

PAMOJA VENCEREMOS



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TOGETHER WE WILL WIN

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**AN
ATTACK
AGAINST
ONE**



IS AN ATTACK AGAINST ALL



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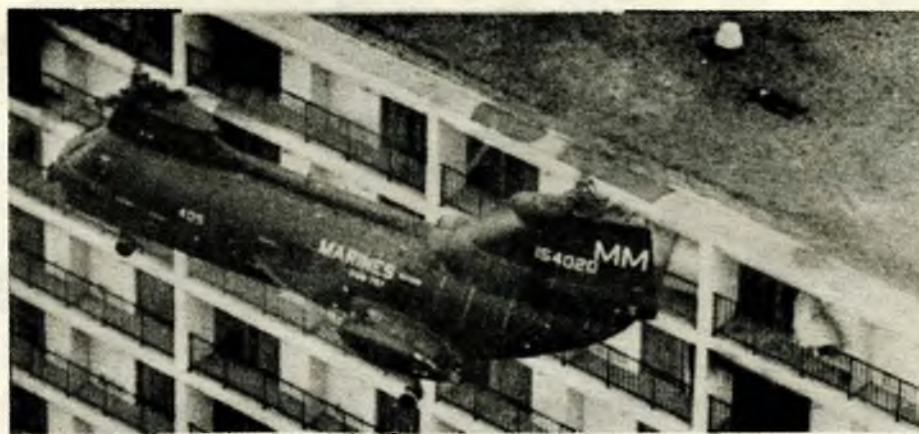
New Orleans Sniper

"A Black Viet Cong"

The urban sniping action on the part of Mark Essex and whoever else may have been involved in last weeks events was not an isolated event. It took place in New Orleans, which has long been a battleground between the police and the Black community. (In November of 1970 in response to a police attack on the office of the National Committee to Combat Fascism - an arm of the Black Panther Party - masses of Black people turned out to defend the office. This armed action by Black people stopped the police attack.)

The Governor of Louisiana, Edwards, is quick to point out his theory that this action is part of a "national conspiracy." When not-so-ordinary people were killed before (like President Kennedy, Senator Kennedy, Martin Luther King), it was always a "lone, solitary assassin" responsible. But because the alleged sniper in this case is Black, the pigs try to tell us that "a vast conspiracy exists." The conspiracy on the part of Black people and other oppressed people is to get justice and freedom for their people.

The real conspiracy that has been in existence for Black people since they were first "purchased" centuries ago is the plans on the part of the white ruling class and all their hired agents to subject them to slavery forever. White pigs have been conspiring against and assassinating Black people in this country since they first laid eyes on them.



Mark Essex lies dead on the roof after being shot from the helicopter.

We don't know what the exact facts are about what happened at that New Orleans Howard Johnson hotel. We don't know who it was who actually killed the people in the hotel who were not police officers. It could well have been the police. We don't know who Mark Essex really was. But we do know that, in one way or another Mark Essex was fighting for his life. He was fighting in defense of the Black Nation, a revolutionary act.

We consider Mark Essex a hero of all the people because Black people sure see him as their hero. This quote from a brother should sum up that feeling: "That brother showed us what one man's determination can do. He tied up the en-



Mark Essex

tire city for days. He got those dumb crackers so crazy and scared that they spent one whole day shooting at each other and imagining squads of armed niggers on the rooftops - and this was seventeen hours after they had killed him. . .

Man he should go down in history as one of the first domestic Black Viet Cong. He was a city guerrilla. The kind they said they was preparing for since Watts happened."

As Stokely Carmichael said:

"We should study and learn from the actions of brother Mark Essex . . . who has demonstrated a very scientific point - for every action there is a reaction."

What to Do Before You're Subpoenaed

With recent FBI raids and arrests in connection with the Beaty escape, a grand jury investigation of Venceremos could be just around the corner. There is definite evidence that the Internal Security Division (ISD) of the Justice Department has become involved in investigating Venceremos. In the past the ISD has led grand jury attacks on the Weathermen, IRA supporters, Leslie Bacon, the Berigans and the Catholic Left, and Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

The recent grand jury investigations which issued indictments for Andrea Holman, Doug Burt, Jean Hobson, and Bob Seabock, relied on witnesses who wanted to volunteer evidence in secret proceedings--witnesses like FBI agents and Ron Beaty. An ISD grand jury would use a different tactic. It would call as witnesses political activists and people close to Venceremos and then try to coerce them into talking by threatening them with 18-month jail sentences. It would try to get movement people to destroy each other. If the ISD convenes a grand jury, any one of us could be subpoenaed.

When a grand jury investigation starts, we will have little notice. The grand jury process operates with lightning speed. It is a matter of a few hours or at most a few days between when you are subpoenaed and when you must appear before a grand jury. (The classic example is Daniel Ellsberg's 15-year-old son who was served a subpoena at 7:30a.m. and told to be in the grand jury room at 9:30a.m. to testify against his father.) What this means is that we have to take specific steps now to prepare for a grand jury investigation.

1. Clean house. There should be nothing in your house that you would want the pigs to see. Don't overlook address books and telephone bills which give the government leads on new people to subpoena as if fishes for information.

