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## 45,000 Poor People March on Washington

## Poverty Program Cuts Mean Genocide Against Poor

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## Thousands Walkout

# San Bernardino Schools Boycotted

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

February 6, 1973 saw several thousand Chicano students of all ages walking out of classes from the San Bernardino City Unified School District. The walkout, organized by students, parents, and community leaders, was called to protest the San Bernardino Board of Education's refusal to act on the communities demands for education that meets the needs of the Chicano students.

### THE DEMANDS

- 1.) that each high school have one Chicano counselor.
- 2.) that there be one Chicana secretary at each school predominately brown.
- 3.) that there be more Chicano teachers hired.
- 4.) that more Chicano administrators be hired.
- 5.) that the co-director of the early childhood program be Chicano.
- 6.) that the multi-cultural program be expanded.
- 7.) that the director of the multi-cultural program be Chicano.

Another demand was also added demanding that no disciplinary action be taken against any students participating in the walkout.

### THE WALKOUT

Students from all the San Bernardino schools marched in the February 6th walkout, to a rally held at a local park. The next day over 800 students came to La Escuela de la Raza Nueva, a community school set up by students, local college students, and community leaders, as an alternative to the San Bernardino schools.

The walkout, as well as the school, were organized because of the Board of Education's constant refusal to negotiate on the community's demands. Before the boycott, and after, students and community met again and again with the school board, only to hear that the Board still had not changed its mind about the community's demands.

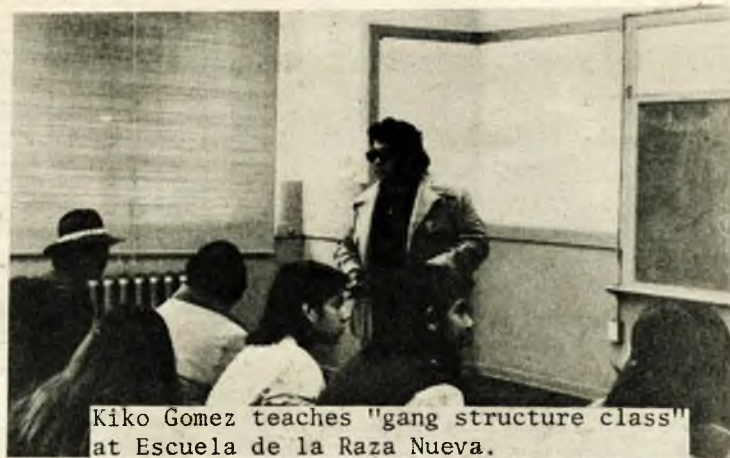
At least 50 drop-outs from the regular schools were in attendance at Escuela de la Raza Nueva. The classes are being conducted around the theory that the students would "stay out and learn something." Older students are being taught classes in Chicano culture, as well as art and reading. The younger students have classes in reading, math, and art. The atmosphere around the school was one of excitement in that the community was actually providing an alternative to the racist school system in San Bernardino.

### SAN BERNARDINO SCHOOLS

21% of the San Bernardino school population is Chicano. The community wants the amount of Chicano teachers to match the number of Chicano students. Although the Board of Education has been hiring Chicano teachers, the ratio is very unequal, with the present number of Chicano teachers about 4% of the San Bernardino teaching staff.

Racial tensions between students are high. Matters are not helped by the predominately white teaching staff who blatantly treat the Chicano students in a racist manner. White teachers constantly tell the brown students that they are inferior, and stupid. Classes are not geared to teach the Chicano student about himself and his culture, nor do they provide useful knowledge to help the student deal with life outside the confines of the classroom.

This is not the first time that demands from the community have been ignored by the San Bernardino Board of Education. Over the past years there have been other walkouts, over the same demands. Each time the school board has promised to do something, and each time they have not acted, saying that they can't meet the community's de-



Kiko Gomez teaches "gang structure class" at Escuela de la Raza Nueva.

mands because they don't have the money. This time the people got fed-up and decided to set up their own school to try and put pressure on the San Bernardino school system. At one point, Caldwell, the superintendent, announced the possible closure of some of San Bernardino's schools, but denied that this was a result of the effectiveness of Escuela de la Raza Nueva.

At this writing, it is unclear how much longer the students will continue the boycott at Escuela de la Raza Nueva. However, one student leader, Angela Guzman said, "I want to see this go as far as my being a senior. I'll drop that to make it all the way."

## Farah strike continues

3500 Chicano workers at Farah Manufacturing Company in Texas and New Mexico have been on strike for almost 10 months. Before the strike Farah workers averaged \$1.70 per hour, faced endless speed-ups, bad working conditions, and constant racial and sexual discrimination against Chicano men and women.

On Oct, 1970, the A.C.W.A. (Amalgamated Clothing Workers AFL-CIO) union won a democratic election at this Farah plant in El Paso, Texas. Using courts and various government agencies Farah hung-up the union victory. Even now the A.C.W.A. is still unrecognized legally. So using the only method left that pig companies like Farah understand, the workers went on strike.

Immediately Farah got court injunctions, had hundreds of workers arrested and, brought out attack-trained guard dogs to patrol picket lines. The workers are fighting back by keeping the picket lines strong and by spreading a world-wide boycott of Farah products.

This type of exploitation is a day to day struggle of Chicanos in the Southwest, Blacks throughout the country, and third world people throughout the world. In the last few years many plants in the Bay Area have runaway into the South, Southwest, Africa, Asia and Latin America--where ever they can obtain cheap labor and natural resources. In most of these cases these runaway shops are protected by local governments and laws like the right to work law, which allows union and non-union workers to work side by side. We lose jobs, while corporation profits sky-rocket by exploiting workers throughout the world.

Farah runs sweat shops in Hong Kong, Belgian, Texas and New Mexico. In Texas and New Mexico alone he employs over 7,000 workers. Until recently Willie Farah refused to hire any Mexican citizens. Farah uses racism to keep wages and working conditions down. He and his board of directors economically and politically control the city of El Paso, Texas. Almost 1/3 of the manufacturing workers in El Paso work for Farah. He and his board of directors control the local courts, police and city government. They use racism to divide the whites from Chicanos and American chauvanism to divide Chicanos from Mexicanos. So when Chicanos decided to organize it was a rebellion against the corporations economic and political power.

The Farah workers are a leading example of the struggle for self-determination and the struggle to put an end to runaway shops in the southwest and in third world countries throughout the world. In Hong Kong for example the workers have sent back unfinished textiles and have refused to aide in breaking the strike.

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SUPPORT THE LIBERATION OF THE SOUTH  
WEST  
ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED  
BOYCOTT FARAH PANTS

East Bay Venceremos



# Nixon Slashes EOC

## Blacks predict armed resistance

Taken and condensed from Muhammad Speaks

by Donald Mosby

Chicago--Black communities across the nation are still reeling in shock as a result of President Nixon's new budget which calls for massive cutbacks in human welfare expenditures. One thing is abundantly clear in the new budget, that the War on Poverty is a "long gone dream."

In order to determine both the short term and long range effect massive cuts could have on the aspirations of Blacks in America, Muhammad Speaks spoke with several persons whose knowledge, skill, and involvement placed them all in a unique position to comment on the crisis.

"The cuts are a step up in the genocide of Blacks," Rev. George Clements told Muhammad Speaks.

"It's been going at a slow pace," Rev. Clements continued. "Now the pace will quicken. They'll also mean an increase in Black fratricide as Black youths turn to 'survival crimes.'"

Rev. Clements said as these youths turn to "survival crimes" they'll be further abused and brutalized by the police. In speaking of the police, Rev. Clements said, "Their sole function is to serve as the military arm of the establishment."



Muhammad Speaks asked Chicago's only Black congressman, Ralph Metcalfe, if the proposed cuts meant that Black America could quickly return to the conditions which existed prior to 1954.

"Yes, it does," Metcalfe replied, "but I'll also say this, that the oppressed people's aren't going to stand by idly, as they did before. They know their rights and they'll demand them."

"The people are much more sophisticated than they were then," Metcalfe continued, "and they will rebel; and this rebellion may take the form of what happened in New Orleans. This is what happens when a person gets completely turned off by the society. And this is what the president is inviting."

Illinois' newly appointed Human Re-

sources Director Brenetta Howell Barrett agreed with Congressman Metcalfe that the cuts could lead to a 'people's rebellion.'

"But I don't think the rebellion will take the form it did in the 1960's," Ms. Barrett said, "I think that this time the 'protest' will be much more selective. Such as what took place in New Orleans. This time they'll be attacking symbols of the establishment, in a much more individual way."

"I feel there will be many more Mark Essex type eruptions," Ms. Barrett said, softly.

Chicago Alderman Leon Despres told Muhammad Speaks, "Nixon has switched from warring on the poor peoples of Asia to warring on the Blacks and other minorities in America."

## San Mateo EOC denounces attacks on Poor

The Commission recognizes that the actions initiated by the President's Budget Message will destroy the heart of the EOC programs in San Mateo County. It will destroy Information Centers, part of the Central Staff, and our Training and Technical Assistance component.

The Commission does not feel that it should play dead as all this occurs, but offers a course of action. The course of action instructs all target area programs to: 1.) begin to discuss with their local governmental agencies to see how much of the program can be salvaged; 2.) serve as an information focus for poor and low-income people so that the embattled impacted community can be clear on information as to what is going on.

We call upon all people to organize and form coalitions to execute activities in relation to poor and low-income people. We call upon the local community to generate their needs to their governmental representatives, city, county, state, and national, to the understanding that there is a need for social legislation in the United States and that this social legislation must involve poor and low-income people in planning, policy, and execution of programs.

If the communities do not act in concert and effectively, we stand to lose the community participation of the poor and low-income people in the total decision-making process. We lose the concept of self-rule and self-determination. We find no outlets for skills and abilities we gained. We lose all the efforts made in the anti-discrimination and the affirmative action areas; as well as pro-

gram delivery systems, child care programs, feeding programs, homemakers' aid program training and technical assistance programs, etc.

We lose the ability to train poor and low-income people to train communities, etc., to address their own grievances. We lose the local level governances that have been developed and enacted in the EEO.

The whole process is a domino game which is the beginning of a long series of intimidations against poor people, ethnic minorities, and those who are outside the fringes of the power complexes.

The EOC also encourages support for Special Revenue Sharing which may house some of the lost program activity. Above all, we must remain calm, continue to carry out our mandate, continue to participate and develop and re-develop new programs and new foci.

The EOC is not asking that you spend a great deal of time trying to save the EOC, but rather, addressing yourselves to the need for poor and low-income people, and whatever form the new structure or new momentum will make, will be satisfactory as well as the needs of the poor and low-income people are met. These needs are not simply economical, but are also social, psychological, etc.

We must not pass this way and allow ourselves to be in worse shape, and worse understanding than we were at the advent of the Act in 1964. We must not pass on the mentality of poverty, of discrimination, of social and economic slavery, but must understand the dynamics of the present arena and move to hold our ground and prepare to gain new grounds.



"I DON'T THINK THE REBELLION WILL TAKE THE FORM IT DID IN THE 1960's, I THINK THAT THIS TIME THE 'PROTEST' WILL BE MUCH MORE SELECTIVE. SUCH AS WHAT TOOK PLACE IN NEW ORLEANS. THIS TIME THEY WILL BE ATTACKING SYMBOLS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT."



# Guerillas threaten Rhodesian racists

The long simmering tension between Zambia and Rhodesia flared into the open during the second week in January with the closing of the border between the two countries.

A series of small scale attacks and minings directed by African guerrillas against Rhodesia's white supremacist government reached a high point on Jan. 9 when a land mine killed two South African policemen. On Jan. 9, Rhodesia closed the border.

Rhodesia and Zambia have not been friendly neighbors since 1965 when Rhodesia's white minority regime declared independence from Britain. Zambia has never concealed its support for guerrilla movements against white domination of Zimbabwe (the African name for the land which is ruled as Rhodesia by the white settlers who are less than 5% of its population.)

The border between the countries might have been closed years ago if Zambia was not dependent on railroads through Rhodesia for exporting copper, Zambia's major product. Rhodesia stands between landlocked Zambia and Beira, a seaport in the Portuguese colony of Mozambique. This geography has proved highly profitable to the Rhodesians who charge extra for transporting the Zambian copper.

Zambian efforts to develop other routes were blocked for some time by the unwillingness of the U.S., the World Bank and other western sources to help fund construction. The problem was solved when the Chinese provided \$410 million to build a railroad from Zambia to the port of Dar Es Salaam in socialist Tanzania.



The Rhodesian government attempted to keep their profits on Zambian copper by exempting it from the border blockade. But the Zambian government quickly banned all copper shipments as well as all other trade through Rhodesia. Zambia is now trucking all its copper to Tanzania and will continue to do so until the TanZam railroad is finished. No more Zambian copper will enter Rhodesia while it is controlled by a minority white government.

In response, Rhodesian troops have opened fire along the Zambian border and mined the Zambezi River. Also, on January 23, their Portuguese allies bombed the Tanzanian-Zambian border town of Mangwamila.



FRELIMO GUERRILLAS WARD OFF A PORTUGUESE HELICOPTER WITH SMALL ARMS SINCE THEY HAVE NO ANTI-AIRCRAFT WEAPONS.

Rhodesia's action in closing the border with Zambia reflects more than just the renewed guerrilla activity supplied across that border. Even more important, Rhodesia fears the rapid expansion of the guerrilla struggle in Mozambique, the Portuguese colony which borders Rhodesia to the east.

Guerillas of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) have been battling Portuguese troops since 1964 but in the last year have been decisively winning. Aside from the two Northern provinces (Niassa and Cabo Delgado) which are long liberated base areas, FRELIMO has opened new fronts in the Provinces of Tete and Monica and Sofala.

The rapid development of these fronts is frightening to Ian Smith's white minority regime in Rhodesia. Not only do both provinces border on Rhodesia but a huge hydro-electric project has been planned for the Zambezi River in Tete province.

Funded mostly by the South African Anglo-American Corporation, the Cabora Bassa dam would produce over 2 million kilowatts for use in Mozambique, Rhodesia and South Africa. According to plans it would also help lure a million white settlers into the region, providing a buffer against FRELIMO's activities.

But so far, things have not gone according to the plans--FRELIMO has seized control of Tete province, even launching a major attack on the provincial capitol. Further south in Monica and Sofala, FRELIMO has attacked the rail line from Tete to the port of Beira. In one attack (Nov. 1972) the railroad was blasted in more than 20 places. The rail line between Salisbury and Beira, important to Rhodesia's export trade, could be next.

Rhodesia has shown its growing alarm in several ways besides the closing of its border with Zambia. New legislation modeled on the apartheid policies of South Africa has clamped down even more on the African majority. For instance Rhodesia has put into effect an identity card system that will require all Africans to carry passes telling if and when Africans can be in the white section of town.

In addition, Rhodesia and South Africa have increased their efforts to form a regional alliance, joining them with Portugal. Both countries have renewed offers to send additional troops into Mozambique. In Paratus, the journal of the South African Armed Forces, the commandant Adm. Biermann has stressed that "a regional treaty or alliance is an excellent goal, and should be pursued with vigor."

That's just a small part of what they have in mind for the future. Biermann goes on to say that, "It is imperative that a super-power should be involved in the strategy for the Southern Hemisphere." The most likely candidate for the job?--the U.S. which, through major corporations like G.M., Union Carbide, Gulf Oil and IBM already has large economic interests in the area with well over a billion dollars invested in South Africa alone.

During the Nixon years, relations with Southern Africa's white rulers have tightened with over \$400 million in aid to Portugal, the resumption of imports of Rhodesian chrome in violation of U.N. sanctions, and most recently, the statement by Nixon's campaign chairman Clark McGregor that diplomatic recognition of Rhodesia is in the works.

Efforts by these four imperialist countries have been met by greater development of the African people in their struggles. Zimbabwe guerrillas have struck Rhodesian tobacco farms near the border. Most likely these guerrillas came through the liberated base areas of FRELIMO in Mozambique.

In the past, the Zimbabwe liberation movement has been split into several major parties, among them ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union) and ZANU. At OAU (Organization of African Unity) meetings last year, ZAPU and ZANU formed a united command. This received the warm approval of the OAU (which includes Zimbabwe's neighbors Tanzania, Mozambique, FRELIMO and Zambia).

Hamadziripi, treasurer of ZAPU-ZANU has also stressed the necessity of strengthening ties with Afro-Americans--"We must together now challenge oppression everywhere and so we must forge bonds that will facilitate our struggle."

Marcelino dos Santos, the vice-president of FRELIMO at a news conference in December, explained that because of its vast investments in colonial Africa, the U.S. may become involved in another Vietnam-type war (U.S. advisors and Green Berets are already aiding the Portuguese in their colonies.) In that case the U.S. and its allies will face increasing political and military pressure from more determined and united African Liberation movements.

Africa may very well follow Vietnam in striking the next major blow to U.S. imperialism and the fascist governments it supports.

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As we discover, whole new industries may be born, to help us grow as the country grows.



THE DISCOVERY COMPANY



# ANTEX:

## Firing Black organizer sparks labor struggle

On February 5th, months of constant struggle for better working conditions, health and safety measures, an end to arbitrary terminations and other demands, unfolded into a picket line at the Antex (semi-conductor) Corporation in Palo Alto. On a cold and rainy Monday morning about a dozen women from swing and grave shifts and several supporters began picketing the company.

The workers at Antex have two main demands; rehire Pamela Bel and union recognition. Pam is a Black organizer who has been a leader in several of the minor skirmishes between labor and management and she has also been instrumental in organizing for the UAW (United Auto and Aerospace Workers).

The company says that Pam was fired for "excessive absenteeism" and "inconsistencies in her work." However not only is Pam's attendance record better than many women who are still on the payroll, but the workers have concrete evidence that certain supervisors and snitches have sabotaged Pam's work to create the "inconsistencies."

