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TOGETHER WE WILL WIN

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Wounded Knee



Ravenswood Protest



Ruchell Magee

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Despite intense efforts by the Nixon Administration to make the return of the POWs a patriotic, pro-war celebration, stories have leaked out of anti-war feelings and acts on the part of several POWs. Almost 24 returning POWs have been identified as opponents of the Vietnam war.

Most are neither pilots nor officers but are ordinary GIs captured and held prisoner in South Vietnam. Their cases are in sharp relief to the almost weekly charades seen in the carefully orchestrated welcoming ceremonies held for B52 pilots released by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Eight enlisted men released March 16 by the Provisional Revolutionary Government were identified last week by the government as members of a "peace committee" that carried out antiwar activities in a prison camp in South Vietnam.

According to a report by Seymour Hersh in the New York Times, the eight GIs are expected to be court-martialed for their activities. They are reportedly accused of refusing to obey orders from U.S. officers in the prison camp.

Probably the best-known among the eight is Army Specialist Michael Patrick Branch, who reportedly said over Radio Hanoi that he "had taken it upon myself to cross over to the side of the North Vietnamese people." The Pentagon says that Branch advised other GIs to "botch up your operations" and to desert. Another alleged member of the "peace committee", Sgt. John Young, reportedly read an open letter to President Nixon over the NLFs Liberation Radio saying, "I no longer want to fight for you or anyone like you."

Another of the eight is Army Specialist Richard Springman, who walked off the plane at Travis Air Force Base during one of the first welcoming ceremonies, wearing a peace symbol on a chain around his neck. Springman gave a clenched-fist salute to the crowd. When he tried to speak to civilian onlookers, he was grabbed by MPs who hustled him away.

His family told supporters that the young GI had told them he had "given himself up" to NLF forces because "he was tired of killing, sick of it." Springman is reportedly still in a San Francisco Army hospital where he is described as "suffering classic POW symptoms" but "responding to treatment." Another antiwar GI, Pvt. Ferdinand Rodriguez, has been held at Valley Forge Army Hospital in Pennsylvania since his February release, unable to talk to the press or supporters.

Exactly what pressures the Nixon administration has used against these men will not be clear until some of those willing to talk about it are released from the hospitals where they are being held. It is known, however, that the Pentagon spent years of preparation for the returning POWs under a program originally known as "Egress Recap," which was meant to place the returning prisoners in a totally controlled psychological environment. When details of the plan were leaked to the public last year, the military changed the operation's name and tried to downplay it. But the program itself has been implemented without change.

The key to the program is that the POWs are presumed to be sick--and that they will be presumed well when the Pentagon says they are well.

From the moment U.S. authorities pick up the POWs in Vietnam, they are under medical supervision. At Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines, they are prepared for their first public showing in the U.S. Then, after being marched out of the planes past the crowds of well-wishers and reporters on hand to greet them, they are once again returned to the sterile environment of a hospital for medical examinations and "debriefing."

The returning prisoners have been offered rewards unlike any other veterans in this war. Most of the 2.4 million men who served in the U.S. armed forces in Southeast Asia have come home to face

POWs Face Courtmartials

unemployment and GI benefits more token than real. Approximately 24,000 returned in wheelchairs never to walk again. The POWs, by contrast, have been showered with free automobiles, merchandise and other gifts and offers of top jobs with corporations.

Still, many of the returning prisoners face possible criminal charges--charges which can mean public disgrace, unemployment, and possibly imprisonment. Under U.S. military law, any serviceman can bring charges against any other serviceman. Informed sources believe that the

main threat used against "uncooperative" ex-POWs is that a fellow prisoner will accuse them of treason or other crimes while in captivity.

After the Korean War, dozens of soldiers were tried for treason, and ten of them were jailed after they admitted "collaborating" with the North Koreans. (In fact a few POWs preferred to stay in North Korea than return to the US)

Efforts are being made now by veterans and GI organizations around the country to prevent similar persecutions of anti-war POWs returning from Vietnam.



V.V.A.W. Statement

After thousands of voices were raised in protest, after thousands of demonstrations across the United States, Nixon finally ended his electronic slaughter of Vietnamese people.

People who had never voiced any opinion before, took a stand against the war. By using their right of free speech, they saved the lives of millions of Vietnamese women, men and children.

But it seems not everyone had the right to oppose the war. Servicemen stationed at home who openly opposed the war, found themselves bound for Vietnam with very short notice. If they continued their protest, they were framed of some phony charge and court-martialed, as was Billy Dean Smith, or sent into the hottest areas of combat, in hopes that they wouldn't return.

Some didn't return because they were captured by the Vietnamese. But still

they protested the war, by voicing their opinion over Radio Hanoi, exposing Nixon and the war for what it was.

Now the war is supposedly over and the American P.O.W.'s are coming home. The ones blessing God, country, and Nixon are being treated as heroes. But the P.O.W.'s who openly opposed the war are branded as traitors and face charges of collaborating with the enemy. These men are among the real heroes of the war. Despite the branding they knew they would receive, they had to do what they could to stop the racist genocide.

If these men are guilty of collaborating with the enemy, so are the thousands of Americans who opposed the war.

These men need your support to fight the charges of this bias government. Defence committees need to be set up. If you can help contact Redwood City Vietnam Veterans Against the War. 364-3321

In 1839 Black slaves, en route to the U.S. aboard a Spanish ship, rebelled led by a man name Cinque. They killed most of the crew and tried to get the surviving navigator to return to Africa, but he deceived them and instead took them to the U.S. The men were arrested. In the court case that followed it was ruled that slaves have the right to rebel. This was called the Amistad Slave Revolt case.

Ruchell (Cinque) Magee, a modern day slave, joined three other brothers in a daring revolutionary action in the Marin County Courthouse on August 7, 1970. What was the purpose of this act? Jonathan Jackson went into the courtroom that day for the express purpose of liberating some prisoners of war (specifically the Soledad Brothers, George Jackson, John Cluchette and Fleeta Drumgo). What was the result of this act? Jonathan Jackson dead; Judge Haley dead, Assistant District Attorney Thomas paralyzed and Ruchell Magee wounded. All because keeping inmates in prison is deemed to be more important than human life by the California Department of Corrections.

In November, 1972 a lynch-law court under Reagan's political appointee Judge Mortin Colvin con-ened with the express purpose of seeing that Ruchell Magee was convicted of murder and kidnapping, never to be paroled. Colvin had already stripped Ruchell of his legally won right to defend himself in the pre-trial hearings and was out-prosecuting the prosecutor in his attempts to acquire a hanging jury. Buzzard Colvin (so named by Ruchell) tried to hide the real issues--the right of each person to defend himself, and the right of slaves to rebel by any means necessary. The farsical trial proceeded but Ruchell did speak and laid out many of the facts of the case. Ramsey Clark did present the idea that Ruchell was interested only in his freedom--not murder and kidnapping as Colvin and Harris attempted to show.

Colvin, Harris and the other state klansmen lost their case. They were totally unable to prove Ruchell guilty of murder or kidnapping with the intention of holding for ransom. Only one man wanted to convict on these two charges. And Colvin was unsuccessful in trying to force (54 hours of a dead-locked jury, sometimes working until 10

Ruchell: HUNG JURY MARKS ANOTHER IN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM



p.m.) the jury to find Ruchell guilty of simple kidnapping. It appears that the state will not prosecute again, since, according to E. Younger, State Attorney General, they already -ave Ruchell on a life top sentence.

spread the word of the facts of the 1963 and 1965 'convictions' and get them either thrown out and/or overturned. There is plenty of evidence to prove their illegality.

Available at the P.V. office and many bookstores is a pamphlet written by Cinque (Ruchell Magee) and Maharibi Muntu (Larry West) which gives a short history of Black people and the U.S. legal system and a complete explanation of the 1963 and 1965 convictions. The money from the pamphlet goes directly to Cinque and Maharibi. Here is an excerpt:



Ruchell still needs to be freed! The work that now needs to be done is to

"The case of Ruchell, where these judges and the entire judicial system are attempting to make him an example of what this country thinks of dissent, is a case that must be watched carefully. The oppressor is attempting to suppress all dissent, either by imprisonment or extermination or a combination of both. The intrepid people with their munificent powers must daily struggle against the oppressor and thwart his every move. For injustice anywhere is a threat to justic everywhere."

Gary Lawton Released On Bail



Gary Lawton is finally out on \$50,000 bail after spending two years in the Riverside County jail. Lawton's trial on charges of ambushing two Riverside policemen in April 1971 ended in a hung jury, 9 to 3 for acquittal.

Pretrial motions have already begun in the retrial of Lawton and his two co-defendants, Nehemiah Jackson and Larrie Gardner.

Rap Brown Convicted



After a two month trial H. Rap Brown and his three co-defendants, Samuel Petty, Arthur Young, and Levi Valentine were convicted of holding up a West Side Manhattan Bar, and assaulting a cop. The incident at the Red Carpet Lounge occurred in October, 1971.

The jury could not reach a decision, however, on the attempted murder charges

against the four defendants which arose out of a gunbattle outside the bar with police.

Brown, who is a Sunni-Moslem and a former leader of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee had been active in the fight against drug pushers in the black community. The Red Carpet Lounge had been a center for drug distribution on the West Side.

Building A Nation At Wounded Knee

On March 11, the original tribal chief of the Oglala Sioux nation, Fools Crow, declared the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota a sovereign and independent nation. Wounded Knee would be the capital of the new nation, which would be outside the jurisdiction of the U.S. Government.

The first objective was to set up a Provisional Revolutionary Government that has the peoples support, like that of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. This government would be a temporary government until the people of the community had time to set up a permanent structure. The appointed leaders of this new government were Russell Means, an Oglala Sioux from Porcupine, S.D., Dennis Banks from Minnesota, and Carter Camp. All of them are national coordinators of American Indian Movement. Also included were Stan Holder, Clyde Bellecourt, and Pedro Bisonette from the Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Organization of the Pine Ridge Reservation.

The day the Independent Oglala Nation was born the building of the new nation, or renewed nation, began in earnest. Committees, all of which are headed by local Wounded Knee residents, were established to take responsibility for different areas of work.

The different areas consisted of housing, maintenance, clothing and food, internal and border security, and medical station. Each group was made up of people who were experienced in these areas. Everyone who came to or who lived inside of Wounded Knee was expected to work in one of these groups, as well as do security if they were needed. Anyone unwilling to work was asked to leave the nation.

For the houses of the people already living in the community, as well as all the new houses built, the housing group was responsible for such repairs such as plumbing, fixtures, electricity, carpentry, etc.

The clothing and food group set up a commissary where all food and clothing brought into Wounded Knee would be stored and equally distributed first among the original residents and then the rest of the community through the head cooks of each household.

There was a medical aid station set up, and run by citizens of the new nation and people from around the country who arrived for short periods of time to offer assistance. People learned to administer Indian medicine under the spiritual direction of Crow Dog, the spiritual leader and Medicine man of AIM. Also used are Chinese medicines and Western medicines. Classes were held in the medical station so that people could learn to treat common ailments and to learn emergency first aid. Also set up immediately were medical liaisons to bring in supplies and newly arriving medical teams through federal roadblocks. Inside, the hospital bunk beds for a sick bay have been built and an operating table was donated.

In two weeks time close to 100 bunks have been built, fourteen new rooms have been erected, an underground warehouse has been established, hides of cows slaughtered to feed the residents of the new nation are being tanned, a herd of cattle is now inside Wounded Knee, blankets and gloves are being produced, homes are being reinforced, sentry posts have been built and classes are being held in areas ranging from first aid to the use of weaponry. The evenings consist of meetings of the entire community with information exchanged, singing and various cultural activities.

The communal living is being re-established inside the new nation. People are working together in close groups who have come from different Indian tribes and different parts of America. People are trying to rebuild the relationship between people where locked doors are no longer necessary, every one shares in the food that is cooked, and each receives what they need because they have contributed to the building of the new nation.



Pine Ridge reservation as it looks today . . . shacks and poverty



Pedro Bisonette and Russell Means pass the peace pipe at a ceremony.

How You Can Support Wounded Knee

Political Action:

A massive write-in campaign to various senators, congressmen and the President of the United States is urgently needed to demonstrate a broad base of support of Wounded Knee in general and of the three AIM demands in particular. The demands are listed below followed by a list of Bay Area congressmen and senators. Send a postcard, letter or telegram in support of Wounded Knee now.

The three AIM demands:

1. "The Senate Committee headed by Ted Kennedy launch an immediate investigation of the BIA and the Dept. of Interior for their handling of the Oglala Sioux Nation."

2. "Senator William Fulbright should investigate the 371 treaties between the federal government and the Indians to show how the government has failed to live up to the terms of the treaties."

3. "The Pine Ridge Reservation tribal constitution must be suspended and the Oglala Sioux must be allowed to elect their own officials."

Addresses for the write-in campaign:
 **President Richard M. Nixon, The White House, Washington D.C. 20515
 **Senator Ted Kennedy, U.S. Senate, Washington D.C. 20515
 **Senator William Fulbright, U.S. Senate, Washington D.C. 20515
 **Senator Alan Cranston, 2700 Virginia Avenue, Washington D.C. 20037
 **Senator John Tunney, U.S. Senate, Washington D.C. 20515

**Congressman Philip Burton, 2454 Rayburn Building, Washington D.C. 20515
 **Congressman Ronald Dellum, 1417 Longworth Building, Washington D.C. 20515
 **Congressman William Maillard, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515
 **Congressman G.P. Miller, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515
 **Congressman Peter McCloskey, 1113 Langley, LA., McLean, Virginia, 22101
 **Congressman Jerome Waldie, 8921 Locks Road, Bethesda, Maryland, 20034
 **Congressman Dan Edwards, House of Representatives, Washington D.C. 20515
 **Congressman Chris Gubser, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515
 **United Nations, New York City, New York.

Practical Support:

Send supplies of food and heavy winter clothing to the Wounded Knee Aid Center, 330 Ellis St., San Francisco, 94102. Phone 775-0606 to arrange pick-ups if necessary.

Send money for medical supplies and legal defense to Wounded Knee Aid Center.

Organize rallies and fund raising events in your own community; contact Wounded Knee Aid Center with this information.

Cars for transportation.

Talk to other people; tell them the facts and the truth.

Latest on Wounded Knee



Indian warrior guarding federal marshalls and two farmers who entered Nation without Indian permission.

Why A Takeover?

The specific events leading to the takeover of Wounded Knee by the American Indian Movement could begin almost at any point from the time the first white man came into the Dakota Nation and began to calculate how to wrench the wealth of the land from the Dakotas. The following chronology, which begins in March 1972, starts at a point where the individual fingers of the Indian people are beginning to come together into the universal symbol of solidarity and resistance: the clenched fist.

March, 1972: Gordon, Nebraska: A 62 year old Oglala Sioux, Raymond Yellow Thunder, was picked up by two white men and in a particularly vicious series of events was beaten, thrown into an American Legion dance naked, locked in a car trunk for two days, castrated, and finally beaten to death. The murderers of Yellow Thunder were charged with second degree manslaughter and unlawful imprisonment. Both men are now free.

The parents of Yellow Thunder called the national office of AIM for assistance and their plea was responded to immediately.

June 9, 1972: A flood devastated much of Rapid City and killed over 200 people. AIM came in to help aid victims of the flood and brought food and clothing.

November, 1972: BIA nation offices are taken over by AIM and other Indian groups. A caravan returning from the Trail of Broken Treaties stops in Ft. Robinson. Some of the people from the

public place in Rapid City and called for AIM to come into Rapid City again to investigate a discrimination against Indians in the allocation of flood relief monies. Petit charged that over \$25,000,000 was misappropriated. Dennis Banks of AIM responded and came to Rapid City in late December to begin investigation.

