

PAMOJA VENCEREMOS



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TOGETHER WE WILL WIN

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Billy Dean Smith Acquitted: A People's Victory!

After almost 20 months in solitary confinement, Billy Smith is free.

He was arrested March 15, 1971 on charges of fragging 2 officers in Viet Nam. The brass put him in a stockade in Bien Hoa, Vietnam and planned to railroad him through a quick "trial" as they had done to other GI's arrested for fragging. There was talk among the guards in the Bien Hoa stockade about forgetting the trial and killing him in jail.

Demonstrations by GI's in Bien Hoa and pressure from his family forced the army to move Billy out of Viet Nam.

When Billy's trial was moved to the U.S., rebellion flared up at Fort Ord, where Billy was being held. A handful of GI's found out about the case and got together with some civilians many of whom were member of Venceremos and some vets, beginning Billy's people's defense.

That rebellion grew from a handful of GI's leafletting to hundreds of GI's, most of them Black, demonstrating on the base. The brass discharged about 100 of the rebels but GI's struck back by firebombing buildings and sabotaging the electrical system.



Billy Dean Smith and his attorney
Luke McKissack

Meanwhile, people on the outside were showing their support for Billy and the GI resistance through mass leafletting, rallies and demonstrations.

The people also made it clear that we would resist an act of repression by the pigs like finding Billy guilty. As one GI said, "They're lucky they found him innocent. If the verdict was guilty they wouldn't have had a base tonight."

Billy was innocent but it was clear that the Army would find him guilty if they thought that it would help put down GI resistance. But the people proved--Repression Breeds Resistance. So the Army backed down, not because they were interested in a fair trial but because they recognized the strength of the movement behind Billy Smith, particularly among Black GI's.

The GI rebellion doesn't end with the freeing of Billy; it began long before Billy and is still going on as Black sailors on the Kitty Hawk and Constellation are showing us.

As part of a worldwide revolution the GI movement will grow through victories after victory like the liberation of Billy Smith.

Chino escape case

San Bernardino, Calif. Monday, Nov. 13, more than a month after Venceremos member Ronald Wayne Beaty was sprung from California's Chino State Prison, Benton Douglas Burt and Andrea Holman, two people accused of aiding his escape, finally had a trial date set.

Ten days following Andrea and Doug's October 23 arrest, they appeared in San Bernardino County Municipal Court for their prelim. Before it could get underway, the prosecution announced that it was unable to present a case. Charles Garry (who successfully defended Huey Newton and who is the principal lawyer in this case) demanded that the charges be dropped and Andrea and Doug released.

They were, but less than a minute later, in the hall outside the courtroom, they were re-arrested on the same charges.

Once again, they went through the process of booking, arraignment, and so on. As the date for the prelim on the new arrests drew near, the DA realized that he still didn't have a case. This time, November 8, he went to the San Bernardino County grand jury and obtained an indictment charging Andrea and Doug with murder and lynching for the third time.

The indictment is significant not only because more than a month after Beaty's escape the DA still didn't have a case he was confident enough in to present it at a prelim, but also because the grand jury process bypasses the prelim entirely.

To obtain an indictment, all the DA has to do is to allege that he has enough evidence to convict the defendants. Grand juries in any county are notoriously class biased--made up for the most part of professionals and businessmen who are friends of Superior Court judges. In apparent recognition of the inherent injustices of the grand jury process, the San Bernardino County

DA has obtained indictments in less than 3 per cent of his previous felony prosecutions. More than 97 per cent of all of his prosecutions have included preliminary hearings.

Obviously, Doug and Andrea were singled out for selective prosecution. Equally obviously, the prosecutor still doesn't know how he's going to try to convict Doug and Andrea.

Since their arrest on October 23, Andrea and Doug have been the victims of a legal game being played by the San Bernardino County District Attorney. They have been arrested no less than three times on the same charges: murder and lynching (forcibly removing a prisoner from custody).

The reason for the multiple arrests is that, under California law, felony

D.A. uses grand jury to force a trial

suspects have to be given a preliminary hearing, and the prosecution is required to present witnesses and evidence sufficient to convince the court that there is a reasonable possibility that the defendants are guilty.

Most importantly, the prosecution's witnesses are under oath, the defense can cross-examine the witnesses to bring out inconsistencies and to force the prosecution to stick to one story of how the crime was committed, and the record of the "prelim" becomes part of the court record for the rest of the case.

This means, of course, that during the trial a witness who contradicts the story he gave at the prelim is obviously lying. It also means that, because the prelim has to be held within ten days after the arrest, the prosecution has almost no time to invent evidence or to coach prospective witnesses about how to lie.

by Kent Hutchings, Venceremos

The families of Andrea and Doug went down to San Bernardino County to visit them and to attend a court hearing on November 14. Both Andrea and Doug are being held in solitary confinement--"protective custody"--against their will. Doug gets out only long enough to take a shower once a day, while Andrea can leave her 12 foot by 6 foot cell once every few days to get mops and brooms to clean her cell with.

Doug, who already has served ten years on other charges and was released earlier this year, has been the subject of numerous threats and at least one actual attempt on his life by a guard. Following his arrest he was the only prisoner on a whole tier of cells. About two weeks after the beginning of his solitary confinement in San Bernardino County's Glen Helen Rehabilitation Facility, six Nazi inmates were moved into the tier.

Both Doug and Andrea are allowed no current news--the only reading material they can get are old Readers Digests and mystery novels. They even had to get a court order for them to be allowed to possess the legal papers and "evidence" they needed to prepare their defense.

But people are rallying to their support, they are in very good spirits, and they are anxious to fight the case and come home to their friends. There are ten other women in Andrea's tier, who all gather in front of her cell to talk everytime they are let out. The guards, infuriated because their "protective custody" wasn't working, told the women they couldn't do that, but they were overruled by a sergeant because that would be a little too obvious. People have been writing letters to them, telling them what is happening outside and support is growing in the Los Angeles--San Bernardino area.



ANDREA HOLMAN

There will be a hearing on motions on December 1, a pre-trial conference on December 29, and the trial itself will start on January 8. More info. later.



BENTON DOUGLAS BURT

Doug and Andrea appreciate mail from all supporters on the outside. Write today!

Andrea Holman
#42028
San Bernardino County Jail
630 E. Cardiff St.
San Bernardino, Calif. 92408

Douglas Burt
#42027
Glen Helen Rehabilitation Center
P.O. Box 569
San Bernardino, Calif. 92402

(The following article gives the background of the black student struggle at Southern University in Louisiana and the events leading up to the murder of two black students on Nov. 16.)

After a month-long boycott by 10,000 students, several clashes with police and state troopers, and an 8-day occupation of the administration building, black students from Southern University in New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Louisiana forced the resignation of an administrator and won amnesty for themselves. This marks one of the first major struggles of Third World students since the uprisings in 1969-1970 at San Francisco State, U.C. Berkeley, and Cornell.

The class boycott at Southern University, a mostly black school began in October when students pressed the administration to negotiate on their demands. The demands covered a wide range of grievances. According to Fred Prejean, head of a campus group called Students United, "We need curriculum changes in the various departments relative to a black prospectus. We are forced to accept substandard housing which lacks the proper facilities." He also complained of inadequate medical facilities. He described the conditions that black students must live and study under as "unreal."

Among the demands were the resignation of Dean Bashful (head of the New Orleans campus), the creation of an "executive council" composed of two students to every faculty member with responsibilities that included the hiring and firing of professors, and total amnesty for those involved in the struggle. The university's public relations director said that student demands would

Black Students Stage Eight- Day Sit-In

"in effect give them control of the University."

The protests began on the Baton Rouge campus and rapidly spread to the New Orleans campus, to Grambling College, and to high schools in New Orleans and Baton Rouge. The incident which sparked the unrest was the resignation of the chairman of the psychology department of the Baton Rouge campus who complained that the president of Southern University Dr. G. Leon Netterville failed to give him his due respect or allow him authority sufficient to do his job.

Demanding the resignation of Netterville, 1000 students marched on the State Department Education building in Baton Rouge. In response to this march, a meeting was set up with representatives of Louisiana Governor Edwin Edwards. A seven-man grievance committee was established to review student complaints, but students walked out, dissatisfied, at the first committee meeting.

Another 1000 strong march was made on the administration building with the aim of physically throwing the school's president off campus. Governor Edwards called out the State police and National Guard, but students dispersed before they arrived. Students managed, however, to tear down the U.S. flag at the administration building and replace it with the red, green, and black Black Liberation flag.

Meanwhile at Grambling College, a fire in the stadium brought 200 state troopers on campus. Campus security police dispersed the crowd of students with tear gas and warning shots. About 25 students were arrested in a trashing incident at the administration building.

At the New Orleans campus, when negotiations stalled, students seized the administration building. Governor Edwards claimed that he received information that the Republic of New Africa (charged with treason against the state of Mississippi) and the Panthers (N.Y.) were smuggling rifles and ammunition into the occupied building.

Edwards ordered 150 sheriffs and state police, two helicopters and an armored truck to a site near campus. He announced a 1 p.m. deadline for all students to leave the building or be evicted by police "by any means necessary."

Students refused to leave. Two hours later Dean Bashful announced that he was resigning as head of the New Orleans campus and that six other demands had been met "to avert violence." The students then ended their occupation with no losses and having been granted amnesty. Students have said they will continue the boycott until their other demands are met.



CHEERING STUDENTS LISTEN AS DEAN BASHFUL'S RESIGNATION IS READ.

On the morning of November 16, black students at the Baton Rouge campus of Southern University in Louisiana took the administration building in an attempt to meet student demands for more control of the school by black students.

Mayor W.W. Dumas of Baton Rouge called the sheriffs with guns, tear gas, and helicopters, and dogs onto the campus. Both the Mayor and the Governor have stated that they would use all force necessary to retake the building.

According to the pigs, a smoke grenade was tossed at them. The sheriffs then charged a crowd of about 2,000 students in front of the administration building. After 10 minutes two black

students lay dead. The pigs claimed in newspaper and radio accounts that they only had tear gas canisters and dogs and that possibly onlookers' shots had killed the students.

However the pigs' story was contradicted by the mayor himself. When asked about the murder of the two students, the mayor replied bluntly, "Two have been shot and there may be more if necessary."

Film reports show that the last two people running from the pigs were shot in the back and head. We believe that the pigs intentionally killed two courageous black comrades.

Films also show that one of the

Two Black students

murdered in

Baton Rouge

Thousands battle police

students bled to death while the pigs shot tear gas canisters and possibly guns to keep away people attempting to rescue the brother.

Following this incident, the Governor called out 700 National Guard troops. A crowd of 3-4,000 students charged the police on campus wave upon wave. The office of the Registrar was burned down. The Governor then declared a state of emergency in Baton Rouge County. That includes the capital city of Louisiana.

Earlier in the day, four leaders of the student boycott and occupation were arrested on charges of criminal trespass after they were supposedly given amnesty.

Alice Furomoto
Venceremos



The special Federal Grand Jury in San Francisco has subpoenaed numerous Irish-Americans. They appeared before the Grand Jury on October 25-26. They had to appear without right to a lawyer in the hearing, despite the fact that

they knew no more about this type of proceeding than the average person. The questions asked of these people do not necessarily relate to a specific crime, but they could be forced to inform on friends and relatives under the threat

of jail.

Once Grand Juries were correctly thought of as "the people's panel"--a precious buffer between the individual and a possibly corrupt government. In pre-revolutionary America, grand jurors regularly smashed British efforts to indict anti-royalist sentiment. Indeed on occasion they indicted the Crown's soldiers!

The "special" Grand Juries that are now functioning throughout the USA--all summoned into existence by the Justice Dept. in Washington DC--are currently nothing more than extensions of the FBI.

The people of Northern Ireland are well used to oppressive laws and illegal government action. Lately the Irish community in New York has also been investigated and harassed by the Justice Dept. of this country. In fact, five New York Irish-Americans were jailed without charges or a trial in Fort Worth, Texas because they were active in seeking justice in Northern Ireland. Now it is San Francisco's turn. The US government is responding to British government pressure to stop Irish-Americans from helping their comrades in Ireland throw out the same colonial power this country fought against and won against, nearly 200 years ago. President Nixon has already bowed to British pressure by allowing the British government to withdraw troops from West Germany, despite NATO and the 4 Powers Agreement on troop levels there. By taking up the slack, he, as Commander-in-Chief of the US Army, allowed those same British troops to be used to invade the "no-go" areas of Derry and Belfast.

The Irish-American community in the Bay Area sees this harassment as an attack on their right to support the oppressed people of Northern Ireland. The President no doubt hopes to divert much-needed funds from Ireland into expensive legal funds. Five people from the Bay Area and five from Montana have appeared before the Grand Jury at much personal expense and emotional stress. The men and women from San Francisco are under threat from the Grand Jury. Chuck Malone, chairman of the Irish Community Defense Committee, has been indicted and jailed; while Robert Meisel and Barbara Chris Fitch have to reappear again on November 14. We must support these people.

Several functions and actions have already been planned to assist in the defense. If you would like to help, make a donation, or get further information, contact:

IRISH COMMUNITY DEFENSE COMMITTEE
229 CLEMENT STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
(415) 387-8247

U.S. attempts to suppress the Irish people's struggle

In the last several months, United States imperialism has openly moved to aid British imperialism to suppress the struggle for liberation of the Irish people. The most current form of assistance to Britain is attempted suppression of the Irish-American support movement.

Britain needs US assistance because it is losing in Ireland. It is hard-pressed to justify the occupation of the north, and faces the mass popular opposition of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association and the successful attacks of the Irish Republican Army (IRA). Holding on for the British means occupying the north with tens of thousands of troops and carrying out a war of genocide.

UNITED STATES AID

The British recently decided to increase their attacks. Targets were working-class residential areas of Derry and Belfast. These areas have been "liberated" strongholds for the support and operation of the people's army--the IRA. The problem was finding troops for the operation: the only forces available were on duty with NATO, supposedly protecting Europe against attack. The US solved this problem by allowing British troops to be withdrawn, with the US filling in. Within hours troops, tanks and armored cars were moving toward Ireland. Once there, they engaged in a reign of terror--assaulting people in the streets, breaking into homes, and occupying schools, hospitals and churches.

Soon after, the US again aided the occupation by starting a drive against support for the Irish struggle within the United States. Since millions of Irish poor and working people have been forced to leave their homeland due to poverty, and political persecution brought by the British, there is a base of support in countries around the world. From the 1850's, Irish-Americans have provided assistance to their homeland's liberation struggle. Today, with that struggle renewed, Irish-Americans have again responded with support organized

through a nation-wide network of Irish Republican Clubs and Northern Aid Committees. It is this assistance that the US is trying to cut off.

The first attempts at repression came on the East Coast. Recently, five New York supporters of the Irish struggle were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury meeting in Fort Worth, Texas. Indicted, the "Fort Worth Five" were then arrested and shipped south away from their communities. Moving west, a special Grand Jury meeting in San Francisco has just finished the first round of interrogation of supporters of Irish liberation. One person has already been indicted and arrested, while several others are being called back for further questioning.

THE REAL TERRORISTS

US imperialism has also tried to discredit the Irish peoples' movement by passing on British lies. Many Americans picture the struggle in Northern Ireland as a religious war between Catholics and Protestants. It is not a religious war: It's a war of national liberation. The Irish people have been fighting against the British for nearly 400 years; the current fighting is a continuation of that struggle. Britain still occupies sections of Ireland, and the fighting will go on until the British are thrown out, and Ireland is truly free and united.

Also, many have the view that Irish patriots are insane murderers, planting bombs everywhere, and killing all who do not agree with them. The Irish people are trying to defend themselves against a British war of genocide. This means engaging in armed self-defense, undertaking military operation, and conducting sabotage against British installations. These are the means of people fighting a savage enemy with superior military strength. The fact that the British house their officers and troops in hotels and schools doesn't mean that the Irish people should stop fighting back. The British are the real terrorists. They have machine-gunned crowds

(cont. on p.14)

'Anarchy'

charged against Muhammad Ahmad

Extradition hearings for Muhammad Ahmad (Max Stanford), Chairman of The African People's Party, were continued until November 8, by Judge Robert Cooney of the Municipal Court of San Diego. The preliminary hearing was held October 11.

Presently out on bail, Muhammad Ahmad (Max Stanford) was arrested in San Diego on September 1. The arrest was performed by several FBI agents, who held him on New York State charges which date back to June 21, 1967. The charges are "conspiracy to commit criminal anarchy against the State of New York, assaulting a police officer (during a beating while he was in prison) and jumping bail."

Muhammad Ahmad (Max Stanford) was arrested in his room at the San Diego Travelodge Motel on September 1. As he and several others sat in the room, there was a knock at the door. No one answered the door, and finally it was opened from the outside with a key. The first man through the door was a black FBI agent, who entered with his gun drawn. He was followed by several white agents who had their weapons holstered. Ahmad was quickly handcuffed and hustled out of the room without an opportunity to speak to his companions. The remaining agents directed his guests to sit on the bed and produce identification. They were then released by the FBI.

At 10 a.m. the next morning, Clifton Blevins, co-counsel for Ahmad's defense along with Willard Anthony, were refused access to Ahmad until 1:00 p.m. According to Attorney Blevins, Muhammad Ahmad (Max Stanford) bore the marks of beatings and other physical abuse, having been kicked and beaten by several police officers.

It should by now be quite clear that all Blacks will be subject to arbitrary and brutal injustice until the ultimate liberation of Black people is finally achieved.

The case is perhaps best stated in these words of Muhammad Ahmad:

As white police become more politically racist, repression will become more intense for Black America. As a result, all Black people must understand the historical condition that we are in. We must either unite or perish under a fascist, racist America.

Now 31 years old, Muhammad Ahmad's life work has been committed to the struggle of African people for freedom. As a political leader, Ahmad has always concentrated on powerful effective organization of cadres and the masses. He has done so through the building of organizations and the development of leadership. He has worked in every major organization developed by the Movement in the past 10 years.

Ahmad has worked closely with Malcolm X, Jesse Gray, Imamu Amiri Baraka (LeRoi Jones), Stokely Carmichael, Rap Brown, and others in founding Black liberation projects. He was one of the organizers of the Third National Black Power Conference, held in 1968.

WHO IS THIS MAN?

WHY IS HE BEING FRAMED?



THIS IS MUHAMMAD AHMAD (MAX STANFORD)

Muhammad Ahmad is being framed by the combined forces of the FBI, the State of California and the State of New York.

WHY IS HE BEING FRAMED?