The real reason management dumped her is that she is an effective and bold or-

ganizer for the workers. Even though she had declared herself a member of the UAW organizing committee which protects her from being fired according to National Labor Board regulation, Antex fired her anyway, and so the picketing is against Antex's unfair labor practice.

### Management Propaganda

The fact that a substantial section of all three shifts have signed union cards has begun to worry Antex management. Their first move was to spend several thousand dollars to hire a slick anti-labor lawyer to combat the workers who are demanding their rights. (Meanwhile, management keeps moaning that they haven't the money to pay union wages.)

Then they began their propaganda campaign. They sent a letter to the home of every employee talking about how evil unions are and saying wouldn't it be terrible if strange people had your name on a list so they could send things to your home.

Currently the workers are maintaining a daily picket line in hopes of regaining Pam's job and winning union recognition. The line has been granted official sanc-



Pamela Bel

tion by the Teamsters and the upcoming weeks will likely witness a cut-back in deliveries to Antex. The workers are waiting for an NLRB hearing to set a date and ground rules for a union election, and if the company would also show an interest, no doubt the election would come sooner.

### Multinational Unity

The women at Antex are very aware of the limits of trade unionism. They have no illusions that electing the UAW will solve all their problems as workers, but they also know that a strong union is a tool they need in order to gain some control over their working conditions and their lives.

But even deeper than that, the Antex workers are consciously supporting a fired Black sister and risking their jobs to do so. They know that if management can get away with canning their leaders, that no one's job is secure.

Word of the Antex struggle is beginning to spread through the electronics plants in Santa Clara County, and it may well be that the Antex struggle is a spark that will light a fire throughout the electronics industry.

Phil Trounstone  
Ministry of Information



Antex workers and supporters protesting unfair labor practices

## School board screws Cupertino school workers

The classified employees (non-teaching workers) of the Cupertino Unified School District (AFSCME Local 1448 AFL-CIO) have been negotiating with the school board for over five months and have gotten nothing but lies and broken promises.

Their demands are simple and do not even involve any expense to the school board:

1. Reduction of the probationary period from one year to six months (like all employers, the school board uses probation solely as a weapon to get rid of workers they don't like.)

2. That the workload be strictly defined and also slightly reduced. The school board's response, in the middle of negotiations, was to INCREASE the workload by 20%. The speed-up that most industrial workers have been hit with is spreading to service workers too.

3. The workers want binding arbitration but the only grievance procedure the school board will agree to is one in which the union would have to pay \$300.00 for the "privilege" of carrying

the grievance to a significant level. No money, no grievance.



The school workers have two main obstacles to overcome. First, under California law it is illegal for public employees to have a union shop (where everybody has to join the union) or to go on strike. Throughout California there is a "union" called the California State Employees Association (CSEA) which does all it can to obstruct the growth and struggles of fighting unions. In Cupertino, members of CSEA are given the best jobs and fastest promotions. So it's no surprise that the president of the Cupertino CSEA says, "Everything's just fine, boss." Second, not a single member of the union can afford to live in Cupertino and this makes it difficult to organize local support (Cupertino is mostly white and upper middle class). They live mostly in San Jose, which has become a labor pool for the Peninsula's rich white people and their businesses. For instance, Dr. Todd, head of the school board, makes \$35,000 a year while many of his employees must also get welfare to survive.

Members of the Farah Strike Support Committee have marched on the informational picket line. Various people in surrounding communities, including a group of electronics workers, are planning support in case of a strike.

The school board continues to lie through its teeth, making concessions and then taking them back. Recently, the school board refused to negotiate any longer. They have said that the union is too weak to win a strike. But school workers in other parts of Santa Clara County have won similar strikes and, with support, they can win in Cupertino too.



County governments are trying to get out of the hospital business because County hospitals aren't profit making. A glaring example of this is taking place in San Mateo County with Chope Hospital.

The closing of Chope is only part of the issue. The Board of Supervisors and Dr. George Pickett (director of Public Health) have continually cut health services to the people of San Mateo County without public discussion or approval. Examples of this are:

1. Closing of Canyon Hospital without public discussion or approval;
2. Decrease in desperately needed dental services to the children of this county;
3. Removing large numbers of people from the county medical welfare program or "county card" system;
4. Closure of the maternity ward at Chope;
5. Loss of Stanford Medical School training program;
6. Jeopardizing the accreditation of the hospital by refusing to improve it.

In attempting to close the county hospital, Dr. Pickett offers the alternative of developing "primary care units" or family health centers and purchasing hospital services from the private hospitals for "county patients." He seems to be starting from the assumption that there are adequate health facilities in San Mateo County. These facilities may be available to those who are able to pay but what about the working and poor people in this county who cannot afford to pay? The only people County believes it is obliged to treat are "jail patients, emancipated minors and aliens who would qualify for medical except that they are alien." The County might give contracts to private hospitals for care, but what about the private doctors working in these hospitals who can refuse to see patients at will? There are many other unanswered questions.

Peoples Medical Center of East Redwood City has been involved in organizing a broad-based coalition of health workers, community organizations and concerned residents, to bring the health needs of the County of San Mateo to the attention of the people; not letting Dr. Pickett camouflage his intentions to leave poor and working people higher and drier.

The coalition alternatives to Dr. Pickett's plan are:

#### 1. INCREASE IN HEALTH FACILITIES

- A) Chope Hospital must remain open and increase its services to the people of San Mateo County. At present,

Chope provides a variety of services which cannot be obtained anywhere else in the county, including: out-patient services, a panel of high quality specialists on call at all times, the only 24-hour emergency room in the county staffed with a physician and backup psychiatric and social services, the only TB ward, heroin and alcohol detoxification, an isolation ward for infectious diseases. These must be kept. In addition, an adequate system of transportation to Chope, day care centers for the children of patients and workers, as well as interpreters, must be provided.

- B) Family health centers, financed by the County of San Mateo, must be established in the communities that need them.
- C) Private hospitals must become more accountable for meeting the needs of the people in the communities in which they operate. For example, at Sequoia Hospital, which was built and is largely supported by taxpayer money, doctors routinely send taxpayers who are unable to pay to Chope Hospital.

- D) More emphasis must be placed on the prevention of disease. This means the county must take a more active role in screening, controlling and treating tuberculosis, venereal disease, hepatitis and other infectious diseases.

#### 2. CONTROL OF HEALTH FACILITIES

- A) The Board of Supervisors must not be the Board of Directors of Chope Hospital. In the last seven years, the Board of Supervisors has exhibited their lack of knowledge regarding the health needs of the people of San Mateo County, and their lack of action in trying to meet those needs.
- B) The people who work in and the people who are served by those medical institutions know best what is needed. It is they who must control the health facilities. Financial support must be provided by the County of San Mateo.

To get involved in this important struggle call Peoples Medical Center: 365-2691. It will be too late in May!

# S.M. County to close another hospital?



## Verdicts for Memphis 5

In October, 1971 Elton Hayes, a black man, was beaten to death by Memphis police. This led to a spontaneous rebellion by the Memphis black community (Memphis is 40% black) which lasted almost a week and resulted in the National Guard being called out. During the rebellion, a firebombing occurred that killed one person and injured several others.

Five black men were framed for the crime; a white man was originally identified as the firebomber but he was never brought to trial.

There were 50 picketers at the courthouse on the opening day of the trial, and the court was usually packed. It is significant that white people supported the struggle of the brothers, their families, and supporters against the racist Memphis legal system. Clarence Willis, just like Ruchell Magee, was denied the right to the attorney of his choice.

George Brown's attorney made a motion to throw out the grand jury indictment on the basis that there has never been a black grand jury foreman in Memphis. It was denied, of course. Clarence Willis was offered a light sentence if he would agree to turn state's evidence. He refused.

Last week the verdict came in. Three were found innocent, and Clarence Willis and Fletcher White were found guilty. They were sentenced to 20 years and a day. The DA even told the jury that he thought that two of the defendants should be acquitted, but he still didn't drop the charges. Although this is certainly a partial victory for the people, the original rebellion makes it very clear that there will be no justice for black people until they have control of their own communities and expel the occupying police armies and the business interests they work for.



"I CHALLENGE THE CHARGE OF THE SPEAKER FROM THE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL CENTER THAT WE HAVE ONE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM FOR THE RICH AND ANOTHER FOR THE POOR. TO US, THERE ARE NO POOR!"



## Two years and no bail

# Lawton Jury Hung



GARY LAWTON

On February 16th, the jury in the trial of Gary Lawton, Nehemiah Jackson and Larry Gardner returned to a small Indio, California, courtroom and announced that on the eighth day of deliberation it was hopelessly deadlocked. Superior Court Judge Warren Slaughter sent the eight men and four women members of the all-white jury back to the jury room for one last try at reaching a verdict. But, within two hours they were back, still hung nine to three in favor of acquittal. With the mandatory declaration of the mistrial by Judge Slaughter, the first trial of the three Black men accused of the ambush killing of two Riverside, California, policemen in April, 1971, was over.

For the jurors, deliberation was an ordeal. Bailiffs said they often heard shouting from the jury room, and tears showed in the eyes of a few of the jurors as they announced their inability to reach a unanimous decision. However, with the nine who stood for acquittal, the innocence of Gary Lawton, Riverside civil rights leader, and his two codefendants seemed obvious.

"I can't understand why these men ever had to stand trial," said Mrs. Schmidt. Louise Velsing, another juror, said, "It seems to me that the real murderers are still at large." Defense attorneys said later that the prosecution would almost certainly file for a new trial at a hearing set for Tuesday, February 27th. The defense indicated that motions for bail and change of venue, to move the trial to an adjoin-

ing county, would be heard on that date. These men have been in prison for close to two years with no bail.

The prospect of another long trial is a hard one. But in the eyes of the Riverside Political Prisoners' Defense Committee, having worked for 22 months from Lawton's arrest to the day of the verdict, convincing nine white, middle-aged jurors of the innocence of these three Black men is a major victory. They had fought against overwhelming odds to reach this point.

Hundreds of people packed the early court hearings in Riverside. They continued coming until the court retaliated by moving the trial to Indio, a small retirement town of Riverside County, 70 miles into the desert, with one percent minority population. The presiding judge claimed "security reasons" for the movement. The defense committee however understood this move as an overt attempt to block community support and deny Lawton a jury of his peers.

### Tried by a Jury of his Peers



The trial, the longest in Riverside County's history, revealed the anatomy of the frameup. Eyewitnesses, under

cross-examination, gave testimony which indicated innocence of the defendants. A policeman, Ronald Lund, who claimed he had seen Lawton leave the murder scene, admitted to both wanting to "kill a nigger" that night and even said that he really could not tell who he had seen. Another witness, Ronald McKinnon, testified that police had given him the price of his daily heroin habit in exchange for statements against Lawton. A young girl who implicated Larry Gardner was shown to be a pathological liar and to have a history of mental illness. In all, five major prosecution witnesses totally reversed their testimony.

When the defense called witnesses to prove that each of the defendants was elsewhere at the time of the murder and that they did not know one another, only the most die-hard racists, three of whom sat on the jury, were left to be convinced.

Riverside Political Prisoners' Defense Committee proved that the people can fight back and win, even in a small backward community and against the massive repressive machinery of the state government. Gary Lawton, Nehemiah Jackson and Larry Gardner will be tried again unless the people stop this railroad. The Defense Committee is calling for a public outcry against the continued use of tax money to persecute these defendants.

They are asking that everyone write letters to: Judge Mathini, Presiding Superior Court Judge, Riverside County Courthouse, Indio, California, and/or Byron C. Morton, District Attorney, Riverside County Law Library Building, Riverside, California, and demand that charges against these men be dropped. Funds are also needed to continue legal defense work. Donations and requests for more information can be sent to: Riverside Political Prisoners' Defense Committee, Box 5154, San Bernardino, California 92412.

Reprinted from the Guardian  
by Abe Weisburd

The trial of H. Rap Brown and three other black militants began Feb. 1 in New York City with Brown making the opening statement before the jury.

The former Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) activist and Arthur Young, Levi Valentine and Samuel Petty are charged with robbery of a Manhattan tavern on Oct. 16, 1971 and the attempted murder of policemen.

Brown, who is a Sunni-Moslem, opened by reciting a prayer from the Koran in Arabic. He then told the jury they were not his peers, either on the basis of racial composition or on the basis of their knowledge. The jury of 12 has only two black members.

In spite of the frequent admonishments from the judge to limit his remarks, Brown told the jury, "This country tells you that it abides by the law. This is a country that builds an atom bomb and drops it on people."

Attacking the legal system, Brown said, "Is a bad law, a law that enslaves you, a law worthy of enforcement?" Speaking about the concept of reasonable doubt, he said the jury should doubt "a government...that creates conditions that

## Rap Brown addresses jury



make war profitable, that make hunger profitable and that violate the very law that it tells you to enforce."

Brown spoke at length about his religious philosophy. "In Islam," he said, "we say we submit willingly or unwillingly to the forces that have put us here on this planet and when laws violate the laws, the ultimate laws, then it becomes a question who does become the law enforcer for those of us who hear."

The lawyers have several times asked for a mistrial on the basis of the prosecution's "racially motivated" challenges to black prospective jurors. It also asked for a mistrial when it learned that three of the jurors were in a waiting room for prospective jurors when Louis Moss, the chief clerk who selects the jury panel for all criminal cases in New York county, told prospective jurors that "too many revolutionaries and guilty people are getting off scot-free because of hung juries."

Called to the witness stand, Moss admitted he had also suggested to the prospective jurors that they should write to their legislators to demand laws eliminating the need for a unanimous jury verdict in criminal trials.

Despite this admission, presiding judge Arnold Fraiman denied the defense motion for a mistrial.



# Police rampage in Mission District

On December 22, last year about five hundred young people, mostly Latino, were holding a benefit dance at the Centro Social Obrero in San Francisco's Mission District. A scuffle broke out among a few people and the security guards called the police. The scuffle was settled quickly by the people at the dance, but shortly after 1 AM, 60 policemen entered the hall from all directions, swinging clubs. In the ensuing attack, dozens of people were badly hurt, and six were arrested.

The following is from an interview with some of those arrested, some witnesses at the dance, and members of the Mission Coalition Organization Police Committee, which is organizing the defense.

Q: Could you describe what you saw happen that night?

A: All of a sudden the cops came in, first six or seven, then a lot more. They didn't make any announcements or give any orders, they just started beating on people. I tried to get out like a

lot of others, but there was no safe place—they clubbed you wherever you went. One woman had to get twenty stitches in her head. We heard about twelve were hospitalized, but each day we find out about more. Then they arrested six people and charged them with assaulting the police. These are felony charges ranging up to life imprisonment!

Q: Could one of the people arrested tell what happened at the police station?

A: I was taken in a squad car to the Mission Sub-Station. They took me into the garage where it was dark, and about six or seven cops jumped me, kicking, clubbing, and yelling dirty and obscene things. They broke my nose and sprained my leg. They also took my glasses and broke them. I understand that the other defendants got similar treatment, one of them inside the station in full view of the booking officer. Then some of the people from the Mission Coali-

tion Organization came down and stood outside the station. It was only because of their pressure that the two juveniles arrested were released, or that any of us got medical attention.

Q: What plans do you have for the defense in this case?

A: We see this incident as an example of things that go on daily in our community. We want to focus attention on this incident in order to ask the question, why are the cops so brutal? And more than that, we want to ask, who do the cops really serve? You see they're not just brutal with us at a dance, but also with workers on strike or students on campus. Our job is to link things up in a way people in our community can relate to, and this case is a starting point. In February we'll have demonstrations at the police station and at the trial proceedings.

Q: Could you talk a little about the history of the police in the Mission Community?

A: The police here in our community are an occupying force. There is an important connection here between social conditions and the role of the police. Our community is deprived of health care, education and employment. The unemployment rate is 45%. That is why you see cops at 28th and Mission, but trees in Pacific Heights. There have been a lot of important cases which aroused the community before. There was Vicente Gutierrez in 1970 who was taken from his house and arrested. The cops said he died in jail from an overdose, but his corpse had scars from a terrible beating. Or the Alcaraz family. Thanksgiving they were having dinner. Two brothers got in a quarrel and stepped outside. A policeman shot one of them seven times, arrested eleven members of the family, and their bail was set at \$100,000. Or just recently, Flor Crane, a community organizer, was driving in her car when she saw two of her counselees being detained by the police. She went over to inquire. She was arrested for "interfering with an arrest," and they took her to the station where she was pulled by the hair from the car, dragged across the floor, and beaten up. They found her guilty of assaulting the policeman. She is the mother of four and a leader in our community.

Q: What are the functions of the Mission Coalition Organization Police Committee?

A: We are starting to research the many complaints and grievances people have against the police department. We are looking into how the city's Police Commission works. We are thinking of developing files on individual policemen, based on complaints from the community. You see, we don't think there can ever be a police force in our society that really serves the people. But as long as the police exist, we have to do everything possible to see that the people are not subjected to this kind of attack. We have demanded that a community person be allowed to sit in the station at all times, to observe the treatment of those arrested, to assist with phone calls etc. So far we have been flatly refused. We have a lot of work to do around the Centro Social Obrero incident, and also around the larger questions it relates to. We also need money for the legal defense of those arrested on December 22.

## Father of beating victim fires back at police

Avelino Figueroa, Sr., father of one of the persons beaten at Mission Police Station, gave us the following statement:

The police acted unjustly the night of the 22nd of December. They should have more respect for our Raza.

My son has never had problems with the police. He had no police record. What bothers me most is that there are those who say police brutality was not involved; but what else can one call it? Do you think it's just to handcuff someone and then have 7-8 men beat him up?

My son -- like the others that were beaten -- was bleeding like an animal. His face was all bumpy and puffed up.

When you see one of your sons like that, you get really angry. That's the way I felt that night. It doesn't matter that my son was one of the victims; it could have been anyone's son.

The fights were under control when the police arrived at the dance. When I saw my son, I was shocked. I told the sergeant, "I know you don't like us Latins, but why did you interfere with us this night? Why did you beat my son like this?" He didn't answer. He just lowered his head.

