

PAMOJA VENCEREMOS



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TOGETHER WE WILL WIN

BAY AREA REVOLUTIONARY NEWS SERVICE

DEC 12 - JAN 1

Ruchell Magee:

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A Slave
Has the Right
to Rebel

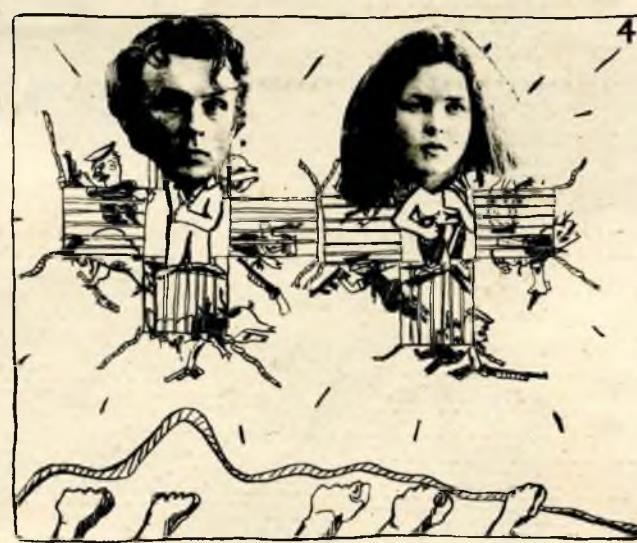
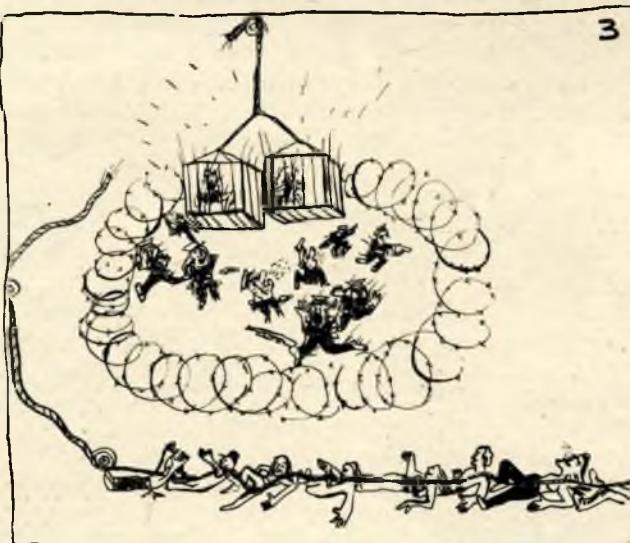
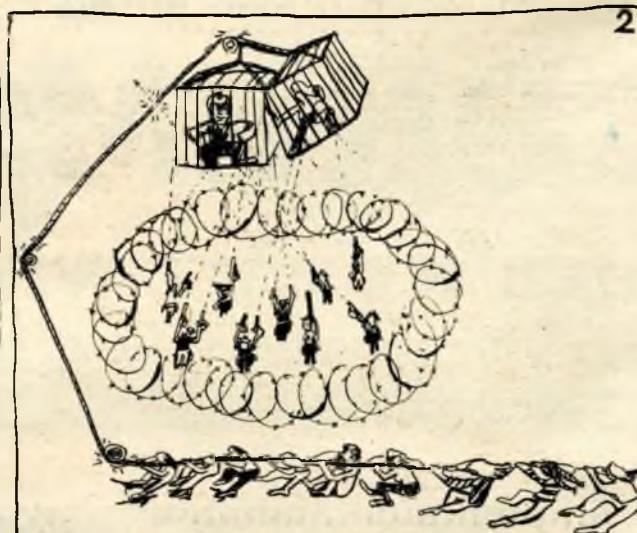
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Free Doug and Andrea!



Cartoons by D. Minkler

Doug & Andrea held on flimsy "evidence"

Thursday, November 30, Andrea Holman and Benton Douglas Burt, who have been active in the struggle for prisoner rights and who were arrested on charges of murder and lynching in connection with the escape of Venceremos member Ronald Wayne Beaty on October 6, appeared in court for hearings on three motions.

The first motion was similar to a writ of habeas corpus. It claimed that Doug and Andrea were being imprisoned illegally because they had not been given their right to a preliminary hearing or their right to a speedy trial. It was denied.

The second motion claimed that the Grand Jury had not been given enough evidence to come to the conclusion that Doug and Andrea should be held for trial.

The only physical evidence presented to the Grand Jury that in any way implicated Doug was the testimony of an "eyewitness" (from 50 or 75 yards away) that the profile of a man she saw at the scene of the escape was similar to Doug's profile, and she couldn't even say that this person was doing anything illegal.

The only physical evidence that in any way implicated Andrea was the testimony of a hardware store clerk that a woman he claims may be Andrea (he said she weighed 145 pounds--Andrea only weighs about 100) came into his store on some Saturday in September (he's not sure which Saturday) with 2 other people, and they bought a pair of bolt cutters "similar" to those found in one of the getaway cars. The motion pointed out that not only did the DA not even attempt to prove that the pair of bolt cutters bought at the hardware store were the same bolt cutters found in the car, but that he didn't try to show that, if they were the same pair, Andrea had any knowledge at the time of purchase that they were going to be used in a crime. The DA did not present ANY evidence that involved Andrea in the actual escape.

The motion went on to claim that the DA knew there was exculpatory evidence (evidence that tends to prove accused people are innocent) but that he refused to present it to the Grand Jury.

This motion was denied on the basis that there was sufficient circumstantial evidence to hold Doug and Andrea for trial.

The third motion was for the release of Doug and Andrea on bail. It was, of course, denied, but in the process of denial, Judge Garner revealed the strategy of the ruling class. He said that there was a "web of circumstances" linking Doug and Andrea with the escape. He went on to list them: 1) Doug was a cell mate of Beaty's in Chino Prison. 2) Andrea corresponded with Beaty and visited him once. 3) Beaty, Doug and Andrea are revolutionaries. 4) Doug and Andrea were working to provide legal and other kinds of concrete support for prisoners in general. 5) Beaty and Andrea are members of Venceremos.

Judge Garner said he believed that Venceremos "was behind this escape", that Doug, Andrea and Beaty had communicated about the escape through Venceremos, and that he believed it was likely that Doug, Andrea, and Beaty were still sending messages to each other through Venceremos.

He proceeded to read a letter which was found in Beaty's personal property after the escape, in which Andrea explained the necessity of strong leadership by a multi-national revolutionary organization and the strong possibility that armed struggle would have to be resorted to in order to defeat U.S. imperialism.

His conclusion was that all of this "evidence" made him presume that Andrea and Doug were guilty.

At the end of Garner's speech, one spectator could be heard saying to another: "If Garner thinks that this proves they're guilty, then we're ALL guilty!"

Without question, the ruling class in San Bernardino County, aided and abetted by other members of the ruling class in other parts of California and the United States, are launching an assault on the rights of progressive people to organize support and aid for prisoners. They are trying to make progressive political activity of any kind a crime and they are trying to make membership in a revolutionary organization an offense punishable by life imprisonment.

By Kent Hutchings, Venceremos

Beaty escape

"Victory for the revolutionary movement"

On October 6, 1972, a member of Venceremos Organization, Ronald Wayne Beaty, was successfully liberated from Chino State Prison, in San Bernardino County, California. During the break, one prison guard was killed and another wounded, while there were evidently no casualties suffered on the side of the liberators.

Since the escape, the FBI, State Correctional Authorities and local police have unleashed an intensive campaign to find Comrade Ron, through whatever means available to them. They have used the escape as excuse to attack not only Venceremos but also friends and comrades in legal projects, prison support groups and other mass organizations.

Venceremos has not been cowed by the increased repression nor have our comrades. "To be attacked by the enemy is a good thing and not a bad thing" for it indicates that we are doing our work well.

Despite the repression, the liberation of Ron Beaty is an event that should be rejoiced by revolutionary people throughout the country. Ron is a proletarian internationalist who has struggled alongside Black, Brown and white prisoners in San Quentin and Chino. He has earned the respect of fellow inmates as a revolutionary and the fear of the guards as a white man fighting on the side of Third World peoples. His liberation is a clear-cut victory for the revolutionary movement which for so many years has cried, "Free All Political Prisoners!"

The state has already framed two comrades for the escape. One, Andrea Holman, a Venceremos member, and the other Doug Burt, her fiance and an old friend of Ron's. Doug Burt had been in California prisons for several years, had been a close friend of George Jackson and at Chino got to know Ron Beaty. When he was released, he began working on a legal project to help Ron get released. As soon as Ron escaped, the FBI began to hunt for Doug and also Andrea.

They are currently being held for trial, without bail, in San Bernardino County, being charged with murder and lynching. There isn't a shred of evidence to implicate them except Doug's friendship with Ron and their prison support work. In fact, the District Attorney, being unable to present a case in a preliminary hearing, was forced to drop charges, re-arrest the comrades and seek a grand jury indictment. Because grand jury proceedings are secret, the defense was not allowed to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses or even know their testimony. It is on the basis of this secret grand jury hearing that Doug and Andrea are currently being held for trial.

We hope that people will help us in making their case known, for we have learned time and time again that only the sharp eye of the people and support from the movement is capable of freeing comrades in political trials.

Our weapon is solidarity, our might is in the people.

Ministry of Information
Venceremos

Ruchell Magee continues to rebel

Ruchell Magee must be freed! Since 1963 Ruchell has been struggling in courts and the prisons for justice and liberation for himself and other prisoners. Now he is on trial for his life in San Francisco. California State prison officials and courts have conspired to kill Ruchell because he represents what they fear most: the prisoner who fights back against what Ruchell calls their "lynch-law courts and slave prisons."

Ruchell was arrested in Los Angeles in 1963, accused of having kidnapped and robbed a man for \$10. In court the testimony of the chief witness against Ruchell was ruled out, but the court-appointed lawyer pleaded guilty for him, over his strong objection, and Ruchell was sent to prison with a life-top (indeterminate) sentence.

Since that time Ruchell has never stopped struggling for the rights of prisoners and for his liberation. He has studied the law, filed writs for other prisoners and helped write them. He and other prisoners wrote affidavits for the parents of Fred Billinslea, an inmate tear-gassed to death in his cell. In his legal battles he has disqualified five judges and five court-appointed attorneys. In March 1972, after nine years of struggle, Ruchell won the right to defend himself in court.

The State fears Ruchell Magee because he is an example of the indomitable spirit of rebellion growing among prisoners, especially Black prisoners. From the beginning they saw that he wouldn't back down and tried every tactic to crush him. The court-appointed attorney pleaded guilty for Ruchell, he was beaten in court by police when he insisted on getting his trial transcripts, he was gagged when he exposed the courts' trick of substituting false transcripts for the real ones, his appeals to higher courts were marked "Received, But Not Filed". Ruchell has continued to this day to fight the state institutions which the American ruling class created to attack the people of oppressed nations all over the world.

"We have seen millions of taxpayers' dollars spent to build and operate these oppressive institutions that exploit and enslave thousands of our sisters and brothers on all types of phony charges. Also, we see Nixon, a war criminal, daily waging an indisputably genocidal war on helpless



women and children in South East Asia... we see the pig forces' acts of murder in our Black communities.. Their laws acting to give them immunity."

-Ruchell Magee and Fleeta Drumgo
After 7 years of struggle from within the prisons and courts, Ruchell joined Jonathan Jackson, Willy Christmas and James McClain in the Marin slave rebellion.

"The Judges (sick with prejudice) ignored racist slavery, refused to recognize the laws of Congress and California, and denied all of my well filed documents without hearing or reaching merits, only to keep me in a slave prison that destroys, steals all that is formative in life and leaves innocent Blacks with no alternative but to rebel slavery or perish!!".

-Ruchell Magee
Since the August 7 rebellion, the courts have issued a gag rule barring Ruchell from the media, declared him in-

sane, and taken away his right of self-defense which he had won in Judge Ginsberg's court. Since the California state officials are so obviously in conspiracy to kill him, Ruchell has petitioned to have his case removed to Federal Court.

THE TRIAL

In the first week of the trial it was clear that the primary tactic of Judge Colvin's court is to hide the trial from the eyes of the people. They tried to scare Ruchell's supporters away from the trial by busting people on old traffic warrants. When Ruchell revealed that his court-appointed attorney tried to get him to lie in court, Colvin retired to his chamber to examine the charges, then decided that the charges had no merit, then ordered that the reasons for his decision be sealed from public view. Under this kind of open fascism Ruchell uses any means available to make his opinions known. Every one of the courtroom "outbursts" like they report in the media conveys a political message. For example, when Ruchell took a swing at the court-appointed attorney Carrow, he was letting the people know that this lawyer is part of the pigs set-up to convict him.

The courts are taking all this trouble to hide what they're doing to Ruchell because they know that if the people find out what really is happening they won't allow Ruchell to be ripped off. We must rally strongly to support him at his trial and make the media tell the truth about his case.

****Come to the trial, weekdays two sessions, 8:30 AM and 12:30. Bring I.D. and clear old warrants.****

Rally for Ruchell Magee
Rally at Federal Building, S.F., Dec. 20, 10:30 AM
We demand:
1) That Ruchell be allowed to defend himself in court.
2) That the gag rule barring him from the media be lifted.
3) That his case be removed to Federal court.
4) Free Ruchell Magee
The Federal Building is at 450 Golden Gate, San Francisco.



RUCHELL MAGEE (ON RIGHT) AT THE SCENE OF THE MARIN COUNTY COURTHOUSE REBELLION IN AUGUST, 1970.

Ruchell's supporters harassed

While leaving Ruchell Magee's trial on Nov. 30, San Francisco Police grabbed and handcuffed me saying they had a warrant for my arrest. I was taken to the 6th floor where it was decided that they didn't have a warrant for me at all--they then released me. Another case of mistaken identity!

Juan Flores, a member of the Venceremos Central Committee, was also busted. A month ago Juan paid off a phony warrant and was told he had no other outstanding warrants. Yet the pigs managed to create a 1968 traffic warrant for speeding on a Honda in San Mateo. Luckily, for Juan, he had the \$46 bail and was able to avoid spending the night in jail. Now he has to go to court to show that he wasn't even in San Mateo County at that time and doesn't even know how to drive a Honda!

Another person was busted but released because police didn't even

bother to notice that he has a different name than the person they were looking for.

Obviously, all this harassment is to discourage people from attending the trial. This is all the more reason for us to go. Let's pack the courtroom and show the pigs we won't be intimidated.

Remember:

- 1) Have two pieces of I.D.
- 2) Don't have any outstanding warrants.
- 3) Go with a friend.
- 4) The O.R. Project is on the same floor as the trial.
- 5) If you get busted, call someone who'll let people know you're in jail.

Support Ruchell Magee--All Power to the People

-Rudy Chavez
Redwood City Venceremos

Struggle continues at Southern U. Students demand control



MEMORIAL SERVICE IN NEW ORLEANS FOR THE MURDERED STUDENTS.

The struggle at Southern University in Louisiana continues as black students expose the true nature of government and university officials. It is clear from films and witnesses that sheriff's deputies fired the shotgun blasts which killed Leonard Brown and Denver Smith, two 20 year-old black students.

Yet Governor Edwards tried to stand the world on its head, claiming that no police were non-violent (except for tear gas) and that militant students caused the death of the brothers.

In fact he claimed there wasn't a contradiction between black and white but instead it was between black and black and the police only intervened as peace makers. That's like saying the United States military only intervened as a peacemaker between North Viet Nam and a "free and independent" South Viet Nam.

Colonial Miseducation

Despite black faculty and administration, Southern University, like South Viet Nam, is not controlled by the people who are there. President Netterville at Baton Rouge is a "house nigger" as defined by Malcolm X. Students call him

authoritarian, old-fashioned and out-of-touch. Netterville teaches a chosen section of black youth how to be technicians and lower professionals for Nixon's Amerika.

The lack of medical care, poor bus and food services, run down equipment and buildings, etc. all reflect the attitude of the State of Louisiana towards blacks in general and the education and Black people in particular.

State education in Amerika is a source of skilled labor that must be economized to increase the profits of large companies, rather than a way to spread scientific and social knowledge to working class people so that they can improve their living conditions and realize their human potential.

Better material conditions were part of student demands but more importantly the students demanded control over their own education by firing Netterville and by forming a student-dominated council to run the school.

The students had no reason to believe that the white professional State Board of Education who appointed Netterville would suddenly start serving the needs of Black

people rather than the corporate interests in agriculture and the New Orleans Post. The students learned that only self-control could even begin changing their education towards meeting the needs of their people.

The Nature of the State

Governor Edwards reflected exactly these two demands as going too far. At the New Orleans campus he refused to accept the resignation of President Bashful. Edwards contrasted the demands about physical conditions as reasonable.

However on Nov. 16 at 4 a.m. four student leaders at Baton Rouge were arrested, despite the acceptance of amnesty for all involved as one of the "reasonable demands." Later that morning Edwards disbanded the Blue Ribbon Committee he appointed to investigate student grievances and their solutions. One hour later the police killed two students.

Repression Breeds Resistance

Outraged students and Black people across Amerika exposed Edward's denials and charged Edwards, Netterville and the Sheriffs with a conspiracy to trap militant students inside a police riot.

Edwards conceded to Justice Department officials that the students were killed by sheriffs and that 11 student demands except the council should be met. But Edwards then publicly denied the statement and called the Black People's Committee charges a "black wash" of events.

Meanwhile Netterville sent out letters of dismissal to six faculty members for "advising" student demonstrators. Student leaders then made very clear their anger. Worried state officials quickly ordered Netterville to stop.

The wave of public anger has forced the Louisiana State Attorney General Guste to open investigations by a commission of blacks, whites and two students. The commission would gather evidence that could lead to criminal prosecutions "against any agency, law enforcement or others."

When we say "imperialism is ferocious," we mean that its nature will never change, that the imperialists will never lay down their butcher knives, that they will never become Buddhas, till their doom.

Fight, fail, fight again, fail again, fight again... till their victory that is the logic of the people, and they too will never go against this logic.

Mao Tse Tung
Cast away Illusions, Prepare for Struggle.

Sheriff's helicopter hit

Fight, fail, fight again, fail again,

fight again . . . until victory

On Friday, November 24, a San Mateo County Sheriff's helicopter was shot down, wounding the observer, Deputy John Gerhardt. The Sheriffs were on a routine patrol when they got a report of gun shots in Los Trancos Woods, west of Menlo Park. They flew over to investigate and were met by gun fire. When Gerhardt was wounded they radioed for instructions. They were told to go to Stanford Hospital, which has a landing strip. But the pilot had to make an emergency landing on a ball field to give his partner first aid.

The pigs responded in their usual manner. They blocked off all exits from Los Trancos Woods and searched every car for weapons. They rounded up anyone in

the area they could catch with weapons, detaining at least fifteen people. At last they settled on the 17 year old son of a San Mateo County dentist. He allegedly had a 30 year old Japanese 7.7 millimeter rifle and cartridges. So far the pigs have made very little information public about their suspect. About all they have said is that he is from a "fine family." Since he is a minor he does not have to have a public trial. This means the pigs never have to publicly say what they think happened.

The Sheriffs announced that if the pilot had been hit they would have crashed. The observer has no training to fly a helicopter, and the co-pilot is designed not to have a co-pilot. They

are now planning to put plates of metal under the seats, and take other safety precautions, but as we have learned from the heroic people of Vietnam, the power of the people is greater than the man's technology.

Whatever his motives, whoever shot down the chopper set a fine example for the people. It was the best place to do it, because in the hills there are very few houses or people for it to crash into and he showed how easy it was to shoot the helicopter down. As a T.V. newsman said, "Vietnam has come to San Mateo County."

POLITICAL POWER GROWS OUT OF THE BARREL OF A GUN!

