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Martial law in Phillipines

REVOLUTION GROWS



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The Philippines:

A Brief History

(reprinted from Getting Together)

The Philippines is a semi-colonial semi-feudal country that has been under the imperialist grip of the United States for nearly three quarters of a century (the Philippines became an American colony at the conclusion of the Spanish-American War in 1898). Although "independence" was granted after World War II, the United States continues to control the Philippines by setting up puppet regimes like the Magsaysay government in the 1950's and the current Marcos clique.

American imperialism has devastated the Philippines. Its effect can be seen everywhere. American business interests control more than 70% of the economy. Almost all of the raw materials of the Philippines are shipped to the US to be used in manufacturing American goods which are in turn exported to countries like the Philippines where they are sold at a large profit.

In addition to robbing the Philippines of her raw materials, American imperialists have set up factories and branch companies in the country to exploit the Filipino people as cheap labor.

The impact of American imperialism on the social and cultural life of the Filipino people has been great. The towns have been transformed into industrial cesspools while the once flourishing countryside has been reduced to poverty-stricken pockets in which 75% of the population struggle for bare subsistence.

Imperialism, however, has unwittingly planted the seeds of its own destruction in the Philippines. From the teeming slums of Manila to the paddy fields of Luzon, millions of workers, peasants, students and other patriotic elements have already sounded the battle call to

drive the imperialists out of their land and to fight the lackeys to the very end.

Amado Guerrero became chairman of the new Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung thought was taken as the guiding light.

The validity of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung thought soon became evident as the Communist Party began to grow in leaps and bounds after 1968. In the cities an anti-imperialist united front, the "Movement for a Democratic Philippines" (MDP) was formed under the guidance of the Communist Party. The MDP is a broad coalition of progressive forces in which workers and students are the most active majority. It has organized many mass strikes and demonstrations that have successfully damaged imperialist interests by crippling the economy. These mass actions also undermined whatever little credibility or support that the lackey regime of Marcos had.

The peasants can no longer be intimidated; supported at every turn by the New People's Army, the military arm of the Communist Party, the peasants have won many victories against ruthless landlords and corrupt government bureaucrats. Aside from aiding the peasants in their struggles against their oppressors, the NPA has also helped the peasants improve their living conditions. Desperately needed medical clinics have been set up, as well as literacy classes (95% of the peasantry is illiterate), mutual aid farming teams, etc.



Because of the completely selfless devotion of NPA soldiers they have been able to gain the trust and confidence of the people wherever they go. Support for the NPA is spreading rapidly in the countryside. From its base areas of Northern Luzon, Southern Luzon and Central and Western Visayan regions, it has spanned into 18 of the 36 provinces in the Philippines.



Martial Law in the Philippines

President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines declared martial law in the islands on Sept. 22 because of "communist subversion". Since all press connections and communications have been cut off, except for Marcos' controlled media, little information has leaked out beyond the islands. The news media of the United States would have us believe that under martial law the Philippines government is making order out of chaos, instituting millions of reforms that will improve the lives of the oppressed people of the Philippines, and that in general everything is going on as usual.

Quite to the contrary is true according to G.I.s returning from the Philippines and according to progressive and patriotic Filipinos in the United States.

WHY HAS MARTIAL LAW BEEN DECLARED?

The official reason for declaring martial law is "communist subversion". The true reason though, can be found in Marcos himself.

Marcos has used his two terms as president of the Philippines to become a millionaire with a lot of political push. His personal wealth comes to 200

million dollars excluding business interests and financial holdings in the Philippines and foreign investments. Obtaining his wealth by graft and political pressure, the presidency of the Filipino government and the backing of the United States have provided him with useful tools for obtaining a king's treasure.

Through his corruption, and criminal negligence of the problems of the Filipino people, Marcos has earned the undying hatred from the millions of Pinoys toiling for mere survival. Demonstrations, rallies and marches protesting Marcos' regime have been met with savage repression by the METROCOM, (Metropolitan Command), Marcos' gestapo troops. Many of these police actions end in heavy bloodshed, some of them in reprisal and massacre. These reactionary attempts to keep the Filipino people from showing dissent have only served to expose Marcos further which in turn, breeds further dissent and rebellion.

Marcos' actions have also brought forth cries of indignance and accusation from the opposition party, the Liberal Party. Marcos is a member of the Nacionalista Party. His actions have spawned the "Ban-Marcos Dynasty" movement from the parliamentary levels of government.

Marcos is politically isolated from the people and his second term as president is coming to an end. According to the Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines, a man can only be a president for two consecutive terms. Marcos has no intention of stepping down from the position that maintains his power and wealth, but the constitution obliges him to give up the presidency. So he has been faced with the problem of maintaining his political power without the benefit of the Presidency. He had tried to solve the problem in several ways before he imposed martial law. One of his attempts was to try to set up a dynasty.

MARCOS' WIFE RUNS FOR PRESIDENCY

Imelda Marcos, Marcos' wife, was introduced as a possible presidential candidate. In this way, Marcos had hoped to hold his political influence and personal wealth. This trickery was doomed to fail at the start because Imelda is even more bitterly hated by the Filipino people than Marcos himself. Known for her extravagance and love of luxury, her palace parties, paid for by the national treasury, have drastically reduced the

THIS ARTICLE IS CONTINUED ON PAGE:

Proposition 22

aims to deny the right to organize

== VOTE NO ==

Proposition 22 has come under alot of fire lately. This is the proposition which will be on the November ballot. The proposition is a direct attack on the farmworkers rights to organize, speak and assemble. If passed, Proposition 22 would deny most migrant farmworkers the right to vote in the union elections, put an end to harvest time strikes and outlaw boycott activities. It would also set up an agricultural labor relations board to be appointed by Ronald Reagan. Reagan has used his power and position to help the growers fight the farmworkers. It's clear that the board would represent that class of people, not the farmworkers.

The Farmworkers Union (UFW) filed a suit with the State Supreme Court charging that the official summary of the proposition for the ballot was misleading and confusing. It's eleven pages of small print--even if voters took the time to read it it still wouldn't make much sense. The growers and the courts are working together to make the proposition's effect unclear. This official summary doesn't even point out that seasonal workers would be excluded from union elections and that harvest time strikes and boycotts would be outlawed.

The Supreme Court rejected that suit without giving any reasons. This move is a racist ruling class decision, since the judges are rich and white and the decision affects brown and black and poor white people.

Secretary of State Edmund Brown Jr. then filed a lawsuit in Superior Court seeking to remove the proposition from the ballot on the grounds that the signatures in favor of the proposition were obtained illegally.

It is obvious that the only way the growers can get this proposition passed is to lie, sneak and camouflage the issue; because working people would never support it otherwise. The growers



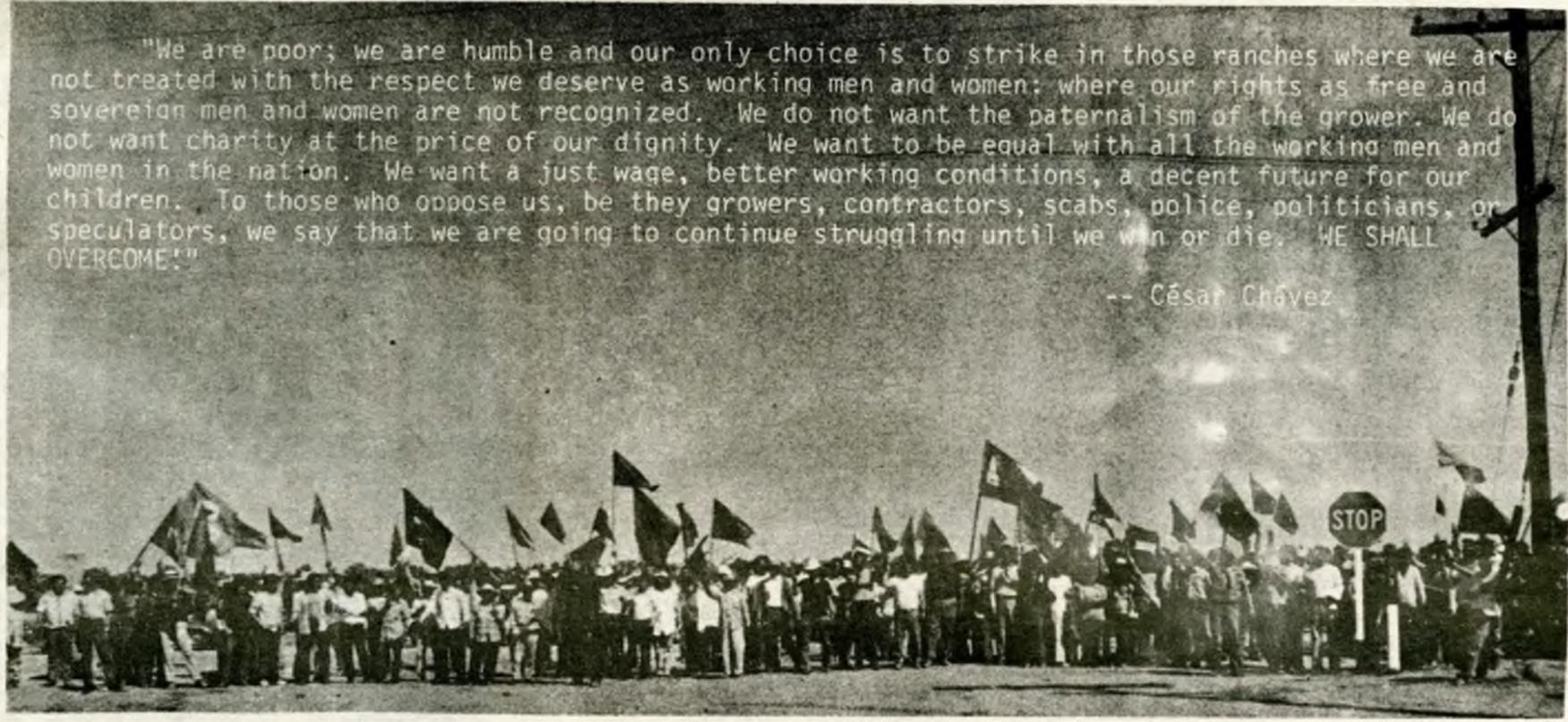
who circulated the petition in the black sections of L.A. had a pink card placed over the official summary. This card said that the proposition would "reduce strife in the fields and that there would be lower food prices." Two hundred thousand signatures came from L.A. Other lies which were told to people signing the petition were that Cesar Chavez and the UFW supported the proposition and that the measure provided a minimum wage for farmworkers.

We must expose this proposition for what it is--a direct attack on working peoples' right to control their own lives. It will prevent people from changing their job conditions through strikes and boycotts. It will set up a board supposedly acting in their interests but really intent on squashing

the farmworkers.

Volunteers from the UFW have gone out in San Francisco and collected more than 150 affidavits from residents who say that they were misled into signing the petition. The farmworkers have been giving speeches, holding rallies and sit ins and putting out a lot of literature. We must vote against the proposition and if any of us has been the victim of the growers' lies we should file an affidavit with the UFW. The farmworkers need support in their struggle for democratic rights. The pigs who are taking away those rights by illegal means must be exposed.

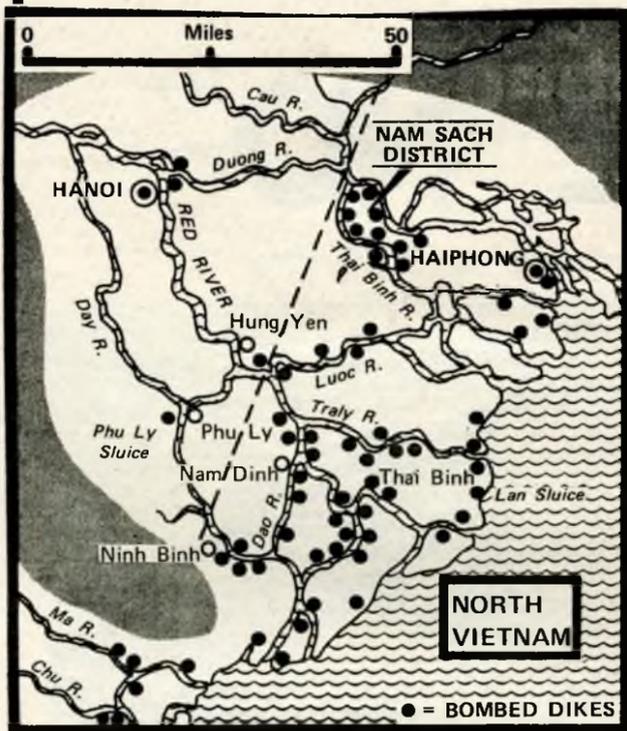
Jennifer Johnson
P.A. Venceremos



"We are poor; we are humble and our only choice is to strike in those ranches where we are not treated with the respect we deserve as working men and women; where our rights as free and sovereign men and women are not recognized. We do not want the paternalism of the grower. We do not want charity at the price of our dignity. We want to be equal with all the working men and women in the nation. We want a just wage, better working conditions, a decent future for our children. To those who oppose us, be they growers, contractors, scabs, police, politicians, or speculators, we say that we are going to continue struggling until we win or die. WE SHALL OVERCOME!"

-- César Chávez

Bombing the dikes : no mistake



LOCATIONS OF ATTACKS ON DIKES FROM APRIL TO AUGUST. WHITE AREA IS RED RIVER DELTA; ALMOST ALL ATTACKS HAVE BEEN IN THE EASTERN DELTA, WHERE FLOOD DANGER IS THE HIGHEST. ATTACKS TEND TO BE AT PLACES WHERE THE RIVER CURVES--AND WHERE THE WATER PRESSURE BEARING AGAINST THE DIKES IS HIGHEST.

The bombing of the dikes in North Vietnam began in April when 18 missions were flown against the dikes. Though the U.S. has admitted that some dikes have been hit, it still insists that

these hits are incidental or errors and that the resulting damage is minor.

Despite the claims of the U.S. government, the fact remains that U.S. bombs have repeatedly hit targets along the Red River Dike system, the most strategic in North Vietnam. As late as Sept. 18, B-52's bombed a dike in Nam Ha province along the Red River damaging a 50 meter portion. The Lan Sluice gate (floodgate), located next to the S. China Sea which must be opened during low tides to drain off excess rain water so that it does not back up on the rice paddies and destroy the crop, has been bombed 12 times between May 24 and August 7. This eastern portion of the Red River system which has been bombed the most often, services land which lies below sea level. The attempted destruction of these eastern sea dikes and floodgates is an attempt to allow sea water to flood the land and make it unfit for growing crops in this most populated area of North Vietnam. The claim that the bombings are errors becomes even more unbelievable due to the fact that the U.S. attacked the Nha May Co Khi factory near Hanoi which produces all the necessary materials for the repair of the sluices.

The absurdity of the U.S. claim that the bombings are "errors" has been clearly pointed out by the North Vietnamese Vice-Minister of Water Conservation, Phan, who stated:

How can it be that the U.S. command and the American pilots bombed 'by error' on 173 occasions over a four month period, dropping 'by error' on the dikes of North Vietnam 1243 demolition and magnetic bombs, not

including the rockets and artillery shells fired on river as well as sea dikes. These bombings and shellings caused damage ranging from cracking and partial collapse to complete disruption to thousands of meters of dikes and completely destroyed seven water locks.

This is not the first time that North Vietnam has had to contend with the destruction of its dikes. In 1945 the worst floods in centuries hit North Vietnam destroying parts of their dike system. This however did not deter the Vietnamese from waging a fierce struggle against not only the dikes but also the French imperialists, famine and illiteracy.

French Geographer Yves Lacoste, part of the International Commission for the Investigation of U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam, recently returned from Vietnam, stated in an interview with Radio Havana Cuba that despite the heavy bombing "the consequences have been limited, thanks to the very important work done by the Vietnamese people, who have adopted considerable precautions and because there hasn't been any heavy rain as of yet." Lacoste went on to say:

The delegation considered that its task was to publicize its findings as widely as possible and especially to make every effort to have the U.S. people realize what inhuman acts their Government is perpetrating. Our Vietnamese friends have emphasized the need for the U.S. people to realize the significance of the facts which we have verified.

by Irwin Lavenberg

Vietnamese score big victories

by Teddy Franklin

San Francisco (LNS)

South Vietnamese soldiers fled in terror from the district capital of Que Son, as their ammunition stores exploded around them. About 2,500 troops were reported missing in the aftermath of the hasty pull out. Liberation forces rushed into the city of Que Son, seized eight abandoned artillery pieces and turned them on Firebase Ross, 2 miles to the west.

Again the Saigon army panicked. Despite flat orders to hold the base and heavy American air support, 500 Saigon defenders scrambled off, leaving behind 21 long-range artillery pieces including 155-mm howitzers, a dozen armored personnel carriers, and half a dozen tanks.

The PLAF (Peoples Liberation Armed Forces) is an arm of the National Liberation Front which is in turn part of the Provisional Revolutionary Government PRG of South Viet Nam. The PRG provides schools, hospitals and government in the liberated zones of Viet Nam.

The Associated Press termed this late August offensive their "biggest gain" since the PLAF seizure of northern Quang Tri province in early May.

Fire Base Ross, never before captured by liberation forces, is the key installation guarding the strategic Que Son Valley in South Viet Nam's coastal lowlands and its capture now lays bare a populous 50 mile stretch of coastal Highway 1 from Da Nang southward. Da Nang, 40 miles north of Que Son, is South Viet Nam's second largest city and the site of a major air base currently manned by 5,000 Americans.

Da Nang has already been hit by local PLAF forces who have seized much of the surrounding countryside. On August 13, they mined a key bridge on the outskirts of the city, and on August 3 and 25, they blasted away with two lengthy artillery barrages at the U.S. airbase near Da Nang. According to South Viet Nam's Liberation Press Agency, the shells battered underground hangars, storage areas, fuel and

ammo dumps and housing quarters. The PLAF destroyed or damaged 30 aircraft in the attacks.

A week after the seizure of the Que Son Valley the PLAF blew up the half-mile long Cau Lau bridge on Highway 1, halfway between Da Nang and Que Son, thus closing Da Nang's main connection to the ricelands of the north-central coast. The Cau Lau bridge is the largest span in northern South Viet Nam.

As the impact of the Que Son rout is felt, the U.S. force at Da Nang faces an increasing danger of a humiliating blow similar to the one suffered by Saigon troops at Fire Base Ross. In the city itself between 25,000 and 40,000 people demonstrated against U.S.-Saigon rule during the early part of May. Repressed by police in May, they remain ready for an uprising that will force U.S. troops to flee.

White House spokesmen and the U.S. press recently announced the "revitalized and newly confident" Saigon army and the "decline" of the PLAF offensive when the dramatic defeats of April and May were not repeated in June and July. But even before the rout at Que Son, the battlefield reports refuted Nixon's announcements.

The northernmost province of Quang Tri, seized by the liberation forces early in the offensive, soon turned into a "meat grinder" that is defeating Saigon's best forces. In spite of massive U.S. air support, the two-month old Saigon "counter-offensive" in the Quang Tri Hue area has made little headway.

Thieu has thrown all of his elite troops - marines, paratroopers, and the 1st Infantry Division - into the battle. And these same crack troops that were badly mauled in last year's unsuccessful invasion of Laos are now getting mauled in nearby Quang Tri: 700 casualties in the two days August 21-22 alone, according to Liberation Press Agency. After suffering great losses, the paratroopers left the front and now the marines are taking the same kind of punish-

ment.

Thieu, the U.S. command and the American press have all declared the battle of Quang Tri decisive. But the recapture of Quang Tri city, proclaimed an "important" goal of the counter-offensive forces, is important more to the publicity agent of the Saigon army than its military chiefs.

This is because the liberation forces are not fighting primarily for real estate. Throughout the offensive, they have shown little interest in seizing and holding South Vietnamese cities which U.S. B-52s



CONTINUED ON PAGE 28

WATTS TO VIETNAM TO FT. ORD

Billy Smith VS the U.S. Army

Billy Smith is being tried for the murder of two officers, the attempted murder of his commanding officer and First Sergeant, and assaulting military police officers at his arrest. These charges stem from an incident at Bien Hoa Army Base, Vietnam, on March 15, 1971, when two officers in the company were fragged. For the last 18 months Billy has been kept in solitary confinement at Fort Ord awaiting his trial, which finally began on Sept. 6.

The proceedings began with the interviewing of the nine prospective jurors, all of whom are career officers, hand-picked to sit on the jury by General Moore, the post commander at Ft. Ord. All of them have served in Vietnam. Seven of the nine are white and flatly denied any personal experience of racism in the military. All of them said that they could give Smith a fair trial, even though he is charged with killing two white officers. Lt. Col. Fox had the nerve to say he could be impartial even though he had been involved in three fragging attempts (two of which were aimed at him).