Because he is one of the most active Pan-African leaders in America today.

ALL CHAPTERS OF THE MUHAMMAD AHMAD DEFENSE COMMITTEE ENDORSE THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

1. Freedom for Akbar Muhammad Ahmad (Max Stanford)
2. Defense for black political prisoners, regardless of ideology.
3. Human rights for all African people as a basic principle of Pan-Africanism.

Muhammed Ahmad, formerly Max Stanford, attended Central State, a Black college in Wilberforce, Ohio, in the early sixties; it was there that he first helped form RAM - the Revolutionary Action Movement. After leaving Central State, he joined the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and participated in SNCC's organizing efforts in the South. In 1966 Stanford moved to New York and formed the New York Black Panther Party, supportive of the Lowndes County Freedom Organization ("Black Panther Party") which SNCC was then organizing in rural Lowndes County, Ala.

Formerly field marshal of RAM Muhammad Ahmad (Max Stanford) had been arrested in New York at that time as part of the alleged conspiracy of the RAM movement to "blow up the Statue of Liberty and assassinate Roy Wilkins and Whitney Young." However, Ahmad had not been in New York for the previous year and denies any involvement with this alleged plot. According to observers of the black liberation movement, these were trumped up charges to harass the development of militant black nationalist organizations, during the first emergence of the Black Power Movement, with "evidence" provided by police provocateurs and infiltrators.

While in jail for those charges, Ahmad was the victim of an unprovoked attack by a prison guard. His attempt at self-defense was termed assault, and resulted in an additional charge. Released on \$25,000 bail and fearing certain death upon returning to prison, Ahmad never returned to face the trumped up charges against him.

Ahmad has been underground for the past four years, building and organizing black nationalist and Pan-African organizations. His articles, covering a wide range of topics -- from urban guerilla warfare, to the black student movement, the Pan-African Party -- have appeared in previous issues of THE BLACK SCHOLAR.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

1. Sign and circulate petitions to get all charges against Muhammad Ahmad dropped.
2. Donate office equipment and materials.
3. Spread the information about Muhammad Ahmad to your friends and associates.
4. Donate funds and develop fund-raising ideas and projects.
5. Volunteer your services at our office at 540 McAllister Street, San Francisco or by calling:
(415) 332-3134
(415) 752-8564
6. Come to all courtroom hearings to show your support for Muhammad Ahmad
7. Come to all meetings, demonstrations, and rallies called by the Muhammad Ahmad defense committee.

Red Squad Halloween night attack

In the summer of 1970 the Palo Alto City Council officially disbanded the "Red Squad," a group of Palo Alto police officers who systematically harassed people in the community: breaking into homes, making phony arrests, beating people, and using other similar tactics. Now, two years later, the same clique of police still exists and still functions as the same kind of group.

The most recent incident they were involved in took place on Halloween in Eleanor Park. Every year young people get together at Eleanor Park for Halloween. This year was no different. At about 9 p.m. that night 50 high school students gathered near the park. There were one or two small egg fights between passing vehicles and the crowd. Two plainclothes policemen drove by the park in an unmarked car. Their car was egged, so they turned around and came back.

At this point another police car drove up to the crowd. They put their spotlight on everyone and pointed out a Black brother named Jim Brown. They busted Jim and were putting him in the car when his brother came up and asked what Jim was being busted for. Instead of telling him, one of the officers, Brian Vierra, grabbed him and started to put him in the car. When people in the crowd started protesting, they let Jim's brother go. The police pushed the crowd back and then left.

A few seconds later, one of the police cars that had arrived on the scene drove over the curb and into the park. The driver said, "We've got a bed in YA (Youth Authority) for you, Marcia," and started trying to run over Marcia Hall. Marcia is a High School comrade and member of Venceremos, whom the pigs in Palo Alto have been trying to get for a while

now. People started trashing the pig car, and Marcia got away by running into someone's house.

A few hours later, the crowd was sitting on a hill in the Park when all of a sudden several Palo Alto Red Squad pigs came running up from behind. They clubbed everyone who couldn't run away fast enough.

Marcia started to walk home with Karen Franklin when the police officer in charge of "Investigations," Don Criswell, came up and said, "I know you know where I live and if anything happens to my house, whether you did it or not, you're going up to YA." Then he said he had a bed reserved for her in YA and that "it's a bunk bed so Karen can come too." After listening to him and other Red Squad pigs threaten them for several minutes, they were allowed to leave and again started walking home. Don Criswell has illegally questioned people about Marcia and Karen in particular, as well as arresting many other Venceremos members on trumped-up charges.

(cont. on p.10)

Welfare Rights organizer charged with 'fraud'

Dec. 18, Debbie Walker will go to trial in Redwood City for a welfare fraud charge of \$52. The San Mateo County Welfare Department will spend almost \$1600.00 trying to nail Debbie, not for \$52 but for explaining and teaching people to stand up for their rights.

For the past two and a half years, Debbie has been head of the Redwood City Welfare Rights Organization. She has openly fought against the welfare department's racism and its laws that make it impossible for people to live. She is a student at Canada College, a mother of a three and a half year old son, Jamal, a community organizer and a friend to many people in east Redwood City. Like all of us, Debbie needs to eat, pay the rent, the bills, and somehow survive.

THE CASE

The Welfare Department has charged that Debbie became employed at Raychem Corp. in June of 1971 for five days, received \$52 wages and knowingly did not report this amount to her case worker.

Debbie did work at Raychem for five days. She failed to report her earnings of \$52 because alot was going down in her life.

When she started working at Raychem, Debbie was sick with the flu. Her grandmother, with whom she had been very close, died. Two days after her grandmother's funeral, one of Debbie's younger sisters died of an overdose of heroin. Debbie was called in to take care of things.

Debbie's mother, another sister, and Jamal were all at home and needed to be taken care of. To complicate things, Debbie was worried about her brother who had just been released from jail after serving time for drug addiction. Knowing his way of dealing with these kind of situations, she was afraid he'd go out and try to "ease" his pain.

Meanwhile money needed to be raised for funeral and burial expenses. Debbie started to ask her friends for loans and contributions. She was trying to get

her sister's social security money but there was an incredible hassle with bureaucracy and red tape.

Altogether \$143.00 was raised and given to Debbie in check form from community people. However, the social security money came through at the last minute and Debbie returned the community check. A friend of her mother's donated his own burial plot for her sister. But

her sister and grandmother stayed in the funeral official's hands until the graveyard strike was over. To Debbie's family, this was almost unbearably painful.

Through all of this, Debbie Walker failed to report \$52 worth of income. When she heard that she was being charged with fraud, she offered to pay the D.A. the \$52. Even still the Welfare Department is determined to take her to court because they want to make an example of Debbie Walker. They want to intimidate all poor people into thinking that they have no right to adequate food, clothing, housing or a decent life.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

Debbie knows that the Welfare Department is trying to silence her and she will not be silenced. We need to show the government that this funky jive case will only make more of us stand up for our rights. People who've read this should tell all the people that they know about this case. We need people to pass out leaflets, to rap about welfare rights and to openly show their support for Debbie and all people who've been forced onto the welfare rolls.

Anybody who wants to help should call 328-4941 and leave their name and number. Donations for legal expenses should be sent to Charlie Constantinides, 1263 El Camino, Menlo Park, Calif., 94025.

There will be a rally and press conference on Dec. 18th at 8:30 a.m. at the San Mateo County Courthouse in Redwood City. We are asking people to be there and stand trial with Debbie.

PAMOJA VENCEREMOS!

Honeywell recruiters stopped

During the spring of 1971, Stanford students passed a referendum banning the military and major Department of Defense contractors from recruiting on campus. Because the administration has repeatedly refused to implement the ban, the Stanford community has had to take it upon ourselves to prevent free and open recruiting by these companies.

Over 125 people demonstrated on Nov. 2 against Honeywell's use of the Placement Center. Honeywell is a major manufactor of anti-personnel weapons used in Vietnam.

The Honeywell recruiters, back at Stanford for the first time since last fall when they were forced to cancel their interviews, forced their way into the Placement Center with the aid of a police escort. However, the demonstrators followed them inside and prevented them from holding their morning interviews.

The anti-imperialist forces in the country must prevent Honeywell and other such companies from recruiting more technocrats. These technocrats will use their skills to develop newer and better weapons to use against oppressed people at home and abroad. The war is not winding down and at this time more bombs (many of them anti-personnel bombs) are being dropped on Vietnam than ever before. The government is now stockpiling anti-personnel weapons to be used in future Vietnams in Africa, Asia, Latin America and even here at home. We must never allow war criminals whether they be Packard, Lodge, or Honeywell recruiters, to operate freely in our communities.

Mike Enos
Stanford Venceremos

Palo Alto eviction sparks tenant demands

When we were evicted from our \$110 a month apartment in Palo Alto we decided to fight. Most evictions of low-income people by individual and rich corporate landlords go unopposed by evicted tenants. Low-income tenants who want to fight their eviction find that the price of going to court is high and the chances of winning are small. Landlord-tenant law is stacked in favor of the landlord.

Successful campaigns against low-income evictions have been waged by some tenants in Palo Alto. Tenants on the city-owned Webster Street site temporarily prevented the city from tearing down their homes to build "low and moderate income housing". Tenants on the Scott Street property owned by Stanford Financial Co., a fly-by-night profiteering corporation, temporarily stopped William Reller of Stanford Finance from raising their rents and kicking them out.

Taking the fighting spirit of tenants in Redwood City who picketed a money hungry landlord to force him to comply with federal regulations, and Berkeley tenants who fought to put rent control into effect, we decided to fight our eviction both through political and legal court action.

We knew that our eviction by Marc Woodley, an employee of Brown & Kauffmann, was illegal because it was a "re-

taliatory eviction". A "retaliatory eviction" happens when a landlord throws a tenant out because the tenant exercises his rights, such as forcing the landlord to make repairs or demanding that the landlord not enter the tenant's apartment without the tenant's consent. If we prove that our eviction was retaliatory, the landlord will not be able to kick us out.

More important than the possibility of our winning an individual court case is the chance to bring community pressure against profiteering landlords like Stanford Finance Co. and Brown & Kauffmann. We are going to bring our eviction and those of other low-income tenants to the attention of the Palo Alto City Council on December 18. We have contacted the Palo Alto Tenants Union and Palo Alto Venceremos and have begun working on a city-wide petition to pressure the council into accepting the five demands of the Palo Alto Tenants Union regarding low-income evictions.

The five demands are:

1) The City shall establish an Eviction Control Board to consist of one member of the Palo Alto Tenants Union, one member of Midpeninsula Citizens For Fair Housing, and one member of the Tri-County Apartment Owners Association. Landlords shall be required to petition this Board

in order to not renew a lease or issue an eviction notice. No eviction or lease termination shall be permitted without approval of the Board.

2) Should the Board approve an eviction, the landlord shall have to find

suitable housing for the tenant within the same neighborhood, and with no more than a 2 1/2% rent increase.

3) To preserve the tenant's right to privacy a landlord must give the tenant five days prior written notice of his intention to enter the premises. The tenant and the landlord will agree on a date mutually acceptable to both of them. At no time shall the landlord enter without the tenant being present or without the tenant's written permission for each entrance.

4) Landlords shall be required to supply the City with up to date records of rents charged on their rental units. These records shall be open to the public.

5) Pending the enactment of the above measures there shall be a moratorium on all evictions in Palo Alto.

We are also planning to picket the Brown & Kauffmann building at 935 E. Meadow Drive in Palo Alto and the headquarters of Stanford Finance Co. at 664 Gilman, Palo Alto.

We are going to join with all progressive people in Palo Alto and surrounding communities who believe that human rights and the right of low-income people to live a decent life come before the property rights of the rich. Together we are going to smash arbitrary low-income evictions.

Irwin Lavenberg
Dorothy Rosenberg

R.C. VVAW under constant police harassment

We are here to support Richie Calantoni, a member of Vietnam Veterans Against the War. He is going to court today to defend himself against harassment directed at VVAW members and the community at large. We Veterans have learned that the same people directing the war in Vietnam are directing the repression here at home. Our crimes have been: telling the truth about Nam as combat veterans of Nam and exercising our absolute right to free speech. If we are going to be subjected to harassment by armed pigs in the exercise of our rights then we are going to defend ourselves on the same terms. We know that we have the support of the community with us.

It started with July 4. Rudy Chavez was attacked during the parade when we marched in the parade. After he was attacked he was arrested, beaten and later charges were dropped.

October 22:

Two members of Redwood City V.V.A.W. Frank Milatzo and Jesse Young, held a party in their home at 2937 Curtis Street, Redwood City October 22. They invited a few vets and friends to celebrate a very successful march during the San Francisco Veterans Day Parade.

At about 1:00 a.m. in the morning four friends returned to their cars and were approached by San Mateo Sheriffs who arrested one of four on warrants. Two Sheriffs' cars had been staked out around the corner for about an hour. Within five minutes there were four other cars in front of the V.V.A.W. house. They checked ID's of every person who came out of the house. They told everyone to stay in the house or be subject to arrest. Friends in the area were called for support or to be there if any shit came down.

Since Veterans Day, the house at 2937 Curtis Street has been constantly harassed by the San Mateo Sheriffs. At the V.V.A.W. meeting the following day Sheriffs were out in front of the house again. On the following Friday, three members of the Redwood City Chapter were stopped on the El Camino while returning home from a party. One was arrested and hit with a small club on the chin and released the next morning. One of Sheriffs mentioned that he would not stop until every member of the Redwood City V.V.A.W. was behind bars.

Jane Fonda raps at Cañada vet rally



October 31 the Redwood City Chapter of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) sponsored a Halloween treat for the people at Canada College, and a trick for Dick.

We held the rally to denounce Nixon's policies in Indochina. Jane Fonda, Tom Hayden, and Bruce Franklin all spoke at the rally. There was also a guerrilla theater put on by the VVAW.

Jane Fonda who has spoken all across the country in support of the Vietnamese people and the G.I. movement, spoke about the bombing of the dikes, as well as schools and hospitals in North Vietnam. She said that the U.S. military's main intention was not the destruction of weapons factories, but to psychologically wear down the Vietnamese people's resistance by the use of things like plastic fragmentations than cannot be detected in x-rays.

Bruce Franklin, a Central Committee member of Venceremos, explained how the school administration was selling the



Community members showed up to support VVAW members who were being harassed by the San Mateo Co. Sheriffs

October 29: another V.V.A.W. meeting took place and once again the Sheriffs were back. This time they claimed that the '72 tags on Franks car were stolen. There were six Sheriffs cars, the highway patrol, and the circling Sheriff helicopter there this time. They were there for an hour and a half before they confiscated Franks car. Again neighborhood support was called. The following Wednesday Frank's parole officer and three Redwood City Police, raided the house. They said they didn't need a search warrant because Frank is a parolee. They searched the whole house including Jesse's room. They confiscated a toy M-16, a knife, a Venceremos button and a copy of the War Bulletin.

Frank and Jessie have lived in the Curtis St. house for two and a half week weeks and have had every type of pig in the area at their doorstep. This type of harassment is being carried on everyday all over, especially in Third World unincorporated communities like ours.

Because Frank is a parolee there cannot be any weapons in the house, and upon request of his parole officer the police can come into the house at any time without a warrant. This is a real injustice that occurs in America under imperialism. Imperialism occurs at home as well as abroad.

Communities should join together to struggle against the man everyday in their own homes and in the streets. It is important that house defense be together and every home should be armed.

"Remember 'Chester Street'!"

students out of the truth by having Canada located up in the foothills away from the communities of oppressed people that the college is supposed to be serving.

VVAW held a guerrilla theater. The skit was showing what a U.S. bombing raid in Vietnam is like. A private plane flew over the crowd, while sounds of air raid sirens and bombs were played over the PA system. This was followed by a search and destroy mission put on by VVAW members dressed in jungle fatigues armed with toy M16's. They pulled people out of the crowd and played the beating of Vietnamese civilians and liberation fighters.

After weeks of negotiations, during which time the administration tried doing everything in their power to stop the rally, 2,000 people participated in the Halloween event.

VVAW has received petty harassment from local sheriffs prior to the rally. Now, the administration is hassling the pilot of the plane used in the skit. There is a chance he may lose his license for his participation in the rally.

This is typical of the administration in the U.S. today. They will go to any extent to keep the American public from hearing the truth. Truth is vital in bringing the American people together and the U.S. government knows this--and they are out to suppress it.

"If the truth hurts...it hurts the bearer of untruth..."

Jesse James Young
Redwood City VVAW

November 1: The day after the VVAW rally at Canada College at which Jane Fonda spoke, Frank Milatzo, who was the main organizer of the rally, and is an ex-convict, had his house busted into and searched by the parole officer and three Redwood City police. They confiscated a toy M16, a knife, and a Venceremos button. Frank had previously been warned that his parole officer would send him to San Quentin for three years if he was involved in anti-war activities.

Redwood City V.V.A.W

R.C. Venceremos Backs Viet Vets

Look at the treatment Veterans who fought for this country receive. They come home and try to teach people about the imperialist war that they helped fight and they get harassed at gunpoint, beatings, threats from parole officers. Vietnam Veterans Against the War are being harassed for telling the truth about the Nixon regime's cold-blooded policies in Southeast Asia. This is freedom of speech, U.S. style.

Venceremos understands that to have freedom of speech you have to be ready to back it up with a gun, because if you say things that the establishment doesn't like they will try to kill you, railroad you to jail, or intimidate you into silence. Armed self-defense prevents us from being intimidated.

Venceremos feels a responsibility to help defend VVAW and help them grow. We want to make it public that we won't go along with Frank Milatzo going to jail. Riche Calantoni should not have been busted and beaten. Don't point guns at Venceremos or VVAW members unless you expect to have them pointing back at you. We don't plan to sit around and watch Vietnam Veterans get attacked. We support them anyway we can.

The treatment of VVAW in Redwood City is nothing new, it's just a good example of systematic harassment. This is not too different from the way the pigs treat many people in East Redwood City and Vietnam.

Redwood City
Venceremos

VVAW opens new local chapter

A new chapter of Vietnam Veterans Against the War is being formed in the mid-peninsula. Any vets, draft resisters, or relatives of vets, KIAs, MIAs, or POWs interested should call 967-7268 and consider coming to Sunday night meetings at 1700 California Street in Mountain View.

There was a chapter of VVAW on the mid-peninsula up until several months ago, but that chapter has fallen apart.