U.S. Stalls Peace Talks;

Vietnam Bombing Escalates

VIETNAM: LIBERATION STRUGGLE CONTINUES

Towards the end of October Presidential Advisor Henry Kissinger said there would be a Vietnam peace settlement. He was wrong. He also might have been lying but no one is sure.

The settlement as Kissinger himself laid it out was supposed to be based on 9 points. The most important of these points were that (1) U.S. troops would get out of Vietnam within 60 days, while all U.S. POW's held in the north would be released at the same time; (2) There would be a National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord made up of communist, neutralist, and Saigon representatives, which would organize free elections between these three forces; (3) the U.S. would not support any force in the elections and would keep out of Vietnamese internal political affairs; but the U.S. could replace equipment it gave to Saigon on a one-to-one basis; (4) during the period between the cease-fire and the election, both NLF and Saigon forces could govern the areas they controlled; (5) the 145,000 Vietnamese troops from the North could stay in place in the south fully armed; (6) Thieu could continue his role in the Saigon force.

Everything seemed fine when Kissinger described the 9 Points before the election. By November 26 the peace talks were deadlocked. The North Vietnamese hadn't changed their position but the U.S. had.

When Kissinger first announced his satisfaction with the main aspects of the 9 Points, he didn't mention problems with the Vietnamese troops from the North being able to stay in the south. But by the middle of November the U.S. was saying the agreement couldn't yet be signed because Thieu demanded that all troops from the north return there. The same thing happened with the three-part National Council. Nixon and Kissinger at first agreed with the idea of a National Council, but then said there were snags because Thieu didn't like it. Thieu said the National Council was actually a coalition government which gave the communists a legitimate role to play. That's the reason he couldn't accept it.

Nixon and the U.S. newspapers say the trouble is with Thieu. According to them, if Thieu would just agree to points 2 and 5 of the nine point peace plan, everything would be smooth. But the trouble isn't with Thieu. If Thieu had not gotten some kind of assurance from Nixon that the U.S. would support his demands, he couldn't take the hard line he's taken.

This means that Kissinger's whole bit about being "generally satisfied" with the nine points was probably bull. It was probably a way to get Nixon more votes in the election and also stop the military offensive that the Vietnamese threatened if there was no progress in the peace talks. After the election was won, the U.S. could keep on negotiating while bombing the north to try and force the Vietnamese into a settlement more favorable to the U.S. than the 9

points. In the meantime Thieu's weak position in the south could be shored up by large deliveries of U.S. goods and by Thieu's own efforts at destroying any force not supporting him.

It's not for sure that Nixon and Kissinger had the whole thing planned out exactly like this. The important thing is that this is what's happening. Let's look at a few facts:

1. Within a recent period of three weeks the U.S. delivered 10,000 tons of new military equipment to Saigon. This included 600 planes and helicopters giving Saigon the 4th largest air force in the world. The U.S. has already begun acting on plans to employ 10,000 American civilians in South Vietnam to help operate this and other equipment. This could mean 10,000 tons of equipment to be replaced on a one-to-one basis if an agreement is reached. More importantly, it means continued U.S. support for Thieu's fight against national liberation forces.

2. Since May 19, 1972 when Thieu declared martial law, he has imprisoned tens of thousands of people on suspicion of any type of anti-government thought or action. Many of these people are part of a third neutralist force which would play a major role in a future all-Vietnamese political settlement. Thieu is afraid of them.



SAIGON STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST THIEU AND NIXON.

3. In August, 1972 Thieu abolished all elections at the village and hamlet levels. All officials at these levels are appointed by Saigon.

4. Just in case there is a cease-fire and political settlement, Thieu has been busy organizing a new "mass" political party called the Democracy Party. Its membership includes generals, all the province and district chiefs in the country and tens of thousands of appointed village and hamlet chiefs. These officials have received orders to join the party.

5. Saigon has ordered a massive roundup of all those considered to be communist cadre or sympathizers. In reality this means anyone not pro-Saigon, Thieu has set up special propaganda teams, anti-communist struggle committees, and underground "stationary teams" to flush out anti-government people and add them to the 200,000 already in South Vietnam's jails.

6. In the last weeks the U.S. has launched the heaviest B-52 raids of the entire war. During the week of November 26 when very important talks were taking place between U.S. and North Vietnamese representatives in Paris, B-52's dropped over 5,000 tons of bombs on the southern part of North Vietnam alone.

While all this is happening opposition to the war within the U.S. gets weaker and weaker while the economic position of the average worker gets worse. For now the main burden of fighting US oppression is on the Vietnamese.

Anti-war forces in the U.S. played an important role in getting the American government to withdraw its 500,000 troops. But now there's a different ball game. The effect of the troop withdrawal was to make the war less visible. The liberal anti-war movement based on moral outrage and anger over U.S. men dying in Vietnam has just about worn itself out.

There is one thing linked to the war that hasn't worn itself out: the worsening economic condition of workers in the U.S. Industrial profits are rising while wages are "frozen." Unemployment jumps to a level acceptable to Nixon's advisors, acceptable because it provides a large scab force which keeps wages down; finally, inflation cuts even further into paychecks.

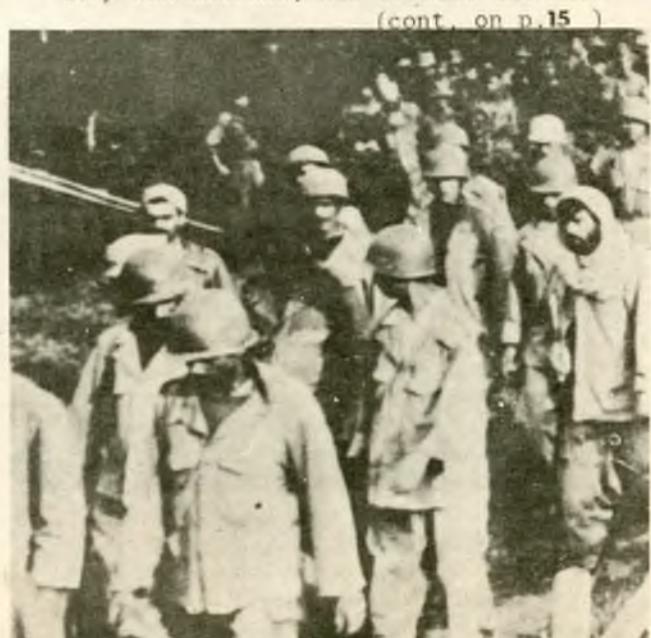
Consciousness of the link between this situation and imperialist wars like the one in Vietnam is the core of the only effective anti-war movement at this stage. It's a movement which has already begun, and the one to which we have to devote all our efforts.

Geneva Agreements -A bitter lesson

The Vietnamese have learned from experience to be wary of peace settlements with the Saigon regime and the U.S. As Le Duc Tho, representative for North Vietnam in the Paris Peace Talks, expressed it, "We have been deceived many times. After the 1954 Geneva Agreements we thought that within two years there would be general elections and our country would be united."

Instead the war has continued for 18 years and the Vietnamese people have been subjected to the most ruthless bombing of the century. Now the Vietnamese are again on the verge of negotiating a peace settlement. This time, however, they are insisting on a combined military and political solution and guarantees that Saigon and the U.S. will stick by the agreement.

With the defeat of French forces at Dienbienphu in 1954, the French were forced to negotiate a settlement with the Vietnamese. Although the 1954 Geneva Agreements to settle the war included both military and political solutions, it was only the military clauses that were carried out, and these were exclusively to the advantage of the French. Under the agreement, French troops were allowed to withdraw from the Red River



The defeated French troops after Dien Bien Phu

Delta which, after Dienbienphu had become a trap. The Vietnamese withdrew their armed forces and cadres from all bases south of the 17th parallel. They also released all POW's.

The reason the Vietnamese who were victorious in the war made these military concessions, was because they ex-

(cont. on p. 15)

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 Cañada 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 a lot 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. 19th 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!

Welfare System

Safety valve for the economy

Welfare is not a system of hand-outs for lazy, shiftless, good-for-nothing people. It was set up as an alternative to conditions Americans cannot comfortably live with like crime, disease, rioting, constant attacks on "law abiding" citizens and their properties.

People don't work and pay taxes so that others may sit at home and take it easy. People who work end up paying taxes to cover up the inadequacies of a system which is designed in such a way that not everybody can work. If every able-bodied American showed up for work every day for the next two months, the job market could not accommodate the overwhelming majority. So we've got welfare.

Ronald Reagan would have us believe that our taxes that go into welfare are being used to support people too lazy to find a job. But maybe we ought to take a look at what's happening--

*The total San Mateo County welfare recipient budget as of June, 1972 was \$2,076,689.

*The total administrative costs for San Mateo County as of June, 1972 was \$8,416,000.

*80% of the entire welfare budget is spent on things like salaries for the eligibility workers, cars, phones, paperwork, etc.

*The maximum a mother and child can receive from welfare is \$190 per month.

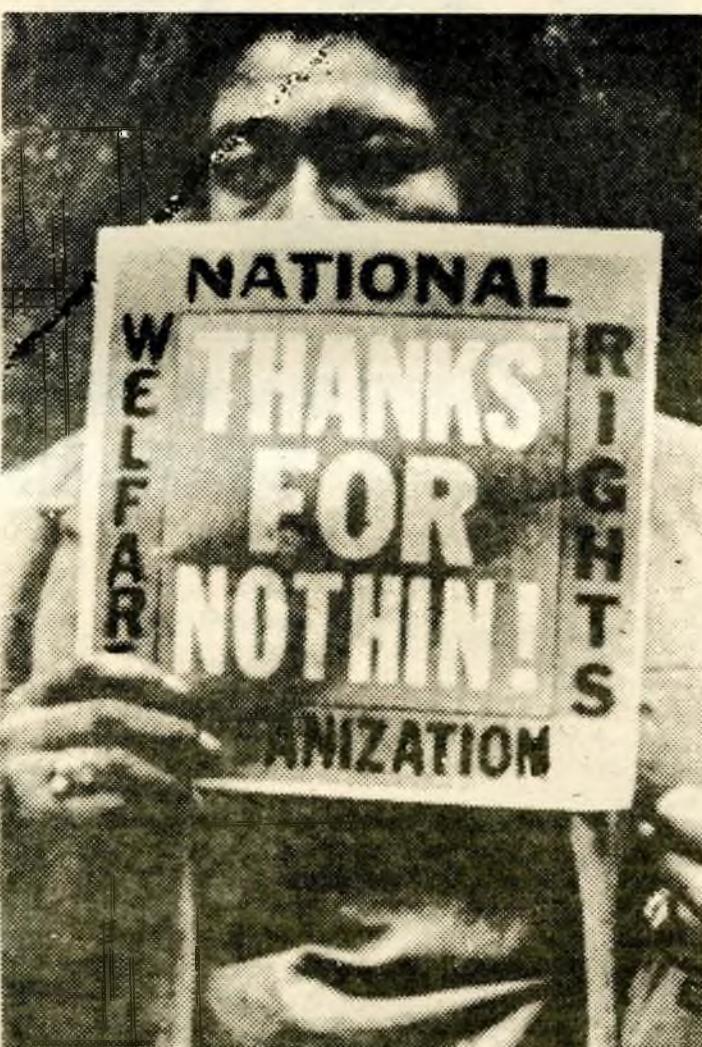
--a mother with three children can receive \$280 per month..

*In 1970, the unemployment rate for San Mateo County was 4.1%.

*The unemployment rates in 1970 for Black and Brown people in San Mateo County was 11.5%.

*The October, 1972 unemployment rate for a five county area and including San Mateo County was 5.8%.

*Large corporations, like Ampex, are laying off workers and moving to the Mexican border.



Now consider the obstacles and the insults an applicant has to go through when he or she goes to the Welfare Department for help. The decency, honesty, and integrity of the applicant is put to question by 19 page forms calling for birth certificates, marriage licenses, proof of absentee father or mother topped by the heavily accented attitude of the social worker.

Most social workers' main job is to discourage the applicant from seeking

aid. Since most people have problems asking for what they feel is charity, it isn't very difficult for the social worker to convince them that they are failures if they go on Welfare. After the applicant has finished having questions fired at them and all 19 pages are filled out, they find themselves signing on the line on page 19 where something about "...perjury is a federal offense..." stares them in the face.

We are entering a new era in this country. Some call it the age of the "new poor," those people who have gone through the prescribed socialization process (like school, staying out of trouble, acquiring material possessions) which is supposed to end in decent paying jobs and a place in the mainstream of society. These "new poor" are finding to their dismay that there aren't many jobs for them and where there are jobs, the competition for them is so high that their chances of getting employment are pretty narrow. Then there are those who have worked a good part of their lives and have been laid off and phased out of their jobs. All of this together means a whole lot of people that ain't making it and have no place to go but the Welfare Department.

And all this time large corporations, who control the politicians, do not carry the burden of the welfare roles they create. They create the welfare roles by "runaway shops" where they move and essentially enslave people of other countries which leaves people jobless at home. Big corporations receive government welfare (Lockheed received billions of dollars to keep from going bankrupt) while politicians scream about every dollar welfare people get. So the taxes that workers in the U.S. pay go into inefficient welfare programs for the people and corporate profits.

Debbie Walker Defense Committee

Chicano students seize building

SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA. At the University of Santa Clara the struggle by Chicano students has reached a slow boil. Last summer President Father Thomas Terry fired seven Third World administrators, in an attempt to undermine the influence within the Administration of El Frente. El Frente is a Chicano student organization on the SCU campus which works closely with the Eastside community in San Jose. (For more background on this struggle see Pamoja Venceremos V1. II No. 18)

In early October attempted negotiations by El Frente led to 6 arrests and the conditional suspensions of student leaders. Following this, on October 24, about 40 Chicano students stormed into Terry's office demanding that he drop criminal charges, and reverse the suspensions. In addition to this, El Frente also demanded that the Administration negotiate in good faith for new minority affairs administrators, and for a Chicano studies program.

Terry's answer to the students was to single out two more student leaders and to send them before the Student Conduct Board. On November 20 the Board refused to find all 40 Chicanos guilty of the "disruption." El Frente's response to this was to seize the Administration building. The crowd, numbering at first at 30, grew to almost 150, at times, as community groups heard about the sit-in. Community groups such as the Black Berets por la Justicia, members of Community Alert Patrol, Venceremos and the Partido all came to support the demands of El Frente.

Fearing a major confrontation, Father Terry announced to the press that he would let the students and supporters stay inside the building since he didn't feel anything could be damaged. The next morning he again told the press and police that he would do nothing as long

as his offices could function. This was certainly a different Father Terry than the man who had called in the Santa Clara City Tac squad against six people who had come to negotiate with him only a few weeks earlier.

A minor struggle took place when people tried to close the back door to the administration building. When Father Terry saw this he blew his cool. Before calling in the Tac squad he called Father Olivio, Father Perkins, the SCU student body president and several others to go through the halls to stop people from closing doors. At one point, Father Terry charged through a group of students so he could enter Father Albertson's office. It later appeared in the press that according to Father Terry the students had tried to lock him in the office which wasn't the case at all.

At that point Father Terry's other stooges, witnessed by this reporter, attacked the students who were trying to fasten closed an outer building door.

By then Father Terry had had enough. He called in the Santa Clara Tactical Squad. It seemed that because of the recent murders of students at Southern University, the police were reluctant to use their troops and equipment to disperse and arrest people. Instead, the arrests were handled peacefully as requested by El Frente. Community monitors escorted the demonstrators out one at a time. All total, 33 arrests were made. 28 of those arrested were students attending the University of Santa Clara.

For most of the people involved this was their first arrest and a serious experience. People have returned to the streets committed to raise the level of struggle until Father Terry's jive about compromising turns into a real commitment to negotiate with the Chicano community through El Frente.

EL FRENTE DEMANDS

1. The hiring of Chicanos into those positions in Student Services held by Chicanos before the firings of September 14, 1972, referring specifically to the position of Associate Dean of Students.
2. Re-establishment of the third admissions officer position to be filled by a Chicano.
3. Contracts for Chicano Administrators.
4. Input which is decisive in the hiring and firing of Chicano administrators and faculty.
5. Resumption of the office of Special Assistant to the Vice-President for Chicano students under the temporary supervision of El Frente.
6. Removal of Father Olivo from Student Services due to "administrative incompetence."
7. Apology, publicly, from Father Terry for his statement labeling some of the dismissed administrators as "incompetent" and "freeloading."
8. Decisive Chicano and minority input in every stage of the upcoming Master Plan for the University of Santa Clara, specifically: the development of a Chicano Studies Department should be included in that plan.
9. That the six students arrested for trespassing, illegal assembly, and failure to disperse not be threatened with disciplinary action or loss of any financial aid due to the moral nature of their stand.

We petition the support of all interested individuals and groups, Chicano and non-Chicano alike, to help us with this struggle that concerns all People. For further information contact El Frente: 984-4000.

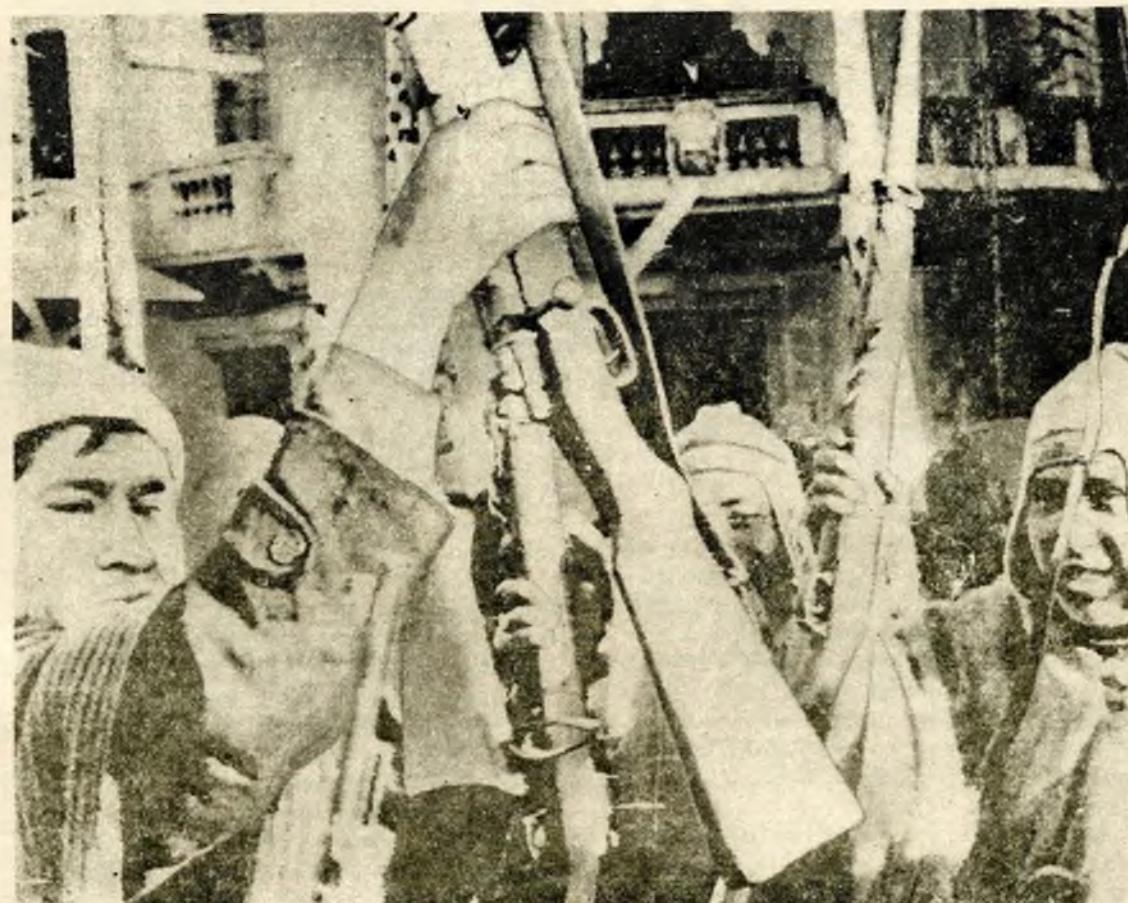
State of seige declared in Bolivia

On November 23, President Hugo Banzer of Bolivia declared a nationwide state of seige and ordered troops to surround the main factories in La Paz, the Bolivian capital. Bolivian police killed a striking worker and wounded 50 others. The state of seige was coupled with an order prohibiting political gatherings and demonstrations. The order also set up a night-time curfew.