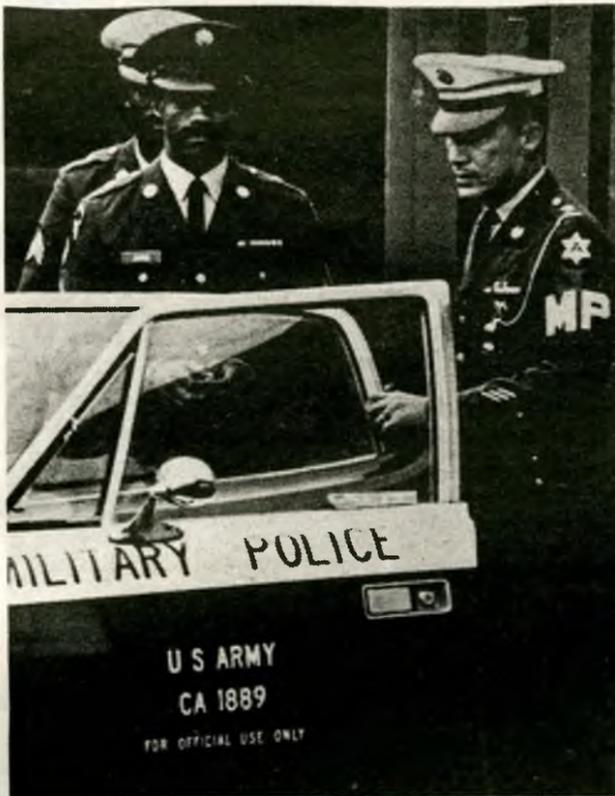
Defense counsel moved that all the jurors be dismissed because they were not a jury of Billy's peers, but the judge denied the motion. Fox was removed for cause and the highest ranking juror, a colonel was removed by the defense's only pre-emptory challenge.

The trial opened with the testimony of Lt. Higgins, who was wounded in the incident, to establish that a fragging had occurred. He was followed by Staff Sgt. Boetel, Provost Marshals Investigator, and Harold A. Hazzard, the criminal investigator who arrested Billy and then carried out an investigation to try to prove him guilty. Both of them had a lot of trouble getting their stories straight; contradicting their earlier testimony from the March 1971 hearing to determine if the case should go to trial, contradicting each other, and even contradicting themselves on the stand about times, places, and who did what in the first hour and a half after the explosion. Hazzard claimed to have done things Boetel said he'd done and each said someone else had found the grenade pin.

There was one witness, PFC Hubert Brown, who informed Boetel that he saw two men running from the scene. He was not interviewed by the Criminal Investigation Department until two days later and instead of viewing a line-up to identify the two, he was placed in the line-up! Another G.I. Hardigo, who was billeted in Billy's barracks, was kept up all night, interviewed and brought to view the only line-up the Army had, to identify Billy. Of all the people interviewed that day, CID never did get around to interviewing the one eyewitness, Brown, nor has he been called by the prosecution to testify in Billy's case.

Captain Rigby, Billy's commanding officer testified that Billy had been a "disciplinary problem" and had received several Art. 15's (administrative punishment without trial) which on cross-examination turned out to be for extremely common, everyday offenses; marijuana, failure to shave, being late, etc. Rigby testified that when Hazzard questioned him, he was reluctant to mention any name until his First Sergeant Willis, rushed out shouting, "Billy Smith did it!" Rigby and Hazzard told Willis to calm down, but Hazzard then went to arrest Billy.

First Sgt. Billy Willis testified that that on March 4, 1971, Billy had threatened him with a knife while Rigby was administering an Art. 15 to Smith, although at the time Rigby felt that the knife represented no threat. He also testified that he and Smith no longer had a "cordial" relationship after that incident. However on cross-examination Willis said



The first "fragging" case in the history of the U.S. opened in Fort Ord, Calif., Sept. 6. Pvt. Billy Dean Smith (center) is accused of killing two of his officers in Vietnam and attempting to kill three others.

William Calley, responsible for the deaths of 23 Vietnamese, is living well and nearly free on an Army base while Smith, accused but not convicted, must stay in solitary confinement.

that he didn't feel that it was a direct threat, but that it had only "scared" him and that the knife remained on the table in front of Smith and that he had not seen Smith again until after the fragging. Willis implicated Smith as the one who had done the fragging, convinced both Hazzard and Rigby, and Billy was arrested shortly thereafter. He also convinced CID that the grenade was meant for Rigby and himself and therefore the charge of attempted murder was also brought against Smith. Willis testified that he had not talked to any of the other witnesses about the case, but then the very next prosecution witness testified that he had spent the last three nights, prior to testifying, drinking with Willis and that Willis had shown him an article in the local paper about the trial and they discussed the name of one of the other witnesses, which was in direct violation of the gag order.

Miller, an acquaintance of Billy's in Vietnam, testified that he had seen a black man running across a street only a minute or two after the explosion. The prosecution was trying again to pile a small piece of circumstantial evidence on top of Smith, but Curtis blew this away, for on cross-examination he stated

from the Venceremos Central Committee STATEMENT REGARDING AARON MANGANIELLO

Aaron Manganiello is presently not a member of the Central Committee of Venceremos.

Aaron has explained to the Central Committee that at this time he feels incapable of providing strong leadership for the organization, and that in general feels he is unqualified according to the criteria established for leadership on the Central Committee in the Principles of Unity of Venceremos:

"Recruitment to the Central Committee is to be based on commitment out of necessity and love to serve the people. Central Committee members must continually show exceptional:

Discipline -- Willingness to accept criticism for the betterment of the people, the organization, and one's self. The willingness to give up personal preferences or gratifications for the fulfillment of organizational duties.

that since he knew Billy Smith, he would have recognized the man running if it had in fact, been Smith. This so enraged the prosecution that they tried to impeach their own witness. On this cheerful note the prosecution had to ask for a recess until they could locate their other witnesses, who had been served warrants, because they have so far failed to appear for the trial.

At this point several things have become clear from the testimony. They assumed that Smith was guilty and didn't bother to investigate further to find any other suspects. From the moment Willis rushed up screaming "Billy Smith did it", Billy Smith was the one and only suspect and all the work of the investigators was to get people to say Smith did it and to try and implicate him. The case is all circumstantial because they have no direct evidence against him. The only witnesses to appear so far have been for the prosecution. They have testified that a grenade pin and black gloves were found on Billy in a search when he was arrested on March 15 at 2:20 am, that he had threatened to get even with Willis and Rigby, that he had received article 15's, that he got 2 of them for marijuana, and that he asked about fragmentation grenades at Bien Hoa.

Under cross-examination these same witnesses testified that black gloves were standard army issue and that artillery units had, and used them in loading guns. The enlisted men all testified that they had collected and carried grenade pins, that it was very common, normal conversation to threaten the brass, that receiving Art. 15's was common, that dope was one of the main things to do in Nam, and that anyone who wanted to could get hold of a frag grenade. The EM also testified that the CID investigators threatened them with punishment and not being able to get out of Nam if they didn't make statements against Billy.

Somehow, this is supposed to prove that Billy Smith tried to kill his CO and First Sgt. and no one else could be guilty. So far the prosecution has presented as witnesses EM (enlisted men) who testified under coercion, investigators who lied on the stand, at least one, Willis, who violated the "gag order," and others, Willis, Rigby, and Hazzard, who clearly wanted to hang Billy Smith. It has become more than obvious that the army is trying to frame Billy Smith, but their case is so weak that they haven't even been able to get anything together in the last 18 months.

FREE BILLY SMITH!

by Dorothy Rosenberg

Leadership -- Ability and capability to struggle in the position of leading and learning from the people.

Practice (Correct Methods of Work) -- Without revolutionary practice, theory becomes invalid. In order to understand which theories are correct, we must apply these theories into practice."

--Venceremos Principles of Unity

Both Aaron and the entire Central Committee agree that he should no longer be on the Central Committee, that he should continue as a member of the organization and struggle hard to use his strengths to overcome his weaknesses, especially through his practice among the masses.

Aaron wanted it to be made very clear that at no time did he have any differences with the political line of the organization.

The new chair of Venceremos is Katarina Davis del Valle, formerly our Minister of Information.

Rank and File unity backbone of Mead strike

Atlanta, Georgia--Mead is a huge container corporation with operations all over the world. Their plant in Atlanta is one of their larger ones, with about 1,200 workers, 800 of whom are Black. Out of these 800 Black employees there is one Black foreman and no Black supervisors. Workers inside the plant began an organization to try to cope with the bad situation. They made up a Black Manifesto, a list of some 36 demands for improvement of conditions for Black workers and workers in general. The Mead Caucus of Rank and File Workers, which drew up the demands, now leads the strike in alliance with Metro Atlanta-Dekalb Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and Hosea Williams. A committee selected by workers presented these demands to O'Hara (President of Mead) and gave him two or three days to make a response. His response was unfavorable. The union at Mead wasn't responsive either. To let the company know they meant business, 500 people from second shift on August 18, walked out, and the strike began.

On the 26th of August, the company went to court and got an injunction against 12 of the leadership to prohibit them from picketing on the grounds that they were forcibly preventing people from going to work. Despite this, the picketing continued.

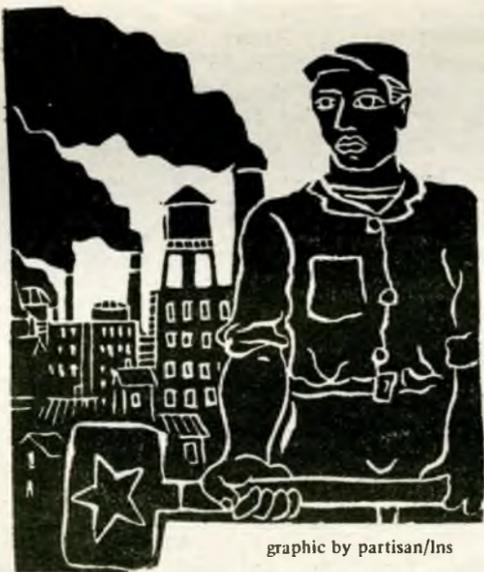
With 800 workers out, Mead does not have enough workers to operate even one shift. Most of the workers who are

lot of heavy machinery inside that the company cannot afford to leave idle. SCLC has called for a boycott of Mead's products to help the strikers. Mead's biggest container customers in Atlanta are Coca-Cola, Pepsi, Budweiser, Schlitz, Black Label and Morton Frozen Foods.

.. few weeks ago, the company again went to court, after already having won an injunction to ban 12 strike leaders from picketing. They are attempting to limit the number of pickets and make picketing as difficult as possible. In a predictable show of unity with Mead, the judge ruled there could only be five picketers at each gate. Only one person can actually move back and forth on the driveway; the others must stand two on each side of the drive. Everybody else must be at least a half-a-football field away from company property. People in the neighborhood had been letting the picketers use their front yards. This practice stopped, however, when Mead started buying the neighboring property. Further to harass the pickets, City of Atlanta police are on hand at all times and direct traffic at the opening and closing of the shift. (Mead has only been able to operate one shift since the strike began.)

In the face of these tactics, Mead workers have remained militantly united and are determined to continue the strike until all their demands are met. Sherman Miller, chairman of the workers' caucus, has stated that unity is especially crucial because management may be attempting to take a stand for the whole ruling class of Atlanta against this year's wave of rank-and-file strikes. He further stated that the corporation has declared war on all the poor working Black and white communities in the city. To allow the company to win without a struggle would be an opening on the road to fascism.

Management's repressive tactics include ignoring the workers' demands, use of the courts and using the media and mails to divide the workers. They have sent termination letters to the core leaders, indefinite suspensions to secondary leaders and other strikers have been threatened with disciplinary action if they don't come back. The company has also red-baited the workers, letting it be known that they will negotiate if the workers will get rid of their "commie" leadership.



graphic by partisan/Ins

striking are Black, however, some white workers have been staying out in support although they are not walking the picket line. There has been a lot of discussion about Black-white unity during the Mead strike, at a recent rally the Southern Christian Leadership Conference spokesperson said, "the enemy is not the white man. It is the capitalist economic system and things are going to be turned around in this country when Black people join with poor white people."

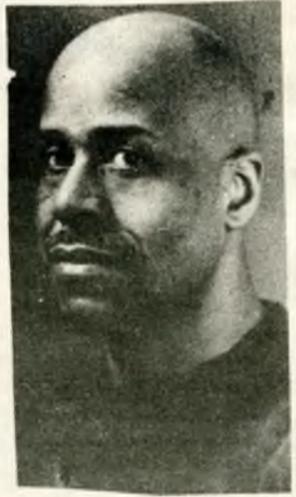
At Mead the strikers are ready to wait the company out. Many of the Black striking workers are highly skilled machinists that the company could not replace without long delays for training. The strikers also know that there is a

The Mead Corporation, historically and presently, has been guilty of blatant acts of discrimination against Black people and against women in particular. This discrimination is apparent in the present policies concerning hiring, advancement, and training of employees.

Further, the working conditions are intolerable. Excessive dust, lack of proper ventilation, lack of adequate medical facilities, and general hazardous safety conditions are but a few of the problems that Mead workers encounter daily. These conditions are made more intolerable by constant intimidation and harassment by supervision.

While this document speaks to parti-

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Martin Sostre

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Martin Sostre, 49 year old Puerto Rican political prisoner was transferred from Wallkill Prison to Auburn Prison. His transfer is seen as an attempt to break the Prisoner's Labor Union which he had organized at Wallkill Prison, where he has been held for the past three years.

His arrest in 1967 followed the ghetto riots in Buffalo. Convicted by an all-white jury of the sale of a bag of heroin, he was sentenced to 41 years in prison.

The State's two main witnesses who testified against Mr. Sostre, on March 18, 1968, were Alvin Gristmacher, a former police sergeant, and Arto Williams, a heroin addict. Alvin Gristmacher, has been fired and discredited by the police force because of his dealings with drugs.

After three years, Arto Williams, who has undergone a rehabilitation for drug addicts, has signed an affidavit in support of a motion for a new trial in the defense for Martin Sostre.

It has been two years since Arto Williams has confessed his participation in the frame-up. Martin Sostre, an innocent man, has served five years in prison and is still behind bars. Mr. Williams is being blocked from testifying in Sostre's defense by the prosecutor. He has been threatened with a perjury prosecution. Because of the "lack" of a witness Martin Sostre is being denied a new trial.

The Martin Sostre Defense Committee is circulating petitions demanding a new trial, that Arto Williams be granted immunity from perjury prosecution, and that Martin Sostre be released on bail pending a new trial. He has already served five years for a crime he didn't commit.

All those that are interested in supporting Martin Sostre are asked to write to:

Martin Sostre
Defense Committee
Box 839 Ellicott Station
Buffalo, New York 14205

Mead Workers Manifesto

cular discriminatory practices against Black people and women, it is also in the interest of the entire work force. This dispute is not between Black and white workers, but rather one between workers and management.

Despite numerous grievances and other forms of protest, Mead continues to pursue a discriminatory and racist policy and has continued to maintain intolerable working conditions.

Having repeatedly attempted to use existing channels of protest without success, it has become necessary for rank-and-file employees to organize to protect our common interests.

-Mead Caucus of Rank & File Workers

Philco workers refuse DOD overtime

One of the worst things about working at Philco-Ford is the assembly-line monotony of the jobs and the way we're all treated like dummies. So it's an important victory that recently some of us won the right to more training and to move around from job to job, so we won't get stuck anymore doing the same 3 motions all day long.

The only reason we won this is because Philco workers have struggled for a long time over many issues. A group of us calling ourselves the Sierra Liberation Band put out leaflets exposing Philco's involvement in war production and its imperialist expansion overseas, where it exploits Asian women, and also its racist and favoritist promotion practices right here in the Bay Area. Many workers got involved in fighting the union to get another shop steward for our department. We've called in health and safety inspectors over some of our working conditions, and we've slowed down production when they've tried to speed us up. We've raised a lot of protest

against the company every time they've unfairly promoted one of their favorite company women. Once we even shut down an entire line for over an hour while we all confronted the bosses about another unfair promotion. We've exposed our lead lady at every possible point and made her job as hard for her as possible, because she acts for the bosses instead of for the workers she's supposed to represent.

Though sometimes we've lost our struggles, and what victories we've had have seldom been clear-cut, over the last year we've managed to build a base of workers power against our bosses and against the union bureaucrats too. (I.B.E.W.)

Recently when a position for assistant lead lady came up, the company had to promote the person most qualified for the job, instead of the person who kissed ass the most, or else face another storm of protest. The person they were forced to pick was a Third World woman willing to fight in the interests of workers on her line. Then, when she faced down the head lead lady and insisted on the workers' rights to more training and job mobility,

the union was forced to back her up 100% or else face another wave of grievances.

We won that fight. Now Philco is trying to make overtime work and even shift changes mandatory in order to meet deadlines on government war contracts. Men and women here aren't submitting to that kind of fascism. Almost the entire plant signed a petition refusing to agree to these new regulations. The union (IBEW) has agreed to fight for anyone refusing to work. Management has agreed to be "lenient" and to continue asking for volunteers, but they won't take down the new regulations from the bulletin boards because they don't "want to lose face." We think that's just a tricky way of continuing to intimidate people into working, and we will fight them until they completely retract these new

regulations. We're organized, we have a base of power, and we'll fight them in the community as well as in the factory. We're confident that again we will win.

----Philco Workers

Gary Lawton is being framed to smash Third World unity



Riverside, California--On Sept. 11 three Black men, Gary Lawton, Nehemiah Jackson, and Larrie Gardner, went on trial for the murder of two white police officers who were killed April 1971 in what police call an "ambush slaying."

Riverside is a city near Los Angeles which thrives off the citrus industry and the military industrial complex. March Air Force Base, America's oldest and largest, contributes a significant share of Riverside's economy, as do Norton Air Base and a nearby Naval testing center. Riverside tries to ignore the poverty and discontent of its Black and Brown people, who make up 20% of the population. But community organizing since the late 1960's and the rebellion of 1970 in which pigs were fired upon and a highway patrol car was burned, has forced those in power to recognize the threat of an organized and angry Third World community. The killing of the two police officers gives them the chance to escalate repression in the Third World Community and to frame the most active Black community leader, Gary Lawton.

Lawton is an ex-Marine and a self-employed maintenance man. He earned

the reputation of being Riverside's chief Black militant when he and others tried to have Bordwell Park named after Martin Luther King following King's assassination in 1968. Right wing groups banded together to denounce King as a communist and oppose the renaming of the park. Most of Lawton's white customers refused to use his maintenance service and his company went bankrupt.

In 1968 Lawton led a new group called the Black Congress. The congress organized boycotts of stores with racist hiring practices, protested police harassment, and demanded improvements in the run-down housing project where many low-income Blacks were forced to live.

Up until his arrest, Lawton was active in uniting poor Blacks, Browns, and whites. In September, 1970 he was unanimously picked as coordinator of a minority relations program--a program that died because of the city council's opposition.

In March, just prior to the killing of the two police officers, a pig shot a Black man, William Palmer. Palmer was at home when he saw a pig enter the house across the street. When Palmer went over to see what was happening, the pig told him to get moving. Palmer asked if the pig had a right to be there and the pig went to draw his gun. Palmer reached over quickly and disarmed the officer then turned and walked outside; he put the gun down on the hood of the police car and went home. The pig was momentarily stunned. He ran out of the house, grabbed his shotgun, and raced across the street to Palmer's house. The gun went off through the roof of the house. Palmer, who was babysitting for numerous small children, feared they

would be killed in the police attack so he ran out of the house in the hope of diverting the gunfire. He was gunned down in the back. Despite eight witnesses who saw the whole incident, Palmer was convicted of assault with a deadly weapon on a police officer. He spent a year in jail and got a five years to life suspended sentence.

Shortly after the shooting of Palmer in April, two white police officers answered a burglary call near Bordwell Park and were ambushed, by shotguns. The manhunt which followed was a reign of terror. The entire 185-man police force was placed on alert and roadblocks were set up surrounding the Black com-

munity. People were constantly stopped, searched, and questioned. It was the first time in 28 years that a pig had been killed and they were determined to find the killers.

They arrested Lawton a month and a half after the incident, although he had voluntarily taken three lie detector tests at the pig station, all of which confirmed his innocence. Lawton is 6'3" and matches none of the suspects descriptions. (The initial report described the killers as three whites and one Black; this was later changed to four Blacks, three about 5'7" with medium builds and one about 6' with a thin build.) The main evidence against Lawton is the testimony of two drug addicts who each claim that the other sold Lawton the gun. The other main prosecution witness is a 14-year-old girl with a history of mental instability who has linked Lawton with Nehemiah Jackson, a Riverside student, and Larrie Gardner, an unemployed janitor. Lawton, Jackson, and Gardner all deny knowing each other. The cases against Jackson and Gardner are even weaker than Lawton's.

The day following the arrest, 200 community people and students from the University of Riverside demonstrated in front of the jail. A defense committee was formed, made up of whites, Blacks, and Chicanos.

The judge moved the trial to Indio in an attempt to get away from the poor and working people in Riverside who were fighting for Lawton. Indio is a town in the middle of the Mojave desert about 100 miles from Riverside. Of Indio's 20,000 population, less than 1% are Black. Most of the prospective jurors are retired people living in trailer parks; approximately 90% are Republican.