Northern California VVAW recently met and made some new additions to their policies. VVAW in Northern California now supports the right of self-determination of Black, Brown and other oppressed nations within the US, including the right to secede if that's what they want and VVAW also recognizes the right of people to defend themselves. VVAW pledges to support these right by any means necessary and with their lives. VVAW also recognizes the importance of Third World leadership. VVAW can no longer be called a "pacifist" organization.

We mention these developments in the politics of VVAW knowing that they might turn some people off. But we're sure that they'll turn more people on, and those are the kind of people we want in our new chapter!

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLES!

Mid-Peninsula VVAW 967-7268

Equal Rights Amendment: Threat To Working Women?

AROUND 1920, AFTER SIXTY YEARS OF STRUGGLE, AMERICAN WORKING WOMEN WON MINIMUM WAGES, AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY, WORK BREAKS, OVERTIME PAY, PROTECTIVE GARMENTS, ADEQUATE VENTILATION, ETC., ETC., ETC. NOW THIS PROTECTION IS IN JEOPARDY.

If Assembly Bill 1710, which extends protective laws to men, does not pass before the Equal Rights Amendment is ratified, then all workers (women and men) are in danger of losing these rights.

QUESTION: The Equal Rights Amendment states: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." If this amendment is ratified by 38 states, it will become a part of the United States Constitution. Will the Equal Rights Amendment improve the situation of working women?

ANSWER: The Equal Rights Amendment is designed to help professional women, but it ignores working women. The 1964 Civil Rights Act was supposed to end discrimination against women and Third World people. Instead the courts used it to strike down protective laws in 21 states on the basis that they discriminate against women.



WORKERS AT PLASTICS FACTORY IN MENLO PARK

QUESTION: What can we do to end discrimination while maintaining our existing rights?

ANSWER: We can start by urging passage of Assembly Bill 1710. This bill, initiated by women, extends protective legislation to working men, thus protecting men and women equally by law.

QUESTION: What conditions are guaranteed to women by the existing California state protective legislation?

ANSWER: 1. A minimum wage of \$1.65 per hour including learner's rates for 200 hours and not including tips for waitresses; Time-and-a-half for overtime after eight hours and six days a week; Equal

pay for equal work. (These first conditions also apply to men.) 2. Rest periods of at least ten minutes every four hours; Meal periods at least a half hour every eight hours; A limit to overtime. 3. Maintenance of clean plants; Racks on wet floors; Protective garments; Two remote exits from plants; Adequate lighting, ventilation and temperature; First aid supplies; Drinking water; Rest rooms with toilets, washing facilities and couch; Lunch room a suitable distance from work areas; Dressing rooms and lockers.

QUESTION: Is protective legislation ever used against women?

ANSWER: Employers both uphold and ignore protective laws according to their own interests...They have used some protective laws, such as limits to weight lifting and overtime, as an excuse to deny women promotions and jobs. On the other hand, since the 1964 Civil Rights Act was used to strike down these two laws, women have been forced into compulsory overtime. Women at one plant in California must lift 150 lbs. per minute just to keep their jobs! Through disregarding minimum wage and overtime pay laws, in 1969, California employers cheated women workers out of \$6,324, 387.

QUESTION: Why is protective legislation so important to working women?

ANSWER: Although protective laws are poorly enforced, without them we would still be in the sweat shops of the nineteenth century. While many men have these minimum guarantees written into their union contracts, only 20% of working women are unionized. Once these minimum conditions are guaranteed, organizing for better conditions becomes easier.

QUESTION: Why should protective legislation be extended to men?

ANSWER: 1. Employers will be forced to provide better working conditions for men. 2. Protective legislation would help to eliminate some of the "divide and conquer" sexism which is used by employers to keep men and women from struggling together to gain control of production.

QUESTION: Why should all workers have equal protection?

ANSWER: As long as workers have unequal conditions, employers will hire off of the group from whom they can make the most profits. Right now corporations are moving their plants to Third World countries. These "runaway shops" allow employers to pay workers a few cents an hour while taking away jobs here at home. Many plants and offices in the U.S. hire women so they can "run away" from paying higher wages to unionized labor. One woman has calculated that, in 1950, U.S. corporations made \$5.4 billion (23% of all manufacturing company profits) by paying women less than men for similar work. If all workers



MARZO 8...
Día Internacional de la Mujer
March 8-International Woman's Day.

are united under the same conditions, then we can all organize to improve them and to keep factories from "running away."

QUESTION: Besides runaway shops, what other issues make extending protective laws so important now?

ANSWER: National liberation wars, like in Vietnam, threaten U.S. control of the world market. Growing competition from other imperialist countries, like Japan and Germany, make U.S. products relatively more expensive. U.S. corporate profits will be maintained at the expense of the workers. Women and Third World workers in the United States are being hit hardest. This is being done by:

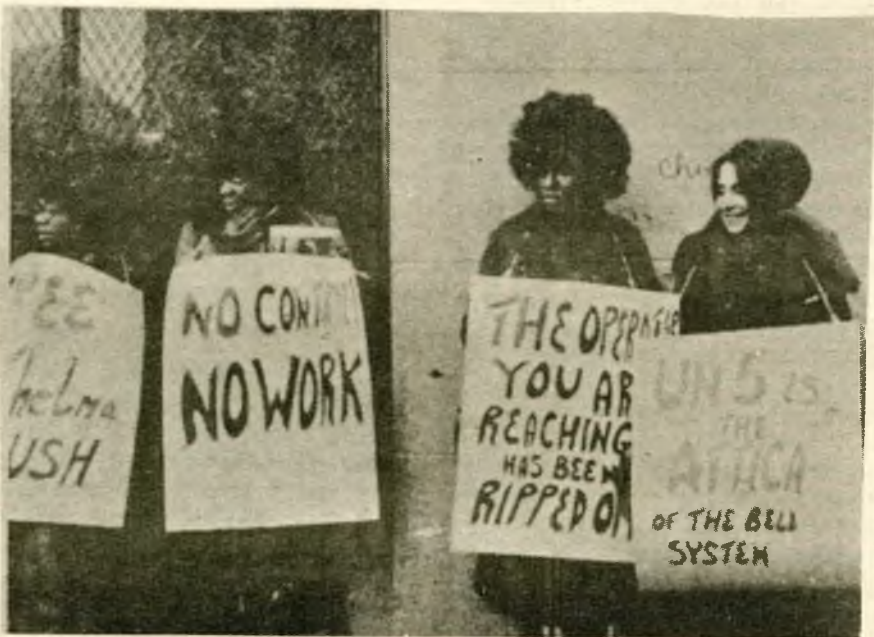
1. Repressive Legislation: Proposition 22, which was voted down by the people of California, was just the beginning of attempts to prevent workers from organizing to protect themselves.

2. WAGE AND PRICE FREEZE: Employers are happy to enforce the wage freeze, but few enforce the price freeze. Wages are frozen, prices rise and corporate profits have soared. In the past year, G.M.'s profits have doubled.

3. THE TALMADGE ACT: Women on welfare with children over six will soon be forced to work for their welfare check. To escape this "slave" labor, women will have to drop off the welfare rolls. This increases the number of women willing to work for very low wages. It will lower the wages of all working women.

4. ATTEMPT TO ELIMINATE PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION: Employers will use the Equal Rights Amendment the way they used the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

In order to maintain decent human working conditions and to start organizing for better ones, start a petition circulating in your workplace insisting that ASSEMBLY BILL 1710 is passed before the Equal Rights Amendment is ratified by 38 states and becomes law.



TELEPHONE OPERATORS PICKET IN NEW YORK

Reprinted from a pamphlet by:
The Women's Union
c/o Women's Center
Old Firehouse
Stanford, Calif.
For more information, call
328-4856



Farmworkers of the Revolutionary Peasant Movement in the province of Linares guard the gate of a farm they have seized. The signs say: "Standing firm with comrade Allende. Bread, land, socialism. Forward with the agrarian revolution."

Editor's note: This article was written by a couple who have been revolutionary activists in San Francisco. They recently visited Chile, along with other countries in Latin America.

What's going on in Chile? The news we get from the imperialist press gives the idea that the popular government of Salvador Allende, the Unidad Popular (UP), is on the brink of collapsing. Supposed friends of the Chilean people close their eyes to some serious snags in Allende's "peaceful path to socialism," and refuse to admit that United States imperialism and the Chilean ruling class are preparing a fascist blow against the working class and its peasant allies.

This month, the UP government of Allende and the so-called "Communist" Party (revisionist, pro-Soviet Union) is two years old. In its first few months it carried out some progressive deeds. It nationalized the Kennecott and Anaconda copper companies, two thieving imperialist U.S. corporations with a lot of Chilean workers' blood on their hands. It nationalized other foreign corporations, and the government also took over local monopolies, including the banks and some light industries. The new government also pursued a land reform program and took over all farms of more than 198 acres and handed them over to the poor tenant farmers. Faced with U.S. government-directed economic sabotage and the reaction of the Chilean ruling class, the UP stopped its program of reforms with the land distribution.

The UP also stopped its reforms because its major supporter, the "Communist" Party ("C"P) threatened to pull out of the coalition if things moved forward. The "C"P bureaucrats said the time had come to consolidate the gains of the revolution. They were afraid that if they didn't cool off the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism, the revolution would end with the "C"P bureaucrats being kicked out of their comfortable padded chairs in the Chilean congress. They just couldn't tolerate workers seizing land under the slogan: "Land, Bread, Socialism." These so-called revolutionaries conveniently forgot that communists should enter congresses only to destroy them. They only intended to "change the guard," not to smash the ruling class and set up a government led by workers and peasants.

Unidad Popular's (and the "C"P) program of peaceful and legal socialist revolution means sure defeat for the working class and peasants. Chile's fascist right-wing, backed by the capitalists and landlords, is rapidly organizing. Its gangster organization, Patria Libertad, has been responsible for the cowardly murders of working and poor people—one such martyr was the revolutionary Indian peasant Moses Huentlaf, who has

become a symbol and rallying cry for continuing the struggle. Also behind the scenes, U.S. imperialism is working, taking advantage of the uncertainty and backsliding of the Allende government. Every day the ruling-class-controlled press in the capital city of Santiago pushes their position: "The revolution must be smashed before it goes any further. . . ."

If the UP reformists and "Communist" Party bureaucrats refuse to admit the counter-revolution is organizing, the workers and peasants know it as a fact. They are rapidly mobilizing themselves into mass organizations, the most influential and fastest growing being the MIR (Movement of the Revolutionary Left), and the left-wing of the Socialist Party. But mobilization is not enough. The Chilean people know that the pro-imperialist ruling class—the managers, factory owners, landlords—have bullets not brotherhood to offer. So the Chilean people have begun to take up the gun.

We saw this in practice at a farm we visited which the peasants had just recently seized. As we helped bring in the harvest we noticed that our Chilean comrades carried .45 automatic pistols. We later talked to a revolutionary worker who had come from Santiago to aid the peasants' struggle. He told us that the former owner and landlord had returned with a carload of goons. As they got out of their car, he fired a couple of shotgun rounds over their heads. "They left in a hurry," he said. "After all, they are hired guns and they are not very brave against armed people."

Another example of the mobilization and arming of the Chilean people came in a visit to a "poblacion" (a slum or shanty town on the outskirts of Santiago). Severe floods hit Chile early this year and many poor people were homeless as a result. These people with the active leadership of MIR seized a vacant lot

Chilean people mobilize to fight fascism?

and in a series of demonstrations demanded that the housing minister, a "C"P bureaucrat, give them building materials and tools for houses. At first this minister refused to grant the peoples' demands and said that the seized land was the site of a future park. But after repeated demonstrations in front of his office, he gave in.

The people then constructed decent housing for themselves, organized political education classes, an armed self-defense unit, garbage collection, etc. The people then elected one of their own, a member of MIR, as village head. On the bulletin board in the center of the village, the Political Education Committee has a big sign which asks: "Who are our Enemies?" The sign answers the question: "1. U.S. Imperialism 2. the Bourgeoisie 3. the Bureaucrats." As

one person later explained to us, "The Bureaucrats are UP officials. They often say they too are workers, that they too are leftists, that they are our representatives. But the interests they serve are our enemies' and not ours."

Where is Chile heading? The ruling class, with the assistance of U.S. imperialism, is organizing a coup which it hopes will stop the revolution from going any further. The UP reformists and "C"P bureaucrats are attempting to prevent the mobilization of the people against fascism and are really just playing into the hands of the reactionaries. The real revolutionary left is calling for a speeding up of the revolutionary process and puts forward the mobilization and arming of the people as the only way to head off fascism and ensure the success of a popular and democratic revolution. As one MIR slogan goes: "Smash U.S. Imperialism, Smash the Ruling Class, Down with the Revisionists."

VENCEREMOS
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE.



"Cuba: Free Territory of America—and now Chile."

"...The national liberation struggles of Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Hawaiians, and Native Americans are every bit as vital to the victory of the world revolution as the wars of national liberation being waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Every oppressed nation within the boundaries of the so-called United States has the absolute right of self-determination."

Parts of this article are reprinted from the GUARDIAN.

American Indians ended their six-day occupation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) November 8 after an agreement with White House negotiators.

The 500 protesters, led by the American Indian Movement (AIM), decided to keep the building they had taken until they received assurances from the Nixon Administration that there would be serious consideration of their demands for renegotiation of treaties the U.S. had broken, that the BIA be abolished, and that there be an increase of social services for American Indians.

Faced with a court order to leave the building or be forcibly evicted, the Native Americans signed an agreement with representatives of Nixon and gave up the occupation. The agreement represents several important compromises by the Indians and some concessions by the government. It includes:

- An agreement by the demonstrators to the "adequacy of government organizational structure" regarding Indian affairs. This amounts to a dropping of the Indian demand that the Bureau of Indian Affairs be abolished and replaced by a presidentially-appointed 12-member committee of five government representatives and seven Indians.

- The concession by the government that Native Americans living on reservations be eligible for various federal programs from which they had previously been excluded.

- Assurances for the "quality, speed and effectiveness of the delivery of federal programs to all Indian people" and "appropriate and proper means to insure Congressional implementation of necessary Indian legislation."

- The creation of a special commission to study the problems of Indians, seeking "input from a cross-section of the Indian community" and making recommendations to Nixon.

The surprise occupation of the building on November 2, was followed by a bloody scuffle with guards who tried to evict the Indians. After two Indians were badly injured, others picked up chair

NATIVE AMERICANS SIEZE

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS



legs and lead pipes to defend themselves.

The Native Americans were joined by a steady stream of supporters during the week. On several evenings, when there were rumors that the Indians were about to be attacked by police, supporters encircled the building and linked arms to protect the occupiers.

The original negotiations with the BIA broke down in part because of support from within the bureau. Former BIA head Louis Bruce, originally a negotiator was removed by Interior Secretary Rogers Morton reportedly because he publically announced support for the aims of the demonstration. Other BIA staff members also upset their superiors by supporting the Indians.

The Indians arrived in the capital during the first days of November as caravans from all over the country converged on Washington D.C. About 15 different Native American groups endorsed the action, which seemed to have the support of the entire Native American movement.

The protestors' main demands dealt with the renegotiations of treaties, the government structures that control reservation life and the lack of channels through which the Indians can redress their grievances.

During their 6-day takeover the Native Americans reclaimed Indian artwork, treaties and government documents. AIM said that many of the documents proved that many politicians have broken the law in dealing with Native Americans. Before leaving the Native Americans destroyed most of the BIA building. One AIM member said that the destruction meant nothing compared to the genocide by the U.S. government against the Native American people.

The government's response to these actions was to withdraw their pledge of amnesty and stated that all those responsible for the damage and "thefts" would be prosecuted. The FBI was sent out to retrieve the documents and artwork. The Indians, however, had removed much of what they took to an area "outside the U.S." The Native Americans stated that if the FBI interfered they would destroy the remaining documents.

Representatives for the American Indian Movement emphasized to the press that the average life span of Indians living on the reservations is only 42 years. Those who live on the reservations, the land of their ancestors, are legally protected in their right to a decent life by a web of treaties and special laws. Reservation Indians suffer the lowest income level and worst health and housing problems of any oppressed nation inside the United States. The structures that the government has created to deal with the "Indian problem" have not protected Native Americans but have only served to legalize the genocide that has been committed against American Indians since the Mayflower landed in 1620.

Lawton trial

(continued from p.13)

to the throat, and having a full head of hair. (Lawton, who is balding, often wore a toupee.) Asper also testified that, on the night of the murder, Lawton had on light, brown shoes. All eye-witnesses claim that the running man, who is alleged to be Lawton, wore white tennis shoes. Asper, under cross-examination, stated that, in earlier testimony, he had simply described the shoes as "brown leather."

Asper had detained Lawton when he saw him walking in a direction away from the sight of the murder, about ten minutes after the policemen were shot. Asper said that Lawton had explained that he had been home and that a man had come by and told him about some "trouble at the park." Lawton said that he had run to the park, been turned away, and was returning home. Asper testified that after he had handcuffed Lawton and placed him in the rear of the police car, a description came over his radio stating that police were looking for three young whites and one black juvenile. Upon hearing the description, Asper released Lawton. Asper then allowed him, at Lawton's own request, to remain in his patrol car and "see if he could help calm things down."

With Sgt. Asper, Prosecutor Terry Boren concluded this line of eye-wit-

nesses. Witnesses for other areas of the prosecution's case will be called next week. Thus far, no evidence has been heard which ties Lawton's co-defendants, Larrie Gardner and Nehemiah Jackson, to the crime.

GARY LAWTON DEFENSE COMMITTEE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
Riverside: (714) 787-9850
(714) 684-8131
(714) 347-3293

Red Squad (continued from p.5)

Marcia lives a block and a half away from Criswell's house, and on their way home, Karen and Marcia walked by his house and heard the bushes move. Marcia called out, "Is that you, Mr. Criswell?" It was. Criswell jumped out and said, "Police officer. Hold it, you're under arrest." They were both arrested for "Disturbing the Peace" for allegedly cussing out Criswell's wife, whom they hadn't even seen that night.

The whole incident was so phony that they released both Marcia and Karen in a matter of hours. However, the next day an additional charge of "Inciting to Riot" was brought against Marcia.

Criswell and the rest of the Red Squad have been harassing people like

this for quite some time now. So people got together and went to the City Council meeting on November 6 to deal with the situation.

People listed a number of incidents that have happened involving Karen and Marcia and other Venceremos members that Criswell has framed. Other high school people came and told the Council of incidents of harassment and intimidation they have been subjected to by the Palo Alto police department.