We have good lawyers. I doubt that my son and the others will be found guilty.



Avelino Figueroa Jr., Chairman of the MCO employment Task Force, was savagely beaten at Mission Police Station.

## Eyewitness to police terror tells the real story

On the night of Friday December 22, 1972 I went to a benefit dance at the Centro Social Obrero on 19th and Alabama Streets. Later in the evening, about 1am, a fight broke out. I happened to know one of the guys who had been involved in the fight. I went over to the exit on the right side of the stage where he was at the time of the fight, and asked him to come to our table. When we started to walk toward our table, the police arrived by the exit by the stage and barged in. They failed to announce their presence or to ask people to disperse. When this happened, I had no way to get out of the dance because they were coming at us from the back side, and front exits. I had no choice but to run to where I thought it might be safe. I ran to the left side of

the stage, by the first table, and found out that there was no place to run that was safe!

There were four police officers around the table beating one guy who was down on the ground. I was right next to them and one of the police officers looked over at me, grabbed me, and threw me against the wall and down on the ground.

I was crying, not only because I was hurt, but because many people in the dance were bleeding and still being brutally beaten by the police. I finally saw a friend of mine who got me safely out of the dance.

This incident at Obrero has shown to me that police brutality is a very real problem of the people of the Mission Community!

SEND CONTRIBUTIONS TO:  
MCO POLICE COMMITTEE  
LEGAL DEFENSE FUND  
2814 21st Street  
San Francisco, Calif.  
94110

For more information, call  
(415) 285-7534



# Why police brutality?

Brothers and sisters, we can not only concern ourselves with the specific cases of police brutality such as the Centro Social Obrero incident. We must take a look at the real cause of police violence against us in general.

The Mission is a community of working people with an overwhelming Raza majority. These two factors alone made our community an immediate target of police violence. Our community suffers from poor housing, inadequate health care, high dropout rates, drug problems, and a very high unemployment rate.

The role of the police in our society is to keep people like us in our place, to keep us from rising up, demanding what is ours and fighting back. The police are an armed body of men that serve the same purpose at home that the US military does abroad. It is the way that the Rockefellers, Aliotos, Swigs and the other rich people that run this country keep themselves in power and try to keep us down.

If you go on strike for higher wages or better working conditions in the United States, the government calls out the police. Many times in the past, striking workers have been shot and killed by these so-called peace officers. It's especially so if you're brown or black workers. Look at the police attacks on the farmworkers movement. Police also attack students as Kent State showed a few years ago. Again, when third world students demand self-determination in their education and their lives, police don't hesitate to shoot. Look at Southern University, Louisiana where two black students were shot a few months ago. Police shoot poor people and



especially third world people in the ghettos and barrios of cities across this country everyday, usually without reason. There's the cases of the young black men shot in Sacramento and East Palo Alto, and the Samoan brothers shot in the Mission last year.

The people who own and run this country are rightfully afraid of the oppressed, that's why at the slightest pretext they come and beat and kill us to teach us a lesson and keep us down. There is a direct parallel between the Vietnamese people fighting to kick the US out of their country and the breaking into a dance by police in the Mission. The rich fear the kind of struggle against exploitation waged by oppressed people around the world.

We can only take so much until we have to join together and fight back. With the rising cost of living and more people out of work because of speed-ups and runaway

shops (plants packing up and leaving the country for cheap and unorganized labor abroad), people are getting angry.

The new plans for redevelopment and "urban renewal" - plans which will further oppress poor and third world people in the cities, will make it too expensive for us to live.

More and more people are ready to fight back. Naturally, this means that those who are called upon to keep us down will become more brutal against us. Already, through revenue sharing, the police in San Francisco are getting millions of more dollars to be used directly against us.

So we must prepare our community for this and develop a correct understanding of this police violence and find ways and methods for resisting this. This is the task before us.

Statement from a defendant.

## Bank of America where equal rights for women means exploitation



PICKETS MARCH IN FRONT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA WORLD HEADQUARTERS

Last December, the California State Legislature approved the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, guaranteeing women equal rights with men.

The Bank of America, like many employers, interprets it to mean that men and women workers should be deprived of rights on an equal basis.

The Bank of America was bound by law to provide free taxis for women who work at night.

As soon as the Equal Rights Amendment was ratified, the bank rushed to deprive about 1,000 women of this taxi fare and many taxi drivers of their jobs. B of A refused the demand that taxi fare also be given to men workers.

Providing taxi fares is one of many California State Protective Laws which guarantee women workers such rights as minimum wage, coffee breaks, lunch breaks, proper ventilation, protective garments, proper health conditions, drinking water, and toilet facilities.

Employers, in addition to keeping women unaware of these rights and using

Protective Laws to deny women promotions, have been trying to do away with Protective Laws entirely. They claim that on the basis of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Protective Laws are discriminatory.

For over a hundred years, women and all third world people have been struggling for equal rights. Civil Rights and Equal Rights legislation could be helpful tools, if they can be enforced by the people who need them.

We have to wage quite a struggle just to get these insufficient laws enforced to our benefit, because in this country, big corporations have a very easy time using laws to benefit themselves and harm the people.

The Bank of America is just one example. Fireboard Corporation of Antioch, California, is another. There, the women workers attempted to enforce the 1964 Civil Rights Act. They demanded equal pay for equal work and equal opportunity in promotion. Fireboard responded by suspending protective laws,

forcing women to work up to 16 hours a day, forcing them to lift as much as 150 pounds a minute, and taking away their rest and lunch breaks. The women are continuing their struggle and are gaining some support from women in the Bay Area.

Many women fear that when the Equal Rights Amendment becomes law, all Protective Laws will be struck down. A group called Union Women's Alliance to Gain Equality (Union WAGE) pressured the State Legislature to pass a bill saving Protective Laws by extending them to men. At the end of December, 1972, Reagan vetoed the bill, giving as his reason that businessmen had said it would harm them.

It is not surprising that the Bank of America instantly refused to obey Protective Laws. As the largest bank in the world, the B of A has, among other things, ripped off masses of farm land from small farmers in California. As one of the major interests in agribusiness, the bank has contributed greatly to the exploitation of farm workers.

If the Bank of America gets away with this scheme, the Telephone Company in San Francisco will also deprive its night workers of taxi fare.

Reagan and the Bank of America, have acted without considering the workers' movement which is growing and developing in San Francisco. An independent union, the Bank Employees' Data Processing Association (BEDPA) is successfully organizing the night workers. Taxi drivers are righteously angry, as are telephone workers and Union WAGE.

On the morning of January 31, bank workers, telephone workers, taxi drivers, members of Union WAGE, Change, the Women's Union, Venceremos, and many other political organizations and women's groups united at the Bank of America World Headquarters in San Francisco's financial district. About sixty people picketed to music provided by the Mime Troop, talked to passers-by, and exchanged information about continuing the struggle for our rights. For further information about the continuing struggle for Equal Rights and Protective Laws, contact the Women's Union at 328-9856.



# Rent control: the next step in Bay Area tenant action

A press conference was called by the Tenants Action Group of San Francisco on February 7, to announce upcoming campaigns for rent control in various Bay Area communities. Statements were released by Tenants Action Group, Redwood City Housing Union, Palo Alto Tenants Union, Welfare Rights, San Jose Tenants Union, groups from Berkeley, and others.

The Tenants Action Group exposed Nixon's pro-landlord Phase III. Phase III is Nixon's latest policy on Price and Wage freeze. Under Phase III, Nixon ended all federal rent control, calling on landlords to use their good sense. They are using their good sense to take our good dollars. In San Francisco rents are climbing, some are more than doubling. In Palo Alto, on Scott Street, where speculators are trying to drive low-income people out, some rents are doubling. In Redwood City, rents are going up by as much as \$25 a month.

Higher taxes are an often-used excuse for raising rents but the Tenants Action Group has researched these claims and

found that a \$2-\$4 per month per unit increase in rent adequately covers the average property owner's added tax burden for the last three years combined. Besides, the richer they are, the more property taxes they can write off on their income taxes. Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee and Tenants Action Project said that as far as they know, there has been no rash of rent increases. They say that it's because Berkeley tenants are organized and have shown a willingness to fight for their rights.

Organizers in San Francisco, Palo Alto, Redwood City, and San Jose have all announced their plans to fight for rent control in their communities. Palo Alto and Redwood City plan to have petitions for Charter amendments on the streets within the next few weeks. San Francisco and San Jose are still in the process of setting up contacts to develop their plans.

Controlling rents is an important step in the process of controlling our lives. We recognize that it's only a

step. We must build strong tenant unions, prepared to fight for our rights. We must understand that rent control is only a way of defending our rights under capitalism. The real answer to the lousy condition of our housing, and our high rents, is revolution.

If you want to work on rent control in your community, get in touch with your local tenant group:

In San Francisco: Tenant Action Group  
1310 Haight Street  
San Francisco  
552-1740

In Redwood City: R.C. Housing Union  
248 4th Avenue  
Redwood City  
366-6607 or 321-1014

In Palo Alto: P.A. Tenants Union  
c/o Bill Cane  
324-4972

In San Jose: S.J. Community Tenants Union

## Human Relations Commission

# Police Whitewash

"The Palo Alto Police Department has been under pressure for years," said City Manager George Sipel at the February 12 Palo Alto City Council meeting. Of course, that is very true; many elements of the community have fought police repression for quite some time. And it looks like it's coming to some sort of showdown.

Last November, complaints by citizens were brought against the city and the police department following the police attacks on young people at Eleanor Park last Halloween. That night, the police hit people with flashlights; chased one young woman, a Venceremos member, around the park with their police car; and busted two Venceremos members (while they were walking home) on such phony charges that the ensuing trials were thrown out of court before the defense even began their cases.

The arrests were carried out by a Palo Alto police officer Donald Criswell, who is in charge of the Special Investigation Unit, (SIU) just another name for the old Red Squad. Criswell was also instrumental in the searches and arrests resulting from the Chino Frame-up.

INK



At the November Council meeting, many people from the community spoke vehemently against the police attacks.

The City Council decided they'd better do something, so they referred the matter to the Human Relations Commission (HRC). They set up a task force comprised of HRC members and Youth Advisory Council (YAC) members to make a "fair investigation" and recommendation to the City.

In spite of the participation of the usually progressive YAC, the task force wrote a report totally supporting the police. The report contained such statements as "It was a matter of record that

Marcia Hall and Karen Franklin [the two busted by Criswell] needed surveillance." "Hopefully, juveniles will learn by these experiences not to violate laws as they grow up." "We...do not believe that it is the Police Department or the court's obligation to keep these girls out of trouble." "This whole matter has been blown out of proportion against other serious crimes in Palo Alto." "We find no political motivation at all as far as the actions of the Police Department were concerned." And finally, "We endorse the Police Department having an investigative unit...it's a vital part of the organization."

The people attending the February 8 HRC meeting blasted the lies and distortions in the report and the HRC decided to table the report permanently. They sent a letter to the City saying that they didn't know what to do.

So the matter is now back to the City Council, where, on February 12, people waited until 1:00 a.m. to speak against the HRC report and police repression. Only two people spoke before the meeting was adjourned.

The matter is first on the agenda for the February 26 council meeting (at 7:30 pm). Everyone should come to that meeting and demand that the city pay the legal fees incurred in the trials of Marcia Hall and Karen Franklin, that the Special Investigations Unit be dissolved permanently, that Criswell be fired, and that the Police Department stop all harassment and attacks against the people!

On February 12, the Palo Alto City Council showed to what limits it is willing to go to protect business interests in Palo Alto. The council voted not to request that William Reller and Roy Clay, members of the Board of Directors of the Palo Alto Housing Corporation, resign from their positions, despite shady dealings the two had participated in.

The requests for resignation originated in the sale of property on Scott Street in downtown Palo Alto. The P.A. Housing Corporation, under contract with the city to further low-income housing in Palo Alto, was considering the Scott Street property for housing. The P.A. Medical Foundation, of which Roy Clay is president, owned the property which was for a proposed downtown hospital, defeated by P.A. voters. Without notifying either the Housing Corporation or the city of the opportunity to buy the land, the Medical Foundation sold the land to William Reller's Stanford Financial Corporation, a notorious slumlord. Reller has since proceeded to evict people from

their existing low rent housing on the property.

Recognizing that they are faced with ouster in the May council elections, the reactionaries brought their big guns out of the woodwork for the council meeting. The council was entertained by former mayors Jack "Wheaties" Wheatly and Ed Arnold, as well as former councilman C.

Grant Snaeth, in an attempt to save face for Reller and Clay. After mudslinging and a half-hearted attempt to end the city's contract with the Housing Corporation, the council voted on a split vote not to request Reller's resignation, and unanimously not to request Clay's, who is a possible candidate in the upcoming election.

## Palo Alto council covers for cronies



# Chino Murder

## Trial To Begin

On Friday, October 6, 1972 a car from Chino Prison, the California Institute for Men, was forced off the road. Ronald Wayne Beaty, a prisoner, and at that time a supposed revolutionary, was freed and one of the two guards killed.

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

So far, 14 people have been arrested and at least as many more interrogated, a number of houses searched, and a special grand jury convened to investigate Venceremos.

In the week after the escape, two people were arrested on murder charges in connection with the escape.

The two, David Allen Strain and Cheryl Hockin, were both released shortly after their arrest, when the police realized that they could not possibly have been connected with the escape.

While Strain was arrested because his curly blond hair matched the description of one of the people who executed the escape, Hockin's arrest was considerably more onimous. She and the people she lived with, Benton Douglas Burt and Andrea Lynn Holman, had been doing a lot of political work to obtain legal rights for prisoners.

Shortly afterwards the San Bernardino County District Attorney (DA) swore out arrest warrants for Doug Burt, Andrea Holman, and Manuel and Yolanda De Luna. Doug and Andrea, expecting to be questioned and released as promptly as Strain and Hockin, surrendered. Much to their suprise, they were held for trial.

For about the next month, things quieted down. A major defense effort began and Charles Garry, who had successfully defended Huey Newton, Bobby Seale, and Los Siete in murder trials, was hired as Doug and Andrea's lawyer.

Then, on December 11, Ronald Beaty was captured on the San Francisco Bay Bridge. Jean Hobson, a mother of five and a member of the Venceremos Central Committee until she resigned in early November, was riding in the car with Beaty. She was also arrested on suspicion of murder in connection with the escape.

A few days after Beaty's arrest, it became clear that he was serving as a tool of the police. On the basis of his lies, eight more people were arrested in California and Arizona--one, Robert Seabock, on murder charges, and the others on various harboring charges.

Beaty's capture signaled an all-out attack on the revolutionary Venceremos organization as part of a general attack now being waged by the government to cut back all progressive programs, activities, and people. This is a familiar

pattern historically, and the press also followed the pattern, screaming headlines like VENCEREMOS STANDS INDICTED and ARMS CACHE SEIZED.

For instance, police and press gave out misinformation about what had been seized from Seabock's house and about the material they had taken from other places. In one publicity stunt, San Bernardino County Detective Rod Maniord was pictured in the newspaper surrounded by several guns, quantities of ammunition, and a large heap of hand grenades. What the police didn't mention was that all of these weapons had come from several different search and seizures, as had the ammo, and that the hand grenades were, in fact, inert dummies, incapable of being exploded and that they are freely available through the mail and were being sold for legal defense.

In exchange for aiding in the attack on Venceremos, Beaty got an amazingly good deal. He got all of his sentences to run concurrently (which means he has the possibility of parole in seven years), he got two pending escape charges dismissed, he was transferred to federal prison, out of the state of California, and he got a promise from the authorities to keep his whereabouts secret for the rest of his time in prison.

In response to this attack, Venceremos took the offensive. Defense committees were formed in several areas to expose the police lies and get both financial and political support for the case. In San Bernardino, the defense attorneys filed a series of motions aimed at obtaining some basic legal and human rights for the defendants. One motion in which they were successful forced the jail to allow the defendants to receive newspapers.

The defense attempted to hold Sheriff Frank Bland, county jail head Captain Jerome Ringhoffer, and the District Attorney, Joseph Canty, in contempt of court for violating a number of court orders. While this did not succeed in the sense of convicting the three county officials, it does have the effect of exposing what they are up to, just as the defense is exposing the government in the Ellsberg case.

Most recently, the defense has made motions to exclude illegally-seized evi-



JEAN HOBSON

dence and to challenge the constitutionality of the San Bernardino County Grand Jury.

The motion to exclude the illegally-seized evidence, which has not yet been ruled on, has already had limited success. The DA has felt it necessary to return a good part of the material seized.

The motion challenging the grand jury has not yet been heard but it, too, has already had effect. Defense lawyers in another case involving seven defendants have joined Charles Garry, Thomas Nolan and Walter Hunkeler to argue the motion jointly. If successful, the motion would result in throwing out the indictments returned against Doug, Andrea, and the defendants in the other case.

The prosecution, meanwhile, is attempting to have Doug and Andrea's trial combined with Jean's and Bob's and to have it postponed for at least a month. Hopefully, Doug and Andrea's trial will begin before the prosecution argues this motion.

Right now, it looks like the trial will start Monday, February 26 at 10 a.m. in Department 10 of the San Bernardino County Superior Court before Judge Haldorsen.



ANDREA HOLMAN AND DOUGLAS BURT BECAME WIFE AND HUSBAND ON FEBRUARY 15, 1973

## Walker Case: Rights of Poor People on Trial

The following letter about the Debbie Walker welfare fraud case was sent by E.R. Backs, the director of the Economic Opportunity Commission (EOC) of San Mateo County, to the EOC staff and to concerned citizens.

The Debbie Walker case is critical to poor and low-income people, it is especially critical for welfare recipients.

The outcome of her case will not only be highly significant in her life but it will be significant as a test of legislative and administrative procedure that is devoid of poor people input and poor people management. It is imperative that we keep abreast of

the proceedings of this case and that we not put Debbie Walker in the position of having to plead to the community for the kind of support that is rightfully hers.