The Chicano and Black communities are tensely watching the Lawton case. If Lawton is convicted it will be a severe blow to Third World people. The only way that victories can be won in a legal system as blatantly racist as Riverside's is through community pressure and the power of the people.

FREE GARY LAWTON!
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

by Barbara Hyland
Ministry of Information



Ruchell fights judicial conspiracy

EDITORS NOTE: DUE TO A SHORTAGE OF SPACE WE ARE UNABLE TO REPRINT THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE IN FULL.

This is a run-down issue of the racist acts of Judge Morton Colvin, one Pig Attorney Robert Carrow, Attorney Generals Albert Harris and Eric Collins are acting in conspiracy to convict me through use of known false evidence.

The State and Federal Courts have been making an absolute mockery of the law by refusing to take action against Colvin, Carrow, Harris, Collins and other Klan pigs who are deeply involved in this racist slave case.

Judge Colvin has illegally refused to disqualify himself from my case. On August 17, 1972, he willfully abused his discretion in refusing to recognize the law and dismiss the defective indictment under the mandatory dismissal statute. On September 3, 1971, in Marin County Superior Court, I filed a written document demanding a speedy trial and/or dismissal under sections 1381-1382 of the California Penal Code.

On September 8, 1971, I appeared in the Marin County Court on the Speedy Trial issue. There, Attorney Graves made statements about my legal document being a document just to bring to the court's attention some prison law book and condition issues.

It is noted that at all times in Graves' court appearances from the date of January 5, 1971 (first appearance) it was held by the court (Judge Allan Cansey) with the agreement of Graves that:

"Any pleadings (acts) by Graves (including his appointment) were made over my objections, and was not to prejudice any of Mr. Magee's rights to a speedy trial or his removal action..."

Also held that any documents filed by Graves were subject "acceptance or rejection" by Mr. Magee, should he be determined to be competent to represent himself.

On March 20, 1972, I was appointed by Judge Ginsburg to conduct my own defense. Now, back to the speedy trial document in question.

It so happens, the September 3, 1971 document contains these facts in support of my request for a speedy trial:

"(1) Forced to waive my rights (May, 1971 or about) to a speedy trial by reason of being improperly instructed by Judge Richard Arnason, (2) Criminally oppressed and humiliated by the use of illegal I.Q. papers by representatives of the State Klan Clique. (3) Use

of illegal prison and court gag laws while being held up to public ridicule. (4) Judge Arnason, Attorney Ernest Graves, Attorney General Albert Harris and each of them, acting in a state-wide white racist clique, willfully aid and abet in this flagrant racist slave case."

Today, September 5, 1972, I filed a petition for a writ of Mandamus and Prohibition with the California First Appellate Court against Judge Colvin, showing that Colvin illegally refused to dismiss the indictment, after falsely claiming that Graves' statements concerning the Speedy Trial document were not objected to by Magee. This proves that Colvin is foolish -- the records prove that he's a vicious liar!

Where the law says that "the right to a speedy trial is a privilege 'personal' to the accused," meaning no lawyer can waive such right without the consent of the accused -- Colvin tries to twist my argument up to be in accordance with Graves' -- to accuse me of waiving the speedy trial right, which I attempted to enforce under sections 1381-1382

September 14. Public Notification:

Ruchell (Cinque) MaGee, residing in the city of Tamal, California, San Quentin Prison, hereby authorize Kathleen Clever, to organize and direct Ruchell Defense Committee or Committees.

Further, I hereby give notice to the Public that Kathleen Clever is the only person with full authority to raise and/or obtain defense funds in my behalf, as I might or could do if personally present.

The power and support of the people are needed and urged.

Ruchell (Cinque) Magee

California Penal Code. (Under Section 1381, upon written demand by prisoners pending charges, the court must order trial within 90 days, or dismiss the indictment).

Willful Mental Torture -- Each time when I attempt to point out Colvin's acts and "or" correct them, Colvin deliberately lies in front of the people sitting in court, pretending that I have already raised the issue. When I try to expose his lie, he goes on saying "talk through Attorney Carrow, because the Court has found you to be incompetent." Then, when I attempt to show where Carrow misrepresents the issue, the same as Graves Colvin talks over me saying that he has found my claim against Carrow to be a "Refusal to cooperate with counsel." When I attempt to expose the justification for my refusal, Colvin talks over me with some racist junk about being out of order in the court. Then when I react to such oppressive restraints and racist conspiracy acts, the news media running lackey dogs take Colvin and Harris' news trial to the public.

Namely: the San Francisco Chronicle
the Los Angeles Times
the San Francisco (Negro)
Sun Reporter...

And other unknown agents are acting in a direct conspiracy to defame me, while the courts are committing crime after crime to railroad and suppress me.

The people must be warned of the Negro Pig Puppets, Jean Wiley and Reginal Major, who are feeding (in and) out of State Blacks watered-down junk and lies regarding me, Colvin, and Carrow.

See Sun Reporter Newspaper (August 26, 1972 issue) By R. Major; In part -- "Judge (Colvin) did notify some of the restrictions placed on Ruchell in San Quentin as they related to visits by Robert Carrow, or potential witnesses. Ruchell has been granted visiting periods of two hours instead one."

This is a lie. I have have not talked to or seen one witness since the August 7, 1970 gag rule. I have been denied the right to see my own relatives.

The plot is to keep me in prison, to hide the many white racist judges' acts, to hide the false evidence conviction on false guilty pleas (pig defense pleas), where I was denied the right to object because the prior pig judge Herbert Walker kept me restrained by using the same over talking oppressive tactics that Colvin uses today. All one has to do is look -- and there it is "A bunch of conspiring dogs playing a game with my life!" To prevent me from exposing this, the pig judges all join in to deny me Freedom of Speech, the right to participate in the defense.

I have filed legal documents:

(1) Writ of Prohibition and Mandamus (Joint) with the U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, showing slavery -- the sick acts of Colvin, Carrow and their conspirators. The document is titled, Ruchell Magee -vs- Samuel Conti, Judge, U.S. Northern District Court of California, and others filed August 1972.

(2) Complaint for impeachment of Colvin with the California Judicial Disqualification Commission, San Francisco, July, 1972.

(3) Warrant of Removal and Habeas Corpus with the U.S. Central District Court, Los Angeles. Showing mob action by Colvin, Conti, and Los Angeles Clique trying me for Rebellious Against Slavery under false disguise of murder, etc... Filed August 1972, and titled Magee -vs- Warden Nelson, "Habeas Corpus;" and People -vs- Magee, "Warrant of Removal" which I paid the filing fee to be heard.

The courts haven't acted, but Colvin continues to proceed with the set-up stage that the dogs assigned him,, Carrow, Harris and Collins to carry out for the judicial clique.

It should be noted, that when the pig Graves came into the case with a long line of talk about "not to prejudice Mr. Magee's case" while driving



over me, it was something that the pigs had planned to say in front of the people. At that time, Graves' lie was that he just wanted to help Magee in obtaining the right to defend himself.

Only sick cowards would do what Colvin and Harris are pulling. They need Robot Pigs to stand body guard over them in crimes against the people.

It is necessary to have my documents before these courts inspected, All Documents. And Ruchell's supporters - Not those reactionaries - must publicly demand the Judicial Commissioner to investigate and impeach Colvin.

BY: RUCHELL MAGEE--CINQUE

Nixon attempts to silence P.O.W.s



Minnie Lee Gartley, Olga Charles and Cora Weiss en route to Hanoi.

President Nixon has made political prisoners of the three released POWs who are now safely out of sight in "the military hospitals of their choice." With the troops home and South Vietnamese president Thieu every day more clearly a dictator, the POWs are the only issue Nixon has left to gain the support of the American people for the war.

If Nixon is to be able to carry out his plans for an eternal stall of the Vietnamese victory by supplying US air and sea support to South Vietnamese ground troops, the POWs must not only not say nice things about the North Vietnamese but they must remain prisoners. Consequently, the release of the POWs is a political blow against Nixon of the first order, and Hanoi and the American Peace Movement had to conspire to pull it off.

The three POWs are friends of the Vietnamese. The most scarce resource in Nixon's air war against Vietnam is pilots, and Hanoi has no interest in seeing the men it releases in its skies again. Nonetheless, the anti-war stance taken by the three men reflects the general mood of the American people, and probably of the other POWs as well.

Securing the release of the POWs was one of Nixon's promises four years ago, but he lied. Since he began bombing the cities and dikes of North Vietnam at least a hundred more pilots have been shot down and captured, bringing the total to somewhere between four and five hundred.

The Nixon administration's response to the release of the three POWs is to make sure it doesn't happen again. Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird has attacked the mother and wife of two of the POWs who went to Hanoi to get them back as having "violated the Geneva Accords." The House Internal Security Committee has made great haste to approve a bill which would prevent any further trips to North Vietnam not authorized by the Administration itself.

None of this is going down too well. Washington correspondent Mary McGrory reports that the President's own POW group, the National League of Families, is watching his little game with "acute concern." Their chairwoman, Evelyn Grubb, who meets regularly at the White House with Henry Kissinger, is "incensed" by the Administration's anti-POW attitude, McGrory says. Of the peace groups, Mrs. Grubb says, "Who else is bringing out any men." And the North Vietnamese? "I

would go and inspect bombed villages if they asked me to," says Mrs. Grubb. "I would do anything."

Letting Mrs. Grubb inspect bombed villages is probably the last thing Nixon wants. Minnie Lee Gartley, the mother of released pilot Markham Gartley, and Olga Charles, the wife of pilot Norris Charles, both toured devastated areas of North Vietnam themselves and hid in bomb shelters during US air-raids on Hanoi while they were there. The air war "has got to stop," Mrs. Charles said. "How many times can you say you're sorry," Mrs. Gartley said. When a provincial official asked her to plead with American women to pressure Nixon to end the war, she said, "It is not easy, but we will try. We have been trying to end the war for a long time."

War Secretary Laird was thoroughly pissed off, McGrory writes, that peace activist Cora Weiss, head of the Committee of Liaison, had succeeded where he and all his armed might had failed. Against Laird's record of one commando raid on an empty North Vietnamese prison camp, Mrs. Weiss has actually brought three pilots home. Not only that, all the way to New York, they eluded the ambush set up by State Department and Pentagon brass. The first set of pilots to leave Hanoi in 1968 only got as far as Laos with radical priest Dan Berrigan before they were commandeered by the military and never seen again.

Two Green Beret POWs, released by the Viet Cong in 1965, were shanghaied in Thailand on their way home, then held in a military prison in Okinawa for six months and threatened with court martial. They had told a press conference in Phnom Penh that they would work with the peace

movement when they got home. One of them, George Smith, now a West Virginia postman, has written a book about his experiences, POW: Two Years with the Viet Cong.

But tough old Mrs. Weiss got the three airmen out through China and the Soviet Union, where at one point the peace activists had to bar the way to State Department hit men. Under military law, the men are required to present themselves to the first US official they encounter.

The POWs said that they were being brought home by the "American people." Charles Norris, a black airman from San Diego, told reporters in Copenhagen that it was up to the American people to bring home the rest of the POW still in Hanoi. When the war ends, they'll come home, he said.

THE WAY TO BRING ALL THE POWS HOME - SUPPORT THE 7 POINT PROGRAM OF THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

The two main points are:

The US Government must set a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Vietnam of the totality of US forces and those of the other foreign countries in the US camp.

The US Government must really respect the South Vietnam people's right to self-determination, put an end to its interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam, cease to support the bellicose group headed by Nguyen Van Thieu now in office in Saigon, and stop all manoeuvres, including tricks on election, aimed at maintaining the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu.

STATEMENT FROM VENCEREMOS ON THE COMMUNIST LEAGUE

Several months ago, a statement was circulated among organizations participating in the "Third World Coalition" (no longer in existence), based in San Francisco. That statement was, essentially, a position on the Communist League. It stated that the Communist League was to be excluded from the Third World Coalition and listed a number of reasons.

The name of Venceremos Organization was mistakenly placed on the list of organizations who were in support of the statement. Venceremos informed the Coalition to remove our name, but somehow this was not done.

We would like to make it publicly clear that we had nor have nothing to do with that statement, or with any position on the Communist League. Though we have had very little contact, we consider our relations with the Communist League to be friendly, and hope that they continue to be so.

Venceremos Central Committee.

Walkout at Foremost

Black shop steward fired

Rose Abrams, a shop steward with 8 years seniority, was fired by Foremost Computer Services Center in Oakland Sept. 5. Another Black worker, Barbara Duke, was suspended a week for supporting her.

Both incidents were clear cases of management racism. In response, members of Local 29, Office and Professional Employees Union (OPEU) struck Foremost Sept. 8 until a court injunction forced them back to work a week later.

Office jobs at the computer center are segregated by sex and race. The key punch office, where Rose and Barbara worked, is all women, mostly black. The accounting office, is mostly white women. The computer operators are all male and, until recently, all white.

When a computer operator job opened up for which Rose had seniority and other qualifications management suddenly decided that 2 years of college or several years of work experience with computers was a prerequisite for the job. In the past, employees were trained on the job. In fact, the manager of the

computer section worked his way up from milkman. Rose filed a grievance.

In response, Foremost changed Rose's work week from Monday through Friday to Tuesday through Saturday. She was sick on the third Saturday.

Although she had a doctor's slip from Kaiser Hospital, her doctor told her supervisor it "would have been possible" for her to work. Rose was fired for "abuse of sick leave". Barbara Duke was suspended for calling the firing racist.

White and black workers were united about the importance of striking to resist this racism. Although the court injunction ended the walkout, the workers at Foremost are determined to get Rose's job back. For now, the union is working through the grievance procedure.

Foremost is a conglomerate. In addition to Foremost dairy products, it distributes liquors, drugs, toilet and sundry items in the Bay Area. Don't buy Foremost products until Rose is rehired!

East Bay Venceremos

Rank & file workers take the lead

"I'm sorry, you'll have to work overtime this weekend," said the foreman at National Can's San Leandro plant last August 25. "If you don't," he continued, "the company will take severe disciplinary action.: The contract clearly states that all overtime is voluntary, and up until now, the company had never tried to force workers to stay overtime. Yet the International Association of Machinists (IAM) local lodge #1518 chief business representatives backed up management 100%.

The rank and file weren't going for it. Some workers flatly refused to work overtime, others said they would and simply didn't show up. The rank and file were so outraged that the union started getting worried and the business representatives went down to the plant. The union suddenly discovered a clause in the contract which states that if more than 40 hours are to be worked, the company and union must enter into negotiations. National Can management had been acting illegally all along. A group of rank and file workers put out a leaflet explaining the workers rights and showing the connection between this compulsory overtime and management's overall



Bernard Smallwood, fired Nat. Can worker

racist and exploitative policies. The leaflet read in part:

We know that at some future date there will be negotiations over this issue between the Company and the Union. Judging the Union on past performance (I.E. allowing Rich Bowers and Danny Borrero, two shop stewards who fought for us, and Bernard Smallwood, a black worker, who fought for the rights of other workers, to be fired) we have grounds for fear that we may be once again sold out by the union elite. (read: company flunkies.)

We demand that the Union begin to act in the interest of the rank and file and not in the interest of the company.

We demand our rights to open union meetings of rank and file and free union elections.

We Oppose the Trusteeship.

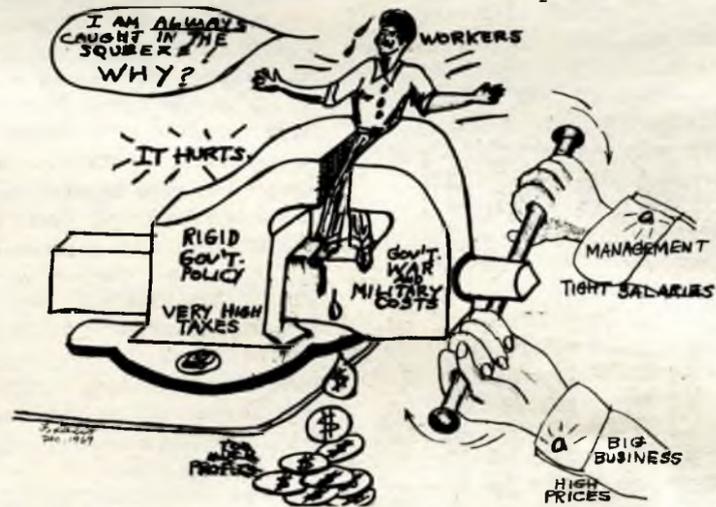
WE DEMAND AN END TO COMPANY POLICIES OF RACISM AND SEXISM.

ONLY THROUGH THE UNITED ACTION OF ALL WORKERS CAN WE WIN BACK WHAT IS RIGHTFULLY OURS. LET'S GET TOGETHER AND FIGHT THE BOSSES AND NOT ONE ANOTHER.

IMPERIALIST COMPETITION

Because of National Can management's greedy profit taking, they got themselves into the bind of trying to force overtime work. Until about two years ago the San Leandro plant worked year round with some lay-offs. Recently the imperialists who run National Can have been hurting because of competition from American Can and Continental Can's all aluminum cans. Aluminum cans are used mostly for beer and soft drinks. The imperialists in NCC's Chicago office figured they could compete by producing cheaper steel cans -- if they produced millions of cans during the summer months and then saved labor costs with huge lay-offs. So they converted the San Leandro plant to turn out mainly beer and soda cans. Now we run 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for the summer, and then there's a massive lay-off. NCC bosses are making plenty of profits, but the workers end up losing -- we have fewer jobs due to speed-up and more lay-offs.

At the same time NCC is eliminating jobs in the U.S., it's expanding overseas in hopes of eliminating even more jobs



in the future. NCC has recently bought can plants in Puerto Rico, Portugal, Greece, Italy and England. NCC is moving to countries like Puerto Rico, Greece, and Portugal because the labor is cheap. In Greece and Portugal trade unions are completely illegal. In the long run, that means we lose jobs when plants move overseas, while foreign workers are exploited with low pay and poor working conditions.

WORKERS FIGHT BACK

NCC workers are beginning to realize the connection between NCC imperialism and the lousy conditions in the plant. NCC workers are fighting back. For the last year, NCC management has had one hassle after another. First they fired two militant shop stewards, including the president of the local union. One steward has pursued his case through the courts and it looks like he'll get rehired. Then management fired Bernard Smallwood, a communist black worker. Many workers now realize that Smallwood was fired because he actively fought NCC racism, sexism, and their general exploitation of all workers. A group of workers ended up busting up the arbitration hearing when it became clear that the arbitrator was just running a kangaroo court. Although the arbitrator ruled against Smallwood, he is still taking legal action against NCC.

Management constantly plays games with workers' seniority rights. When a foreman wants a worker to start a new job, he just sends the worker over; if a worker with seniority wants to work a new job, the foreman makes up rules why that's impossible. The company began to realize that workers are fed up with this treatment. Thursday, Aug. 17, there was a "flu epidemic" on graveyard shift. After lunch break, half a dozen workers went home sick. In a plant supervisor's words: "This left us very shorthanded and hampered production quite a bit."

THE FIGHT AHEAD

As stated in the Venceremos Principles of Unity, "only the dictatorship of the proletariat and its allies can fully satisfy our five basic demands, but we

will work to achieve each and every one of them through the day to day struggles of the people. . . . As the wealthiest country in the world, the U.S. has the resources and capability right now to provide a decent standard of living for all its citizens. The rip-off of the world must end and be replaced by true international solidarity based on restitution of the people's stolen property. Everybody has a right to decent, safe, meaningful work."

"CAN YOU DIG IT," a rank and file newsletter, has been published at the plant for a year. Initially only a few workers were active on it. The frequent and massive lay-offs make organizing difficult and the workers active on CAN YOU DIG IT acted in a very individualistic manner which made it seem as if a "clique" were putting out the newsletter. Other workers have criticized this attitude. This internal struggle turned a bad thing into a good thing. A broader base of rank and file workers is now putting out CAN YOU DIG IT.

Rank and file workers are organizing for the tough fight ahead. Near the time of Bernard Smallwood's case, workers demanded preferential hiring for black

and brown workers until their numbers in the plant meet their percentage of the Alameda County population. (NCC didn't hire any blacks until 1964). The fight to end racism and sexism will continue. Workers are fighting for improved safety and working conditions -- including an end to the noise and air pollution inside the plant.

To even win some concession from the bosses, we need a militant and democratic trade union. A rank and file group of workers will concentrate on ending the trusteeship of IAM #1518. The trusteeship means that there are no local meetings, business reps and shop stewards are appointed instead of elected, and the union's finances are run from Washington D.C. Ending the trusteeship is the first, but by no means the final step, in making IAM #1517 a rank and file union.