The crisis began when Banzer devalued the peso by 66.6%. Workers throughout the country went out on strike protesting the devaluation. They demanded wage hikes to compensate for the devaluation. They also challenged government charges that "extreme leftists" had infiltrated the labor unions and instigated the strikes.

A run on the banks became a stampede, and all stores were quickly sold out of all food stocks. Several thousand textile factory workers barricaded themselves inside their factories and vowed to remain "until the ultimate consequences." The government ordered troops, tanks, and police to surround the textile factory district. An undetermined number of workers were arrested. Bank employees also joined the strike. Some wives of the striking textile workers threatened a hunger strike as long as the men remained under arrest.

It is rumored that Banzer undercut the peso in order to get more aid from the U.S. United States Ambassador Ernest Siracusa gave Banzer a check for \$24 million "to support the Bolivian economy" shortly after the devaluation.



While the Bolivian Army now has control of La Paz, armed peasants took over parts of the capitol last year.

PrisonLetters

**"The progress
of all humanity
depends on
revolution."**

Chino Adjustment Center

For the moment the Blacks and Chicanos are ahead of the whites in regards to getting themselves together. It's an extremely difficult task trying to expand the consciousness of my white brothers here. I imagine the very same attitude of apathy I encounter here is also the same attitude responsible for the lack of collaboration of people on the streets. We must strive harder to expose the myths and mystiques of democracy itself! Amerika has been a democracy for approximately 150 years now, and yet no one has really dared to question whether a system which as existed under uniquely favorable conditions for so long, and has kept the blacks, browns, and many others in subjugation, is itself worth maintaining. Historically, democracy is and always has been a means whereby a few could have certain rights at the expense of the many. The Greeks invented democracy, but they never freed the slaves. Ours and other capitalist societies adopted democracy but never freed the nonwhites (and 90% of the whites too)! Our own people have been

so indoctrinated, that while they were breathing the same air, inhabiting the same land, talking about dictatorship and fascism in other countries and boasting about their democracy at home, non-whites (and 90% of the whites too) have been living under fascism right here in Amerika!

ON VIOLENCE

Violence is neither good nor evil. It is. So if we are going to struggle to humanize Amerika, i.e. to make a revolution, let us not concern ourselves with moral arguments over the legitimacy of violence. It exists, and you and I acknowledge that fact.

Violence is used against the Vietnamese, Blacks, Chicanos, white revolutionaries in the course of their daily lives. In reality, no person deserves to die, be injured, maimed, or brutalized in any way. Yet, we the people are killed, injured, maimed, and brutalized every day.

We the people are told that we exist to serve this country--Amerika. But I say that we exist first to be served by our country and give our service in return, because are we not--"the country"!

When we the people put ourselves in direct opposition to the violence perpetrated against us, we cannot beg, plead, petition, or request the perpetrators of violence to desist. Their violence will only accelerate itself. It is our responsibility to stop them! If a man tries to take my life, he is, in effect, giving me permission to try and take his life. We the people well know that the government of this country has never argued over whether violence should be used against anybody in the world. The argument is simply over how much. Tell me why, then, do people debate, argue and equivocate about using violence, when we the people's very lives are threatened?! Violence is not good or evil. It is necessary.

ON REVOLUTIONARY CONSCIOUSNESS

For myself, Comrade Marx played a very important role in the expansion of my consciousness. I had read some short treatises by Marx, among them the famous

Thesis on Feuerbach. What a staggering experience that was! As I think back on that experience it seemed to me that I had just overcome a painful paradox that had paralyzed me until then. I felt as if I were at last beginning to function in clarity i.e., it made me conscious of social reality. I no longer saw it as a weight to drag me down or as an obstacle to freedom, but as the locus of that freedom. No longer seeing it as a "spectacle" but as a responsibility to be assumed together with other human beings. Truth and freedom no longer stood outside history--past, present, and future.

I came to understand that to agree to live is to take responsibility for a collective history that is being made and at the same time always remains to be made. That it is ceaselessly made, unmade and remade, according to our knowledge and abilities--to our struggles, passions, hopes, interests, needs and choices.

That is why, for me, a political prisoner, a lumpenproletarian, i.e. one of the "wretched of the earth," I've decided to take responsibility for our history by beginning to denounce and expose the atrocious conditions of our existence and to build up a body of concrete knowledge and orient it entirely in the direction of the practical results of action, i.e. of revolutionary action, i.e. of total liberation! All power to the people!!

ON CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS

Our class consciousness is still on the level of an instinct. Actually, the proletarians can no more "escape its vocation" escape the necessity of making a revolution. In the absolute, one can, no doubt, state nothing is necessary in the metaphysical sense of the word; but in the profound reality the masses live in, in the time they live in, they are compelled to make a decision for the working class, for all the victims of exploitation. That decision is revolution.

For the future of the vast majority of the people, the progress of all humanity depends on revolution. A struggle that leads either to victory or to death. That is why those who make this wager do not enlist in the revolution "by the hour" or "by the week." Nor do they enlist for a time--for as long as they are young, or as long as the "combination of circumstances" is right. They commit themselves for life; they commit their lives!

Ray Carriger struggles for survival in Vacaville

The harassments and pressures that our comrades are forced to undergo as a punishment for not cooperating in the prosecution of the San Quentin 6 is exemplified in the treatment of Raymond Ward Carriger. (The San Quentin 6 are presently awaiting trial on conspiracy and murder charges for the killing of three guards on August 21, 1971 during an incident in which George Jackson was murdered.)

Carriger was transferred from the Adjustment Center at San Quentin to the Maximum Psychiatric Diagnostic Unit (MPDU) at the California Medical Facility, Vacaville, last June. San Quentin officials told him that his only means out of the hole was to go through the programs in the MPDU Unit.

On November 4, Louis L. Lopez, also from the San Quentin Adjustment Center and now in the MPDU section, was stabbed and injured. The following day another inmate in the unit was stabbed--not fatally. Prison officials have charged Carriger with the second stabbing. He has been put in segregation (the hole) and has been referred to the District Attorney's office for prosecution, a usual formality.

In many cases it is the policy of prison officials, when they don't think they have grounds for a definite conviction in a superior court, to make a secret rather than a public charge against the man. In that way he never gets to confront his accusers in a court of law. A body of prison officials called the disciplinary committee finds the prisoner guilty regardless of his

plea. Usually the prisoner ends up doing time in maximum security for an offense he was never convicted of.

Carriger demands a trial to deny the current stabbing charges. We support this just demand. It is an urgent demand, because the prison officials are intent upon silencing Carriger because they know he will testify against the state when the San Quentin 6 go to trial. Clearly they are trying to undermine his credibility as a witness.

The prison officials will also be reluctant to draw public attention to the new MPDU Unit which opened in February, 1972. This unit was started in the face of a growing militant prison movement. It was created after the rebellions at Attica and San Quentin to study and control cases of prison violence. Prison guards offer "tranquility drugs" daily to the inmates, and officials are considering lobotomies (brain surgery) as well as shock treatments as cures for violence. Carriger, like the other four prisoners from the Adjustment Center, has refused to volunteer for these drugs.

It is not surprising that officials will resort to frame-ups to try to pressure and weaken the solidarity of the prisoners. This present frame-up will not work. Solidarity remains strong among the men inside and among their supporters outside. We demand that Carriger be brought to trial, or that the institutional charge be dropped from his prison record so that he may move on to the mainline where he was scheduled to go, having just completed the fourth and final phase of the MPDU program.

Prisoner

They call me a thief
I only stole Education.
They call me a murderer,
I murdered ignorance.
They charge me with assault,
I assaulted the system.

They indicted me for robbery.
I robbed them for their wisdom.
They locked me up for a gun.
It was the gun of freedom.
I was arrested for a knife.
The knife that cut my bondage.

They say I robbed the rich
They robbed the poor.
I was held for interstate flight.
It was to avoid the Southern
Way of Life.

Yes, I was locked up for a number
of things, from time to time.
They can lock up my body, but
never, never my mind.

Vincent Spence
Tombs

In Ashland, Massachusetts, there is a General Electric plant making clocks and timers. Three years ago, 2200 people worked there. By now, 1100 of them have lost their jobs.

In Singapore, in Southeast Asia, G.E. has been building production facilities for clocks and timers, and moving the work there. In Singapore, workers earn an average of 16 to 20¢ an hour. In Ashland, the average earnings of union members are \$3.48 an hour.

American corporations are becoming "multinational corporations." They are opening subsidiaries abroad to produce things they formerly made in the U.S.--like transistors for Raytheon products. They assemble abroad products whose parts are made in the U.S.

Multinationals move plants abroad to cut costs and increase their profits. The moveouts have two main effects on working people in the U.S.: unemployment and lower wages.

When a major plant closes, it causes widespread unemployment both among people working in the plant and among people whose jobs depend on them. Jobs get cut in businesses which were suppliers of the firm moving out. Local retail workers suffer; so do public employees when local tax revenue falls.

Don't choose your next plant location site before you ask these questions.

How ample is the labor pool? How productive are the workers? Are factory sites available?

How good is the transportation between the plant site and your market? What does the electric power cost? Is it reliable and available in large quantities?

Do you have duty free access to the U.S. market? Is government technical and financial assistance available?

Do you get the highest return on equity?

Is complete exemption from both federal and local taxes available?

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Companies also develop foreign subsidiaries for the advantage it gives them in bargaining with American labor: the threat of job loss weakens the bargaining position of the workers at home. Frigidaire of Ohio, for example, recently extorted a \$20 a week wage reduction out of International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) local members in Dayton, by threatening to move production to Japan.

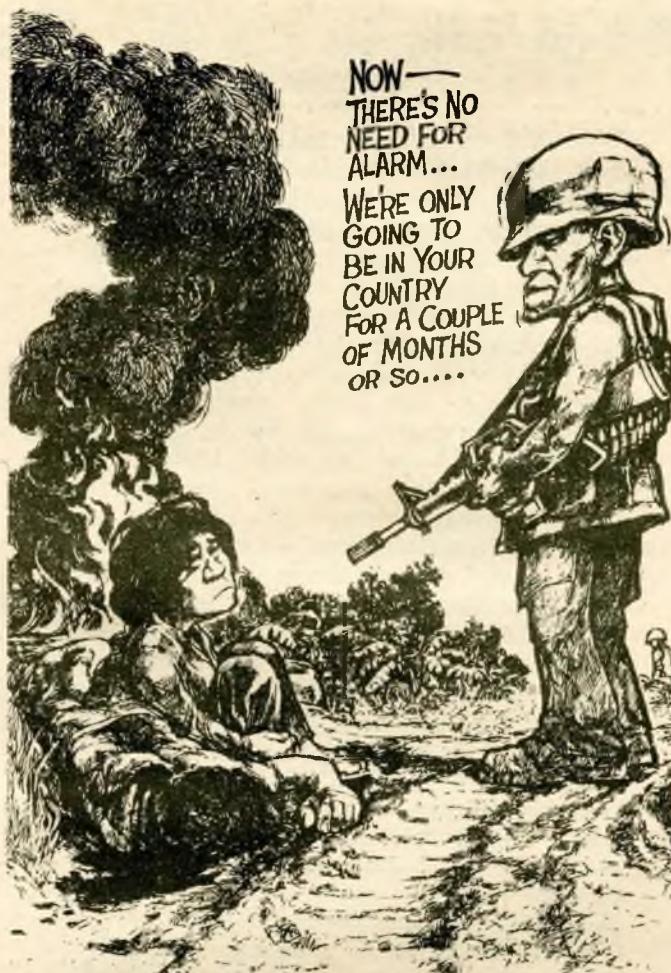
The problem created by these giant corporations at home, though, are dwarfed by the problems created in the countries they move to. U.S. corporations have been exploiting the people of the rest of world for a long time, and their growth into multinational manufacturing corporations is only another step in that process.

The reasons that make these countries attractive to the corporations guarantee a bad deal to their people. This is particularly true in the underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Wages in Mexico average about 83¢ an hour; in Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea and other so-called "free" countries of Asia, workers in industry make from 9¢ to 31¢ an hour.

The special tax breaks given to U.S. and other outside corporations in these countries mean that huge profits go to outside private owners while public services like health care and education are non-existent.

Second, the industries are not the ones needed to build up the countries. TV sets, transistors, and Mavericks are not what countries need to feed, house, and educate their people, nor do these industries help create other industries or provide many jobs.

Third, increased investment by multinationals means increased control of the countries by U.S.-based companies and often U.S. military forces or CIA. The recent example of ITT and the CIA trying to control or override an election in Chile is a case in point. So is the



participation of Esso and Litton Industries in the creation of the dictatorship in Greece.

A good example of this whole process is Brazil. Ford is building a \$150 million Maverick plant there. Ford expects to sell 50,000 Mavericks there in 1973. Since the richest 1% of people in Brazil make as much as the poorest 77% combined, we know who those Mavericks will go to. Not the workers in the plan who will probably make about \$125 a month. What's more, the plant will produce 400,000 engine blocks for immediate export to Europe. Other "useful" products being made by U.S. companies in Brazil include weapons for U.S. use in Vietnam.

While this sort of "development" has been going on in Brazil in the last 7 years, real earnings there have dropped 54%. A worker has to work more than

Corporations seek cheap labor in Third World

U.S. labor unions have pushed for national legislation to cut the profitability of multinationals. The Burke-Hartke bill, now before Congress, would increase taxes on earnings from foreign plants, abolish tariff laws favoring American companies producing abroad, and strengthen restrictions on how much U.S. companies can invest overseas.

But the Nixon administration, according to the Wall Street Journal (1/13) is "rallying to help them defensively and offensively," and would like to eliminate the restrictions that already exist. So there is one battle between U.S. labor and anti-labor politicians. There is another battle abroad, between revolu-



twice as many hours to buy a pound of bread or beans. While a few automated auto plants go up in the cities, 200,000 people a year migrate from the country side to the capital because they are starving.

At the same time, Brazilian peasants, workers, students, and priests who oppose the government and domination by U.S. firms are arrested and tortured with electric shocks. The special police force is trained by U.S. advisors and supported by U.S. aid, because the U.S. government wants to protect the corporations' property.

At home and abroad, fighting against the effects of the multinational corporations comes down to a question of control. Right now the corporations control when they move in somewhere, when they move out, and what they do with local resources and labor. Fighting the multinationals means taking away that freedom to do as they please.

tional movements and the regimes that run their countries for the benefit of U.S. corporations.

Countries such as China and Cuba where these movements have taken power are closed to runaway shops. Cuba buys machinery for factories to produce what it needs, but no Ford assembly plant will be allowed to move in there.

How soon people in other countries succeed in gaining control of their resources depends a lot on how much opposition they get from the U.S. government. In Indochina, the U.S. has been fighting for more than 10 years to make Southeast Asia safe for U.S. corporations and puppet governments like that of Thieu. This same thing is happening in many other countries through the CIA, military and police aid and equipment, and Green Beret "advisors."

Keeping the U.S. from playing security guard for the corporations is another way of fighting runaway shops.

Drug programs

that create methadone addicts

In January or February a new, federally-funded drug-treatment program will begin operation in San Francisco. T.A.S.C. (Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes) is one of Nixon's latest surveillance and counter-insurgency programs disguised as a solution to drug abuse and street crime in our communities. What T.A.S.C. will do is offer addicts who are busted the chance to get out of jail without paying bail money -- if they will "volunteer" to go into drug-treatment programs. 90-95% of the treatment offered will be methadone maintenance.

METHADONE IS A TOOL

Getting addicts off junk is good. But addicting them to another, more dangerous drug like methadone is not. Milligram for milligram, methadone is four times as potent as heroin. Withdrawal from methadone can be fatal. Methadone also has serious affects on the brain. It was known back in 1948 when methadone was first tested that the amount of methadone now given in maintenance clinics causes electrical seizures of the brain. But this information was never released.

The research project which originally brought about the development of methadone maintenance clinics was based on the testing of only seven patients. Last year a New York doctor conducted tests on the brains of people who died from methadone overdose. Their ages were from 20-24, but their brains showed the changes that are seen in people dying of old age at 70 or 80! For some reason, this research has not been publicized. Why? Because methadone is a tool. It is a tool to further legalize genocide--the practice of turning oppressed people into zombies.

HISTORY OF METHADONE

Ever since morphine was used as a battle-field pain-killer in the Civil War, drugs have served a second function. Morphine, heroin and now methadone all have been effectively used to tranquilize anyone who poses a threat to the ruling class. By the end of the 19th century, the capitalists discovered the virtues of a drugged work force. Big Bill Haywood, labor organizer and president of the Wobblies, relates in his autobiography how the New Mexico mining companies sold opiates in the company store. The workers became addicted, and since they had no place else to buy, turned to the company store for more opium, thus increasing the store's profits and the worker's loyalty to their bosses. When narcotics were declared illegal in 1914, organized crime became the dispensers of heroin.

After the summer of 1969, when the student movement was on the rise and after Black communities across the nation had exploded in rebellion, Nixon put Operation Intercept into effect, cutting off the supply of grass from Mexico. Coincidentally, huge supplies of heroin began appearing on street markets; coincidentally, CIA-financed heroin found its way through U.S. Customs; coincidentally, huge quantities of heroin found its way into the Black ghettos that had had riots and rebellions the spring before.

The same tactic of making drugs easily available has been used against the GI resistance movement in Southeast Asia, where smack is easier to get than

liquor. In South Vietnam, 10-15% of all U.S. troops are addicted to heroin in one form or another.

T.A.S.C. IN OUR COMMUNITIES

T.A.S.C. is just the latest installment in a series of pig tactics to destroy and control potentially revolutionary people. Most people arrested in San Francisco for drug or drug-related crimes are Black and Brown. What will T.A.S.C. and more methadone maintenance mean for the communities where they live? First, it will mean more addicts and more crime -- not less. Most methadone addicts continue to use smack, and methadone is becoming as available on the streets as in the clinics. Second, it will mean that a growing portion of the community's population will be placed under daily surveillance and control by the state. Complete intelligence, including footprints, is gathered on each methadone addict. Also, the state legislature is now considering a law that will make all alternative drug programs and health clinics (like Centro de Salud and Peoples' Medical Center) obtain a license from the state. Dependent for their daily dose and under daily pig surveillance, methadone addicts can be forced to take work for slave-wages (as on welfare), to act as strike-breakers or informers, or at least, to stay out of political activity. T.A.S.C., in short, will make methadone maintenance clinics function as medium security prisons in Third World communities.

The federal government has already allotted 1.7 billion dollars for programs like T.A.S.C. The city of San Francisco has already designated at least three clinics as methadone treatment centers. Their aim is not only to squelch resistance to redevelopment and urban genocide in the Fillmore, Hunter's Point, and Mission districts but to chain the minds and bodies of the people to the methadone habit, to create robots more easily used by the pigs.



NIXON'S DRIVE TO STOP THE FLOW OF GRASS INTO THE U.S. INCREASED HEROIN USE IN THIRD WORLD COMMUNITIES.

As people's war continues to deal death blows to U.S. imperialism in Vietnam the Philippines and around the world and as the Black and Brown nations continue to intensify their resistance inside the U.S., the criminals who rule this country are forced to use more devious and deadly methods against poor and working people. Methadone maintenance and T.A.S.C. must be exposed for what they are: a fascist tool of repression, a vicious and desperate attempt on the part of the U.S. ruling class to control wars of national liberation inside its own borders--on the Constellation, at Southern University, and in the Fillmore district.