January, 1973: North of Wounded Knee an Oglala Indian, Wesley Badheart Bull, was murdered by a white man who was then charged with first degree murder and given no bond.

February, 1973: A second impeachment attempt against Richard Wilson fails. Three members of the tribal council walk out in protest of the intimidation and denial of impeachment procedure.

February 4, 1973: Dennis Banks makes speech regarding obvious discrimination revealed by the handling of the two recent murders. He repeats Crazy Horse's famous statement--"February 6 is a good day to die."

February 6, 1973: Indians burn the courthouse in the town of Custer where the accused murderer of Badheart Bull is being tried to protest the blatant discrimination.

February 7, 1973: Tense meeting between Rapid City Mayor Barnett, City Council members and AIM members. Mayor Barnett makes promises which he couldn't possibly and didn't keep.

February 10, 1973: Police describe scene as a riot situation between whites and Indians. Bars are trashed and 42 were arrested--all Indians.



U.S. Federal Marshalls

caravan take over the white owned Indian artifacts museum.

November, 1972: Richard Wilson, Oglala tribal council chairman and head of the BIA spoils system, puts out a tribal court order that AIM spokesmen Russell Means, an Oglala Sioux, be prohibited from holding assemblies or giving speeches on the Pine Ridge Reservation, his home. This order blatantly violated the 1968 Indian Civil Rights Act.

This order was followed quickly by a court order to prohibit Dennis Banks from entering the reservation.

Shortly afterwards another court order was issued to prohibit any AIM person from entering the reservation.

December, 1972: Local Chippewa leader Ron Petit issued a press release calling for the pad locking of every

February 26, 1973: Newly formed Pine Ridge Civil Rights Association and Oglala Chiefs meet in Calico, S.D. (two miles from Pine Ridge) and agree to ask AIM to come to Pine Ridge.

February 27, 1973: Takeover at Wounded Knee. Carter Camp, a national coordinator of AIM, outlines three demands: 1. The Senate Committee headed by Sen. Ted Kennedy launch an immediate investigation of the BIA and the Dept. of the Interior for their handling of the Oglala Sioux nation. 2. Sen. William Fulbright should investigate the 371 treaties between the federal government and the Indians to show how the government has failed to live up to the terms of its treaties. 3. The Pine Ridge Reservation tribal constitution must be suspended and the Oglala Sioux must be allowed to elect their own officials.

From the start of the repossession of Wounded Knee, the press wanted us to believe that the American Indian Movement was an outside group of militants, when the fact was that they were invited to assist the Oglala Sioux civil rights organization. Then the press attempted to make it seem that A.I.M. was disliked inside the new nation and that there was disunity amongst the leadership. This is another lie intended to flatten the morale of all the people who look to Wounded Knee as a successful move, bringing us closer to revolution in the U.S. We must reverse the lies newspapers have told us. (Only "high ranking" press were issued press passes by the Bureau of Indian Affairs). We know that even large networks like NBC, CBS, ABC, get their releases and films about Wounded Knee edited and screened by the Federal Government.

What has happened is that the Oglala Sioux leadership has taken steps forward and gained strength inside Wounded Knee. A.I.M. came to offer concrete assistance and to raise questions in the minds of everyone there. This has happened and the people are taking stronger leadership inside the provisional government of the Oglala Sioux Nation. It is this process of self-government that the media has chosen to distort into disunity and even gone so far as to say that Wilson's councilmen were in control--this will never happen.

Russel Means of A.I.M., Crow Dog, the spiritual leader of A.I.M., and Tom Badcobb of the traditional chief of the Oglala Sioux went to Washington D.C. to implement what was to be a settlement.

The primary purpose in going to Washington was to set up a Presidential Treaty Commission which would look into the violation of all treaties, most especially the Teton Sioux treaty of 1868. This treaty grants the Sioux nations all land in South Dakota, west of the Missouri River. The agreement was that if the three Indian leaders found that the treaty commission was proceeding in good faith then the disarmament would begin. This meant that those people for whom there are warrants would surrender themselves, and weapons would be stacked inside a teepee with a peacepipe laved across the doorway. The U.S. weaponry was to be moved back another 2 miles to ensure that they would not attack unarmed people.

What happened was the U.S. government decided to pressure the Indian leadership into surrender first and the Treaty commission second. They refused to acknowledge the independence of the Oglala Sioux Nation as it is written in the Treaty of 1868. At the same time Federal weaponry moved in closer to Wounded Knee which was a sign that disarmament could mean another massacre.

Presently the news is reporting that all people have left Wounded Knee, our latest report is that people are in and out all the time. In fact, there has been a call put out throughout the U.S. for people to come to Wounded Knee armed, and we expect that this struggle will continue for sometime to come.



Cultural Development at Wounded Knee



Leonard Crow Dog

Spiritual closeness puts unity and strength in all work inside the Oglala Nation. Leonard Crow Dog is the spiritual leader and medicine man of the American Indian Movement. His home is on the Rosebud Reservation, 100 miles away from Pine Ridge. He came to Wounded Knee because he believes that the Oglala people who asked AIM there are trying to get back to the true life, and that he can help show people that way to live even if it means his death. He told us that the way to survive was to learn the best way to live with the earth, all the Great Spirit's creatures, the sun, the moon and the fire. He also told us about the Four Directions. "In the beginning all people were one tribe. Then man went in four directions. The white man went north, black man went south, yellow man went east, red man went west. Since that happened some white men have gotten away from learning to live the best way with all the Great Spirit's creatures.

"The fire is abused and we make pollution. Creatures are not respected and face extinction. People are not respected as humans and are killed by living conditions or a mindless bullet directed by greed for the dollar."

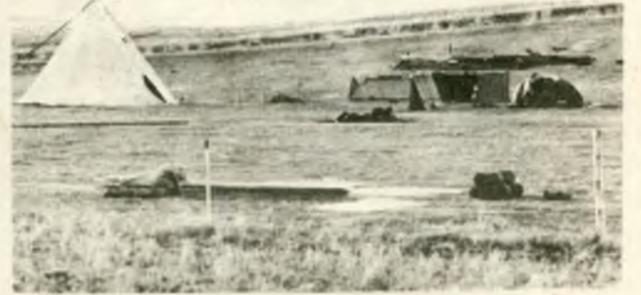
In Wounded Knee people are starting to take time to live the spiritual way. The doors are never locked because people may need to come in for a drink of water or to talk. People are given time to meditate, pray and question the way we live. Always decisions are made with consideration given to human beings.

The Oglala people, Black people, and Chicano people as well as national minorities have gone through a cultural awareness. Inside Wounded Knee the fighting spirit is guided by a cultural awareness and spiritual way of life that appeals to all enslaved people to join together and become free by any means necessary.

The power of the spirit was shown in many ways. One night the U.S. government opened fire on Wounded Knee and a medic was shot in the abdomen. Crow Dog came into the room while Roque Madrid, the medic, was still doubled with pain. He took out some medicine root and began to chew it and pray. He took it from his mouth and put it on Roque's wound. Roque relaxed and laid back. Crow Dog made a small cut over the wound and put three fingers over it and on the hole. He began to pray and pulled out the bullet. The next day Roque was able to get up and walk around again.

Another time Crow Dog prayed that the spirits move on the people who were threatening our living in peace. That same night coyotes surrounded some fed-

eral armored personnel carriers and the agents were so scared they started to fire flares straight up, and when the flares came down they burned up the U.S. government tents.



The sacred Tepee and sacred sweatlodge.

Women play a vital role in the struggle. The traditional role of Indian women is that they run the house and care for the family while the men do the hunting and protect the home. Inside the new nation the traditional role of women is still practiced. In most cases the women do the cooking and cleaning. In American society this role has begun to be thought of as an oppressed position, but inside the Indian culture the running of the home is respected and seen as important to survival. The woman has much to say about decisions concerning the family, and when a man talks down to a woman he receives serious criticism.

In some cases there are changes from the traditional roles. Some women are helping to do security and defend the new nation's borders. Some of the sisters have been part of the militant Indian struggles of the last four years and are therefore very skilled and able to help defend the nation.

Always women are treasured because they give birth to the future generations. They are meant to bring joy and happiness into the warriors' hearts and make all feel like dancing. Without these strengths no people close to the earth can survive.

The Indian way lives. It is a culture that teaches us to try to live with our brothers and sisters in peace, to share in surviving and to seek new understanding of the spirit's creation through living together, or dying together if necessary, and to defend that way of life which is our birthright.

The American Revolution

This is the first time in U.S. history that an oppressed nation inside the U.S. has risen up and declared itself independent. For decades we have witnessed peoples struggling for basic human rights. People fought for decent wages and against the National Guard when trying to establish labor unions; people marched for poverty programs; students sat in to stop napalm shipments to Vietnam. Then in the late 60's the government's refusal to meet people's needs brought about the riots inside the Black ghettos, and the Chicano Moratorium in the Southwest.

The government's response to the uprisings in the late 60's was to establish projects like Urban Renewal. These projects did nothing but buy off a small fraction of people in the oppressed Native American, Black, and Chicano nations. There were also some poverty programs set up, which Nixon has recently proposed be slashed out of the federal budget. People of all nations and color inside the U.S. have now begun to organize to stop the cutbacks. Wherever the government has made it hard for people to live there has been a response, like the consumer boycotts against rising food prices.

For many years the U.S. government

has ruled this country by dividing the people and pitting them against one another. Indians, Chicanos, Blacks, Asians and poor whites have been taught to fear and hate each other. All of our energies have been spent fighting among ourselves while the government sits back and makes money off of us, denies us our cultures, and rips off our lands.

The independent Oglala Nation has challenged the government's rule of divide and conquer. The Four Directions have come together there and are building a nation.

Also key to U.S. rule over our lives is the government's freedom to exploit us and make us dependent upon that exploitation. As Russell Means, an AIM leader inside the new nation explained the government has rewarded people for being dependent upon it. The Bureau of Indian Affairs was set up to take care of needs and problems of the Native American. It has in fact aided the government in breaking treaties, bolstering corrupt tribal council governments, and stealing money from Indian families. It does give crumbs to the Indian people and for the sake of survival people become dependent upon these crumbs.

The same situation exists for families dependent upon the welfare system or on low wages. We are forced to accept crumbs and minimal programs from the government until we have the mass movement and courage to say to the U.S. government that we no longer will allow our lives to be controlled. The Oglala Sioux have done this, and are showing other oppressed nations of people and poor people of the U.S. how to fight for freedom.

There are many of us who still live under control of U.S. government officials on "reservations" of barrios, ghettos and rural poverty areas. In the past we have looked at each other's struggles as separate and foreign, and many times we have failed to support one another. The one thing we must all understand is that there will be no freedom for anyone in this country until the American Indian is free. It is time for us to understand each other's cultures and to communicate.

If we create many "Wounded Knees" we will be able to take off the U.S. military pressure on the brothers and sisters inside the New Independent Oglala Sioux nation. It is time for us to support each other in struggles knowing that together we can win.

Throughout Basilan, Mindanao, Cota Bato, and the Sulu and Jolo Islands of the Philippines young guerrillas have built a cohesive and disciplined guerrilla movement. Their target is the U.S. supported "democracy" of Marcos which put the entire country under martial law in January.

Government forces sent by Marcos are unable to challenge the guerrilla forces after a month of intense fighting. Army and marine battalions sent in early March are unable to even venture outside of garrisons and coastal towns. If they do, guerrilla forces ambush them at will choosing the time and place. Despite government statements to the contrary, the security of even major towns is "marginal at best" according to N.Y. Times reports.

The guerrillas are called the Moslem Revolutionary Forces. They appeal to both poor Moslems and Christians for support in overthrowing corrupt local interests and Marcos' dictatorship in Manila. They are also promoting land reforms for the many tenant farmers in



Fighting in Philippines Escalates

Later, when Spain weakened from unrest in its colonies and lost its edge over other imperialists in wealth and technology, the U.S. fought Spain for control of its colonies. The people of the Philippines already had revolted for independence by the time American warships reached the Philippines. In order to put down the revolt and retake the Philippines as its own colony, the U.S. had to kill one tenth of the country's population.

During World War II the Japanese militarists took the Philippines as a colony. By that time the thoughts of Marx, Lenin, and Stalin had spread like wildfire over Asia. In China, Mao tse-Tung provided an example to the rest of the world, that the Japanese imperialism could be defeated through national liberation struggles based on communist thought. It was Filipino guerrillas called the Huks who used the lessons of China and the Soviets to do the major part of liberating their country from the Japanese militarists.

By that time, the Allied powers had defeated the Nazis, and the U.S. armed with the atomic bomb came back to claim the Philippines. However, in the face of an organized and armed resistance movement, the U.S. decided to grant formal independence to its colony. That didn't mean the Philippines were free. Over generations of colonial administration, the US (along with Spain and Japan) had developed a class of Filipinos who served the interests of the empire in exchange for political and economic privileges. The US had nothing to worry about when it turned over formal rule to this class in the 50's. The Huk movement was broken by waves of repression and murders carried out by these "fellow countrymen". Since then, every government and election

in the Philippines, has relied on hired thugs and bought votes.

In recent years the desire for true independence and democracy has been reawakened in the Philippines by the struggle of the Vietnamese people who have a similar history of French and Japanese colonialism and American-supported puppets. This time, the Philippine movement has a



clear understanding of people's war and people's government learned from China and Vietnam, as well as material support from these one-time colonies who freed themselves.

On this basis the revolutionary movement has expanded so rapidly that the government has lost nearly all battles with the Revolutionary Forces. Because of its defeats the government is attempting to negotiate a ceasefire with the movement. All attempts have failed. Marcos has even offered amnesty to the guerrilla fighters. The guerrillas have shown no interest in the offer. As one leader on Basilan island put it, "Why should we negotiate? We are winning."

Protesters Respond To San Quentin Brutality

On April 8, about 50-75 people gathered outside the main gate of San Quentin Prison. They were there to protest the brutality perpetrated daily in the San Quentin Adjustment Center (AC) and to call for a stop to the mistreatment of Hugo Pinell.

Hugo is one of the San Quentin Six, six brothers who face charges stemming from the events of August 21, 1971, the day of George Jackson's murder. The guards in AC have told Hugo that they will break every bone in his body, then kill him.

Over the past few weeks they have attempted to carry out their threat. Hugo has been subjected to vicious physical beatings and has been housed in a "quiet cell" since March 16, 1973.

A quiet cell is a narrow, totally isolated concrete cell, barren except for a water tap and toilet, which can be turned on and off at will by the guards.

The people protesting this treatment formed a picket line just in front of the main gate and shouted "Hands off Hugo, Free the Six" and "Free Hugo, Free Ruchell, Slaves have the right to rebel".

The community people supporting Hugo talked with some of the families who had come to visit prisoners inside, and learned that the prison officials had cut off visiting for the day. The prison officials hoped to turn the families against the demonstrators, but their tactics weren't altogether successful.

One woman who had come to visit her son whose parole had just been violated



said, "I'm glad you are here. They have no right to do what they are doing, no right. I know that they are beating people inside and I think it's good that you are here."

Eventually, after some hassling with prison guards and moving the picket line several yards away from the front gate, visiting was allowed to go on again.

A leaflet circulated among the community people and visitors read: "The men of the San Quentin Adjustment Center have called for this demonstration because in addition to the daily brutality of the prison, they see the urgency of the intensified brutality being waged towards Hugo Pinell."

"We have seen this brutality many times and know that unless the Department of Corrections see the people watching -- they take you out of the 'Quiet and Strip' cells on a stretcher. We Support Hugo Pinell.. We Support All People's Warriors."

their base areas.

These revolutionary base areas are growing so rapidly that the commanders of over 12,000 government troops don't feel strong enough to attack them. To increase its military strength, the government has been rearming Christian bandits and veterans to form "local self-defense units." This tactic was used by Chiang Kai-chek's Kuomintang in China against the communist base areas. As in China, it has only served to further inflame the hatred of both Moslems and poor, working Christians against the government. In addition, government troops have displaced thousands of local families making them refugees in their own country.