But a militant, democratic union isn't enough. As long as the imperialists control the factories, they can just move the plants overseas. We need a fighting revolutionary communist party capable of linking together the struggles in the factories, schools, military, prisons, and third world communities. At National Can the most oppressed workers -- Third World people, women, and unskilled workers in general -- are leading the struggle for preferential hiring, improved safety, and a democratic union. All over the U.S. advanced workers and their allies will come together to form a communist party. Only a disciplined communist party, guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao-Tse-Tung thought, can lead the struggle of all working people for socialism and finally communism. Under socialism workers would control the factories. With no bosses to rip-off profits, all workers could have decent, safe, and meaningful work. Concretely, socialism means putting human needs above capitalist greed.

POWER TO THE WORKERS

Reese Erlich, NCC worker
Oakland Venceremos

Revolution grows in Mexico

Revolutionary activity in Mexico has been on the wane for months since the death of guerrilla leader Genaro Vasquez Rojas last February.

But, developments of the past few weeks indicate strongly, however, that armed opposition to the government is very alive in widely scattered sections of the country.

The first meaningful blow struck late in June when revolutionaries ambushed an army patrol in the state of Guerrero.

Ten soldiers were killed in that clash and 18 of the alleged attackers were rounded up and sent to the state capital of Chilpancingo for trial.

Then in August guerrillas struck again in the same area, ambushing another column killing 18 soldiers, including a battalion commander. Sixteen other soldiers were reported wounded.

At Matamoros, just across the border from Brownsville, Texas, military authorities announced a substantial quantity of money was confiscated. The money, authorities said was to have been used to buy weapons for the guerrilla band operating in Guerrero, presumably the one that ambushed the two army patrols.

An official said the terrorists' hideout is a house in a working-class neighborhood of Pueblo. Officials emphasize that an investigation is underway for persons who stayed in the house, and are believed to have taken part in the bank robberies.

Already in custody is a former rector of Pueblo state university, whose telephone number was written on a piece of paper found in the house, along with utility bills that are expected to implicate others. Also found in the house were a quantity of explosives, clockworks and diagrams for the construction of time bombs.



— EMILIANO ZAPATA —

Meanwhile, it has become increasingly apparent that a new guerrilla leader has emerged to take the place left by the death of Vasquez Rojas. This is Lucio Cabañas Barrientos, about 34, who is reputed to be the grandson of Emiliano Zapata, the revolutionary hero of 1910-1917, whose name has become a Mexican legend. Cabañas, like Vasquez Rojas a rural schoolteacher turned guerrilla, has been actively harassing the Mexican army in Guerrero for the past five years. It was his men who carried out the two ambushes.

TIERRA
MEXICO
MUERTE

Workers strike in Southwest

Boycott Farah!

(Reprinted from Ideal)

El Paso--The three year effort to organize Farah workers (one of the largest pants manufacturers in the U.S.) has culminated in a joint strike by workers in San Antonio, El Paso, Las Cruces and Albuquerque.

The strike began in the San Antonio Farah Plant as a result of the dismissal of three workers who had participated in an El Paso rally held for the purpose of boosting union efforts at Farah.

The workers in San Antonio went on strike on May 3, 1972, the El Paso workers on May 9, 1972 with the Las Cruces and Albuquerque plants being hit by the strike soon after. Over 3,000 workers, most of them Mexican Americans, walked out in all four plants, 2000 were from the El Paso plant. The strike has proven costly for both sides. It appears to be an all-out win or lose battle between management and labor and the strikers seem to have the spirit, unity, and will to be on the winning side.

The strike has had many obstacles and has presented to the community of El Paso many things that they never expected to see. Immediately after the strike, when pickets were set up at all the plants, Farah put guards with deadly German Shepherd dogs outside in the yard. Only after a court ruling was Farah ordered to get the dogs out of the yards.

VIVA
LA
HUELGA

Don't Buy
Farah Pants!



On May 15, Judge Rodriguez served the strikers with an injunction which ordered the union not to picket the plant unless it was done by two people only, and that these two picketers be fifty feet away from each other. This injunction was asked for by Farah and granted on a Friday. On Monday the picketers were out in force and so were Farah's men and policemen. Film was taken of the picketing and used as evidence to order the arrest of over 550 unionists.

Judge Bob Lewis, made out the warrants which were issued for any union picketer who violated the injunction and for several others, who in fact were not in town that Monday and could not have violated the injunctions; such as Adan Gonzalez, one of the main leaders of the union efforts.

When the warrants were served, the unionizers decided to surrender themselves to the county jail. They went in mass, turned themselves in, were processed, booked and released on bond. The bond was exceptionally high for such an offense. Regularly, bond would be set at \$25 but each one was placed on \$400 bond.

The unionists are struggling for better wages, greater fringe benefits, job security, better medical plans and above all, the right to collective bargaining.

12 Juan Flores faces trial

Venceremos leader framed by Stanford

Juan Flores, a member of the Central Committee of Venceremos, is facing a trumped-up charge of "assault on a police officer" for an incident at Stanford on May 9.

That day and night was a high point in the mass protest against the mining of the harbors in Hanoi and Haiphong and the intensification of bombing attacks against the Vietnamese people. Hundreds of people were demonstrating in solidarity with the Indochinese liberation struggle against Stanford University, where the newest warfare methods of the U. S. Government are planned out.

Two undercover Palo Alto police, Sgt. William Kirpatrick and Head of Investigations Don Criswell, claim to have seen Juan throw two large rocks at a Santa Clara County Sheriff's deputy who was supposedly standing inside a glass door at the Old Union on Stanford campus. The word of these two pigs, famous for their many acts of harassment and violation of

Harassment in San Jose

the people's rights, is the only evidence against Juan.

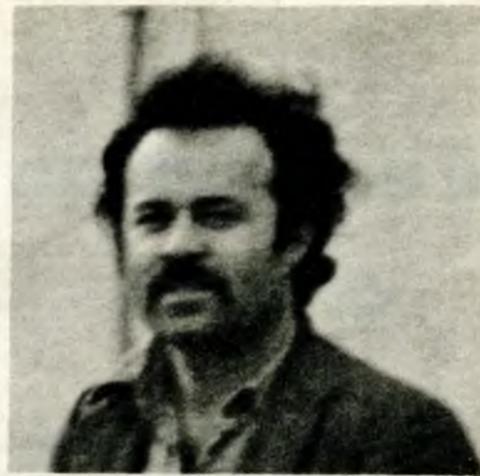
If they really saw Juan throw rocks at a tac squad pig, why didn't they bust him then? Five other people were arrested that night, but the cases were all dropped. In fact, the only person proven to have thrown rocks that night was another pig, who attacked a demonstrator; all that happened to him was that he was suspended from duty for two days.

A warrant for Juan's arrest was issued a week later, and even though they police knew exactly where Juan works at Stanford, the warrant wasn't served until June 3, a day after the last Stanford Daily comes out (to avoid publicity) and when a lot of witnesses were leaving the campus for summer vacation.

Juan was finally arrested on his way home in East Palo Alto at 1:00 a.m. Without giving him any idea of what the charge was about, the San Mateo County Sheriffs took him up to the Redwood City jail.

There he ran into Sgt. Irvin Pronske, head of Pronske's Raiders, a group of deputies that raided parties in the Redwood City area last year. Pronske's first words were, "How's Bruce?" (Bruce Franklin, a member of the Venceremos Central Committee and fired Stanford professor). He kept shouting, swinging his club into his hand, and saying things like, "This punk likes to throw rocks at the police when they're not looking" until three of his goons locked Juan in a cell.

Juan was released on \$1000 bail, and



JUAN FLORES

is now facing a felony trial in the Santa Clara County Superior Court in San Jose. One judge has already disqualified himself. The prosecution witnesses and the District Attorney are busy trying to get their lies straight and keep people's attention off the case. But Juan knows exactly what kind of game they're playing.

This ridiculous case is just one more example of their desperate attempts to intimidate revolutionaries and all honest people who are moving to change things around in this country. For now they're picking on Black people, Brown people, poor people, and organizations like VENCEREMOS that fight for the people. Juan, like all of us, is going to fight back, all the way down the line, until he wins. His next court appearance in San Jose is on October 30; he needs our support. BE THERE!

Chicano organizer's garage bombed



JESSE DOMINGUES' GARAGE AFTER BEING FIREBOMBED.

Jesse Domingues was due to be released from the Elmwood Rehabilitation Center on August 17. On August 16 the garage next to Jesse's house was either firebombed or intentionally ignited by an unidentified person while his brother, his wife, and three of his friends were watching T.V. Inside Jesse's garage was the product of two years of hard work done by Jesse and other community people. Hundreds of pages of documentation on San Jose Police Officers and Santa Clara Sheriffs and their actions in the San Jose community were destroyed.

The initial investigation of the fire department confirmed that the fire was intentionally set. One of the investigating officers from the fire department told Jesse that he was lucky that the car in the garage had an empty gas tank or his house and the one next to it would have been destroyed. While Jesse cannot prove that the police had anything to do with the fire he does know that the police have been harassing him, his family, and his friends for several years. Jesse and his wife Lupe have come home in the past to find marijuana and regs on their livingroom floor and the pigs at the door five minutes later. They have seen a man at their window who when chased ran into a San Jose Police car and split. Lupe has had the San Jose Police tell her not to bother them when she asked them to investigate a break-in to her house.

Jesse sees this harassment growing out of the work he and the group he is with, Chicanos Por La Gente, are doing for poor people in San Jose. Chicanos Por La Gente help oppressed people deal with the Welfare Department, get food to survive on, get furniture and other necessities of life. Jesse has also been working hard to stop the beatings at Elmwood and to generally improve conditions at the jail. Chicanos Por La Gente will not stop their work and Jesse feels the harassment that they have faced will just make them struggle harder to improve the conditions of oppressed people in San Jose.

R.C. Housing Group pickets high rents

On Sept. 23, the Redwood City Housing Group picketed the grand opening of Challenge Development's Mariposa Apartments.

Mariposa Apts. has been open since January. It has 123 apartments but only 40 are occupied. The rents run from \$190 and \$200 for one bedroom to \$275 for two bedroom apartments. No children, and no pets are allowed. This grand opening was a desperate attempt to attract new tenants. At the grand opening, Challenge paraded Miss California in an effort to draw the "swinging singles" crowd. The Housing Groups demand was simply, "Bring the Rent Down." Mr. Thompson, the manager of Challenge, came out and made promises to build some low cost housing if we would only leave Challenge alone that day. We told him to lower the rents of his existing units.

Challenge is a subsidiary of Alcoa, the world's largest aluminum company. The Alcoa empire stretches around the world. It drags raw bauxite out of the mines of American neocolonies of Jamaica, Brazil,

Indonesia and the Dominican Republic. It then ships it to the U.S. to be made into bombs and beer cans. Alcoa's best aluminum sheathes the bombs and rockets raining down in Nixon's frantic attempt to smother the Vietnamese revolution.

Challenge/Alcoa is out for profits, as a landlord as well as an arms merchant and Caribbean colonialist. Along with other big landlords, Alcoa gets a magnificent yearly tax write-off just for owning apartments. When the apartments are vacant, our congress lets Alcoa pocket taxes it would otherwise have to pay. This is the company demanding \$190 and \$200 for a small one bedroom apartment--no children, no pets.

We will not leave Challenge/Alcoa alone. Since they are Redwood City's largest landlord, we will continue to attack Challenge until we get results. Our final victory will be when the People sieze the White House.

Dan Friedman
Venceremos

STOP GRAND JURY

Starting Wednesday, October 4, the first of at least eleven witnesses are scheduled to appear before a San Francisco federal grand jury. The investigation is being conducted by the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department, the agency that has been responsible during the past three years for more than a dozen grand jury inquisitions into the Movement.

The witnesses have been subpoenaed from all over the country. All were subpoenaed following attempts by the FBI to interrogate them. Many were asked about underground fugitives.

Government attorneys have kept secret the purpose of the investigation. However, the involvement of the Internal Security Division makes clear the political orientation of the investigation. Witnesses called in previous grand juries conducted by the Internal Security Division include Leslie Bacon, five Irish Americans summoned from New York to Fort Worth in an investigation of gunrunning to the IRA, and 23 Vietnam Veterans Against the War subpoenaed to Tallahassee, Florida during the Democratic Convention in July.

The Grand Jury Defense Office, which is coordinating the legal and political defense of the witnesses, believes that the timing of this grand jury--one month before an election, in the midst of an intensified bombing campaign in Indochina--and the location--San Francisco--are not accidental. Nixon hopes that investigations like these will bolster his law and order image before the elections. At the same time grand jury in-

vestigations serve to stifle organizing and create a climate of fear that discourages people from talking to each other, thinking with each other, and trusting each other.

Several of the witnesses have issued a statement denouncing the grand jury investigation:

"We have been subpoenaed from all parts of the country to appear before a grand jury whose purpose has been kept secret from us, from our attorneys, and

from the public. Each of us will be taken alone without an attorney into the grand jury room. There, in secret proceedings, we expect that a lawyer from the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department will interrogate us about our associations, political activities, and personal lives. If we refuse to testify and refuse to cooperate with this inquisition, we face up to 18 months imprisonment when our only "crime" is silence.

All of us remember the McCarthy era; we remember the HUAC witchhunts. And now we see that same type of repression happening again, and this time it's we who are the victims. The government's abuse of the grand jury system to suppress rightful dissent must be stopped. It is not only our constitutional rights which are at stake; every American's freedom of speech and association is threatened by the perversion of the grand jury process."

The demonstration called for Wednesday outside the federal building is probably the first of several protests. The last two witnesses are scheduled to appear on October 19 and 20. Now is the time to show Nixon that escalated repression will be met by greater resistance.

Barbara Hyland
Ministry of Information

If you are subpoenaed before a federal grand jury, call the Grand Jury Defense Office immediately, at 285-9206. The address is 2588 Mission St., Room 207, San Francisco.



Parole denied: Thero applies for review

On Friday, Sept. 15, Thero Wheeler, a brother in Folsom Prison and a member of Venceremos, appeared before two members of the California Adult Authority for his parole hearing, and was denied parole for at least one year. It had been two years since Thero's parole was revoked because of an incident involving the Los Angeles police. Under the indeterminate sentence law in California, when Thero's parole was revoked, his sentence became the maximum sentence which he was serving before he was released, which was one year to life.

Here are some of Thero's comments about his denial of parole:

"I was denied further parole consideration for one calendar year, once again they have driven over the will of the people. I make no apologies to no one especially them. 'Che' was correct when he made the statement, 'One learns more about his enemies everyday if he listens, and observes.'"

Referring to when he was picked up for 'parole violation' in 1970: "I found out that one who tells a lie is a coward, and members of the Los Angeles police department told 1000 and 1 lies against me.

"Dig this, I was handcuffed in the back seat of a police car, with a wire screen between me and them, and the police stated in their report that I attempted to take his gun. This is the kind of mess that I was confronted with at that hearing, and told, 'You hate policemen, don't you?'"

"They recommended that I take the stress program at Vacaville, but now they want me to sign a paper reading to the effect that I will participate in the program and take any treatment that the doctors feel is necessary. (More on the Stress Program in an article in the next issue.)

"I will not sign any papers whatso-

ever for anything, none of the department of corruptions programs can help me but their freedom program (parole). They will never scramble these brains, not while I breathe.

"I went before an ex-District Attorney and a man who has made a career of oppressing and suppressing people. Now, my friends, at this juncture we cannot give up. We have crossed the stream. Our next move is to make an all-out offensive of political and legal assault against the establishment intelligently. The people are not ready for anything else.

"I am submitting an application for review. If it is denied, I will file a petition under the 1964 Civil Rights Act, charging violation of due process and equal protection. The actions of the Adult Authority was based upon whim and caprice, the actions of the Adult Authority was not supported by the facts, and last but not least, genocide. I am applying for review to exhaust my administrative remedy. The combination of legal and political mass defense can free me, and that is all."

We would like people to write to the Adult Authority and express to them their opinions about the denial of Thero's parole.

Please write to: Mr. Henry Kerr,
Chairman California
Adult Authority
State Capital Building,
Sacramento, Cal.

re: Thero Wheeler
A-74064

FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

Sam and Janet Swift
Redwood City

The beat is getting stronger

The moments are more frequent
That I feel the need to kill
for the Revolution.
As well, as die for the Revolution.

We cannot treat a brutal enemy
With compassion and understanding
For if he continues to rule supreme
And we do not conform to slavery
Chains and death are eventualities.



My Comrades, you cannot hold a gun
With your hands chained at your sides
You cannot march to victory
With your legs in shackles.

Reach out now and pick up the gun
So that your hands may remain free to use it!
So that your legs will remain free
To dance upon the grave of Imperialism!

The moments are more frequent
That, as a revolutionary,
I feel the need
To make revolution.

VENCEREMOS

National Liberation vs. Imperialism

The Politics of the Olympic Games

A lot of people are like the frog in the well who thinks that the sky is no bigger than the mouth of the well. These are the people who have been moaning "Keep politics out of the Olympics!" What they have pleaded for is an olympic festival that is completely divorced from the reality of the situation in the world today. Over and over again they cry for "apolitical olympic games." But such ravings are nonsense.



MEXICO - 1968

The Olympic Games have always reflected the political situation in the world. We don't even have to go back all the way to World War II and the 1936 games, when Jesse Owens, the Black American runner, beat Hitler's "master racers" causing the Fuhrer to leave the stadium in a huff. We can just take a look at the 1968 games in Mexico City to get a clear view of the political progression of the Olympics.

What made the 1968 Olympics political? Was it the fact that two Black runners, John Carlos and Tommy Smith, from the U.S. raised clenched fists and lowered their heads during the playing of the U.S. national anthem? This is what the sportswriters have pointed to as the "tragedy" of the '68 Olympic Games.



MEXICO, 1968: Political repression and mass murder prepared the people for the Olympics. Here Mexican soldiers are rounding up student activists.

Yet 1968 marked the close of the greatest upheaval that had ever shaken the U.S. - the urban rebellions, in which scores of Blacks had been murdered by the police and the national guard. How could anyone expect a proud Black man to bow his head in reverence to a song which proclaimed his ghetto to be the "land of the free and the home of the brave?"

No, the 1968 Olympics were shot full of politics long before these brothers stepped to the podium. For the very site on which the Olympics took place had once been a barrio. In preparing for the games, the Mexican government had destroyed the homes of thousands of poor people and built in their place the Olympic Park. In protest, students, workers and poor people took to the streets, for while the Mexican rulers were preparing to host the world, the Mexican people were starving and homeless. The response of the government was to send soldiers and right-wing mercenaries into the streets to machine-gun hundreds of protestors to death. This was, of course, all in preparation for the Olympics.

Yet Howard Cossell and his colleagues never mentioned it.

"RHODESIA" EXPELLED

Since 1968, the contradictions in the world have become sharper and sharper. The struggles of oppressed and exploited peoples have grown, and no corner of the world is immune from revolution - the main trend in the world today. The 1972 Olympics could not escape this fact.

Even before the games began, several African nations had demanded that "Rhodesia" be expelled from the games. ("Rhodesia" is the name the British gave to the nation now known as Zimbabwe. The name was taken from Cecil Rhodes, a 19th Century imperialist: who helped to colonize the nation.) Immediately, Avery Brundage, the head of the International Olympic Committee, rushed to the forefront to cry that it was criminal for the African nations to "mix politics with sports."

This wasn't the first time that a boycott had been threatened, nor was it

the first time that Brundage attempted to defeat it. In 1936 a movement was underway to boycott the games which were to be held in Nazi Germany. Brundage defended Hitler saying:

"The anti-Nazi outcry in this country is the work of alien agitators. It is the work of communists, socialists and Jews. The persecution of minorities is as old as history and the Olympic committee should pay no attention to it." Later, Brundage told a gathering of pro-Hitler Americans: "We can learn much from Germany. If we wish to preserve our institutions we must stamp out communism. We too must take steps to arrest the decline of our patriotism...No country since ancient Greece has displayed a more truly national public interest in the Olympics than you find in Germany today [



Avery Brundage - he finally resigned

The grievance of the African nations in the 1972 Olympics was based on the fact that the "Rhodesian" delegation had been sent by the white racist regime of Ian Smith which pursues an internal policy of total racial discrimination against the African people who constitute the great majority of "Rhodesia" population. Externally the Smith regime works hand-in-hand with the white colonialist rulers of South Africa and Portuguese colonialists in suppressing the national liberation movement in southern Africa.

Despite the fact that the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations have adopted severe sanctions against the Smith regime, the International Olympic Committee was prepared to allow Smith's delegation into the games. This was a provocation against the African countries and it was only rational that several African nations refused to compete against this delegation. In a vote of 36-31, the I.O.C. finally decided to exclude Rhodesia" from the games.

The Chinese explained in Peking Report #35, "The African people are advancing in big strides. The Asian, African and Latin American cause of unity against imperialism is developing victoriously. Anyone who fails to see this in international affairs and tries to impose the will of a few persons on the countries and peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America will run into snags sooner or later." Even several African American athletes had been touched by the struggle against "Rhodesia" and threatened to boycott the games. When Brundage had won in 1936, he was defeated in 1972.