If you need information in reference to the case, please call Mr. Clifford Boxley at EOC: 369-1441, ext. 2671; or at PROBE: 369-8249. He will keep current information at hand.

Let us be aware that the rights of poor and low-income people are basic to the intent of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

Sincerely,  
E.R. Backs  
Executive Director



# GI rebellions force an end to the draft



When Nixon signed the peace treaty he also ended the draft. He made it sound like an added bonus, but in fact the rebelliousness of American GIs had forced him to end the draft as surely as the resistance of the Vietnamese had brought him pen-in-hand to the peace table.

The truth of the matter is laid bare in "The Collapse of the Armed Forces" by Robert D. Heinl, Jr. (USMC ret.), published last June in the Armed Forces Journal. Heinl makes it clear that Nixon brought the Army home and dropped the draft because the soldiers had turned against him and were fighting back.

Heinl compares conditions in the Armed Forces in Vietnam in 1970 to those among the Czarist armies just before the Russian Revolution. "By every conceivable indicator," he wrote in 1970, "our army that now remains in Vietnam is in a state approaching collapse with the individual units avoiding or having refused combat, murdering their officers or non-commissioned officers, drug-ridden and dispirited where not near-mutinous."

Elsewhere than Vietnam, "the situation is nearly as serious."

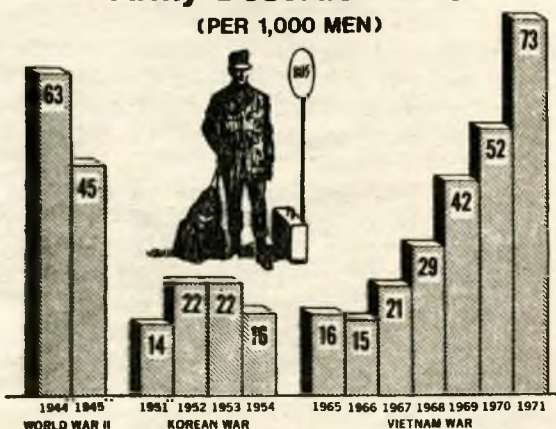
## Fraggings

Fraggings, the assassination of officers, were running at an all time high -- one a week in one division. "Word of the deaths of officers will bring cheers at troop movies." GIs were putting bounties of \$50-\$1,000 on the heads of officers they wanted to rub out. After a GI underground paper put a bounty of \$10,000 on the head of the lieutenant colonel who had ordered the suicidal 1969 assault on "Hamburger Hill," officers conceded that further such attacks were "definitely out."

## Sedition

Some 144 underground newspapers directed at GIs, on-base and off, helped things along. Their message was not gripes, but sedition -- resistance and rebellion against the government. "In Vietnam," he quotes one paper from Ft. Lewis-McChord, "the Lifers, the Brass, are the true Enemy, not the enemy." Advised another: "Don't desert. Go to Vietnam and kill your commanding officer."

## Army Desertion Rate (PER 1,000 MEN)



More and more soldiers were refusing to fight. The Vietnamese recognized these GIs as allies and at the Paris Peace talks, the Viet Cong announced that their units had been ordered not to engage American units that didn't mess with them.

In the U.S., military bases were far from quiet. During 1970, Heinl reports, revolutionary groups made "large armory thefts" at the Oakland Army Base, Fort Ord, and the Marine base at Camp Pendleton "where a team wearing Marine uniforms got away with nine M-16 rifles and an M-79 grenade launcher." In the Midwest, three soldiers from Fort Carson, Colorado, were indicted for "dynamiting the telephone exchange, power plant and water works" of another base.

## BLACKS LEAD THE WAY

According to Heinl, "racial conflicts," as he calls them, are also breaking up the Army. Often enough, these sound more like black GIs leading the way. In Germany, "Reports tell of attacks on Army stockades and military police to release black prisoners, and officers being struck in public by black soldiers." In one barracks area at Fort Benning, Georgia, the blacks seem to be as strong as the Viet Cong in about 1962: "Kelly Hill may belong to the commander in the daytime, but it belongs to the blacks after dark."



Drugs, too, severely hampered military efficiency, with more than 5,000 sailors discharged by the Navy for drug abuse in 1970 alone. One destroyer had to postpone sailing from the West Coast when the Navy busted ten percent of its crew for drugs.

The GIs were also voting with their feet. The desertion rate in 1970 was twice that of the Korean War and rising, with the equivalent of four infantry divisions deserting from the Army in 1970--66,000 men. The military also had a problem with getting trained men to re-enlist.

## World War II

American GIs brought the government to its knees once before, directly at the end of World War II. Truman had ten million men under arms. In North China, 50,000 Marines were already engaged in

fire fights with Mao's armies. In Korea and the Philippines, GIs in the occupational army were ordered to accompany Japanese patrols against communist liberation forces who had fought long hard guerrilla wars to throw them out. The Navy was ferrying European troops into Asia to reclaim their colonies.

The GIs wanted out. Many of them had gotten their first taste of struggle, not in the war, but in the great unionizing drives conducted with communist leadership by the CIO in the '30s. They used the same tactics to get themselves home as they had to get union recognition -- sit-down strikes. In the Philippines, they held a mass meeting in a Manila stadium, elected representatives, commandeered a plane, and flew their reps back to Washington to tell their Congressmen they were coming home. And they came home. By 1947 the massive fighting forces of World War II had demobilized, in 1948, there was no draft. The American ruling class had to build a new army for Korea, and propagandize a new generation, and its late '40s campaign to drive the Communist Party underground and to create an anti-Soviet red scare was no small part of that.

It succeeded in these things, but that was after a victorious war, and the ten million sons of the Depression who came home from the war found work easy to get and wages high in the

post-war prosperity of a king-on-the-hill America that sold shiploads of goods to our debtor allies and exploited their one-time colonies.

Things are different now. In Vietnam, the U.S. lost, and the working-class American fighting man administered a part of the licking. Now he's come home angry to an Amerika that hasn't got jobs for him because it's no longer top-dog imperialist, but is under attack by the other market-hungry capitalist countries in the same vicious dog fight that was going on during the Depression. Rather than celebrating the American Dream, GI Joe '70 may just decide to celebrate the American Revolution by making another one -- and doing it right this time.



How many people know the need for Judge Morton Colvin's impeachment?-- Donald Wright, California Judicial Council impeachment?

These very mentally ill-retarded conspiring dogs have committed vicious crimes against the people of the United States in conspiracy to hide racist slavery and murder.

Crime after crime, Colvin acting tough guy with all those who watch in on San Francisco County at Colvin, the sick lawyers Robert Carrow and Bondock with the prosecutor Albert Harris make absolute mockery of law.

There is an office called the California Disqualification Commissioner in San Francisco. The function of such commissioner is to censure corrupt judges. Any citizen or citizens aware of judge corruption could file a simple complaint.

I tell you, Morton Colvin has committed enough crimes in this racist slave case to be impeached and imprisoned.

The subpoena of Morton Colvin's psych report would reveal to the public that Justice Donald Wright (a hiding racist dog) has deliberately assigned an insane (verbal) maniac or just a plain criminil to this case to commit crimes in the name of law and order.

These pigs have paid out thousands of tax-payers dollars to subject me to bad faith prosecution on a defective indictment. The indictment against me is not only about false charges, but it violates the mandatory (speedy trial) dismissal laws.

Only Moeton Colvin with sick lies about fair trial, committed perjury to refuse dismissing the illegal indictment, then illegally appointed the pig lawyer Robert Carrow to further silence me and carry out the malicious prosecution.

#### How Can the People Be So Naive?

This thing about California legislature and California Supreme Court (Donald Wright) giving state judges the legal authority to force lawyers upon accuse person's is but a sham! There isn't a state in the union who can adopt or legislate acts to change the United States Constitution.



Another thing, that vicious sick ruling is pending before the United States Supreme Court (washinton) to be either struck down or force congress to change the entire U.S. Constitution.

Why hasn't California news media told the people about this waste of money? I will tell you why! The news media is acting in a direct conspiracy with the judicial lynching and exploitation of the poor people!

Donald Wright, the attorney general Evelle J. Younger and others alike, stink! These very degenerates are forever committing crimes, and making their own laws to show themselves in a good light, right!

#### Help Is On The Way!

I have sent to Louisiana and Buffalo, New York for my people to assist me in kicking Colvin, sick pig's ass.

I urge the people to help us (no California defense committee play games) in the demand for true and correct tecords of the Los Angeles County, Marin County and San Francisco County for the impeachment and arrest of Morton Colvin, Robert Carrow, Rommel Bondock, Albert Harris and others.

This is a racist slave case in which the pigs commit crimes and conceal the records to hide their crimes.

Notice the San Francisco Chronicle a and Sun Reporter newspapers as they pub-

# Ruchell Calls for Judge's Impeachment



lish their false headlines, and sell to the public they exploit in the name of the news!

My family is expected any day from out of state - and their address will be revealed (openly) in the news media-calling for support of the people and all sincere groups (again, no defense committees!)

Venceremos,  
Ruchelle (Cinque) Magee

## Navy clamps down on Black sailors

In the wake of the Black rebellions in the fleet, the Navy has imposed extremely repressive measures against Black sailors. The treatment of Black sailors on the KITTY HAWK had been particularly bad. The sailors charged in the incident have been denied their rights and other Black sailors who sympathized with their brothers have been punished or threatened.

After the KITTY HAWK "riot", twenty-seven Blacks and one white had been charged. On the ship's arrival in Subic Bay, twenty-five of these, all black were placed in confinement for thirteen days. White sailors could press charges against the Blacks, but the Blacks could not press charges against anyone because "they had been in the wrong".

While the brothers were in the Subic brig, base authorities assured them that upon their return to the States they would be met by their families and defense attorneys. Instead they were flown under armed guard to North Island Naval Air Stations incommunicado and the only people they saw upon arriving was the base CO and brig authorities.

After being transferred to the 32nd St. Brig, the twenty one (three had already been convicted and one had charges dropped while still aboard the KITTY HAWK) were placed in individual 6'x7' cells and not allowed to be with other prisoners until twelve days later (and then only for meal hours). Food was shoved under the door, scraping half of it off and leaving dirt on the rest of it. One brother had a nervous breakdown and was told by a doctor that he should not be in confinement, but the brig authorities stated that the brig was the



best possible place he could be since he could not harm himself there.

The first of the courts-martial has begun.

Meanwhile, the sailors are all being held in confinement pending trial. Their lawyers requested that they be released pending trial, but Capt. Charles Merryman, Commander Fleet Air in San Diego, denied these requests "due to the seriousness of the charges."

Actions have also been taken to hinder people who want to support the sailors. The Ship's commander has ordered all crew members and their families not to talk about the case and has warned them that if they do, they may have charges pressed against them.

In fact, the brass has pressed charges against sailors who were outspoken against them. Seaman Apprentice J. Jasper Faison did not take part in the KITTY HAWK incident itself, but as

the ship moored in San Diego, he stood on the deck and gave a clenched fist salute to a friend on the dock. He was charged with appearing on deck out of uniform. He was convicted and ordered to forfeit half a month's pay for two months, reduced from E-3 to E-2 pay grade and placed in 30 days correctional custody.

Of the four cases against the KITTY HAWK sailors which have been convicted and one has been acquitted. The acquittal came down on Jan. 11, when a special court-martial panel of three enlisted men and one officer, including two Blacks deliberated 30 minutes before acquitting Seaman Arnold Petty, 19, of three counts of assault and one of rioting.

## Ballad of a Fragger

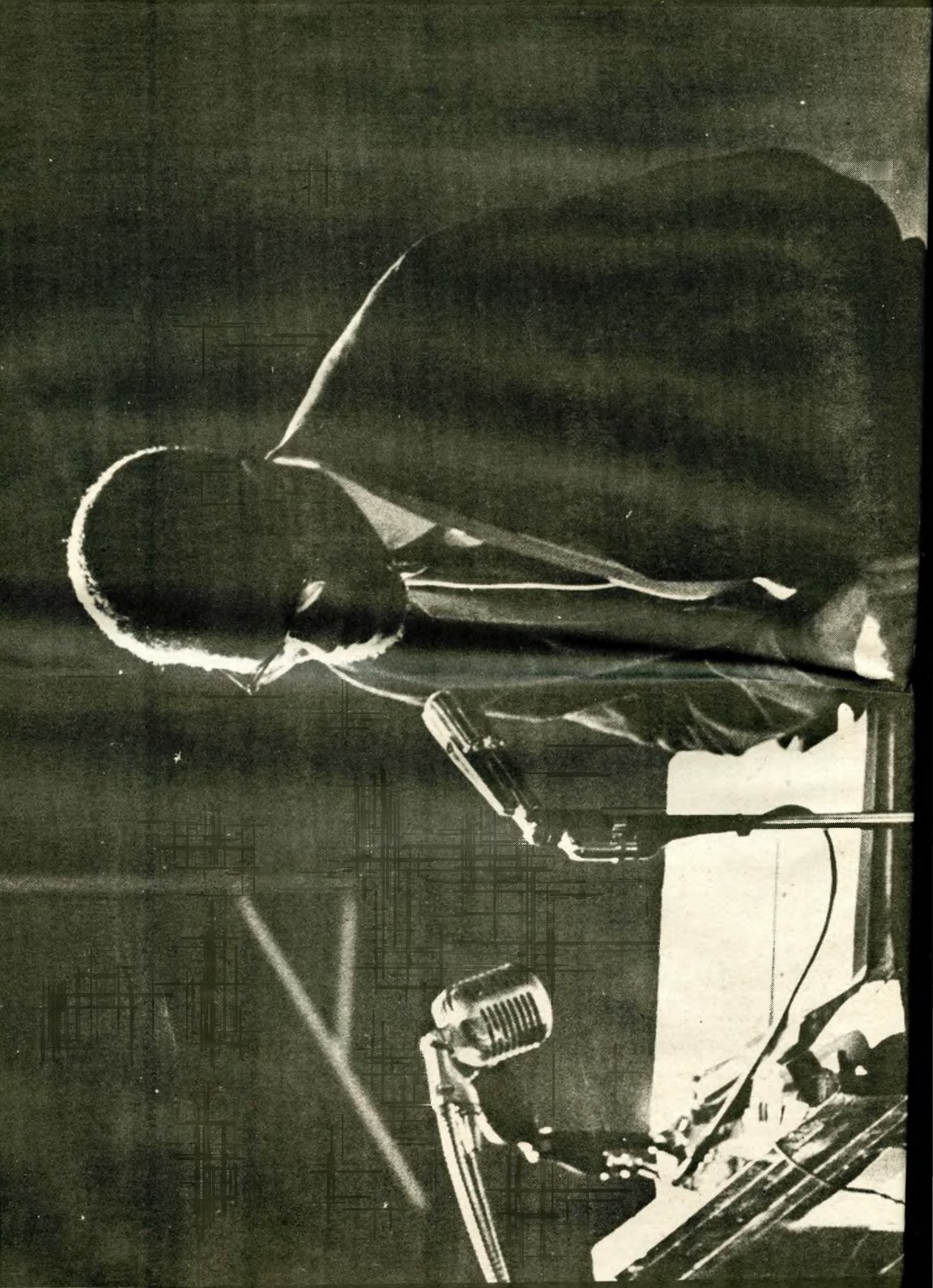
His mother hired mine to wash the floor.  
In his father's club, mine tended the bar.  
His uncle in the Congress voted war.

I was one of the lucky ones they sent.  
But what I did there wasn't what they meant.  
I pulled the pin and threw it in his tent.





**MALCOLM X 1**



**MALCOLM X 1925-1965**

**X 1925-1965**



**1925-1965**



**MALCOLM**

**MALCOLM X 1925-1965**

VENCEREMOS PUBLICATIONS



# An urgent task of the movement: Turn the tide on grand juries

"Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?"

Throughout the 1950's and early 1960's witnesses called before the House of Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) were asked questions like this one. If they refused to answer, they were found in contempt and jailed. Today the government has a new repressive tactic--grand juries. Grand Jury witnesses are questioned about their associations with political organizations like Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Venceremos, The Weathermen, and the Irish Republican Army (IRA). If they refuse to answer, they are jailed for the life of the grand jury, which can mean up to 18 months. Although the government has a tradition of devising ways to coerce information from political people, it also has a record of failure. Public resistance put an end to HUAC just as it could stop grand juries.

When HUAC first began to investigate communism, many people became afraid to associate with people who might be com-

munist; they became afraid to criticize the government for fear that they would be labeled communists and lose their jobs. A few liberal organizations and some of the witnesses made statements about the need to resist fascism.

However, public outrage did not explode until May 1960 when thousands of students converged on the HUAC hearings in San Francisco which were investigating communism in the high schools. Although the hearings were supposedly open to the public, the students were not allowed inside because all the seats were reserved for right wing groups.

When the students returned the next day, they were again refused admittance, but this time they responded by blocking doorways. Most reporters admitted that the police response was the most brutal San Francisco had seen in ten years. The police used fire hoses on the demonstrators; demonstrators were badly beaten and were dragged down long flights of stairs and through broken glass. This demonstration sparked others around

the country. Spectators and witnesses gave Nazi salutes to the Congressmen, they sang the Star Spangled Banner, they came dressed in American flags--all of which was covered live on TV. By the late 1960's, HUAC was dead.

Resistance to the grand juries is still at an early stage. In New York and Detroit witnesses not only refused to testify but launched a publicity offensive which led to the dismissal of their subpoenas. In New York, Stew Alpert burned his subpoena. Then he and Judy Gumbo, also subpoenaed, "regretfully" denied any role in the bombing of the Capitol.