They demanded that:

1. there be an investigation of the Palo Alto Police Department and specific officers in it, including Don Criswell, Jack Garner, James Decious, Brian Vierra, William Massey, Howard Carlyle, and several others.

2. that after the investigation, action be taken so that it isn't just another whitewash.

3. that charges against Marcia and Karen be dropped.

Finally, we made it clear that we will no longer tolerate pigs like Criswell and Vierra messing with our comrades, whether it be phony arrests like "Disturbing the Peace" and "Inciting to Riot" or attempts by the pigs to run them over. If we can't stop the pigs through legal means, then some other means will have to be used.

High School Venceremos

African Liberation Spells Defeat For Imperialism

Territory, Population, and Resources

A vast continent, Africa, including its surrounding islands counts a total area of 30,290,000 square kilometres, which is approximately three times that of Europe. It is largely a plateau; its desert occupies about 40 per cent of its territory, a greater part of which is in the tropics.

The population of this continent is 345 million, mainly engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. The newly independent countries are making great efforts to build up their own national industries.

Africa's natural resources are abundant. It is rich in oil while its copper, gold, diamonds, phosphates, etc. are renowned throughout the world, along with non-ferrous metals and rare metals such as cobalt, chromium, and manganese that are strategic materials.

Colonialist Crimes

The African people have been suffering ruthless oppression and incredible plundering under colonialism. It is estimated that in the slave trade alone, which lasted four centuries, about 100 million Africans were forcibly taken away or killed. On the eve of World War I, the total territory of over 30 million kilometres - with the exception of Ethiopia and Liberia - had been divided up and ruled by the British, French, Belgian, German, Portuguese, Spanish, and Italian colonialists. Britain and France alone had occupied 69 per cent of the African continent, Belgium had grabbed a colony 77 times the size of its national territory. Even today Portugal is still occupying a colony 22 times the size of its own country.



Since the end of World War II the U.S. imperialists have been pursuing a neo-colonialist policy, going all out to step in the shoes of the old colonialists to control and plunder the African countries. From 1945 to 1969, the so-called U.S. "aid" for Africa amounted to 6.4 billion U.S. dollars, through which means U.S. imperialism extended its tenacles into more than 30 African countries. According to the figures published in the NEW YORK TIMES, the U.S. private investments in Africa rapidly rose to 3.2 billion dollars. In 1969 alone U.S. capital netted a profit of 800 million dollars, approximately 13 times that of 1959. It doesn't matter how loudly the U.S. neo-colonialists talk about "peace", "friendship", and "partnership", it can in no way conceal its aggressive and war-like nature. Facts prove that U.S. imperialism is the most vicious enemy of the African peoples.

The United States brutally encroaches upon the sovereignty of the newly independent countries in Africa, and goes all out in suppressing the African national liberation movements. It plots and stages reactionary coups and carries out subversive activities wherever it can. It suppresses the patriotic armed forces of the Congo (Kinshasa) through the Mobutu puppet clique. By giving economic and military support to the Portuguese colonialists, it enables the latter not only to continue its evil wars in Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea (Bissau), but also to recruit mercenaries and invade the Republic of Guinea. It backs the fascist Smith regime to suppress the Zimbabwe people's revolutionary armed struggle. It does all it can in supporting the handful of white racists' rule in South Africa and plots the so-called "dialogue" with that regime in a wild attempt to split the anti-imperialist unity of the African countries and undermine the support of the independent African countries for the national liberation movement in southern Africa.



ANGOLAN GUERRILLAS CHARGE PORTUGUESE COLONIALISTS

Independence Proclaimed in 41 Countries

The African peoples have waged long years of heroic struggle for national independence and liberation against colonialist oppression and domination. Take, for instance, Ethiopia's war against Italy in 1896, Algeria's war against France, the Sudan's Al Mahdi uprising, etc. which have all gone down in the glorious annals of the African people's struggle.

The years after World War II have witnessed a rapid growth of the African national liberation movement. Today 41 countries have achieved independence (the white racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia not included).

Countries and Regions Not Yet Independent

There are a certain number of countries and regions that are still under imperialist and colonialist rule today. These are Angola (including Cabinda), Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau), Cape Verde Islands, Principe and Sao Tome Islands, and Madeira Islands, under Portuguese colonial rule; Spanish Sahara and Canary Islands under Spanish colonial rule; Seychelles Islands and Saint Helena Island under British colonial rule; the French Somalia, Comoro Islands, and Islands of Reunion under French colonial rule; and South Africa, South West Africa, and Rhodesia under white racist rule supported by U.S.-British imperialism. These countries and regions are mainly situated in west and southern Africa with a total area of about 4,800,000 sq.km. - 16% of the total African territory - and a population of 40 million - 12% of the total African population.

The peoples of these countries and regions have taken up arms one after another to resist the brutal fascist rule of old and new colonialism and fight for national independence.

In West Africa, the people of Guinea (Bissau) kindled the flames of armed struggle in January 1963 which have been raging and have achieved important victories. Today they have liberated over one half of the population and control two-thirds of the national territory, forcing the Portuguese colonial troops to stay in isolated towns and cities.

In southern Africa the Angolan people have gained control of one third of Angola since they started their armed struggle in 1961. The Angolan people's armed forces have made frequent attacks, their combat capacity has rapidly grown and their guerrilla areas have been expanding. Even the Western press had to admit that the Angolan guerrilla activities "have now entered a new period of great development."

The patriotic armed forces of Mozambique started their armed struggle in September 1964. In seven years they have developed their armed forces to nearly 10,000 men from less than 200 at the beginning, controlled one fifth of their national territory and liberated one seventh of the population.

The struggle of the people of Azania (South Africa) against the policies of racial discrimination and apartheid of the South African reactionary regime has been daily growing. The people of Namibia (South West Africa) began their armed struggle for national independence in August, 1966 and have been constantly attacking the South African colonial troops. Since their first shot fired against the White colonial regime in April, 1966, the people of Zimbabwe have been carrying out guerrilla activities in the mountains and forests in the Northeast of the country and constantly attacking the enemy. The people of Comoro Islands, Canary Islands and Seychelles Islands have also been fighting for national independence against colonial rule.

Today, the African peoples are strengthening their unity and waging common struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. Their struggle will be crowned with great victories. The knell has sounded for imperialism and colonialism.

"The evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Africans and the slave trade, and it will surely come to an end with the complete emancipation of the Black people." (Mao Tse Tung)

Excerpts Reprinted from the Afro-Asian Journalist, No. 4, Vol. 8, December, 1971

Suggested Reading List:

W.E.B. DuBois,
"The World and Africa"

Frantz Fanon,
"Wretched of the Earth"

Kwame Nkrumah,
"Class Struggle in Africa"

Vincent B. Thompson,
"Africa and Unity;
The Evolution of
PanAfricanism"



STRUGGLE AGAINST RACISM IN THE NAVY HAS BEEN GROWING RAPIDLY. IN THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT, 130 SAILORS FROM THE CARRIER CONSTELLATION, 122 BLACKS AND 8 WHITES, REFUSED TO BOARD THE SHIP IN SAN DIEGO UNTIL THEIR DEMANDS FOR AN END TO RACIST PRACTICES WERE MET. IN THE ABOVE PICTURE, SOME OF THE DISSIDENT SAILORS ARE SHOWN LOUNGING ON THE CONSTELLATION'S PIER DURING THEIR DAY-LONG SIT-DOWN.

Resistance to the Indochina War and brass-fostered racism has been growing rapidly within the U.S. Navy in recent weeks.

RANGER

An act of sabotage on the USS Ranger has caused a 3 1/2 month delay in the aircraft carrier's scheduled return to Vietnam and cost the Navy \$800 thousand in repairs.

A ship's crew member, Fireman Patrick D. Chenoweth, has been charged with destruction of government property (the ship's reduction gears) and sabotage in time of war, and faces up to forty years in jail if convicted by general court-martial.

The Navy has revealed that there have been at least 20 similar incidents of sabotage aboard the Ranger since June of 1972, and that they have continued in spite of Chenoweth's arrest.

The complete list of sabotage attempts was released on November 6 in San Francisco by Chenoweth's civilian attorney, Eric Seitz of the National Lawyer's Guild. The list includes telephoned bomb threats, dismantling of valves, polluting of drinking water, cutting and plugging up of firehoses, and damage to the ship's generators, feed flow transmitters and several oil pumps. All appear to have been committed by members of the crew.

The ship had been scheduled to leave Alameda Naval Air Station for San Diego and the Gulf of Tonkin in early July, but was immobilized by the destruction of the main reduction gear. The Navy alleges that at that time Chenoweth inserted a paint scraper and two twelve inch threaded studs in the reduction gear causing severe damage and forcing the Navy to replace it. The government's case, says Seitz, "consists of three statements by witnesses to two alleged admissions by Chenoweth overheard in the course of conversation." Two of the three witnesses testified that they thought Chenoweth was joking when the alleged statements were made.

"There are no witnesses," Seitz continues, "to the act of acts which caused the damage, no fingerprints or other physical evidence linking Chenoweth to the damage, and no evidence to indicate when the act or acts were perpetrated within a possible eight day period. There is evidence that literally hundreds of persons on the USS Ranger had access to the gears in question and that many persons were overheard to make admissions similar to those attributed to my client."

It appears that the Navy is prosecuting Chenoweth only to provide an example for those crew members who are considering or are already involved in committing similar acts of sabotage, and to cover up the crew's virtual refusal to accept Indochina duty. In this respect, the case is similar to that of U.S. Army

Pvt. Billy Dean Smith, a Black G.I. being tried for fragging two officers in Vietnam. Both Chenoweth and Smith are being framed in order to crush the growing resistance to the U.S. war effort within the American military.

The Navy is particularly upset that the Ranger has become a focal point for the anti-war group SOS (Stop Our Ships). SOS stickers and markings have been found throughout the ship and often appear on damaged equipment.

One of the aspects of Chenoweth's case which the defense will challenge strongly is the use of Title 18 Sec. 21/53, "sabotage in time of war." This statute has not been used against anyone, military or civilian, during the Vietnam war era, and will force the court to deal with the legality of this war in terms of how it has been declared (or not declared) and how it has been fought.

Chenoweth, 21, of Puyallup, Washington, has already served one tour of duty aboard the Ranger off the coast of Vietnam, and up until now his Naval service has been without incident. He was taken into custody by the Naval Investigative Service on August 2 and has been confined continuously since that date. His court-martial began recently at Treasure Island.

On November 10, a bail hearing was held for Chenoweth before a federal judge at the North County Courthouse in Palo Alto. Thirty people went to the hearing to support Chenoweth and his right to bail. It was the first time that a federal judge had been asked to set bail for a military prisoner. The judge listened to the arguments of the Navy prosecutor and Chenoweth's attorney and said that he would make his decision Monday.

For the past month the Ranger has been undergoing sea trials off San Diego, and there have been three sabotage-related malfunctions in the engine, though none of them major. The ship has now returned to the Pacific.

KITTY HAWK

Months of racist treatment aboard the carrier Kitty Hawk recently led to a rebellion by 100 of the ship's Black sailors.

The incident that triggered the uprising was a small fight in the enlisted men's club -- the San Paquita -- at the Navy's Subic Bay base in the Philippines. The incident took place on the night of October 11, shortly before the Kitty Hawk sailed for duty off Vietnam. The fight started out in the men's room between two or three sailors and soon escalated to a melee in the club involving some 25 Blacks, whites, and Marines.

Although several arrests were made, the Kitty Hawk sailed with the crewmen who had participated in the fight ashore. Once at sea, an investigation started on board the Kitty Hawk. The investigators called in two Blacks for questioning, and 11 showed up in a demonstration of unity.

The Blacks who were interrogated left angry at the way they had been questioned.

Sabotage and hit the

Eventually they made their way up to the hangar deck where Marines guarding the airplanes on the ship forced small groups of Blacks to break up. This touched off the rebellion.

Before the fighting was brought under control in the early hours of October 13, 46 people had been injured. Of the 46 hurt, 40 were white and six were Black. The rebellion was the largest of its kind aboard ship in the history of the Navy.

Twenty-five people, all Blacks, were charged with rioting and assault.

Originally the Navy wanted to hold all the court martial hearings at sea. However, pressure from several Black organizations caused the Navy to postpone the court martials of the accused sailors until about the first of December when the Kitty Hawk will be returning from Vietnam to San Diego. The NAACP, the National Bar Association, National Conference of Black Lawyers, and the National Urban League all adopted resolutions asking for the delay so civilian attorneys could participate in the trials. Some of the trials are already underway at sea for sailors who decided to go ahead with them.

HASSAYAMPA

A similar but smaller incident took place on the oiler Hassayampa on October 16, four days after the Kitty Hawk uprising. Four persons were hurt and 11 Blacks were arrested. Six of those 11 have been charged and are awaiting courts martial.

CONSTELLATION

The most recent shipboard struggle against racism took place on the USS Constellation. It began November 3, while the ship was at sea on training exercises. An estimated 80 sailors refused to report at duty assignments during a training drill 60 miles at sea.

They demanded an audience with Capt. J.D. Ward and attempted to present a list of grievances accusing the Constellation's officers of "calculated" racism. The protesters said that Blacks were punished more severely than whites for the same infractions. "In jobs, Blacks are consistently given the menial and unskilled jobs which do not present the opportunity to advance either in rating or education," one said.

Captain Ward admitted that three of the charges had justification. These were the demands that a higher authority review administrative discharges given to Blacks for "underachievement," a complaint of unusual treatment in non-judicial punishments at captains mast -- a disciplinary hearing by a commanding officer -- and amnesty for those involved in protest meetings aboard the ship.

By Saturday, the 4th, when the Constellation was back in San Diego to let the dissidents off as a "ground party," the group had grown to 130. Eight of them were white. The men were ordered to be back on ship by 8:00 Thursday morning, November 9. Instead of returning, they staged a sit-down at the Constellation pier with clenched fists raised and insisted that all their grievances be recognized.

Who is Gary Lawton?

Rebellion Navy

by Jim Shoch and Alice Furumoto, Venceremos

The Navy has now ordered individual disciplinary hearings for the dissident sailors. They are charged with unauthorized absence. The first three sailors appearing at the hearings were fined various amounts in docked pay.

THE CREATION OF A PEOPLE'S ARMY

Since the mid-sixties, the American people have demonstrated that they do not want to fight a war of special interests against Vietnam. The movement in the military began at the same time. Black soldiers drafted from Watts, Detroit, or any one of the 150 cities that blew up in '68 could not see killing other non-white people for "freedom" while their own families were hungry, unemployed, miseducated, poor, and disrespected in the richest "democracy" that has ever existed.

Johnson could not win against Vietnam with special advisors. He was forced to send in hundreds of thousands of foot soldiers. These soldiers resisted in mass by refusing orders, making peace agreements with the local Viet Cong, breaking friends out of stockades, organizing Black caucuses against racism in the military, fragging pig officers, and even fighting on the side of the NLF.

By the seventies military journals had articles about the collapse of the Army, about the mutiny of the troops in Vietnam. After Cambodia, Nixon realized that ground troops would no longer fight against the Indochinese and the American people would no longer buy it. Nixon had to bring the troops home.

Still he and the rest of the ruling elite had to win. Nixon turned to the Air Force and the Navy for long distance, automated warfare.



PAT CHENOWETH, CHARGED WITH SABOTAGE ABOARD THE CARRIER USS RANGER

However, in the Navy that meant that more men were needed. The Navy had to accept Black seamen. Many Blacks joined the Navy to escape the draft or to get training, not out of loyalty to America's wars. Once in, these Blacks were confronted by the Navy's notorious racism. These brothers had to deal with that and the Navy's attitude towards all "dark-skinned colonial" people such as Indochinese and Africans. They did it by turning towards the ideology of these struggling colonial people, by fighting against U.S. imperialism.

The recent events in the Navy are another step towards turning the Amerikkkan army into a People's Army -- to side with the Indochinese peoples and to make the revolution.

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 slaving."

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.



GARY LAWTON

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.

Lawton trial continues

State's case is weak

Some of the prosecution's key evidence came to light last week in the trial of Gary Lawton, Larrie Gardner, and Nehemiah Jackson, charged with the slaying of two Riverside policemen in April, 1971. The evidence included an attempt to identify Lawton as fleeing the murder scene. (FOR MORE BACKGROUND ON GARY LAWTON'S TRIAL, SEE PAMOJA VENCEREMOS #17.)

The prosecution alleged that eye witnesses followed the trail of the four men with guns seen fleeing the ambush sight. Three of the men are alleged to have entered a waiting automobile and sped from the scene. One man, some distance behind the others, and said by one witness to appear injured, was left behind. The prosecution tried to prove that Gary Lawton was that man.

The next witness called was Sheriff's Deputy Herman Carpenter. Carpenter testified that he observed the last running man through binoculars. Although he admitted that he had met Lawton two months prior to the incident, and although he could give a full description of the fleeing suspect, he could not identify the man as Lawton.

Prosecutor Terry Boren then called Officer Ronald Lund of the Riverside Police Department to the stand. Lund, who had sped seven miles from his beat to the sight of the incident, claimed to have left his police car and, seconds later, sighted a man running from the direction in which Carpenter had seen the last man. Lund identified that man as Gary Lawton.

Lund told the jury that, armed with a shotgun, he had confronted the man he claims was Lawton about a quarter of a mile from the murder site, and let him continue on without stopping him. Lund claims that he allowed the man to go on, because he assumed that those involved in the crime would be black. He considered the man he

identified as Lawton to be white. Lawton is a light-skinned black man.

Lund testified that he did not file a written report of the incident until fifty days later, when he saw a picture of Lawton in the daily newspaper. Lund did say that he had notified a superior earlier that he had seen a man that night, but could not remember who that superior was.

After two days of testimony, Officer Lund admitted under cross-examination that he had stated in an interview with Riverside Detectives that he was not sure whether "I really saw the guy, or if it is in my my mind that I saw the guy." The interview took place on May 5, 1971, fifteen days after Lund made his first written report. Under intense questioning by defense attorney David Epstein, Lund admitted that in that same interview, he had stated, "I'm not sure, 'cause every time I see the picture in The Press, man, I just keep on sayin', 'Man, you really fucked up, you really don't know if you can really tell.'"

Under further cross-examination, Lund stated that he was looking for "niggers" on the night of the murder. Lund admitted that he had stated, when talking about the night in question: "That's what I want to kill is a nigger right now. I want to kill him worse than I ever wanted to do in my whole life."