COLD WAR GAMES

As the 1972 games unfolded, it grew more and more apparent that politics could not be severed from the competition. While on the one hand the U.S. sportscasters lamented the "political overtones" to the games, on the other hand they constantly played up the competition between the "free world" and the "iron curtain" countries. Television coverage had little to do with who was the best athlete in the world but instead focused on which American was going to place in the standings of a particular event. The U.S. was locked in "fierce struggle" with the Soviet Union for the honor of winning the most medals, while the smaller countries were all but out of the picture. Only judges from "iron curtain" countries were unfair, while the poor Americans were mistreated and abused.



Collett & Matthews were banned from the Olympics for life because they were too "political."

In the end, the number of gold medals won roughly corresponded to the wealth of the countries of the world.

It became a great "honor" to stand on the podium and hear one's national anthem played. But again, a snag.

Two Black runners, Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett, simply stood casually during the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and the sportscasters and politicians were painfully distressed.

"Was it a protest," Cossell asked. The men replied no, if they had wanted to protest it would have been obvious. Collett explained, "I couldn't do it [stand at attention] with a clear conscience. Looking back on it now, it mirrors the action of white America towards Blacks, that they accept us in a casual way but not really. I can't go along with the words [to the national anthem]. I wish they were true but they aren't."

For this, Matthews and Collett were expelled from the Olympics for life by none other than Avery Brundage.

SHOOTING WAR & THE OLYMPICS

But then came the real explosion. A group of Palestinian guerillas known as Black Septemberists, broke into the dormitory of the Israeli delegation and held them hostage. A struggle broke out and two of the Israelis were slain. The Palestinians demanded that their prisoners, Israeli athletes and athletic officials, be exchanged for some of the Palestinian political prisoners being tortured and killed in Zionist concentration camps. They promised not to harm the prisoners if this demand was met and they were provided safe conduct and means of air travel.



Zionist Moshe Dayan

The Germans, led by a high police official prominent in anti-communist repression, gave their solemn word that

safe conduct would be provided. They even furnished helicopters to make transfer to the airport. But meanwhile, these German police, military, and government officials flew in Moshe Dayan, Israel's Minister of Defense, and placed themselves under his direct command. Dayan is the self-proclaimed disciple of U.S. terrorism in Vietnam, having made a trip there to study and support it. He is the one who orders the napalming of Arab villages, the establishment of concentration camps, and the systematic shooting and torture of civilians. Dayan ordered the Germans to set up snipers and open fire at the guerillas when they got to the airport, in direct violation of the promise that had been given. The result was the deaths of all the Israeli hostages and most of the Palestinian guerillas.

The mass media in the U.S., and imperialist spokesmen throughout the world, have tried to make what they call "terrorism" the issue. Everybody is supposed to be horribly shocked at the kidnapping, and nobody is supposed to think about the systematic Israeli terror directed for twenty-four years against the Palestine people. We believe that legitimate questions can be raised about this particular tactic, but they should take the following facts into account:

1. The kidnapping took place during an open war, during which Israel has illegally conquered and occupied the nation of Palestine as well as sections of other Arab nations.
2. Although the United Nations has condemned each fresh Israeli aggression, they have done nothing to restrain this Nazi-like state.



3. Many other tactics have been tried to free these political prisoners and all have failed.

4. Almost all the Israeli hostages were members of the Israeli armed forces, and therefore cannot be considered mere civilians.

5. The Israeli delegation was performing an overtly political mission at the Olympics, legitimizing its occupation of Palestine, and although most of "Israel" belongs to the Arab peoples the Olympic delegation consisted entirely of the illegal occupiers of this land.

6. The Black September organization that carried out the attack is not part of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the coalition directing the

struggle to regain the Palestinian homeland.

We also believe that those who condemn this tactic but who profess to support the struggle of the Palestinian people have some obligation to suggest better tactics and also to provide meaningful support themselves. VENCEREMOS criticizes itself for having done very little to assist our sisters and brothers from Palestine in their just and courageous fight for liberation.

At the least, we all have an obligation to help the people of the U.S. understand that the real terrorists are the men with suits and white hands who give the orders in Washington, Wall Street and Montgomery Street to murder the civilians of Vietnam, Palestine, "Rhodesia," Brazil, Hunters Point and East Los Angeles.

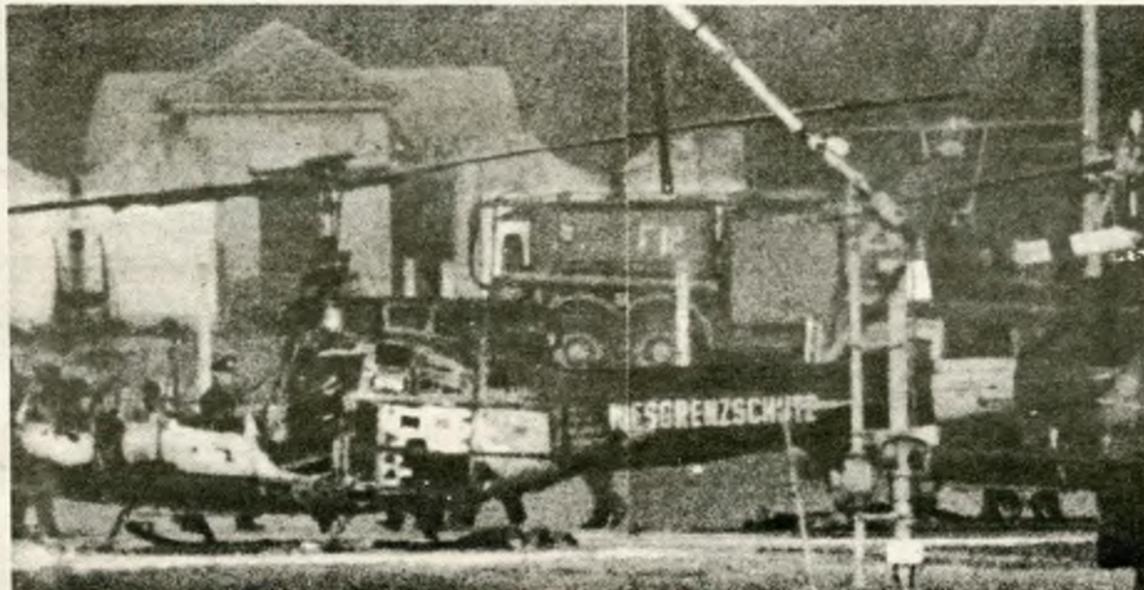
PEACEFUL OLYMPICS?

Well, is there any hope that we will ever have peaceful olympic games? Yes, someday there will be olympic games in which men and women compete as comrades and friends in solidarity with one another. But the games won't be separated from politics, for that is not possible. The sky is bigger than the mouth of the well.

Such games will take place when the conditions which create the violent games have been replaced. What are those conditions? They are imperialism, colonialism, racism, exploitation and oppression. They are the hallmarks of capitalist society, the trademarks of social imperialism and the essence of world terror. Peaceful olympics will

come about when the people of the world have taken life into their own hands and have begun to create a new world based on cooperation among mankind rather than violence against people. When there is "decent food, clothing, housing, work, medical care and good education for every person in the U.S. and throughout the world," [Venceremos Principles of Unity] then it will be possible to have international games that proceed in peace. And this will only occur when the last imperialist, the last colonialist, the last racist and the last oppressor are laid to rest, and socialism is the order of the day.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
Venceremos Central Committee



MUNICH, 1972: Both hostages and guerillas were gunned down by the German police under Israeli command. Above is the remains of the helicopter the Germans supplied.

Tuberculosis in our community

WHAT IS T.B.?

T.B. is an infection that usually attacks the lungs. If T.B. is not detected and treated in the early stages of infection, it can become a serious disease. The common symptoms of T.B. are fever, coughing up blood, chest pains, night sweats, shortness of breath, or a general run-down feelings. But very often people can have the disease and not have any of the above symptoms. Anyone can get T.B. if they are exposed to a person with T.B.

WHO GETS T.B.?

In the U.S., T.B. is most commonly found in communities which lack good food, adequate housing, and good health care. Most often it is poor and working class people who are left without these common necessities. Due to the racism in this country, it is more often black and brown people who are forced to accept these living conditions. Because poor people live in crowded houses, it is easier for T.B. to spread.

HOW DO YOU FIND OUT IF YOU HAVE T.B.?

The tine test is a painless skin test on the arm. It is checked 48-72 hours after it is given. A positive test results in a hard bump. If you get the

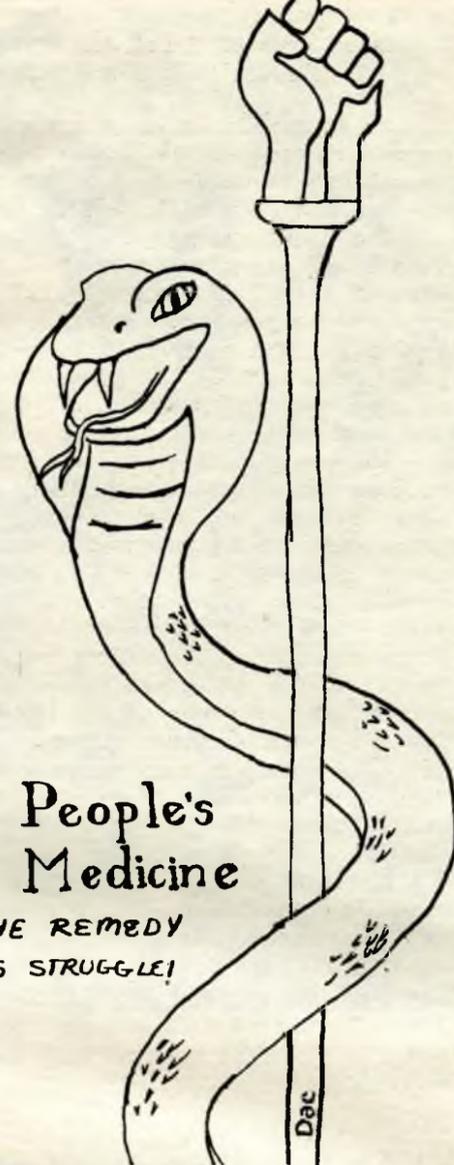
hard bump on your arm, it does not mean you have T.B. but that at some time in your life T.B. germs have entered your body. If you do have a positive reaction, it would be necessary to get a chest x-ray, or take a p.p.d. test to see if you really have the disease. Even if you find that you have the disease, with the drugs that are now available T.B. can be completely cured.

HOW DO WE FIGHT T.B.?

The fight against T.B. must be waged on two battlegrounds. The first battleground is the simple medical fight. Everyone should be tested once a year, so everyone can stop the disease before it starts. The other, more important battleground, is here in our communities. We must destroy the conditions that allow the T.B. disease to grow. We must have decent housing. We must have decent jobs. We must have decent diets. We must educate ourselves about how to get these things. The only way we will get this education, and move on these problems is by working together. When we work together we will be able to fight the conditions that cause T.B. By working together we will beat T.B. By working together we will win.

MEDICINE FOR THE PEOPLE

PEOPLE'S MEDICAL CLINIC



Franklin to fight

for unemployment insurance

REASON FOR DECISION:

You have little or no prospects of finding work in your usual occupation at this time due to your militant activities on your last full-time job, and continued similar activities since then. Since your voluntary actions resulted in this reduced labor market you are not available for work.

During the weeks ending 9-9-72, and 9-16-72 you limited your search for work to writing letters to colleges and universities; a field wherein your employment prospects have been, by your own estimation, substantially reduced by publicity about your militant activities. Therefore, it must be held that you did not make the required search for work.

IMPORTANT: For explanation of the law, appeal rights, and reporting requirements, see reverse.

ANY APPEAL FROM THIS NOTICE MUST BE FILED ON OR BEFORE 10-2-72 TO BE TIMELY.

M. GURITZ
MAN Claims Interviewer

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE OFFICE #043
443-453 Sherman Avenue

Enclosed is a copy of a document I received from the unemployment office in Palo Alto. It disqualifies me from receiving unemployment benefits-- although I qualify in every other way-- because of my "militant activities" before and after my firing from Stanford.

The unemployment office throughout California has been increasingly used as a tool of repression. Public attention has recently focused on their disqualification of people for having hair they deemed too long. But there have also been many instances of disqualification actually based on political discrimination, but clothed in some kind of technical pretext.

In this case they have come right out with their political reason. It therefore

offers an excellent opportunity to fight against this particularly vicious form of repression, which utilizes people's financial hardships as a weapon against them. I intend to appeal this determination and, if necessary, fight the issue through in the courts. But whether we win or lose this small battle within the system, we learn from it the necessity of overthrowing this dictatorship of the wealthy and establishing a society run by and for the majority. Under socialism this particular kind of oppression is certainly not possible, for unemployment itself does not exist.

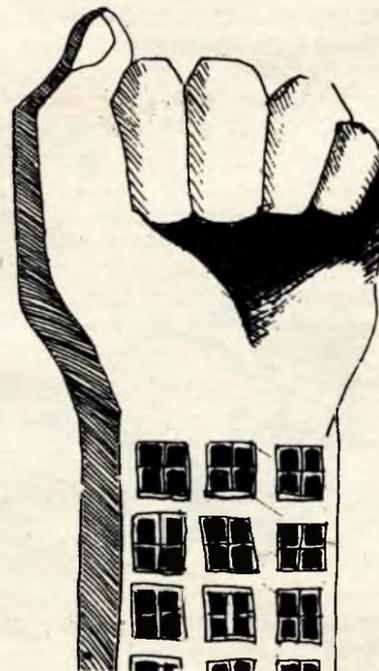
Bruce Franklin

Voters registered in jail

September 22nd, a group of people went to the San Mateo Jail in Redwood City to register prisoners to vote. In all, about 56 men and women prisoners were registered.

Dolores Randall organized the group, which included several members of Venceremos. Mrs. Randall lives in East Palo Alto and is a McGovern organizer. She started the prisoner registration project as a part of her understanding of the overall need to register the most oppressed members of this society, poor and working people. Mrs. Randall knew that the vast majority of prisoners are lumpen and working class, with large percentages of Third World people and this group must be registered to defeat Nixon.

One member of the group of registrars was refused permission to enter and register prisoners. Bruce Franklin, a member of the Central Committee of Venceremos was refused entry by the Jail's head of security because Franklin was "considered a security risk". Since everyone was thoroughly searched before entering, it was fairly clear that the police were concerned that Franklin might get a chance to talk to some of the prisoners and his rap about Venceremos would be readily accepted. Their fear is certainly justified.



(taken from El Grito del Norte)
by Adelita Medina and Sandra Solis.

On August 23, a large group of Chicanos gathered at the Tierra Amarilla Courthouse to protest what they suspect are new measures to take away their land.

The angry group led by a number of land grant heirs gathered in a courtroom where they voiced their complaints. Several of the protestors carried posters denouncing the re-appraisal of their land and the "back tax" notices which have recently been sent to them by Solomon Luma, the county treasurer.

There was much excitement in the room as angry shouts were heard. Representatives of the American Appraisal and Consultant Co., (the company under contract to appraise the land), did not seem to know how to cope with the situation. One of the representatives immediately ran out of the courtroom and returned with Buddy Gonzales, a courthouse deputy, who told one of the protestors, Sra. Fernanda Martinez to leave the building. As she was leaving, Sra. Martinez was shouting: "All you lumbes are going to be in hot water one of these days!"

Mr. Luna who was present at the courtroom, was approached by several of the protestors concerning the notices being sent out by his office. When one of the protestors asked him about the notices, Luna said: "Yo no firmé las noticias, tal vez sería missecretaria." (that is not my signature, it must be my secretary's). Luna appeared to be very nervous and shook up the whole time.

The land issue has always been a touchy issue in the North and the people have never ceased their struggle to win back and keep what is rightfully theirs. Since the beginning of the Yankee invasion, Raza landowners have been squeezed out by Texan ranchers and others who usurped control of the land.

The poor Raza who still reside on this land are heirs of the families originally granted land by the kings of Spain (1600's, 1700's) and then again by the Mexican government (early 1800's). At that time there was no system of land surveying and the lands themselves were almost never taxable.

After 1848, when the gringos started invading the Southwest, the land robbery began. All kinds of sneaky, underhanded methods were used to trick the people into losing their lands.

One technique which emerged was the establishment of the American county system and its property taxes. The whole idea of taxes was strange to the people and often they did not pay them. This gave the gringo businessmen and lawyers the opportunity to move in, pay these taxes, and declare themselves owners of the land.

If you're a worker at an American electronics plant in Singapore you will bring home 8 U.S. Dollars a week, barely enough to survive on. The ruling class of Singapore, under pressure from companies like NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR, FAIRCHILD, GENERAL ELECTRIC, and INTERSIL have made it illegal to take off sick, to raise wages, or to go out on strike.

Like all countries dominated by U.S. Imperialism, Singapore has a very small class of rich people who run things and a large majority of very poor and oppressed people. American companies help to keep things this way by employing thousands of people at a starvation income. NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR, the first electronics company to set up a plant in Singapore, claim they are developing the country by investing in it.

But in order for Singapore to develop to benefit the poor and working people - and not a few millionaires - the people will have to rise up and throw out the foreign businesses and their puppets in government. In 1949 the people of China did it and they have had the fastest rising standard of living in the world since then.

This article was taken from a leaflet written by workers at National Semiconductor.

NEW MEXICO:

County plots to steal Chicano land

Notices went out which were published only in English; regulations were set up which the people were never aware of. They slowly started losing their land, many times not knowing what was happening until they were ousted from their property.

Once again the people in the North are hearing familiar tunes--"Pay your taxes or we shall take your land and sell it."

In the past month, notices have been sent to many Chicano land owners by County officials demanding that the people Pay up or Else. . .The notices, which are being sent out in English only, present quite a contradiction.



Angry group inside the Tierra Amarilla courthouse.

The following items are of particular importance:

Item 1 states -- "All taxes shall be due and payable annually November first. It shall be the duty of said treasurer to immediately and without delay, upon receipt of any tax rolls, to proceed with the collection of all taxes shown thereon."

If this is the case then why are people being charged with back taxes from as far back as the early 1960's? Has the treasurer been neglecting his duty?

Item 3 says: "Immediately after the beginning of tax delinquency, the county treasurer shall mail a notice to the delinquent taxpayer. . .informing him that his taxes are delinquent. . ."

If the taxes are not paid the land will be sold to the state, and individuals can then purchase it from the state.

Item 5 then states that "Each county treasurer shall give notice of sale, not

later than 30 days prior to the date of sale, the treasurer shall post in a conspicuous place in his office a notice of sale. If a newspaper of general circulation is regularly published in the county, a copy of said notice of sale shall be published in such newspaper in both English and Spanish. . ."

The officials well know that the people whom they are addressing read very little English. Why then do they continue to inform them of such an important issue in English only, and in legal jargon which only they understand? They are confusing people just as the tricky Gringo lawyers confused and then robbed our viejitos.

La Raza del Norte know that their land was robbed and they know that it is not right or just for them to have to pay taxes on it. They have the documents to prove it, but these documents have always been ignored. "They killed the laws which we had and replaced them with their ruled, says one viejito.

In order to make Singapore attractive to companies like NATIONAL, FAIRCHILD, AND GENERAL ELECTRIC, the ruling class there lets the companies get away with paying no taxes for the first five years, and only 4% in taxes for the next ten years.

So the workers get screwed twice: Unlivable wages, and no taxes coming in that might help build schools, hospitals, roads, and housing.

Back home, workers in Santa Clara, Sunnyvale and Mountain View are getting screwed too. As more and more companies move their plants to Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong, our jobs are disappearing. And they are moving high technology work, such as wafer fab, overseas, not just final assembly. We must fight back to keep our jobs.

We found out about what workers did at Plessey Company, the biggest electronics firm in England. Plessey was planning to move a lot of its work to Singapore and put 5,000 workers on the street. But the workers organized and those jobs aren't going anywhere. We stand together with our sisters and brothers at Plessey and in Singapore. We are engaged in a common struggle against a common enemy and TOGETHER WE WILL WIN

Electronics Plants exploit at home and abroad

WTII WTN

ANGOLA FIGHTS FOR LIBERATION

(Getting Together) - "30 November 1971- Our fighters attacked garrison strategic village Xinduph near Sandandu Station. Destroyed two barracks military police five barracks militia. Four soldiers five militiamen put out of action. Several wounded. After attack enemy retaliated arresting civilian population. Confirmed many already died in prison."

War Communique,
Movimento Popular de
Libertacao de Angola



ANGOLAN GIRL STUDYING READER PUBLISHED BY THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF ANGOLA (MPLA).

Undoubtedly more Americans know of Angola through postage stamps than through the current war of national liberation. Yet the liberation struggle against Portuguese colonialism marches victoriously forward, and its development, along with that of its sister struggles in the Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique, has already marked a qualitative change in African politics.

Angola is on the southwest coast of Africa, south of the Zaire Republic and north of South Africa's illegal colony, Namibia. It is a big land, 481,000 square miles, but with only 5 million Angolans and 400,000 Portuguese.

