all Blacks of the nation. Today, millions of black people all over the world continue to strive to unify all African people to struggle together as one people.



Nairobi College Accepting Applicants

Nairobi College is presently accepting applications for admissions for Winter Quarter 1972. Winter Quarter begins January 3, 1972. All applications must be completed and returned to the Registrar's Office by December 31, 1971.

Founded in 1969, Nairobi College is a two year community college located in the Black Community of Nairobi (East Palo Alto). Emphasis at the school is placed on increasing awareness of our African heritage and educating ourselves in human The Black curriculum centers

around those courses needed by Black people in order to develop our Black communities. The curriculum includes courses in the following departments: Business, Social Science, Math, Science, Communications, Art and Music.

Applications and information on classes offered, tuition, etc., can be obtained by calling the Registrar's office at 328-3220 or visiting the college office at 1627 Bay Road, East Palo Alto (Nairobi Shopping Center). The office is open Monday through Friday, 9-5.

EX-PANTHER

WOMAN

TORTURED,

THEN KILLED

(Venceremos believes that this statement says all that needs to be said.)

Sandra Red Pratt, one of the L.A. 13, and the wife of Geronimo, was found murdered last week with bullets through her arms, legs and head. The following statement comes from the Revolutionary Peoples Communication Network, a group which includes many of the Panthers expelled by Huey Newton.

On the Death of the First Black Revolutionary Woman to give her Life in the Struggle for Liberation of Black, Poor and Struggling People in this Country.

With the death of Sandra Red Pratt, an uncompromising black woman and revolutionary sister, a member of the LA that the fascist dogs of this country have moved to a new level of elimination—of outright genocide—of blacks and poor people in this country.

At the time of her death, Thursday, November 4, Red was 8 months pregnant. She was kidnapped, tortured, and murdered. The fascists are making an attempt to have people believe that opposing factions of the so-called Black Panther Party are at war, and that this is the result of the Newtonist attempt to find out when Cleaver will return to the United States. It only stands to reason that the pigs themselves have more to gain by this knowledge than anyone else. The propaganda put out about a "war of Panther factions" is only another psyche the LA pig department is trying to run on the people in order to readily be able to rip off key people in the struggle here at the local level. This attempt at the old divide-and-conquer tactic is designed to also create paranoia and set blacks to killing one another, which would make the job of eliminating blacks and many other revolutionary people easier and indirect for the pigs themselves. This new plan of intensification on the part of the pigs to destroy the struggling people, and to intimidate everyone else by a vicious act of murder of a 23 year old woman, 8 months pregnant, is nothing less than a deliberate calculated attack on the black community itself and a direct affront to all black, white, and third world people struggling inside and outside Babylon.

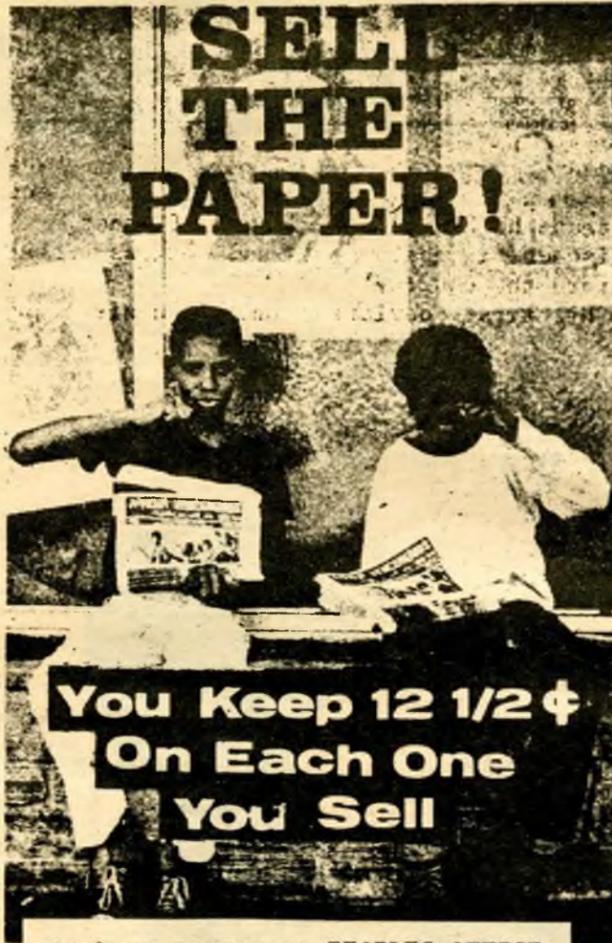
This act of blatant murder on the part of the pigs should also be proof for all vacillating black people in realizing and understanding the treacherous and very real plan of genocide and oppression the pigs have in mind for us. But there is nowhere to go from it, so it is necessary to deal with it if we are to survive. Let us unite in the name of this brave revolutionary woman, that not a sigh, nor hope, nor breath she breathed in the name of freedom will have been in vain. (The funeral will be Saturday, 20 at 1 pm at the 1st A.M.E. Church, 2270 South Harvard Blvd, LA).