The prosecution's next witness, Riverside Police Sgt. Ellis Asper, allowed the defense to poke even more holes in Lund's claim that he had seen Lawton. Asper, who testified that he had detained and then released Lawton on the night of the murder, recognized Lawton as a black man immediately upon seeing him. Whereas Lund had described the man he confronted as having thinning hair and wearing a white dress shirt, Asper's description had Lawton wearing a Levi jacket, buttoned

(cont. on p.10)

People's Doc

What is Gonorrhea?

Gonorrhea is the most common of venereally (sexual intercourse) transmitted diseases. Last year there were 2,500,000 reported cases of V.D., yet through investigation it is known that private physicians report only one out of nine cases that they treat. Gonorrhea is one of the most communicable diseases and is found in larger populated areas. Three times as many males as females are known to be infected (this is because women sometimes show no symptoms at all) and more Third World people than whites are known to be infected. The reasons for this is that poor people either receive poor treatment and follow-up (if any at all) and that private physicians protect their white rich patients by not reporting them. The implications of this is that gonorrhea is a poor person's disease which doesn't effect the rich man at all. Not true!

At this time there is no real federal, state or local form of VD screening. This means that the responsibilities of identifying the disease lies in the individuals, which is really incorrect because many people are found to be asymptomatic (not showing any symptoms) or are carriers. There are some symptoms which can be easily identified that may be suspected gonorrhea. These symptoms are: in men, there may be a yellowish discharge coming from the head of the penis and there may also be burning on urination. In women the symptoms are the same except that its sometimes hard to know because the infection can be high in the vagina. It's really important that persons who have or suspect they have gonorrhea receive the proper

treatment, which is some form of antibiotic, either taken orally or by shots and to have proper follow-up to make sure the gonorrhea bacteria is completely gone. Persons with diagnosed gonorrhea should contact all persons they've had sexual intercourse with and have them treated.

Medicine in this society is not a right but a commodity, to be bought by the wealthy and out of reach by the poor. True, there are some medical programs for the poor. Medi-Cal, for all its inadequacies, provides some needed services. Nevertheless, programs for the control of venereal disease area complete disaster.

If you're wealthy or lucky enough to be covered by good insurance you can be treated easily. For the poor however, often the only choice is the county public health programs. San Mateo County, one of the wealthiest counties in the state and the country, has a VD clinic so understaffed and underfinanced and overcrowded, that people needing treatment have been turned away. That's for those who are even able to get to the county hospital. For the many people in the county who have no car or money for carefare and babysitting, the county has repeatedly refused to provide transportation services. In addition, in a county where a sizeable number of the population speaks Spanish, the Board of Supervisors has neglected to provide any significant translation services despite numerous attempts of public pressure.

In this society dominated by motives of profit making and individual achievement we are not expected or taught to care about the consequences of our actions. In part, the rise in VD is rela-

ted to the increased use of birth control pills. As the use of condoms or rubbers has decreased, the opportunity for the VD germs to be spread by sexual contact has gone up. This problem has been well known for years, yet the large corporations that make the pill have pushed and propagandized for the use of the pill, and have been reaping unheard-of profits; yet they have done little if anything at all to fight against VD.

What's the solution? What is usually suggested is the "education" approach: "Learn to recognize the symptoms of VD and get medical treatment when you need it." Education comes too late if it only deals with the problem after it exists. Education can be important if it gets to the causes of the problem and helps people to struggle with these causes. Recognizing your discharge may be important but it won't deal with the epidemic. If we are to fight VD effectively, we must stop dealing with it as simply a disease of individuals and start to deal with it as a collective disease of our society. We must educate each other to the underlying problems of this society which perpetuate the VD crisis and begin to deal directly with these problems. Specifically, this can mean several things right now:

1. Struggle with local, state and federal governments to provide massive VD screening and treatment programs.

2. Struggle with San Mateo County to provide local VD programs and translation and transportation facilities for people needing them.

Venceremos under attack

We thank Worker's World for showing support for Ron Beaty by printing the following in their October 26th issue.

By Bob McCubbin

Until recently Ron Beaty was an inmate at Chino Prison in California. As a political prisoner imprisoned for a "crime" of survival and as a member of the revolutionary Venceremos Organization, his escape from the U.S. concentration camps system is a setback for the reactionaries and a victory for all the oppressed people.

Responding vindictively to this defeat, the various police agencies of the San Francisco peninsula area, where Venceremos is based, have launched a campaign of harassment, intimidation, and actual threats against other members and friends of Venceremos.

In particular, Benton Burt, a former prisoner and a friend of Ron Beaty, and Andrea Holman, a member of Venceremos, are being hunted and framed by the San Bernadino Sheriff's Department and Chino Prison in connection with Ron Beaty's escape. The position of the police is that anyone having legal ties to or being a friend of someone who escapes from prison is probably "guilty" of aiding and abetting the escape.

In addition, the police have made several arrests, later releasing those arrested for lack of evidence, and have kicked in the door of the home of a Venceremos member and confiscated personal property, including address books.

But, in reality, the police are trying to cover up their own incompetence with fishing expeditions in search of "evidence" and are trying to use the liberation of Ron Beaty as an excuse to attack Venceremos. They have intentionally suppressed the fact that Ron is a revolutionary who has been both a leading participant in prison political struggles and a jailhouse lawyer who has consistently come to the aid of other prisoners. At the same time, they have singled out Venceremos for a campaign of harassment and threats.

The political nature of their attack must be exposed. All progressives should rejoice at the liberation of Ron Beaty from the dungeons of the state. And all should protest the police state attack being launched against Ron Beaty's comrades.

E.P.A. Municipal Council supports Billy Smith

On Nov. 1st, the East Palo Alto Municipal Council voted to support Black Army Private Billy Dean Smith. Billy Smith is being courtmartialed for the fragging death of two white officers in Vietnam.

The resolution was introduced by several young East Palo Alto residents. It states:

Whereas United States involvement in Southeast Asia is imperialist in motivation and racist in form with its treatment of Third World people in the U.S. and Asia;

Whereas Billy Dean Smith is an articulate and humane leader of the G.I. resistance who was framed unjustly for the crime he did not commit, being tried only because the military needs to "make an example" out of him as a cover for the complete chaos which

exists in the military;

Be it resolved that the East Palo Alto Municipal Council supports the efforts of Black soldiers to resist and struggle against U.S. imperialism and racism, specifically, and support the G.I. movement in general;

Be it further resolved that the East Palo Alto Municipal Council wishes to express its solidarity with Billy Dean Smith and hereby state its intention to establish a means by which the municipal council, on behalf of the community, can express its support in concrete terms.

Copies of the statement are being sent to military authorities in Fort Ord where Billy Smith is being held, to Billy Smith, to President Nixon and to federal legislators representing East Palo Alto.

IRISH STRUGGLE

(cont. from p.4)

of children, assaulted homes, burned down entire blocks, tortured prisoners, and British imperialism plans to do more of this.

US imperialism has good reason to want people to view the British as the "law and order" forces in Ireland, while the IRA and others are presented as murderers. The United States is committing the same kind of atrocities against the peoples of Indochina, and has assisted in murdering freedom-loving people in Greece, Guatemala, Palestine, South Africa, the Philippines and many other places. Exposing the British would mean exposing themselves.

THE RESISTANCE

With each new British atrocity the Irish people have become more determined to fight on. The same is now true with Irish-Americans. After the indictment and arrest of the "Fort Worth Five," groups from across the country came to their aid. Money was raised for bail. There were rallies, demonstrations, and

picket lines directed against the British and against the FBI and Dept. of Justice.

Shortly after Grand Jury subpoenas were issued to Irish-Americans on the West Coast, concerned groups and individuals organized the Irish Community Defense Committee. Overnight sympathizers were contacted for two days of picketing in front of the Federal Building in San Francisco.

The Grand Juries are not finished with their dirty work. More indictments and arrests are expected. However, each new act of injustice against the Irish people and their supporters will bring a response. Irish-Americans and others are prepared to struggle for their right to assist the war against the British. As one middle-aged Irish-American woman said while picketing in San Francisco, "I'm from Derry. I have hundreds of relatives there. The British are just like German Nazis. They're putting people in concentration camps, torturing them, and killing others. My relatives plead with me to tell everyone what's going on. We will stop those beasts."

PROGRAMA DE VENCEREMOS

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; unaeducacion 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. Jamas 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. Afirmamos que apoyaremos las luchas de estos pueblos con todos los medios necesarios y con nuestras vidas.

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

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. Every body 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.

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

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:



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.

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.

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

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.

We support the just struggles of American servicemen who are struggling within the military of U.S. imperialism.

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.

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

and federal anti-subversive committees, and the various brands and varieties of secret police.

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

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

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.

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.

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).

CIAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN. AN END TO ALL FORMS OF SEXUAL OPPRESSION.

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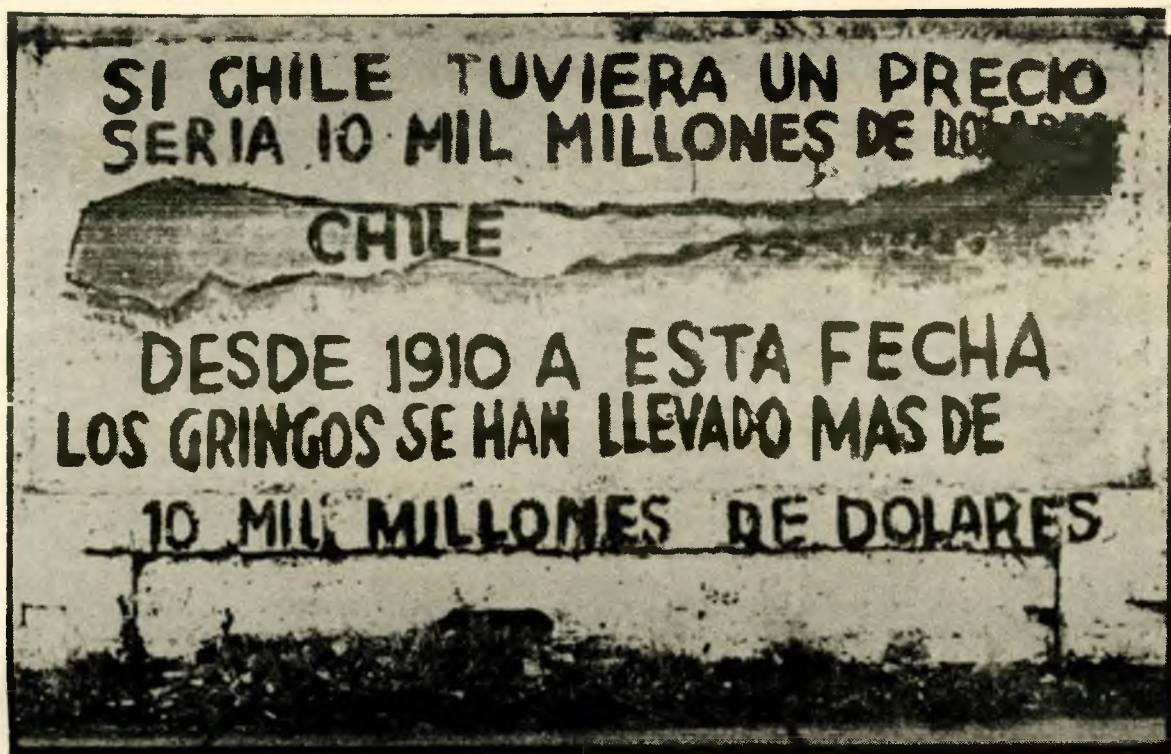


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Vengar Baton Rouge





Gente chilena luchan contra fascismo

Aviso - La cuenta que sigue fue escrita por un matrimonio actualmente radicado en San Francisco. La pareja acaba de regresar de un paseo en Chile, la que visitaron entre varios otros países latinoamericanos.

¿Que pasa en Chile? Las noticias que recibimos de la prensa imperialista nos cuentan que el gobierno popular de Salvador Allende, la Unidad Popular (UP) está para hundir. Algunos, falsos amigos del Pueblo chileno se cierran los ojos y no ven los verdaderos defectos en "la vía pacífica hacia el socialismo" del programa Allendista. Estes mismos tampoco conceden que el Imperialismo norteamericano y la clase dominante en Chile, los gorditos burgueses, están preparando un golpe fascista contra la clase trabajadora - los obreros y los campesinos.

Este mes, la UP de Allende y el llamado Partido "Comunista" (reformista, en pro de la Unión Soviética) tiene dos años. En los primeros meses en el poder, la UP realizó varios actos progresistas. Nacionalizó la Kennecott y la Anaconda, empresas mineras norteamericanas, rateros y ladrones los dos, con años de cruel explotación del pueblo chileno en su pasado. Nacionalizó otras empresas extranjeras, como la ITT, y también se hizo cargo de varios monopolios chilenos, incluso los bancos y alguna industria ligera. El nuevo gobierno prosiguió una reforma agraria; se tomó posesión de todos los fundos (ranchos) de más de 80 hectáreas (200 acres) y los entregó a los inquilinos. Con la reforma agraria, la UP, amenzada por el sabotaje económico dirigido por el gobierno yanqui y la reacción de la clase burguesa chilena, interrumpió su programa de reforma.

La UP suspendió la reforma porque su partidario principal, el llamado Partido "Comunista" amanezó de sacarse del gobierno si el avance contra el imperialismo continuará. Los burócratas del Partido "Comunista" dijeron que la hora de consolidar la revolución había llegado. Estes tenían miedo del entusiasmo de las masas por el socialismo porque sabían que si no desalentaban al pueblo chileno, el pueblo chileno acabarían con ellos. Así, los burocratas no tendrían más los provechosos sueldos y puestos de los que gozan ahora en los ministerios del gobierno de la UP. A estes "revolucionarios" no les gustaba la acción revolucionaria de las masas chilenas: los obreros expropiaban sus propias fábricas y se las defendían armados; los campesinos tomaban terrenos reclamando, "Pan, Tierra y Socialismo." A los "militantes" del Partido "Comunista" se les olvidó que un verdadero comunista debe entrar en un gobierno burgués para destruirlo. Pero estes engañosos se proponen no más de "un cambio de la guardia" y no han intentado jamás aplastar a la clase dominante y reemplazarla con un estado controlado y dirigido por la clase trabajadora - los obreros y campesinos.

El programa de la UP y el Partido "Comunista" --la vía pacífica hacia el socialismo-- significaría una segura derrota al pueblo chileno. La derecha fascista organizada por los capitalistas,

patrones y los propietarios de tierras se prepara rápido. Su organización de hamperos, la Patria y Libertad, ha lanzado cobardes ataques al pueblo chileno--uno de sus víctimas fue el campesino indígena, Moses Huentelaf, cuyo asesinato se ha convertido en un símbolo revolucionario de la lucha. También, el imperialismo yanqui les hace la vista gorda a los fascistas chilenos, ayudándolos cuando pueda, y aprovechándose de la incertidumbre y vacilación del gobierno allendista. Diariamente en Santiago, la capital chilena, la prensa derechista de la clase dominante aclara su posición en los titulares del primer plano: "Aplastaremos la revolución socialista antes que esta nos aplaste a nosotros. . ."

Si los reformistas de la UP y el Partido "Comunista" han rehusado admitir que la contrarrevolución se está organizando, los obreros y campesinos de Chile si reconocen la realidad. En consecuencia, se movilizan cuanto antes en organizaciones populares, entre las cuales, las mas influyentes serían el Movimiento de la Izquierda Revolucionaria y la ala izquierda del Partido Socialista. Pero no basta la movilización. El pueblo chileno sabe que la clase dominante--los patrones los propietarios, los amos y toda esa cochina basura de vendepatrias--le ofrecen la bala y no la amistad. Así el pueblo chileno emprendió a armarse.

Esto vimos en la práctica en un fundo tomado por campesinos. Ayudando a nuestros compañeros en la recolección, nos dimos cuenta que algunos llevaban automáticos de .45. Mas tarde converamos con un obrero revolucionario recién venido de Santiago para ayudar la lucha de los campesinos. Nos dijo que el antiguo propietario había regresado con algunos elementos rateros para retomar las tierras. Así que bajaron del carro, descargó unos escopetazos por encima. "Se apresuraron a la despedida," nos explicó nuestro compañero. "Desde luego, son pistoleros alquilados, no más. Contra un pueblo armado, no son tan matones."

Otro ejemplo de la movilización y del armarse del pueblo chileno se nos mostró claro durante una visita a una población en los alrededores de Santiago. Graves

inundaciones golpearon a Chile este mayo pasado y mucha gente pobre se encontró sin casa. Esta gente con el liderazgo activo del MIR, se tomó un lote de terreno inusado. Se organizó una serie de manifestaciones, reclamando materias de construcción al ministro de vivienda, un burócrata del Partido "Comunista". Al principio, este ministro le rehusó todo a la gente y la dijo que usaría el lote para construir un parque. Pero después de varias manifestaciones se volvió conforme a las justas demandas de la gente. Luego los manifestantes se la construyeron sencilla pero decente vivienda, se organizaron en clases de educación política, en una milicia etc. Por fin la gente de la población eligió a un militante del MIR como "intendente" del campamento. En el centro de la población hay un cartel fijado a un tablero. Pregunta, "¿Quiénes son nuestros enemigos?" Abajo, contesta, "1. El Imperialismo yanqui, 2. Los Burgueses, 3. Burócratas." Como nos explicó más tarde un camarada, "los Burócratas" significa los oficiales de la UP que frenan el movimiento de las masas. "Nos dicen que son trabajadores también como nosotros, que son también de la izquierda, que nos representan en el gobierno. Pero los intereses que sirven son los del enemigo y no de nosotros."

A donde va Chile? La clase dominante, con la asistencia del imperialismo norteamericano se prepara un golpe del estado para aplastar la revolución. Los reformistas de la UP y el Partido "Comunista" tratan de impedir la movilización del pueblo contra el fascismo, y así dan entrada a los planes de los derechistas. La verdadera izquierda esta reclamando una aceleración del proceso revolucionario y propone que el pueblo se organice y se arme como el único modo de degollar al fascismo y consolidar el éxito de una revolución popular y democrática. Como precisa(sloganes del MIR): "Aplastemos al imperialismo, derrotaremos al fascismo, lucharemos contra el reformismo."

¡PATRIA O MUERTE, VENCEREMOS!
¡TRABAJADORES AL PODER!
¡NI UN PASO ATRAS!



El siguiente articulo expone los antecedentes de la lucha de los estudiantes negros en Southern University y los eventos que dieron lugar al asesinato de dos estudiantes negros en el 16 de Noviembre.