Portugal landed in Angola in 1482, but for centuries, despite attempts at exploration and conquest, she could only maintain trading forts on the coast. Yet it was through these trading posts that Portugal conducted her profitable slave trade, a trade that disrupted society through slaving raids and devastated Angola's population - which has never recovered.

Not until the latter part of the 19th century with the diminution of the slave trade did Portugal seriously attempt colonization, and not until the 1920's was Portugal successful in ending resistance.

SLAVERY

The Portuguese colonial system was, and is, no better than slavery. Forced labor is common, either through failure to pay high taxes, fulfillment of penal sentences, or public works. Companies with concessions have dictatorial powers, forcing Angolans to grow cash crops at the expense of their own food crops, and thus at the expense of their health.

Medical care is virtually non-existent. Education is little better; the illiteracy rate in Angola is 97%.

Under these conditions, the aspirations of the Angolan people for freedom never died, but developed in whatever ways possible, sometimes as cultural activities, more often underground.

Nationalist Angolans joined together to create the People's Movement

for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in December 1956, but the PIDE (International Police for the Defense of the State) uprooted much of the clandestine structure in 1959 and 1960 through police raids and mass arrests followed by massacres and executions. In retaliation, MPLA fighters launched the historic attack on Luanda's prison at dawn, February 4, 1961 - and launched Angola's people's war for national liberation.

POLITICS AND THE GUN

When the MPLA enters a village these days, the people ask for two things: teachers and guns. For these are the two primary activities in this anti-colonialist war, the political struggle for increased consciousness, and the military struggle against the Portuguese. Politics must control the gun, but both lose much impact without the other; together they build on one another.

MPLA's program basically calls for national independence with a popular leadership in service to the people, and it calls for the people's control over production and natural wealth.

MPLA practices what it preaches. In the liberated areas, villagers elect action committees which carry out the day-to-day processes of governing, coordinate with and elect members to higher bodies, and operate the people's stores.

The Medical Assistance Service (SAM), despite its small staff, provides a level of medical care unapproached in Portuguese times. SAM carries out mass vaccinations, trains medical cadres, and is constantly increasing the number of field dispensaries to better serve the people, as well as wounded guerrillas.

In the field of education, most Angolans already know that the Portuguese are not their friends. Years of forced labor, concessionary companies, and lack of any rights has made that conclusion inescapable.

Yet the MPLA hardly ends political education with the awareness of exploitation and the exploiter, but, through schools, Centers for Revolutionary Instruction (CIR), political commissars, village political organizers, and political instructors in every military section, MPLA continues to teach its program for independence, to teach the colonial system, to teach neocolonialism and imperialism, and to teach the proud position the Angolan war for national liberation occupies in the worldwide struggle against imperialism.

NEOCOLONIALISM

MPLA knows that true independence for the people is incompatible with foreign domination of the economy, that control over a people's livelihood leads to control over all else. For this was the lesson of Africa's turbulent 60's, that only economic independence provided the foundation for true political and cultural independence. And MPLA is not waging a revolutionary war merely to trade in colonialism for neocolonialism.

The early stages of armed struggle were a difficult period for MPLA. But by 1964 MPLA had consolidated enough for a successful offensive in the Cabinda enclave. With the establishment of a new front in eastern Angola in 1966, however, a new phase of the struggle began, the phase of liberated areas. The Portuguese were on the defensive.

Since 1967 MPLA's watchword has been, "generalization of the armed struggle over the whole national territory." MPLA has penetrated west of the Kuanza River, a natural barrier in the middle of the country, a barrier which the Portuguese thought would hold up against the advance of the "terrorists." And in February 1972, MPLA announced the start of armed struggle in the southern

6th region, the area of the Cunene Dam - white settlement project, and the area of the recent Ovambo rebellion against South African and Portuguese authorities. MPLA now attacks in 11 of the 15 districts in Angola.

Formerly the Portuguese were relatively safe within the confines of their fortified barracks, relying on air drops for supplies. But MPLA's policy of enlarging small guerrilla units into big units has made the only safe places those without any guerrillas at all. Throughout the past year these units with their complement of mortars, bazookas, and light cannons have attacked and inflicted heavy casualties and damage on many barracks, forcing the Portuguese to abandon a number of them, including the Caripande, Monteiro, and Luatamba.

The MPLA forces had handcuffed the Portuguese so well that the Portuguese virtually imprisoned in their barracks, were unable to launch their usual dry season offensive.



THE THREE PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN AFRICA ARE MARKED BY THE STRIPES. WARS OF NATIONAL LIBERATION ARE BEING WAGED IN ALL THREE (ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE, "PORTUGUESE" GUINEA.)

SOLID ADVANCES

These solid military advances could not have occurred without equally solid politics. Before anybody receives a gun, they first receive the why for needing it and the why for using it. Otherwise, for one thing, they may not use it beyond their own localities.

For example, once an area is liberated, the villager may return to growing food for her family, without the burden of forced crops, forced labor, or Portuguese taxes. But it is only through an understanding that she cannot be free until all Angola is free, that she is a member of a nation, that the guerrilla shooting 500 kilometers distant in concretely the same struggle as that nearby, it is only through this understanding that will free her to work harder to produce extra food for the guerrillas, and that might induce her and her village to farm collectively as some have, and reap the advantages that such farming has proved to afford.

Iko Carreira is a 1961 deserter from the Portuguese Air Force and a member of the MPLA Executive Committee; "The only way to win complete independence and keep it is to mobilize the masses of the people; to give them a correct political line, and to arm them. . . . Those who can lead in a battle can also lead at a political meeting."

The Portuguese, of course, are not sitting still. Besides retreating, they are also trying all the tricks of the trade as taught them by the United States and France, two countries with experience in losing to people's wars of national independence.

Nearly all the armaments for Portugal's 70,000 man army in Angola come from

ATION

NATO countries. And although the UN has requested all nations not to aid Portugal in her colonial wars, the NATO countries continue to do so. And although the NATO treaty specifies that NATO weapons are not to be used south of the Tropic of Cancer, Portugal blatantly does so, and the rest of NATO plays deaf, dumb, and blind.

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa, as part of the Pretoria-Salisbury-Lisbon axis (capitals of South Africa, Rhodesia, and Portugal), being "perfectly identified with each other (Portugal) as defenders of civilization in Africa," has increased her investments in the colonies, has provided economic and military aid, and has committed troops in both Angola and Mozambique. South Africa wants to keep Portugal's colonies as buffer states against the rest of Africa.

But in the end, however many and however much the imperialists gang up on Angola, the final outcome will depend on the depth of the Angolan people's desire for national independence and freedom. And judging by this, judging by MPLA's ideology and emphasis on political education, judging by MPLA's heroism on the battlefield, the final outcome is only a matter of time.

by David Shen



A SMALL UNIT OF MPLA FREEDOMFIGHTERS

Portugal - The Fourth Front of the African Liberation struggle

Portugal not only has to contend with wars of National Liberation in its African colonies - Angola, "Portugese" Guinea and Mozambique - it also must deal with guerrilla warfare at home.

Groups such as the League of Unity for Revolutionary Action, Armed Revolutionary Action Group, Revolutionary Communist Action and Anti-Colonialist Committee, have been taking armed action against the colonial wars. The actions of these groups have led some to call the fight inside Portugal the "fourth front" of the African liberation struggle. Guerrilla strikes have been aimed at the military machine in Portugal. Munitions being sent for use in Africa and NATO installations have been destroyed in actions. In a major attack the guerrillas attacked and destroyed the new secret NATO headquarters in Portugal.

While the entire political and economic life of Portugal is being focused on the maintenance of its three colonies, the colonies are not directly profitable for the Portugese ruling class. Portugal is being used as a front for those countries having major investments in southern Africa - the U.S., South Africa, Britain, France and West Germany.

The key to U.S. support is the large investments of over 30 U.S. companies in the colonies, particularly in Angola, where Gulf Oil controls much of this third largest oil producer in Africa.

Since 1961, the U.S. has given Portugal \$400 million in arms, planes and

defoilants to continue its colonial wars. Last year, President Nixon gave Portugal \$435 million in aid. This covers the entire Portugese military budget. The U.S. has also sent 40 Green Berets to train Portugese troops in counter-insurgency warfare.

U.S. investment in Portugal itself is a large part of the economy - \$95 million. Because of low wages, profits are high - 16.4% in 1970.

Portugals internal conditions have caused thousands of industrial workers to leave the country to seek better wages and working conditions and to escape the draft. This has caused a serious labor shortage and has helped to spark wage demands of the remaining workers. Many districts in Portugal have lost 13% of their population in the last 10 years.

Portugal with a population of 9.6 million people who make about \$423 a year is also being hit by numerous illegal strikes. During the last half year there have been strikes in the railway, fish, and textile industries. These strikes followed in the aftermath of a wave of repression of the trade union movement. (The mass arrest of many union leaders came after Premier Caetano instituted minor reforms in the fascist-controlled trade unions which led to the rise of opposition movements to his government.)

In coming years it is certain that the internal and external pressures on Portugal will make it increasingly difficult for the fascist rulers to continue in power.

Longshoremen

Aid

FRELIMO

San Francisco-(from Western Front, Seattle)

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union voted to give \$200 to the liberation fighters of Mozambique. The people of Mozambique are fighting for their independence from Portugal. The political secretary of FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front), Llunga spoke to Longshoremen's Union meetings in San Francisco and Honolulu

Last month the same local voted not to unload cargo coming or going to South Africa. This is an active and visible condemnation of the institutionalized racist policies of the white minority government of South Africa. Local 10 covers ports extending from Los Angeles to the Canadian borders.

Gulf Oil tries "No-Nox" in Angola

Gulf Oil Company financially supports the Portuguese Colonial war through its annual payment of \$20,000,000 for oil rights in Angola's Cabinda Enclave. This figure will reach between \$50-\$70 million in 1972. The annual revenue of Gulf, a multinational corporate giant, is ten times or more the entire national budget of some of the largest and most affluent African countries--many in which Gulf has major operations.

It is an unquestionable fact that Gulf is a vital supporter of Portuguese colonialism and militarism in Africa. United Nations reports have stated that companies such as Gulf provide direct aid to the colonial system "by giving financial, economic and military assistance to administering powers which are engaged in suppressing national liberation movements." Portugal can continue her oppression only with such aid from the so-called free world. Consequently,



PORTUGUESE TANKS MOVE CAUTIOUSLY--GUIDED BY PLANES--THROUGH ANGOLAN COUNTRYSIDE.

Gulf's role in Angola coincides with a U.S. government program of military assistance to Portugal through the training of Portuguese military personnel in the U.S. and Europe, military advice, and the supply of air and naval equipment. This aforementioned aid from the U.S. is channeled through NATO.

Opposition to Gulf's role in Angola is gaining tremendous momentum. Many Civic organizations, church groups, and private citizens have been boycotting all Gulf petroleum products because they feel that buying Gulf products is contributing to the financial support of this immoral and unjust war against freedom. If you would like to support their cause or if you require additional information, write to the Gulf Boycott Coalition, Box 123, D.V. Station, Dayton, Ohio 45406.

Korean unification to make UN agenda

By Jack A. Smith, GUARDIAN

The Korean question is once again before the UN General Assembly.

Given current trends in international affairs, U.S. imperialism is going to face big problems this year in its perennial effort to perpetuate division between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea.

The essence of the Korean problem is the presence of more than 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, ostensibly under the UN flag.

These troops are symbolic of Washington's military, economic and political support for a succession of fascist regimes in Seoul since 1945. Millenniums of Korean national unity were disrupted after World War 2 by the "temporary" division of the politically sensitive Far East Asian peninsula into separate north and south entities.

Refusing to permit swift reunification of the divided nation, the U.S. and the puppet dictatorship in South Korea at the time provoked the Korean War in 1950 in order to prevent popular forces in the south from installing a government amenable to north-south unity.

The U.S. which alone dominated the UN at the time, easily convinced the world organization to intervene militarily to thwart what it called "a North Korean invasion." After virtually destroying the DPRK in one of the most brutal assaults in history. U.S. and token "UN" forces were driven south by the North Korean People's Liberation Army and Chinese volunteers. This was the first major defeat suffered by U.S. imperialism.

Ever since the armistice was signed in 1953, the U.S.--under UN sanction--has remained the controlling power in Seoul, manipulating South Korean politics whenever required to defeat frequent popular thrusts toward unification. Throughout this period, DPRK Premier Kim Il Sung repeatedly put forth a diversity of programs for unification.

Last year a breakthrough developed. Under extreme popular pressure, South Korean dictator Pak Chung Hi agreed to the DPRK proposal that the Red Cross societies on each side meet to discuss such questions as visits between divided families and exchange of mail between north and south. These talks are continuing.



South Korean students battle riot police.

AGREEMENT ON UNIFICATION PRINCIPLES

As an outgrowth of this development, the Pyongyang and Seoul governments agreed, this July, on principles that may eventually lead to national reunification. The agreement was a triumph for DPRK diplomacy, particularly because South Korea assented to a longstanding North Korean demand that "unification shall be achieved through independent Korean efforts without being subject to external imposition or interference." The DPRK interpreted this to exclude the UN. South Korea has not been consistent, but generally agrees to a UN role.

This has produced a seeming contradiction at the UN this year. The DPRK, which opposes a UN role, supports a resolution introduced by Algeria and some two dozen other countries calling on the world organization to participate in the "creation of favorable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea." South Korea, the U.S. and Japan, which support a UN role, oppose discussing the question at the current General Assembly session, which opened this month.

In fact, however, it is not a contradiction at all but an effort by Seoul, Washington and Tokyo to eliminate the major impediments to reunification--the presence of U.S. troops under the UN flag and the UN Commission on Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, a creature of U.S. domination.

The Algerians and others are seeking to raise the question of the continued existence of U.S. forces and the UN commission. They point out in a memorandum that "the proposed debate is not and cannot be designed to make the UN interfere in the discussion of problems which the two governments concerned wish to solve without foreign intervention."

The U.S. has adopted the utterly hypocritical stance that it opposes UN debate because it desires Seoul and Pyongyang to settle the problem by themselves, without outside interference. This is reminiscent of the U.S. position on the China question, when after 20 years of opposing UN membership for Peking it suddenly put forth the two-China's line.

Both South Korea and the U.S., supported by Japan, are fearful that once the UN is removed from the picture, overt interference in the process of unification may become impossible.

It does not seem likely that the Algerian resolution--supported by all socialist and many third-world countries--will gain victory this year, but the barriers are falling. This situation is similar to that which existed a year before China finally gained entry into the U.N.

There is little popular pressure in the U.S. to influence the course of UN diplomacy this year. One positive sign is the effort by the American-Korean Friendship and Information Center in New York City to circulate a petition to the heads of all UN delegations urging that UN members approve the Algerian initiative for discussion of the Korean question.

Street fighting in Argentina

Buenos Aires--Police arrested hundreds of left-wing workers, students, and political leaders on August 24 after a night of rioting in many major cities.

The people were demonstrating to protest the killing of 16 guerrillas and the wounding of three others in an attempted escape from a naval air base in southern Argentina on August 22.

The revolts spread to the capital when Army troops broke into the headquarters of the Peronist movement on August 24--Argentina's main anti-government force--and seized the bodies of three of the guerrillas which had been brought to the headquarters for a wake.

The demonstrations broke out in Rosario, Tucuman, Santa Fe, Corrientes, La Plata and Cordoba, where barricades were erected in student quarters. Store windows were smashed and fire bombs thrown at the pigs.



The street fighting followed a pattern, according to the LA Times Service, "that led to an insurrection in Cordoba in 1969. The Cordobazo, as the uprising became known, eventually brought down the military government of Lt. General Juan Carlos Ongania."

Government violence sparks Mexican peasant rebellions

Mexico City (PL)--The killings of five farmworkers in the Mexican state of Veracruz has unleashed a wave of anti-government violence there. Police opened fire July 31 on peasants who had seized the giant agricultural estate of the Lombardia family, the peasants' by right according to the Mexican constitution. In an attempt to quiet things down, police officials have launched an investigation into the shootings, but no arrests have been made.

Two million landless peasants work the giant Mexican estates, called latifundia, under near feudal conditions. Peasants won the right to the land in the revolution they fought early this century against the Mexican gentry (lati-

fundistas), yet two-thirds of Mexico's farmland is still held by the huge landlords. Most of the peasants who work publically owned land rent their plots out to the latifundistas because they lack the tools and seed to farm it themselves.

Killings such as in Veracruz happen daily in the Mexican countryside. The police fired on the peasants in the Lombardia estate only three days after students had seized the University of Veracruz, and sent a delegation to meet with Mexican president Luis Echeverria. This was to protest the brutal police repression of peasants in their struggle against the latifundistas.

"State of the struggle" at Attica service

Several memorial services marked the Sept. 13 anniversary of the bloody police assault that ended the revolt at New York's Attica prison a year ago.

About 300 people gathered in front of the prison walls in a cold rain to present a memorial - a wooden statue of two bound figures - to the 33 prisoners and 11 guards killed.

So far, officials have refused to allow the statue to be mounted on state land adjoining the prison. An officially sanctioned plaque commemorating the deaths of the 11 guards had been mounted the night before.

Attica Defense Committee lawyer Barbara Handshu read a "state of the struggle message" she said had been smuggled out of the prison. It called the Attica revolt "the results of our struggle to be recognized and accepted as human beings. This unity is still with us a full year after the massacre."

At nearby Ossining prison, six inmate survivors of the Attica massacre hung 32 small black flags in a prison re-



Some 200 people outside Attica state prison Sept. 13

creation yard. The inmates issued a statement calling for an end to the "racism, bigotry and oppression that took the lives" of the Attica prisoners.

RNA,

sentenced to life

(Guardian) - Offago Quaddus, a member of the Republic of New Africa, was convicted of murder Sept. 14 in Jackson, Miss. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in the shooting of a policeman for which another RNA member, Hekima Ana, has also been given a life sentence.

Quaddus was one of seven RNA members living in a Jackson house serving as RNA headquarters when it was attacked by a late-night raiding party of local and state police and FBI agents Aug. 18, 1971. The RNA, an organization dedicated to the creation of an independent black republic in the south, had declared that its members were awakened by gun fire and tear gas and began shooting back without knowing who was attacking them. The RNA had been repeatedly harassed by white vigilantes. Charges against two of the seven have been dropped and another three are still awaiting trial.

Khmer Rouge fights government mercenaries in Cambodia



Phnom Penh soldiers steal goods in Cambodia

Looting of Phnom Penh's central market by half-starved, unpaid Cambodian government troops on September 7, and the week later arrival of Air America planes carrying rice supplies from the United States, has marked a new phase in the liberation struggle of the Cambodian people. These early September actions mark the effectiveness of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas (liberation forces) in finally being able to strangle the food supply of the capital, Phnom Penh.

Although in the past, the major crop of Cambodia was rice, this same country is now experiencing a shortage of rice. This "rice panic" has happened because more and more of the rice-paddy land has come under control of the Khmer Rouge. Also a dry spell last year cut down the rice yields.

The government is finding it impossible to transport food from the countryside to Phnom Penh because all rail and road links to the capital have been cut off by the liberation forces. The capture of Kom Yong Trabeck, a town on the Phnom Penh side of the Saigon Highway, has brought the liberation forces within fighting range of the last major South Vietnamese base at Neak Luong, as well as the capital. On Sept. 12 the liberation forces seized the heights just above Phnom Penh to the east.

In desperation Lon Nol's government has been forced to turn to the U.S. and Thailand for rice. All of the efforts by the government to reopen Highway 5 which links the capital to the rice bowl area of Battambang have failed. Newsweek magazine reports that "despite the Cambodian Army's solid edge in both numbers and fire power, the Khmer Rouge units appear to be getting stronger."

Jerusalem Protest



3000 Jews and Arabs joined forces and marched together on August 23 in one of the largest anti-government demonstrations in Israel's history. The demonstrators marched across Jerusalem to the office of

Prime Minister Golda Meir to protest her refusal to allow the residents of two destroyed Arab villages in Israel to rebuild their homes,

Basques fight for liberty from Spain

Bilbao, Spain--A wave of bombings and shootings in Spain's Basque provinces has brought the arrests of more than 100 persons and a new police effort to smash the underground separatist guerilla organization, ETA.

ETA is a Basque separatist movement. ETA stands for "Basque Land and Liberty." There are more than one and a half million Basques in Spain.

The Basque provinces were granted autonomy in 1936 and strongly resisted the forces of General Francisco Franco, who revoked the autonomy after conquering them in 1937.

More riots in British prisons

London--Prisoners took to the rooftops of four British jails on August 29 to protest their living conditions and demand recognition of a prisoners' union to air their grievances.

This was the fourth night riots broke out in the top security on the Isle of Wight. Prisoners set fire to bedding and bombarded firemen from the rooftops.

Others squatted on the roofs of the Isle of Wight's two other prisons, Parkhurst and Camp Hill, and more than 60 took to the roof of Chelmsford, northeast of London.