S.F. VENCEREMOS STUDY GROUP

People's Doc

Side effects of the pill

In the 1950's, drug companies decided to use women in Puerto Rico as guinea pigs, offering them the pill free before it had been proven safe. The experiments continued until there were enough cases to show that the pill worked. Back in those days the pills had much higher doses of drugs and the side effects were heavier. Hundreds of women got sick and had to stop the pills, but the experiments went on anyway.

Today birth control pills are the most reliable form of contraception easily available. The cost is about \$1.90 per month, although it may vary from store to store, sometimes being as much as two or three times as expensive.

If you take the pill every day, usually for 21 days a month, there is more than a 99% chance you won't get pregnant. Of course that's great, but there are some side effects like weight gain, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, headache, and breast tenderness which show up in some women. These usually decrease after the first month, so don't be too worried if you have some effects at first.

If you are not yet on the pill though, the things to consider are the serious and potentially dangerous complications. By far the most common is high blood pressure. It seems likely that 5% of women on the pill will develop high blood pressure over a period of several months to several years. Moreover, the changes occur gradually and a woman may not notice any symptoms such as the typical headaches in back of the head or the occasional dizzy spells that people with hypertensive (high blood pressure) attacks often get. For this reason it's important for women on the pill to get their blood pressure checked about twice a year. High blood pressure from the pill seems reversible in many cases, but when it is not caught, it can go on to damage blood vessels permanently and shorten your life expectancy. In rare instances it can cause strokes (ruptured blood vessel in the brain).

A less frequent but more dangerous complication of the birth control pill is abnormal blood clotting within the veins of your body. This usually shows up in the deep leg veins. The symptoms of clotting in the deep veins of the leg are usually cramping calf muscle pain and especially tenderness in the big muscle just behind and below the knee. If you compare the calf muscle on both legs the affected leg muscle will feel more doughy and less firm. After a day or so the area becomes inflamed around the vessel with the clot and may become warm even out to the skin.

If blood clots are caught early, medication can prevent their continued growth and extension in the blood vessel. But even so there is always the chance a clot can break free and float to an important organ, like the lungs or brain, causing permanent injury, paralysis, or even death. The rate of deaths from clots caused by the pill is about 3 in 100,000 women on the pill. This rate is also increased in pregnancy to 6 in 100,000; but in normal young women this rate is insignificant in both groups. (cont. to p. 14)

Black workers urge union caucuses

from Muhammad Speaks

St. Louis Mo. - More than 50 rank and file auto workers gathered at the headquarters of the greater St. Louis Black Labor Council recently to participate in expanding efforts of workers to combat increasing exploitation in the automotive industry.

Representatives from local Black caucuses at Chrysler and General Motors plants spoke, along with invited guests from Detroit and Centerline, Michigan autoparts, and representatives from Trade Union Action and Democracy (TUAD) and the host Black Labor Council (B.L.C.)

The importance of Black caucuses developing inside existing unions, to struggle against racism and anti-democracy both in the plants as well as in the unions, was the topic of Thomas Crenshaw of B.L.C. He explained the necessity of working class unity when confronted by a common enemy.

Nathaniel Mosley, leader of the Black caucus at the local Corvette plant as well as the rank and file committee of U.A.W. Local 25, and a member of the Black Labor Council, exposed the reactionary nature of existing union leadership who, in his words, label any criticism as subversive.

As an elected bargaining agent for the local union Mosley has been able to reveal the tactics of management in beating down union demands. He recently experienced 20 consecutive hours of negotiations with General Motors officials who changed representatives every three hours. His position as an elected union official has allowed him the opportunity to reveal the jointly planned strike action between union leaders and G.M. officials.

A four day strike is scheduled every five weeks for each U.A.W. plant now run by General Motors Assembly Division as an appeasement for rising discontent among auto workers.

Other local Black Caucus leaders verified increased production speedups and worker layoffs in their plants. Lou Moye speaking for the caucus at the St. Louis Chrysler plant revealed that after months of 10-hour-days, five and six days per week, no off days were permitted unless a worker was unable to work because of illness accompanied by a doctor's statement.

Al Lumpkin of the local Corvette plant reported on the attempts to use racism as a tool by the traditional mechanism of last hired first fired. Older so-called secure workers began to discover that for each Black man laid off that much more work was expected to the point that major points of grievance center around amount of work required by managers. Hidden behind speedups and layoffs is GMAD called "GoMad" by rank and file workers. This tool of monopoly capital developed and implemented by G.M. consolidates management and planning to increase production through assembly line speedup and increasing unemployment. This became one of the major issues of discussion at the session.

Mosley revealed that since its inception GMAD has meant layoffs, speedups and diminishing of the little union power remaining. In all plants in which it was instituted the existing union contracts were thrown out.

from the Dispatcher

DETROIT - Dehumanizing working conditions on the assembly lines have produced a wave of strikes by members of the United Auto Workers in recent months.

Beginning in Lordstown, Ohio last spring, and moving to Norwood, Indiana and other areas more recently, the strikes have been led primarily by young workers objecting to speed-up and the piling up of grievances in local plants.

Main targets of the strikes have been plants operated by the General Motors Assembly Division (GMAD) a super-efficient management team which has taken over a number of Fisher Body and Chevrolet plants and introduced tight, cost-cutting methods in recent years.

Of the ten consolidations worked out by GMAD since the mid-sixties, all but one have resulted in a strike. Top level people at GMAD have claimed that their assumption of control in a plant nullifies locally negotiated agreements with the previous GM management team. (The UAW negotiates national agreements on wages and benefits; many other items are negotiated locally.)

The UAW's first reaction to the GMAD offensive were long strikes at the Chevy Vega plant at Lordstown and at the Camaro Firebird plant at Norwood. The Norwood strike alone, beginning last spring, lasted six months. The strike broke out when GMAD fired 700 workers, insisting that the same 59 cars per hour be produced.

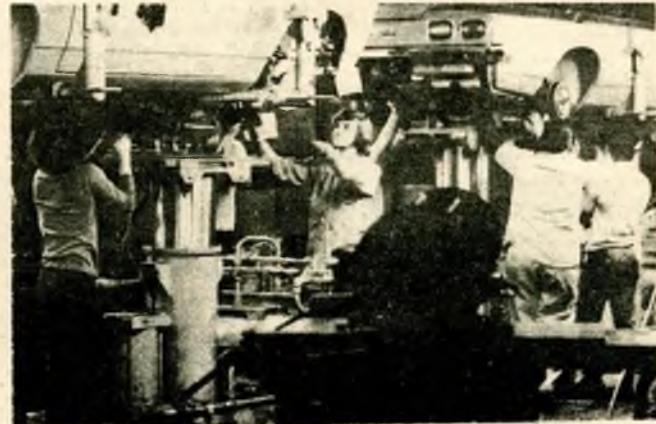
Two weeks after the Norwood strike ended, the UAW announced a strategy of conducting short hit-and-run strikes at GMAD plants around the country. The first walk-outs last month hit plants in St. Louis, Doraville, Ga., and the

crucial Fisher Body plant in Mansfield, Ohio.

Strike votes have been taken at other plants, and Lordstown is scheduled for another quickie.

In each case, the issue has been the speed-ups and layoffs initiated by the GMAD. In one St. Louis plant, for example, the work force was cut by 1600 when GMAD took over a year ago, but the output of cars has increased. More than 1,000 disciplinary cases and 12,000 grievances piled up quickly as GMAD moved to "tighten up" plant operations.

In St. Louis, a GM production inspection charged that the company is turning out unsafe, shoddily produced cars because it refused to hire enough workers to do the job properly.



On the line at Lordstown Chevrolet plant.

"They cut out so much manpower the guys can't do it," he said. "The cars pile up on the end of the line. We've lost one-third of our inspectors. If you don't have someone to inspect the cars and write up the rejection sheets, then the repairmen aren't going to do the work."

S.F. Redevelopment Opposition

Tenants and Owners In Opposition to Redevelopment (T.O.O.R.) is one San Francisco based community organization fighting "urban renewal" which we understand only as "people removal." T.O.O.R. consists of residents of S.F.'s South of Market (S of M) district which is designated for the construction of the multi-million dollar Yerba Buena sports and convention center plus luxury hotels and parking lots.

The South of Market area is a very unique community. It is the lowest income area of San Francisco, most of its residents live off welfare and old-age pensions. Most outsiders consider it to be just an area of degenerating old winos, a skid row, not looking deeper into what a community such as this exists. Most S of M residents have spent their entire lives working hard, finding themselves dispensed when they become too old to be profitable. Many vividly remember the labor struggles of the 30's and how they are now deprived of everything they worked and fought all their lives to gain. They have banded together once again, this time to oppose the destruction of their community.

T.O.O.R. was founded in the Summer of 1969 by a group of tenants enraged by the Redevelopment Agency's plan to break up their neighborhood without the community's benefit or consent.

The late George Woolfe, a former union organizer who at age 80 became the chairman of T.O.O.R. once commented "nobody invited me down here and nobody is going to invite me out."

Peter Mendelson is now chairman of T.O.O.R.. He, like George Woolfe, was formerly a labor organizer and in the 1930's organized for the Communist Party. Pete says, "I've lived on this block for 40 years. I know everyone here and they know me. To move me even five blocks away would be the same as moving me to another city. It'll take years

for me to build up new relationships, and five years off my life in the process."

T.O.O.R. was mainly interested in where the dislocated would go. Working with the S.F. Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation, T.O.O.R. made itself known to other community members by advising them of their rights and urging them to attend meetings.

Meanwhile, the Redevelopment Agency continued to harass people into moving out of the community. Three years ago the residents numbered 1500, now they're down to 600. These people all left out of inconvenience and intimidation from the R.A.

After months of struggle, the U.S. Federal Court has enjoined the R.A. from moving out (or threatening to move out) any S of M residents until adequate low-income housing is provided. More specifically, 1500 units must be provided by November, 1973.

Although the R.A.'s latest tactic to get people out is to provide the housing which is spread out all over the city (including the YMCA and the Salvation Army Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center), T.O.O.R. will not settle for anything outside of the S of M area. Besides T.O.O.R.'s legal actions, that have held up the Yerba Buena Project's construction for 3 years, there are now numerous suits testing its environmental impact. The delaying of construction is now costing the city and county of S.F. \$1.5 million per month because of rising construction costs. This shows what ends they will go to plow over people's rights.

Urban Genocide is not only hitting South of Market residents, it is hitting wherever poor and working people live. It's destroying our homes and lives. Communities must control redevelopment!

People not Profits! -S.F. Venceremos
Defend your community!



State of the Union: Strikes, angry GI's, housing shortage, idle plants, and inflation threats harass a nation
THIS PHOTO APPEARED IN NEWSWEEK IN '1946 IN THE MIDST OF GI PROTESTS

(Adapted from an article in *Travisty*)

(UPI Release) "Five hundred angry GIs have met in Paris and drawn up a revolutionary program of Army reform. The 'Enlisted Man's Magna Charta,' as this program is called, demands:

1. That all officers serve as enlisted men for one year.
2. Reform of court-martial boards to include enlisted men.
3. Abolition of all officers' privileges, such as officers' clubs and officers' quarters.

The GIs plan to present their program to a Senate Investigating Committee scheduled to come to Paris in two weeks. They have also formed a "GI Liberation Committee" to oversee the fight for the program. After the meeting, the GIs returned to their units to organize for further actions." (January 13, 1946)

* * * * *

Soon after the Nixon administration came to power it realized it faced a desperate situation in Vietnam. Not only were the Vietnamese winning militarily but also many units of GIs were on the verge of open rebellion. Increasing numbers of GIs were refusing to fight; the army desertion rate was soaring; acts of sabotage were multiplying; and fraggings of officers were becoming more frequent. The government recognized that the war could never be won by rebellious ground troops. It consequently began to withdraw troops and escalate the air war.

The GI movement, that together with political pressure at home forced these troop pullouts, grew out of a history of GI opposition to imperialism. At the end of World War II tens of thousands of GIs demonstrated against the occupation policy of intervention in Third World countries. The Enlisted Man's Magna Charta (shown above) was part of this revolt which took place in 1945 and 1946 and which was known as the Back Home Movement. It was the largest, strongest GI movement in the history of the United States; it is a part of our revolutionary heritage which our history books have tried to suppress.

V-J DAY

With the end of World War II, the millions of American GIs stationed in Europe and Asia looked towards home. They expected to be speedily returned to the U.S., for they no longer saw any need for fifteen million men in arms.

Contrary to their expectations, the army command started transferring combat troops from Europe to the Pacific. The official explanation was that troops were needed for occupation duty.

At the same time, millions of people in China, in Vietnam, in Indonesia, in Korea, and in the Philippines, having defeated the Japanese Imperialists, were preparing to continue the fight to rid themselves of the European colonial powers who had been running their countries before the war.

U.S BUSINESS WANTS MARKETS

The U.S., seeing the possibility of fantastic profit from the colonial "market," and fearing a loss of these

markets if the revolutions succeeded, decided to commit its battle-weary soldiers to counter-revolutionary activities in Asia.

"It would be an anomalous position for the United States to occupy, after putting up the men, the money, and enduring all the sacrifices which these mean, to have our country precluded from the markets we have liberated." (Senator Tunnel, February 15, 1945.)

GIS WANT SHIPS

While GIs waited for troop ships to come and pick them up, those troop ships were carrying arms to the Dutch in Indonesia, to the French in Indochina, and to Chiang-Kai Shek in China. The 500,000 Japanese troops remaining in Southeast Asia were deliberately kept under arms, to deter the Vietnamese from maintaining their independence from the French.

On several occasions, homebound U.S. troops were bumped off ships in Asian ports to make room for arms shipments to Indonesia. The GIs grumbled, but it was not until the Army command started to transfer men from Europe to Asia that the GIs really got angry. With unbound arrogance, the brass announced that men who were in Europe would be sent to Asia, and not brought home!

As trainloads of GIs rumbled across the U.S. heading for Asia, angry letters from GIs and their families poured into Congressmen and Senators. The Congress, the President, and the Brass ignored the overwhelming sentiment of the American people. The troops were not brought home.

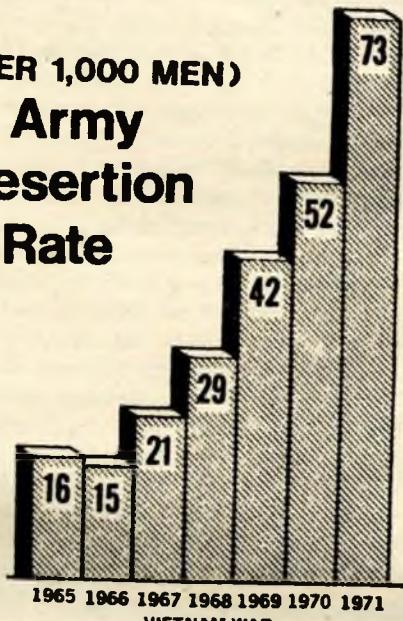
THE BOMB EXPLODES

On Christmas Day, 1945, 4,500 GIs held a march in Manila, carrying banners that read, "WE WANT SHIPS!" Referring to a strike then going on in the States of some 225,000 General Motors workers, their commanding officer said, "You men forget you're not working for General Motors, you're still in the Army." But GIs knew what strikes and picket lines could do.

On January 6, again in Manila, several thousand GIs held two marches, both of which were broken up by MPs. On

(PER 1,000 MEN)

Army Desertion Rate



Source: Office of Defense Secretary

GIs to occupy

January 7, 2,500 men marched to the commanding general's headquarters to demand troop ships home. Their leaflets noted that "The State Department wants the Army to back up its imperialism!"

That night, between 12,000 and 20,000 GIs attended a mass meeting to continue the demonstration, and listened to speakers demanding the right to go home, and demanding that China, Indonesia, and the Philippines be allowed to settle their own internal problems, without coercion from the U.S. Army.

DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE

While the GIs were marching in Manila, over 2,000 GIs held a protest meeting at Camp Boston, France. On January 9, 18,000 men protested on Guam; 1,000 marched in Calcutta; 15,000 in Hawaii. There were other smaller demonstrations around the world.

SUPPORT IN THE U.S.

The GIs gained strong support back in the U.S. Union members realized that GIs were fellow workers in uniform and many resolutions like the following were passed all across the country:

"WHEREAS: Committees of soldiers in Manila and other fields of occupation have requested aid of the labor movement in speeding their return to their homes and families....

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Akron Industrial Union Council is in full accord with the demonstrating soldiers who protest against being used to protect the wealth and foreign properties of such anti-labor corporations as Standard Oil and General Motors."

Many GIs had gone into the military after taking part in the great labor strikes of the 1930's. They felt a common bond with the 1,700,000 men and women back in the States who went on strike for better wages and working conditions after V-J Day. The New York newspaper PM, on January 13, 1946, carried a dispatch from Nuremberg, Germany, saying:

"The fact is the GIs have strike fever. Almost every soldier you talk to is full of resentment, humiliation and anger....The GIs now feel they have a legitimate gripe against their employers. They don't like their conditions of work, they don't like the length of their contract, they don't like their bosses."

BRASS FRANTIC

The Brass was frantic. They censored all GI newspapers and punitively transferred two staffers from Stars and Stripes (the Army newspaper) when they protested the gagging of the paper. Leaders of the movement at particular bases were transferred. A directive went out ordering any soldier who agitated for de-mobilization to stand court-martial. General Eisenhower himself called the Back Home Movement "hysteria" and ordered a ban on public demonstrations.

It was too late. The GIs had learned how to organize themselves during the labor struggles of the 30's. At almost every base where soldiers demonstrated, they began organizing themselves immediately. The highest point of organization was reached by the Manila Soldiers Committee. On January 10, 1946 delegates elected by each outfit in the Manila area, representing 139,000 soldiers, held a meeting and elected a central committee which included a North Carolina Black man, an Alabama white, a Jew, an Italian, and regional representatives from different sections of the U.S.

On January 13, the GIs in Paris formed the "GI Liberation Committee" to enforce the "Enlisted Man's Magna

lement of 1946-47

refuse

Third World

Charta."

A KICK IN THE ASS FOR THE BRASS

Faced with open, organized rebellion, the Brass gave up. They ordered troop ships into Asia, dropped their plans for an invasion of China, and a war against Russia, and brought the GIs home. From a high of 8 million, the Army was down to about 1 1/2 million by summer 1946. THE GIs WON!!!!

WHY DID AMERICAN TROOPS REVOLT?

GIs were sick and tired of fighting. They had stopped the tide of fascism, and they wanted to go back to their own country. But this doesn't explain their rebellion completely.

Had GIs been convinced of the need to fight, and had they felt it was their duty to crush the growing colonial revolution they might have done so. However five years of war-time anti-fascist propaganda could not be wiped out in a few months.

WWII had been described to Americans as a war to liberate subjugated people



THOUSANDS OF GIs PROTEST IN MANILA, 1946

from the yoke of fascism, a war to destroy genocide and a system of totalitarian oppression against the working class. At the end of the war, when the allied powers tried to re-conquer their former colonies, the American soldiers simply said, "No, this is not what we fought and died for."

GI organizers framed on bombing

(Taken from Camp News)

(Madison, Wisc.) Eighteen months after their indictment by a federal grand jury on charges of bombing power, water and communications facilities at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, the Camp McCoy 3 will finally go on trial next January 8.

Tom Chase, Steve Gedden and Dannie Kreps were charged with the bombing of July 26, 1970 because they were the most active and vocal organizers of the American Servicemen's Union chapter at the National Guard training camp. At the time all three were regular Army cadre from Fort Carson expected to train guardsmen and reservists in riot control and combat techniques. Instead they worked to organize the men against the brass and the military machine. Just before the incident, people were planning a strike at Camp McCoy in protest against the invasion of Cambodia the previous spring.