The young Moslem and Communist guerrilla leaders are very much a part of the local people. They have replaced old traditional government-tied Moslem leaders as local spokesmen. The guerrillas have also demanded that old corrupt province officials and Moslem leaders be replaced.

The guerrillas regard their war as an anti-imperialist struggle because of the extensive aid the U.S. gives to the Marcos regime in return for mineral exploitation rights, military and industrial land concessions and favorable trade and labor laws. They see this relationship as a continuation of the Philippines' colonial status.

Early in the European scramble for the World, Spain claimed the Philippines as theirs on the basis of superior fire power from Spanish ships and muskets. In fact, the name "Philippines" comes from the Spanish King Philip who ruled Spain at the time.



The philosophy of the Stress Program in Vacaville, as given by officials of the California Department of Corrections records, is that violent inmates are best evaluated under stress conditions. Each inmate is told it is the staff's job to keep inmates in prison, unless the inmate can show that he is a safe parole risk. The staff member emphasizes that what is keeping the inmate in prison is what is not known about him rather than what is known. The inmate is encouraged to open himself up and is assured that he has nothing to lose by doing so.

According to this philosophy, the staff is to remain detached and the inmate is to be repeatedly confronted, but never informed of staff's evaluation.

Evaluation is to be based on intentional provoking conflict, group encounters and maintaining an atmosphere of uncertainty and ambivalence. A display of phony concern and interest is to be maintained by staff while being critical and provoking. This program is also used to test one's responsibility. The inmate is responsible to make conditioned responses to bells and buzzers.

The above is what they say the program is about. I will attempt here to point out the abundance of discrepancies between the purported philosophy and what is actually happening.

So called violent inmates are the candidates for Stress. Originally when Stress first started an inmate must have displayed institutional violence in order to be recommended and accepted on the Stress program. Recently this requirement has been broadened by the Adult Authority and Stress personnel to include Potentially Violent Inmates. It should be further pointed out that all human beings are potentially violent. The majority of the prisoners now enslaved in Stress are Black (80%). In fact, many are political activists. The prisoner's political awareness is determined by the Adult Authority, from something that someone has written in the prisoner's central file.

Before a prisoner is enslaved in Stress he has already completed one or more prison programs. Prior to his entering each of those programs he was promised, either directly or by innuendo, a release date when he completed the given program. The prisoner must have completed the given program and been given a favorable recommendation for parole prior to his entering Stress. The mental cruelty in this procedure of constantly denying the prisoner his goal (parole) is obvious. The old apple dangling in front of the horse to make him run the race is comparable to what the prisoner is being subjected to.

One must bear in mind that the horse is never allowed to catch up with the apple, just as the prisoner is not allowed to attain his goal of release. In the original philosophy (mentioned above) it states that "What is not known, rather than what is known, is keeping the inmate in prison." The contradiction and fallacy in this statement is self-evident. To the contrary the prisoner

is being kept locked up due to some feeling on the part of the prison authorities that he may in his role as an activist, threaten the structure (system) upon his release. In other words when the prison gates are opened the real dragons will fly out.

The Stress program is designed so that a prisoner must tell the staff what they want to hear. It is a massive dehumanizing and brainwashing attempt, that very often succeeds. In order to successfully complete the Stress program the prisoner becomes a non-thinking, rhetoric spouting systemized vegetable.

The largest and most obvious contradiction is that prisoners are informed by the Adult Authority (prior to coming to Stress) and SAU personnel that if they complete the prescribed program successfully and they obtain favorable recommendations for release they will be granted paroles upon their completion of the Stress program. However, after having completed the program and receiving favorable recommendations, prisoners once again are denied parole by the Adult Authority.

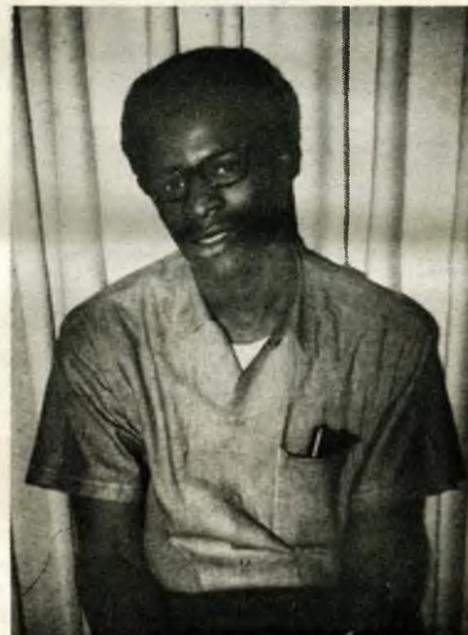
Ask Willie Jackson who went before the Adult Authority Parole board January 31, 1973 and was recommended a parole date by the Stress staff, and was denied parole for a year because they say he has not told the truth whether he had a gun when arrested. Willie says he didn't; they say he did. There is no conviction or record of this, only that which is allegedly on the original police report of three years ago. In fact, he was never charged with having a weapon. He is incarcerated as a parole violator for resisting arrest. It seems strange that he wasn't charged with being an ex-con with a gun.

The real reason he has been denied is because he is a potential violent inmate (normal man). The Stress personnel have evaluated Jackson and found this potential violence not to be true and recommended him a parole. However the Adult Authority found this evaluation not to be true.

For further information on Stress contact the Thero Wheeler Release Committee at 1969 University Avenue, East Palo Alto.



THERO WHEELER: CONVICT RESISTING STRESS PROGRAM



Thero Wheeler is a revolutionary brother who is currently being subjected to the psychological warfare of the Stress Program at Vacaville Medical Facility. The purpose of the program is to provide the Adult Authority with psychiatric evaluations of inmates under situations of stress, mainly in confrontation groups.

In 1962, when Thero was eighteen, he was convicted of robbery and given a one-year-to-life sentence. He served 5 years in prison before he was paroled. In 1970 after defending himself from the vicious attack of L.A. pigs, his parole was revoked, and he was returned to prison with a life sentence.

Since his return to prison in 1970, Thero has been active in the struggle for the rights of prisoners. He has also become a competent "jailhouse lawyer." He joined Venceremos last year. Because of his organizing activities, the authorities understand he is a threat to their system.

In September of 1972, he was denied parole, despite 160 letters of support sent to the Adult Authority. He was labeled "violent" and sent to the Stress Program at Vacaville.

The only reason he has been labeled violent is because he has had the courage and determination to fight for his human rights. It is this kind of strength of spirit that the Stress Program is designed to break. With his revolutionary consciousness and our support, his spirit will not be broken.

In Palo Alto, a coalition of community organizations is making a strong bid in the May 8 City Council Election. The Palo Alto Community Coalition (PACC) is composed of Venceremos, the Palo Alto Tenants Union, the Peace Union, Child Care Now and a women's coalition.

PACC is opposed by a "liberal" slate (representing the current council majority) and a "right-wing" slate (representing the business interests which previously dominated the council).

Following is an interview with Jeffrey Youdelman, Venceremos candidate endorsed by PACC.

PV: Why was a coalition formed?

Y: Well, basically, we've seen two kinds of organizations in this country. We've seen the formation of revolutionary organizations which have a broad perspective, and we've seen people's organizations around specific issues like housing, child care, or welfare rights. I think it is the job of Communists to try to show people the links between the various struggles they're getting involved in and to try to have a shared sense of what our tasks are. The other groups thought that they should be able to explain to people how all the issues they're working around have a common purpose. That's why everyone felt good about forming a coalition, recognizing that we might have differences in tactics but we don't have differences in purposes.

PV: How effective can a coalition of community groups be?

Y: Even in the city of Palo Alto its possible to seriously weaken the control of the imperialists. Bill Hewlett recently made a speech in San Francisco saying how the action of organizations in Palo Alto as well as in Berkeley, has made it so uncomfortable for big business to operate in the Bay Area that it is now seeking greener pastures in places like Santa Rosa.

PV: Why does Venceremos relate to elections.

Y: On a local level, people can still directly deal with the things which oppress them through elections. Presently, all the groups in the Coalition are helping the Tenants Union get a Rent Control Board proposal on the ballot. It's a good thing, and we don't reject reforms, while still showing people how revolution is the only solution.

People on the Midpeninsula have been so successful voting down key development schemes (like Willow Expressway and Superblock) that our corporate rulers are thinking about having Regional Government which will take away powers from local communities. They're saying, "We can't let these little towns mess us up anymore."

Our principle has always been to struggle on all fronts. We relate to elections with the understanding that you make changes by any means necessary. Just as it was necessary for the anti-war movement to be out on the streets.

PV: You have stated that this is not a "get the Liberals" campaign. Would you explain why that is?

Y: Well, first of all, I don't think we should use the distinction "Liberals." That obscures the fact that there are classes in society and divides the world into peoples' political opinions. What you're talking about is the City Council majority, the Council members who are "Liberal" in their politics. They are basically highly paid technical workers or housewives. And what's happened over the last year or so is that community groups came forth with programs and raised demands about things like construction of low-income housing, and the City Council has been forced in some cases to implement those demands--like the drug center in downtown Palo Alto.

But their limitation is that they really do show their class prejudices like when they're blind to the community

City Council Candidate

Discusses Focus and Direction

of Palo Alto Organizing

demands about the Police Department. They pretend that the P.D. is not something under their political control. Recently they fully whitewashed and denied charges made by the community about the presence of a Special Investigations Unit, which we call the Red Squad. In the San Francisco Examiner last week, in a two-part series on Venceremos, the reporter, Don West, quoted a captain in the Palo Alto Police Department named Bullerjohn. According to West's article, the officer admitted that the Unit was intended to keep track of radicals. So the existence of that thing is pretty well proved--but the City Council pretends that it doesn't exist. Basically, they don't have a real understanding of the situation of working people and our needs.

The struggle began connecting around late '68 or '70, sparked by a strong anti-imperialist movement on the Stanford campus, culminating with offing ROTC in the spring of 1970.

Simultaneously, some segments of the Palo Alto community called "residentialist" had been opposing all the big business development that was coming to town.

In the summer of '70, a more grassroots, working-class community movement started to develop. The issues involved were the evictions and demolitions on one of the last few low-income neighborhoods in Palo Alto where Jean Hobson lived (the Channing Avenue and Webster Street area). Jean Hobson helped organize the Tenants Union.



Palo Alto Community Coalition (P.A.C.C.) candidates Douglas Mattern, John Philo, Carol Peterson, and Jeff Youdelman.

PV: What do you think of the right-wing slate?

Y: Most of the councils and boards of supervisors in the Bay Area are mainly controlled by businessmen, and they have their real estate and development friends on the council. This used to be the situation in Palo Alto, this this year they are vying for a comeback. If elected, they would reverse whatever progressive direction Palo Alto has taken. The purpose of the Community Coalition is to push that progressive direction further.

PV: What significant changes have occurred politically in Palo Alto over the past few years.

Y: The twin struggles of the community have been against the War and against development.

Going back almost ten years, there has been anti-war resistance in Palo Alto. People like Doug Mattern (another candidate on the Coalition slate) have been involved in that a long, long time.

PV: What about the recent Bach Mai initiative?

Y: That's the kind of demand that belongs in Palo Alto because Palo Alto being a rich city--gaining money from war industry --owes reparations to the Vietnamese people. Whereas in Redwood City, people there are struggling right now to keep Chope Hospital from closing down--trying to make sure that basic medical services are available to people in Redwood City. But in Palo Alto at least the facilities are there.

The City Council, trying to pass itself off as great anti-war leaders, thought the Bach Mai proposal was too much, went to far, was illegal, but in thirty-six hours people got 2000 signatures in Palo Alto to put that on the ballot. So there's a lot of support and high consciousness in the community. To do something like that shows a great sense of internationalism. People who have been in the belly of the war machine understand who their brothers and sisters are: people in Vietnam and Third World people throughout the world.

How the Chino Frame-up Began

Douglas Benton Burt was born into a poor family on the San Francisco Peninsula. His parents were separated. By the time he was 13 years old, he had gotten on the wrong side of the San Mateo County Sheriffs and had a record.

From then until he was 30 years old he was in jail more than he was out. When he was 20, he was sent up on an "indeterminate" sentence--six months to ten years.

In solidarity with his fellow prisoners, Doug became a jailhouse lawyer, successfully defending himself and others against conditions and charges. This kind of activity does not endear a prisoner to the parole department, so Doug was forced to serve every day of the maximum sentence--ten years.

When he got out of Chino State Prison in June of 1972, he was determined to spend the rest of his life exposing and fighting injustice, especially in prisons. He was working on a book about life in prison that he was going to write mainly from interviews he had taped with prisoners.

One of the things he wanted to accomplish through his work was to free his friend Ronald Wayne Beaty--legally. Beaty was also a jailhouse lawyer who had gained the respect of many people behind bars--Black, Chicano and white people. Beaty and Doug became good friends at Chino. Beaty told Doug about Venceremos, and Beaty joined Venceremos a few months before Doug got out of prison. Beaty made sure that Doug would contact members of Venceremos for help with his book and prison work.

Doug started working with the Prison Law Project, one of the increasing number of projects devoted to work with prisoners. Two of the people working in that project were Jean Hobson and Andrea Holman (with whom he fell in love and who is now Andrea Holman Burt). Through Doug, Andrea and Jean became interested in Beaty's case. [On Friday, Oct. 6, 1972, a car from Chino Prison, the California Institute for Men, was forced off the road. Ronald Beaty, at that time a supposed revolutionary, was freed and one of the guards was killed.

The escape sparked a major government offensive against the prison movement and the revolutionary organization, Venceremos.]

As soon as Doug heard of Beaty's escape, he suspected the San Bernardino Sheriffs would come after him. Chino guards had informed him, while he was in Chino, that no guard had ever been killed at Chino and that if a guard ever was killed, the guards would murder whoever they suspected before it ever got to a courtroom. When Doug was being checked out of Chino, one of the guards told him that he would be back there in six months, or else snuffed. So Doug knew the prison authorities would have no hesitation in framing and murdering him.

What Doug did not know then was that Ron Beaty had planned his escape from Chino and had made arrangements with the people who carried it out before Beaty ever even contacted Venceremos. Then Beaty contacted Venceremos, asked to join and was recruited. He joined Venceremos in order to set it up as a cover at the time of escape and as the basis for a deal.

When he escaped, Beaty left letters from two people-- Andrea Holman and Jean Hobson--in a file in the prison vehicle from which he fled. These letters led, as planned, to immediate FBI investigation of these two women.

This marked the beginning of the fishing expedition still being conducted by federal, state and local police. The first person picked up for investigation of murder was Cheryl Hockin who lived in the same Hayward apartment as Andrea and Doug. Then they arrested David Strain in Mountain View. Both were released for lack of evidence.

On October 20, warrants were issued for Andrea Holman and Doug Burt, charging them with murder, lynching and unlawful flight to avoid prosecution. (Since there had been no charges for them to be fleeing, this last charge was immediately dropped after their arrests.

When Doug and Andrea learned of warrants for their arrests, they arranged to surrender in the office of their attorney, Thomas Nolan Jr. Before the FBI arrived, they held a press conference, saying that Doug had foreseen that they would be framed and that they were surrendering because they are innocent.

WHY DID BEATY LIE?

Ron Beaty was born on a farm in Missouri in 1937 in the middle of the Great Depression. Like Doug Burt, he was born into a poor family, his parents

were separated and he was in trouble with the law at an early age. In and out of state and federal institutions, he too became a jailhouse lawyer and gained the respect of prisoners of all races and the hatred of prison authorities.

Some people wonder how people who are trying to live revolutionary lives could one day celebrate someone's escape from prison and the next day learn that he has turned against the people. But many more people understand that this is neither the first nor the last time that this has happened.