Phillipines cont. from page 2

national purse. She once spent an astronomical sum to buy diamond jewelry to wear to kingly celebrations like the Shah of Iran's 2500th anniversary celebration of Persia. This flaunting of wealth in the face of impoverished Filipinos has made Imelda a target of contempt by the people. Marcos realized the foolishness of this move and Imelda's candidacy is not longer a part of Marcos' plans to maintain his influence. Instead he has tried to change the system of government itself.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of Philippines was modelled after the U.S. Constitution and was adopted only after ratification by the Congress of the United States. It provides that the head of the government would be elected by a national vote by the citizens and that no president would serve more than two terms.

Marcos assembled a constitutional convention for the purpose of changing the Constitution to provide for a parliamentary form of government. Under parliamentary government the head of the majority party assumes Prime Ministership. Since at this time the majority party is the Nacionalista, this would ensure Marcos' control beyond his second term as president.

There were two obstacles that stood in the way of Marcos' sailing smoothly into Prime Ministership. One was that at the convention, 130 delegates, a majority, were going to vote against Marcos as the Prime Minister as a part of the Ban-Marcos movement of the Liberal Party. Through bribery and political pressure, Marcos swayed some 30 delegates to his favor.

The other obstacle, however, will be harder to deal with. The decisions of the constitutional convention must be voted upon by a national plebiscite in order to be adopted. Since the people know that if they vote for its adoption, they will once again see Marcos as the head of the government, there is little chance of the convention's decisions passing in a fair election. There is also little chance of the people's hostilities being quelled by land reforms or other attempts to co-opt the people's support in the same way President Mag-saysay did in the fifties. The political consciousness of the people is at a much higher level than it was in the fifties. They aren't about to be fooled by a political Trojan Horse.

There were few alternatives left for Marcos except for a trump card -- martial law. Under martial law elections cannot be held until the "national crisis" for which the martial law is imposed is resolved and martial law declared over.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED

Senator Aquino of the Liberal Party announced that he had documented proof that Marcos had conspired with his contacts in the military to pull off 'Operation Saggiarius'. This operation was a plan to declare martial law just before a new president would be chosen.

The declaration of martial law came early. Two factors forced Marcos to move ahead of schedule. Aquino's exposure of Operation Saggiarius obviously had a part in raising anti-Marcos sentiment in governmental circles, but the major factor was the floods plaguing the Philippines.

Floods have wiped out cities and devastated whole provinces. Many areas are still under water. What little relief that the government has provided was solely for cheap political ends. Revolutionary and mass organizations have been providing more relief for the people than Marcos. Several of these organizations'



Clark AFB (Philippines): Sign was painted during a citizens' rally, involving more than 10,000 citizens from Angeles City, August 13, 1971.

relief headquarters have been raided by the Philippine Constabulary, their relief supplies confiscated. These same supplies were redistributed by the government with a note attached; "Compliments of Imelda" (Imelda Marcos).

These acts, as well as the realization that the Marcos' regime was incapable of serving the people in times of national crisis, has sharpened the isolation of Marcos from the people.

REPRESSION BREEDS RESISTANCE

Under martial law, demonstrations, rallies, marches, labor strikes or any form of dissent is banned. Leaders of parliamentary opposition parties, such as Aquino, have been arrested and imprisoned. Police forces in urban areas have arrested all the activists they could get their hands on.

In the face of extreme repression, the Filipino people are struggling forward. The Movement for a Democratic Philippines has brought together fraternal political organizations in a unified struggle against the government.

The most notable action has been in the rural areas of the country. In spite of governmental efforts to smash the revolutionary movement in the country, the influence of New Peoples Army (NPA), the military organ of the Communist Party of the Philippines, has rapidly grown in 18 provinces of Luzon, the main island of the Philippines.

The Philippine Constabulary (PC), an anti-insurgency force, says the guerrillas have a strong mass base. Even Marcos himself admits that the New People's Army has "big mass support."

The NPA has established relatively free territories, tax systems, food production bases and local governments. In short, there is a separate government in opposition to the federal government. Land reforms, people's programs, provided by the guerrilla army, are drawing the people's support.

The PC has been bombing the guerrilla-controlled territories on a regular basis. PC troops patrol endlessly chasing the elusive guerrillas as if thrashing through a haystack looking for needles.

The urban propaganda movement in the cities popularizes the armed struggle in the countryside. Many activists who were forced underground have gone to the countryside but the majority of youth and urban leaders have remained in the cities to raise the pitch of anti-martial law, anti-Marcos sentiment.

The activism is high as is the political consciousness of the population. In the last year the level of struggle against US imperialism and corrupt national government has risen sharply. Now, with the imposition of martial law, the struggle has reached a fever pitch.

There seems to be a chance of US intervention if the White House feels Marcos is going to lose his grip on the nation. He may go the way of Ngo Dinh Diem of Vietnam.

THE SEEDS OF VICTORY

When the NPA starts an all-out offensive in the countryside, government force will be drawn from the cities and martial law will be unenforceable. Urban rage will run through the streets unbridled. In any case, Marcos is making his last stand in a desperate attempt to keep his influence stable. Whether or not the US decides to back him in the future or drop him in favor of another, less isolated less hated, "tuta" (Filipino word for "running dog") is a matter still undecided. However, the involvement of the US in the Philippines is only too common knowledge for the people to be fooled by a puppet with a different face.

America does not want to lose the Philippines. It owns 70% of the land, imports most of its raw materials, and has investments that amount to more than



the Filipino national budget. Besides all this, the US uses the islands as a staging ground for all military operations in Southeast Asia. The value of the Philippines to American imperialism is too high to lose.

Cuba and Vietnam were also important to US imperialism. When faced with people rising up and fighting for their rights to be a unified people, free from US interference, time and time again history has shown that a determined people can overcome the greatest obstacles.

"Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet" is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behavior of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind. In the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolution on a broader more intense scale.

Makibaka, huwag matakot!

James Dacayanan
Ministry of Information

Proposición 22 negaría el derecho de organizar

Recentemente la proposición 22 ha sido el blanco de muchas críticas. Esta es la proposición que será en la bolita para votar en Noviembre. La proposición es un ataque directo a los derechos de los campesinos para organizar, hablar y asamblea. Si pasada, Proposición 22 negaría a casi todos campesinos migratorios el derecho de votar, en las elecciones de la unión, pondría fin a las huelgas, en el tiempo de cosecha y proscribe acciones de boicoteo. También la proposición establecería una mesa agrícola de relaciones de trabajo. Los miembros de la mesa estarían escogidos por el gobernador Ronald Reagan. Reagan ha usado su poder y su posición para ayudar a los dueños de los ranchos a combatir a los campesinos. Es claro que la mesa representaría a los ricos, y no a los campesinos.

La Unión de los Campesinos (UFW) submitió un pleito con la Corte Suprema del Estado cargando que el sumario oficial de la proposición para bolita fue engañoso y confuso. Son once paginas de imprenta pequeña. Los terratenientes y las cortes están trabajando juntos para hacer el efecto de la proposición. Este sumario también no explica que los trabajadores de temporada serían excluidos de las elecciones y que huelgas al tiempo de cosecha y boicoteos serían prohibidos.

La Suprema Corte negó este pleito sin dar ninguna explicación. Esta acción es una decisión racista por la clase gobernante porque los jueces son ricos y blancos y la decisión afecta a personas negras, morenas y blancos pobres.

Después de este el Secretario del Estado Edmund Brown Jr. submitió un pleito para remover la proposición de la bolita porque las firmas en favor de la proposición estaban obtenidas ilegalmente.

Es obviamente que el único modo que los terratenientes pueden pasar esta proposición es mentir y encubrir la emisión; porque la gente trabajadora nunca la soportaría de otro modo. Los



VOTE NO

terratenientes quienes circularon la petición en las secciones negras de Los Angeles pusieron una carta rosa sobre el sumario oficial. Esta carta dijo que la proposición "reduciría refriega en los campos" y que reduciría "precios de comida". Obtuvieron 200,000 firmas de Los Angeles. Otras mentiras que contaron a la gente fueron que Cesar Chavez y UFW soportaban la proposición y que la proposición provee un sueldo mínimo para los campesinos.

Tenemos que exponer esta proposición como lo que es, un ataque directo contra el derecho de la gente trabajadora de controlar su vida propia. Preveniría personas de cambiar sus condiciones de empleo por medio de huelgas y boicoteos. Establecería una mesa que no actuaría en sus intereses y que es en

realidad es aparato para aplastar a los campesinos.

Voluntarios de UFW han ido a San Francisco y han recogido más de 150 declaraciones juradas de residentes quienes dicen que estaban engañados en firmar la petición. Los campesinos han dado discursos, tenido demostraciones y distribuido mucha literatura. Tenemos que votar contra la proposición, y si habríamos sido víctima de las mentiras de los terratenientes debemos firmar una declaración jurada con UFW. Los campesinos necesitan nuestro apoyo en su lucha por los derechos democráticos. Los marranos quienes están robando de estos derechos por formas ilegales tienen que ser expuestos.

Garaje de organizador Chicano bombeado

Jesse Dominquez estaba por salir de del Centro de Rehabilitación Elmwood en el 17 de Agosto. Pero el 16 de Agosto el garaje en seguida de su casa fue bombardeado con fuego, alguien se lo encendió intencionalmente. Dentro del garaje estaba el producto de dos años de trabajo hecho por Jesse y otras personas de la comunidad. Cientos paginas de documentación de la policía de San Jose y chérifos de Santa Clara y sus acciones en la comunidad estaban destruidas.

La investigación inicial de los bomberos confirmó que el fuego estaba encendido intencionalmente. Uno de los oficiales investigadores de los bomberos le dijo a Jesse que tuvo suerte que el carro en el garaje no tenía gasolina en el tanque, porque si la tenía, su casa y la casa en seguida hubieran sido destruidos. Aunque Jesse no puede proveer que la policía lo han molestado a él, su familia y a sus amigos por varios años. Una vez Jesse y su esposa Lupe llegaron a su casa y encuentran marijuana y coloradas en el piso

de la sala y la chota llegó a la puerta cinco minutos después. Otra vez vieron a un hombre en su ventana y cuando lo siguieron, él corrió a un carro de policía de San Jose. La policía le dijo a Lupe que no los molesten cuando ella les preguntó que investigaran una entrada ilegal por alguien a su casa.

Jesse ve esta molestación como un resultado del trabajo que él y el grupo que él es parte de, Chicanos por La Gente han hecho para la gente pobre en San Jose. Chicanos Por La Gente ayudan a la gente oprimida tratar con el Welfare Department conseguir comida para sobrevivir, conseguir muebles y otras necesidades. Jesse también ha estado trabajando para parar los golpeamientos en Elmwood y para mejorar las condiciones en general en la cárcel. Chicanos Por La Gente no pararon su trabajo y Jesse dice que la represión hará más para el movimiento para mejorar las condiciones de la gente de San Jose, porque él sabe que de la represión nace la resistencia.



La revolucion crece en Mexico



"Lograr la liberación de México
y una Patria mejor o morir por ella"
GENARO

Desde el muerte del líder guerrillero Genaro Vasquez rojas este Febrero pasado estuvieron actividades revolucionarios en Mexico no uvo muchas.

Pero viendo el desarrollo de eventos en los ultimos meses, los indicas, que oposicion armada al gobierno esta muy bien mantendo en diferentes secciones por todo el pais.

El primer golpe efectivo fue entregado al fin de Junio, cuando guerrilleros revolucionarios atacaron a una tropa del ejercito en el estado de Guerrero. Diez soldados fueron matados en esa batalla. 18 personas acusada de haber tomado parte fueron arrestadas y fueron mandadas a la capital del estado Chilpancingo para un juicio. Entonces en Agosto los guerrilleros atacaron de otranez al mismo lugar. Esta vez 18 soldados fueron matados incluyendo el comandante. Diez y seis mas soldados fueron reportados heridos.

En matamoros, que esta al lado de la frontera de Brownsville, Texas, autoridades militares anunciaron que una gran cantidad de dinero fue confiscada. El

dinero, dicen las autoridades era para comprar armas para las guerrillas luchando en Guerrero.

Un oficial dijo que la casa donde encontraron el dinero se estaba localizada en un barrio obrero de Pueblo. Personas que vivian en la casa son sospechados de haber tomado parte en robos de bancos. Ademas del dinero se encontraron cantidades de explosivos y diagramas para hacer bombas de tiempo. Mientras tanto es aparente que un nuevo lider guerrillero ha salido para tomar el lugar de Genaro Vasquez Rojas. Este es lucio Cabanas Barrientos, que es reputado de ser el visneto de Emiliano Zapata el heroe revolucionario de 1910-1917.

Cabanas, como Genaro Rojas, es un maestro rural quien se convierio revolucionario, ha luchado con el ejercito por los ultimos cinco anos en Guerrero. Era el y su guerrillas quienes hicieron los ultimos dos ataques.

"Se puede matar a un revolucionario pero no a la revolucion."

GALERIA DE LA RAZA

Dibujos y estampados originales por los Revolucionarios muralistas Mexicanos Diego Rivera, Jose Clemente Orozco, y Alfaro David Siqueiros estaran en exhibición del 13 de septiembre hasta el 22 de octubre, diario, de las diez AM hasta las cinco PM. Admisión es gratis. Los dibujos estan en exhibición en La Galeria de la Raza-2851 24th St. en San Francisco.

Rivera, Orozco y Siqueiros fueron los muralistas mas destacados del movimiento del arte monumental de Mexico. Los dibujos de esta exhibición reflejan las teinas usadas por estos tres gigantes del arte Mexicano en sus murales: la historia de la cultura Mexicana y la hercencia de tiempos antiguos durante las rebeliones varias para independencia y liberación de los españoles, los franceses, y la Iglesia; el dictader Porfirio Diaz y otras formas de explotación de la gente oprimida Mexicano y de la gente oprimida en general.

Esta exhibición es uno de los proyectos educacionales continuando La Galeria de la Raza. Para mas información, llame al 826-9922.



DAVID A. SIQUEIROS

El Doctor del Pueblo

¿QUE ES TUBERCULOSIS?

Tuberculosis es una infección que usualmente ataca los pulmones. Sin identificación y tratamiento en los primeros empiezos de la infección, esto puede resultar en una enfermedad muy seria. Los sintomas de tuberculosis son fiebre, tos con esputo o sangre, dolores de pecho, sudor en la noche, dificultad en respirar, y cansansio general. Pero hay otra gente con esta enfermedad quien no tiene ninguno de estos sintomas. Cualquiera puede adquirir tuberculosis si tiene contacto con una persona con tuberculosis.

¿QUIEN ADQUIERE TUBERCULOSIS?

En los Estados Unidos tuberculosis ocurre con más frecuencia en las comunidades donde faltan casas adecuadas, alimento bueno y cuidado de salud. Por lo general son los pobres y los trabajadores que viven sin estas necesidades comunes. De lado a las condiciones en este país son los Negros y los Mexicanos que estan forzados a vivir en estas malas condiciones. Porque la gente pobre quien vive en casas donde hay mucha gente, la tuberculosis puede propagarse mas facilmente.

Tuberculosis En Nuestra Comunidad

¿COMO PUEDE SABER SI USTED TIENE TUBERCULOSIS?

Hay varias pruebas para encontrar tuberculosis: una es la prueba sin dolor en la piel. Necesita examinarlos 48-72 horas después. Una reacción positiva produce una hinchazon dura. Si la reacción es positiva, esto no significa que usted tiene tuberculosis. Esto significa simplemente que a un tiempo en su vida el microbio ha entrado en su cuerpo. Si usted tiene una reacción positiva es necesario obtener una prueba PPD o unos rayos-x para ver si usted tiene la enfermedad. La prueba PPD es una inyección abajo de la piel que necesita examinarlo 48-72 horas después. Una reacción positiva produce también una hinchazon dura, de 1/4 pulgada. Con las pildoras que tenemos hoy, el TB puede ser completamente curado.

¿COMO COMBATIR EL TUBERCULOSIS?

La lucha contra la TB puede ser de los modos. El primero es la lucha médica, encilla. Cada persona tiene que tener la prueba una vez al año para que la persona pueda parar la enfermedad antes de que empiece. Otra lucha mas importante esta aqui en nuestras mismas comunidades. Tenemos que destruir las condiciones que ayudan al TB crecer. Debemos tener casas decentes. Debemos tener trabajos decentes. Debemos tener comida decente. Debemos educarnos sobre como podemos obtener estas cosas. La única manera de poder obtener esta educación y movernos en estos problemas es trabajando juntos. Cuando trabajamos juntos podemos combatir los condiciones que cansan la tuberculosis.

El Paso--El esfuerzo de tres años para organizar a los trabajadores de Farah (una de las más grandes plantas manufactureras en los E.E. U.U.) ha culminado en una huelga conjunta por los trabajadores de San Antonio, El Paso, Las Cruces y Albuquerque.

La huelga empezó en la planta de Farah en San Antonio como resultado del desempleo de tres trabajadores que habían participado en un mitin en El Paso organizado con propósito de agrandar los esfuerzos unionistas en Farah.

Los trabajadores de San Antonio salieron a huelga el 3 de Mayo, 1972 con las plantas de Las Cruces y Albuquerque saliendo a huelga un poco después. Mas de 3,000 trabajadores, la mayoría Mexico Americanos, se salieron de su trabajo en las cuatro plantas, 2,000 de los cuales son de la planta de El Paso. La huelga, ya en su sexta semana ha sido costosa para ambos lados. Ciertamente parece ser una batalla a perder o ganar entre los manejadores y los trabajadores y parece ser que los que estan en huelga tienen el espíritu, la unidad y la tenacidad para estar en el lado triunfador.

La huelga ha tenido muchos obstáculos y ha presentado a la comunidad de El Paso muchas cosas que nunca esperaron ver. Inmediatamente después de la huelga, cuando se levantó una protesta con pancartas, Farah puso guardias con furiosos perros German Shepard. Estos perros fueron removidos solo después de una orden de corte.

Boicotee



Farah!

El 15 de Mayo, el Juez Rodriguez extendió un mandato requiriendo que la unión no levantara protestas frente a las plantas solamente que fuera hecho por dos personas únicamente, y siempre y cuando estas dos personas se mantuvieran a cincuenta pies de distancia uno del otro. Este mandato fue pedido por Farah y concedido y extendido en un Viernes. Siendo fin de semana los lí-

deres de la unión no tenían ninguna junta planeada, así que la noticia no se pudo hacer llegar a todos los unionistas. El siguiente lunes los protestantes salieron en multitud así como los policías y otros hombres de Farah. Una filmación de los protestantes fue tomada y después se suó como evidencia para ordenar el arresto de mas de 550 unionistas.

El Juez Bob Lewis hizo las sanciones que fueron expedidas para los protestantes que violaron la previa restricción y para varios otros, que de hecho no se encontraban en la ciudad ese lunes y no podían haber violado la restricción, tal como Adan Gonzalez, uno de los principales líderes en el movimiento pro-union.

Cuando las sanciones fueron expedidas los de la unión decidieron ir por sí mismos a la cárcel del condado. Fueron en masa, se entregaron y fueron procesados, y puestos en libertad bajo fianza. La fianza fue excepcionalmente alta para tal ofensa, Regularmente, la fianza es puesta a \$25 pero, en este caso, cada fianza fue de \$400.

Los unionistas estan pelando por mejores salarios, beneficios marginales, seguridad de trabajo, mejores planes medicos y planes de aseguranza y sobre todo por el derecho de hacer convenios colectivos. Sin tener convenios colectivos cualesquiera otras concesiones se harían al placer del patrón.

¿ Chicana recibira 85 anos?

Una Chicana joven, de Santa Fe, Nuevo Mexico, Carla Gonzales, esta enfrentada con la posibilidad de 17 a 85 años en la prisión resultando de la persecución viciosa del la oficina del District Attorney (Abogados del Condado) cargandola con perjurio.

Carla de solo 18 años tiene 17 diferentes cargos de "perjurio," todos resultando de un caso. Cada uno de los cargos llevan la posibilidad de 1 a 5 años de presa.

La persona que esta asiendo los cargos es Asst. D.A. David Sierra (un Abogado) que era Director de Licor del estado de Nuevo Mexico. Carla fue testigo en un caso este mayo pasado (Sierra perdió el caso) y ahora te esta asiendo estos cargos, todos 17.

El año pasado el sobrino de un abogado del condado James Thomson fue acusado de atropellar a un anciano que caminaba y fue matado. Después Thompson dijo que iba poner a otro

abogado en el cazo por que era su sobrino de quien se trataba. Pero lo que pasó fue que el caso nunca fue a juicio--el cargo fue olvidado por la oficina de District Attorney.

Hace unos pocos meses, un asesino gringo que mató a un chicano y herrió a otro en una disputa sobre unos pescados el año pasado salió libre después de servir solamente SIETE MESES.

Mucha gente también se acuerda del caso del asesino blanco Douglas Lovelady, hijo de un hombre rico en Albuquerque Wayne Lovelady. En 1970, Douglas Lovelady estaba corriendo de la policia en su carro lujoso cuando atropelló y mató a una Chicana y hija infatil. Fue liberado después de servir CINCO MESES.