Already charges against Dannie Kreps have been dropped because the government failed to give him his 5th Amendment warnings before interrogation. Tom Chase, one of the other defendants, commented

Striking sailors discharged from Navy



As a result of a sit-down strike by 131 crewmen of the aircraft carrier Constellation, sixteen sailors have been discharged from the Navy. Thirteen of the discharges were honorable and three were less desirable general discharges.

The striking crewmen, all but ten black, were put ashore in San Diego after most of them had refused to report to duty the previous week while on a training drill 60 miles at sea.

They accused the Constellation's officers of "calculated racism." They charged that blacks were punished more severely than whites for the same infractions and that blacks were consistently given menial and unskilled jobs.

They demanded amnesty for those involved in the protest and that a higher authority review discharges given to blacks for "underachievement."

Most of the sailors who participated in the strike have been fined or reduced in rank. Some have been transferred to other ships.

Sabotage Threatens Navy

(Taken from Camp News)

Norfolk, Va. --THE WASHINGTON POST
Sailors who are sabotaging ships in an effort to prevent the ships' participation in the Indochina war were described by a Navy admiral as a "grave liability" in October. Admiral Charles K. Duncan, retiring as commander of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, said that sabotage had become a major problem in the Navy and that "those few with mental aberrations who may cause sabotage" should be expelled from the service. "The sooner the Navy is freed of this group the better off the country and the Navy will be."

Duncan said he was thinking of "about a dozen" incidents over the past few months in which ships had been sabotaged. These ranged from the FORRESTAL fire last July (for which Jeff Allison is on trial in Norfolk) to the disabling of the RANGER's engine (for which Patrick Chenoweth will be tried in California) to "stuffing material into crucial working parts of ships and uncoupling vital connections in hard-to-find places below decks." Duncan was speaking on board the JOHN F. KENNEDY and was accompanied by Admiral Elmo Zumwalt, who mentioned that the Navy was still investigating the

fire on the SARATOGA near Singapore in October. Zumwalt said he felt the sabotage problem was "minuscule." The Navy, however, has stationed live television cameras and officer "spies" in vital areas on a number of ships to keep an eye on things.

In closing, Duncan said that most sailors were trustworthy. "I'm talking about the activist, anti-social, anti-military, anti-U.S. misfits, who need the best professional care, understanding, and help the U.S. can give. But these people have no place in an environment of stress, responsibility, and danger—the environment of jet operations on carriers at night, handling nuclear weapons, operating high-speed deep-diving submarines." Duncan's speech was the first known admission by the Navy that sabotage was considered a major problem.

Fire disables aircraft carrier

(Taken from Workers' World)

Norfolk, Va., -The Navy announced in November that a 19-year-old sailor will face a court-martial here on Nov. 27 in connection with a multimillion-dollar fire aboard the aircraft carrier FORRESTAL.

Seaman Apprentice Jeffrey G. Allison faces charges of arson, wilfully hazard-ing a naval vessel, and possession of dangerous drugs, and if convicted he could draw up to life in prison. The early morning fire on July 10 caused extensive damage to the aircraft carrier. Nine radar repeaters, a television monitoring system, computer banks, communications gear, and miles of intricate wiring were destroyed or damaged. At the time, the FORRESTAL was about to be sent to the Mediterranean, where it was to replace the carrier JOHN F. KENNEDY. The carrier's deployment was delayed two months by the fire, however.

Allison was arrested shortly after the fire on the arson charges, and the drug charge was added later to help whip up public hysteria against a supposed "small group of drug-crazed fanatics" whom the Navy would like to blame for the recent rash of sabotage efforts on U.S. ships. The Navy brass has launched an all-out campaign promoting this hysteria in an attempt to cover up the fact of widespread resistance and rebellion among Navy enlisted men.

For instance, in late October, retiring Atlantic Fleet commander-in-chief

(cont. on p. 15)

on the dropping of Dannie's charges:
"The dropping of the indictment... is an indication of the frameup nature of the case. D.A. John Olson has admitted that the reason we were the center of the investigation was that we were active in the American Servicemen's Union Chapter at Camp McCoy.

"In their haste to frame us up, they disregarded due process so blatantly in Dannie's case that the indictment against him could not stand. We feel that the dropping of this indictment is a victory, but the fact of the matter is that we are all innocent.

"It is a sign of their complete arrogance that the perpetrators of the most massive bombings in human history right now would choose to set a trial date for lower ranking enlisted men and attempt to incarcerate us for 35 years because of a bombing incident. While we face such a sentence, Air Force Gen. LaValle is merely reduced in rank and retired at \$18,000 per year for unauthorized bombings in Vietnam which resulted in untold death and suffering.

"We are innocent. We are being tried by the real bombers, led by the mad bomber in the White House."

Sojourner Truth Children's Center's 1st anniversary



On December 6 the Sojourner Truth Childrens' Center will have been open for one year. We've had struggles inside and outside the center, and have learned a lot from them.

Our major struggle inside the center has been around parent control. There's a lot of work to do to keep a good parent-controlled day care center operating. When you work on the job all day long and have kids to take care of when you get home, it's hard to find time to participate in a parent-controlled day care center. Because of these problems, we have had to struggle hard together to discipline ourselves so that we all put forth our fair share of the work and that we come to meetings and put out our ideas. We've learned that the only way we can control the center and our kids' education is by working and struggling together.

We want our center to be an example of how kids can learn good methods of socializing, and can learn about the people's history, struggles and culture. We know from our experience that young kids learn from what they physically, concretely do. We emphasize building constructive social relations among the kids (for many of the kids, this is their first experience outside of a small group, a home scene). In building relationships, we value honesty, collectivity, the value of work, and self-

reliance. Kids also learn a lot from stories, songs, art. They gain information and a sense of values from the cultural side of society.

Last but not least, we have had to struggle with the Board of Education. Mayfield School, where the center is located, has been condemned as a fire hazard. The school building is old, has been allowed to deteriorate. Instead of fixing up the building that working people built with their hands and taxes, and which rightfully belongs to them, the Board of Education, a group of well-to-do professionals, want to sell the building. It will soon be destroyed and developers will grab it up.

On December 5, at the School Board meeting, we will protest this misuse of buildings and land for the profit of a few. We will also demand that we be given other good facilities to house Sojourner Truth Childrens' center. We won't let the Board of Education take away a day care center which is controlled and used by the working people of Palo Alto.

Sojourner Truth Day Care Center shows concretely that people can struggle together for facilities, and can set up institutions which are controlled by low-income people so that our needs are truly met.

Lynn Ober
Palo Alto Venceremos

People's Doc

(cont. from p.10)

Third is the increased incidence of diabetes in women with a family history of this disease. Perhaps these women are due to get diabetes at a later age anyway, but this is not a disease to encourage. Its most dramatic symptoms are excessive thirst, hunger, urination, and sudden weight changes.

Fourth, there have been longstanding reports that estrogens can increase the growth rate of certain cancers. While it seems unlikely that the presently available pills cause cancer, it is quite possible that they increase the growth rate of non-cancerous tumors and cancerous tumors.

Additionally, some women miss their periods for many months after stopping

the pill, and may not be able to get pregnant. The pill interferes with the brain areas that trigger ovulation. It now seems possible that one of these areas (the hypothalamic) may occasionally be shut off for good.

In other words, the pill is a foreign substance which takes over the job of your natural sex hormones and its long range effects can't be predicted. We know some of its effects, good and bad, but we don't yet know what effects are permanent because the pill has only been around for 10-15 years. If you are on the pill or are about to begin it, you should plan to come off for a few months every two years so that your body can return periodically to its natural hormonal balance.

Child Care task force

A need for parent control

by Lynn Ober, Palo Alto Venceremos
and Child Care Now

For a few years now, progressive forces in Palo Alto, led by Child Care Now, have consistently confronted the Palo Alto City Council and Board of Education to get them to meet the child care needs of Palo Alto's workers and residents.

During this time, Child Care Now has set up a low-cost, parent-controlled day care center for working people and done education in our community around child care needs. While we have been struggling with the city council, we've also been getting a lot of experience in parent-controlled children's centers.

The last major struggle we had with the city council was around an infant care center. A local church had donated space for the infant care center. However, rich neighbors of the church, who didn't want a day care center for working people in their lily-white neighborhood, petitioned against the center. The city council gave in and decided not to let the center operate out of the church, even though the infant care center had the support of the church community. A task force on child care was then set up by the city council.

The only real way that a task force can meet the day care needs of poor and working people is if the task force is made up of people with those needs. In this way, the task force report and recommendations will reflect our ideas, experiences, needs and desires.

We think it's important that working people with day care needs be on the task force, because we must gain control not just by discussing our ideas and needs, but by determining what concrete things will be set up. Control over one's life has been denied workers and oppressed nations in this country for as long as it has existed. It's in the interest of the ruling class that we do not gain practice in this area. It's another way to keep us down.

On November 20, the Palo Alto City Council once again acted in the interests of the wealthy few. They voted in a task force that has no working people with child care needs, except one woman who is a member of Child Care Now.

Why do we continue to struggle with a city government that again and again goes for their own class interests against the needs of the people? Two members of Child Care Now will work on the task force with the understanding that at this point in history, it is necessary to struggle within things like city-appointed task forces in order to get resources (buildings, rooms, etc.) and money turned over to the people -- to whom they rightfully belong. Also, we will make friends on the task force -- some members will find our analysis correct and will ally with us. But we don't expect this task force, or this city government or the state or federal government to meet the great need for low-cost, parent-controlled day care centers. We've got to unite and struggle to defeat this system which keeps us down, so that we can build a society where the people work together to meet the needs of all.

Anyone willing to donate or help write revolutionary poems, songs and stories should contact the Sojourner Truth Children's Center.

GENEVA AGREEMENT

(cont. from p. 5)

pected the political counterpart of the settlement to be put into effect. Article 14 of the Geneva Agreement first guaranteed that there would be no reprisals or discrimination for having collaborated with one side or the other during the resistance war and secondly guaranteed that general elections would be held nationwide by July 1956 to reunify the country.

Article 14 was totally disregarded by the Saigon regime. In the South an atrocious manhunt was organized to track down, arrest and finally liquidate those who had supported the war of resistance against the French colonialists. Ngo Dinh Diem, with open U.S. approval, refused to hold the election and backed down on all the political clauses of the Agreement. The Vietnamese people were thus betrayed and the seeds were sown for the present war.

The Vietnamese realize that they must continue to fight until they are promised conditions that would bring lasting peace. Le Duc Tho said, "We know what we have to do. It is not to lay down our arms but to fight on till total victory. We are not seeking to defeat the United States, but to win complete independence, to create the conditions for the Vietnamese people to decide their own fate. A ceasefire without a political settlement is the equivalent to capitulation. It is just another of Nixon's tricks. He may fool American voters with this but not the Vietnamese people."

We Stand Shoulder to Shoulder with the Vietnamese People.
Ministry of Information
Venceremos

LATE NEWS - Jeffrey Allison was convicted of setting the fire aboard the FORRESTAL and sentenced of five years in prison.

Fire

(cont. from p. 13)

Admiral Charles K. Duncan lashed out in a public speech against "those few (sailors) with mental aberrations who may cause sabotage." Upon questioning about sabotage in the Navy, Duncan admitted "around a dozen" recent incidents, although the FORRESTAL fire was the only one to receive publicity.

The real source of incidents of sabotage in the Navy lies, of course, not in "mental aberrations," but in a growing rebellion against the brass and against the Navy's role in imperialist wars and interventions. For years large numbers of men joined the Navy to avoid being drafted and sent to Vietnam. In Norfolk, however, enlisted men felt a jolt when the Sixth Fleet was put on combat alert in the Mediterranean as the U.S. came to the brink of open intervention to back up the Zionists in the Mideast. Now, as U.S. ground forces have been driven out of Indochina, the Navy has taken on the front-line role in Nixon's so-called "Vietnamization" strategy. Increasingly, the use of the Navy as a military tool of U.S. imperialism has produced a reaction that the brass is desperately trying to stifle and cover up.

Jeffrey G. Allison was picked almost at random as a scapegoat for the Navy, which is using it overwhelming influence in the Norfolk area to try and convict Allison in the press long before the court-martial begins.

It is ironic that Allison's court-martial begins only weeks before that of the Camp McCoy GI's, and just on the heels of Billy Dean Smith's frapping trial. All three cases are frameups intended to blunt and frighten the growing militance within the ranks of the Armed forces.

FREE JEFFREY ALLISON!

GENEVA AGREEMENT

(cont. from p. 5)

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Fire

(cont. from p. 13)

Admiral Charles K. Duncan lashed out in a public speech against "those few (sailors) with mental aberrations who may cause sabotage." Upon questioning about sabotage in the Navy, Duncan admitted "around a dozen" recent incidents, although the FORRESTAL fire was the only one to receive publicity.

The real source of incidents of sabotage in the Navy lies, of course, not in "mental aberrations," but in a growing rebellion against the brass and against the Navy's role in imperialist wars and interventions. For years large numbers of men joined the Navy to avoid being drafted and sent to Vietnam. In Norfolk, however, enlisted men felt a jolt when the Sixth Fleet was put on combat alert in the Mediterranean as the U.S. came to the brink of open intervention to back up the Zionists in the Mideast. Now, as U.S. ground forces have been driven out of Indochina, the Navy has taken on the front-line role in Nixon's so-called "Vietnamization" strategy. Increasingly, the use of the Navy as a military tool of U.S. imperialism has produced a reaction that the brass is desperately trying to stifle and cover up.

Jeffrey G. Allison was picked almost at random as a scapegoat for the Navy, which is using it overwhelming influence in the Norfolk area to try and convict Allison in the press long before the court-martial begins.

It is ironic that Allison's court-martial begins only weeks before that of the Camp McCoy GI's, and just on the heels of Billy Dean Smith's frapping trial. All three cases are frameups intended to blunt and frighten the growing militance within the ranks of the Armed forces.

FREE JEFFREY ALLISON!

Nairobi Bookstore

THE NAIROBI BOOK STORE
1621 BAY ROAD
NAIROBI (E. PALO ALTO) CALIF. 94303
(415) 325-7868

The NAIROBI BOOKSTORE will open at noon on December 2 at 1621 Bay Road in the Nairobi Shopping Center in East Palo Alto. The bookstore is a non-profit community-sponsored center that will concentrate on providing relevant information and resources to the Peninsula Black communities.

Books, pamphlets and periodicals on Black History, Africa and the Caribbean, the struggles of the Third World will be available. In addition, there will be a section dedicated to "Young Black Folk." The "Duka" or market place will feature African and Caribbean carvings, jewelry and paintings, plus artwork and handicrafts by local Bay Area artists. The Nairobi Bookstore will make available a printing service for original wedding and birth announcements, and stationery. Christmas and Kwanzaa cards will be carried as well as gifts suitable for this season of giving.

The Bookstore will also house a reference library, the Pan-African Information Bureau and the African Liberation Support Committee.

Store hours are 12 to 8 on Monday through Friday and 12 to 6 Saturday and Sunday. The store will operate with volunteer non-salaried personnel and all profits will be used to support a community book and film program and other community projects. For further information, call the NAIROBI BOOKSTORE at 325-7868.

Subscribe

\$6 YEARLY
\$2 QUARTERLY
FREE TO PRISONERS/GI'S
\$49 TO GOV. AGENCIES

Name/Nombre

Address/Direccion

Prison Correspondence Stopped?

Many of us are writing to comrades in maximum security - the California prisons. Recently some of us who have been communicating with prisoners in San Quentin have had our correspondence ended by Lieutenant Milloy, who is in charge of visiting and mail at San Q. Most often these are with men who have been involved in hassles, legal and otherwise, with the Adult Authority itself.

If you've had the same thing happen to you by San Q or any other joint in California and you want to do something about it, write the Prison Law Collective, 588 Camp St., San Francisco, or Pamoja Venceremos, 1969 University Ave., East Palo Alto, 94040.

Youth Clinics

FREE YOUTH CLINICS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

- 1) Mon. 3-7 pm. Wed. 5-9 pm.
East Valley Free Youth Clinic 251-2765
1989 McKee Rd., San Jose
- 2) Mon. 5-9 pm. Thurs. 5-9 pm.
151 W. Mission (near Civic Center Complex)
Includes general medical care.

Page 15 Pamoja Venceremos

Gun Shows

December 2-3 West Covina, Calif.
West Covina Gun and Collectors Show,
American Legion Hall, (from San Bernadino Fwy. take Azusa Ave. off-ramp
North) 330 N. Azusa Ave., West Covina,
Calif.

December 9 Mountain View, Calif.
California Hunters and Gun Owners Assn.
One Day Monthly Gun Show, IFES Hall off
Bayshore Fwy., 432 Stierlin Rd., Mt.
View, Calif.

December 16-19 Culver City, Calif.
Culver City Gun Show, 4117 Overland,
Culver City, Calif.

February 3-4 San Jose, Calif.
"The Heart of the Golden West" Gun Show
County Fairgrounds, Exposition Bldg.
344 Tully Rd. San Jose, Calif.

GIFT SUGGESTION for CHRISTMAS BIRTHDAYS WEDDINGS ANYTHING - AT - ALL

HELP FREE ANDREA AND DOUG

SEND WHATEVER CONTRIBUTION YOU CAN AFFORD,
AND TELL US WHO THE PERSON IS (e.g., A FRIEND
OR RELATIVE) IN WHOSE NAME YOU ARE SENDING
THIS GIFT. PLEASE MAIL TO:

**BURT-HOLMAN
DEFENSE COMMITTEE
1969 UNIVERSITY AVE.
EAST PALO ALTO, CAL. 94303**

FREE ALL

**POLITICAL
PRISONERS**

WE WILL SEND YOU A RECEIPT AND THEN SEND AN
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE GIFT TO THE PERSON
IN WHOSE NAME YOU CONTRIBUTE.



VENCEREMOS PROGRAMA

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

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

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

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

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

2. EQUAL ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND SO-

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 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, wire-taps, injunctions, grand juries, Red squads, state

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dentro de los E.E.U.U., el pueblo Negro, el quebelo Chicanos, los Puerorriqueños, los Americanos nativos y el pueblo de Hawái en su condición son naciones oprimidas. Como tal cada uno de estos pueblos tiene el derecho a la libertad, determinación, Estado incluyente y el derecho a la libre determinación aparte, si así lo deseán, y de establecer su propia república. Si cuálquier ciudadanía y todo tipo de auto-gobiernos. Si cuálquier de estos pueblos escoge separarse del Imperio EE. UU.A. nosotros apoyaremos su lucha separativaista con todos los medios a nuestro alcance y con nuestras vidas.

Hay otros pueblos minoritarios oprimidos --- los latinos, los Esquimales, los Filipinos, etc--- Américanos de procedencia China y Japonesa, --- los comunitades y que merecen una autonomía propia plenos derechos sus propias leyes internas el Derecho a controlar sus propias instituciones y las autoridades demócraticas. Africano, Árabe, etc.

Los pueblos con todos los medios necesarios y con nues-
tras vidas.

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

4. FIN A LA CONSCRIPCION MILITAR, EN EIN AL EJERCITO PROFESIONAL EN LOS EE.UU. A Nade debiera de ser forzado a luchar en el ejercito para defendere un gobierno racista que no nos protege. Jamas asesinaremos a otros que solo nos queremos, son las victimas 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 revolucion ha de abolido el ejercito de los EE.UU.A. y crear un ejercito de liberacion del Pueblo que servira a la gente

versión," y todos los tipos y especies de policía
secreta.

BREROS BLANCOS.

Creamos que el concepto de proceso con una
jurado de igualas que decir que todo proceso
de realizarse en la comunidad imcedital del
cusado y que los jueces y el jurado han de ser
er personas que vivan directamente en la comuni-
dad.

Queremos el control popular director de la po-
licia, es decir todo politica debiera de vivir en la
comunidad que partilla y debiera de ser escogido
por esa misma comunidad.