Doug and Beaty walked the same path and had before them the same choices: to become revolutionaries and devote themselves to the liberation of all people, or to continue being part of the dog-eat-dog save-your-own-skin capitalist society. That is, they could make a choice to serve or to betray the people.

Beaty is the kind of person who would like to have his cake and eat it too. He is the most dangerous kind of informer, because he comes from the working class, and has experienced real oppression. Somewhere inside him he may actually desire to be a part of revolutionary change. However, when the chips are down, he does not hesitate to do anything to save his own skin.

Beaty escaped once before from Chino, back in 1970. At that time, he claims to have given \$1000 to someone whom he has refused to name to have a getaway car outside the prison walls. Sure enough, when he went over the walls, there was a car outside. But inside the car were two occupants--an off-duty guard from another facility and the guards girlfriend. Beaty commandeered the car with the people in it and ended up in an automobile wreck, killing the occupant of another car. In



"..... I was scared to surrender. I thought of the years I had spent locked up like an animal. I thought of the courts and their facetiousness, and I was scared. Then I thought of Andrea. I had nightmares of her having to live as I did. I thought of us being forced to live and survive through crime until a bullet stopped us. I couldn't conceive this. Andrea would ask me what was bothering me in my sleep. I couldn't tell her, for I didn't want her to worry. I knew we had to surrender and try to prove our innocence, or all our love and happiness would be nothing and we could no longer be of any benefit to the people. Today I know we did right, especially in light of the way you and your family have responded. I can never tell you how much we appreciate the position you have taken. Likewise we both realize and are sorry for all that we are putting you through. But the most important thing is the sharing of love and faith.

"Speaking for Andrea and I both, we truly appreciate all of the support that we are getting, but also we are happy that people are becoming aware of their surroundings and that they are becoming conscious of the procedures applied by repressive forces. That is wonderful and we thank them for waking up."

(From a letter from Doug Burt to Andrea Holman Burt's father.)

his legal defence, Beaty claimed that he knew the car was the getaway car he had paid for, and that the two occupants were his accomplices, and not his kidnap victims. The jury did not buy his story, and he was sent back to Chino to serve a 20 year sentence.

Beaty would have come up for parole in seven years as a matter of course. But it is unlikely that parole would have been granted because of his history of escape and of being a jailhouse lawyer, etc. He most likely would have had to serve the full 20 years of his sentence.

By escaping and setting up Venceremos and the prison movement, Beaty has reduced his sentence to seven years. As a matter of fact, since his whereabouts are a secret, it is quite possible he will get a shorter time than that. He pled guilty to first degree murder (which judges almost never let anyone do). His previous escape charge was dropped along with the charges from his latest escape. He is eligible for official release in seven years.

CHINO UPDATE

In the last two weeks, 12 people have been chosen for the jury of Andrea and Doug Burt, accused of murder and lynching in connection with the Chino Escape. The selection started with 3 panels of 40 possible jurors; 60 people were excused right off because of the expected length of the trial which would cause problems with hobs or would impose on them. Another nine were dismissed by Judge Haldorsen after the defense attorneys showed through questioning that they couldn't be objective in dealing with this case.

The defense questioned these people as to whether Doug's prison record, Andreas's trip to Cuba, or their political opposition to capitalism and their preference for a socialist system, would prejudice them in their judging of the case. Then an additional 19 jurors were dismissed, 10 by defense because of prejudicial biases and 9 by the prosecution through "peremptory challenges", where there doesn't have to be a decision by the judge for the cause of their dismissal.

Of the twelve jurors finally picked the average age is 59. With ages ranging from 3- to 77, only two are under 55, five are men and seven are women.

Now the trial arguments are scheduled to start on Monday, April 23, 1973, with a jury which is neither a jury of Andrea or Doug's peers nor a true representation of the community in which the trial shall take place.

Attention: Funds are urgently needed for the defense costs for the Chino trials. Send your contributions to 3077 24th St., San Francisco, Calif. Anyone willing to do legal defense or fund raising work should contact the Chino Defense committees in their areas. Also, anyone wanting any pamphlets, leaflets, or bail petitions for the Chino trials should contact the following committees:

San Francisco: United Prisoners Union Office, 3077 24th St., S.F. Phone: 285-3100.

East Bay: 2842 Montana St., Oakland, Calif. Phone: 534-4223.

San Mateo County: Stambaugh House, 142 Stambaugh St., Redwood City, Calif. Phones: 326-1336 (R.C.) 322-1728 (M.P.).

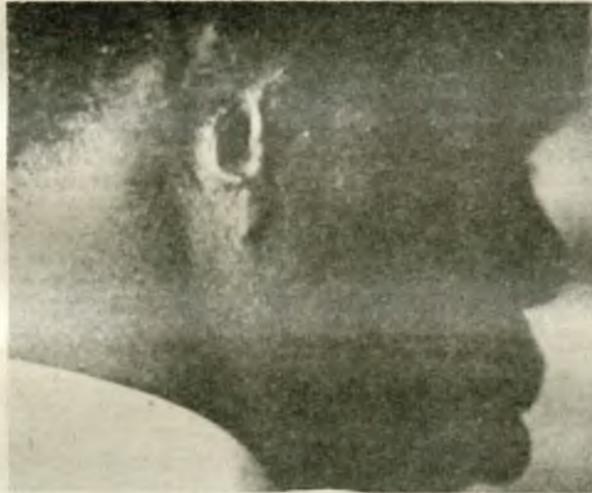
Palo Alto: 933 Scott St., Palo Alto, Calif. Phone: 328-2491.

Stanford: 747 Delores St., Stanford, Calif. Phone: 321-6791.

While the American press has focused attention on the treatment of American POWs in Vietnam, a U.N. Committee on Human Rights has just released an investigation report on atrocities committed by Portugal, Rhodesia and South Africa against African prisoners.

Although Portugal claims Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau as its colonies, the U.N. and the majority of world governments recognize the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) and the PAIGC as the true governments of Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau. The U.N. also has imposed economic sanctions on Rhodesia and South Africa for their apartheid policies against Africans. The U.S. has ignored these resolutions and in fact aids Portugal, Rhodesia and South Africa with military equipment, loans, grants and even Green Beret advisors. Such aid protects U.S. investments, which run into hundreds of millions of dollars in Southern African mining and manufacturing.

In order to protect profits, and white minority/colonial rule over southern Africa, the governments there have apparently set no limit to the barbarism practiced by their police, prisons, and military. In the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola, African guerrillas and their families are being forced to eat flesh cut from their own bodies. Men see their wives raped and killed. Youths see their parents murdered, and then are offered their flesh as food. The Portuguese also use napalm, defoliants and herbicides which only the U.S. supplies. Their strategy, which includes strategic hamlets, forced migration and saturation



Samba Nifonia's ears were cut off by a Portuguese officer enraged at failure to torture valuable information from valiant Black freedom fighter.

U.N. Exposes Atrocities In Africa

bombing, is also supplied by U.S. experience in Vietnam.

The U.N. Commission gathered such evidence from 68 witnesses in both Africa and Europe. Elsewhere in the 150 page report, they state that since the investigation started in South Africa, the condition of prisoners there has "improved" slightly. However, those arrested for opposing apartheid are still tortured in police stations and prisons. South Africa also holds the world record for executions. In neighboring Rhodesia, guerrillas and suspects are subjected to electric shock-treatment, beaten, locked in frozen chambers, tied head down from poles, pinched with pliers and have their nails torn out.

Whenever Rhodesian police and military outposts are attacked the U.S. bourgeois press reports that they were the "victims" of "terrorist" African guerrillas. In this respect U.S. coverage of Africa is similar to U.S. coverage of Vietnam where American bomber pilots are portrayed as "victims" of their Vietnamese captors who suffered years of napalm bombs, My Lais and other atrocities at American hands.

However, the U.N. Commission, made up of representatives from Senegal, Hungary, Austria, India, Peru, and Tanzania, have collected evidence that U.S.-aided Portuguese, Rhodesian, and South African police and soldiers are the real terrorists. Their report reflects how the majority of the world sees the situation--as a struggle between U.S. supported-minority governments and people fighting for national liberation.

U.S. Supports Apartheid



Two policemen checking the passes of these Black South Africans for proof that they are legally in a white area.

On April 2 the United Nations voted on a resolution declaring apartheid a crime against humanity. Apartheid is a legal and social system similar to Jim Crow in America that is used against Africans by the white minority governments of South Africa and Rhodesia. Two governments voted against the resolution--Britain and the U.S.A. South Africa and Rhodesia are not in the U.N.

School Board's Choice for Ravenswood Protested

The selection of John L. Cleveland as the next superintendent of the Ravenswood City School District has sparked protest from supporters of Acting Supt. Warren Hayman, who was bypassed for the job.

Almost 200 district residents crowded into the Mount Olive Baptist Church in East Palo Alto March 27th to tell Cleveland to his face that they don't want him in the community.

Cleveland, director of urban education at San Diego State, said he "will consider" accepting the \$30 000 post, but hinted he may turn it down if he doesn't have community support. The post will last four years starting July 1st.

The Ravenswood District has 11 schools in East Palo Alto and eastern Menlo Park. More than 85% of its 5,000 students are of Third World, mostly black.

Many of the residents in Ravenswood want the job to go to Hayman, the popular former principal of Belle Haven School who has served as superintendent since Minor's resignation in October, instead of Cleveland. Both Cleveland and Hayman are black.

As Rev. James Daniels put it, "Warren Hayman deserves this position. Even if the board selects (Cleveland), he could not work in this community." Daniels is a school board candidate for the April 17 election.

About ten persons spoke in the church and had the same message: the community wants Hayman and no one else. Mrs. Ruth Sampson said Hayman "came here when nobody cared. We have somebody. We don't want another superintendent than Warren Hayman." The audience stood and applauded.

The trustees chose Cleveland by a 4-to-1 vote March 26th, with Robert Hoover the dissenter. Hoover said a field of 80 candidates for the job was reduced to 15 by a screening committee, and then to seven by an oral screening committee. Mrs. Ida Berk, a member of the oral screening committee said Cleveland "was not one of the three candidates we recommended" to the board. She said one of three-Hayman-"stood out," and that she was "resentful" he was not chosen.



Warren Hayman

(cont. from p.13)

centage of methadone maintenance, it now seems doubtful that there will be a T.A.S.C. program in San Francisco. There is no doubt that the forces behind methadone maintenance are regrouping, if not around T.A.S.C. then around other programs like Ramer's. Poor and Third world people of San Francisco have won only a temporary reprieve from T.A.S.C. The pushers of methadone maintenance-- from Barry Ramer to Richard Nixon-- may be willing to sacrifice a program like T.A.S.C., but they will not give up their efforts to enslave more and more people in the methadone jail.

Hoover said he tried to "get the board to select (Hayman) permanent superintendent, but the three members who are leaving refused. Then I tried to get the board to delay the decision until after the election, but they refused to do that."

Three of the trustees, all white - Mrs. Doris Landman, Gerald Marer, and Mrs. Betty Johnson- will not run for reelection April 17th.

The next night, March 28th, 700 residents came to the Board's regular meeting at Menlo Oaks School. At that meeting, Mrs. Landman, one of the white Board members, said she voted for Cleveland because she "liked his philosophy, which is not too different from our own." She also said he showed "a tremendous depth of character," and was "minus the sense of having to struggle and struggle and fight and fight."

Some feel that if a black slate of candidates - the Rev. James Daniels, Mavis Knox, and Barbara Natton- wins April 17th, the majority of the trustees would favor Hayman.

The Rev. Albert Williams said that, "If the three white people on the board would step down and let the people here pick what they want, you wouldn't be doing a bad thing. As a peacemaker, I say step back and let 'em have what they want. You will be promoting peace tonight."

Yvonne Givens, a teacher at Menlo Oaks said the Board's decision would destroy the School District. Several other teachers said they would resign if Hayman is not named superintendent.

The announcement of the board's decision also brought protests from scores of people in front of the district offices in East Palo Alto the afternoon of March 27th.

James Allen, who described himself as a "concerned parent," said Hayman "was the No. 1 choice of the community committee (in the screening) and the board just flat-out ignored these things."

Onetta Harris, community school coordinator for Belle Haven School, said, "We are not going to accept what went down in the personnel session (in which Cleveland was selected). We don't feel and we won't feel that four people can make a decision for our people and control our destiny." Lilly Jefferson, treasurer of the district's California School Employees Association said her group backs Hayman 100%. A spokesman for the Ravenswood Association of African American Educators said the same thing.

Two parents, Barbara Eggleston and Raleigh Jones, said a student boycott of schools would be organized in protest.

taken from news story by Jay Johnson



PARENTS AND CHILDREN AT RAVENSWOOD PARK FOR SCHOOL BOYCOTT

What are we here for? Self determination! Come on now, I don't hear you! What are we here for? Self determination! The voices of the children of Nairobi rang out loud and clear April 5th in Ravenswood Park. What were they there for? They were there along with teachers, parents and community people in a one day boycott of the Ravenswood District schools. They were there to tell the world that the People of Nairobi will stand United against a racist school board that acts against the interests of the people who are working toward progressive, multinational, multicultural education.

Much to the disgust and disapproval of the black community the Ravenswood School District Board of Trustees, of whom the majority are white, met to announce the selection of Dr. John Cleveland as new superintendent of the school district, a total stranger to the community. The people gathered 700 to 1000 strong to meet the school board that night to personally voice grievance and objection to their decision to overlook the progress made in the community that is 80% black by community people.

Why does the community support Warren Hayman, a black man that is the acting superintendent? Warren Hayman is the co-author of community family guided education, a concept parents have wanted

and struggled years for. We now see parents in the classrooms educating their children. We see black, Chicano, Asian and white students and parents able to learn and grow together. Progress in education such as this, brought about by people like Warren Hayman will always be a threat to the ruling class, and they will always seek to destroy it.

In order for the School Board to thwart our attempts at unity and harmony in our community and thus to stop the progressive trend, they feel they feel they have to get rid of Hayman and his ideas. What they don't realize is that first off we are not going to let them get rid of Hayman, and second, getting rid of Hayman to stop the people is like cutting a twig to kill the tree. Warren Hayman represents the community, and the community will stand firm for what they want and believe. The School Board cannot get rid of the people, but the people can get rid of the School Board.

We are only just beginning. We will no longer tolerate people trying to run our lives. We will no longer accept "the lesser of two evils", we will seek out and find people who listen to the needs and wants of the community and are representative of us.

UNITY IS THE SOLUTION
TOGETHER WE WILL WIN
MUSAD AND JOANNE BRETZER

M I S S I O N B E A T

Community Groups Discuss Police Attacks



On March 23, speakers representing the Western addition, Mission, and Chinese communities of San Francisco, the Committee to Stop the Grand Jury, the Irish Community Support Committee, and Venceremos Organization discussed the increasing number of police attacks on Third World communities and the U.S. government's increasing use of tactics like grand juries against a growing revolutionary movement.

This forum was sponsored by the Chino Defense Committee so that progressive people could meet together and forge a higher level of unity. It was held in the Mission district, the scene of recent police raids on community dances.

Mort Newman, member of Venceremos and a defendant in the Chino case, summed up the theme of the forum: "Revolution is the main trend in the world today. This is why the ruling class government is intensifying its attacks on Third World and working class communities, the prison movement, and the revolutionary left. In order to defeat these attacks and establish a socialist state, revolutionaries must integrate themselves more deeply with the masses of poor and working people and we must build a new multi-national Communist Party."

Pickers Support Mission 3



Mission District residents old and young alike rallied behind their innocent neighbors, the Mission 3, at a court appearance in San Francisco, March 22. The three men (Los Tres de la Mision) were the victims of a police attack on a benefit dance in the community last December. After being beaten by the police they were then themselves charged with assault.