Después de un largo mes de Boicot realizado por 10,000 estudiantes de la Universidad de Nueva Orleans y Baton Rouge en Louisiana, la cual fue ocupada durante ocho días por los estudiantes y en la cual se dieron varios enfrentamientos con la policia, los estudiantes lograron la renuncia del rector y la amnistia para todos los participantes del movimiento. Este episodio es uno de los más significativos en la hecha de los jovenes del Tercer Mundo en los universidades de este país desde las rebeliones de 1969-70 que se dieron en las universidades de San Francisco, Berkeley y Cornell de Nueva York.

El paro de las classes en esta universidad, que está en su mayoría compuesta por estudiantes negros obligó a la administración a cumplir las demandas que basicamente ponian fin a la serie de agravios cometidos en contra del estudiantado. El lider de el grupo radical llamado "Estudiantes Unidos" expusó las condiciones existentes diciendo que "se necesitan cambios en los planes de estudio hacia una perspectiva de estudios Afro-americanos en todos las ramas del estudio de la universidad, y debemos poner fin a las miserables condiciones en las que vivimos, como la falta de buenos alojamientos para los alumnos, las malas condiciones de asistencia médica, etc.

Entre las demandas se exigia la renuncia del Rector de la Universidad en Nueva Orleans, la creación de un consejo ejecutivo integrado por 2 estudiantes por cada maestra, que tuviese la facul-

Estudiantes negros ocupan por ocho dias la universidad

tad de emplear y destituir a los profesores, asi como también la amnistia general para aquellos que llevaron a cabo la lucha por las demandas.

Desafortunadamente para ellos, la administración tuvo que reconocer que la puesta en práctica de las demandas daria el control efectivo de la universidad.

Las protestas y el descontento, inicialmente empezaron en la Universidad en Baton Rouge a raiz de la renuncia de un maestro de la escuela de Sicologia de la Universidad, que dijo ser impedido de dar su catedra con libertad, por el Rector, de la Universidad, pero a traves de la lucha se generalizaron a la Universidad en Nueva Orleans, al Colegio Grambling y a todas las escuelas secundarias de Baton Rouge y Nueva Orleans hasta que un día, más de mil estudiantes marcharon a la oficina de Educación del Estado exigiendo la renuncia del dicho rector. Debido a la marcha la administración tuvo que formar un Comité para "estudiar" las peticiones de los estudiantes. Pero los estudiantes se salieron insatisfecho de la larga y furociana plática que no resolvía nada e hicieron otra marcha hasta el edificio administrativo con el fin de expulsar al rector.

En ese momento el Gobernador Edwards de Louisiana trajo a la policia y a la Guardia Nacional, pero por suerte los estudiantes disolvieron la manifestacion antes de que llegaron los puercos. No

sin antes haber quemado esa bondera AmeriKKKana que tanta sangre ha costado y haber ondeado la bandera tricolor de el movimiento de liberación Afroamericana al mismo tiempo los estudiantes en Grambling College hicieron varios incendios en protesta por los acontecimientos que atrayeron a mas de 200 policias para dispersar con gases eacrimogenos y balazos al aire a los manifestantes, arrojando a 25 estudiantes, en la universidad de Nueva Orleans, los estudiantes tomaron la rectoria y según lo que dijo el gobernador lo hicieron armados con armas proporcionados por miembros de las Panteras Negras de Nueva York y de la organización negra Republica de la Nueva Africa

Y ante esta situación ordeno el sitio por la policia del edificio y marco un ultimatum para que todos los estudiantes evacuaran el edificio se pena de que se pían sacados por cualquier "medio necesario", a lo que los estudiantes respondieron invitando a mas gente a llenar el edificio.

Dos horas más tarde el rector de la Universidad de Louisiana renunció y fueron cumplidas 6 demandas.

El rector expresó que su renuncia fue con el objeto de evitar la violencia. Entonces y solo entonces los estudiantes abandonaron el edificio llevandose consigo una gran victoria.



Estudiantes aplaudiendo escuchan mientras que renuncia dei Rector Bashful está leído.

En la mañana del 16 de Noviembre del presente, los estudiantes Afroamericanos de la SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY en Baton Rouge, Louisiana, tomaron el edificio administrativo de la universidad como medida de presión para que las autoridades cumplieran las demandas de los estudiantes para mayor control de la escuela.

Ante esta situación el gobernador de Louisiana amenazó con usar todo su poder y el alcalde de Baton Rouge invadió la Universidad con helicopteros policias armados hasta los dientes, perros, etc.

De acuerdo a la versión de la policia, a raiz de que alguien de la gente que estaba en el edificio les

tiró una granada de humo, las policias se lanzaron contra la gente golpeandolos brutalmente y asesinando a dos estudiantes afroamericanos. Descarada e rabiosamente los puercos afirmaron en las declaraciones de prensa, que en el encuentro no se usaron armas de fuego y que los estudiantes fueron asesinados por los propios estudiantes..!

Los declaraciones del alcalde no podían ser mas claras cuando dijo que "dos fueron muertos y si es necesario habrá más muertos."

Las evidencias son mas claras aun gracias a que existen filmaciones de todo el encuentro, que muestran que los dos hermanos que corrieron al último, fueron ametrallados por la espalda

Dos estudiantes negros son asesinados

Estudiantes luchan contra la policia

y que uno de los dos se desangró hasta la muerte sin que sus compañeros lo pudieran rescatar debido a que la policia lo tenia rodeado. Inmediatamente despues el gobernador trajo a mas de 700 tropas de la Guardia Nacional, ante la imposibilidad de fremar las oleadas invencibles de los estudiantes que golpe tras golpe hacían retroceder a los puercos.

El gobernador ha declarada en estado de emergencia el condado de Baton Rouge que incluye la capital y la lucha continua.

Vengar a Baton Rouge!
Alice Furomoto
Venceremos



LA LUCHA CONTRA EL RACISMO DENTRO LA MARINA HA CRECIDO RAPIDAMENTE. EL INCIDENTE MAS RECIENTE, QUE 130 MARINEROS DEL PORTAVIONES CONSTELLATION, 122 NEGROS Y OCHO BLANCOS, REHUSARON ABORDAR EL BARCO EN SAN DIEGO HASTA QUE SUS DEMANDAS PARA EL FIN DE EL RACISMO FUESEN CUMPLIDAS. EL RETRATO DE ARRIBA MUESTRA ALGUNOS HERMANOS EN EL EMBARCADERO DEL CONSTELLATION DURANTE LA DEMOSTRACIÓN DE UN DIA.

Resistencia a la Guerra en Indochina y racismo de los oficiales ha sido creciendo rápidamente dentro la Marina EE. UU. en las ultimas semanas.

RANGER

Una acción de sabotaje en el USS Ranger ha causado un retraso de 3 1/2 meses en la revuelta inventariado del portaviones Ranger y costó la marina \$800,000 en remiendos.

Un miembro de la cuadrilla del barco, Bombero Patrick D. Chenoweth ha estado cargado con destrucción de propiedad del gobierno (las engranajes de reducción del barco) y sabotaje en tiempo de guerra, y se encara con 40 años en prisión si le declararían culpable en un consejo de guerra.

La marina ha revelado que han sido, por lo menos, 20 incidentes semejantes de sabotaje a bordo del Ranger desde Junio 1972, y que han continuado a pesar del arresto de Chenoweth.

La lista completa de atentados de sabotaje fue revelada el 6 de Noviembre en San Francisco por el abogado paisano de Chenoweth, Eric Seitz, del "National Lawyers Guild" (Gremio Nacional de Abogados). La lista incluye amenazas de bomba telefonadas, desmontando de valvulas, contaminación de agua para beber, cortando y tapando las mangueras de bombas, y daño a los generadores del barco, transmisores, y unos escarpines de petroleo. Todos parecen que han sido cometido por miembros de la cuadrilla.

El barco estaba debido de salir la Estación Naval Alameda para San Diego y el Golfo de Tonkin temprano en Julio, pero fue inmovilizado por la destrucción de la engranaje principal de reducción. La marina alega que a ese tiempo Chenoweth insertó un raspador de pintura y dos tachones de 12 pulgadas en la engranaje de reducción, causando daño severo y forzando la marina a reponer otra. El caso del gobierno, dice Seitz "contiene tres declaraciones por testigos de dos admisiones alegadas por Chenoweth oído por casualidad en una conversación." Dos de los tres testigos testificaron que creyeron que Chenoweth estaba burlando cuando las declaraciones alegadas estaban hechos.

"No hay ningunos testigos" continua Seitz, "a la acción o acciones que causaron el daño, ningunas huellas digitales o otra evidencia fisica que junto, Chenoweth al daño, y ninguna evidencia que indica cuando la acción o acciones fueron hechos dentro de un periodo de ocho días. Hay evidencia que literalmente cientos de personas en el barco USS Ranger tenían acceso a los engranajes y que muchas personas hicieron admisiones semejante a las atribuido a mi cliente."

Parece que la Marina esta proseguendo Chenoweth para proveer un ejemplo por los miembros de la cuadrilla quienes consideran o ya estan haciendo ac-

ciones de sabotaje semejantes, y para encubrir la negación virtual de la cuadrilla a aceptar servicio en Indochina. En este respeto, el caso es semejante al de Billy Smith, un soldado negro acusado de "fragging" a dos oficiales en Vietnam (fue absuelto el 14 de Diciembre). La milicia quiere aplastar la resistencia a los esfuerzos de guerra de los EE.UU. dentro la milicia por medio de incriminar soldados como Chenoweth y Billy Smith.

La Marina esta particularmente perturbado que el Ranger es un blanco para el grupo anti-guerra SOS (Pare Nuestros Barcos). Señas de SOS han sido encontrada por todas partes del barco y muchas veces aparecen en equipo dañado.

Uno de los aspectos del caso de Chenoweth que la Defensa desafiera fuertemente es el uso de Titulo 18 Sec. 21/53, "sabotaje en tiempo de Guerra." Este estatuto no ha sido usado contra ninguna persona, militar o paisana durante la guerra en Vietnam, y forzará el corte a tratar con la legalidad de la guerra, como fue declarado (en realidad indeclarado) y como ha estado peleado.

Chenoweth, 21, de Puyallup, Washington, ha servido un excursión de servicio al bordo del Ranger desde la costa de Vietnam, y hasta ahora su servicio naval esta sin incidente. Estaba tomado en custodia por el Servicio Investigativo Naval en el 2 de Agosto, y ha estado encarcelado continuamente desde esa fecha. Su consejo de guerra empezó recientemente.

En el 10 de Noviembre, fue un juicio por fianza para Chenoweth ante un juez federal en el Corte del Condado norte en Palo Alto. Treinta personas fueron para mostrar apoyo para Chenoweth y su derecho por fianza. El juez escuchó a los argumentos del procurador naval y del abogado de Chenoweth y dijo que decidirá en el lunes.

Hace un mes, el Ranger ha sido pasando por exámenes al mar y han sido tres mal-funciones emparentado a sabotaje, ningunos grandes. El barco ya ha revuelto a la Pacifica.

KITTY HAWK

Meses de tratamiento racista al bordo la portaviones Kitty Hawk reciente-mente causó una rebelión por 100 de los soldados negros del barco.

El incidente que avanzó la rebelión fue una pelea pequeña en el club de los soldados rasos--La San Paquita--en el base Naval de la Bahía Subic en las Filipinas. El incidente pasó en el noche del 11 de Octubre, brevemente antes que el barco estaba debido a salir por Vietnam. La pelea empezó en el baño de hombres entre dos o tres marineros y pronto intensificó a una refriega en el club, de algunos 25 Negros, Blancos y Marineros.

Aunque arrestaron a unos, el Kitty Hawk se hizo a la vela con los miembros de la cuadrilla al bordo quienes habían

Sabotaje contra la

participado en la pelea. En seguida que estaban en el alta mar, empezó una investigación al bordo del Kitty Hawk. Los investigadores llamaron dos Negros para interrogación y 11 vinieron para demostrar unidad.

Los Negros quienes les interrogaron, salieron enojado del modo en que fueron interrogados. Eventualmente llegaron la cubierta del hangar donde Marineros guardando las aviones forzaron grupos pequeños de negros a desasemblear. Esto avanzó la rebelión.

Antes que la rebelión estaba bajo control en los tempranos del 13 de Octubre, 46 personas habían sido heridas. De las 46 heridas, 40 fueron blancos y seis Negros. La rebelión estaba la más grande al bordo un barco de la historia de la Marina. veinticinco personas, todos Negros, fueron acusados con amotinarse y asalto..

Originalmente, la Marina quería tener los consejos de guerra en alta mar. Sin embargo, presión por unas organizaciones Negras causó la Marina a aplazar los consejos de guerra de los soldados acusados hasta el 1 de Diciembre cuando el Kitty Hawk revolverá de Vietnam a San Diego. El NAACP, Asociación Nacional de Raya, Conferencia Nacional de Abogados Negros y la Liga Urbana Nacional adoptaron resoluciones pidiendo el retraso para que abogados paisanos pudieren participar en los juicios. Algunos de los juicios de los soldados quienes decidieron a tenerlos pronto ya estan pasando al mar.

HASSAYAMPA

Un incidente semejante pero mas pequeño paso en el barco Hassayampa en el 16 de Octubre, cuatro dias después de la rebelion del Kitty Hawk. Cuatro personas fueron heridas y 11 Negros arrestados. Seis de los 11 han sido cargado, y esperan sus consejos de guerra.

CONSTELLATION

La lucha mas reciente contra racismo al bordo de un barco pasó en el USS Constellation. Empezó en el 3 de Noviembre cuando el barco estaba en el mar haciendo ejercicios de entrenamiento. Unos 80 marineros rehusaron a presentarse por servicio durante un ejercicio de entrenamiento a 60 millas en el mar.

Los 80 demandaron una audiencia con el capitán J.D. Ward y atentaron a presentar una lista de agravios acusando los oficiales del Constellation de racismo "calculado". Los manifestantes dijeron que Negros fueron castigados mas gravemente que blancos por los mismos infracciones. "En empleos, Negros siempre estan dados las tareas lacayas e inexpertas que no les presentan la oportunidad para ascenso en grado o educación" uno dijo.

Capitan Ward admitió que tres de las acusaciones tenían justificación. Estas fueron las demandas que una autoridad más alta revista descargas administrativas dadas a Negros para "sub-logro," una queja de tratamiento inusitado en castigos no-judiciales a "Captain's Mast" (un juicio disciplinario ante un oficial comandante) y amnistia para los quienes participaron en juntas de protesta al bordo del barco.

Por Sabado el 4 de Noviembre, cuando el Constellation fue en San Diego para disparar los disidentes como un "partido terreno" el grupo ha crecido a 130. Ocho de los fueron blancos.

Los hombres fueron mandado a revolver al barco por las 8:00 de la mañana de Jueves, 9 de Noviembre. En vez de revolver, los hombres tenían una

y rebelión ¿Quien es Gary Lawton ?

Marina

demonstración al embarcadero del Constellation donde se sentaron con puños apretados levantados y insistieron que todos sus agravios serían reconocidos.

La Marina ahora ha mandado juicios disciplinarios individuales para los marineros disidentes. Estan acusados de ausencia inautorizada. Los primeros tres marineros apareciendo a los juicios fueron multados sumas varias en sueldo cercenado.

LA CREACIÓN DEL EJÉRCITO DEL PUEBLO

Desde la mitad de los 1960's, la gente americana ha demostrado que no quieren pelear una guerra de intereses especiales contra Vietnam. El movimiento en la milicia empezó al mismo tiempo. Soldados negros, destacado de Watts, Detroit o algunos de los otros 150 ciudades que volaron en 1968, no podían ver matar otra gente del Tercer Mundo para "Liberación" mientras que sus propias familias tenían hambre, estaban desempleados, mal-educados, pobres y desrespetados en la "democracia" más rica del mundo.

Johnson no podía ganar contra Vietnam con consejeros especiales. Fue forzado a mandar cientos de miles de soldados de pie. Estos soldados resistieron en masa por medio de rehusar ordenes haciendo acuerdos de paz con los Viet Cong locales, organizar camarillas negras contra racismo en la milicia, "fragging" de oficiales chotas, y aun pelear al lado del NLF.

Por los 1970's revistas militares tenían artículos sobre la derrumbamiento del ejército, sobre la motín de las tropas en Vietnam. Después de Cambodia, Nixon realizó que tropas terrenas no pelearían más contra los indochinos y que la gente americana no aceptaría no más la guerra. Nixon tuvo que revolver las tropas aquí.

Pero todavía Nixon y el resto de la clase rayada querían ganar. Nixon se dirigió al Air Force y la Marina para guerra automaticado y de distancia larga.

Sin embargo, esto quería decir que la Marina necesitaba más hombres. La Marina tenía que aceptar marineros negros. Muchos Negros se alistaron en la



PAT CHENOWETH, ACUSADO DE SABOTAJE A BORDO DEL PORTAVIONES USS RANGER.

Marina para escapar la quinta o para obtener entrenamiento, no porque tenían lealtad a las guerras de America. Cuando estaban adentro, estos Negros se encararon con el racismo de mala fama de la Marina. Estos hermanos tenían que tratar con esto y con el actitud de la Marina contra toda "gente colonial de piel oscura" como los Indochinos y Africanos. Trataban con esto por dirigirse a la ideología de esta gente colonial luchando, por luchar contra el imperialismo EE.UU.

Los eventos recientes en la Marina son otro paso a cambiar el ejército americano a un Ejército Del Pueblo--- para declararse por la gente indochino y para hacer la revolución.

Riverside, California. En el 11 de Septiembre el juicio de tres hombres negros, Gary Lawton, Nehemiah Jackson, y Larrie Gardner empezó. Estan cargados del "asesinato emboscado" de dos policas blancas quienes fueron matados en Abril 1971.

Riverside es una ciudad cerca de Los Angeles que prospera de la industria agria y el complejo militar-industrial. March Base del AirForce, el base más viejo y mas grande de America, contribe un gran parte a la economía de Riverside, como hacen también Norton Base del AirForce y un centro Naval de pruebas cercano. Riverside atenta a ignorar la pobreza y el descontento de la gente negra y morena quienes son 20% de la población. Pero, organización en la comunidad desde tarde en los 1960's y la rebelión de 1970 cuando la policia fueron tirados y un carro de la "Highway Patrol" fue incendiado, ha forzado los quienes estan en poder a reconocer la amenaza de una comunidad del tercer mundo organizada y enojada. La matanza de las dos policas le da la oportunidad a intensificarse represión en la comunidad Tercer Mundo y a incriminar el líder más activo la comunidad Negra, Gary Lawton.