2. Don't talk to the FBI. If they come to your house, you have no legal obligation to talk to them. Just say, "I do not want to talk to you. Goodbye" If you have been visited by the FBI in the past, write down the circumstances of the visit--time, date, place, and what was said. This will help lawyers

prove that grand juries have become a tool of the FBI and are being used to coerce information out of people who refuse to talk to the FBI. Explain to your friends and family what they should do when the FBI comes.

3. If you are followed or your house is staked out, jot down the license plate numbers and write up what happened. If your phone starts doing weird things, note that down too. This helps in preparing a legal defense because your lawyer can argue that since you have been under surveillance, it is likely that your phone has been tapped.

4. Seriously talk with people you live with and people you are close to about grand juries. The government often subpoenas people on the fringe of the movement with the hopes that they can more easily be forced to talk. People should talk over the possibility of being subpoenaed and having to choose between testifying and going to jail for up to 18 months. Although 18 months may sound like a long time, by testifying you may give the government just the information it needs to send comrades to prison for the rest of their lives. It is important to begin considering the consequences of testifying now to prepare yourself for the reality of jail.

5. If you are subpoenaed, call the Grand Jury Defense Office at 2588 Mission Street, Room 207, San Francisco. The phone number is 285-9206 and there is a 24-hour answering service. They will help you get a lawyer.

6. In rare cases, you may be taken into custody when you are subpoenaed. This happens when the government claims that you are likely to flee. Don't panic. Demand to call a lawyer. Don't talk to anyone about your case.

Being subpoenaed to testify before a grand jury can be a frightening experience. You may feel very isolated and confused, which is exactly the response the government hopes to create. We must not succumb to this tactic. We must begin to prepare for a grand jury investigation and to educate others about how grand juries are part of Nixon's campaign to stifle all opposition.

Unite to Stop Repression

U.S. imperialism is losing on all fronts. Discontent among Third World people and working people in America is heightening.

Nixon is losing in Vietnam. His lackey Kissinger dares to tell the public that Nixon is merely showing his "wrath" by escalating the war in Vietnam. However, in order for him to continue escalating abroad, Nixon must escalate his efforts to crush internal struggles. Grand juries, the FBI and the CIA are currently "investigating" various progressive struggles around the country while domestic police forces continue their daily armed repression of Third World communities. This is apparent in the grand jury attacks on the Irish support movement, the CIA intervention in Palestinian and Iranian struggles at home and abroad and the outright police murders of two Black students at Southern University. Likewise, imperialist plans for urban redevelopment, mass transportation systems such as BART, and freeway constructions kill Third World and working communities such as Decoto in Union City, Oakland and San Francisco "Chinatown" and the San Francisco Mission District.

Recently, the combined forces of the San Bernardino police, the FBI and local police kicked down doors, smashed windows, pointed guns, kidnapped and framed members of Venceremos as well as several other people unrelated to the organization, based on the secret testimony of Ronald Beaty, an enemy of the people.

These are last stand tactics of the state to quell the rising discontent of the American people. They are tactics designed to destroy Movement organizations, to isolate individuals, and to stop all progressive people from voicing their demands for change in this society.

(cont. on p.14)

Police Raid Homes, Arrest Revolutionaries in Chino Case

For the past two months, the press has carried sensational stories and editorials about the Ron Beaty case. Headlines have been dramatic--"Venceremos Stands Indicted," "Police Call Arms Cache 'Revolutionary Threat,'" "Arms Cache Seized Here." Accompanying photos have pictured detectives holding confiscated guns alongside piles of grenades. Through lies, distortions, and omissions of crucial facts, the press has tried to convict before trial all those who have been arrested in connection with the case. It has also tried to make it appear that Venceremos as an organization was responsible for the Chino escape. Moreover the press has played up any mention of guns in order to portray Venceremos as a terrorist group thereby helping to justify whatever violence the police use in raiding homes and rounding up people.

However the actual facts of the case tell quite another story than the one the papers would have us believe. The facts expose this case for the frameup that it is. They show how grossly the press has distorted the truth.

Chronology

Oct. 6: Ron Beaty escapes from Chino Prison. One guard killed in the escape.

Oct. 12: Cheryl Hockin, of Hayward, busted for investigation of murder. Her only connection was that she is a friend of Doug Burt. She was kidnapped to San Bernardino and then released for lack of evidence.

October 13: Raid on a house in Mountain View where a member of Venceremos and others lived. David Strain, a Venceremos member, drove up to the house during the search and was taken by the San Bernardino police to San Bernardino County Jail. He was released hours later for lack of evidence--at the time of Ron Beaty's escape he had a collapsed lung and had been in the hospital.

October 23: Benton Douglas Burt and Andrea Holman voluntarily surrendered to warrants for investigation of murder. They surrendered because they are innocent.

Nov. 6: Jean Hobson officially resigned from the Central Committee and from Venceremos. Her reasons were that she could no longer struggle to make her personal feelings coincide with the political commitment and discipline of the organization. (This letter was later stolen by the FBI and the San Bernardino police in a search on Dec. 19.)

Dec. 11: Ron Beaty and Jean Hobson were arrested crossing the San Francisco Bay Bridge. Police said they acted on the tip of an "informer."