In Detroit the witnesses and their supporters decided to try reverse harassment on Guy Goodwin, the chief government grand jury prosecutor. Many of the witnesses were gay and they suspected that Goodwin was gay too. In the courtroom they put flowers at his table and buttons reading "Gay Power". Every chance they

(cont. on p. 17)

## Williams Street

# Police Harassment

For the past several months, Williams Street in East Redwood City has been the target of increasing harassment by the San Mateo County Sheriffs. This street is subjected to heavy sheriffs patrols. The sheriffs like to do things like go down the length of the street ticketing all the cars parked backwards, drive down the street at 5 mph staring at everybody and all the houses, and flash their spotlight in people's windows at night.

The most recent incident involved Deputy Franzoia of the San Mateo County Sheriffs. At 10:30 am on February 8, Franzoia, one of Pronske's Raiders, famous for busting parties in East Redwood City two years ago, came to John Gaiser's house with a traffic warrant for Tomas Pillsbury. This was the fourth time in a month that they had come to the house with a warrant for someone who didn't live there. John lives with his wife and two kids on Williams Street, and Tomas lives across the street, a block away. The correct address was on the warrant, and Tomas had already paid off the ticket. Franzoia often patrols William St. and knows that Tomas does not live at John's house.

When Franzoia came to the door he was told that Tomas was not there and did not live there, but he insisted upon coming in. When John demanded to see the warrant, Franzoia got mad, screamed that he did not need it, and threatened to kick down the door. While John's wife Debbie went to the door to try to talk to Franzoia, John got their shot gun and chambered a round. Hearing this, Franzoia went back to his car, turned around to face the house, called for reinforcements, and got out of his car pointing his shotgun at the house. He yelled for John to come out. John and Debbie went out, fearing that Franzoia might do anything, and their six month old baby was inside. Franzoia immediately busted John, and Debbie went back into the house.

After three more squad cars had arrived, another deputy forced his way into the house. Debbie asked to see a warrant, but he pushed his way in with his hand on his gun demanding the shotgun. When Debbie reached for it, he pointed his revolver at her and took the shotgun. Debbie demanded that he leave the house, but he told her to shut up or he would book her and take the baby



Deputy Joseph J. Franzoia of the San Mateo County Sheriffs

away. After checking her I.D. (he thought she was Mrs. Pillsbury!) he finally left the house. By this time a small crowd of people was gathering across the street from the house and the sheriff's were using the Gaiser's shotgun to prevent them from crossing over to the house. They came across anyway and gathered inside the Gaisers' house. The sheriffs took off with John handcuf-

fed in the back seat of Franzoia's car while people stood in the doorway of the house raising their fists to John.

A month earlier, on December 8, Tomas Pillsbury, Ricky Sandoval, Steve Lockwood (members of Venceremos) and Jack Miller (member of VVAW) were arrested on Williams Street. They were charged with interfering with an officer. Tomas was arrested in front of his house on Williams St. for trying to take a man who was unconscious and bleeding from the head to the hospital in his own car. An ambulance had been called and instead the sheriffs arrived and tried to prevent Tomas from taking the man to the hospital.

After they arrested Tomas they tried to go into the house across the street to question the people living there about the injured man. When Ricky, Steve and Jack asked the sheriffs if they were entering for any of the five legal reasons (in hot pursuit, with a legal search warrant, with reason to believe a felony is being committed on the premises, or that evidence is being destroyed, or invited in) they answered "no", called in reinforcements, entered the house illegally anyway and arrested the three for "interfering."

Meanwhile Mondo Guerrero, who lives with Tomas, took the injured man to the hospital with the sheriffs chasing him all the way. Once inside the hospital, the sheriffs were very polite to Mondo and assured him they didn't want to arrest him. Mondo says he knows the sheriffs realized how bad it would look to the nurses to arrest someone for bringing an injured person to the hospital.

Tomas, Ricky, Steve, and Jack will have their preliminary hearing at the Redwood City Municipal Court on April 18, at 9:00AM.

John will be arraigned on February 26, at 9:00 AM, same court.



Though sheriffs have recently been harassing people on Williams St., there have been times when the street belonged to the people not the pigs.



# Strike ends in victory for R.C. employees

After more than a month on the picket line, the two hundred Redwood City municipal employees in Local 715 of the Service Employees International Union won their strike and went back to work Monday, February 5.

The strikers, who have outlasted empty paychecks, threats to fire them, and a stubborn City Council proved that they weren't talking about a "phoney strike threat" as the City's chief negotiator had claimed before the strike began. When it became clear that the workers would stay out until their demands were met, the City gave in and came up with what they wanted--a grievance procedure.



The City and the workers' negotiating committee had agreed on most issues in a marathon negotiating session the night before the strike. That included a contract, a pay raise, increased medical and dental benefits, maternity leave, and a seniority system. But when the city refused to include a grievance procedure ending in binding arbitration, the strikers voted unanimously to stay out until they got it.

Binding arbitration would have taken the final decision in a grievance out of the hands of the City Manager and put it into the hands of a third party agreed on by both union and management. The City Council didn't want to listen to this, while city officials told the press that "the workers have no grievances." But a healthy number of city workers had scheduled pay increases held back--because of conflicts with their supervisors.

The strikers didn't get binding arbitration, but they settled for a grievance procedure in which they can go to the union and lodge a grievance with the City, rather than having to first confront their department head. If the grievance is not satisfactorily resolved, it will go to a board composed of

three people, one chosen by the union, one by management, and third from a list of citizens submitted by the presiding judge of the San Mateo County Superior Court.

While the City Manager still has the "final" decision in the matter, union members seemed to think that they could trust the grievance board to make a good decision and that the City Manager would find it very difficult to overturn it. Furthermore, the pay raises previously withheld have been made automatic rather than left to the whim of supervisors and department heads.

How well the agreement will work remains to be seen. When they voted to go back to work, union members were well aware that it would take watchdogging and political pressure to keep both the grievance board and the City Manager on the straight and narrow.

Probably the most impressive thing about the Redwood City strike was its solidarity. Because City workers went out and stayed out--and by and large got what they wanted--City Councils throughout the Bay Area will tread softly in negotiations with their workers, knowing that they carry a big stick.

## Grand Juries (cont.)

got, they crowded into the elevator with him and followed him around the building. Every morning they would say "Good Morning, Gay." These tactics had a visible effect on Goodwin who became nervous and flustered. In another Grand Jury, witnesses soon discovered that Goodwin, who has a reputation for his expensive clothes, can't stand to be messily dressed. Someone squirted ink on him and he threw a tantrum.

In Tallahassee, Florida, twenty-three leaders of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War were subpoenaed. They came dressed in their army fatigues with their medals and carried toy guns. They immediately put a VVAW banner out the window so that it flew over the Federal Building where reporters photographed it. The guards came and took it down. However, the VVAW people staged a diversionary action, got the banner back, and stuck it outside again. Next day when they returned to the Federal Building they discovered that every window on the floor had been nailed shut.

Other tactics have been devised to protest the secrecy of the proceedings. Witnesses have offered to answer the questions publicly on the front steps of the building but refuse to answer any questions inside the grand jury room. In another grand jury, an attorney attempted to enter the grand jury room with the witness. The prosecutor was forced to boot the lawyer out in front of the jurors thereby dramatizing the fact that the witness is denied legal advice inside the grand jury room.

The government seems to think that San Francisco is a safe place to run grand juries. Since October, the Internal Security Division has set up three grand juries in San Francisco to investigate the Weathermen, the IRA, and now Venceremos. San Francisco was where the tide turned against HUAC. It's time we make it a place where public opposition to grand juries is so visible that political grand juries are defeated as well.

## County employees propose contract

On February 1st, local 829 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) presented a proposed contract to the Board of Supervisors. The provisions of the contract are:

1. Agency Shop
2. Final and binding arbitration
3. Steward recognition
4. Seniority
  - a. Seniority on County wide basis
  - b. Shift preference by seniority
5. All transfers caused by changes within a department be negotiated with Local 829.
6. Work week
  - a. 37-1/2 hours
  - b. Time and a half for time worked in excess of 7 1/2 hours per day.
7. Salaries
  - a. Payday on the first working day of the month.
  - b. 7-1/2% pay increase
    - 1) 4.1% cost of living
    - 2) 3.4% salary increase
  - c. Longevity pay
    - One step after 10 years.
  - d. Severance pay
    - In the event of layoffs.
  - e. Pay increase if worked out of classification.
  - f. One half pay for time on call
  - g. Mileage allowance: \$40/month, plus 10¢ per mile
8. Health and Dental Benefits
  - a. Payment of benefits (on pro rata basis) to part time, seasonal and extra help
  - b. Trust Fund--Establishment of a trust fund to be used to provide health and dental coverage for County employees.
    - 1) Health--full coverage, including dependents.
    - 2) Dental--full coverage
    - 3) Psychiatric
9. Time Off and Holidays
  - a. Saturday holidays to be celebrated on Friday
  - b. Time and a half plus holiday for holidays worked

- c. Vacation improvements
10. Sick Leave
  - a. Sick leave may be used for any illness in immediate family.
  - b. Payment of unused sick leave at time of death, retirement, or abolishment of position.
  - c. 3 days bereavement leave for death in immediate family.
11. No contracting out of any work presently being performed by the County.
12. Policy of Local 829 to oppose layoffs.

The last two provisions are very important both to the employees and the people who live in San Mateo County.

For at least two years the Board of Supervisors has been planning to close Chope Hospital. Chope hospital employs a large number of workers, many third world, and provides health care for many people who would otherwise not receive it.

George Pickett, Director of Public Health and Welfare wants to contract out to local hospitals and clinics the work that was done at Chope. This would mean eliminating the jobs of the employees. When questioned, Pickett made some comment about how perhaps the employees will be able to merge into the other hospitals to do the extra work. However, last year when Canyon Hospital closed the employees were given nothing (County employees do not receive unemployment) and no effort was made to find other jobs for them. At that time the union had no policy on layoffs and the leadership used this as an excuse for not doing anything. The new contract which will take effect in March, however, includes this policy.

The policy of not contracting out work will also protect the hospital employees. This means that Pickett will not be able to contract the work of the hospital out to the different clinics and local hospitals, and therefore will have to keep Chope open.

If the employees at County and the community win this battle with the Supervisors then Chope will remain open and the employees will be able to keep their jobs.



# Cabral on African Liberation

## "Certainty of Total Victory"



AMILCAR CABRAL

(Note: The following speech will be issued in four parts, each covering different parts of his speech. Next week will be The African Revolution...Victories and Failures...The Evolution of Africa. The following two parts will include Our Enemy...Isolation and Contradictions...The Struggle of the People of Angola and Of the Other Colonies and The Situation of Our Countries, Prospects For the Struggle.)

Speech made by Amilcar Cabral at the 3rd Conference of the African Peoples held in Cairo, March 25-31, 1961; reprinted from Revolution in Guinea.

### The Absurdity of Our Situation

The situation of our peoples, like that of the other peoples dominated by Portugal, seems absurd. The fundamental rights of man, essential freedoms, respect for human dignity - all these are unknown in our country. While the colonial powers in general accept the principle of self-determination of peoples and seek, each in its own way, to resolve the conflicts which oppose them to the people they dominate, the Portuguese government obstinately maintains its domination and exploitation of 15 million human beings, of whom 12 million are African. While the overwhelming majority of the African peoples, in spite of the contradictions and

difficulties they face, are beginning the peaceful construction of progress, our peoples, because of the Portuguese colonialists, are obliged to go on living in the most extreme misery, ignorance and fear.

The Portuguese colonialists try, in vain, to convince the world that they have no colonies and that our African countries are 'provinces of Portugal'. The Portuguese are pursuing, arresting, torturing, killing, massacring, launching a colonial war in Angola and feverishly preparing for a new war in Guinea and Cabo Verde.



CHILDREN LISTEN WHILE GUERRILLAS SPEAK TO VILLAGERS IN THE LIBERATED TERRITORY INSIDE GUINEA-BISSAU.

And yet the situation imposed on our peoples by the Portuguese colonialists is not as absurd as one might think. Obviously violence and lies have been, and still are, the main weapons of any colonialism. But when the colonising country has a fascist government, when the people of that country are largely illiterate, and neither know nor enjoy the fundamental human rights and have a very low standard of living in their own country; when furthermore the economy of the metropolis is under-developed, as is the case in Portugal, then violence and lies reach an unparalleled height, and the lack of respect for the African people knows no limits.

In the last thirty-five years, this situation has become considerably worse. Caricatures of the Portuguese economic and political systems, new forms of oppression and repression have been brought

into action, and our people have begun to live in a veritable state of siege. For a long time, the fascist-colonial government of Portugal succeeded, by combining silence, cynicism and hypocrisy, in preventing world opinion from knowing the crimes of the Portuguese colonialists. It must not be forgotten that the temporary success of this policy of silence was largely due to the complicity and assistance of certain economic powers in other countries, which had and still have the strongest interest in 'conserving' the Portuguese colonies.

We are no longer concerned here with unmasking the Portuguese colonialists, whose monstrous behavior is today evident to the whole world. We wish only to recall that the denunciation of the Portuguese colonial crime was the work of the peoples of the Portuguese colonies themselves, as the result of a systematic revolutionary plan carried out by African patriots in the international field. Faced with the strongest resistance, and even hostility, of some Western circles, these African patriots, aware of the strategic necessity of isolating the Portuguese colonialists even from their own allies, spared no efforts to accomplish this historic mission.

The certainty of our total victory against Portuguese colonialism, on an international level, is today evident. It was consecrated by the vote of the United Nations General Assembly on December 14th, 1960, which confirmed by an overwhelming majority the resolution of the Trusteeship Council demanding information from Portugal about the situation of the peoples which it dominated. Even taking into account the formal, moral character of this victory, it represents a great step forward in our liberation struggle, for we have managed to isolate our enemy.

No power can shake us from our determination, nor prevent the rapid and total elimination of Portuguese domination in our countries.

However, to free themselves from foreign domination is not the only desire of our peoples. They have learned by experience under colonial oppression that the exploitation of man by man is the biggest obstacle in the way of the development and progress of a people beyond national liberation. They are determined to take an active part in the building of a new Africa, truly independent and progressive, founded on work and justice, in which the creative power of our people which has been stifled for centuries will find its truest and most constructive expression.

We are conscious of the fact that our victory will not be easy. We have many centuries' experience of the nature of our enemy and of its particular characteristics in relation to the other colonial powers. Although it is isolated, we should not forget that it still has at its disposal forces of destruction far superior to our own and that, overtly or covertly, it is aided and supported by other forces hostile to the freedom and progress of the peoples of Africa.

## Women Walk Out

On Feb. 9, the women who work in a small electronics company, in South Palo Alto walked off the job, demanding that their supervisor be fired. The women charged that the supervisor was incompetent. He kept pushing the women to keep production up while he himself couldn't even answer their questions about the work. His attitude toward the women in the department was like that of man who had machines, instead of people, doing his work, making his living. He would often paw the women and order them around making absurd demands.

Like most electronics plants, this one is unorganized. There is no union representative to file a complaint. Instead, the women relied on their strength through solidarity, and took the most direct action they could. On Friday, the whole department walked out. They delivered their demand--if the super-

visor was there Monday morning they would not return to work.

Monday morning when the women returned to work, the supervisor was gone. Not only that, but the company gave the women the afternoon off with pay while the supervisor and their bosses "straightened out their administration procedures."



WE MUST PRACTICE REVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRACY IN EVERY ASPECT OF OUR PARTY LIFE. EVERY RESPONSIBLE MEMBER MUST HAVE THE COURAGE OF HIS RESPONSIBILITIES, EXACTING FROM OTHERS A PROPER RESPECT FOR HIS WORK AND PROPERLY RESPECTING THE WORK OF OTHERS. HIDE NOTHING FROM THE MASSES OF OUR PEOPLE. TELL NO LIES. EXPOSE LIES WHEREVER THEY ARE TOLD. MASK NO DIFFICULTIES, MISTAKES, FAILURES. CLAIM NO EASY VICTORIES...

ALWAYS BEAR IN MIND THAT THE PEOPLE ARE NOT FIGHTING FOR IDEAS, FOR THE THINGS IN ANYONE'S HEAD. THEY ARE FIGHTING TO WIN MATERIAL BENEFITS, TO LIVE BETTER AND IN PEACE, TO SEE THEIR LIVES GO FORWARD, AND TO GUARANTEE THE FUTURE OF THEIR CHILDREN....

--AMILCAR CABRAL  
Leader of Guinea-Bissau  
National Liberation Struggle  
(Cabral assassinated Jan. 20, 1973)





DAVID PACKARD AND BILL HEWLETT

# The Hopes and Fears of a War Profiteer

a summer of struggle against evictions and demolitions designed to clear the way for more banks and office buildings, the people of Palo Alto voted down the Bank of America's proposed "Superblock" project. Most significant of all, in February, 1972, the Palo Alto City Council, composed of a majority of anti-development liberals elected in May of the previous year, passed a resolution based on a proposal by Venceremos directing the City Attorney to study ways of restricting local industry in order to control adverse "tangible and intangible

effects on the community" that industry produces. The City Attorney was specifically instructed to investigate as part of the study ways to curb defense research and production in Palo Alto.

This was too much for Bill Hewlett. Along with his fellow corporate leaders throughout the Bay Area, he began to prepare a sophisticated counterattack. This

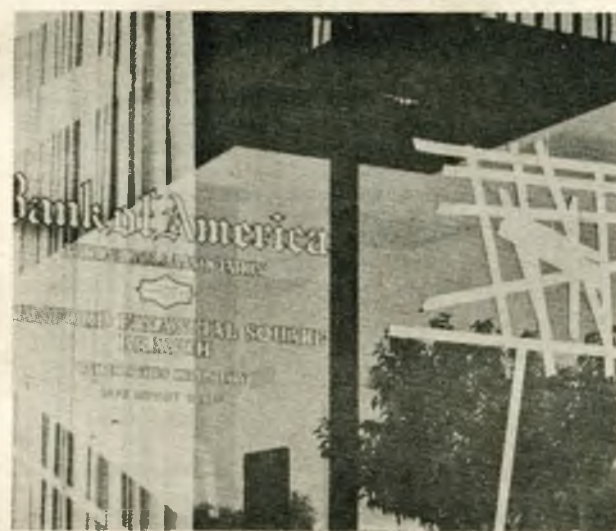


response was outlined in Hewlett's speech before the Bay Area Council.