Lawton es una ex-marina y un portero auto-empleado. El ganó la reputación de ser el Militante Negro principal de Riverside cuando el y otros atentaron a cambiar el nombre de un parque llamado Bordwell al nombre Martin Luther King después del asesinato de King en 1968. Grupos de reaccionarios juntaron para denunciar King como una comunista y para oponer el cambio del nombre del parque. Casi todos los clientes del servicio de rehusaron a usar su servicio y su compañía quebró.



En 1968 Lawton dirigió un nuevo grupo llamado el Congreso Negro. El Congreso organizó biocoteos de tiendas con practica de alquilar racista, para quejarse de la molestación por la policia y para demandar mejoramientos en el proyecto desmantelado de habitaciones donde muchos negros de ingresos bajos estan forzados a vivir. Hasta que su arresto, Lawton estaba activa en unirse negros, morenos y blancos pobres. En Septiembre 1970 fue cogido unánimemente para ser coordinador de una programa de relaciones de minorias - una programa que murió de la oposición del Consejo de la ciudad.

El juicio de Gary Lawton continua el estado es debil

Parte de la evidencia clave en la prosecución de Gary Lawton, Larrie Gardner and Nehemiah Jackson fue presentada la semana pasada. A estos se les acusa del asesinato de un policia de Riverside en Abril de 1971. La evidencia incluye un intento de identificar a Lawton como alguien que fue visto escapando del lugar del crimen. (Para mas información vea Pamoja Venceremos #17).

El procurador dijo que varios testigos le siguieron la pista a cuatro hombres armados los cuales fueron vistos abandonando el lugar de la emboscada. Se supone que tres de ellos subieron a un automovil que les esperaba y huyeron rapidamente. Segun los testigos uno de los cuatro, aparentemente herido, se quedó atras. El procurador trató de comprobar que ese hombre era Gary Lawton.

El siguiente testigo fue el diputado de Sheriff Herman Carpenter. Este dijo haber visto al cuarto hombre con sus binoculares. A pesar de que admitió haber conocido a Lawton dos meses antes del incidente, y a pesar de haber dado una descripción detallada del cuarto hombre en la escapada Carpenter no pudo identificar a Lawton como ese cuarto hombre.

El procurador Terry Boren llamó al pulpito a un policia de Riverside llamado Ronald Lund. Segun su testimonio Lund abandonó su puesto a siete millas de distancia para atender el llamado al lugar de la emboscada. Algunos segundos después de llegar allí y haberse bajado de su auto-patrola, Lund dijo haber visto a un hombre que venia de la misma dirección de donde Carpenter habia visto al cuarto hombre. Lund identificó a ese hombre como Gary Lawton.

Lund le dijo al jurado que el, armado con su escopeta, confrontó al hombre que el dice era Lawton, como a una milla del lugar del crimen y que lo dejó ir sin detenerlo. Lund dijo que no detubo al hombre porque el creía que los hombres en-

vueltos en el crimen eran Negros. El consideró al hombre que ahora identificaba como Lawton como un hombre blanco. Lawton es un Negro con piel color claro.

En testimonio Lund dijo no haber escrito un reporte policiaco hasta 50 días después cuando vió una fotografia de Lawton en un periódico. Lund dijo haber reportado el incidente anteriormente a uno de sus superiores, más no pudo recordar a cual de ellos.

Después de dos días de testimonio, bajo crossexaminación por el abogado defensor, Lund admitió que en una entrevista con unos detectives de Riverside el habia reconocido que no estaba seguro si "en realidad vi a ese tipo o si simplemente está en mi mente el haber visto a ese tipo." Dicha entrevista tubo lugar el 5 de Mayo de 1971. Quince días después que Lund hizo su primer reporte escrito sobre el caso. Bajo el duro cuestionario del abogado defensor, David Epstein, Lund admitió que en la misma entrevista el declaró "No estoy seguro, porque cada vez que vec la foto en la prensa, pos hombre, nomás sigo diciendo hombre, de a tiro la chingaste. Ni siquiera sabes si realmente estas seguro.

Sobre la pregunta de el abogado Lund declaró que en la noche del crimen el andaba buscando "negros" también admitió haber dicho refimendose a la noche en junto. "Eso es lo que quiero, matar un "negro" ahorita mismo. Quiero hacerlo como nunca he querido ninguna otra cosa en toda mi vida."

Haciendo mas preguntas al siguiente testigo del procurador, un sargento Ellis Asper de la policia de Riverside, el abogado defensor destrozó más aun el cuento de que Lund había visto a Lawton, Asper, quien arresto y puso en libertad a Lawton la noche del crimen, había reconocido a Lawton como un hombre Negro inmediatamente. Mientras que Lund había dicho que el hombre que el había dicho que el hombre que el había confrontado era un

Consejo municipal de E.P.A. apoya Billy Smith

En el 1 de Noviembre, el Consejo Municipal de Palo Alto del este votó a apoyar el soldado raso negro, Billy Dean Smith. Billy Smith está sometido a consejo de guerra para la "fragging" (idioma ingles-matar a un oficial por tirar a le una grenada de mano) de dos oficiales blancos en Vietnam.

La resolución fue introducida por unos residentes, juvenes de Palo Alto del este. La dice:

Visto que el envolvimiento en Asia sureste es imperialista en motivación y racista en forma con su tratamiento de gente del Tercer Mundo en los E.E.U.U. y en Asia;

Visto que Billy Dean Smith es un líder articulado y humano de la resistencia de soldados quien estuvo inculminado injustamente por el crimen que no hizo, y le esta procesando solamente porque los militares quiere "hacerle un ejemplo" para encubrir el caos completo que existe en los militares;

Sea resuelto que el Consejo Municipal de Palo Alto del este apoya los esfuerzos de soldados negros a resistir y luchar contra el imperialismo EEUU y racismo, especificamente, y apoya el movimiento de soldados en general;

Sea resuelto además que el Consejo Municipal quiere expresar su solidaridad con Billy Dean Smith y por estas declara su intención a establecer un modo por el cual el consejo municipal, por cuenta de la comunidad puede expresar su apoyo en modo concreto.

Se mandan copias de la resolución a los autoridades militares en Fort Ord, donde Billy Smith esta encarcelado, a Billy Smith, al Presidente Nixon y a legisladores federales que representan Palo Alto del este.

BOLETIN - -

¡Billy Smith fue absuelto de la acusación del asesinato en el 14 de Noviembre!



BILLY SMITH OUTSIDE OF FORT ORD COURTROOM

El juicio por extradición de Muhammad Ahmad (Max Stanford) Presidente del Partido de la Gente Africana fue continuado hasta el 8 Noviembre por el juez Robert Cooney del Corte Municipal de San Diego. El examen de testigos preliminar pasó en el 11 de Octubre.

Ahora libre por fianza, Muhammad Ahmad fue arrestado en San Diego en el 1 de Septiembre. Unos agente del FBI hicieron el arresto, y ellos le encarcelaron por cargos del estado Nueva York datando al 21 de Junio, 1967. Los cargos son "conspiración a cometer anarquía contra el estado de Nueva York, asaltar a una policia (durante un golpamiento que Muhammad recibió en prisión) y saltar la fianza."

Muhammad Ahmad fue arrestado en su cuarto en el San Diego Travelodge Motel en el 1 de Septiembre. Mientras que y unos otras se sentaban en el cuarto, alguien tocó a la puerta. Nadie contestó la puerta, y finalmente fue abierto con un llave. El primer hombre que entró fue un agente negro del FBI, quien entró con una pistola atraído. Unos agentes blancos se siquieron con sus pistolas fundadas. Le pusieron esposas a Ahmad rápidamente y le empujaron para fuera sin permitirle a decir algo a sus compañeros. Los agentes que se quedaron mandaron a sus huéspedes a sentarse en la cama y producir identificación. Entonces fueron soltado por el FBI.

A las 10:00 a.m. del día siguiente, Clifton Blevins, co-abogado para la defensa de Ahmad, con Willard Anthony, fueron rehusado acceso a Ahmad hasta las 1:00 de la tarde. Según el abogado Blevins, Muhammad Ahmad tenía las marcas de un golpimiento, porque unas policias le golpearon y cocearon.

Ahora es muy claro que todos Negros serán sujeto a injusticia arbitraria y brutal hasta la liberación última por la gente Negro estará ganada.

El caso esta mejor descrito en las palabras de Muhammad Ahmad:

Mientras que policias blancas convienen mas racista politicamente, represión intensificará por America Negra. Por resultado todas personas Negras deben entender la condición histórica en que estamos. Tenemos que unir, o morir bajo una American facista y racista.

Ahora 31 años de edad, el trabajo de vida de Muhammad ha sido cometido a la lucha de la gente africana para liberación. Como un líder político, Ahmad siempre concentra en organizaciones poderosas y efectivas de cuadros y masas. Lo ha hecho por medio de la edificación de organizaciones y el desarrollo de jefatura. Ha trabajado en toda organización principal desarrollado por el Movimiento en los ultimos tres años.

Ahmad ha trabajado con Malcolm X, Jesse Gray, Inamu Amiri Baraka (LeRoi Jones), Stokely Carmichael, Rap Brown y otros en fundar proyectos de liberación

‘Anarquia’ acusado contra Muhammad Ahmad

¿ QUIEN ES ESTE HOMBRE?

¿ POR QUE LE ESTÁN INCRIMINANDO?



ESTE ES MUHAMMAD AHMAD

Las fuerzas conjuntas del FBI, del Estado de Nueva York y del estado de California están acusando a Muhammad Ahmad.

¿DE QUE LO ACUSAN?

De ser un líder panafricano más activo en Norteamérica

TODOS LOS SECTORES DEL COMITÉ PARA LA DEFENSA DE AKBAR MUHAMMAD AHMAD SIGUEN LOS PRINCIPIOS SIGUIENTES:

1. Libertad para Akbar Muhammad Ahmad (Max Stanford)
2. Defensa para prisioneros políticos negros independientemente de su ideología.
3. Derechos humanos para todas las personas africanas, como un principio básico del panafricanismo.

negra. Estaba uno de los organizadores de la Tercera Anuarial Conferencia del Poder Negro, que paso en 1968.

Muhammad Ahmad, Max Stanford de antiguo, atendió Central State, un colegio negro en Wilberforce, Ohio en los 1960's tempranos, y estaba allí que el ayudó a formar RAM, el Movimiento de Acción Revolucionaria. Después de salir de Central State, juntó con el Comité de Estudiantes de Co-ordinar de Non-violencia (SNCC) y participó en los esfuerzos a organizar de SNCC en el Sur. En 1966 Stanford movió a Nueva York y formó el Partido de las Panteras Negras de Nueva York, apoyando de la Organización de Liberación del Condado Lowndes ("Partido de las Panteras Negras") que SNCC estaba organizando en el condado rural Lowndes, Alabama.

Mariscal antigua de RAM, Muhammad Ahmad ha sido arrestado en Nueva York a ese tiempo como un parte de la conspiración alegada a "volar la Estatua de Liberación y asesinar a Roy Wilkins y Whitney Young." Sin embargo, Ahmad no ha sido en Nueva York por el año pasado y nega envolvimiento con esta conspiración alegada. Según observadores del Movimiento de Liberación Negra, estos fueron cargos falsos inventados para hostigar el desarrollo de organizaciones militantes nacionalistas negras, durante los primeros orígenes del Movimiento del Poder Negro con "evidencia" proveído por provocadores policíacos e infiltradores.

Mientras que estaba encarcelado por estos cargos, Ahmad fue víctima de un ataque des-provocado por una guardia de la prisión. Su atento a defenderse estaba llamado asalto, y resultó en un cargo adicional. Liberado por fianza de \$25,000 y temiendo muerto cierto si volvería a prisión, Ahmad nunca revolió para el juicio de los cargos inventados.

Ahmad ha sido en escondrijo por los últimos cuatro años, edificando y organizando organizaciones nacionalista negra y Pan-Africana. Sus artículos, cubriendo muchas temas -- de guerra guerrillera urbana hasta el movimiento de estudiantes negros, el Partido Pan-Africano -- han sido en otros numeros de "The Black Scholar" ("El Alumno Negro").

LO QUE PUEDE HACER

1. Firmar y circular peticiones para tener todos cargos contra Muhammad Ahmad abandonados.
2. Donar equipo de oficina y materias
3. Extender la información sobre Muhammad Ahmad a sus amigos y asociades.
4. Donar fondos y criar ideas y proyectos para ganar fondos.
5. Ofrecer sus servicios en nuestra oficina en 540 McAllister, San Francisco o por llamarnos a (415) 332-3134 or (415) 752-8564.
6. Venir a los juicios en corte para mostrar apoyo para Muhammad Ahmad

"... Las luchas de liberación nacional de los Negros, Chicanos, Puertorriqueños, Hawaiinos y Americanos nativos son tan vitales para la victoria de la revolución mundial como son las guerras actuales de liberación nacional de los pueblos de Asia, Africa, y América Latina. Toda nación dentro las fronteras de los llamados EE.UU. tiene el derecho absoluto a la libre-determinación."

(Partes de este artículo reimprimido y traducido del GUARDIAN)

Indios Americanos terminaron su ocupación de seis días de la Oficina a cargo de los Asuntos Indios (BIA) después de un acuerdo con negociadores del White House.

Los 500 manifestantes dirigidos por el Movimiento de Indios Americanos (AIM), decidieron a quedarse dentro el edificio que habían asido hasta recibirían aseguramiento de al Administración Nixon que sería consideración seria de sus demandas para renegociación de pactos que los EE. UU. había roto, que la BIA sería anulada y que sería un aumento de servicios sociales para Indios Americanos.

Enfrentados con un mandato judicial de salir del edificio o ser sacados por la fuerza, los Americanos Nativos firmaron un acuerdo con representantes de Nixon, y terminaron la ocupación. El acuerdo representa unos compromisos importantes de los Indios y unos concesiones del gobierno.

Lo incluye:

Un acuerdo de los manifestantes sobre "la justa estructura organizacional gubernamental" sobre las problemas de los Indios. Esto suma a una revocación de la demanda de los Indios que la BIA sería anulada y sería reemplazada con un comité de 12 miembros, nombrado por el presidente, de cinco representantes del gobierno y siete Indios.

-La concesión del gobierno que Americanos Nativos viviendo en reservaciones serían elegibles para varios programas federales de que antes han estado excluidos.

-Aseguramientos para la "calidad, eficiencia y efectividad de distribución de programas federales a todas personas Indias." y "Modos apropiados y correctos para asegurar implementación congressional de legislación necesaria de Indios."

-La creación de una comisión especial para estudiar las problemas del Indio,

AMERICANOS NATIVOS ASIERON EDIFICIO DEL GOBIERNO



Una hermana india sale del edificio BIA después que terminó la ocupación

buscando "gastos de un corte transversal de la comunidad india" y haciendo recomendaciones a Nixon.

La ocupación inesperada del edificio en el 2 de Noviembre, estaba seguida por una pelea sangrita con guardias quienes trataron a desahucar los Indios. Después de que dos Indios fueron heridos gravemente, los otros agarraron lo que pudieron para defenderse.

Los Indios Americanos fueron apoyados por una gran mayoría de simpatizantes. En varias ocasiones cuando había rumores de que la policía los iba a atacar, la gente rodeo el edificio uniendo sus fuerzas para defender a los ocupantes indios.

Las negociaciones formales entre los compañeros indios y la oficina a cargo de los asuntos indios (BIA) se rompieron en parte debido a la intervención inter-

na de algunos elementos dentro de la oficina. El director de BIA, Louis Bruce, originalmente fue destituido por Rogers Morton Secretario de Estado, por haber manifestado públicamente su apoyo hacia las demandas de los manifestantes, además de otros miembros de BIA que también apoyaron a los manifestantes.

Los hermanos indios llegaron a Washington D. C. en los primeros días de Noviembre con un contingente de automóbiles procedentes de todas partes y compuesta por 15 o mas grupos de Indios; que participaron en la acción, que paresis contar con la aprobación y apoyo de toda la comunidad indio de este país.

Las principales demandas del grupo trataban de las negociaciones de los tratados sobre las estructuras gubernamentales deficientes que controlan la vida en las reservaciones y también sobre la falta de medios y facilidades para que los indios dirijan sus quejas y sugerencias. Representantes del Movimiento de los Indios Americanos dieron énfasis a la prensa que el promedio general de vida del pueblo indio es de 42 años.

Idealmente, aquellos Indios que viven en las reservaciones que eran parte de la tierra de sus antepasados legalmente tienen derecho a vivir una vida decente, pero la realidad es que la nación india tiene los mas bajos ingresos económicos y vive bajo las condiciones mas deplorables en todo el país, por lo que concluimos que las organizaciones que el gobierno ha creado para resolver "los problemas" de los indios, no solamente no han contribuido a la solución de sus necesidades, sino que están contribuyendo más y más a legalizar el horrendo genocidio que ha sido cometido desde que "los pioneros" arribaron en 1600 a esta tierra que originalmente fue del pueblo indio.

Organizadora de 'Welfare Rights' cargada con 'Fraude'

El Departamento de Bienestar y Asistencia Pública (Welfare) ataca a la directora de la organización de Derechos de Bienestar (Welfare Rights).

Es 18 de Diciembre, Debbie Walker ira a juicio acusado de Fraude del Welfare, por la cantidad de \$52.00. El Departamento del Welfare del Condado de San Mateo va a gastar más de \$1600.00 para acorrallar a Debbie no por \$52.00 sino por enseñarle a la gente como defender sus derechos contra el Welfare.

Por los últimos dos años y medio Debbie Walker a sido la directora de la organización de Derechos de Bienestar de Redwood City, Ella ha batallado abiertamente el racismo y las reglas que le hacen la vida imposible a la gente. Ella es una estudiante en el Colegio Cañada y es la madre de un pequeño tres años llamado Jamal. Ella es también organizadora de la comunidad y amiga de mucha gente en East Redwood City. Como muchos de nosotros Debbie tiene que comer, pagar renta, pagar cuentas y de alguna manera sobrevivir.

EL CASO

El Departamento de Welfare le ha hecho cargos a Debbie de haber trabajado por cinco dias en Junio de 1972 y habiendo ganado \$52.00 y bajo conocimiento no

reportó esta cantidad a su entrevistador.

Debbie si trabajó y ganó \$52.00 con la Raychem Corp. Si no reportó su salario fue por varias desavenencias que le ocurrieron entonces.