Seventy people picketed the courthouse demanding that the charges be dropped. They showed that the community is tired of continual cases of police brutality. The unity of the people amazed the judge and people are still talking about how far his jaw dropped when he saw 70 people walk out of his courtroom after the hearing.

The trial is expected to begin in mid-May.

Mission Police Attack Dance

Once again, San Francisco police from the Mission Station unjustly attacked members of our community. On March 4, many youths from our community attended an orderly dance at St. Kevin's Church on Cortland Avenue. One police car began to circle the block around the dance about 10 pm.

By the time the dance ended, six or seven more police cars appeared without reason. The police began to order people to leave, pushed them down the street with their billy clubs, and yelled profanities at the crowd. Participants at the dance can testify that no trouble occurred before the appearance of the police. Nevertheless, the police attacked many people. One young man was crossing the street on his way home when a few officers ran over and just clubbed him down for no apparent reason.

Five persons were arrested and charged with battery on a police officer, disturbing the peace, resisting arrest,

and inciting to riot. One man passed out and police kicked him while he was unconscious. Another complained that the handcuffs were cutting off his circulation. An officer purposely tightened them even more.

The cops also made a lot of racist comments to the Latinos, continually calling one man "Pancho" and refusing to let him talk in Spanish to his aunt, even though she doesn't speak English.

The courts were able to railroad four of the brothers into making pleas of guilty, (you make a deal with the District Attorney and plead guilty just to get out of jail). One brother, Chico Hernandez, a Vietnam veteran, has decided to fight his unjust charges.

We must stick together and protect our community by fighting back when they try to put away our neighbors and friends. We as a community must unite and support both Chico and the Mission 3 and all others in their struggle in the courts.

Methadone Program Crippled

On February 27, the Health and Environment committee of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors recommended that the city support T.A.S.C. (Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime) only if the program includes no methadone maintenance. Without Methadone Maintenance, the basic concept of T.A.S.C. is destroyed. T.A.S.C. is a Nixon-backed drug treatment program that would offer arrested heroin users the chance to get out of jail for free if they agreed to accept treatment, most of which was to be methadone maintenance. Faced with organized opposition from the Mission, Fillmore, Haight-Ashbury, Hunters' Pt., and Potrero Hill communities, the backers of T.A.S.C. and methadone maintenance turned to in-fighting, which served to undermine T.A.S.C.

T.A.S.C. Planners Fumble

The two supervisors present, Diane Feinstein and Robert Mendelsohn, listened as representatives from the Mayor's Council on Criminal Justice stumbled to answer questions regarding the goals and specifics of T.A.S.C.--questions which none of them could answer! When supervisor Feinstein asked if it was proper for a judge to refer people to a medical program, they skirted the issue by

saying that the most important thing was to "get the drug addict out of the criminal justice system." Unfortunately, T.A.S.C. does not divert addicts from the criminal justice system--it gets them out of jail, but they still face criminal prosecution. Director of Public Health Dr. Curry was forced to admit that even though he was responsible for implementing the medical component of T.A.S.C., he did not have and could not get the facilities to do so.

After this presentation by the advocates of T.A.S.C., Dr. Barry Ramer, the head of San Francisco's methadone maintenance program stated that he was opposed to any kind of compulsory methadone maintenance. What Ramer failed to mention was that personnel from his own maintenance programs are currently interviewing arrestees in City Prison for what appears to be a homemade version of T.A.S.C.--helping users get out of jail if they agree to go onto methadone. By opposing T.A.S.C., Ramer stopped a would-be threat to his supply of potential methadone patients.

A Temporary Reprieve

Since it is unlikely that Washington will fund T.A.S.C. without a large percent. on page 12.

Chenoweth Trial Moved to Philippines

Pat Chenoweth is accused by the Navy of sabotaging the USS *Ranger*. On March 13th, the Court of Military Appeals ruled that the Navy can move his trial to the Philippines. The defense objected that moving the trial to the Philippines would deny Pat a public trial and representation by his civilian lawyer, Eric A. Seitz.

A U.S. District Court upheld the Navy's right to move the trial to the Philippines but did direct the Navy to pay Seitz's expenses to and from the Philippines.



PAT CHENOWETH, CHARGED WITH SABOTAGE ABOARD THE CARRIER USS RANGER

Neither court considered how martial law would affect the trial. Not only will it prevent a public trial and uncensored news coverage, but it also put Seitz in a very dangerous position. Seitz formerly was associated with the National Lawyers Guild Military Law Office in the Philippines which was closed down by both U.S. and Philippine authorities last October. At that time Guild attorney Douglas Sorensen was arrested on the naval base at Subic Bay and held along with two others for trial under martial law before they eventually were deported.

Seitz commented that "the (Military Appeals) court's decision merely reaffirms the fact that members of the armed services don't have the same constitutional rights and protection granted to civilians. By its decision the Court of Military Appeals now has paved the way for every controversial trial to be removed to some isolated location, out of the public eye. Cases like the trial of Billy Dean Smith, trials of black sailors from the USS *Kitty Hawk*, and anyone else, can now be conducted where no one will ever see or hear about them. And thus the true extent of anti-war and anti-racist expression and dissent within the military can be covered up."

San Quentin Six Denied Rights

In attempting to have the courts recognize the right of a poor defendant to have appointed the attorney he wants, Fleeta Drumgo, and the San Quentin Six, have suffered a considerable setback. The California Supreme Court has in effect decided that poor people don't have the right to choose their own lawyers. Although the state will pay for a poor person's lawyer, the state gets to choose who that lawyer will be.

It was apparant from questioning during the oral argument that the court is deathly afraid of more "movement" attorneys representing political defendants--and obtaining results similar to the successes seen recently in the trials of Angela Davis and Billy Dean Smith.

In concluding the majority opinion for the court, Chief Justice Wright, said that Fleeta Drumgo can have his own lawyer only if he can pay for it himself.

Dear Friend,

We're writing you as Chairmen of a Planning Committee which is presently forming a nationwide campaign to gain freedom for Wesley Robert Wells. Robert Wells is a Black 63 year old inmate at San Quentin who's been a prisoner in California for 45 years. His current sentence is "life without possibility of parole," to which his death penalty was commuted twenty years ago.

Wells' conviction stems from an incident in which he "assaulted" a prison guard--a capital offense under the now obsolete Section 4500 of the State Penal Code.

Bob's original crime at age 17 was "receiving stolen goods". He was sentenced to the gas chamber in 1947 for throwing a cuspidor at a prison guard. The guard didn't die, and prison doctors and psychiatrists certified that prior to the incident Bob was in a state of extreme tension, his body was covered with knife wounds from attacks by racist guards. The doctors recommended immediate measures for his treatment and release from prison. Instead, the authorities threw him back in solitary and all reports on his medical condition were excluded from the jury that sentenced him to die.

Governor Knight later commuted the sentence to life imprisonment without possibility of parole after 160,000 people, (including 500 doctors and over a thousand lawyers) petitioned for clemency.

Bob is a proud Black man in our California prison system, that has never been considered. Bob today is sick in body--bad legs, bad back, and poor circulation. He does not want to die in prison. He wants freedom now.

Last year, 1150 inmates at San Quentin petitioned the Governor and said as follows: "We the convicts of San Quentin are making an appeal to you to be kind enough to give Robert Wells a pardon. A pardon will enable him to live his remaining few days on the streets."

We are asking you or your organization for assistance. We are in desperate need of a permanent office location, office equipment, office supplies, and of course, money, which will include a subsistence stipend for our coordinators who are now working full-time with the committee. Please make any donations of checks payable to the Wesley Robert Wells National Defense Committee, 1253 Divisadero, San Francisco.

Sincerely,
Carleton B. Goodlett
Chairman
Rev. Hamilton Boswell
Co-Chairman

Free Robert Wells— PRISONER FOR 45 YEARS



ROBERT WELLS

Civil Rights Activist Sues Governors

Robert F. Williams, the civil rights activist who was forced to leave the US for eight years because of political repression, has filed a precedent setting million dollar civil suit in Detroit Federal District Court. The suit charges Gov. William Milliken of Michigan, ex-governor Robert Scott of North Carolina and several other state officials with conspiring to deny him of his constitutional rights. Williams states that the charges that he kidnapped Mr. and Ms. Stegall, a white couple, during a 1961 racial disturbance in Monroe, N.C., are "fabricated with the sole intent of destroying and intimidating me because of my political activity."

In 1961 Williams was president of the Union County NAACP and was actively attempting to implement a progressive program demanding equal employment, education and other rights for Black people. As a result of a terrorist campaign by white racists and no police protection, Williams and his group organized a pro-

gram of armed self-defense. During a highly tense situation in Monroe, Williams states that he did not kidnap Mr. and Ms. Stegall but gave them protection and consequently prevented further escalation of hostilities.

As a result of Williams' civil rights activism and program for armed self-defense he has been accused of trumped-up charges.

"It is necessary to let the people hear the facts of the case instead of a narrow legal argument. They are trying to bury the political implications of the case by attempting to neglect the fact that these charges grow out of a very militant civil rights struggle," stated William's wife, Mabel.

The state officials Williams has charged have been subpoenaed and must respond to the subpoena in person or send a representative. "This case will put the American Legal system on trial. We will really see if the law applies equally to all people--poor, black and governors," Williams said.

A well-handled publicity campaign is turning U.S. POWs into war heroes. So U.S. public fever rises when North Vietnam (Democratic Republic of Vietnam) slows down the release of POWs to try to focus attention on Thieu's refusals to carry through with his part of the bargain. Prisoners are at the heart of one of the major issues in question, but they aren't the U.S. prisoners that North Vietnam holds. They are the Vietnamese that Thieu is holding in his own jails. The arrests, torture, and killings of thousands of South Vietnamese civilians has been Thieu's answer to hopes for peace in Vietnam. It is Thieu and not the Vietnamese who is holding back the release of prisoners.

The North Vietnamese and the N.L.F. are calling for the fulfillment of the Peace Accords, particularly Article Three which calls for the release of all captured and detained people simultaneously with the withdrawal of American troops. The U.S. on the other hand is denying that the release of U.S. prisoners of war depends upon the release of all political and military prisoners held by the Saigon government. The issue is crucial for two reasons: first, because Thieu is reclassifying as many of the thousands of prisoners he holds as he can to avoid military classifications that would force him to release them; second, and most important, most of Thieu's opposition in the South, including most of the neutralist or third party forces, are in jail. This leaves Thieu virtually a free field to call the shots during negotiations for a new government.

In Thieu's mind, the distinction between military and political prisoners doesn't exist. Since October 1972, Thieu has passed several "decree-laws" which provide death penalty or life imprisonment for those presumed to be "pro-NLF." This includes anyone who favors signing the peace agreement or who is discontented with Thieu's dictatorship.

The exact number of people in Thieu's jails isn't known, but it appears to be well over 200,000. Since the violation of the Geneva Accords in 1954, the Saigon regimes have been based on a system of mass repression, largely financed and designed by the U.S. At the beginning of the public negotiations last October, it became clear that Thieu was planning to liquidate as many political prisoners as possible before he had to put the cease fire into effect. Many political prisoners were reclassified as common criminals in order to detain and execute them. From May to November, 1972, some 50,000 people were arrested. Another 20,000 were arrested in the first two weeks of November alone, following the publication of the peace negotiations. In January, additional orders for the arrests and "neutralization" (torture and murder) of thousands of people was ordered.

Thieu's handling of even those prisoners who are clearly military has been in violation of the Accords. U.S. prisoners have been returned directly to U.S. officials; most have been in good health. Saigon, on the other hand, announced after the Accords had been signed that it had

simply let go some 10,000 Vietnamese POWs. The exact whereabouts of those prisoners is still unknown; they were never turned over to officials from their party which is a direct violation of the Accords. Moreover, many of the Vietnamese prisoners released by Saigon have been returned suffering from serious untended wounds.

However, the real concern is for the political prisoners currently held in Saigon's jails because they represent Thieu's opposition. Without them there can be no real coalition government. The South Vietnamese communists realize that at this stage in the long course of their struggle the support of large segments of non-communist elements is necessary for any government. The need for a functioning united front is considered essential. Thieu also realizes that many elements are not represented directly by the communists, and some of the worst victims of his jails have been the "third" force elements, the peace candidates. Were these people to be released, they would help provide leadership for the growing anti-Thieu sentiment in South Vietnam. Thieu has made his hard line toward neutralists publicly clear. At one point last fall he said, "Let those who continue to advocate a coalition government of three parts stand up and be counted. I am certain that the people and the army will not let them live more than five minutes."

Imprisonment in Thieu's jails brings with it some of the most barbaric and systematic torture in the world. Torture includes burying prisoners' bodies, spraying toxic chemicals on their sexual organs, driving pins under their nails, bloating prisoners' bodies with soapy water and so forth. Often the aim is not immediate death but gradually inflicted death that has a psychological torturing effect on the other prisoners as well.

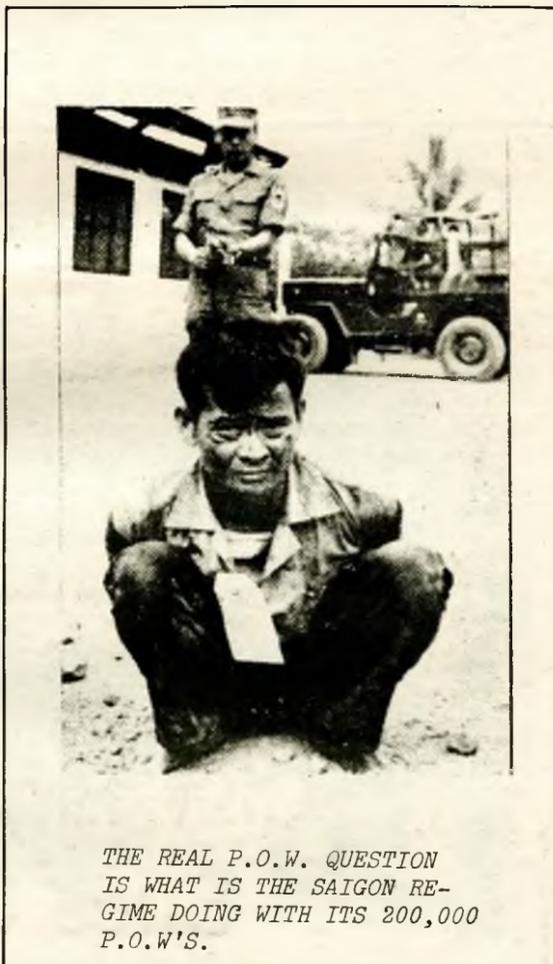
The U.S. government is responsible for Thieu's terror tactics, from the building of the prisons to the paying and advising of his police forces. Two of the most notorious U.S. attempts to suppress the liberation struggles in Vietnam have been the strategic hamlet program, which forced people into relocation camps, and the Phoenix program, which received over \$700 million through 1971 and was responsible for the deaths of at least 20,000 people. The most infamous of the U.S.-built prison complexes were the tiger cages where prisoners were held shackled like animals in cages beneath the ground.

The torture, killings, and mass arrests in South Vietnam haven't received much attention in the U.S. press. The treatment of Vietnamese prisoners is really the central issue at the moment. The people being held and killed are the very people with whom the hopes for a real coalition government lie. Thieu knows this and that is why he is trying to destroy them. We must demand that the Peace Accords be upheld by Thieu and that the political prisoners in South Vietnam be freed. The killing and torture must stop, and the coalition government must be negotiated as scheduled with the neutralists and leftists free to participate.

Thieu

Tortures

Opposition



THE REAL P.O.W. QUESTION IS WHAT IS THE SAIGON REGIME DOING WITH ITS 200,000 P.O.W'S.