After blistering attacks on the radical-controlled Berkeley City Council and Bobby Seale's campaign for mayor in Oakland, Hewlett turned to his own backyard.

"In my own home town of Palo Alto," moaned Hewlett, "any suggestion of expansion in the industrial area is met with substantial resistance. At the instigation of the radical organization, Venceremos, the City Council asked the City Attorney whether it could legislate that no defense work could be carried on within city limits." "It is very difficult to plan a business program in such an environment," Hewlett continued. "Unless and until I feel that there is a more friendly climate toward business in the community, I am unwilling to allow any more expansion in Palo Alto than is absolutely necessary."

Hewlett then briefly outlined his answer to the problem of anti-business sentiment in particular cities - "regional planning." This scheme, currently being promoted by corporate leaders in metropolitan areas throughout the country, particularly in cities with large black, brown and other Third World populations, is designed to take power out of the hands of local government and centralize it in the hands of the corporate elite. Whatever chance poor and working people might have to control their lives by controlling their local governments will be stripped away. As Hewlett put it, "One very important result of regional planning is that hopefully it allows business and industry to make long range plans without the prospect that tomorrow, through some capricious whim of a single community, your plans and indeed, the returns from your investments, can be negated."



AN EXAMPLE OF THE "UNFRIENDLY ATTITUDE" THAT PEOPLE ON THE PENINSULA HAVE TOWARDS BIG BUSINESS.

We already have BART, designed to serve the employment and transportation needs of major Bay Area firms. Regional bodies also exist to "control pollution" and "save the Bay" in the interests of the big polluters and Bay despoilers. Other such regional schemes are in the offing as well.

Hewlett urged his colleagues to be flexible and responsive to community needs as they push for regional planning. "Business, by its actions," Hewlett concluded, "must convince the public that the free enterprise system is able to adapt to changing times, and that it is a fundamentally better approach than that provided by socialism."

Hewlett's final words reached the heart of the matter. More and more people in the Bay Area are coming to understand that the region's problems are insoluble within a capitalist framework and that only socialism can produce the kind of balanced growth that is so vital to the future of the Bay Area. Capitalist regional planning as outlined by Hewlett will only serve to further enrich the Bay Area's corporate rulers and impoverish the region's poor and working people. Only socialist planning means regional development for the many rather than for the rich few.

In both of the upcoming general elections in Berkeley and Palo Alto, candidates will be running on openly socialist platforms. In Palo Alto, Venceremos will be running a candidate who will expose the nature of corporate power and exploitation on the Peninsula and who will suggest socialist alternatives.

We expect the current police attack on our organization related to the Chino escape case along with Palo Alto Times red-baiting to intensify as the election nears. But no police repression or smear campaign will prevent us from clearly laying out our analysis of the current political situation - local, national, and international.

William Hewlett and his rich cronies are worried. As their concern grows, they will use both the "carrot" of reform and the "stick" of repression to preserve their wealth and power. But as the recent events in Indochina prove, the days of their rule are numbered.

by Jim Shoch  
Palo Alto Venceremos

Last November 30 at San Francisco's Fairmont Hotel, William Hewlett, president of the giant electronics manufacturer Hewlett-Packard, delivered an important and ominous speech. Addressing the Bay Area Outlook Conference sponsored by the Bay Area Council, a group of the region's most powerful corporation owners, directors, and executives, Hewlett spoke on the "Environmental and Social Forces Affecting Business in the Bay Area."

Hewlett began by noting that the "environmental and social forces in the Bay Area as they affect business are very bad indeed." But as he soon made clear, he wasn't very worried about environmental factors. "My concern," said Hewlett, "rests more with social forces I see acting in the area." He then described in some detail the "negative attitude toward business" that he felt is rapidly developing in the Bay Area, and he suggested some significant ways of dealing with this "problem" to his wealthy colleagues.

Who is William Hewlett, and why is he so concerned with these "social forces" that so adversely affect business in the Bay Area? A little personal and regional history is in order here.

William Hewlett has never held an elective office. Yet he is perhaps the most powerful man in Palo Alto and, in fact, on the whole San Francisco Peninsula. Hewlett--president of Hewlett-Packard, the giant electronics manufacturer, as well as a director of numerous corporations and financial institutions, including the Chase Manhattan Bank--has played a major role in transforming the Peninsula from a rich agricultural area into a staging ground for U.S. intervention in Asia.

In the mid-1930's Hewlett formed Hewlett-Packard with his good friend David Packard, a recent Deputy Secretary of Defense under President Nixon. H-P moved into the Stanford Industrial Park in the early fifties. During the next two decades, Hewlett and Packard, in addition to amassing over \$500 million a piece, used their positions on the Stanford Board of Trustees to persuade many of the nation's biggest "defense" contractors to establish branches on Stanford-owned land. Many other war profiteers opened plants elsewhere in Palo Alto and throughout the Peninsula to take advantage of Stanford's scientists, labs, and the resulting research. By the end of the 1960's, following the buildup in Vietnam, the Peninsula had become one of the nation's top producers of military electronics. In the wake of this breakneck development came severe housing, child care, drug, transportation, and environmental crises.

Until recently William Hewlett was quite pleased and content with what he had helped to accomplish. But as the United States was slowly but surely driven from Indochina, William Hewlett's private empire on the Peninsula began to shake too.

In the spring of 1970, the Palo Alto Medical Research Foundation's proposed hospital for wealthy old people was defeated by voter referendum. Following



## Walker Trial

The trial of Debbie Walker, charged with \$52 welfare fraud, will begin February 27th, Tuesday at 9:00 AM at the old county courthouse on Broadway in Redwood City.

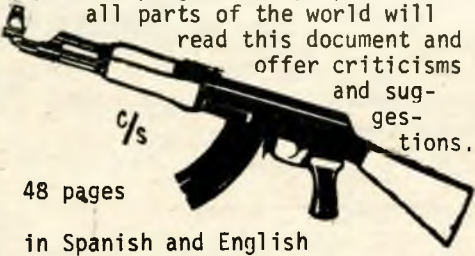
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March 31 April 1 San Jose, Calif.  
(no other information on these yet)

## VENCEREMOS

### Principles of Unity

The VENCEREMOS PRINCIPLES OF UNITY are the theoretical principles of the Venceremos organization. We hope that progressive people from all parts of the world will read this document and offer criticisms and suggestions.



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ANDREA HOLMAN

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SERVICIO REVOLUCIONARIO DE NOTICIOS DE LA AREA BAHIA



(en pagina 3)

**Cortas de EOC  
quieren decir genocidio  
contra los pobres**

**45,000  
Pobres  
marchan a  
Washington**

## ADENTRO DE NUMERO

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FARAH p. 3A

HOSPITAL CHOYE p. 5A

La MISSION p. 6A





# Unión de campesinos unidos contra agricultores

jadores del campo oprimidos. Contratistas laborales hacen todo el arrendamiento de trabajadores para los agricultores grandes. Si algun agricultor necesita 20 hombres por un dia, el contratista trae esos 20 hombres y 20 más. La razon siendo que si un trabajador no quiere ser rompe huelga o no le gusta las condiciones del trabajo, alli hay 2 hombres mas que le tomaran el puesto. Contratistas laborales mantienen los sueldos bajos y hacen huelgas en campo mas difícil. Muchos de ellos son Chicanos, Negros o Filipinos. Los agricultores les quieren hacer creer a los trabajadores que si trabajan duro, ellos también pueden hacerse parte de la "media clase."

Los agricultores-comerciantes corren el Valle Central como si fuera colonia. Completamente dominado la administración pública de los municipios locales y la policia. Los campesinos muy raramente participan en la política electoral porque imigritan constantemente. Trabajan muchas horas y les queda muy poco tiempo. Muchos no hablan inglés o son iliteratos. Pero los campesinos Chicanos por ultimo han empezado a pelear de regreso. Parlier, Calif. era un pueblo controlado por 15% de su población--agricultores gringos y sus arrastrados. Recientemente los trabajadores Chicanos eligieron un cuerpo legislative municipal de puros Chicanos asi como la junta de educacion, el alcalde y el jefe de policia. Sacaron a patadas a dos Mexicanos--Americanos (TIO TACOS) reaccionarios que fueron oficiales municipales. Por supuesto los agricultores todavia controlan la economia del pueblo sus alrededores. Pero esta eleccion fue un paso para adelante para la determinación propia Chicana en el Valle Central.

Cuando el mando colonial sin limitación empieza a derribarse, las corporaciones siempre tratan de instalar "lideres" neo-coloniales para dividir y confundir al pueblo. Por ejemplo, después de la triunfante huelga y boicot de uvas, los agricultores aqui en California realizaron la confederación de gremios de fila era inevitable. Por consiguiente, cultivadores de lechuga en el Valle de Salinas mandaron a llamar oficiales de los Teamsters para firmar un contrato de novios. En 1970 la jefatura de los Teamsters (casi todos son blancos) firmaron un contrato para 5 años de no huelga - no boicot con agricultores que no tenian protección contra insecticidas ni provisiones para salones de Union

donde los gremios serian arrendados. En la última parte de 1972 los Teamsters negociaron otra vez las mismas contratas y le dieron completa libertad a los agricultores para mecanizar su trabajo de campo- asi prometiendo sacar miles de trabajadores de sus trabajos. El 15 de Enero los Teamsters abrieron oficinas en Visalia, Calif. (cerca de Delano) con la intención de usurpar las contratas de uvas adquiridas con dificultad por la UFW. Hasta los cultivadores de lechuga admiten que "Los Teamsters tienen nuestros contratos, pero UFW tiene 'nuestros' trabajadores." El impacto más grande que tendrán los "lideres" neo-coloniales (Teamsters) va ser de confundir otros trabajadores de creer que hay una "disputa jurisdiccional." Entonces el estado respondera con legislación represiva como la proposición 22, recientemente rechazada.

Ea muy importante entonces, que todos en las ciudades apoyen el boicot contra Safeway y que le expliquen a la gente, el matrimonio entre los agricultores y los Teamsters. Aqui al alrededor de la Bahia los comités de boicot están dirigidos por liberales, blancos. Muchos de ellos han sido estudiantes en seminarios o curas. Estos miembros dedicados trabajan por solo \$10 a la semana, pero dedicados como sean, no pueden organizar trabajadores, especialmente negros y latinos. El resultado es que pocas compañeras y compañeros latinos y negros participan en el boicot y ninguno de ellos está en la jefatura. Hay una base grande para gente del Tercer Mundo, particularmente para jovenes latinos que serian inclinados de relatar a la UFW si la jefatura y la política de los comités de apoyo cambiará. Los comités de soporta estan abiertos a la lucha sobre estas y otras cuestiones. Es importante que todos participen en el boicot porque es la manera concreta de apoyo para una lucha de liberación nacional. Comunistas blancos deben de alentar trabajadores blancos a que participen activamente y explicarles la significancia en apoyar una unión dirigida por Chicanos y Filipinos. Piquetes y solicitudes continuan todos los fines de semana.

Para mas información llame 534-3910, Condado de Alameda; 864-5613, S.F.; 292-4651, Santa Clara; 344-2033, San Mateo.

Por Polly Parks, UFW  
Chris Braga, UFW  
Alicia Englander, Venceremos  
Reese Ehrlich, Venceremos  
Linda Marsha, Trabajadora de fábrica



La Unión de Campesinos Unidos (UFW) ha sido dirigida por campesinos Chicanos y Filipinos desde su principio en 1962. Las compañías agricultoras todavia rehusan reconocer la UFW como interlocutor para sus 40,000 miembros. La UFW ha organizado trabajadores de UVAS, esparrago, naranjas y lechuga. Sin embargo, los agricultores persisten con sus ataques; lo mas reciente siendo cuando firmaron contratos de novios con oficiales les de los Teamsters. Estos contratos, firmados ni si quiera con el consentimiento de un campesino es pero el mas reciente truco de los comerciantes- agricultores imperialistas.

Los supermercados de Safeway soportan a los agricultores, comprando mas lechuga fuera de unión que cualquier otra compañía. Los miembros de la junta directiva de Safeway son dueños de mas de un millón de acres (un acre mide 4,800 varas cuadradas) de terreno en California. Estas tierras, que les robaron a los Indios y los Chicanos, es la basa para la monopolia de la agricultura por Safeway los Ee. UU. occidental. Los ejecutivos de Safeway cultivan la verdura y la fruta, la transportan, la distribuyen y finalmente se la venden de regreso a trabajadores a precios inflados. Asi mismo como las corporaciones estado unidenses roban la tierra, las ventajas naturales y hacen grandes ganancias con el labor barato de los paises del Tercer Mundo, asi también les roba a los Chicanos y gente negra en el Valle Central de California.

Siguiendo el ensano imperialista norteamericano ultramar, agricultores han creado una clase pequeña burgues de hombres mediante para mantener los traba-

(cont. de p. )

## Teamsters

asesinatos, las victimas han sido gente de color. Organizadores han dirigido filas de piquetes y manifestaciones soportando la politica de liquidacion de pueblos.

### Oposición Al Frente Fascista

durante la reciente campaña electoral nacional, John Henning, dirigente de la Federación Obrera de California, AFL-CIO, le llamó a Nixon y los que lo soportan, "Fascistas". Henning no es un radical, fue embajador en Nueva Zelandia y es una fuerza poderosa en el Partido Demócrata. Lo que estaba diciendo es que Nixon y los que lo soportan pertenecen a la facción más atrasada en la sociedad norteamericana. Absolutamente cometidos a la política racista y de liquidación de pueblos del Tercer Mundo en aqui y en otros paises. Es imposible separar la jefatura de la IBT de la clase dominante de este pais. Los ultimos 4 años la IBT ha perdido cualquier pretención de ser el repre-

sentante del pueblo trabajador, y voluntariamente se ha hecho un frente fascista entre los sindicatos. Este cambio no se ha perdido entre las filas de trabajadores "teamos" que estan ahora, mas que nunca, opuestos a lideres reaccionarios. Ejemplos de esta oposición salió en 1970 cuando camioneros en Ohio y California los Teamsters chocaron con la policia. De la huelga de 1970 comenzó un movimiento nacional de tropas de Teamsters auto-denominada "Tropas De Unión de los Teamsters", (TURF). Otra oposición ha incluido oficinas locales en el medio-oeste opuestos a la política belica de la jefatura, con Harold Gibbons, un vice presidente de la unión, recientemente despedido por su visita a Hanoi y su parte en organizando "Labor por la Paz". Mas reciente, oficinas locales de los Teamsters aqui en California del Norte se están moviendo contra la Internacional a querer negociar sus propios contratos. Estas senas de oposición a la posición fascista de la IBT son estimulantes.

Pero, como frente fascista en el movimiento sindical, los Teamsters tienen el soporte del resto de la clase dominante. Esto aparece con el reciente indulto de Hoffa por Nixon y numerosas dediciones favorables por la Junta Nacional de Relaciones de Trabajo (agencia gubernamental que teoricamente es "imparcial" en disputas de trabajo) favoreciendo prácticas de organización por los "Teamos." También a parece en la movida de la IBT a destruir la union ILWU (Sindicato Internacional de Estivadores(muilleros) y Bodegueros) a unirse con ellos, acompañando muy cerquita acción federal contra ILWU por su reciente huelga. Si se va parar la jefatura de la IBT, se necesitara más que solo los trabajadores Teamsters Unidos, también senecesita la solidaridad de otros trabajadores quese hallen amenazados por la IBT. Adonde la jefatura fascista de los Teamsters en senen sus trompas, se les debería de oponer, y eso va a cualquier jefe de otra unión que trate de colaborar con estos agentes reaccionarios.



Re-imprimido y condensado de Muhammad Speaks por Donald Mosby

Chicago--Comunidades negros por todos partes del país todavía tambalean con susto como resultado del nuevo presupuesto de Nixon que llama para cortos masivos en gastos de bienestar social. Una cosa está muy clara en el nuevo presupuesto, que la Guerra contra Pobreza esta un "sueño imposible."

Para determinar los efectos de ambos el alcance corte y el alcance largo que los cortos masivos tendrían en las aspiraciones de Negros en America, Muhammad Speaks habló con unas personas de quien conocimiento, habilidad, y envolución les puso en una posición único para comentar en el crisis.

"Los cortos están un paso arriba en el genocidio de Negros" dijo Rev. George Clements a Muhammad Speaks.

"Ha estado yendo con velocidad despacio," el continuó, "ahora la velocidad va avivar. Los cortos también quieren decir un aumento en fratricidio Negro, mientras que jóvenes Negros se volverán a "crímenes de sobrevivir."

Rev. Clements dijo que mientras que estes jóvenes se volverá a "crímenes de sobrevivir," la policia les irán a abusar y brutalizar más. En hablando de la policia, Rev. Clements dijo, "su único función es de servir como la rama militar del establecimiento."

Muhammad Speaks preguntó a la única congresista de Chicago si los cortos propuestos quieren decir que Americanos Negros van a volver a las condiciones que existían antes de 1954.

"Si," el contesto, "pero también quiero decir esto, que el pueblo oprimido no van a pararse ocioso como antes. Ellos saben sus derechos y los van a demandar."

"El pueblo esta mucho más mundano ~~que antes~~," continuó Metcalfe, "y va a rebelar, y esta rebelión puede tomar

# Nixon Corta EOC



"PERO YO NO CREO QUE LA REBELION VA TOMAR LA FORMA QUE TOMO EN LOS 1960s. YO CREO QUE ESTE VEZ, LA 'PROTESTA' SERA MUCHO MAS SELECTIVA. COMO QUE PASO EN NEW ORLEANS. ESTA VEZ, VAN ATACAR SIMBOLOS DEL ESTABLECIMIENTO."

la forma de la en Nueva Orleans. Esto es lo que pasa cuando una persona está completamente despedido por la sociedad. Y esto es lo que está invitando el Presidente."