Dec. 19: A series of simultaneous raids took place. Bruce Hobson, Bruce Franklin, Mort Newman, and Chuck Noble were arrested on the charge of harboring a fugitive. In Fort Defiance, Arizona, Dr. and Mrs. Bishara and Mick Goldstein were arrested also on harboring a fugitive. In Palo Alto Bob Seabock was arrested on investigation of murder. (Police interviews with Ron Beaty were the basis for the arrest warrants.) Later that night in Oakland the police arrested "Pancho" Agila on investigation of murder.

January 5: Charges were dropped against Bruce Hobson, Mort Newman, Bruce Franklin, and Chuck Noble for lack of evidence.

Several facts are significant, for they highlight the contradictions in the police and press stories.

1. Out of 15 arrests, only 6 including Beaty are Venceremos members. So far 15 people have been arrested, six of whom have since had their charges dropped.

Of the people arrested, only David Strain, Bruce Franklin, Mort Newman,

Bruce Hobson, Andrea Holman, and Ron Beaty were in Venceremos at the time of their arrest. Although Jean Hobson, Bob Seabock, and Chuck Noble were formerly in Venceremos, they were not in the organization at the time of their arrests.

2. Two people have been arrested for murder and released for lack of evidence, and two other people are still being sought. The press likes to imply that the case against the people currently held for murder is an open-shut case against them. However the government is clearly not certain it has caught the right people. It has already arrested and released Cheryl Hockin and David Strain. It still has warrants out for Albert and Yolanda De Luna.

3. The government has dropped charges against Andrea Holman and Doug Burt three times so far. Doug Burt and Andrea Holman surrendered themselves to police on October 23 and have been awaiting trial since then. The case against them is so weak that the DA has resorted to legal technicalities to postpone the trial. By dropping the charges and then rearresting them, he has been able to delay the proceedings. The press gives little coverage to the overwhelming evidence which supports their innocence. For example, Andrea does not fit the description given by an eye witness. In Doug's case, the wounded guard (who knew Doug at Chino) was unable to pick him out of a lineup as being at the scene of the crime.



DEMONSTRATION AT THE ARRAIGNMENT OF BRUCE FRANKLIN, BRUCE HOBSON, C.W. NOBLE, AND MORT NEWMAN ON JANUARY 12.

4. The main "fact" the San Bernardino D.A. used to indict Burt--the alleged presence of one of the escape cars at Burt's home--is now admitted by the police to be false. Both cars were at L.A. International airport.

5. Jean Hobson was in Palo Alto on October 6, the day of the escape. The Examiner gave passing mention to the fact that on October 6 Jean paid a traffic ticket in Palo Alto and reported a lost dog. Other news articles have assumed that since she was caught on the Bay Bridge with Ron Beaty, she was involved in the actual ambush and escape.

6. No machine gun was found in Bob Seabock's house. The gun which papers described as a machine gun was later identified as a semi-automatic rifle, which is a legal weapon.

7. No pre-cut pipes were found in Bob Seabock's house. Papers claimed that pipes prepared for making pipe bombs were seized in the search. However, according to the police receipt for the search, no such pipes were found.

8. The grenades found in Bob Seabock's house were totally unusable. Newspapers neglected to say that the grenades found in the house had no primers or explosives and had had their bottoms cut off. They had been publicly bought through U.S. government surplus. Ironically they were meant to be sold as paper weights to raise money for legal defense for the Chester Street case. Several months ago they were sold openly at a table in the middle of the Stanford University campus.

9. No illegal weapons were found in Mort Newman's home. In the case of

the search of Mort's house, where four adults live, eight guns were taken by the police. All guns were legal and all were legally owned. Most of the guns had been seized by the police a year earlier in a raid on Chester St. The search was ruled illegal and the guns were returned. The guns were found to be legal at that time, too.

10. Plainclothed FBI agents smashed into Mort Newman's home at 7 a.m. without any knock or notice. The press has given no coverage to the raid on Mort's house. FBI agents kicked through one glass door and used their shotguns to break through several windows. Once inside they held residents at gunpoint for an hour while they illegally searched the house. (They had no search warrant.)

11. Ron Beaty's lawyer was locked inside a jury room in an effort to prevent him from talking with the judge and seeing his client. Only after a press conference by Venceremos was there any mention in the press that the police had consciously prevented Beaty from seeing his lawyer, Doron Weinberg. Even after the conference, press coverage of this incident was scanty.

These tactics are not just an attempt to frame the individuals involved and the Venceremos organization, but they are part of an overall move by the government to disarm the people of this country. This is a direct attack on the Second Amendment, the right to keep and bear arms, which backs up the First Amendment. The government knows that to control its empire it must take weapons out of the hands of the people and concentrate them in the hands of their police departments.

At Seabock's house, a Palo Alto Police Officer, Don Criswell, was screaming "The revolution's over, the revolution's over." But this attack on Venceremos and other activists is exactly the kind of thing that builds

the revolution. For in attacking us, the pigs are attacking the entire movement and in the face of such attacks the movement pulls much closer together.