Debbie Walker's Charges Dropped

The District Attorney's office of San Mateo County has dropped all charges against Debby Walker, Chairwoman of Redwood City Welfare Rights.

Ms. Walker had been charged with "willfully defrauding" the Welfare Department of \$52, according to the complaint filed by the District Attorney. Charges against the 21 year old

black Canada College student have been pending for over one year.

When this reporter called the DA's office to ask why charges against Ms. Walker were dropped, the DA's assistant claimed that the charges were too old, the money involved was too small and a jury wouldn't convict her.

"Why were the charges pressed in the first place, and then held so long?" the assistant was asked.

The Assistant DA didn't have an answer for that.

If this \$52 fraud case had gone to trial, the County Jury Commissioners office estimated that the state's expenses would have been "a couple of thousand dollars a day." This would have come from taxpayer's money.

When charges were pressed against Ms. Walker over a year ago, Welfare Rights Organization was very vocal. In November a Debby Walker Defense Committee was formed. The committee passed out

leaflets describing Debby Walker's persecution and giving facts on the case. One such leaflet described how Ms. Walker had offered to pay back the \$52 error, normal departmental procedure on overpayments to recipients. However, the DA at that time insisted on prosecuting Ms. Walker.

"This is a clear case of the Courts being used to prosecute people who speak out and organize for justice. This is an example of how fraudulent those charges often are--the fraud is that the DA used tax money for his salary while chasing Debby Walker", one Defense Committee member said.

"Seems to me that once we distributed the facts of the case to our community, the DA backed off. Pigs don't like to work in the bright light of the eyes of the people," another Defense Committee member went on. "If you got a friend wrongfully charged, get some friends together and form a defense committee."

Firing of Black Teacher Sparks City College Strike

Students at City College of San Francisco, led by the Black Students Union and Student Council have been in an uproar over the firing of black psychology teacher, Jo Ann Handler.

This firing has evolved into a much larger issue. The question of student control over firing and hiring of all college faculty.

Ms. Handler was fired despite 200 letters praising her as a very qualified and well-liked instructor. These letters came mainly from students, but also from other people in the psychology field and teachers at the college. Two hostile letters were used as the basis for firing her. Other reasons given were tardiness, not doing a professional job, failure to relate to her peers (other teachers) and absenteeism. She was also charged with being emotionally unstable.

It seems that the main reason she was fired, was her "confrontational" attitude. She spoke out strongly about racism at the college. Also she taught in a rather unorthodox way. She wanted student participation in her classes. She used to ask students point blank how they felt about a certain thing. Then the class as a whole would discuss the response.



Ms. Handler addresses rally

After Ms. Handler was presented with the "evidence" against her, she was told that the evaluation committee would listen to both positive and negative

comments about her at a special meeting. The 15 or 16 students that were allowed in to this meeting all presented favorable opinions of Ms. Handler's teaching. The committee still decided to fire her. The President of the College, Harry Buttmer immediately approved the firing.

These dictatorial decisions got students so mad that the Student Council called for a one day strike, demanding student control for firing and hiring of instructors and for rehiring all instructors fired this semester (other instructors were also fired by the college without student say.)

The strike on March 28 was relatively small, but this just shows that the struggle is only beginning. There has been mass leafleting and this must be kept up as the fight to rehire these teachers and for student control goes on. Among the many other issues facing students at City College are financial cut backs, control over campus police, control of the campus bookstore, and control over curriculum matter.

The most active students at City are developing unity amongst themselves and are learning to work together. This is the task now, uniting the most progressive elements at the school. We must not be disillusioned with not being able to mobilize the entire campus at this time. This is idealistic, because the long hard work for this has not yet been done.

We must spend a lot of time with the students on campus, explaining and persuading them about the justness of these struggles. Today we are weak and the administration and board of governors, are strong, but through patience and consistent hard work, the balance of power will turn and we will be strong, invincible and the enemies of the people will be weak and finally defeated.

Undercover Agent Infiltrates S.F. State

Alexander Jason, the undercover police agent exposed last December by the S.F. Venceremos study group, has blown it once again. A few weeks ago, he testified that he had been assigned by the Intelligence division of the S.F.P.D. to infiltrate the student movement of San Francisco State University while posing as a journalism student. This also put him in the position to spy on the staff of the *Phoenix*, the school's newspaper, with whom he worked for over a year. The SFPD admits that there are more than 50 police officers attending classes at S.F. State, some of which have been assigned specifically to do intelligence work.

Since the strike in 1968, political and academic repression have been implemented on the campus of S.F. State in many ways.

During the strike about 700 people were arrested. Those who were also students were then subject to suspension or expulsion. This ruling was later overturned in court. Many of the striking or sympathetic teachers were either denied tenure or fired. Many were just outright fired. It has since been extremely difficult for some students and faculty to get jobs. Alexander Jason and other police spys represent one of the latest tactics in intimidating people from teaching and learning the truth about our lives and communities.

S.F. State Venceremos is planning to hold a forum in conjunction with the journalism department of the school. We will formulate a strategy and tactics for dealing with police infiltration and political repression on the campus.

S.F. State Venceremos

City College Students Oust Marine Recruiters



On Feb. 23, students at the City College of San Francisco, led by the City College Veterans Organization, ousted the Marine Corps recruiters from campus.

The Vets locked arms around the Marine recruiters and one of them read a prepared statement, saying that their presence was an "insult" to the 4000 veterans on campus and that "this demonstration should serve as a warning to all other military recruiters."

He went on to say that the City College Vets "will not tolerate" any such efforts in the future.

Many members from La Raza Unida, Black Students Union, Filipino Coalition, Arab Students Organization and Chinese Cultural Club participated in the Vets initiated action.

After 15 minutes of being surrounded, the recruiters were led to a little room

by panicky administrators. The crowd then filed into the Student Council chambers and this body passed a resolution to bar all U.S. military recruiters from ever entering the campus for recruitment purposes. The recruiters were then told to leave by the Student Body President. They left without further word.

The College President has since overturned the Student Council decision. He cited free speech and pressure by the Federal Government to cut off federal aid to the college as his reasons. The Student Council, Vets, other student organizations and many students have vowed to stage massive demonstrations against recruiters if they ever appear on campus again.

San Francisco Venceremos

FLORIDA FARMWORKERS UNDER ATTACK

Tallahassee, Fla.--A bill in the Florida Legislature, HB 74, is designed to destroy the United Farm Workers in this state. The bill would outlaw the hiring hall, which is key to UFW contracts. A hiring hall dispatches workers on the basis of seniority, replacing the system under which crew leaders have held migrants in virtual slavery.

HB 74 would also nullify current contracts providing for a hiring hall--thus knocking out contracts UFW has already won and the benefits they provide. Penalties would be \$1000 fine and/or a year in jail for each day of violation.

UFW has recently made major breakthroughs in Florida and has won its first contracts here, including one with Minute Maid, subsidiary of Coca-Cola. But only 1,500 (1%) of the 150,000 Florida farm workers are organized, and this bill is an effort to crush them quickly. One legislator called it an "anti-Chavez bill."

People throughout Florida are organizing against HB 74. But the legislators also need to know that the rest of the country is watching. UFW asks that you write or wire your concern to any and, preferably all, of four people. Address them as listed here, all in Tallahassee, Florida 32304:

Gov. Reubin Askew, State Capitol;
Terrell Sessums, Speaker of the House,
House of Representatives; Mallory Horne,
President of the Senate; and Donald L.
Tucker, Chairman, Commerce Committee,
House of Representatives.

And send copies of your communications to the United Farm Workers, 14705 Carnation Drive, Tampa, Fla. 33612. They need to know how much national support they are getting.

U.F.W. Office Burned

On March 28, the Calexico office of the United Farmworkers Union was set on fire by arsonists and totally destroyed. Lost in the fire were hundreds of affidavits from farmworkers in the Imperial Valley which told how they had been coerced into joining the Teamsters.

This marked the fifth attack on UFW offices in the past three months. Prior to this the union's office in Terra Bella, Calif. was broken into and the walls, windows, furniture and records were destroyed. The union's office in Delano, Calif. was blown up by a midnight dynamite blast in February. According to Union director Caesar Chavez, local police "were asked to arrest those involved and were reluctant to make arrests even though there were witnesses present." Chavez has called on the F.B.I. to investigate these attacks on the UFW but they have refused to conduct any investigations.

FARAH:

"TAKE THE SLACKS OFF THE RACKS"



For months there has been nationwide picketing of stores which sell scab Farah pants (such as the Emporium) and also Safeway stores which refuse to buy lettuce picked by the United Farmworkers Union. These actions have been effective, Farah lost \$11,000,000 in profits last year. Safeway has also been hurt by the boycott. It has filed a \$150,000,000 suit against the Farmworkers and gotten an injunction limiting the numbers of picketers.

In an attempt to link up these two fronts of struggle, a rally and march was held in Mountain View on April 7. More than a hundred people picketed at Safeway. Although the manager brought out a piece of paper he called an injunction, no one paid any attention to it. After an hour the crowd moved onto El Camino and marched down to the Emporium. After picketing briefly, a delegation of about 75 people went into the Emporium in search of the manager. Chanting and marching, they went up to the office after a brief tour of the pants section.

The manager refused to talk to the group. People showed him a thousand pledges not to buy Farah pants but he wasn't interested that the boycott had widespread support. The manager tried to leave but everywhere he went the crowd followed, demanding that he take the slacks off the racks. Finally he escaped through a side door protected by Mountain View police.

The tactical point of the action was to increase the pressure on the Emporium. Although the picketing has stopped the sale of Farah pants, it hasn't hurt enough of their business to make them give in. The Farah supporters intend to stage larger and stronger mass actions until they do give in.



Florida farmworkers during rights march.

Farmworkers Urge Safeway Boycott

Pesticides are a Major Issue in the Lettuce Boycott.

Farmworkers face health hazards when they are sprayed with deadly pesticides (i.e. Monitor-4) while laboring in the fields. The 1969 Calif. Health Department Survey revealed at least 150 cases of pesticide poisoning per 1,000 farmworkers.

The United Farmworker's Union (UFW) contracts restrict the use of lethal pesticides. The contracts the workers hope to obtain as a result of the lettuce boycott will ban deadly Monitor-4.

Safeway Sides with Growers

Safeway buys more lettuce than any other purchaser in the country. Their position is on the side of the growers. They have not bought one head of United Farm Worker picked lettuce since October 1972.

Five members of the Safeway Board

of Directors are growers who own holdings of one million acres of agricultural land. These men oppose farm unions and they oppose migrant farmworkers organizing.

SUPPORT THE UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION
AFL-CIO
Oakland: 534-3910 San Mateo: 344-2033
San Jose: 292-4651 San Francisco: 864-5613

THE BOYCOTT--

The boycott activity is concentrated on the weekends because Safeway does 75% of its business on Thurs., Fri., Sat., and Sun.

Boycott Hours:

Thurs and Fri: 4 to 6 PM
Saturday: 10:30 AM to 5:30 PM

Location:

Safeway in Whiskey Gulch at foot of University Avenue, near Bayshore.



PAMOJA VENCEREMOS

TOGETHER WE WILL WIN



25¢



VOL. III NU. 5 SERVICIO REVOLUCIONARIO DE NOTICIOS DE LA AREA BAHIA 18 de abril-9 de mayo



Protesta en Ravenswood



Precios de Comida



Declaracion de Venceremos Sobre

Su Dolar de Comida Disminuyendo



Mujeres en muchas partes de los Ee. Uu. han empezado campañas de boicot para tratar de rebajar el precio de carne. Gerentes de los 16 tiendas sucursales más grandes reportan un cambio general a los cortes de carne menos carro y también una caída de 5% en ventas de carne total. Un cajero que trabaja en una de las tiendas sucursales "Lucky" dice que él y sus compañeros tienen que remarcar los precios mas altos en comida ya en los estantes porque cada nuevo envío cuesta más.

Precios de comida subiendo están a proporciones críticas. Desde el fin de la congelación de sueldos y precios en enero, el precio median de hamburguesa regular ha saltado de 69¢ por libra al 80¢ por libra. Chuletas de puerco han subido en precio de \$1.08 por libra al \$1.40 por libra. Diez libras de papas ya cuestan \$1.03 en vez de 98¢. El precio de leche subió 15¢ del 1/2 galon--de 59¢ a 74¢ y huevos ahora cuestan 74¢ por la docena en vez de 51¢.

El costo de comida saltó 2.5% en enero y 3.9% en febrero, los aumentos mensuales más grandes en 22 años. Nixon admite que los precios van a continuar a subir por los próximos seis meses. Las economistas de la Administración que generalmente hacen pronósticos muy optimistas, predijeron un aumento de (a lo menos) 6% en los precios de comida para 1973--lo peor desde la Guerra Coreana (1951) cuando los precios de comida subieron 11%.

QUIEN TIENE LA CULPA, CONSUMIDORES?

Confrontado con estos calculos, la Administración de Nixon ha tratado de poner la culpa en los consumidores y labor. Nixon y otros oficiales de la Administración han hecho declaraciones sobre como las demandas de los consumidores han forzado arriba el precio de carne. Ellos sugieren que Americanas comen pescado o pollo como un "gesto Patriótico" aunque el costo de pescado ahora es más alto de lo de carne y el precio de pollo casi ha doblado desde el verano pasado.

El presidente de la Reserva Federal, Arthur Burns dijo que "la pública americana sea en tantas buenas condiciones si spende menos para carne y más para queso" Esta declaración esta tan famosa como "Dejales a comer queso", un juego de palabras de "Dejales a comer pastel" dicho por Marie Antoinette. Marie Antoinette estaba una aristocrata del siglo 18 que dijo esto a la gente que estaba alborotando sobre el precio de pan. Poco después, ella fue decapitado por un corte revolucionario de la gente.

Sin embargo, Burns ignora las realidades de personas que ya estaban comiendo macarrones y queso, frijoles, huevos, pollo, y los carnes mas baratos. Los precios de estos fuentes de proteina han subido también. ¿Que van a comer esas personas ahora? Sus ingresos bajos casi

no podían comprar las esenciales el año pasado. Ahora están tirado con aumentaciones grandes en los precios de comida además de los cortes del presupuesto de Nixon en salud, entrenamiento de empleas, cuidado de niños, y empleos para las minorias.

Mientras que los precios suben, la brecha entre los pobres y los ricos, entre la gente del Tercer Mundo y la gente blanca llega a ser mas grande.

Cuando Nixon no comió carne en el 2 de marzo, esto solamente acentuó que Nixon come carne todos los otros dias.

¿TIENE LABOR LA CULPA?

El Secretario de Agricultura, Earl Butz, echa la culpa a "costos altos de labor y reglas de trabajo inflexibles en la industria de comida." Pero las estadísticas muestran que campesinos son unos de los pagados lo menor, muchas ganan menos de \$3,300, que es bajo el nivel de pobreza establecido por el gobierno federal. Obreros envueltos en los niveles de procesar y vender ganan más, pero sus sueldos son mucho menos de los de gerentes, directores, y ejecutivos de anuncios que reciben ingresos de \$25,000 y más por año, más de dos veces lo de la mayoría de familias americanas.



¿ Quien esta enriqueciendose?

No Los Campesinos.

DEL RANCHO AL MERCADO

Actualmente, la culpa para los precios altos está más en la manera que comida esta producida en una sociedad como los Ee.Uu. Mientras que las compañías de comida ganan un provecho menos de lo que ganan otras compañías, sin embargo están en el comercio para el dinero. El comida pasa entre muchos manos y cada medianaro agrega no solamente sus costos pero también su provecho.

Por ejemplo, carne de vaca empieza en el rancho donde el ranchero gana \$42 por cada ternero que venda a un pacero. El entonces lo paca y engorda y vende a un empacador por un provecho de \$17. El empacador entonces corta el carne en mitades o cuartos y los vende al mercado por un provecho de \$4.50. Esto quiere

decir que el mercado paga aproximadamente 68¢ por libra para el carne y lo vende al consumidor por un precio termino medio de 90¢ por libra.