El director nuevo de Los Recursos Humanos de Illinois, Brenetta Howell Barrett aprobó con la Congresista Metcalfe que los cortos podrán empezar "un rebelión del pueblo."

"Pero yo no creo que la rebelión va tomar la forma que tomó en los 1960s, dijo la Srta. Barrett, "Yo creo que este



vez, la "protesta" será mucho más selectiva. Como que pasó en Nueva Orleans. Esta vez, van atacar simbolos del establecimiento, en una manera más individual."

"Yo creo que van a ser muchas más erupciones como la de Mark Essex," Srta. Barrett dijo.

Leon Despres, un concejal de Chicago dijo a Muhammad Speaks "Nixon ha cambiado de guerra contra el pueblo pobre de Asia a una guerra contra los Negros y otras minorias en America."

## Huelga de Farah continua

Por los últimos diez meses 3,500 trabajadores Chicanos de Farah's Manufacturing Company en Texas y Nuevo Mexico han estado en huelga. Antes de la huelga los trabajadores \$1.70 per hora, tenían terribles condiciones de trabajo, discriminación sexual y racista contra los trabajadores.

En Octubre de 1970, el A.C.W.A. (unión de trabajadores de ropa) ganó una elección democrática en la planta en El Paso, Texas. Usando las cortes y varias agencias del gobierno Farah detuvo la victoria de la unión. Hasta ahora la A.C.W.A. no es reconocida legalmente. Así fue que los trabajadores tomaron el único paso que compañías fascistas como Farahs comprende, salieron en huelga.

Inmediatamente Farahs obtuvo una orden de corte, tuvo a cientos de trabajadores arrestados, puso perros entrenados atacar a cuidar la línea de picket. Los trabajadores estan combatiendolo con manteniendo las líneas fuertes y desarrollando un boycott mundial de los productos Farah.

Esta clase de explotación es una lucha de todos los días para la raza en el Sur-este (Aztlan) de los Negros por todo el país, y gente del tercer mundo (gente de colon de America latina, Asia, Africa) por todo el mundo. En los últimos años pasados muchas plantas en la aría de la bahía se han cambiado al sur y sureste del país y a Africa, Asia, y America Latina se van adonde quiera que puedan obtener labor barato y minerales naturales. En la mayoría de casos estas plantas son protegidas por el gobierno local y leyes como la "right to work law" que permite a miembros y no miembros de unión trabajen juntos. Nosotros perdemos trabajos mientras las ganancias de las corporaciones subren por la explotación de trabajadores por todo el mundo.

Farah tiene sweat shops (plantas de sudor) en Hong Kong, Belgica Texas, y New Mexico. Solamente en Texas y New Mexico emplea más de 7,000 trabajadores. Hasta recientemente Willie Farah no quería darle trabajo a ciudadanos Mexicanos. El usaba el racismo para mantener los sueldos bajos y malas condiciones de trabajos con diridicno a los trabajadores. El y su mesa directiva controlan la política y economía de la ciudad de El Paso Texas. Casi de la manufactura en El Paso trabajan para Farah. El y su mesa también controlan las cortes policia y gobierno local. Usan el racismo para dividir los blancos de los Chicanos y el nacionalismo para dividir a los chicanos de los Mexicanos.

Así que cuando los chicanos desidieron a organizarse. Estaban rebellando contra el poder político y económico de la corporación.

Los trabajadores en Farahs ponen un

buen ejemplo de la lucha para poner un fin a la explotación y opresión de las corporaciones contra los trabajadores en general, especialmente a naciones y personas del tercer mundo. Los trabajadores comprenden que el enemigo solo puede ser derrotado al nivel en que el existe local, nacional, y mundial. Saben que no ay que asustarse de la represión y combatirla con resistencia. Un ejemplo de la la unida e los trabajadores es cuando los trabajadores en Hong Kong regresaron la tela sin terminar y se han nesado ayudar a romper la huelga.

También aquí la gente esta llegando al apollo de los trabajadores con manteniendo líneas de picket frente tiendas que venden productos Farah, dando información de la huelga. Esta lucha comienza a unir a la raza por todo Aztlan.

APOLLE LA HUELGA DE FARAHS

APOLLE LA LIBERACIÓN DEL SUR-ESTE



500 OBREROS PIQUETEAN EN DETROIT EN APOYO DE LA BOICOT DE FARAH



El miércoles, 7 de febrero, una conferencia de prensa fue llamada por el "Grupo de Inquilinos de Acción" (TAG) de San Francisco para anunciar la siguiente campaña de control de rentas en varias comunidades de la Area de la Bahía. Declaraciones públicas fueron hechas por TAG, La Unión de Viviendas de Redwood City, Union de Arrendatarios de Palo Alto (PATU), La Organización para los Derechos de Bienestar (WRO), La Unión de Arrendatarios de San Jose, grupos de Berkeley y otros. TAG desmascaró la "Fase III" de Nixon como un apoyo de propietarios que usaran su "buen sentido." Ahora están usando sus "buenos sentidos" para robarnos nuestros buenos dolares. En San Francisco las rentas están ascendiendo, algunas más del doble. En Palo Alto, en la calle Scott, adonde especuladores están tratando de sacar de sus hogares, gente de poco ingreso, algunas rentas también han doblado. En Redwood City, rentas están subiendo hasta \$25 al mes. Nuevos impuestos frecuentemente son las excusas que usan (los propietarios) para subir la renta, pero TAG ha investigado estas demandas y han descubierto que dos a cuatro dolares más al por cada apartamento adecuadamente cubre el impuesto adicional del propietario promedio por los últimos 3 años combinados. Además, los propietarios más ricos pueden excluir más impuestos de propiedad en sus impuestos sobre rentas. En Berkeley el Comité de Organización de Inquilinos (TOG) y El Proyecto de Inquilinos de Acción (TAP) dicen por lo que saben ellos no habido aumentos temerarios de renta. Explican que es porque los inquilinos de Berkely están organizados enseñan buena gana para luchar por sus derechos. Ahora organizadores en San Francisco, Palo Alto, Redwood City y San Jose han anunciado sus planes para pelear por el control de rentas en sus comunidades. En Palo Alto y Redwood City planean tener peticiones para enmiendas a la carta consti-

# Control de Renta: El proximo paso en acciones de inquilinos



tucional en las calles en las proxima pocas semanas. San Francisco y San Jose todavía están en el proceso de hacer contactos para desarrollar sus planes.

El control de las rentas es un paso adelante importante en el proceso de controlar nuestras vidas. Las Principales de Unidad de Venceremos dicen, "Exigimos viviendas decentes," y el control de rentas es un paso hacia ese

gol. Pero necesitamos comprender que solamente es un paso. Tenemos que establecer fuertes uniones de inquilinos, preparadas para luchar por nuestros derechos. Tenemos que entender que el control de rentas es solamente una manera de defender nuestros derechos bajo el capitalismo. La verdadera respuesta a las condiciones asquerosas de nuestras viviendas y a la alta renta, es la revolución.

## Williams Street

# Molestación por la policia creciendo



AUNQUE CHERIFOS RECENTAMENTE HAN ESTADO MOLESTANDO GENTE EN WILLIAMS STREET. HAN ESTADO TIEMPOS CUANDO LA CALLE PERTUVO A LA GENTE, NO A LA CHOTA

Por los últimos meses, Williams Street en Este Redwood City ha estado el blanco de molestación creciendo por los Cherifos del Condado de San Mateo. Este calle siempre ha estado sujeto a patrullas frecuentes por los cherifos. Ellos les gustan hacer cosas como manejar por el largo de la calle poniendo esguelas de enfracciones de tráfico en todos carros estacionados al reves, manejar por las calle a cinco MPH mirando a toda la gente y las casas, y lanzar y proyector en las ventanas de las casas a noche.

El incidente mas reciente envolvió el diputado Franzoia de los Cherifos del Condado de San Mateo. A las 10:30 a.m. en Febrero 8, Franzoia, una de los "Pronske's Raiders", famosos por invadir fiestas y arrestar gente en Este Redwood City dos años pasados, vino a la casa de John Gaiser con una autorización por el arresto de Tomás Pillsbury. Este fue el cuarto vez en una mes que vinieron los cherifos a su casa con una autorización por arresto de alguien que no vive ahí. John vive con su esposa y dos hijas en Williams St. y Tomás vive al otro lado de la calle y una cuadra de ahí, y además Tomás ya havia pagado por la esguela

Franzoia patrulla Williams frecuentemente y el sabe donde vive Tomás (la dirección correcta fue escrito en la autorización).

Cuando Franzoia vino a la puerta, John le dijo que Tomás no estaba adentro y que no vive ahí, pero Franzoia insistió en entrar. Cuando John demandó a ver la autorización, Franzoia se gritó que no la necesitaba y amenazó a romper la puerta. Mientras que Debbie la esposa de John iba a la puerta para tratar de hablar con Franzoia, John cogió su escopeta y la cargó con una bala. Oyendo esto, Franzoia revolvió a su carro, lo torneó y apuntó a la casa, llamó por más policias y se salió del del carro apuntando su escopeta a la casa. El gritó por John a venir por afuera. John y Debbie fueron por afuera, porque su hija de seis meses estaba adentro de la casa y temieron que Franzoia estaba tan loco que podía empezar tirando a la casa. Franzoia inmediatamente arrestó John, y Debbie volvió adentro de la casa.

Después que llegaron tres más carros de policias, una otro policia cherifo se abrió paso de la casa por fuerza. Debbie pidió a ver la autorización para entrar, pero el le empujó, con el mano en



DIPUTADO FRANZOIA DE LOS CHERIFOS DEL CONDADO DE SAN MATEO

su pistola, demandando que ella le da la escopeta. Cuando Debbie echó mano a la escopeta, el apuntó su pistola a ella y asió la escopeta. Debbie demandó que el salga de la casa, pero el le dijo que callarse o le arrestaría y se llevaría su hijita. Después de examinar su identificación, (el creyó que ella estaba Señora Pillsbury!) el finalmente salió de la casa. Por ese tiempo, un grupo de gente habia juntado al otro lado de la calle y los cherifos estaban usando la escopeta de los Gaisers para prevenirles de cruzar la calle. Pero cruzaron a pesar de esto y juntaron adentro de la casa. Los Cherifos salieron con John en la silla de tras del carro de Franzoia con los manos en las esposas, y la gente parandose en el portal de la casa saludando a John con puños apretados.

Un mes antes, en Diciembre 8, Tomas Pillsbury, Ricki Sandoval, Steve Lockwood (miembros de Venceremos), y Jack Miller (miembro de VVAW) fueron arrestados en Williams Street. Fueron acusados con "interferencia con una policia". Tomas fue arrestado en frente de su casa en Williams por tratando de llevar un hom-

(cont. en p.6A)



Gobiernos de condados están tratando de salir de los negocios de hospitales porque hospitales de condados no hacen provechos. Un ejemplo de esto está pasando en el Condado de San Mateo con Chope Hospital.

El cerrado de Chope solo está parte de la problema. La Mesa de Superintendentes y Doctor George Pickett (Director de la Salud Pública) continuamente han cortado servicios de salud por la gente del Condado de San Mateo sin discurso ni aprobación pública. Ejemplos de esto son:

1. Cerraron el hospital Canyon ni siquiera con discurso ni aprobación del pueblo;
2. Desminuación en los servicios de odontología, desesperadamente necesitados por los niños de este condado;
3. El traslado de numerosos personas del Programa de Bienestar Médico del Condado (el sistema "county card");
4. Cerraron la sala de maternidad en Chope;
5. La pérdida del programa para entrenamiento en la escuela médica de Stanford;
6. Poner en peligro la acreditación del hospital a rehusar su mejoramiento.

En atentar de cerrar el hospital del Condado, el Doctor Pickett ofresca el alternativo de desarrollar "unidades de cuidado primario" o centros de salud familiar y comprar servicios de hospital de los hospitales privados por los "pacientes del Condado". Parece que el cree que hay facilidades de salud adecuadas en el Condado de San Mateo. Estas facilidades pueden ser disponibles a los quienes pueden pagar pero ¿que de los trabajadores y pobres que no tienen los medios para las? Las únicas que el Condado cree que tiene que tratar son "pacientes de los cárceles, menores emancipados y extraños quienes tienen derecho a "médical" excepto que son extraños." El Condado podía dar contratos a hospitales privados por cuidado; pero que de los doctores privadas trabajando en estos hospitales que pueden rehusar a ver pacientes cuando quieren? Hay numerosos otras preguntas descontestadas.

El Centro Médico del Pueblo de Este Redwood City ha estado envuelto en organizar una coalición de obreros de salud, organizaciones de la comunidad y residentes preocupados para llevar las necesidades de salud del pueblo del Condado de San Mateo a la atención del pueblo, no permitiendo Pickett a disfrazar sus intenciones de quitar el pueblo trabajador y pobre abandonado.

Los alternativos del plan de Doctor Pickett están:

# El cerrado del Hospital Chope



## 1. Aumento De Facilidades De Salud

A. El hospital Chope tiene que quedar abierto y aumentar sus servicios al pueblo del Condado de San Mateo. Por lo presente, Chope provee una variedad de servicios que no pueden ser obtenidos en cualquier otra parte del Condado, incluyendo: servicios para pacientes, un panel de especialistas de alta calidad al llamado a cualquier hora, el único cuarto de emergencia (24 horas al día) en el condado con un médico y siquiatra y servicios sociales, la única sala de tuberculosis, detoxificación para alcohólicos y adictos (a la heroína), una sala aislada para enfermedades infecciosas. Estas tienen que quedar. En adición, un sistema de transporte adecuado a Chope, un centro para cuidar niños de pacientes y trabajadores y interpretes tienen que ser provisionados.

B. Centros para la salud familiar, financiados por el condado de San Mateo, tienen que ser establecidos en las comunidades que los necesitan.

C. Hospitales privados tienen que ser mas responsables para proveer por las necesidades de la gente en las comunidades en que operan, Por ejemplo, en el hospital Sequoia, que fue construido

y es soportado en gran parte con dinero de contribuyentes, médicos rutinamente mandan contribuyentes que no pueden pagar a Chope.

D. Mas énfasis en la prevención de enfermedades. Esto quiere decir que el condado necesita tomar un parte más activa vigilando, controlando y tratando, tuberculosis, enfermedad venerable, hepatitis y otras enfermedades infecciosas.

## 2. Control De Facilidades De Salud

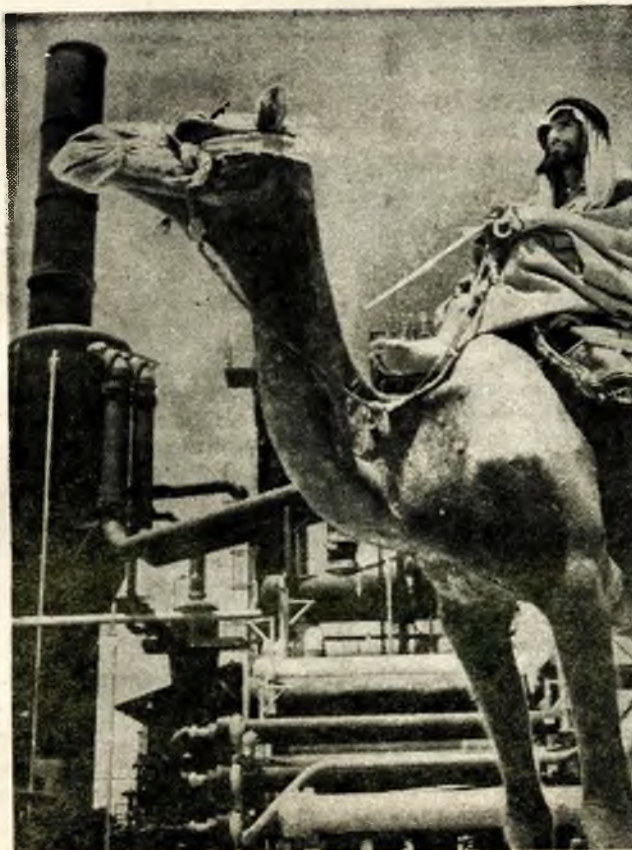
A. ¿La Mesa de Superintendentes no debe ser la mesa directiva de Chope! En los ultimos siete anos la Mesa de Superintendentes ha exhibido su falta de conocimiento al respeto de las necesidades de salud del pueblo del Condado de San Mateo, y falta de acción en tratando de corregir esas necesidades.

B. La gente que trabaja en y la gente que son servidos por esas instituciones médicas saben más que nadie que se necesita. Son ellos los que deben controlar facilidades de Salud. Soporto f financiero debe de ser provisionado por el Condado de San Mateo.

Para dar su apoyo a esta lucha importante. llame al Centro Médico del Pueblo 365-2691. ¡Será demasiado tarde en Mayo!

# El Golfo Arabe: Otro Vietnam?

En el Golfo Arabe, la corazon de las reservas de petroleo del mundo, corporaciones de Bretaña y de los Ee.Uu. están amenazados por una lucha creciendo para Liberación Nacional. El Golfo contiene 70% de las reservas de petroleo del mundo, poseidas casi completamente por intereses americanas y bretañas. Mientras que millonarios bretaños y americanos crecen mas gordos del petroleo que roban, las masas del pueblo en el Golfo viven al punto de inanición. Pero, como siempre, de la represión nace la resistencia. En 1965 El Frente de Liberación Dhofar (mire la mapa) fue establecido con el objeto de Independencia para Dhofar de la colonia bretaña Oman. En 1967 el pueblo Yemeni liberaron el 2/3 del sur de Yemen de la regla viciosa de Gran Bretaña y establecieron la República Democrática Popular de Yemen, ahora un país socialista que provee una area detrás seguro para los pueblos del Golfo en sus luchas. Hasta 1968, el Frente de Liberación Dhofar se ha convertido en el Frente Popular para Liberación del Golfo Arabe (PFLOAG), una organización Marxista-Leninista. El PFLOAG hizo como su objeto, la liberación para el Golfo Arabe entero, y despacio y ciertamente están alcanzado este objeto. Hasta el fin de 1972, todo de Dhofar,



con la excepción de unas ciudades habían estado liberado de las bretañas. En las zonas liberadas, las masas del pueblo aprenden como leer y escribir, y reciben tierra y trabajan juntos para edificar una sociedad que sirve al pueblo en vez de explotarlo.