Venceremos always has and will continue to support the freeing of political prisoners by any means necessary. We support those individuals who actually carry out those acts of liberation. As a revolutionary organization we believe it is part of our responsibility to explain to the people the importance of such acts. Yet we have always understood that we run certain risks because of our support for acts of rebellion. We understand that the pigs naturally move against organizations like ours.

But we have confidence in the people. We know that the people in our communities are right by our side and we are confident that our comrades and friends in the movement will fight at our side. An attack against one is an attack against all, and everytime the pigs have attacked the movement, it has grown, and steeled itself in struggle. The pigs cannot and will not bury Venceremos in legal defense. Our cadre will absolutely carry on "business as usual." Of course we will fight the state tit for tat in the courtroom, and we will also deepen our roots in the communities, in the factories, and in the schools for our strength is with the people.

In attacking us the pigs have assaulted everyone who opposes the war, everyone who is fighting injustice, and everyone who is struggling on the side of the people. They have lifted a rock only to drop it on their own feet.

Inmates Strike at San Quentin

On January 2, 1700 of San Quentin's 1842 inmates went on strike in support of 18 demands relating to prison conditions. The strike brought immediate repressive action from Warden Nelson and the San Quentin Administration. Nelson ordered that over 100 inmates be thrown in the hole for supposedly leading the strike. These inmates are of all races and political beliefs. Nelson ordered that Honor Block, West Block and East Block be locked up and threatened the inmates in these blocks with loss of parole dates, no food, and no privileges if they kept on striking. This tactic worked on West Block and Honor Block where inmates think they will be getting dates or have dates already set to get out. It did not work in East Block where most of the 400 inmates are still out on strike. Inmates have been sent to the Adjustment Center just for having a copy of the strike demands in their cells. Hundreds of inmates have been given write-ups in their jackets for participating in the strike. These write-ups, which are done without a hearing to determine if they are based on fact, usually result in an inmate losing his parole date or not be given one when he appears before the Adult Authority.

The United Prisoners Union (UPU) and the Venceremos Prison Committee have vowed to support the strike even if only one inmate holds out. In a joint press conference with the UPU, Venceremos Prison Committee spokesman Caesar Moore stated that inmates understand that the administration does not feel very threatened by an inmate strike because they know that the guards have the guns and that the inmates are defenseless against their terror. Therefore, inmates must look towards the community to press for acceptance of their demands. It's the job of the people on the outside to keep up the pressure on the Department of Corrections and the San Quentin Administration to accept the demands of the inmates.

On January 4, the UPU and the Venceremos Prison Committee held a rally at the Department of Corrections in Sacramento which 117 people attended. After the rally people went up to the office of Raymond Procunier head of the Corrections Department and demanded to speak with him. His answer to the community was "If you do not leave my office I will have you escorted out by the police."

The Venceremos Prison Committee and the UPU are requesting that people send letters, telegrams, and "night letters" to Procunier at Department of Corrections, 714 P Street, Sacramento, CA demanding that he meet with inmates and implement their demands.

The inmates at San Quentin need our support. There are no limits to the terror tactics the San Quentin Administration will use to smash the strike. Already there are reports of three seriously ill inmates being denied medical treatment while the strike continues.

STOP THE SAN QUENTIN TERRORISTS AND
SUPPORT THE 17 DEMANDS OF THE INMATES.

Quentin Demands

1. Abolition of the California Adult Authority Board
2. End to the Indeterminate Sentence
3. Right to Legal Representation at all Disciplinary hearings and Parole hearings.
4. Resignation of the Warden. (This demand was later dropped.)
5. Institution of Minimum wage for all work done within the walls (Federal Minimum Wage).
6. Reduction of the population of San Quentin.
7. Conjugal visits for each and every prisoner.
8. End of Censorship to all incoming and outgoing mail.
9. Right to grow hair and mustaches and beards according to individuals desires.
10. Formal recognition of the Church of the New Song.
11. Installation of Public Telephones inside the wings.
12. Right to individually owned radios and t.v.'s and to be able to have them in cells.
13. Immediate recognition of the United Prisoners Union.
14. Abolition of the Men's Advisory Board and the replacement to be a body chosen by the inmates.
15. Overhaul of the Inmate Welfare Fund.
16. More voice in the operation of the institution by the prisoners themselves.
17. End to the official and unofficial harassment of prisoners because of political, racial and sexual beliefs.



SAN QUENTIN MAINLINE INMATES WATCHING T.V.

Venceremos Prison Committee Support Statement

We of the Venceremos Prison Committee support the strike action and stipulated demands of the men of San Quentin Prison. We are an organization concerned with, and fighting against punitive oppression, have long been aware of the suppression brutality and labor exploitation labored upon men and women of Amerika's prisons in general, and California dungeons in particular. We as an organized movement recognize that the men and women in prison have limited avenues of which to make the people of the outside society aware that there exists a desperate desire for necessary change, and that such work stoppage as currently being performed at San Quentin is one of such avenues. We feel that it is the humane duty of all conscientious people to move against the abuse of authority and human oppression wherever on this earth it may be found, and such abuse of authority and brutality of man is an existent, routine experience within the prisons of the state of California. We of the Venceremos Prison Committee salute the men of San Quentin Prison in this portrayal of strength and unquestionable courage. We believe all of the listed demands to be within the considerations entitled to the rights of man and the welfare of humanity, and we shall support both their struggle and their cause to the limit of our organization capacity...All Power to the People Who Dare to Struggle.