Ahora la joven Carla Gonzales, que no es blanca ni rica, se a convertido el objeto de persecución visiosa y más de 80 años en prisión si ellos obtienen su modo. Estas injusticias de doble estandante en Nuevo Mexico debe terminar ahora.



Ocho miembros de los "mejores" de la fuerza de policia de San Jose fueron suspendidos por diez dias sin pago.

La suspensiones fueron resultado de un incidente donde los marranos, sin autorizacion, dispararon 24 veces en una ladera durante una fiesta donde estaban muy borrachas.

Lt. Hunt, quien es encargado de asunto internos, dijo que las policias hicieron su locura "no mas por diversion" Después de esto para continuar su divertimento, cuatro de los marranos golpearon a un parton de Cow Town, un club nocturno local donde ellos fueron después de la fiesta en la ladera.

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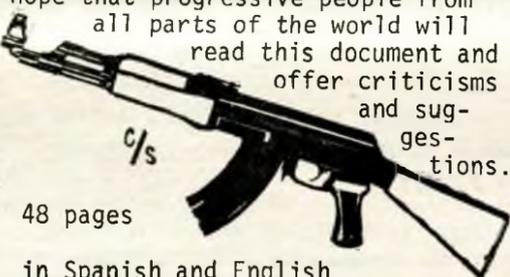
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Welfare course offered

The Redwood City Legal Aid staff will offer a program on welfare survival beginning September 26, 1972. In six weekly sessions, we will discuss basic rights to public assistance and how to protect them. The program will not be a law course, but a course designed to give recipients the information to figure out what's going on and what you can do about it.

We will discuss AFDC, OAS, ATD, AB, GA, MediCal, and Food Stamps. We will discuss every step in the process -- the eligibility standards, how to apply,

what information the social worker needs, how to compute a welfare budget, and how to appeal an unfavorable decision.

Group leaders will be legal workers and others with extensive experience in handling welfare problems.

The program will be held in the evenings and child care will be provided.

If you're interested call 365-8411, Monday through Friday between 9 and 5 and ask for Ralph Pais, Jim Sullivan or Marc Lambert.

Original drawings by Mexican Revolutionary muralists Diego Rivera, Jose Clemente Orozco, and Alfaro David Siqueiros, will be on exhibit September 13 to October 22 daily from 10 to 5 p.m. Admission is free. The drawings are on exhibit at the Galeria de la Raza at 2851 24th St. in San Francisco.

Rivera, Siqueiros, and Orozco were the most outstanding muralists of the monumental art movement of Mexico. The works of this exhibit reflect the themes used by these three giants of Mexican art in their murals: the history of Mexican culture and heritage from ancient times through the various rebellions for independence from the Spanish, French; the Church; the Mexican dictator Porfirio Diaz; and other forms of human exploitation of the Mexican oppressed in particular and of man in general.

This exhibit is one of the ongoing educational projects of the Galeria de la Raza. For further information call 826-9922

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Against Revisionism: A Defense Of The Black Panther Party,

1966-1970

By
Venceremos

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PROGRAM

We stand for government by the poor and working people. The revolution and the new socialist society will be led by the proletariat, the most oppressed people--Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Native Americans, Asian-Americans, poor whites, people on the street, all those who must either sell their labor to live, live off unemployment or welfare, or end up in jail or the army.

The proletariat must lead the rest of the working class and all other people oppressed by U.S. imperialism to overthrow the rich, who now own and control all the institutions of the so-called United States of America, and seize these institutions for the people.

Only the dictatorship of the proletariat and its allies can fully satisfy our five basic demands, but we will work to achieve each and every one of them through the day to day struggles of the people:

1. DECENT FOOD, CLOTHING, HOUSING, WORK, FREE MEDICAL CARE, AND GOOD EDUCATION FOR EVERY PERSON IN THE U.S. AND THROUGHOUT ALL THE WORLD.

As the wealthiest country in the world, the U.S. has the resources and capability right now to provide a decent standard of living for all its citizens. The rip-off of the world must end and be replaced by true international solidarity based on restitution of the people's stolen property. Everybody has a right to decent, safe, meaningful work. We will not tolerate a medical system based on profit. We demand an education which exposes the lies and oppression created by this corrupt system, teaches the true heroic history of the oppressed people, and allows each person to develop their full potential.

2. EQUAL ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN. AN END TO ALL FORMS OF SEXUAL OPPRESSION.

We demand equal pay for equal work, free 24-hour-a-day child care centers, free and non-discriminatory education that teaches our true history and the skills we need to determine our own destinies, control of our own bodies, including birth control and free abortion if desired but **excluding** involuntary abortion and compulsory sterilization (genocide).

There must be an end to discrimination within industry, educational institutions, the home, the mass media, and in everyday social life. All forms of sexual oppression must end, including all laws governing sexual practice among consenting people.

3. PEOPLE'S JUSTICE. AN END TO THE TYRANNY BY THE RICH MINORITY OVER THE OPPRESSED MAJORITY OF COLOR AND POOR AND WORKING WHITE PEOPLE.

We believe that trial by a jury of peers means that all trials must be held in the immediate community, and judges and juries be people who live in the community directly.

We want direct community control of police, meaning all police live in the community they patrol and be chosen by the community itself.

We want the mass of people to bear arms, and the police, as servants of the people, not be allowed to bear arms.

We want all Third World, working class people, and youth now imprisoned, to be set free because the overwhelming majority of them have not been tried by their peers. They have received

only injustice from this system. Free All Political Prisoners.

The people must smash all the forms of developing fascism, including the gestapo tactical squads, no-knock and conspiracy laws, wiretaps, injunctions, grand juries, Red squads, state and federal anti-subversive committees, and the various brands and varieties of secret police.

4. AN END TO THE DRAFT AND AN END TO A PROFESSIONAL STANDING MILITARY IN THE U.S.

No one should be forced to fight in the military service to defend a racist government that does not protect us. We will not kill other poor and oppressed peoples who, like us, are the victims of U.S. imperialism.

We support the just struggles of American servicemen who are struggling within the military against the oppressor.

To assure freedom and justice in the U.S. and the rest of the world, the revolution must abolish the standing army in the U.S. and create a People's Liberation Army that serves the people.

5. SELF-DETERMINATION FOR ALL OPPRESSED NATIONS AND PEOPLES.

Within the U.S., the Black people, Chicano people, Puerto Ricans, Native Americans, and the people of Hawaii each constitutes an oppressed nation. As such, each of these peoples has the right to self-determination. This includes the right to form a separate nation-state, if they so desire, and to have any and all kinds of self-government that nation-states are entitled to. If any of these peoples chooses to secede from the U.S. empire, we will support their secessionist struggle by all necessary means and with our lives.

There are other oppressed minority peoples--including Chinese-Americans, Japanese-Americans, Latinos, Eskimos, Filipinos, etc.-- who have the right to control their own communities and are entitled to regional autonomy and full democratic rights. We pledge to support their struggles by all necessary means and with our lives.

PROGRAMA DE VENCEREMOS

VENCEREMOS ES UNA ORGANIZACION REVOLUCIONARIA Y MULTINACIONAL QUE USA EL MARXISMO-LENINISMO PENSAMIENTO MAO TSE-TUNG PARA LUCHAR POR LIBERACION DE TODA LA GENTE OPRIMIDA. SOMOS REVOLUCIONARIOS PORQUE CREEMOS QUE LA SOLA MANERA EN QUE PUEBLA PUEDE GANAR ES DE APODERARSE POR CUALQUIER MANERA NECESARIA EL PODER YA EN LOS MANOS DE LA CLASE RICA. SOMOS MULTINACIONALES PORQUE CREEMOS QUE EL METODO MAS RAPIDO A LA VICTORIA ES POR LA COOPERACION DE GENTE DE TODOS COLORES. COMO LA GENTE Y NACIONES DE COLOR SON LOS MAS OPRIMIDAS, ELLOS TIENEN EL MEJOR ENTENDIMIENTO DE COMO ELIMINA ESTA OPRESION. POR ESTA RAZON, NUESTRA COMITE CENTRAL TIENE SIETE MIEMBROS DEL TERCER MUNDO Y TRES BLANCOS. USAMOS EL MARXISMO-LENINISMO PENSAMIENTO MAO TSE-TUNG PORQUE ES UNA TEORIA QUE RESUME LAS LUCHAS DE LA GENTE POR TODAS PARTES DEL MUNDO. ES UN INSTRUMENTO DE LIBERACION QUE PUEBLOS HAN USADO PROSPERAMENTE POR LOS ULTIMOS CIEN ANOS.

Insistimos en un gobierno de los pobres y de los obreros. La revolución y la nueva sociedad socialista serán conducidas por el proletariado, los más oprimidos--los Negros, Chicanos, Puertorriqueños, Americanos nativos, Americanos-Asiáticos, blancos pobres, los que viven en la calle, todos aquellos que o están obligados a vender su trabajo para ganarse la vida, o se mantienen del seguro o la asistencia social, o terminan en la cárcel o en el ejército.

El proletariado tiene que conducir al resto de la clase obrera y a todo el pueblo oprimido por el imperialismo yanqui para derrocar a los ricos, quienes en la actualidad son los dueños y controlan todas las instituciones de los llamados EE. UU.A., y tomar estas instituciones para el pueblo.

La dictadura del proletariado y sus aliados es el único camino para satisfacer las siguientes cinco reivindicaciones básicas; sin embargo trabajaremos para realizar estas reivindicaciones a través de las luchas cotidianas del pueblo:

1. ALIMENTOS, ROPA, VIVIENDA, TRABAJO, ASISTENCIA MEDICA GRATUITA, Y UNA BUENA EDUCACION PARA TODA PERSONA EN LOS EE. UU. A. Y POR TODO EL MUNDO.

Siendo el país más rico del mundo los EE.UU.A. tienen los recursos y la capacidad---en este momento---de proveer a todos sus ciudadanos un nivel de vida decente. El pillaje del mundo tiene que acabarse y sustituirse por una solidaridad verdaderamente internacional basada en la restitución al pueblo de todo aquello que le ha sido robado. Todo el mundo tiene derecho a un trabajo decente, seguro y de sentido. No toleraremos servicios médicos que se basan en la ganancia. Pedimos una educación que revele las mentiras y la opresión creadas por este sistema corrupto, una enseñanza que proporcione la verdadera e heroica historia de los pueblos oprimidos y que permita a cada uno desarrollar toda su humanidad.

2. IGUALDAD ECONOMICA, POLITICA Y SOCIAL PARA LA MUJER. FIN A TODAS LAS FORMAS DE OPRESION SEXUAL.

Exigimos un salario igual para todo trabajo igual; centros gratuitos que cuiden, inclusive 24 horas al día, de los niños; una educación gratuita y no-discriminatoria que nos enseñe nuestra verdadera historia y las especialidades que necesitamos para determinar nuestros propios destinos; el control de nuestros cuerpos, incluyendo el control de la natalidad y el aborto gratuito si lo deseamos, pero excluyendo el aborto involuntario y la esterilización forzosa (genocidio).

Hay que poner fin a la discriminación dentro de la industria, las instituciones educacionales, el hogar, los medios de comunicación y en la vida social cotidiana. Todas las formas de opresión sexual han de acabar, inclusive todas las leyes que se relacionan con la práctica sexual entre personas de común acuerdo.

3. JUSTICIA POPULAR. FIN A LA TIRANIA DE LA MINORIA ADINERADA CONTRA LA MAYORIA OPRIMIDA DE COLOR Y LOS POBRES Y OBREROS BLANCOS.

Creemos que el concepto de proceso con un jurado de iguales quiere decir que todo proceso ha de realizarse en la comunidad inmediata del acusado y que los jueces y el jurado han de ser personas que viven directamente en la comunidad.

Queremos el control popular directo de la policía, es decir todo policía debiera de vivir en la comunidad que patrulla y debiera de ser escogido por esa misma comunidad.

Queremos que las masas del pueblo posean armas y que a la policía, como servidores del pueblo, no le sea permitido llevar armas.

Queremos que se ponga en libertad a toda persona del Tercer Mundo, de la clase obrera y de la juventud que hoy se encuentra encarcelado porque la gran mayoría de estos presos jamás han sido procesados y los pocos que sí lo han sido no han sido juzgados por sus iguales. Sólo han

recibido injusticias de este sistema. Libertad para todos los prisioneros políticos.

El pueblo tiene que aplastar todas las formas del fascismo en desarrollo, incluyendo las escuadras tácticas tipo Gestapo, las leyes que permiten el registro sin aviso y las leyes "contra la conspiración," todo espionaje electrónico, las prohibiciones generales, los grandes jurados de acusación, las Escuadras Rojas anti-comunistas, los comités estatales y federales contra la "subversión," y todos los tipos y especies de policía secreta.

4. FIN A LA CONSCRIPCION MILITAR, FIN AL EJERCITO PROFESIONAL EN LOS EE.UU.A

Nadie debiera de ser forzado a luchar en el ejército para defender un gobierno racista que no nos protege. Jamás asesinaremos a otros pueblos pobres y oprimidos quienes, como nosotros, son las víctimas del imperialismo yanqui.

Apoyamos las luchas justas de los soldados estadounidenses que luchan dentro del aparato militar contra el opresor.

Para asegurar la libertad y la justicia en los EE.UU.A y en el resto del mundo la revolución ha de abolir el ejército de los EE.UU.A. y crear un Ejército de Liberación del Pueblo que servirá al pueblo.

5. LA LIBRE-DETERMINACION PARA TODAS LAS NACIONES Y PARA LOS PUEBLOS OPRIMIDOS.

Dentro de los EE.UU.A. el pueblo Negro, el pueblo Chicano, los Puertorriqueños, los Americanos nativos y el pueblo de Hawaii en sí constituyen naciones oprimidas. Como tal cada uno de estos pueblos tiene el derecho a la libre-determinación. Esto incluye el derecho a formar una nación aparte, si así lo desean, y de establecer cualquier y todo tipo de auto-gobierno. Si cualquier de estos pueblos escoge separarse del imperio EE. UU.A. nosotros apoyaremos su lucha separatista con todos los medios a nuestro alcance y con nuestras vidas.

Hay otros pueblos minoritarios oprimidos---los Americanos de procedencia China y Japonesa, los Latinos, los Esquimales, los Filipinos, etc--- que tienen el derecho a controlar sus propias comunidades y que merecen una autonomía regional y plenos derechos democráticos. Afir-mamos que apoyaremos las luchas de estos pueblos con todos los medios necesarios y con nuestras vidas.

President Nixon came to San Francisco for a \$1000 a plate fund-raising luncheon on September 27. About 800 people greeted him outside the Sheraton Palace, protesting his refusal to get the U.S. out of Vietnam and improve the conditions of the people at home.

The demonstration began with a rally at Embarcadero Plaza. The speaker for the "April 22nd Coalition" (the coalition of groups which organized the demonstration) was Katarina Davis del Valle, chair of the Venceremos Organization. Although she covered a wide range of issues, her main point was that "Revolution is the main trend in the world today...We should not be here just angry about the fact that we are under attack, but rather confident that we are winning...confident that every attack by imperialism is being met with popular resistance..."

Katarina also spoke about the importance of our absolute support for the Seven Point Peace Plan of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. This proposal, now on the table in Paris, calls for (1) Nixon to set the date for total U.S. withdrawal; and (2) End of all military and economic support to the Thieu regime. She spoke of the relationship between the struggles of Third World nations here at home and the struggle of the Vietnamese people for national liberation. The outrageously high figures of casualties and deaths of Black and Brown GI's, all forms of racist national oppression, have made this relationship clear.

The group marched to the Sheraton Palace, where lines of



Nixon came and the people took the streets

mounted and foot police guarded the president. The people who participated in the demonstration understood clearly why those lines of pigs were necessary. In Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh could walk the streets freely and unarmed (where almost everyone else is armed). Mao can do the same thing in China, where everyone besides the police have guns, and Fidel can also walk the streets freely in Cuba. But that is not the case with Richard Nixon, who would get killed the first time he stepped out onto a street without protection.

The people moved into the streets, marching and chanting for a long time before the pigs moved them back onto the sidewalk. It was obvious that the pigs had definite orders to "keep things cool." They did not want to draw attention to the fact that everytime Nixon comes to town the people come out and fight back.

Finally part of the crowd moved down Montgomery Street (the heart of the S.F. Financial District), trashing the big banks that serve U.S. imperialism. The damage caused merely by Nixon's presence shows that Nixon directly causes thousands of dollars worth of damage to U.S. banks when he shows his face!

Several people were arrested on trumped-up charges after the demonstration; futile acts of "revenge" by the pigs. But we understand that there will be losses during our battles, and no scare tactics can keep us from fighting for our lives and the lives of our brothers and sisters throughout the world.

Statement regarding Robert Williams

Robert F. Williams, former president of the Republic of New Africa and former North Carolina NAACP chapter president, appeared before district court Judge Roumell in what was essentially an extradition hearing on April 25, 1972. Williams has been facing extradition from Michigan to North Carolina to be tried for kidnapping since his return to the country 2 1/2 years ago. Williams and his lawyer, Bernard Fieger, have filed a writ of habeas corpus, charging that the State of Michigan has no right to hold Williams because he is not a fugitive. To be considered a fugitive, one must be legally charged with a crime. Since there has been no evidence that any crime has been committed, and since the legal documents from North Carolina have been forged, there is no basis for Williams' remaining in the custody of the State of Michigan, nor for his being extradited from the state.

On September 13, 1972, Judge Roumell "ruled that as a Michigan judge, he did not have the legal power to rule on the validity of the North Carolina indictments against Williams."

Williams' lawyers were not notified when Roumell finally gave his decision on the case. They, as did Williams, learned of it via an article in the Detroit Free Press. It seems as though the straight press and the U.S. government wanted their side of the story out first without ever contacting Williams or his attorneys for comment. They have in the past tried to discredit Williams and give his case as little coverage as possible.

Earlier this summer, the "liberal" Boston Globe refused to print coverage of Williams' case on the grounds that it was too controversial--a Black man advocating the armed defense of Black people.

Williams is falsely charged with the kidnapping of a white couple during a major racial confrontation in his hometown, Monroe, N.C., in 1961. Prior to this time Williams and his branch of the NAACP had been working to integrate the municipal swimming pool and library, and also to institute a program of equal employment and opportunity for Black people in the area. These programs were viewed as direct threats to white control of the area, which resulted in a violent attack on members of the Black community--particularly Williams and other NAACP leaders. Williams' response to this was to encourage Black people to arm themselves in self-defense. He began the local chapter of the National Rifle Association, and was subsequently suspended from the NAACP. It was into this setting in the Black community--one in which major racial confrontation was imminent--that a white couple, the Stegalls, drove. They were there threatened by an assembled group of angry Black people, whereupon Williams offered them his home as sanctuary. Shortly after this Williams and his family left for and arrived in New York, where they learned of the kidnapping charges stemming from the incident. They continued their way to Canada where it soon became apparent to Williams that the Canadian government could extradite him. He fled to Cuba, where he remained for five years and then to the Peoples Republic of China for three years.

Williams returned to the U.S. in 1969 in hopes that he would be dealt with fairly. It is obvious that this has not been the case. The State of Michigan has in the past never extradited an individual for a political crime, but has always granted amnesty to those who prove themselves to be good citizens. However, soon after Williams' return to Michigan, Gov. Milliken decided to act directly in order with the efforts to extradite him to North Carolina.

Williams' case will be appealed to a higher court in Michigan. We are asking for people to support Williams in any way possible, (contributions for the defense fund, publicity, petitioning, etc.). We need assistance from any interested radical lawyers in preparing the appeal.

The US government is intent on rail-roading Williams to a North Carolina prison. Without a great deal of public support there is no way Williams can get any kind of justice from the U.S. court system!

Robert Williams Legal Defense Committee

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could easily blow off the map.

For the PLAF, the emphasis is on mobility, tying down Saigon army units, catching them by surprise, cutting their supply routes, striking at munitions depots - and slipping away to strike again. It is impossible to understand the military situation in South Viet Nam without taking stock of this fact. The entire thrust of the liberation offensive is not, as Washington would have us believe, to "take cities" or other fixed territory, but to deliver blows from which the Saigon government cannot recover.

"The key question which is being decided in Quang Tri, says the Asia Information Group, radical researchers based in Berkeley, California, "is not who controls the citadel in Quang Tri city, but whether there will be anything left of one quarter of the divisions in the Saigon army."

Saigon officials now concede more than 15,000 combat deaths in the first twenty weeks of the liberation forces's offensive--more than 10 per cent of the official total for the entire decade of war. The PLAF claims to have put a quarter of a million of Saigon's troops out of action since the offensive began. And two of Saigon's 13 divisions have completely disintegrated in combat; the 3rd and 22nd.

Thieu's most dramatic losses have taken place at cities hastily abandoned by hopelessly outmaneuvered Saigon army units: Quang Tri, Konym in the Central Highlands, An Loc on the Cambodian border, and most recently, Que Son.