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

Queremos que se sepa del Tercer Mundo, de la clase obrera y de
la juventud que hoy se encuentra encarcelado por-
que la gran mayoria de estos procesos jamas han
ido procesados y los pocos que si lo han sido han
ido recibido injusticias de este sistema. Solo han
ido todos los prisioneros politicos.

El pueblo tiene que aplastar todas las formas
de fascismo en desarrollo, incluyendo las es-
cuadras tacticas tipo Gestapo, las leyes que per-
miten el restringir sin aviso y las leyes "contra la

JUSTICIA POPULAR. FIN A LA TRAMA
Hay que poner fin a la discriminación dentro de la industria, las instituciones educacionales, los hogares, los medios de comunicación y en la vida social cotidiana. Todas las formas de operación sexual han de acabar, incluyendo las leyes que se relacionan con la práctica sexual entre personas de común acuerdo.

Hay que involuntariamente la esterilización forzosa (genocidio).

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 pais mas 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 pilar de del mundo tiene que acabarase y sustituirse por una solidaridad veraderamente internacional basada en la redistribucion 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 medicos que se basan en la ganancia. Pedimos una educacion que revele las mentiras y la operacion creadas por este sistema corrupto, una ensenanza que proporcione la verdad y que permita a cada uno desarrrollar toda su humanidad.

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

DE VENCEREMOS

PROGRAMA

PAMOJA VENCEREMOS

TOGETHER WE WILL WIN



25¢

60

VOLUMEN 11, NU. 20

SERVICIO REVOLUCIONARIO DE NOTICIOS DE LA AREA BAHIA

Ruchell Magee:

ADENTRO DE NUMERO

- Manifestacion en SCU - p.2a
- Vietnam - p.4a
- Helicoptero tirado - p.6a
- Sabotaje en la marina - 7a
- Doctor del Pueblo -8a



**Un Esclavo
Tiene el Derecho
de Rebelar**

(en pagina 3)

Lucha en Southern U. continua Estudiantes demandan control



SERVICIOS MEMORIALES EN NEW ORLEANS PARA LOS ESTUDIANTES ASESINADOS

La lucha en Southern University en Louisiana continua, los estudiantes negros exponen la natura verdad de los oficiales del gobierno y de la Universidad. Es muy claro de peliculas y testigos que los diputados cherifos tiraron los ballos de escopeta que mataron Leonard Brown y Denver Smith, dos estudiantes negros de 20 años de edad.

Sin embargo, el gobernador Edwards trató de mentir al mundo, clamando que la policia fue non-violentas (excepto cuando usaron gas-lacrimogeno) y que estudiantes militantes causaron la muerte de los hermanos, a pesar de una historia larga de asesinatos por la policía de gente negra.

En realidad, el clamó que no estaba una contradicción entre los Negros y los blancos, pero que estaba entre Negro y Negro y las policías solamente intervieron como conciliadores. Eso es lo mismo como decir que las militares EE.UU. solamente intervinieron como conciliadores entre Vietnam del Norte y una "libre independiente" Vietnam del Sur.

Mal-educación Colonial

A pesar de una administración y facultad negras, Southern University, como Vietnam del Sur no está controlado por la gente allí. El presidente Netterville en Baton Rouge es un "house nigger" (como un Tio Taco) como definido por Malcolm X. Estudiantes le llaman autoritario, chapado a lo antiguo, y fuera de comunicación. Netterville enseña a una sección escogido de jóvenes negros como ser técnicos y profesionales bajos para la Amerika de Nixon.

La falta de cuidado medical, servicios de autobus y comida peor, equipo y edificios desmantelados, etc., todos reflejan la actitud del estado de Louisiana hacia Negros en general y la educación de la gente trabajadora y negra en particular.

Educación estatal en Amerika es un foco de labor habil que tiene que ser economizado para crecer los provechos de compañias grandes en vez de un modo para distribuir conocimiento social y científico a gente trabajadora para que pueden mejorar sus condiciones de vida y realizar su potencial humana.

Condiciones materiales mejores fueron un parte de las demandas de los estudiantes, pero más importante los estudiantes demandaron control de su propio education por la expulsión de Netterville y por formar un consejo dominado por estudiantes para operar la escuela.

Los estudiantes no tenian ninguna razón para creer que la Mesa de Educación Estatal de profesionales blancos, que nombró Netterville, va subitamente a servir las necesidades de la gente negra en vez de las intereses corporadas agriculturas y el Puerto New Orleans. Los estudiantes

aprendieron que solamente auto-control puede empezar a cambiar su educación hacia satisfacer las necesidades de la gente.

La Natura del Estado

El gobernador Edwards negó exactamente estas dos demandas porque "van demasiado lejos." En el recinto de la Universidad en New Orleans, el rehuso a aceptar la resignación del presidente Bashful. Edwards contrastó las demandas sobre condiciones físicas como razonables.

Sin embargo, en el 16 de Noviembre a las 4:00 a.m., cuatro líderes estudiantil en Baton Rouge fueron arrestados, a pesar de la aceptación de amnistía para todos envueltas como una de las "demandas razonables." Más tarde esa mañana Edwards disolvió el Comité "Blue Ribbon" que había nombrado para investigar los agravios de los estudiantes y las soluciones. Una hora después la policía asesinó dos estudiantes.

De la Represión Nace la Resistencia

Estudiantes enojados y gente negra de todas partes del país expusieron las negaciones de Edwards y acusaron a Edwards, Netterville y los Cherifos con una conspiración para coger con trampa estudiantes militantes dentro de un motín de la policía.

Edwards concedió al Departamento de Justicia que los estudiantes fueron matado por Cherifos y que todas demandas de los estudiantes excepto la del consejo deben ser satisfecha. Pero Edwards entonces negó publicamente la declaración y llamó las acusaciones del Comité de la Gente Negra un "black-wash" (dismisión)

Entretanto Netterville mandó cartas de despedida a seis miembros de la facultad para "avisar" manifestantes estudiantil. Lideres de los estudiantes hicieron muy claro su enojo. Oficiales estatal preocupados pronto mandaron a Netterville que terminar.

La ola de enojo público ha forzado a Abogado General del Estado de Louisiana, Guste, a abrir investigaciones por una comisión de seis Negros, seis blancos y dos estudiantes. La comisión colegiría evidencia que puede resultar en investigaciones criminales "contra cualquiera agencia: la policía y otros."

"Cuando decimos "imperialismo es feroz" quiere decir que su natura nunca cambiaria, que las imperialistas nunca depongan sus cuchillos de carniceria, que nunca se convertirian en Budas hasta su perdicion.

Lucha, falta, lucha otra vez, falta otra vez, lucha otra vez hasta su victoria que es la lógica del pueblo, y ellos también nunca irían contra esta lógica"

Mao Tse Tung

Deseche Ilusiones,
Prepare para la Lucha.

Santa Clara U. manifestacion

Estudiantes Chicanos asieron edificio

SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA. En la Universidad de Santa Clara, la lucha de los estudiantes chicanos esta en su punto. Cuando en el verano pasado, El Reverendo Thomas Terrv, rector de la universidad, expulso a 7 administradores pertenecientes a las minorias raciales en la escuela (Tercer Mundo), intentando asi poder disminuir la gran influencia que tiene El Frente en la administración de la escuela. El Frente es una organización estudiantil de Chicanos dedicados a defender los derechos de los estudiantes Chicanos. (Para mas informacion sobre esta lucha ver Pamoja Venceremos Volumen II no. 18)

A principios de Octubre, el intento de lograr negociaciones en favor de los estudiantes condujo al arresto de mas de 6 arrestos y a la suspensión automatica de todos los líderes estudiantes de sus estudios, para mediados de mes, el 24 de Octubre, 40 o mas estudiantes irrumpieron en la oficina del Rector Terrv, exigiendole que desistiera de expedir acusaciones legales a los estudiantes detenidos y revocara las suspensiones escolares, que estableciera mas administradores chicanos, negros, y Tercer Mundo en general con el propósito de identificarse con los estudiantes y que estableciera un programa de estudios Chicano. Estos 40 estudiantes pertenecian al Frente.

Ahora, la respuesta del Rector fue clara, suspendió a 2 líderes mas y el resto de los 40 exigia, que si suspendia a 2, suspendiera a todos, como el rector continuó necio, los estudiantes ocuparon el edificio de la administración. Esto fué muy importante pues recibió el apoyo de muchos estudiantes y de varias organizaciones de la comunidad, como los Boinas Negras, Patrulla de Vigilancia Comunal, Boinas por la Justicia, Venceremos, etc.

Para entonces el Rector, temiendo una mayor confrontación anuncio a la prensa su decision de no llamar a la policia mientras que los estudiantes no interrumpieron las labores administrativas. Que diferente Rector al que solo pocas dias antes había llamado a la Tac Squad a golpear a los estudiantes, y la razón de su cambio de actitud es, que el gran apoyo que El Frente tenia de los estudiantes y la comunidad, es la unión. Poco después cuando un grupo estudiantes trató de cerrar la puerta, el rector al principio trato de intervenir pacíficamente usando como achichincles (sirvientes) varios profesores pero en vista de su ineptitud para entender el problema fracaso, lo cual lo puso furioso hasta el punto de llamar a los Policia de Santa Clara. Al principio la policia vacilo un poco en usar la violencia a raiz de el asesinato de 2 estudiantes negros en Southern University (Baton Rouge, Louisiana) y también al final, pues tuvieron que arrestar a la gente pacíficamente. En total arrestaron 33 personas, de los cuales 28 eran estudiantes, y para la mayoría de ellos, siendo esta la primera vez que sufrian en carne propia la diabolica maquinaria represiva que es la llamada "justicia" en este país, fue una buena experiencia, de la cual la gente salio mas convencido de que hay que estar firmes y lucha hasta la victoria y hasta que este rector acepte la participación

(cont. en p.7A)

Juicio Empieza

Ruchell Magee continua a rebelar

Ruchell Magee tiene que ser librado! Desde 1963 Ruchell ha sido luchando en los cortes y las cárceles para justicia y liberación para si mismo y otros prisioneros. Ahora está en juicio por su vida en San Francisco. Oficiales de la prisión del estado California han conspirado a matar Ruchell porque el representa lo que temen la más: el prisionero quien pelea contra lo que Ruchell llama sus "cortes del lev-linchamiento v prisiones de esclavos."

Ruchell fue arrestado en Los Angeles en 1963, acusado del secuestro v robo de un hombre de diez dólares. En corte, el testimonio del testigo principal contra Ruchell fue excluido, pero el abogado nombrado por el corte pleito culpable para Ruchell sobre objeciones fuertes de Ruchell, v Ruchell estaba mandado a prisión con una sentencia indeterminada.

Desde ese tiempo, Ruchell nunca ha parado luchar para los derechos de prisioneros y para su liberación. Ha estudiado el ley, ha filado mandamientos por otros prisioneros. Él y otros prisioneros escribieron declaraciones juradas por los padres de Fred Billinslea, un prisionero asesinado con gas lacrimógeno en su celda. En sus luchas legales el ha descalificado cinco jueces v cinco abogados nombrados por el corte. En 30 de 1972, después de nueve años de lucha, Ruchell ganó el derecho de defendérse en corte.

El estado temía Ruchell Magee porque él es un ejemplo del espíritu indómito de rebelión creciendo en prisioneros, especialmente prisioneros negros. Desde el principio vieron que él no se retiraría v trataron cada táctica para derrotarle. El abogado pleito culpable para Ruchell, él estaba golpeado por la policía en el corte cuando insistió en conseguir sus trasladados del juicio, él estaba amordazado cuando expuso la perrada del corte de sustituir trasladados falsos para los verdaderos, sus apelaciones a los cortes más altos estaban marcadas "Recibidas, pero no Filadas." Ruchell ha continuado, hasta este dia a pelear contra las instituciones del estado que la clase americana rayada creó para atacar la gente de naciones oprimidas por todo el mundo.

"Hemos visto millones de dólares de los contribuyentes spendidos para edificar y operar estas instituciones opresivas que explotan y esclavizan miles de



nuestros hermanos v hermanas con acusaciones falsas. También vemos Nixon un criminal de guerra, haciendo diariamente una guerra indisputablemente genocido contra mujeres v niños desmanados en Asia Sureste... Veamos las acciones de asesinato de las fuerzas de marranos en nuestras comunidades negras... sus leyes actuando para darles inmunidad."

Ruchell Magee y Fleete Drumgo
Después de siete años de lucha por dentro de prisiones, Ruchell junto con Jonathan Jackson, Willy Christmas v James McClain en la rebelión de esclavos en Marin.

"Los Jueces (enfermos con prejuicio) ignoraban esclavitud racista, rehusaron a reconocer las leyes de Congreso v California, v negaron todos mis documentos bien filados sin oír meritos, solamente para quedarme en una prisión de esclavos que destruye, roba toda que es formativa en la vida, v da a negros inocentes ninguna alternativa sino que rebeler esclavitud o morir!"

Ruchell Magee

Desde la rebelión del siete de agosto, los cortes hicieron una regla de amordaza prohibiendo Ruchell de comunicar con la Prensa, le declararon loco, y negaron a él el derecho de auto-defensa que Ruchell ganó en el corte del Juez Ginsberg. Desde es obvio que los oficiales del estado California están en conspiración a asesinarle, Ruchell ha pedido a tener su caso quitado al Corte Federal.

EL JUICIO

En la primera semana del juicio, estaba muy claro que la táctica principal del corte de Juez Colvin es de esconder el juicio de la gente. Trataron de ahuyentarnos del juicio por arrestar personas por billetes viejos de tráfico. Cuando Ruchell reveló que su abogado trató de hacerle a mentir en corte, Colvin retiró a su cámara para examinar las acusaciones, v entonces decidió que las acusaciones no tenían mérito, y mando que las razones por su decisión serán cerradas de la pública. Bajo este tipo de facismo abierto, Ruchell usa cualquier modo disponible para comunicar sus opiniones. Todos los "arranques" en el corte como reportan en la prensa comunitaria una mensaje política. Por ejemplo, cuando Ruchell pegó su abogado Carrow, estaba comunicando a la gente que este abogado era un parte de la conspiración del estado para condenarle.

Los cortes tratan de esconder lo que hacen a Ruchell porque saben que si la gente averiguarian lo que está pasando en realidad no permitirían el estado a asesinar Ruchell. Debemos recobrar las fuerzas para apoyar Ruchell en su juicio v forzar la prensa a decir la verdad de su caso.

****Vengan al juicio, lunes-viernes, dos sesiones, 8:30 AM y 12:30 PM. Traiga identificación, quita billetes viejos***

MANIFESTACION PARA RUCHELL MAGEE

Manifestación en el Federal Building, San Francisco, el 20 de diciembre, 10:30 AM. DEMANDAMOS:
1. que Ruchell sea permitido a defenderse en corte
2. que la regla de amordaza que prohíbe Ruchell de comunicar con la prensa sea parada
3. que su caso sea quitado al corte federal.
4. liberar Ruchell Magee.
El Federal Building está en 450 Golden Gate, San Francisco.



Defensores de Ruchell molestados

Cuando yo estaba saliendo del juicio de Ruchell Magee en el 30 de Noviembre, policías de San Francisco me agarraron v pusieron esposas a mi diciendo que tenían una autorización de arrestar me. Me llevaron al sexto piso donde decidieron que no tenían una autorización para arrestar me. Otro caso de identidad errónea! Juan Flores, un miembro del Comité Central de Venceremos también fue arrestado. Un mes pasado, Juan pagó una multa para otra falsa arresta y ellos le dijeron que no tuvo ninguna otras autorizaciones. Pero crearon una autorización de tráfica de 1968 por marchar con velocidad excesiva en una Honda en San Mateo. Afortunadamente, Juan tenía los \$46.00 para la fianza v podía evitar pasar la noche en el carcel. Ahora tiene que ir al corte para mostrar que nunca estaba en San Mateo a ese tiempo v no sabe como manejar una Honda!

Una otra persona fue arrestada v libertada porque la policía no notaran que tiene un nombre diferente do lo en la autorización.

Obviamente, todas estas molestaciones

son para disuadir gente de atender el juicio. Esto nos da más razón para ir. Atestemos el corte para mostrar a los marranos que no nos pueden intimidar.

Recuerdan a:

- 1) Traer dos cosas para identificación
- 2) Asegurar que no tiene ninguna autorizaciones de arresto sobresaliente
- 3) Ir con un compañero
- 4) El proyecto OR. está en el mismo piso del juicio
- 5) Si le arrestarian, llame a alguien quien va a decir a otros que está en la carcel.

Apoya a Ruchell Magee
Todo Poder al Pueblo

Rudy Chavez
Venceremos, Redwood City

RUCHELL MAGEE (A LA DERECHA) EN LA ESCENA DE LA REBELION DEL CORTE DEL CONDADO MARIN EN AGOSTO, 1970

EEUU para negocia - ciones de paz

Hacia el fin de Octubre, el asesor del Presidente, Henry Kissinger dijo que sería un acuerdo de paz en Vietnam. Estaba incorrecto. También es posible que haya mentido pero no estamos seguro.

El acuerdo, como Kissinger lo explicó debió ser basado en nueve puntos. Los más importantes de estos puntos eran que (1) Las tropas de los EE.UU. saldrían de Vietnam entre 60 días, mientras que todos los Prisioneros de Guerra (POWs) de los EE.UU. encarcelados en el Norte estarían libertados al mismo tiempo; (2) Que sería un Consejo Nacional de Reconciliación y Concordia Nacional hecho de representantes comunistas, neutralistas y de Saigon, que organizaría elecciones libres entre estas tres fuerzas; (3) Que los EE.UU. no apoyaría ninguna fuerza en las elecciones y quedaría fuera de los negocios políticos internos, pero los EE.UU. podría reemplazar equipo que daba a Saigon (pero no podría darles nuevo equipo); (4) Que durante el tiempo entre cuando cesan el fuego y las elecciones, ambos las fuerzas del NLF (Frente de Liberación Nacional) y las de Saigon podrían gobernar las arenas que ya controlan; (5) Que las 145,000 tropas Vietnamese del Norte podrían quedarse armada en el Sur; (6) Thieu podría continuar su papel en la fuerza Saigon.

Todo pareció bien cuando Kissinger describió los nueve puntos antes de la elección. Por el 26 de Noviembre las negociaciones de paz estaban al punto muerto. Los Vietnamese del Norte no habían cambiado su posición, pero los EE.UU. habían cambiado su posición.

Cuando Kissinger anunció su satisfacción con los aspectos principales de los nueve puntos, no dijo nada de problemas con las tropas Vietnamese del Norte pudiendo estar en el Sur. Pero por la mitad de Noviembre, los EE.UU. estaban diciendo que el acuerdo no podía estar firmado porque Thieu en Saigon demandó que todas tropas del Norte regresen. La misma cosa pasó con el Consejo Nacional de tres partes. Nixon y Kissinger primero acordaron con la idea de un Consejo Nacional, pero entonces dijeron que estaban pegas porque no le gusta a Thieu. Thieu dijo que el Consejo Nacional en realidad estaba un gobierno de alianza que daba a las comunistas un papel legítimo. Esta fue la razón porque no podía aceptarlo.

Nixon y los periódicos de los EE.UU. dicen que las problemas están con Thieu. Según ellos, si Thieu cediera en los puntos 2 y 5 de los nueve puntos, todo iría bien. Pero los problemas no están solamente con Thieu. Si Thieu no había recibido aseguramiento de Nixon que los EE.UU. apoyaría sus demandas, no hablaría como así.

Esto quiere decir que lo que dijo Kissinger de estar "generalmente satisfecho" con los nueve puntos probablemente estaba una mentira. Probablemente estaba un modo para conseguir más votos para Nixon en la elección y también para terminar la ofensiva militar que las Vietnamese amenzaron si no estaba progreso en las negociaciones. Después que Nixon ganó la elección, los EE.UU. podían continuar las negociaciones mientras que estaban bombeando el Norte para tratar de forzar las Vietnamese en un acuerdo más favorable a los EE.UU. Entre tanto, la

posición débil de Thieu en el Sur podía ser reforzado por gran distribución de mercancías de los EE.UU. y por los esfuerzos de Thieu a destruir cualquiera fuerza que no le apoyara.