*"We will continue
to strike matches..."*

It has become quite obvious to us that the San Quentin administration is becoming more and more insensitive to the needs of its captives. We have become disillusioned and convinced that our peaceful strike attempt to get Warden Nelson to at least consider our demands is nothing more than a joke to him and his running pigs. So we have decided to carry our struggle to another level, a level Nelson can surely understand. Until our 'original' demands -- and not the alleged other lists of demands Warden Nelson so conveniently fabricated for Public consumption and confusion -- until our original demands are met we will continue to strike matches that will eventually burn down all of the slave factories throughout the war camps of America. San Quentin will either change or be changed by change. Remember this: "There can be no 'work' if there is no work!"

In concluding this communique we would like to make our position clear to all. We are not anarchist nor are we a misguided few. But, we're thoroughly representative of the convicted class.

Also we would like to point out, that we adhere to action - progressive, and objective action, as being the vanguard. Further we say the brutality and inhuman conditions permeated and perpetrated within the walls of San Quentin and growth on the part of the captives at San Quentin, places us in the forefront of the prison movement. We intend to do our job by bringing to a halt, the inhuman practices of this tyrannical, diabolical monster. Therefore, we call upon captives everywhere, as well as other progressive people who identify our position as being correct to join us, in action and massive concrete support.

Finally, we close with these words of warning. Too many from our class have been murdered, beaten, and mentally tortured, by every conceivable methods. Understand us, we will not tolerate another Attica, or August 21. We make no threats, for threats are merely a signal, for the threatened to get prepared. We can only say, when the smoke has cleared, there will not be a clue, but we shall be blowing in the whirlwinds - We are the last generation of slaves!

PS - We have other levels, too.

Collective Captive Guerrilla
Force (CCGF)

Latest on Strike

San Francisco, Jan. 13-Over 500 prisoners have been locked up at San Quentin as a result of the inmates' strike there last week. About 150 of them have been transferred from their regular cells to a unit known as "B-Section," an area that was condemned last October by the Marin County Grand Jury because the cells were in such a filthy, unhealthy state of disrepair.

Despite the Grand Jury's order, B-Section is still being used by the prison administrators as an addition to what they (cont. on p. 16)



POPEYE JACKSON, CAESAR MOORE, SLEEPY BAILLY
AT JOINT UPU, VPC PRESS CONFERENCE.

City Council Ignores Union Demands

Redwood City Employees Strike

Some two hundred city employees and their supporters filled the Redwood City council meeting January 8, to take their strike demands directly to their bosses. But all they got was a bellyful of council arrogance. Mayor Paul Keckley first refused to hear the union spokesman, then read a council statement blasting the union. When the spokesman tried to respond, the council quickly and quietly adjourned. It was the same treatment that the council had given Venceremos and Viet Nam Veterans Against the War only weeks before when they came to protest the shooting of a young San Carlos man by an R.C. cop.

The city workers, members of Service Employees International Union (SEIU) local 715, thought that they had agreed with the City on all issues except the need for binding arbitration. Binding arbitration is a basic element in most union contracts--without it management has the ultimate way. Under binding arbitration, when there is a difference between an employee and management, a mutually acceptable third party is called in to arbitrate the dispute and his decision is binding.

The strike, involving all the city employees except the firemen and police, came after City hall refused to negotiate seriously. Before Christmas, after the local's negotiating team reported that it had made no headway in eleven sessions with the City, union members voted decisively to strike on January 5. When the membership had earlier sanctioned a strike vote, City negotiators had called it a "phoney strike threat."

As the strike neared, the City bosses began employing text-book anti-strike tactics which they apparently hoped would strike fear in the hearts of workers and pit strikers against taxpayers and rank and file against

union leadership. City Attorney Dave Schricker told the Tribune that "public employees do not have the right to strike," but refused to say whether or not he would seek court action against the strike. City Manager Jim Fales charged that the workers' demands would cost the City "a million dollars" and up its already high tax rate by more than 25 percent. (The union put the figure closer to \$250,000.)

Mayor Paul Keckley chose to attack city workers' intelligence and integrity. "I don't think the people who voted for this strike know what a strike really is," he told the Tribune.

Keckley is no newcomer to mouthing off about things he is ignorant of himself. He is largely unfamiliar with his city staff, though some of them are familiar with his antics on the council. If he walked the strike line, he would find that the strikers are well aware why they are out and what hardships it will cause them. Many have had union--and strike--experience. One old timer at the corp yard had a hand in unionizing auto mechanics in San Francisco during the Depression and joined in the 1934 general strike that paralyzed the city after police killed a number of 'striking longshoremen.

Keckley also apparently decided that somebody--residents or workers--would dissolve in fright if he red-baited the strike. He told the Tribune that he'd heard rumors that "radicals might try to make Redwood City a second Berkeley" as a union battleground. In fact, Keckley and the council have made Redwood City a "second Berkeley" by hiring the same consultant to do their negotiating for them as made such a hash of the Berkeley city employees' strike last summer.