La mayoría de la agricultura está dirigida por compañías grandes como Monfort de Colorado con ventas de \$289 millones en 1972. Esta compañía opera el lote de pacer más grande del mundo, sus propios mataderos y empacadores y distribuidores en 14 ciudades mayores. Su cliente más grande es A&P supermercados, un otro gigante. Por medio de controlar cada eslabon en el proceso del rancho al mercado, compañías como Monfort están aseguradas de provechos altos.

Gran compañías de monopolio también cabildean Congreso para mantener las subvenciones para los ranchos. Porque los rancheros pequeños no han tenido una proporción substancial del mercado desde los 1930s, compañías grandes son los recibadores mayores de las subvenciones mayores. En 1972 estas subvenciones sumaban a \$4 billones. El gobierno paga rancheros para no producir algo como traigo, o compra y guarda gran cantidades de productos. Esto está supuesto de mantener los los precios a un nivel provechoso para que las compañías continuaran a producir comidas necesarias, como trigo. Sin embargo, lo que esto quiere decir, es que areas grandes de tierra de ranchos estan malgastadas. La tierra total de tierra de ranchos no usada en 1972 fue 61.5 millones de acres.

En respuesta a presión creciendo económica y por consumidores, Nixon ha estado forzado a desminuir las subvenciones para los ranchos. Su administración planea a disminuir las subvenciones a \$2.5 billones y reducir tierra de ranchos a 20 millones de acres este año.

PRODUCCION DE COMIDA PARA PROVECHO

Pero restringir sueldos y desminuir las subvenciones no cambia nada basicamente. La causa fundamental de precios altos esta el control que unas compañías de comida mayores tienen sobre algo que todos necesitan -- comida. En vez de crear de las necesidades del pueblo, compañías calculan que será lo más provechoso.

Entonces, cuando los precios pagados para carne suben, muchos rancheros grandes cambian a brotar pienso o criar grandes ganados vacunos. Entonces hay demasiado de algo y los precios voltean, algunos veces tan severamente que productos agriculos están dejados a pudrirse, leche está vertido en la tierra y pueritos estan enterrados en los campos, en vez de vendidos a precios no provechosos. El ciclo entonces empieza otravez cuando rancheros paran a producir comidas necesarias porque no esta provechoso -- todo

Apoyo por Venceremos de Wounded Knee

En el otoño de 1890, los Indios Sioux de las llanuras de Sur Dakota fueron puestos en una reservación, y sus bailes culturales y cazando fueron proscritos por el gobierno federal y comida y provisiones nunca fueron entregados a ellos. En diciembre de 1890, el Cacique Sitting Bull, quién puso fin a la campaña de exterminio de Custer por derrotar la Caballería Ee.Uu. en Little Big Horn, fue asesinado por las tropas del gobierno. Respondiendo al asesinato de Sitting Bull, otros Caciques Sioux dirigieron un partido de guerra fuera de la reservación. En el 29 de Diciembre, este partido de guerra fue capturado, arrestado y desarmado por tropas federales cerca de Wounded Knee, y puesto bajo guardia, rodeado con cañones y ametralladoras. En la mañana del 29 de Diciembre, un tiro supuestamente fué disparado por los Indios capturados, y entonces los Indios fueron matados por las tropas federales. El resultado de la Matanza de Wounded Knee fue 300 Indios desarmados, incluyendo mujeres y niños fueron matados.

En el 27 de Febrero, 1973, más de 200 Indios, muchos de que no fueron de la reservación ni fueron Sioux, retomaron Wounded Knee y todavía lo tienen hoy. Líderes del Movimiento de los Indios Americanos (AIM) que dirigieron la liberación han dicho que el gobierno de los Ee.Uu. ha violado los terminos de al menos 371 Tratados, y ha robado los 11,000 Oglala Sioux por poner líderes "titeres" como los jefes del consejo del tribu. Las demandas originales de la liberación fueron que el jefe corriente del consejo del tribu sea removido y que un Comité de Senado investiga corrupción en el oficina de Asuntos Indios, que el Senado también investiga el roto por el gobierno de los tratados, que los Oglala Sioux sean dado control de la reservación Pine Ridge y permitidos de elegir su propio Consejo del Tribu, y finalmente, que las escuelas de los Indios y el ciudado medical sean mejorados.

Como en Diciembre de 1890, el gobierno de los Ee.Uu. otravez ha establecido un círculo armado alrededor de Wounded Knee. En el Domingo, 11 de Marzo, 1973, los Indios en Wounded Knee anunciaron que, porque el gobierno de los Ee.Uu. había rehusado de negociar sus demandas, que estaban separándose de los Estados Unidos y estableciendo su propio Gobierno Provisional,

La Organización Venceremos reconoce el derecho de Americanos Nativos a auto-determinación nacional, que es el derecho de una nación oprimida a independencia, y el derecho de establecer el tipo de sistema social y gobierno de su propio escogimiento. Cuando territorios nacionales han estado asidos, ocupados y anexados por fuerza, como los de los Indios, el derecho de auto-determinación nacional está el derecho de separarse--de retomar posesión de este territorio y removerlo y su gente del control del gobierno esclavizando. Por consiguiente, nosotros apoyamos totalmente la formación del Gobierno Provisional en Wounded Knee, su Declaración de Independencia, y su intención de establecer una nación separada indica en Norte America.

Americanos Nativos tienen toda justificación a declarar su separación. A un tiempo, toda la tierra y los recursos pertenecían a ellos. Por medio de matanza masiva, destrucción y traición, los británicos, los franceses, los españoles y otros colonos europeos que formaban los llamados Estados Unidos de America robaban estas tierras y recursos, y desde esto han retenido generaciones de

Americanos Nativos en condiciones tan peores que posible. El hecho es que los llamados Estados Unidos no es mas de una prisión de naciones y pueblos oprimidos incluyendo Americanos Nativos, Afro-Americanos, Chicanos, Puertorriqueños, y Hawaiinos. Todas esas naciones han desarrollado bajo condiciones de esclavitud impuestas por el imperialismo Ee.Uu. que ha gobernado por fuerza y terror. Desde el desarrollo de imperialismo Ee.Uu. siempre ha estado el caso de que la única solución para las problemas de los Pueblos Norteamericanos tiene que empezar con la liberación de las naciones oprimidas.

El derecho de auto-determinación nacional es el derecho de una nación y su gente de estar libre de interferencia de afuera en sus asuntos internos. La Organización Venceremos entonces declara que va activamente a oponer cualquiera interferencia en los asuntos del pueblo Americano Nativo y el Gobierno Provisional en Wounded Knee por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos o cualquier otro gobierno. Es nuestra convicción firme que como el pueblo Vietnemes que recientemente derrotó el atento del Imperialismo Ee.Uu. a dictar los asuntos de esa nación, Americanos Nativos tienen que ser libres para resolver todas

cuestiones tocante a su nación incluyendo todos asuntos tocante a fronteras nacionales, relaciones entre los pueblos Indios, y relaciones externas.

Nosotros ofrescemos nuestro apoyo total al Gobierno Provisional de Wounded Knee, y si nos llamen, ramos a defender hasta la muerte el derecho de auto-determinación. Por consiguiente, ofrescemos nuestros esfuerzos en movilizar apoyo por su lucha de liberación, incluyendo levantando apoyo material y financiero, y si necesario, reclutar unidades armadas para asistir en la defensa del Gobierno Provisional y los pueblos Americanos Nativos, llamamos a todas organizaciones y gente de las naciones oprimidas a juntar en este esfuerzo, y también todos Anglo-Americanos progresivos que quieren liberación. Para organizar este apoyo y asistencia, llamamos para la formación de un Comité de Apoyo de la Liberación Americana Nativa que empieza funcionar tan pronto como posible.



QUE VIVA EL GOBIERNO PROVISIONAL EN WOUNDED KNEE! AUTO-DETERMINACIÓN PARA LA NACIÓN AMERICANA NATIVA!

Esta declaración ha sido apoyada por los Veteranos de Vietnam Contra la Guerra (VVAW) y Juventud Contra Guerra y Facismo (YAWF)

mientras que mucha gente no tiene el dinero para comprar nutrición adecuada.

En países como China, Cuba, y la República Democrática de Norte Vietnam, con economías planadas bajo socialismo, las necesidades del pueblo están usadas para calcular que debe ser producido. Porque los partidos comunistas en estos países entienden que un base agrícola fuerte está necesitado para una sociedad prospera (tiene que comer antes de trabajar), el precio de maquinaria para ranchos y abono ha estado bajando por los comunos (comunidades colectivas, que trabajan juntos) y campesinos. En contraste, en los Ee.Uu., estos precios están subiendo contribuyendo a precios de comida más altos.

En países socialistas la balanza general de productos agrícolas está planeada. El Gobierno de China pregunta a los comunos a producir una suma dicha

y una suma para reserva y comercio. Los obreros en el comunio deciden en el basis de condiciones locales cuantos areas necesitan cultivar de que y cuanto necesitan suyos.

El año pasado, China tenía una sequía muy mala, como mucho del resto del mundo. En vez de precios subiendo rápidamente, los consumidores chinos pagaban los mismos precios como siempre. Los precios estaban estables porque, el gobierno había reservado grano que dió para consumo durante la sequía. En vez de adeudarse o hambreade, los rancheros chinos recibieron el trabajo de obreros que vinieron de otras partes para ayudar a irrigar las cosechas.

En China, el gobierno, por medida de planeando central, gradualmente ha aumentado el precio pagado a los campesinos y comunos para productos. El precio de comida para obreros en las ciudades

de fanegas para consuma en las ciudades queda firme o desminuido. Ganancias adicionales han estado hechas en el nivel normal de vivir de los campesinos, que estaba uno de los peores del mundo antes de que China iba comunista en 1949. Ahora, debido a distribución igual de comida, todos reciben dieta adecuada en vez de los pobres muriendo de hambre mientras que los ricos comen biftec.

En otras palabras, por medio de liberación nacional y revolución socialista, el pueblo de un país socialista nos están mostrando que sociedades basadas en las necesidades del pueblo en vez de provechos pueden funcionar. La solución para precios de comida subiendo en este país no es desminuir las subvenciones a los ranchos y controlar sueldos de ranchos, la solución es de trabajar para establecer una economía socialista dirigida por y para los pueblos pobres y trabajadores.



Piqueteantes para los Tres de la Mision

Acusaciones abandonadas contra Debby Walker

La oficina de Abogado del Distrito ha abandonado las acusaciones contra Debby Walker, Presidente de la Organización de "Welfare Rights" (Derechos de Bienestar) de Redwood City.

Debby Walker había estado cargado con "defraudar intencionalmente" el Departamento de Bienestar de \$52.00 según la reclamación hecho por el Abogado del Distrito. Las acusaciones contra Debby, un estudiante negra del Colegio Cañada, han estado pendiente para más de un año.

Cuando este reportero llamó la oficina del Abogado del Distrito (D.A.) para preguntar por que el abandonó las acusaciones contra Debby Walker, el asistente del D.A. clamó que las acusaciones estaban demasiadas viejas, la suma de dinero envuelto demasiada pequeña y un jurado no la habría declarado culpable.

"Porque hizo la acusación al principio, y por que no la abandonó antes? el asistente estaba preguntado. El asistente no tenía respuesta para esto.

Si el caso habria ido al juicio, la oficina de los comisarios del Jurado del Condado estimaron que lo costaría unos miles de dolares cada día. Este dinero , habría ido del dinero de los contribuyentes.

Cuando Debby Walker fuer acusado, la Organización de Welfare Rights estaba muy vocal. En noviembre un Comité de Defensa de Debby Walker fue formado. El comité circuló hojillas describiendo la persecución contra Debby y describiendo la verdad del caso. Una hojilla describió como Debby había ofrescido a pagar los \$52 al Departamento, el procedimiento normal del Departamento por pagos excesivos. Sin embargo, el D.A. insistió en enjuiciar.

"Esto está un caso claro de usar los cortes para enjuiciar personas vocales que organizan para justicia. Esto está un ejemplo de que fraudulentas estas acusaciones frecuentemente están--el fraude es que el D.A. usaba dinero de contribuyentes para su sueldo mientras que el cazaba Debby Walker," dijo un miembro del Comité de Defensa.

"Me parece que después que distribuímos las verdades del caso a nuestra comunidad, el D.A. se retractó. La chota no quiere trabajar en la luz brillante de los ojos del pueblo" otro miembro del Comité continuó Si tiene un amigo acusado falsamente, junta con amigos y forma un Comité de Defensa."

POLICIAS ATACAN BAILE EN LA MISIÓN

Otra vez la policia de San Francisco de la estación de la Misión injustamente atacó miembros de nuestra comunidad. El 4 de marzo muchos jóvenes de nuestra comunidad atendieron un baile ordenado en la iglesia de St. Kevin's en Cortland. Un policia comenzó a circular la cuadra del baile como a las 10 p.m.

Al final del baile, seis o siete más carros de policia aparecieron sin razón ninguna. La policia principió a ordenar a la gente que se vayan, empujandolos por la calle con sus garrote, y gritando profanación a la gente. Participantes del baile pueden atestar que ninguna molestia ocurrió antes que la policia apareciera. De todos modo la policia atacó mucha gente. Un joven estaba cruzando la calle en su camino para su casa cuando unos cuatro policia corrieron por no razón aparente.

Cinco personas fueron arrestadas y acusadas con asalto de un policia, disturbando la paz, resistiendo arresto, y incitando alboroto. En la estación algunos que fueron arrestados fueron abusado físicamente. Un hombre estaba semi-consciente y la policia lo patió cuando estaba en el suelo. Otro se quejaba que las manillas de hieno le estaban cortando la circulación. Un oficial adrede se las apreto más. La policia también hizo mucho comentarios racistas a los Latinos, frecuentemente llamando a un hombre "Pancho" y negandole que hable en español a su tia, aunque ella no habla inglés.

Las cortes pudieron hacer un rapido negocio con los cuatros hermanos a declararse culpable (ud. hace un negocio con el abogado y se declara culpable solo para salirse de la cárcel). Un hermano, Chico Hernandez, un veterano de Vietnam ha decidido a pelear sus cargos injustos. El es inocente.

Debemos de juntarnos y proteger nuestra comunidad peleando de vuelta cuando ellos tratan de poner en la cárcel a nuestros vecinos y amigos. Nosotros como una comunidad debemos de unirnos y apoyar ha Chico y los tres de la Misión y todo los otros que luchan en las cortes.

Piqueteantes apoyan los Tres de la Mision

Los residentes del distrito de la Misión, jóvenes y ancianos se reunieron detrás de sus vecinos inocentes, los Tres de la Misión en la presentación en corte en San Francisco el 22 de Marzo. Los Tres de la Misión fueron víctimas de un ataque de policia en un baile de beneficio en le comunidad el diciembre pasado. Después de haber sido gol peado por la policia fueron cargado con asalto.

Sesenta personas demostraron en la corte demandando que los cargos sean soltados. Ellos enseñaron que la comunidad está cansada de casos repetidos de brutalidad policiaca. La uniça de la gente sorprendió al juez y la gente todavía están hallando de como se le callo la quijada cuando miro 70 personas saliendo de la corte después de la averiguación.

Despedidas en el Hospital General en S.F.

Buen cuidado de salud es una necesidad vital en la Misión, con algunos de los camlicos siendo propuesta para el hospital general de San Francisco servicio de salud para nuestra comunidad propuesto ponerse peor, no mejor.

Un concilio coordinador establecido por la mesa de superintendente ha propuesto que la ciudad venda el hospital a una corporación sin beneficios. Parece que la ciudad solo se quiere lavar las manos del hospital General.