Power to the People
Long live the spirit of Sandy Red
Revolutionary Peoples Communication Network
Los Angeles

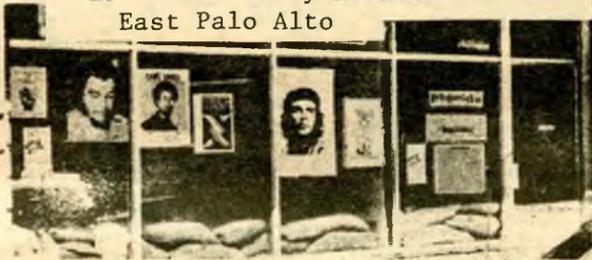
phones

- Abortion Information.....851-2300
- Amer. Civil Liberties Union.328-0732
- Boycott Center.....321-0732
- Chester St. Legal Defense,..322-3817
- 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 ext 391
- Free Press.....327-5676
- Hillcrest Juvenile Hall....573-2221
- Juvenile Hall (San Jose)....299-2145
- Legal Aid (San Mateo Co.)...324-0071
- Legal Aid (Santa Clara Co.).245-2526
- Neighborhood Children's Center.....365-2730
- Pacific Studies Center.....322-4664
- PAMOJA VENCEREMOS news.....328-4941
- People's Legal Defense (in San Jose).....289-9546
- People's Medical Center.....365-2691
- Planned Parenthood.....326-6935
- PROBE Center.....369-8249
- Redwood City jail.....364-1811
- Redwood City Legal Aid.....365-8411
- Release on your own recognition (Redwood City).....365-0350 or 369-1441 ext 4181
- Resistance Draft Center....327-3108
- Santa Clara Co. Jail.....321-2551
- San Mateo Co. Jail.....369-1441
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¡Escribe!

Pamoja Venceremos está 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 había trabajado con un periódico antes de aquí. Si Usted quiere alguien a estar en su periódico - ¡poneselo! Si quiere el periódico a aparecer diferente - venga y ayudanos a cambiarlo. El periódico trabaja en un dos-semana programa:

DOMINGO, EL 5 DE DEC. 6:30 PM
JUNTA PARA PLANEAR EL PERI-
ODICO SIGUIENTE Y CRITICAR
EL PROXIMO.

VIERNES, EL 10 DE DEC. ES EL DIA
FINAL PARA ACEPTAR LOS ARTICULOS

SABADO-MIERCOLES: PRODUCCION
DOMINGO, EL 12 DE DEC. 6:30 PM: JUNTA

Write!

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, DECEMBER 5 AT 6:30 P.M.
MEETING ~~TO~~ PLAN THE ARTICLES FOR
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LAST ISSUE.

ARTICLE DEADLINE IS FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10
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VETERANS!

We Know That:

- Over 50,000 of our brothers have died in Vietnam, protecting America's business interests in Asia.
- Hundreds of thousands of GIs and veterans get strung out on drugs as a means to deal with the war and oppressive conditions back home. They were hooked by the U.S. Government, which controls 85% of the world's opium, from which heroin is made.
- Nixon has cut the VA Hospital budget by 20%, including the funds for all new drug clinics.
- We are only "valuable" when we are dying for the rich businessmen who sit home in the States making money off our blood. When we get out, maybe strung out on drugs, crippled for life, jobless, we are useless. The New York State Chamber of Commerce recently put out the word: "DON'T HIRE VETS. THEY'RE ALL DRUG ADDICTS."

WE AREN'T GOING TO TAKE THIS SHIT!

We Demand:

1. The immediate withdrawal of U.S. Forces from Southeast Asia and all Third World countries.
2. An end to harassment of GI and veteran drug users. We demand that drug centers be set up around the country for GI/Veteran addicts and that these centers be controlled by the community.
3. A job for every veteran, a job for every American.
4. That BILLY SMITH and all other GIs now being held prisoner in stockades around the world be freed.