No es seguro que Nixon y Kissinger tenían todo planeado como así. La cosa importante es que esto es lo que está pasando. Aquí veemos unos hechos.

1. Dentro un periodo reciente de tres semanas, los EE.UU. distribuyeron 10,000 toneladas de equipo militar nuevo a Saigon. Esto incluye 600 aviones y helicópteros, dando a Saigon la cuarta más grande fuerza de aire del mundo. Los EE.UU. ya ha comenzado actuar en planas para emplear 10,000 paisanos Americanos en Vietnam del Sur para ayudar con operar esto y otro equipo. Esto puede querer decir 10,000 mas toneladas de equipo que puede ser reemplazado si tendrían un acuerdo. Más importante, quiere decir apoyo continuado de los EE.UU. a la lucha de Thieu contra las fuerzas de Liberación Nacional.

2. Desde Mayo 1972, cuando Thieu declaró Ley Marcial, él ha encarcelado miles y miles de personas por sospecha de acción o pensamiento contra el gobierno. Muchas de estas personas son parte de una tercera fuerza, una fuerza neutralista, que puede ser importante en un acuerdo político de todo Vietnamese en la futura. Thieu teme a ellos.

3. En Agosto, 1972, Thieu anuló todas elecciones al nivel de las aldeas. Todos los oficiales a este nivel ahora están nombrado por Saigon.



ESTUDIANTES EN SAIGON MANIFESTARON CONTRA THIEU Y NIXON

4. Por si acaso hay una cesa de fuego, y acuerdo político, Thieu ha sido muy ocupado con organizar un partido político de las "masas" nuevo llamado el Partido Democracia. Los miembros incluyen generales, todos los jefes de los distritos y provincias en el país, y miles de los oficiales nombrados de las aldeas. Estos oficiales han recibido órdenes a juntar el partido.

5. Saigon ha mandado un encierro masivo de todos considerados a ser comunista o portidario a las comunistas. En realidad, ésto quiere decir cualquiera persona no pro-Saigon. Thieu ha establecido yuntas especiales de propaganda, comités de lucha contra-comunista, y "yuntas estacionarias" subterráneo para levantar gente contra-gobierno y anadirla a las 200,000 ya encarceladas en las prisiones de Vietnam del Sur.

6. En las próximas semanas, los EE.UU. ha lanzado los ataques de B52 más fuerte de la guerra. Durante la semana del 26 de Noviembre, cuando negociaciones muy importantes estaban pasando en Paris entre representantes de los EE.UU. y Vietnam del Norte, America soltó más de 5,000 toneladas de bombas de los B52s sobre la parte del sur de Vietnam del Norte.

Mientras que todo esto está pasando oposición a la guerra llega a ser más y más débil y la posición económica del trabajador ordinario llega a ser más peor. Para ahora, la carga principal de luchar contra opresión EE.UU. está con la Vietnamese.

Fuerzas contra la guerra en los EE.UU. desempeñaron un papel importante en forzar el gobierno EE.UU. a retirar sus 500,000 tropas. Pero ahora la situación está diferente.

El efecto del retiro de las tropas estaba para hacer la guerra menos visible. El movimiento liberal contra guerra, basado en enojo moral sobre los hombres de los EE.UU. muriendo en Vietnam ya está casi gastado.

Hay algo que ya, no está gastado: la situación económica que está haciendo peor a los trabajadores de los EE.UU.

Provechos industriales crecen y sueldos están "helados." Desempleo ha saltado a un nivel "aceptable" a los asesores de Nixon, aceptable porque provee una fuerza de trabajadores esquiviles y esto ayuda quedarse los sueldos bajos; finalmente, inflación corta más profundo en nuestros cheques de paga.

Conciencia del eslabón entre este situación y guerras imperialistas como la en Vietnam es la coraza del único movimiento contra-guerra a esa etapa.

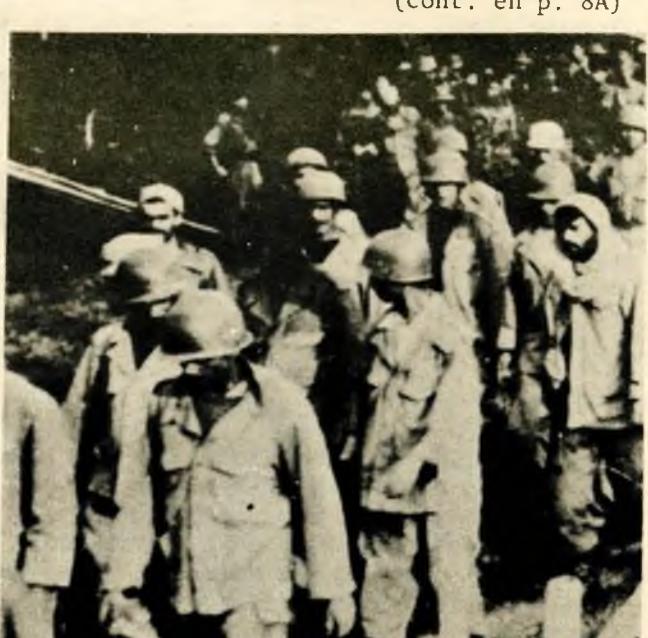
Está un movimiento que ya ha empezado y lo a que tenemos que dedicar todos nuestros esfuerzos.

Acuerdos de Ginebra

Las Vietnamese han aprendido por su experiencia, que ser cauteloso de acuerdos de paz con el gobierno de Saigon y los EE.UU. Como Le Duc Tho, representante de Vietnam del Norte en las negociaciones de Paz en Paris lo expresó: "Hemos estado engañado muchas veces. Después de los Acuerdos de Ginebra de 1954, creímos que dentro de dos años sería elecciones generales y nuestro país sería unido."

En vez de esto, la guerra ha continuado por 18 años y la gente Vietnamese han estado sujeta a bombardeo más despiadado del siglo. Ahora la gente Vietnamese otra vez están a punto de negociar un acuerdo de paz. Esta vez, insisten en una solución militar y política que garantiza que Saigon y los EE.UU. atendrían al acuerdo.

Con la derrota de las fuerzas francesas en Dienbienphu en 1954, las francesas estaban forzadas a negociar un acuerdo con las Vietnamese. Aunque los Acuerdos de Ginebra para poner fin a la guerra incluyeron soluciones militares y políticas, solamente las partes militares estaban llevados a cabo, y éstas exclusivamente al beneficio de las francesas.



LAS TROPAS DERROTADAS FRANCESAS DESPUES DE DIEN BIEN PHU

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 irá 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 acorralar a Debbie no por \$52.00 sino por enseñarle a la gente como defender sus derechos contra el Welfare.

El sistema de welfare Válvula de seguridad para la economía

El Welfare no es un sistema de limosnas para gente floja y buenos para nada. Este sistema fue creado como una alternativa a ciertas condiciones sociales que un buen Americano no puede soportar: como, crímenes, enfermedades demostraciones o ataques contra "la seguridad y propiedades de los buenos ciudadanos que obedecen las leyes."

La gente no puede trabajar y pagar impuestos para que otros se queden en su casa sin hacer nada. La gente paga impuestos en un sistema diseñado en forma que no todos pueden trabajar. Si todos los que pueden trabajar se presentaran a trabajar por dos meses el sistema de trabajo, no podría contener a la desbordante mayoría. Por eso es que tenemos el welfare.

Ronald Reagan nos quiere hacer creer que los impuestos que pagan por el welfare son desperdiciados para mantener a gente floja que no quiere trabajar. Quizás es hora que veamos que es lo que está pasando en realidad.

En este año:

*El presupuesto total para recipientes de welfare en el Condado de San Mateo hasta Junio de 1972 era \$2,076,689.

*El costo total de gastos administrativos del welfare el Condado de San Mateo hasta Junio de 1972 era \$8,416,000.

*En otras palabras el 80 por ciento del presupuesto total del sistema de welfare en el Condado de San Mateo fue gastado en salarios para burocratas, carros, teléfonos, y gastos de papeleo de oficina.

*El maximo que puede recibir una madre con un hijo es \$190.00 al mes. Una madre con tres hijos recibe \$280.00 al mes.

*En 1970 el porcentaje de desempleo fue 4.1%.

*El porcentaje de desempleo en el mismo año para chicanos y negros fue 11.5%.

*En 1972 el desempleo en una area de cinco condados incluyendo San Mateo

Por los ultimos 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 Cahada 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 fué por varias desavenencias que le ocurrieron entonces.

Cuando empeñó a trabajar con Raychem ella tenía fiebre. Su abuelita, con la que estaban muy 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 empeñó a pedir prestamos y contribuciones entre sus amistades. También trató infructuosamente de colectar el dinero de seguro social de su hermana.

Sus amigos le entregaron un cheque

Página 5A Pamoja Venceremos 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 dio 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.

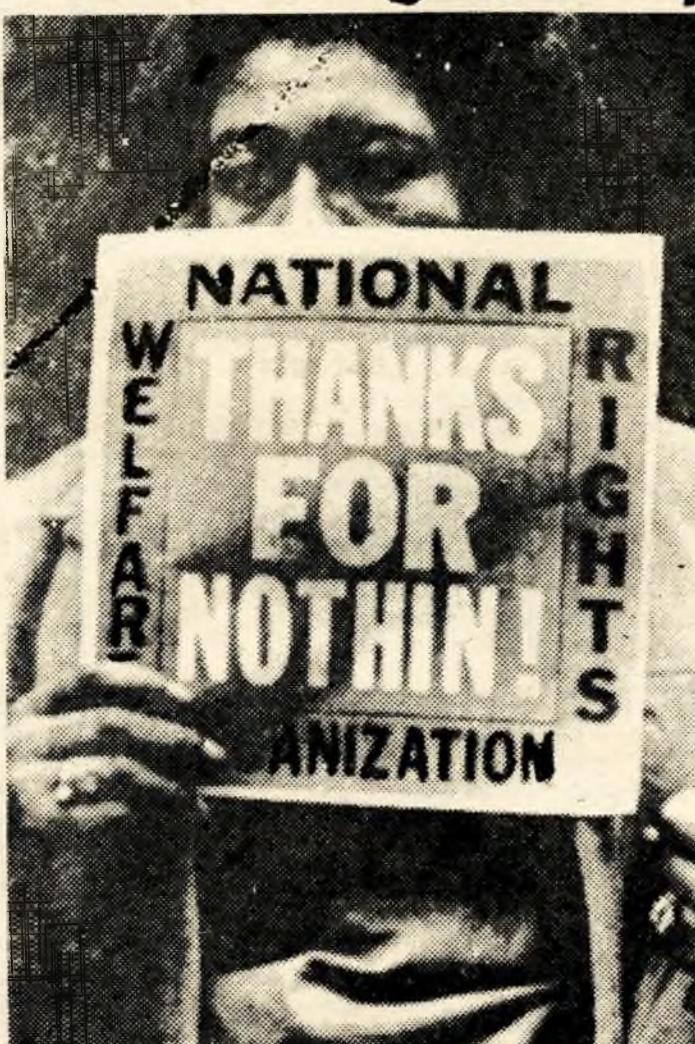
QUE PODEMOS HACER

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 nadie hará que más gente se pare en defensa de sus derechos. Cuentele a sus amistades lo que acaba de leer. Necesitamos gente para distribuir voletines, para hablar sobre el caso de Debbie y de todos los pobres que se ven forzados a entrar al Welfare.

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

Habrá un mitin y conferencia de prensa el 19 de Diciembre a las 8:30am en la corte del condado de San Mateo en Redwood City. Vayamos allí y pasar juicio con Debbie.

Pamoja Venceremos



fue 5.8%.

*Compañías como Ampex están corriendo a los trabajadores y pronto abren sus fábricas en la frontera Mexicana.

Ahora veamos los obstáculos e insultos que los aplicantes tienen que soportar cuando van al departamento del welfare.

La decencia, honestidad e integridad del aplicante son puestas en duda con las 19 páginas de las formas. Con requisitos de certificados de nacimiento, licencias matrimoniales, pruebas de ausencia del padre o la madre todo esto empeorado por las ideas sociales de los trabajadores.

sociales en el departamento. El propósito principal de la mayoría de estos trabajadores sociales es el de disuadir a los aplicantes tratando de convencerlos de que si reciben ayuda del welfare se convertirán en fracasados. Después del tiroteo de preguntas y cuando las 19 páginas de preguntas han sido llenadas, el aplicante es confrontado con la necesidad de firmar la línea que dice "falso testimonio es una ofensa federal..."

Estamos entrando a una nueva era en este país. Algunos la llaman la era del "nuevo pobre." Los "nuevos pobres" son aquellos que han sido socializados y que han ido a la escuela, se han portado bien y han hecho todas las cosas que se supone deben resultar en un trabajo decente y un lugar en la sociedad. Mas para su desilusión no hay suficientes empleos y la competencia está tan dura que las probabilidades de conseguir empleo son minimas. Hay muchos que los corren del trabajo a la vez que con otros la posición en que trabajaban es destruida por la compañía.

Todo esto resulta en miles de gentes que sin trabajo no les queda a donde ir más que al welfare.

Mientras todo esto sucede las compañías que controlan a los políticos no tienen que sobrellevar a cargo de los desempleados en welfare que ellos mismos han creado. Ellos crean esas fábricas de "pasa y corre" con las que van y a la gente de otros países a la vez que crean desempleo en este país. Las grandes compañías reciben "welfare" del gobierno. (Lockheed recibe billones de dólares para evitar la bancarrota) Mientras que los políticos gritan con cada dólar que es gastado en la gente que está en welfare.

Así es que los impuestos que pagan los trabajadores en los Estados Unidos sirve para mantener un sistema de bienestar público (welfare) que insulta y no ayuda a los pobres mientras que les da sus ganancias a los ricos.

Comité de la defensa de Debbie Walker

Lucha, falta, lucha otra vez ... hasta la victoria.

En el viernes, 24 de Noviembre, un helicóptero de los cherifos del Condado San Mateo fue tirado, heriendo el observador, diputado John Gerhardt. Los cherifos estaban en un patrulla rutinaria cuando recibieron un reporte de tiroteos en Los Trancos Woods, del Oeste de Menlo Park. Trasvolaron para investigar y fueron encontrado con un tiroteo. Fueron dicho que volar al Stanford Hospital, que tiene una pista de aterrizaje. Pero el piloto tuvo que hacer un aterrizaje de emergencia en un campo de beisbol para dar cura de urgencia a Gerhardt.

Los marranos respondieron en su manera usual. Bloquearon todas salidas de Los Trancos Woods y examinaron cada carro buscando armas. Encerraron todas en la area que pudieron alcanzar con armas deteniendo, por los menos, 15 personas. Finalmente decidieron a arrestar el hijo de 17 años de una dentista del Condado San Mateo. El, alejadamente, tuvo un rifle japonés de 7.7 milímetros de 30 años, y cartuchos. Hasta ahora, los marranos no han hecho pública ninguna información de su sospe-

chos. Todo que han dicho es que es de una "buena familia." Desde el está un menor, no va a tener un juicio público. Esto quiere decir que la policía nunca tendrá que decir públicamente lo que ellos creen que pasó.

Los cherifos anunciaron que si el piloto habría sido tirado, ellos habrían chocado. El observador no tiene entrenamiento para volar el helicóptero, y el helicóptero no esta designado para tener un co-piloto. Ahora están planeando para poner platos de metal abajo de las sillas, y tomar otras precauciones de seguro, pero, como hemos aprendido de la gente heroica de Vietnam, el poder de la gente es más grande de la tecnología de la chota.

Pues, cualquier motivo tiene, quienquiera que tiró el helicóptero hizo un buen ejemplo para la gente. Estaba lo mejor lugar para hacerlo, porque en las cuestas hay pocas casas y poca gente en que puede chocar, y el mostró que facil es de tirar el helicóptero a bajo. Como alguien dijo en las noticias de T.V. "Vietnam ha venido al Condado San Mateo."

PODER POLITICO NACE DEL CANON DE UN FUSIL!

Dia de Gracias- Thanksgiving

Que suerte tener todos los años this day para poder decirte gracias mi Dios por los infinitos bienes recibidos por nuestro pueblo esclavizado en este territorio de su nación los Estados Unidos dela bendita America del Norte gracias mi Dios

Gracias por los nuevos modelos de auto que no puedo comprar Y por mi '56 Chevy que todavía no acabo de pagar.

Gracias por las barratas del j. c. penny donde pude apartar un traje en layaway y todavía no lo saco

Gracias por mi nuevo status en el club exclusivo de las "Naites de Colon" de nuestra santa iglesia, su projectito aqui en la tierra y por su director, el señor cura que demanda 10 por ciento de mi sueldito

Gracias por haber levantado de mis hombres el peso de decidir mi destino y haberme concedido el derecho de escoger algún programa de television

Gracias, por la medallita, y el telegrama, y por mi hijo héroe que dió su vida en Viet Nam, defendiendo la democracia que permitió que un policia asesinara ha mi otro hijo todo esto en el santo nombre de la "law and order"

Gracias por las escuelas que nos enseñan la historia de nuestra tierra que se encuentra en la página número 347 y dice, "And guided by a mandate from God himself, known as the Manifest Destiny,

America civilized the savages of the Southwest in 1848."

Gracias por todo, Gracias por el OEO el EYOA el ABC el FBI el CIA el FOC y CAGASTES EL PALO la TUYA Y TODO SE ACABO

By SAAVEDRA

From
"Semillas de Liberación"
CASA EDITORIAL
COLEGIO JACINTO TREVINO

Ray Carriger lucha para sobrevivir en Vacaville

Los molestaciones y presiones que nuestros compañeros están forzados a sufrir como castigo por no co-operar en la prosecución de los 6 de San Quentin esta ejemplificado en el tratamiento de Raymond Wade Carriger (los 6 de San Quentin ahora esperan juicio para acusaciones de conspiración y asesinato para la matanza de tres guardias en el 21 de Agosto, 1971 durante un incidente en que George Jackson fue asesinado).

Carriger fue transferido del Centro de Ajuste en San Quentin al Unidad Maxima de Diagnóstica Siquiátrica (MPDU) en la Facilidad Medical de California en Vacaville el ultimo Julio. Oficiales de San Quentin le dijeron que la última manera que puede ser libertado de solitario es ir en la programa en el MPDU.

En el 4 de Noviembre, Louis L. Lopez también del Centro de Ajuste en S.Q. y ahora en el MPDU, fue apuñalado y herido. El dia siguiente, un otro prisionero, tambien en MPDU fue apuñalado - no fatalmente. Oficiales de la Prisión han acusado Carriger de la apuñalación segunda. Le ponían en solitario y ha estado referido a la oficina del abogado del distrito para prosecución, una formalidad regular.

En muchos casos, está la poliza de oficiales de prisiones, cuando creen que no tienen razón para una condenación definido en corte superior, de hacer una acusación secreta en vez de una acusación pública contra alguien. Así, el nunca podría confrontar los acusadores en un corte. Un grupo de oficiales de la prisión llamado el comité disciplinario, declaran el prisionero culpable, sin reparar en su pleito. Usualmente el prisionero sirve tiempo en seguridad máxima por una ofensa de que nunca fue condenada.

Carriger demanda un juicio para negar la acusación de apuñalar. Nosotros apoyamos esta justa demanda. Esta una demanda urgente porque los oficiales de la prisión quieren silenciar a Carriger porque saben que el testificará contra el estado cuando los 6 de San Quentin tendrán su juicio. Es claro que los oficiales tratan de socavar su credibilidad como testigo.