The Tribune brought the City and the union together for what turned out

to be a marathon negotiating session on Wednesday afternoon. It was still going on at midnight that night when city workers rolled out of the Bradford Street strike headquarters to shut down the Redwood City sewage plant, then swung over to the Corporation Yard on Chestnut and Broadway to keep the street sweepers from moving out. That morning union members showed up in force to picket their job locations throughout the city, severely curtailing building inspections, clerical work, and the normal maintenance and repairs of water, sewers, streets, and parks. The libraries closed down with almost a hundred percent on strike.

When Union members met that evening, the union reps laid out what City Hall had offered--everything but binding arbitration. The rank and file argued that without binding arbitration the contract wasn't worth much, nor was the agreement that no striker could be fired for his part in the strike. A motion to continue the strike until the City agreed to binding arbitration carried unanimously by a voice vote. Friday afternoon workers at City Hall who had been crossing picket lines joined the union and told their bosses they would not be at work Monday. Over the weekend holdouts in the Corp Yard also joined up. On Saturday and Sunday, strikers distributed leaflets throughout the City urging residents to support them by coming to Monday's council meeting.

But in the statement Keckley read at the meeting, the council withdrew its "final offer" and left the workers no alternative but to strike until their demands are met.

Dave Ransom, Redwood City Venceremos Member SEIU local 715

Union/Revolutionary Organization

What's the difference between a union and a revolutionary organization? Unions are an important mechanism for the day-to-day well being of working people in a system run primarily by a small minority, the capitalists. Unions win real, but limited, benefits for working people. Some unions are corrupt. Others merely smooth over relations between labor and management--for the benefit of management. However, when the rank-and-file controls the union, it is a good fighting machine.

A revolutionary party unites all working people and their allies--the majority--to seize power from the capitalist minority. Revolutionary groups like Venceremos work daily to confront the failings of the system ruled by the rich and to put power into the hands of the majority that produces the wealth. For some people--Blacks, Chicanos, the Vietnamese--this struggle is a matter of immediate survival. For others, as capitalism's economic difficulties deepen, it is fast becoming a matter of survival.

Why RC Employees Have to Strike



Redwood City city workers have been forced to strike to get basic union rights and a decent wage, rather than negotiate them with ease at the bargaining table, both because of the special economic problems faced by governments and because of the increasing economic collapse of capitalism generally.

One reason the ruling rich don't want to see government employees striking is that their wages have traditionally lagged behind those of industrial workers. This is because industrial employers can trade higher wages for higher productivity--the unions agree to stabilize or even decrease the workforce while machines replace jobs, in return for higher pay and better benefits for those staying on the job. But governments can't easily automate, consequently, they can't get greater productivity

for higher wages, even when those wages are going up just to keep even with the cost of living. Now, with federal and state governments cutting back severely on social welfare programs and transferring the burden onto local governments, cities are cutting back where the cutting is easiest--labor.

While this may not take the form of wage cuts, it can take the form of understaffing or other forms of speed-up. The men who lay and repair the pipes in Redwood City's water system complain that their crew, once composed of seven men, is now down to three--expected to do the same work. This may explain why City Hall wants to keep a clamp on wages and make sure that workplace disputes get decided by the City Manager--and not an arbitrator.

(cont. on p.16)

Filipinos in U.S. Oppose Martial Law

For hundreds of years the Filipino people have been struggling for self-determination. Although Spanish colonialists were defeated in 1898, the Philippines still remained under outside control because of U.S. intervention. After slaughtering thousands of Filipinos, the U.S. gained control of one of its first colonies outside the continental U.S.A.

During the 1920s and 1930s, the independence movement was so strong that the US promised to give the Philippines independence by 1946. Instead, they let the Japanese invade the Philippines in World War II. When the people of the Philippines were on the verge of defeating the Japanese, the US again intervened to re-establish control. Even so, America was forced to "give" the Philippines independence in 1948.

When the US gave independence to the Philippines, it made sure that the government passed into the hands of the small Filipino elite that was completely loyal and dependent on US economic interests in the Philippines.

However, the US knew it would need more than just loyalty from the ruling class. The United States now has over 20 military bases, with over 50,000 troops in the Philippines. Due to various treaties, US military advisors are integrated into all levels of the Philippine military. The US can't afford to "lose" the Philippines--60% of all US investments in Southeast Asia are in the Philippines. The stage is set for the next Vietnam.

Ever since the US gave independence to the Philippines, the Filipino people have fought for genuine independence and self-determination by opposing the government bureaucrats and businessmen who sell the Filipino people out to US economic interests. This year the people's struggles became so strong that Philippine President Marcos declared martial law. The declaration of martial law was

Electronics Industry

The semi-conductor industry is one of the biggest employers of women in the bay area. The industry is relatively new. In 1956, the first plant was opened with William Shockley, who had discovered the usefulness of the transistor a few years before, as its head.

The plant, originally a division of Beckman Instruments, later was bought out by ITT. Most of the semi-conductor industry's "big men" were trained in Shockley's laboratory and then spun off to form some of the major plants in this area--Watkins-Johnson, Fairchild.