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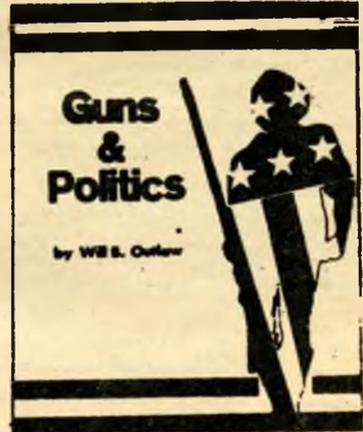
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Horas de CMP

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

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

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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.

pmc

PEOPLE'S MEDICAL CENTER





LET ME SAY,
AT THE RISK
OF SEEMING
RIDICULOUS,
THAT THE
TRUE
REVOLUTIONARY
IS GUIDED
BY GREAT
FEELINGS
OF LOVE

Che

DEJEME DECIRLE, A RIESGO DE PARECER RIDICULO, QUE EL REVOLUCIONARIO VERDADERO ESTA GUIADO POR GRANDES SENTIMIENTOS DE AMOR

Che Guevara was a medical doctor who understood the meaning of proletarian internationalism. He was born in Argentina, but he fought in the Cuban Revolution and gave his life fighting in Bolivia.

T.B. Can Only Be Cured By Revolution

Tuberculosis is one of the most serious and widespread diseases throughout the world. In the past few years the incidence of T.B. has increased greatly in Amerikka. Although drugs which usually cure T.B. were discovered over 25 years ago, the disease has not been stopped. the contrary, it is becoming more widespread again just like in the 1930 depression years in America. Because T.B. is not just a medical disease, it's a disease of poverty, oppression, degradation.

Most everybody has heard the word oppressive used to describe the conditions of colonialism and imperialism that certain nations and nationalities live under. When we think of the destruction of Vietnam, her people, land and culture by the U.S. there is no question about what we mean by oppression. For one out of every five Southern Vietnamese children born today are deformed permanently, most of the fishing areas on the coast are wasted; the land will not grow vegetation or crops; many of the young women not in the National Liberation Front, have become "americanized" prostitutes. We understand that this is oppression and we see how it is a direct result of Imperialism and Colonialism.

But oppression exists everywhere the imperialists set foot. That is why the cities of Amerikka today are a mixed collection of centers: for modern finance, giant industry, on the one hand and the ruins of minority communities and third world peoples on the other. The barren tenements crammed with people, lacking sometimes even water, electricity, functioning toilets; the alcoholics and drug addicts; the streets filled with garbage, the houses barren of good food, these are conditions which breed diseases of all kinds and set up our communities for epidemics.

Tuberculosis thrives on such conditions.

T.B. almost always sinks its teeth into people whose resistance is broken down, whose nutrition is poor, whose general health is poor and not being kept up. But there is an added factor, something intangible which makes T.B. a disease of oppression; T.B. seems to strike at people who have given up the desire to live, who have lost the will to fight back, who are emotionally depressed. And the disease makes these people more and more depressed and more and more debilitated and helpless. That is why it used to be called consumption: it eats up everything including the will to fight back.

In 1939 comrade Norman Bethune, a Canadian doctor, died in the mountains of China while serving as the most selfless doctor and medical teacher for the Eighth Route Army of the Chinese people. At the height of the great Depression, Bethune had moved to Detroit, Michigan where he practiced medicine among the poorest people in that city. Bethune worked himself ragged; he saw the tide of Tuberculosis rising all around him in the slums and ghettos and realized that his medical knowledge could do nothing to stop the spread of this dreaded disease. (at that time there was no cure). And he noted, generally how his "colleagues" in medicine lounged in wealth and refused to treat the poor. Bethune became overworked, he got little sleep, began to lose weight and then got T.B. himself.

But Bethune refused to give up. He struggled against the disease; he fought to live, and when his condition didn't improve he forced the doctors at the Sarinac Lake Sanitarium to perform an experimental procedure on him. Miraculously he was cured almost overnight, after almost two years of ill-

ness. While hospitalized Bethune had given a lot of thought to T.B. and the way in which it related directly to poverty and social conditions. When he was free again Norman Bethune joined the Canadian Communist Party. He suspended his brilliant surgical career and went off helping the Spanish people in their valiant defense against the fascist Franco. After the Spanish Civil War had been lost by the people, Bethune went immediately to China where, for one and a half years he vigorously trained whole hospitals of medical personal travelled with the army Front and sometimes performed over 100 operations in a single day without rest.

Chairman Mao has said "What is it that makes a foreigner so selflessly give his life to the Chinese people? It is the spirit of internationalism, of communism. We must all learn the spirit of absolute selflessness from him".

For Norman Bethune, the critical point in his life came with the realization that only through a classless society could such evils as Tuberculosis be eliminated. Bethune like so many others found that he was helpless in changing reality alone. The Capitalist system made it impossible for even the best of brilliant doctors to treat the people. Thus Bethune learned that his chief task in life would be to help the people of the world destroy that class system. Bethune's contribution was and is boundless. Today, T.B. along with poverty and helplessness are being eliminated by the peoples of socialist societies. Self-reliance and revolutions are the trend in the world today for the oppressed masses, and that is how T.B. as well as monsters of all kinds will be destroyed.

Marc Sapir
Venceremos, South City