Los oficiales tambien van a estar renuentes de llamar atención a la nueva MPDU que abrio en Febrero de 1972. Esta unidad estaba empezada durante crecimiento del movimiento militante de las prisiones. Estaba creada después de las rebeliones en Attica y San Quentin para estudiar y controlar casos de violencia en las prisiones. Guardias de prisión ofrecen "drogas tranquilizadoras" diariamente y oficiales están considerando "lobotomies" (cirugía del cerebro) y tratamiento sacudid como curas de violencia. Carriger como las otras cuatro prisioneros del Centro de Ajuste han rehusado a voluntar para estas drogas.

No esta sorprendente que oficiales recurren a incriminaciones de inocentes para poner presión a y debilitar la solidaridad de prisioneros. Esta incriminación no va a funcionar como quieren. Solidaridad queda fuerte entre los hombres adentro y sus apoyantes afuera. Demandamos que permiten Carriger a tener juicio, o que la acusación institucional seria retirada de su historia en la prisión para que puede mover entre la población general de la prisión donde había de ir desde habia completado la fase cuarto y final de la programa MPDU.

Marina amenazado con sabotaje

de Camp News-

Norfolk, Virginia -- Washington Post Marineros quienes estan saboteando los barcos en un esfuerzo a prevenir la participación de los barcos en la guerra en Indochina estaban descrito por un almirante de la Marina como una "desventaja grave" en Octubre. Almirante Charles K. Duncan, retirando como comandante de la Flota Atlantica de los EE.UU., dijo que sabotaje ha llegado a ser una problema mayor en la Marina y que "estos pocos con aberraciones mentales que podían causar sabotaje" deben ser expulsado del servicio. "Cuanto antes la Marina estaría libre de este grupo, lo mejor sería para el país y la Marina."

Duncan dijo que estaba creyendo de "una docena" de incidentes durante los meses pasados en que barcos habían estando saboteados. Estos extendian del fuego al borde el FORRESTAL el Julio pasado (para que Jeff Allisen está siendo procesado en Norfolk) hasta la incapacitación del motor del RANGER (para que Patrick Chenoweth seria procesado en California) y rellenar materiales dentro de partes operando cruciales de los barcos, y desconectar conexiones vitales en lugares difícil para encontrar abajo las cubiertas." Duncan estaba hablando al bordo del JOHN F. KENNEDY y estaba acompañado por Almirante Elmo Zumwalt, quien dijo que la Marina todavía estaba investigando el fuego al bordo del SARATOGA cerca de Singapore en Octubre. Zumwalt dijo que el creia que la problema de sabotaje estaba "pequeñita". Pero la Marina ha estacio-

nado maquinas de televisión y "espías" oficiales en areas vitales en unos barcos para ver que pasa.

Cuando terminó, Duncan dijo que la mayoría de los marineros estan fidedignos. "Estoy hablando de las personas desequilibradas, activista, antisocial, antimilitar anti-EE.UU. quienes necesitan el cuidado profesional mejor, entendimiento y ayuda que los EE.UU. puede dar. Pero estas personas no tienen lugar en un medio de tensión, responsabilidad y peligro--el medio de operaciones de chorros en portaviones por el noches, usar armas nucleares, operar submarinos de rapidez alta."

El discurso de Duncan estaba la primera admisión conocida por la Marina que sabotaje está considerado una problema mayor.



USS CONSTELLATION

Incendio incapacita portaviones Marinero acusado con incendiarismo

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 2

La marina anuncio que un joven marinero de 19 años de edad será juzgado en una corte marcial en conexión con un incendio con costos de varios millones de dólares en el cargo-aviones Forrestal.

Al Aprendiz de Marinero Jeffrev G. Allison de le ha acusado de arsonista, y de voluntariamente poner en peligro una nave marina. También, se le acusa de posesión ilegal de drogas. Si lo convicten su sentencia puede ser de por vida en prisión. El incendio de la madrugada del 11 de julio causó extenso dano a la nave. Nueve repetidores de radar, un sistema monitor de televisión, bancos de computadores, equipo de comunicación y varias millas de alambrado electrónico fueron destruidos o dañados. Cuando esto ocurrió el Forrestal estaba a punto de zarpar rumbo al Mediterraneo. El incendio retardo la partida de la nave por dos meses.

Allison fue arrestado inmediatamente después del incendio bajo cargos de arson. Los cargos de posesión de drogas fueron agregados después con el propósito de crear histeria pública contra "un pequeño grupo de drogadictos fanáticos" a los cuales la Marina desearía encargar por la erupción de recientes sabotajes contra barcos de guerra norteamericanos. El oficializado de la Marina ha lanzado una batalla campal promoviendo la histeria pública con el propósito de esconder el hecho de que existe un gran grado de resistencia y rebelión entre los mar-

ineros enlistados.

Por ejemplo, en los últimos días de Octubre el saliente comandante en jefe de la Flota del Atlántico, Admiral Charles K. Duncan atacó publicamente "unos cuantos (Marineros) con aberraciones mentales que pueden causar sabotajes." Cuando le preguntaron del sabotaje en la Marina, Duncan admitió "como una docena" de esos incidentes. Por su cuenta la Marina tan solo ha publicado un solo incidente, el Forrestal.

NO LOCURA SINO REBELIÓN

El verdadero origen de estos incidentes de sabotaje claro esto que no son aberraciones mentales sino una creciente rebelión contra el oficializado y en contra del panel desarrollado por la Marina en el intervencionismo y guerras de imperialismo de los Estados Unidos. Por años la Marina ha sido un refugio para aquellos que buscaban escapar enlistamiento involuntario en la armada y el automático asignamiento en Viet Nam. Los Marineros en Norfolk recibieron una desagradable sorpresa cuando la Flota Sexta fue puesta en alerta de combate cuando los Estados Unidos decidio intervenir en apoyo de las fuerzas zionistas en el Medio Oriente. Ahora con la partida de la armada de Viet Nam la Marina ha asumido un nuevo papel en esa guerra en lo que Nixon llama la Vietnamización de la guerra. Más y más el uso de la Marina en la guerra en Viet Nam a resultado en tremenda rebelión de marinos enlistados que los oficiales rangos tratan desesperadamente de despistar.

Jeffrey Allison fue elegido casi como en lotería por la Marina para servir como chivo expiatorio. Además la Marina ha estado usando su gran influencia con la prensa mucho antes de que se de comienzo a la corte marcial de Allison.

Es irónico que el juicio marcial de Allison dará comienzo unas semanas antes de el juicio marcial de los soldados de Camp McCov, y un poco después del juicio marcial de Billy Dean Smith. Los tres casos son fabricaciones con propósito de amellar y amedrentar la creciente militancia rebelde dentro de las fuerzas armadas.

Liberdad para Jeffrev Allison



(Cont. de p2A.)

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EMANDAS DE EL FRENT

) Alquileración de Chicanos en las posiciones en servicios de Estudiantes tenido por Chicanos antes de los despedidos del 1 de Septiembre, refiriendo específicamente a la posición de Rector Asociado de estudiantes.

Re-establecimiento de la posición 1 oficial tercer de admisiones, para llenado por un Chicano.

Contractos para administradores ikanos.

Gastos decisivos en alquilar y desdir administradores y facultades Chicanos

Reascución de la oficina de Ayudante social al Vice-Presidente por estudiantes Chicanos bajo la supervisión temaria de El Frente.

6) Eliminación de Padre Olivio de Servicios de Estudiantes debido a "incompetencia administrativa"

7) Apología pública de Padre Terry por su declaración llamando unos de los administradores despedidos "incompetentes y filibusteros"

8) Gastos decisivos de Chicanos y minorias en cada etapa del Plan Maestro para la universidad de Santa Clara: el desarrollo de un Departamento de Estudios Chicanos debe ser incluido en el Plan.

9) Que los seis estudiantes arrestados por infringir, asamblear ilegalmente, a faltar de dispersarse no estarian amenazados con acción disciplinaria o perdida de avuda financial debido a la natura moral de su posición.

Pedimos el apoyo de todos individuales y grupos interesados, Chicano y no-chicano, para ayudarnos con esta lucha que afecta toda la Gente. Para mas información llame a El Frente: 984-4000.



Marina amenazado con sabotaje

de Camp News-

Norfolk, Virginia -- Washington Post Marineros quienes estan saboteando los barcos en un esfuerzo a prevenir la participación de los barcos en la guerra en Indochina estaban descrito por un almirante de la Marina como una "desventaja grave" en Octubre. Almirante Charles K. Duncan, retirando como comandante de la Flota Atlantica de los EE.UU., dijo que sabotaje ha llegado a ser una problema mayor en la Marina y que "estos pocos con aberraciones mentales que podian causar sabotaje" deben ser expulsado del servicio. "Cuanto antes la Marina estaria libre de este grupo, lo mejor seria para el pais y la Marina."

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El verdadero origen de estos incidentes de sabotaje claro esto que no son aberraciones mentales sino una creciente rebelión contra el oficializado y en contra del panel desarrollado por la Marina en el intervencionismo y guerras de imperialismo de los Estados Unidos. Por años la Marina ha sido un refugio para aquellos que buscaban escapar enlistamiento involuntario en la armada y el automático asignamiento en Viet Nam. Los Marineros en Norfolk recibieron una desagradable sorpresa cuando la Flota Sexta fue puesta en alerta de combate cuando los Estados Unidos decidieron intervenir en apoyo de las fuerzas zionistas en el Medio Oriente. Ahora con la partida de la armada de Viet Nam la Marina ha asumido un nuevo papel en esa guerra en lo que Nixon llama la Vietnamización de la guerra. Más y más el uso de la Marina en la guerra en Viet Nam a resultado en tremenda rebelión de marineros enlistados que los oficiales rangos tratan desesperadamente de despistar.

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Libertad para Jeffrey Allison



(Cont. de p2A)

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DEMANDAS DE EL FRENT

- 1) Alquilación de Chicanos en las posiciones en servicios de Estudiantes tenido por Chicanos antes de los despidos del 14 de Septiembre, refiriendo específicamente a la posición de Rector Asociado de Estudiantes.
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- 3) Contratos para administradores Chicanos.
- 4) Gastos decisivos en alquilar y despedir administradores y facultades Chicanos
- 5) Reasunción de la oficina de Ayudante Especial al Vice-Presidente por estudiantes Chicanos bajo la supervisión temporaria de El Frente.

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Efecto de pildora contraceptiva

En los años 1950, las compañías fabricantes de drogas decidieron usar a las mujeres en Puerto Rico como conejillo de Indias ofreciéndoles la pildora gratis sin que se supieran realmente sus consecuencias. Los experimentos siguieron hasta que se comprobó que la pildora funcionaba. En aquellos días, las dosis eran muchos más fuertes y también los efectos eran más duros. Cientos de mujeres se enfermaron y tuvieron que dejar tomar las píldoras, pero los experimentos siguieron de todos modos.

Hoy día, las píldoras contraceptivas son la forma de controlar nacimientos más seguro y más fácil de obtener. El costo es alrededor \$1.90 por mes, aunque esto varía de farmacia a farmacia. En algunas es hasta dos o tres veces más caro.

Si usted toma la píldora diariamente, generalmente 21 días por mes, hay más de 99 posibilidades sobre 100 de que usted no va a quedar embarazada. Esto está muy bien, pero a veces causa efectos tales como engordar, vomitar, tener náusea marco, dolor de cabeza y del pecho a algunas mujeres. Estos efectos disminuyen en general después del primer mes, así que no se preocupe demasiado si los tiene al principio.

Sin embargo, si usted todavía no está tomando la píldora, las cosas que hay que considerar son las complicaciones serias

El 23 de noviembre, el presidente Hugo Banzer de Bolivia declaró un estado de sitio nacional, y trajo tropas a cercundar las fábricas principales de La Paz, la capital de Bolivia. La policía boliviana mataron a un trabajador quien estaba en huelga y lastimó a 50 otros. El estado de sitio fue declarado junto con un orden prohibiendo las asambleas políticas y las manifestaciones. También exigió el orden un "curfew" de noche.

La crisis comenzó cuando Banzer devaluó el peso boliviano por 66.60. Trabajadores a través del país se pusieron en huelga protestando esta devaluación. Ellos exigieron aumento de los sueldos para compensación. También ellos refutaron la acusación del gobierno que "los izquierdistas extremistas entraron en las uniones para instigar las huelgas."

Toda la gente corrieron a los bancos, y no quedó ninguna comida en las tiendas. Dos o tres mil trabajadores de fábricas textiles ocuparon sus fábricas con barricadas "hasta las últimas consecuencias." El gobierno mandó tropas, tanques, y policía para cercundar el distrito de estas fábricas. Varios trabajadores fueron arrestados. Los empleados de los bancos se unieron con la huelga. Unas esposas de los trabajadores textilistas en huelga amenazaron una huelga de hambre y durante el tiempo que los hombres fueron arrestados.

Hay un rumor que Banzer devaluó el peso para recibir más ayuda económica de los EEUU. El embajador de los EEUU, Ernest Siracusa, dio al Banzer un cheque para \$24 millón para "sostener la economía Boliviana" unos días después de la devaluación.

VIETNAM

(cont. de p. 4A)

Vietnamés retiraron sus fuerzas armadas y miembros de todas las bases del sur de la paralela decimaseptima. También liberaron todos los prisioneros de guerra.

La razón que las Vietnamés, quienes estaban victoriosas en la guerra, hicieron estas concesiones militares fue porque esperaron que la contraparte política iría en efecto también. Artículo 14C del Acuerdo Genebra garantizó que no serían

y peligrosas que pueden ocurrir. La más común es la presión alta. Parece que 5% de las mujeres que toman la píldora desarrollan presión alta al cabo de varios meses o varios años. Además los cambios ocurren poco a poco y puede que una mujer no note nada de los síntomas tales como los típicos dolores detrás de la cabeza o el mareo que ocurre ocasionalmente a las personas que a veces sufren, ataques de presión alta. Por esta razón, es importante que las mujeres que toman la píldora vayan a chequear la presión de la sangre dos veces al año. La presión alta causada por la píldora no se nota, puede hasta dañar las venas de por vida y a cortar la vida misma. En ejemplos raros, puede causar ataques fuertes (cuando se rompe una vena en el cerebro).

Una complicación menos frecuente pero más peligrosa de la píldora contraceptiva es cuando la sangre se coagula demasiado en las venas del cuerpo. Esto se puede ver en las venas profundas de la pierna en general. Los síntomas de coagulación de la sangre en las venas profundas de la pierna son generalmente dolor de colambre en la pantorrilla y especialmente sensibilidad en el músculo grande detrás y debajo de rodilla. Si usted compara el músculo de la pantorrilla de ambas piernas, el músculo de la pierna afectada será más blando (no tan duro). Después de un día o más, la región se pone inflamada alrededor de la vena con el coágulo y puede ponerse tibia.

Si los coágulos de sangre se notan rápido, hay medicinas que pueden evitar que siga desarrollar dose y formándose en la vena. Pero aún puede que el coágulo se deshaga y vaya flotando a un órgano importante, tal como los pulmones o el cerebro, causando daño permanente, parálisis y hasta la muerte. La proporción de muertes debidas a coágulos cau-

sados por la píldora es como de 3 por 100,000 mujeres; pero en las mujeres jóvenes normales, esta proporción es casi nula en ambos grupos.

El tercer efecto es la aumento de casos de diabetes en las mujeres cuya familia ha tenido la enfermedad. Tal vez estas mujeres van a tener diabetes de todos modos a una edad más avanzada, pero esa no es una enfermedad para recomendar. Los síntomas más dramáticos son sed, hambre, y orina excesiva y un cambio de peso súbito.

El cuarto efecto se refiere a reportes que dicen que las hormonas femeninas que contiene la píldora pueden aumentar el desarrollo de ciertos cánceres. Aunque parece improbable que las píldoras de hoy causen cáncer, es muy posible que aumenten el desarrollo de tumores no cancerosos y de tumores cancerosos.

Además, hay más mujeres que no tienen las reglas por muchos meses después de dejar de tomar la píldora, y es posible que no puedan quedar embarazadas si así lo quieren. La píldora interviene en las regiones del cerebro que ordenan la ovulación. Ahora parece que una de estas regiones (la hipotalámica) puede cerrarse para siempre.

En otras palabras, la píldora es una sustancia extraña que hace el trabajo de las hormonas sexuales naturales y no se puede predecir lo que pueda suceder después de un tiempo largo. Conocemos unos de los efectos, buenos y malos, pero todavía no sabemos cuáles efectos son permanentes porque la píldora no ha existido sino por más 10 o 15 años. Si usted está tomando la píldora o piensa empezar a tomarla, debería planear dejarla por unos meses cada dos años para permitir al cuerpo regresar periódicamente a su equilibrio hormonal natural.

Estado de asedio declarado en Bolivia



EL EJÉRCITO DE BOLIVIA AHORA TIENE CONTROL DE LA PAZ, CAMPESINOS ARMADOS ASIERON PARTE DEL CAPITAL EL AÑO PASADO

represalias ni discriminación por los quienes colaboraron con un lado otro durante la guerra de resistencia, y también garantizó que tendrían elecciones generales por todo el país por el julio, 1956 para reunir el país.

El régimen de Saigón desatiendió completamente Artículo 14C. En el Sur una busca atroz estaba organizada para encontrar, arrestar, y finalmente eliminar los que habían apoyado la guerra de resistencia contra las colonialistas franceses. Ngo Dinh Diem, con aprobación abierta de los EE.UU., rehusó a permitir la elección y negó todas las partes políticas del Acuerdo. La gente vietnamés así fue traicionada, y las semillas fueron sembrados

para la guerra de hoy.

La gente vietnamés realiza que tienen que continuar a luchar hasta estaría prometida condiciones que traigan paz duradera. Le Duc Tho dijo, "Sabemos que tenemos que hacer. No es desarmarnos, pero luchar hasta la victoria siempre. No queremos derrotar los Estados Unidos, pero queremos ganar independencia, crear las condiciones para la gente vietnamés bajo de que podemos decidir nuestra propia suerte. Una cesa de fuego sin un acuerdo político es igual con capitulación. Es solamente otra de las perradas de Nixon. Quizás puede embaucar la gente americana con esto, pero no la gente vietnamés."

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; 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 comuni-dad.

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

El pueblo tiene que aplastar todas las formas del fascismo en desarrollo, incluyendo las escuadras tácticas tipo Gestapo, las leyes que permiten el registro sin aviso y las leyes "contra la

conspiración," todo espionaje electrónico, las prohibiciones generales, los grandes jurados de acusación, las Escuadras Rojas anti-comunistas, los comités estatales y federales contra la "subversión," y todos los tipos y especies de policía secreta.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. EQUAL ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND SO-

cial

THROUGHOUT ALL THE WORLD.

OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON IN THE U.S. AND

WORK, FREE MEDICAL CARE, AND GOOD ED-

UCATION FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, HOUSING,

AND SELF-DETERMINATION FOR ALL NATIONS AND PEOPLES.

3. PEOPLE'S JUSTICE. AN END TO THE

OPPRESSIVE MAJORITY OVER THE

TYRANNY BY THE RICH MINORITY OVER THE

POOR AND WORKING CLASS.

4. AN END TO THE DRAFT AND AN END TO THE

PROFESSIONAL STANDING MILITARY IN THE

U.S.

5. SELF-DETERMINATION FOR ALL OP-

PRESSED NATIONS AND PEOPLES.

6. EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN. AN END TO ALL

FORMS OF SEXUAL OPPRESSION.

CIAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN. AN END TO ALL

VARIOUS BRANDS AND VARIETIES OF SECRET POLICE.

7. AN END TO THE DRAFT AND AN END TO ALL

PROFESSIONAL STANDING MILITARY IN THE

U.S.

8. NO ONE SHOULD BE FORCED TO FIGHT IN THE MILITARY

TO SUPPORT THE MILITARY OF AMERICA

9. AN END TO THE DRAFT AND AN END TO ALL

PROFESSIONAL STANDING MILITARY IN THE

U.S.

10. NO ONE SHOULD BE FORCED TO FIGHT IN THE MILITARY

TO SUPPORT THE MILITARY OF AMERICA

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