The industry is still at a highly competitive stage. Plants must continuously reduce their costs if they are to keep a share of the market. Since labor costs remain the primary production cost, the management makes use of speed-ups (making workers do more work in less time) and run-away shops (moving plants to the Third World) to get as much as possible out of every worker.

The employment of women grows directly out of the need for a cheap labor force. Because the median wage for women workers is about 60% of what it is for men, management can get away with paying a very low wage and still seem to be meeting a reasonable wage rate. Bosses usually defend their hiring policy by pointing out that women tolerate dull work more easily than men, that they have lower expectations, and on and on.

However, in many of the run-away shops Third World men are employed in the same jobs that are labeled here as

actually a military takeover of the civilian government by Marcos. Military officers replaced civilians at all key government jobs. All the newspapers except the ones owned by Marcos have been shut down. Elected politicians who opposed Marcos have been jailed. Hundreds of other people who in any way oppose Marcos have been rounded up, jailed and often killed.

Marcos has imposed a reign of terror. For example, on the island of Mindinao where the Moslem Independence Movement has been demanding the right of the Moslem minority to secede from the Philippines, Moslems have been machine-gunned inside their own mosques. American GI's report that US-trained Filipino pilots have already dropped napalm on the island of Isabella.

When Marcos declared martial law, concerned Filipino workers, students, and professionals in the United States formed the National Committee for the Restoration of Civil Liberties in the Philippines. (NCRCLP) The Committee's purpose is to educate the American people about the Philippine struggle and to unify the Filipino community inside the United States in opposition to martial law. The NCRCLP has four points of unity:

1. Oppose martial law.
2. Demand the restoration of civil liberties in the Philippines.
3. Demand the release of all people imprisoned for political reasons.

4. Demand that the US government abandon its support of Marcos.

The NCRCLP has chapters in San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, New York, Madison, Wisconsin, and Hawaii. In San Francisco, the Committee has presented forums on martial law and the Philippines to many study groups, movies series, and other groups. Mass actions have been held to show opposition to martial law on the islands.

On January 15 another mass action is planned. On that day Marcos will hold a plebiscite on a constitutional amendment that will change the form of government in the Philippines. Since Marcos by law can not be re-elected president, he wants to establish a parliament where he can be leader of the majority party. In an atmosphere of fascist terror where even legally elected officials have been jailed, this plebiscite is a cynical show to cover up his military take-over of the government.

The people of the Philippines have already cast their vote through their united resistance to Marcos, fascism and US Imperialism. The question is not which style of government the people of the Philippines want to be terrorized by. The real issue before the Filipino people is national liberation and self-determination. We must support the NCRCLP's demands and support the just fight for a new democratic Philippines.



Anti-US demonstrators in the Philippines burning an American flag.

Women Workers Unite Against Racism

"women's work". What is implied is not that the jobs are not for men in general, but that they are not for white men. There is a simple reason for this: white men cost more.

Racism is blatant throughout most of the semi-conductor industry. The management in many of the plants has been trained by Shockley in his race theories as well as in his knowledge of semi-conductors.

As a result, racism is most noticeable against blacks. Some bosses openly follow Shockley's hierarchy: brown is better than black, and white is best of all (with Asian people a close second.)

Racism and sexism are used together to keep the workers divided from each other. Because the industry is structured to be dependent upon a cheap labor force, the company will use any and every ideological tool available to them to prevent a united workers' movement from getting started.

On the workers' side the structure of electronics means that when management wants to further reduce costs, the workers in some way are going to suffer.

Our plant is no different. Safety precautions and work conditions are the first to go. We have had to continually struggle to maintain our basic right to survive on the job, by calling in a health inspector and then pressuring management to follow through with the health inspector's report by wide publicity and confrontations on the line.

The other tactic that management tries

when it needs to meet a higher quota without changing production costs is to threaten people with loss of their job if they do not smilingly agree to a speed-up. Several times, we have had to defend the right of every man and woman to have a job by blocking firings.

We have used different tactics at different times. At first, when we had little or no base in the plant, we were dependent upon legal direct action. We have all learned very quickly that we either fight together or sink together.

Our basis of unity has been the understanding on the part of the white workers that their own liberation is dependent upon the success of national liberation struggles within this country and abroad. For this reason white workers felt that the struggle against Shockley's racist theories was as much their struggle as it was the struggle of the black workers in the plant. When the confrontations began around the issue of racism in hiring and firing, the white women workers stood firmly behind the leadership of the black woman who led the struggle. We didn't support this struggle for moralistic reasons but because we understood it was in our interest to do so.

Imperialist wars against Third World nations are not in the long range interests of the working class. The spoils that the corporations gain from such wars remain in the hands of the corporate giants, with a few crumbs thrown out to a small privileged group of skilled

Cont. on page 7

Two Venceremos Members Acquitted



The first trial, Karen's, took place in Superior Court of Santa Clara County, criminal division (adult court) on December 21.