Por todo el resto del Golfo, la lucha continua a crecer. Huelgas contra compañías americanos se convierten en insurrecciones que las tropas de los titeres tienen un tiempo difícil a controlar.

Que es la respuesta de los Ee.Uu.? Ellos están edificando un gran base naval en el Golfo (ya hay tres barcos de guerra estacionados alli) y entreniendo tropas contrarrevolucionarias en la Arabia Saudita. Nuestras dolares de tasas van para comprar aviones y carros de combate para apoyar regimenes reaccionarios poco firmes como el Shaw de Iran.

Todo esto parece muy familiar, como Vietnam de 10 o 12 años pasados. Y cierto que tendrá el mismo resultado: otra derrota para el imperialismo Ee.Uu. y una victoria para los pueblos oprimidos del mundo.

(Mucho de este información vino del Comité de Apoyo Ee.Uu. para el PFLOAG)



# Policias aterrozan La Misión

NOTE: Esta entrevista re-imprimida y traducida de The Call.

En Diciembre 22 el año pasado aproximadamente 500 jovenes, la mayoría de los Latinos, estaban un baile en el Centro Social Obrero en el distrito Misión de San Francisco. Una pelea empezó entre unas personas y las guardias de seguridad llamaron la policia. La gente zanjaron la pelea, pero poco después de las 1:00 a.m., 60 policias entraron el salón, blandiendo porras. Docenas de personas fueron heridas en el ataque y seis fueron arrestadas.

El siguiente es de una entrevista con unas de las arrestadas, unos testigos del baile y miembros del Comité de Policia de la Organizacion de la Coalición Misión, que está organizando la defensa.

Pregunta: ¿Puede describir lo que vio pasar esta noche?

Respuesta: De repente entraron el salón, primera seis o siete y entonces muchas más. No hicieron ningunos avisos ni dieron ningunos ordenes, solamente empezaron golpear gente. Yo traté de escapar con otras, pero no estaba ningun lugar seguro--ello nos golpeaban de dondequiera que fuimos. Una mujer tuvo que recibir 20 puntadas en la cabeza. Oimos de 12 personas en el hospital, y cada dia oimos de más. Entonces arrestaron a seis personas, y acusaron ellos con asaltar la policia. ¡Estas son acusaciones con sentencias de encarcelamento por vida!

P: ¿Puede una de las arrestadas hablar de que pasó en la estación de la policia?

R: Me llevaron en un carro de policia a la Misión sub-station. Me llevaron al garaje donde estaba muy oscuro y seis o siete policias me asieron, coceando, golpeando y gritando cosas obscenas. Rompieron mi nariz y torcieron mi tobillo. Tomaron mis anteojos y los rompieron, yo entiendo que los otros acusados recibieron tratamiento semejante, uno adentro de la estación en vista del oficial.

Entonces, unas personas de la Organización de la Coalición Misión vinieron y se pararon afuera de la estación. Estaba solamente porque de la presión que pusieron ellos que los dos juveniles arrestados fueron soltados, o que nosotros recibimos cuidado medical.

P: ¿Que planas tienen para la defensa en este caso.

R: Veemos este incidente como un ejemplo de que pasa diariamente en nuestra comunidad. Queremos enfocar atención en este incidente para hacer la cuestión, ¿Porque son brutales la policia? Y más, queremos preguntar, ¿quien sirven la policia? Es que no solamente están brutales con nosotros en un bailes pero también con obreros en huelga, o estudiantes en campo. Nuestra tarea es de eslabonar cosas en una manera que nuestra comunidad puede relatar a, y este caso es el punto de empieza. En Febrero tendremos manifestaciones en la estación de policia y al juicio.

P: ¿Puede hablar de la historia de la policia en la comunidad Misión?

R: La policia en nuestra comunidad está una fuerza de ocupación. Hay una conexión importante aqui entre las condiciones sociales y el papel de la policia. Nuestra comunidad esta privada de cuidado medical, educación y empleo. El rato de desempleo es 45%. Esto es porque veemos policias a la esquina de 28th y Misión pero veemos arboles en Pacific Heights. Han estado muchos casos importantes que enojaron la comunidad antes. Vicente Gutierrez, en 1970 fue llevado de su casa y arrestado. La policia dijeron que el murió en el carcel de un dosis excesiva de drogas, pero su cadaver tuvo cicatrizes de un golpamiento terrible. O la familia Alcaraz. En el Día de Gracias estaban comiendo la cena. Dos hermanos empezaron a reñirse y fueron afuera de la casa. Una policia tiró a uno siete veces, arrestó a 11 miembros de la familia, y la fianza fue establecida a \$100,000. O, recientemente, Flor Crane, una organizadora de la comunidad, estaba manejando en su carro cuando vio dos de

sus clientes detenidos por la policia. Fui ahi para preguntar que pasa y la policia le arrestó por "interferiendo con un arresto" y le llevaron a la estación donde le tiraron los cabeos del carro le arrastraron a través del piso y le golpearon. Entonces le declararon ella culpable de asalto en la policia. Ella es la madre de cuatro y un líder en nuestra comunidad.

P: ¿Que estan las funciones del Comité de Policia de la Organización de la Coalición Misión?

R: Empezamos a investigar las muchas quejas y agravios que la gente tiene contra el departament de la policia. Investigamos como opera la Comisión de Policia. Pensamos de desarrollar filas en policias individuales, basadas en quejas de la comunidad. Es que nosotros no pensamos que puede ser una fuerza de policia en nuestra sociedad que verdaderamente sirve al pueblo. Pero por todo el tiempo que existe policia, tenemos que hacer todo posible para asegurar que la gente no estaría sujeta a ataques como este. Hemos demandado que una persona de la comunidad sería permitida a sentarse en la estación todo el tiempo para observar el tratamiento de los arrestados, para ayudar con telefonar, etc. Hasta ahora nos han rehusado. Tenemos mucho trabajo para hacer sobre el incidente del Centro Social Obrero, y también sobre las cuestiones más grandes que relatan a este. También necesitamos dinero para la defensa legal de los arrestados en Diciembre 22.

Mande Contribuciones a:  
MCO Police Committee  
Legal Defense Fund  
2814 21st Street  
San Francisco, CA 94110

Para más información, llame (415) 285-7534



DOS DE LOS HERMANOS HERIDOS EN EL ATAQUE POR LA POLICIA EN EL CENTRO SOCIAL OBRERO

(cont. de p.4A)

## Williams St.

bre que estaba inconsciente y sangriendo de la cabeza al hospital en su propio carro. Habían llamado por una ambulancia pero en su lugar vino los cherifos y ellos trataron de prevenir Tomás de llevar el hombre al hospital.

Después que arrestaron a Tomás, los cherifos trataron de entrar la casa al otro lado de la calle para interrogar la familia sobre el hombre herido. Cuando Ricky, Steve and Jack preguntaron a los cherifos si estaban entrando por alguno de los cinco razones legales (en perseguiamiento de un felon, con una autorización legal por registro, con razon de creer que un crimen está siendo cometido adentro, o que evidencia esta siendo destruido, o si estaban invitados a entrar) ellos preguntaron "no", llamaron

por refuerzos, entraron la casa ilegalmente y arrestaron los tres por "interferencia"

Entretanto, Mondo Guerrero, quien vive con Tomas, llevó el hombre herido al hospital con los cherifos casandole. Adentro del hospital los cherifos estaban muy corteses a Mondo y le aseguraron que no le querían arrestar. Mondo dice que el sabe que los cherifos realizaron que parecería muy malo a las enfermeras si arrestarían un hombre por transportar una persona herida al hospital.

Tomás, Ricky, Steve y Jack tendrán su examen de testigos preliminar en el Corte Municipal (en Redwood City) en Abril 18 a las 9:00 am.

John tendra su acusación formal en el Corte Municipal en Febrero 26 a las 9:00 am.

ESTIMADOS LECTORES:

ESTAMOS TRATANDO DE REALIZAR NUESTRO OBJETO DE TENER TRADUCCIONES DE CADE ARTICULO QUE IMPRIMOS EN INGLES. QUEREMOS EL PERIÓDICO DE SER A MEDIAS INGLES Y ESPAÑOL. PERO TENEMOS LA PROBLEMA DE NO TENER BASTANTES TRANSDUCTORES. DISCULPEMOS QUE ESTÁ VEZ HAY SOLAMENTE OCHO 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 CADE DOS SEMANOS, POR FAVOR LLAME A DEBBIE--369-8584 O 328-4951.

MUCHAS GRACIAS, PAMOJA VENCEREMOS



# Atencion a la Jefatura de los Teamsters

Quando el pueblo trabajador piensa en sindicatos fuertes, casi inmediatamente consideran la Hermandad Internacional de Teamsters (IBT). Para muchos, los "Teamos" esta una union bien preparada, luchando energiacamente por sus miembros, obteniendo buenos contratos y manteniendo los jefes en linea. Pero en los últimos años muchas cosas han ocurrido para hacer le a la gente cambiar su opinión de los Teamsters.

## Jefatura Corupta de los Teamsters

En la decada de 1930, los Teamsters estaban en el frente luchando para mejores condiciones de vida. Pero a la par estaban también los corrompidos, los "gangsters" y agentes del sindicato criminal (bajo mundo). Uno de los estafadores mas grandes era Dave Beck, que llegó ha ser presidente atraves de sobornos e intimidación física sobre su oposición. Reemplazando a Beck en los últimos años de 1950 fue Jimmy Hoffa. Hoffa havia sido uno de los asistentes de Beck y llegó al poder de la misma manera, usando la técnica defuerza. Pero había diferencia entre los dos. A Beck no le valía mucho los trabajadores Teamsters, solo en hacerse rico. A Hoffa también le gustaba la vida dulce pero también peleaba por los trabajadores. Cuando llegaba tiempo de contrato, no tenía miedo de llevar la unión a la huelga.

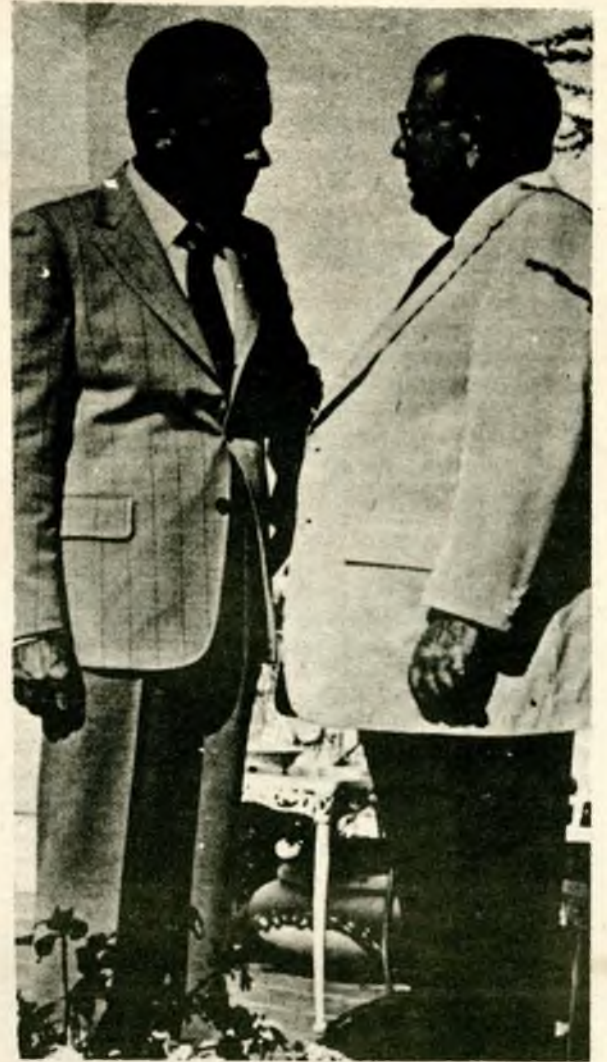
## Corporación de los Teamsters

Una de las mayores razones por el sindicalismo fuerte de Hoffa, fue su plan para hacer la IBT el sindicato más poderoso en el país. Para obtener este fin decidió hacer dos cosas; primero era salirse de la AFL-CIO para que los Teamsters no esturieron bajo el control de George Meany; y segundo, dilatar el tamaño de la unión, organizando otros trabajadores además de choferes, bodegueros, y trabajos de manejar mercancías. Cuando el Fiscal (procurador) General, Roberto Kennedy desencadeno un ataque contra Hoffa con acusaciones de corrupcion en la unión, la mayoría de los jefes de otros sindicatos y hasta las tropas de trabajadores vieron la investigación como una lucha sobre el derecho de trabajadores de organizarse y el derecho de los sindicatos a operar sin miedo de intimidación, pero también el ataque de Kennedy contra los Teamsters fue una lucha de poder entre los jefes de los sindicatos grandes y las corporaciones sobre quien controlaría la fuerza obrera. La jefatura de los Teamsters aprendió de la manera difícil, que la clase dominate (la burguesia) no comparte su poder. La lección fue el encarcelamiento de Hoffa en 1964 con acusaciones maniobradas de fraude y entremeterse con un jurado. La IBT aprendio de esta experiencia "si no se les puede derrocar es mejor incorporarse con ellos." Asi es que la jefatura de los Teamsters empezó a ponerse bien con la clase dominante. Detras de esta movida estaba Hoffa, dirigiendo la unión de su celda. Colocando su amigo y consocio Frank Fritzsimmmons

en la presidencia de la unión. La "nueva" corporación de los Teamsters fue diregida completamente de base de arriba abajo. Para el miembro (trabajador) promedió en la IBT, es la (oficina) Internacional más bien que la oficina local que manda. La porción mayor de todo los pagos, asi como grandes asesos especiales van arriba (oficina Internacional). Si las oficinas locales no quieren mantenerse en linea, pasan a las manos de un "Trust." sus tesorerias son apropiadas por las oficinas de la Internacional y sus oficiales elegidos son despedidos y nuevos apuntados por la Internacional. De otra manera la IBT se parece a una corporación grande, en la manera que representa a sus miembros y su metodo de organizar. La operación común es que oficiales regionales o Internacionales negocian los contratos, usualmente sin consultar sus miembros sobre lo que quieren y necesitan. Trabaja como dos negocios firmando contratos, la excepción siendo los choferes (camioneros) de largos viajes, quienes son la piedra angular de la jefatura Internacional, son de "novios", negando el derecho de irse a la huelga, beneficios importantes y reglamentos protectores. El resultado es que los Teamsters obtienen más pisto de nuevos miembros y a veces dinero devuelto de la compañía Los Trabajadores reciben pequeños aumentos de pago, que usualmente son comisos con aceleros forzados de trabajo, condiciones peligrosas de trabajo y inflación.

## Agente de la Clase Dominante

Por años la clase dominante norteamericana ha manipulado el Departamento Internacional del AFL-CIO a empezar y soportar sindicatos pro-estadounidense en todo el mundo, y cuando es necesario, atacan uniones independientes y organizaciones de obreros en huelga contra firmas explotivas estado unidenses asi como la política de agresión de los Ee Uu. Mientras las condiciones se empeoraron en el país, había necesidad que las uniones tomaran esta misma parte reaccionaria. Aqui entra la jefatura de los Teamsters. La jefatura se ha amarrado con la clase dominante norteamericana on numerosos aspectos. Ha soportado energicamente la guerra en la Indochina, asi como la guerra en el Medio-Oriente. Los lideres de la IBT abiertamente organizaron para la re-elección de Nixon y colaboraron con las corporaciones en la Junta gobernando Sueldos y aumentos, a mantener trabajadores, particularmente los que no estan organizados, en las manos de la pobreza. Pero más importante, la IBT juega la mayor parte en mantener obreros de las naciones Negras, Chicanas y Puertorriqueñas asi como la minoria asiatica en linea. El ejemplo evidente en este caso son los Teamos y la Unión de Campesinos Unidos. Por todo el Sudoeste y el Sur, la IBT ha estado trabajando con agricultores corporaticos firmando contratos de "novios" que mantienen campesinos Negros, Chicanos y Filipinos en pobreza y cerca de esclavitud. Organizadores "Teamos" han hecho lo mismo en sus campañas para organizar trabajadores



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de oficinas, la mayoría que son gente de color. Lo mismo pasa con trabajadores de hospitales, empleados públicos, de los servicios armados y trabajadores de Tela. O los "Teamos" vienen y colectan tarjetas de unión las detienen para "unionización o solo firman un contrato con la compañía sin quisiera avisarle a los trabajadores.

Unos ejemplos locales sirven para la educación. En la "Blueshield" donde la mayoría de los trabajadores son filipinos y negros, los "teamos" retrasaron la unionización por años a detener las tarjetas y rehusar darselas a otras uniones. En Chinatown, San Francisco, organizadores de la IBT estan tratando de forzar lavanderias a firmar contratos de "novios" con prisa y entre empleandos publicos de San Francisco, los Teamsters han golpeado organizadores del AFL-CIO tratando de organizar Chicanos y Negros que son empleados de mantenimiento y de planta física. El sobresaliente especial de esta exhibición de la IBT en todo el país es la organización de la policia y guardias de prisiones. Aqui las aplicaciones más racistas y reaccionarias si han usado, incluyendo el derecho de que estos "gorilas" asesinen y torturen como quieren, y también protección de usar cualquier metodo necesario para "mantener la ley y el orden." En casi toda ciudad donde se les ha acusado a la policia de

(cont. en p 2A)



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