El reporte del concilio coordinador dice nada como esta buena corporación respondera a las necesidades de salud de esta comunidad. La corporación cobrara a sus pacientes en la base de habilidad-de-pagar? Fondara la ciudad al hospital si la corporación necesita fondos? Seran cortados las servicios de salud?

El reporte no contesta nignas de las preguntas basicas.

En Nueva York cuando una esquema de corporación similar fue establecido, 5200 trabajadores fueron "lay-off" en el primer año y los servicios fueron cortados extrememente. Así es que no se mira bien para San Francisco.

Selección para Superintendente en Ravenswood

Protestada

La selección de John L. Cleveland para el próximo superintendente del Distrito Escolar de Ravenswood ha chispeado protestas por los apoyantes del Superintendente temporario Warren Hayman, quien estaba omitido para el empleo.

Casi 200 residentes del distrito juntaron en la Iglesia Bautista Mount Olive en Este Palo Alto en el 27 de marzo para decir a Cleveland que no le quieren en su comunidad.

Cleveland, director de educación urbana en San Diego State, dijo que el "va a considerar" aceptar el empleo de \$30,000, pero el insinuó que no lo aceptará si no tendría apoyo por la comunidad. El empleo dura por cuatro años, empezando el 1 de julio.

El Distrito de Ravenswood tiene once escuelas en Este Palo Alto y Este Menlo Park. Mas de 85% de su 5,000 estudiantes son del Tercer Mundo, la mayoría son negros.

Muchos de los residentes de Ravenswood quieren que Hayman tiene el empleo, el principal popular antiguo de la escuela Belle Haven, que ha servido como superintendente desde la resignación de Minor en octubre, en vez de Cleveland. Ambos Cleveland y Hayman son negros.

Como dijo Rev. James Daniels, "Warren Hayman merece esta posición. Aun cuando la mesa selecciona Cleveland, el no podría trabajar en esta comunidad." Daniels está un candidato para la Mesa Escolar en la elección del 17 de abril.

Unas diez personas hablaron en la iglesia y tenían la misma mensaje: la comunidad quiere Hayman y ninguno otro. Sra. Ruth Sampson dijo que Hayman "vino aquí cuando ninguno otro tenía interes. Nosotros tenemos alguien. No queremos otro superintendente que Warren Hayman." La audiencia se paró y aplaudó.

Los regentes escogieron Cleveland por un voto de 4-1 en el 26 de marzo, con Robert Hoover votando en disensión. Hoover dijo que los 80 candidatos para el empleo fueron reducidos a 15 por un comité. Sra. Ida Berk, un miembro del comité, dijo que Cleveland "no fue uno de los tres candidatos que recomendamos" a la Mesa. Ella dijo que de los tres, Hayman "sobresalió" y que ella esta "resentida" que no escogieron el.

Hoover dijo que pidió a la Mesa a "seleccionar Hayman para el superintendente permanente, pero los tres miembros saliendo rehusaron. Entonces les pidió a demorar la decisión hasta después de la elección, pero rehusaron otra vez."

Tres de los regentes, todos blancos, --Sra. Doris Landman, Gerald Marer, y Sra. Betty Johnson--no van a ser candidatos para reelección en el 17 de abril.

El próximo noche, 28 de marzo, 700 residentes vinieron al mitín regular de la Mesa en la escuela Menlo Oaks. En ese mitín, uno de los miembros blancos dijo que ella voto por Cleveland porque ella "le gusta su filosofía, que no es muy diferente de nuestra". También dijo que el mostró "una hondura tremenda de caracter" y que el "no tiene el sentido de tener que luchar y luchar y pelear y pelear."

Algunos creen que si una lista de candidatos negra--Rev. James Daniels, Mavis Knox y Barbara Natton--ganaría en el 17 de abril, la mayoría de los regentes favorecerían Hayman.

Rev. Albert Williams dijo que, "Si los tres regentes blancos resignarian, y permitirían el pueblo a escoger que quieren, no estarían haciendo una cosa mala. Como un hacedor de paz, yo dijo que permitanles de tener lo que quieren, y estarían promoviendo la paz esta noche."

Yvonne Givens, una maestra en Menlo Oaks dijo que la decisión de la Mesa va a destruir el Distrito Escolar. Unos otros maestros dijeron que van a resignar si Hayman no estaría seleccionada.



"¿Para que estamos aquí?" "¡Auto-determinación!" "¡Otravez, no les oi! Para que estamos aquí?" "Auto-determinación!" Las voces de los niños de Nairobi sonaron fuerte y claro en el 5 de Abril en el parque Ravenswood. ¿Para que estaban ahí? Estaban ahí con maestros, padres y gente de la comunidad en un boicot de un día de las Escuelas del Distrito de Ravenswood. Estaban ahí para decir a todo el mundo que el Pueblo de Nairobi va parase Unido contra una Mesa Escolar racista, que actua contra las intereses del pueblo que trabaja hacia una educación progresiva, multi-nacional, y multi-cultural.

Al disgusto y desaprobación de la comunidad negra, el Consejo del Distrito Escolar de Ravenswood, de que la mayoría son anglos, juntó para anunciar la selección de Dr. John Cleveland como el nuevo superintendente del distrito escolar, un extranjero total a la comunidad. 700 - 1,000 personas juntaron para encontrar la mesa de la escuela esa noche para expresar personalmente agravios y objeciones a la decisión a ignorar el progreso hecho en la comunidad que es 80% negra.

Porque apoya la comunidad Warren Hayman, un hombre negro que es el superintendente temporario? Warren Hayman es el co-autor de educación guiado por la comunidad y la familia, un concepto que padres han querido y luchado para por años. Ahora vemos padres en las clases

educando sus niños. Veemos estudiantes y padres negros, chicanos, asianos y blancos podridos a aprender y crecer juntos. Progreso en educación como esto, hecho por personas como Warren Hayman, siempre será una amenaza a la clase dominante, y siempre tratarán de destruirlo.

La Mesa Escolar cree que, para impedir nuestros atentos para unidad y armonía en nuestra comunidad, y por esto para terminar la dirección progresiva, tienen que deshacerse de Hayman y sus ideas. Lo que no realizan es que, primera, no les vamos a permitir - deshacerse de Hayman, y segunda, deshacerse de Hayman es como cortar una ramita para matar un árbol. Warren Hayman representa la comunidad, y la comunidad va a pararse firme para lo que quieren y creen. La Mesa Escolar no podrá deshacerse del pueblo, pero el pueblo puede deshacerse de la Mesa Escolar.

Nosotros solamente estamos empezando. No más vamos a tolerar los extranjeros tratando de dirigir nuestras vidas. No mas vamos a aceptar el "mas pequeño de dos malos," vamos a buscar y encontrar personas que escuchan a las necesidades y deseos de la comunidad y que están representativas de nosotros.

UNIDAD ES LA SOLUCIÓN
JUNTOS VENCEREMOS

MUSAD Y JOANNE BRETZER

El anunció de la decisión también chispeó protestas por mucha gente en frente de las oficinas del Distrito en Este Palo Alto en la tarde del 27 de marzo.

James Allen, que se describió como un "padre preocupado" dijo que Hayman "fue el primer escogimiento del Comité de la comunidad y la Mesa ignoró esto."

Onetta Harris, comunidad coordinador de la escuela para la escuela Belle Haven, dijo "Nosotros no vamos a aceptar lo que pasó en la sesión personal (en que Cleveland estaba seleccionado). Nosotros no creemos y no vamos a creer que cuatro personas pueden hacer una decisión para nuestro pueblo y controlar nuestro destino". Lilly Jefferson, tesorera de la Asociación de Empleados de Escuelas en California del distrito dijo que su grupo apoya Hayman 100%. Un portavoz para la Asociación de Ravenswood de Educadores Africano Americano dijo la misma cosa.

Dos padres, Barbara Eggleston y Raleigh Jones, dijeron que un boicot por estudiantes de las escuelas será organizado en protesta.

Tomado de un reporte por Jay Johnson

ESTIMADOS LECTORES:

ESTAMOS TRATANDO DE REALIZAR NUESTRO OBJETO DE TENER TRADUCCIONES DE CADA ARTICULO QUE IMPRIMOS EN INGLES. QUEREMOS EL PERIÓDICO DE SER A MEDIAS INGLES Y ESPAÑOL. PERO TENEMOS LA PROBLEMA DE NO TENER BASTANTES TRANSDUCTORES. NOS DISCULPAMOS QUE ESTA VEZ HAY SOLAMENTE SEIS PAGINAS DE ESPAÑOL, PERO ES LO MEJOR QUE PODEMOS HACER, SI UD. PUEDE O SI UD. CONOCE A ALGUIEN QUE PUEDE TRADUCIR UNO O MAS ARTICULOS DE INGLES AL ESPAÑOL CADA DOS SEMANAS, POR FAVOR LLAME A DEBBIE-- 369-8584 O 328-4941.

MUCHAS GRACIAS, PAMOJA VENCEREMOS

Caso del Escape de Chino



6 de Octubre:

Ronald Wayne Beaty escapó de un vehículo de la Prisión Estatal Chino durante una emboscada en que una guardia fue matada. Dejado adentro del carro fue una fila conteniendo cartas de dos personas, Andrea Holman y Jean Hobson.

12 de Octubre:

Cheryl Hockin fue arrestada en Hayward por investigación de asesinato, llevado a San Bernardino, y soltado el próximo día por falta de evidencia.

13 de Octubre:

La casa de un miembro de Venceremos en Mountain View fue invadido y registrado. Un residente antiguo, David Strain, llegó a la casa durante el registro y fue arrestado inmediatamente por investigación de asesinato, llevado a San Bernardino para interrogación, y soltado el próximo día por falta de evidencia.

20 de Octubre:

Autorizaciones para el arresto de Doug Burt y Andrea Holman fueron publicados acusando con asesinato, linchar y fuga ilegal para evitar prosecución. La tercera acusación lo hizo imposible para el FBI entrar el caso abiertamente. Esta acusación fue abandonado inme-



Policías registran una casa de Venceremos en Mountain View para "evidencia" en el 13 de octubre.

atadamente después de los arrestos porque, antes de las autorizaciones para arresto, no fueron acusaciones que podían evitar por fuga.

23 de Octubre:

Holman y Burt se entregaron voluntariamente en la oficina en Menlo Park del abogado Thomas Nolan Jr. Antes que llegaron el FBI, tuvieron una conferencia con la prensa.

2 de Noviembre:

Después de diez días, Holman y Burt tuvieron el derecho de tener un examen de testigos preliminar. Este examen determina si hay bastante evidencia para justificar mandar el caso al juicio. El Abogado del Distrito dijo que no pudo presentar un caso. Charles Garry, el abogado de Andrea y Doug, dijo que si el D.A. no podía presentar un caso al fin del periodo de 10 días, entonces, según el ley, tienen que abandonar las acusaciones. El juez dijo que no tuvo otra alternativa pero de abandonar las acusaciones, y lo hizo. Andrea y Doug fueron conducidos afuera del corte, todavía en cadenas y rearrestados unos segundos después. Por el tiempo cuando el segundo periodo de diez días termino, el Abogado del Distrito había obtenido acusaciones por el Gran Jurado. Abandonaron las acusaciones otra vez, y Andrea y Doug fueron arrestados por la tercera vez por acusaciones del Gran Jurado. En un examen antes del Gran Jurado, no se puede tener abogado presente. No hay repreguntando de los testigos de la prosecución. El Abogado del Distrito puede preguntar todas las preguntas que quiere y no tiene que hacer ningunas preguntas que no quiere. Como así, ninguna evidencia que tenemos de la inocencia de los acusados tiene que ser presentado. Esto es un modo para evitar el examen de testigos preliminar.

11 de diciembre:

Ron Beaty y Jean Hobson fueron arrestados cruzando el San Francisco Bay Bridge (puente que cruza la bahía San Francisco). Beaty fue arrestado por investigación de asesinato y escape y Hobson por investigación de asesinato.

12 de diciembre:

La casa de Jean Hobson fue registrado por la policia.

19 de diciembre:

Unas invasiones simultaneas fueron hechas por el FBI, los Cherifos del Condado de San Bernardino y la policia local. Unas personas fueron arrestadas, y todas acusaciones fueron basadas solamente en el testimonio de Beaty después de su captura.

Robert Seabock, un vecino de Jean Hobson, fue arrestado por investigación de asesinato y llevado a San Bernardino donde le detienen sin fianza. Su casa fue registrado por la policia.

También en Palo Alto, el FBI invadió la casa de C.W. Noble y cuando no encontraron a C.W., rompieron la puerta del próximo apartamento y lo registraron. Cuando Noble aprendió de la autorización por su arresto, acusandole de hospedar un fugitivo federal, el arregló para entregarse voluntariamente en una oficina de abogados en Menlo Park.

En Menlo Park detectives sin uniformes, que resultaron de ser agentes del FBI, rompieron ventanas y puertas en una invasión "no-toque" y arrestaron Mort Newman en su casa y destruyeron la recámara de un otro residente. Newman fue acusado con hospedar un fugitivo federal también.

Agentes del FBI rompieron la cerradura de cadena en la puerta de la casa

de Bruce Franklin en Menlo Park y detuvieron su esposa y tres niños al punto de pistola mientras que arrestaron Franklin, también por hospedar un fugitivo federal. Hicieron un registro de su casa sin autorización legal.

La casa en Mountain View de Katarina del Valle, presidente de Venceremos, fue invadido por el FBI. Vinieron para arrestar Bruce Hobson en la acusación de abrigar un fugitivo federal.

Al tiempo de la invasión de su casa, Bruce, yendo a su trabajo, paró a la casa de sus padres y fue inmediatamente arrestado por los autoridades que fueron arrestando Seabock en su casa al lado de la casa de sus padres.

En Arizona, tres personas, Lorraine y Harry Bishara y Mick Goldstein, fueron arestados, con cuatro acusaciones contra cada una, tocante a hospedar un fugitivo federal. Todas estas personas fueron soltadas por fianza.

20 de diciembre:

Pancho Aguila fue arrestado en Berkeley por escape de Soledad Prisión. Ahora está en Soledad y a ese punto no ha estado acusado de nada tocante al escape de Chino. Sin embargo, los Cherifos de San Bernardino le estan investigando.

21 de diciembre:

Jean Hobson y Bob Seabock fueron acusados por el Gran Jurado de asesinato, linchar y asalto contra un oficial. La acusación previa contra Andrea Holman y Doug Burt fue abandonado y fueron re-acusados por el Gran Jurado de las mismas acusaciones contra Hobson y Seabock. Todas estas acusaciones estaban basadas en el testimonio de Ron Beaty. Después que hacer su trato con las autoridades, Ron Beaty se declaró culpable de asesinato del primer grado.

5 de enero:

Acusaciones contra Bruce Franklin, Bruce Hobson, Mort Newman y C.W. Noble fueron abandonadas. El Abogado del Distrito dijo que continuará a buscar acusaciones por el Gran Jurado contra ellos.

30 de enero:

Tres personas, los Taulbees, que viven en una cabaña en las montañas donde Beaty dice que pasó tiempo, y el patrón de Bruce Hobson, fueron llamados al Gran Jurado en San Francisco, Laura y Milt Taulbee fueron encarcelados por rehusar de atestiguar, y van a estar encarcelados hasta que terminará el Gran Jurado. Si hijito de 17 meses está con sus abuelos.

15 de febrero:

Andrea Holman y Douglas Burt fueron casados por Charles Garry.

LOS MARANOS

A los maranos les damos
Comida
Entre más les damos
Nas quieren
Hay gentes que son como
Los maranos
Para tener más matan
a sus hermanos
Cuando van a misa dan
Un peso a la collección
y piden más dinero no
La salvación.
Entre más tienen más
Quieren los maranos

Mike Romero