Cuando empesó a trabajar con Raychem ella tenía Fiebre. Su abuelita, con la que estabamuy allegada murió. Dos días después de la muerte de su abuelita una de las hermanas menores de Debbie murió de una dosis excesiva de heroína. La familia llamó a Debbie para que se hiciera cargo de la situación. Debbie entonces tenía a su madre a hermana y a Jamal como sus responsabilidades. Para colmo de males Debbie tenía que preocuparse por un hermano de ella quien había sido puesto en libertad después de servir una sentencia por uso de drogas. Sabiendo su modo de calmar sus penas ella estaba preocupada con la posibilidad de que la situación lo pudiera dirigir hacia las drogas una vez más.

Con los gastos de funerales y entierros Debbie empesó a pedir prestamos y contribuciones entre sus amistades. También trató infructuosamente de coleccionar el dinero de seguro social de su hermana.

Sus amigos le entregaron un cheque por \$142.00. El fruto de las contribuciones de la gente de la comunidad. Ella lo recibió, mas lo regresó inmediatamente cuando el Departamento del Seguro Social finalmente decidió darle su dinero a su

hermana. Un amigo de su madre donó su propio terreno en el cementerio para el entierro de su hermana. Su abuelita y su hermana quedaron en manos de los oficiales funerales hasta que la huelga de trabajadores funerales se dió por terminada. Para la familia de Debbie esto fue casi insufrible.

Dentro de todo esto Debbie no reportó sus \$52.00. Al oír de los cargos Debbie ofreció pagar los \$52.00 al procurador. Aun así el Departamento de Welfare se obstina en procesar a Debbie porque quieren hacer de ella un ejemplo. Ellos quieren intimidar a la gente y hacerlos creer que no tienen derecho a comida vestido o casa apropiada ni a una vida decente.

QUE PODEMOS HACER

Debbie sabe que el Departamento del Welfare la quiere asilenciar y ella no se va a silenciar. Debemos de mostrarle el gobierno que este caso desdichado nadarias hará que más gente se pare en defensa de sus derechos. Cuentele a sus amistades lo que acaba de leer. Necesitamos gente para distribuir volietines, para hablar sobre el caso de Debbie y de todos los pobres que se ven forçados a entrar al Welfare.

Los que quieren ayudar llamen al 328-4941 y dejen su numero de telefono. Contribuciones para gastos legales se pueden mandar al señor Charlie Constantinides, 1263 El Camino, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

Habrà un mitin y conferencia de prensa el 18 de Diciembre a las 8:30am en la corte del condado de San Mateo en Redwood City. Vayamos alli y pasar juicio con Debbie.

Pamoja Venceremos



DOS GUERRILLAS DEL LIBERADO GUINEA-BISSAU. LA MAYORIA DE GUINEA ESTA UNA COLONIA PORTUGUES.

Territorio, Población y Recursos

Un gran continente, África, incluyendo las islas circundantes, tiene una area total de 30,290,000 kilometros cuadrados que es aproximadamente tres veces de la area de Europa. Africa es en gran parte una mesa; el yermo ocupa 40% del territorio, una mayoría de que es en los trópicos.

La población de este continente es 345 millones, principalmente empleado en agricultura y criando ganado. Los países independientes de nuevo hacen gran esfuerzos para aumentar sus propias industrias nacionales.

Los recursos naturales de Africa son abundantes. Africa es rico en petroleo, y su cobre, oro, diamantes, fosfatos, etc. están renombrados por todas partes del mundo, y también los metales no-ferreos y metales raros como cobalto, uranio, cromo y manganeso que son metales estratégicos.

Crímenes Colonialistas

La gente Africana han sido sufriendo opresión despiadado y pillando increíble bajo colonialismo. Está estimado que en el comercio de esclavos, que duraba por cuatro siglos como 100 millones de Africanos estaban tomado por fuerza de su patria o asesinaba. En visperas de la guerra del Mundo I, el territorio total de más de 30 millones kilometros cuadrados - a excepción de Etiopia y Liberia - ha sido dividido y reglado por las colonialistas franceses belgas, alemanas, portuguesas, españolas e italianos. Bretaña y Francia por solo habían ocupado 69% del continente Africano, Belgica había asido una colonia 77 veces el tamaño de su territorio nacional. Aun hoy Portugal todavía ocupa una colonia 22 veces el tamaño de su propio país.



Liberación Africana significa derrota para imperialismo

Desde el fin de la Guerra del Mundo II, las imperialistas EEUU han sido persiguiendo una póliza neo-colonialista, y atenta con todo su poder ponerse en los zapatos de las colonialistas viejas de controlar y pillar los países africanos. Desde 1945 hasta 1969, la "ayuda" presupuesta de los EEUU a Africa sumaba a 6400 millones de dolares, y por medio de este el imperialismo EEUU extendió sus tentáculos dentro de más de 30 países africanos. Según los calculos publicados en "New York Times", las inversiones EEUU privadas en Africa crecieron rápidamente a 3200 millones de dolares. En 1969 por solo, el capital EE.UU. año un provecho de 800 millones de dolares, aproximadamente 13 veces de lo de 1959.

Los EE.UU. usurpa brutalmente la soberania de los países independientes de nuevo en Africa, y hace todo que puede para suprimir los movimientos para liberación nacional en Africa. Los EE.UU. conspira hace golpes reaccionarios y lleva a cabo actividades subversivos adondequiera que puede. Los EEUU suprime las fuerzas armadas patrióticas del Congo (Kinshasa) por medio del Mobutu titeres. Por dar

apoyo económico y militar a las colonialistas portuguesas, se las hace capaz de no solamente continuar las guerras malvadas en Angola, Mozambique y Guinea (Bissau), pero también a reclutar mercenarios y invadir la República de Guinea. Los EE.UU. apoya el regimen fascisto de la gente de Zimbabwe. También hace todo que puede en el apoyo la regla de un manojo de racistas blancas en Africa del sur y plana el "dialogo" presupuesto con esto regimen en una empresa arriesgada a dividir la unidad de anti-imperialismo de los países africanos y a socavar el apoyo de los países africanos independientes por el movimiento para liberación nacional en Africa del sur. Los neo-colonialistas EEUU puedan hablar tan ruidosamente que pudieren de "paz", "amistad" y "unidad" y no puede esconder de ningun modo su natura agresiva y belico. Los hechos proban que el imperialismo EEUU es el enemigo más vicioso de la gente africana.

Independencia Proclamada en 41 Países

La gente africana ha hecho muchos años de lucha heroica para independencia nacional y liberación de la opresión y dominación colonial. Por ejemplo, la guerra de Etiopia contra Italia en 1896, la guerra de Algeria contra Francia, el alzamiento Al Mahdi en Sudan, etc. Todas estas están en las anales gloriosas de las luchas de la gente Africana.

En los años después de la guerra del mundo II hemos sido testigos del crecimiento rápido del movimiento para liberación nacional de Africa. Hoy 41 países han ganado independencia (los regimenes blanca racista de Africa del sur Y Rodesia no incluidos).

Países y Regiones Ya No Independientes

Hay unos países y regiones que toda-

vía estan bajo la regla colonialista hoy. Estos países y regiones estan situadas principalmente en Africa del sur y Africa del Oeste, con una area total de como 4,800,000 kilometros cuadrados - 16% del territorio total africana - y una población de 40 millones - 12% de la población total africana.

La gente de estos países y regiones han tomado armas una por una para resistirse a la regla brutal facista de antaño y al colonialismo nuevo; y pelear para independencia nacional.

En Africa del Oeste, la gente de Guinea (Bissau) prendió el fuego de lucha armada en Enero 1963 que han estado rabiando y han ganado victorias importantes. Hoy han liberado más que la mitad de la población y controlan más que dos tercios del territorio nacional, forzando las tropas coloniales portuguesas a quedarse en crudades pequeñas y aislados.

En Africa del sur, la gente angolana ha ganado control de un tercio de Angola desde empezaron su lucha armada en 1961. La fuerzas armadas de la gente angolana han hecho ataques frecuentemente, su capaz de combate ha crecido rápidamente, y sus areas guerrilleras han extendido. Aun la prensa occidental tenía que admitir que las actividades de las guerrillas angolanas "ahora han entrado un nuero periodo de desarrollo grande."

Las fuerzas armadas patrióticas de Mozambique empezaron su lucha armada en Septiembre 1964. En siete años han desarrollado sus fuerzas armadas a casi 10,000 hombres de menos que 200 en el comienzo, han asido control de un quinto del territorio nacional y liberado un septimo de la población.

La lucha de la gente de Azania (Africa del Sur) contra las pólizas de descriminación racial y el apartheid del regimen reaccionario sur-africana ha sido creciendo diario. La gente de Namibia (Africa del Sur-Oeste) empezaron su lucha armada para Independencia nacional en Agosto 1966 y han sido atacando constantemente las tropas coloniales de Africa del Sur. Desde el primer balazo contra el regimen blanco racisto en Abril 1966, la gente de Zimbabwe han estado haciendo acciones guerrilleras en las montañas y las bosques en el norteste del país atacando constantemente el enemigo. La gente de las islas Comoro, las islas Canary y las islas Seycheiles también han estado peleando para independencia nacional de la regla colonial.

Hoy, la gente Africana estan reforzarse su unidad y haciendo una lucha comun contra imperialismo, colonialismo y neo-colonialismo dirigido por los EEUU. Su lucha será coronado con victorias grandes. El doble ha sonado por imperialismo y colonialismo. La sistema malvado de colonialismo y imperialismo surgió con esclavizamiento de Africanas y el comercio de esclavos, y seguro que termina con la emancipación de la gente Negra.

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Gonorrrea es la más común de enfermedades transmitidas venereamente (por coito). El año pasado, 2,500,000 casos estaban reportadas, pero está sabido, por medio de investigación, que doctores privadas reportan solamente uno de cada nueve casos que tratan - gonorrrea es una de las enfermedades más comunicables, y se lo encuentra en areas mas grandes con gran poblaciones. Tres veces la suma de hombres estan sabido de ser infectado que mujeres (porque mujeres muchas veces no tienen las síntomas) y mas personas del Tercer Mundo estan sabidos de ser infectados que blancos. La razón por esto es que personas pobres reciben mal tratamiento y re-examinación (si los recibieren de algun modo) y que doctores privadas protejen sus pacientes ricos y blancos por no reportarles. Las implicaciones de esto están que gonorrrea es una enfermedad de la gente pobre que no afecta los ricos. ¡No es la verdad!

A ese tiempo, no hay ninguna forma federal, estatal o local para cribar enfermedades venereas. Esto quiere decir que la individual tiene la responsabilidad la enfermedad, y esto en realidad es malo porque muchas personas estan asintomaticos (no tener síntomas) o estan arrieros de la enfermedad. Hay unas sintomas que se puede identificar facilmente que pueden ser gonorrrea sospechoso. Estos son: En hombres puede ser una descarga amarilla viniendo de la cabeza del pene y también puede ser escociendo cuando orina. En mujeres las síntomas estan las mismas, pero muchas veces es difícil a saber, porques la infección puede ser alta en la vagina. Es muy importante que personas quienes tienen o sospechan qu lo tienen reciben tratamiento corrector, que es alguna forma de antibióticos, tomado oralmente or por inyecciones y que reciben re-examinaciones correctas para asegurar que la bacteria gonorrrea ha salido completamente. Personas con gonorrrea diagnosticado deben ponerse en contacto con todas personas con quienes han tenido coito para que pueden ser tratados.

Medicina en este sociedad no está un

Doctor del Pueblo

¿QUE ES GONORREA?

derecho, pero una comodidad, para ser comprado por los ricos y imposible para obtener por los pobres. De veras, hay unas programas medicales para los pobres. MediCal, aunque esta muy inadecuado, provee algunos servicios necesitaria.

Si estaría rico o tendría la suerte de de ser asegurado por buen asegurancia, puede ser tratado facilmente. Pero para los pobres, la única cosa que pueden escoger es las programas de salud del condado. El Condado San Mateo, una de las más ricas del estado y del pais tiene una clínica para enfermedades venereos tan mal proveida con empleados, con tan pocos finanzas, y tan atestada, que personas quienes necesitan tratamiento han estado rechazado. Y esto está por los quienes pueden obtener transportación al hospital del condado. Para las muchas personas en el condado quienes no tienen carros o dinero para el camión y cuidado para los niños, el condado ha rehusado continuamente a proveer servicios de transportación. También en un condado donde un gran parte de la población habla español, la mesa de superintendentes rehusó a proveer servicios de traducción significos a pesar de muchos atentos de presión pública.

En esta sociedad dominada por motivos de ganar provechos y logro individual, no estamos expectados ni enseñados a cuidar por las consecuencias de nuestras acciones. En parte, el crecimiento de las enfermedades venereas esta emparentado al uso creciendo de pastillas para el control de natalidad. Mientras que el uso de "condoms" ha disminuido, la oportunidad para las bacterias de las enfermedades venereas a ser extendido por contacto sexual ha crecido. La problema ha sido bien sabido por años, pero las corporaciones que hacen las pasti-

llas han empujado y propagandada para el uso de las pastillas, y estan ganando provechos increíbles, pero han hecho casi nada en la lucha contra las enfermedades.

¿Que es la solución? Lo que es sugerido usualmente es la idea de "educación". "Aprenda como reconocer las síntomas de la enfermedad, y obtenga tratamiento medical cuando lo necesitaria." Educación viene demasiado tarde si solamente trata con la problema después que existe. Educación puede ser importante si trataria conlos origenes de la problema y ayuda gente a luchar con estos origenes. Reconocer su descarga puede ser importante, pero esto no trata con la epidemia. Si peleariamos la enfermedad eficazmente, tenemos que parar tratandola como simplemente una enfermedad de individuales y empezar a tratar con la como una enfermedad colectiva de nuestra sociedad. Tenemos que educarnos de las problemas fundamentales de esta sociedad que perpetuan el crises de las enfermedades venereas y empezar a tratar directamente con las problemas. Especificamente quiere decir algunas cosas ahora.

1. Luchar con gobiernos locales, estatales y federales para forzarles a proveer programas masivas para cribar y tratar las enfermedades venereas.
2. Luchar con el Condado San Mateo para forzarle a proveer programas locales para las enfermedades y facilidades de transportación y traducción para los quienes las necesitan
3. Intensificar la presión para terminar la destrucción continuando de la gente y la tierra de Asia de Sureste.

CARTA DESDE LA PRISIÓN

La violencia no es ni buena ni mala. Nadamás existe. Asi es que si varios a luchar para humanisar a Amerika, i. e. hacer la revolución, no nos detengarios a estudiar la legitimidad de la violencia Esta existe y tu y yo lo reconocemos como un hecho.

La violencia se usa contra los Vietnameses la raza en general y los blancos revolucionarios en el curso de sus vidas contidianas. En realidad nadie merece morir, ser herido, mutilado o brutalizado en forma alguna. Más a nosotros, la gente, nos dicen que existimos para servir a este país. . .Amerika. Más yo digo que existimos para ser servidos por el país y servir en reciprocidad porque nosotros no somos el país. Cuando nosotros, la gente, nos enfrentamos contra la violencia que se práctica contra nosotros, no podemos limosnear, pedir ni requerir que los los practicantes de la violencia desistan de su práctica. Su violencia tan solo se acelerará a si mismo. Es nuestra responsabilidad el detenerlos. Si alguien trata de quitarme mi vida el me esta dando permiso de quitarle su vida a el. Nosotros sabemos que el gobierno de este país nunca se ha detenido a pensar sobre el uso de la violencia contra otras gentes en el mundo. Las discusiones son tan solo sobre la cantidad. Díganme entonces porque la gente debate discote y se enreda sobre el uso de la violencia cuando sus propias vidas estan bajo violenta amenaza?!

La violencia no es ni buena ni mala. Es tan solo necesaria.



Es por eso que por mi cuenta un prisionero politico, un miembro del proletariado, i.e. uno de los "desgraciados de la tierra" he decidido tomar la responsabilidad de nuestra historia empezando con la denuncia y exposición de las atroces condiciones de nuestra exi-

tencia. Con el propósito de crear un nucleo de conocimiento concreto y orientarlo completamente numbo a resultados de acción práctica, i.e. acción revolucionaria y liberación total.

Todo el Poder al Pueblo!

Juicio de Lawton

poco calvo con camisa blanca de vestir. Asper describió a Lawton con una chamarra Levi's abotonada hasta al cuello y una cabellera frondosa. (Lawton es un poco calvo y a veces usaba peluca). Asper dijo que Lawton traía zapatos cafe claro. Todos los testigos que vieron al cuarto hombre correr, dicen que llevaba zapatos tennis blancos. En preguntas de el abogado Asper dijo que en previo testimonio había descrito los zapatos como de "cuero cafe."

Asper puso a Lawton en detención cuando este se dirigía en rumbo opuesto del lugar del crimen 10 minutos después del incidente.

Asper dijo que Lawton le explicó que el oyo a alguien decir que había un "disturbio en el parque". Lawton dijo que el corrió hacia el parque, más como lo devolvieron el iba rumbo a su casa. En su testimonio Asper dijo que después

de ponerle las esposas a Lawton y cuando este estaba sentado en el asiento tracero del carro patrulla, Asper recibió una radio descripción la cual decía que la policia andaba en busca de 3 hombres blancos y un juvenil Negro. Al oír la descripción Asper puso a Lawton en Libertad. Asper después aceptó una propuesta de Lawton de quedarse en el carro patrulla "para ver si podía ayudar en algo para calmar la situación.

Con Asper el procurador dió por terminada su lista de testigos videntes. Otros testigos del procurador sobre otras materias serán presentados la semana entrante. Hasta ahorita ninguna evidencia a sido presentada para establecer relación alguna entre los co-defendientes de Lawton, Larrie Gardner y Nehemiah Jackson, con el incidente del crimen.

Comité para la defensa de Gary Lawton para mayor información, Riverside; (714) 787-9850 (714) 684-8131 (714) 347-3293

PROGRAMA DE VENCEREMOS



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 EDUCACIÓN 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 ECONÓMICA, POLÍTICA Y SOCIAL PARA LA MUJER. FIN A TODAS LAS FORMAS DE OPRESIÓN 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 EJÉRCITO 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. Jamas 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. Afirmando que apoyaremos las luchas de estos pueblos con todos los medios necesarios y con nuestras vidas.

2. EQUAL ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RIGHTS 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. Every body 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.

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

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:

CIAL 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



VENCEREMOS PROGRAM

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.