At Karen's trial the two witnesses for the prosecution were Officer and Mrs. Criswell. Karen was accused of using obscenity in the presence of a woman and therefore disturbing her peace in front of the Criswell home on Middlefield Road in Palo Alto. Under cross-examination by Attorney Tom Nolan of Menlo Park, Criswell immediately became flustered. The defense had earlier played for the Court a recording of the police department tapes of the period during which arrests at Criswell's home took place. From the tape it is clear that the Palo Alto police involved were following Marcia and Karen toward Marcia's home, which is two blocks from Criswell's home. The defense had gotten the tape in a motion of discovery because Marcia and Karen had told their lawyers that they had been followed all the way, that Criswell was waiting in the bushes across the street from his house, that when they heard the bushes rustle and called out, "Is that you, Criswell?" he immediately came across the street and arrested them. So the defense knew that Criswell had stationed himself in those bushes.

In Nolan's first question he asked Officer Criswell where he had stationed himself that night. Criswell, wouldn't admit that he had "stationed" himself and began to falter. From the first question on, he got himself tangled up in his own, contradictions about his position relative to Karen and Marcia's position, what they said, what he said, and so on. He denied saying "I got them," which the tape showed he said and which the defense could easily proceed to show in its defense case. When the tape was played for him, he said, "Well, that's my call number but I'm not sure that's my voice."

If the defense had presented its case, they would have proven that the police tapes prove that what Criswell was testifying to could not have happened because of contradictions in time and position.

The judge dismissed the case before the end of Criswell's testimony. The District Attorney's office subsequently dropped the "Disturbing the Peace" charge against Marcia. Among other reasons, Mrs. Criswell had testified in Karen's trial that she had never heard Marcia say a word.

On January 2 Marcia was acquitted on the charge of "Obstructing and Interfering with a Police Officer" at a gathering at Eleanor Park in Palo Alto' on Halloween Night.

Palo Alto police officers Brian Vierra and William Massey testified against Marcia. Their stories contradicted each other on many important points but they both agreed that there had been no other officers at the scene. After hearing the prosecution's case, the judge called a recess.

After the recess, the D.A. suddenly called Officer Criswell to the stand. Criswell said that he had been on the scene, mingling with the crowd. He accused Marcia of yelling threats at the police at that time. It had already been established through prosecution testimony that he was not present and that Marcia and Karen had not even arrived at the scene at the time he was accusing them of being there. Marcia's lawyer, Martin Eichner of the Menlo Park Law Commune, made a motion for dismissal at the conclusion of Criswell's testimony, and the motion was granted.

Although Marcia and Karen have now been acquitted of all charges, these arrests are still on their records and will be used anytime they are arrested in the future.

Both lawyers have expressed concern about the physical safety of the two young women. Karen's parents said that Criswell should "be removed from the police force." They said that "Criswell will be so angry about being exposed that he may very well try to kill them." Marcia's mother, Mrs. Clara Johns has repeatedly expressed her concern that the police are allowed to chase teenagers in their police cars.

Meanwhile, the Human Relations Commission investigation is in progress, due to be completed by January 29.

Policeman Indicted for Killing Black Youth

A grand jury has indicted a white Sacramento policeman for felony manslaughter in connection with the murder of a young black high school athlete. 15-year-old Raymond Brewer was shot down by Sacramento police on Dec. 3, 1972. Police Sgt. Sam Somers, an 11-year veteran of the Sacramento police force, was indicted by the Sacramento county grand jury after two days of secret testimony.

The indictment for involuntary manslaughter was announced after Somers surrendered to authorities and was jailed on Friday Dec. 29. If convicted Somers could spend up to ten years in state prison. Two other officers involved in the incident, David Wemple and Dean La Chapelle, were not indicted.

The slaying of the black youth, a record-breaking high school junior varsity football star, touched off a series of angry demands by Sacramento's black community for investigations

tions of the police department and prosecution of the officers involved. There was a demonstration three weeks ago by 1,000 black youths on city hall chanting "we want justice," and two loud and angry marathon city council sessions which resulted in creation of a "multi-racial" citizens committee to probe the police department.

Police chief William Kinney declined to comment on the indictment except to announce that Somers would be immediately suspended without pay. In the past, the city has paid for the legal defense of indicted policemen and police Sgt. James Jorgensen, president of Sacramento Police Officers Association, said Somers' "fellow officers" will contribute to his legal defense if the city does not provide the officer with an attorney. It's clear that all poor and working people want justice but it is becoming more and more clear every day that under capitalism there will be no justice. It is right to rebel.

(cont. from p.6) Women in Electronics

workers. The vast majority of workers do not benefit from increased profits. Increased profits both strengthen the position of the corporations and cause a shift in income distribution in favor of profits. In a period of expansion, workers individual wages may increase, but the share of the working class as a whole decreases.

The electronics industry has made possible the continuation of the Vietnam war by supplying the government with the necessary electrical equipment. This has been the final straw for many women workers. Forced to work in low-payment, tedious jobs in order to survive, they are then forced to make the equipment to destroy Vietnam.

We know our struggle is only beginning. At times the enemy seems so immense it is easy to fall into defeatism. Yet, we feel that although we have lost certain struggles, we have won others. In that we find the strength to continue to fight.

Frameup of Black Vietnam Vets Sparks Protests



DEMONSTRATION IN CHICAGO -
"FREE THE DE MAU MAUS!"

Chicago, Illinois. Dec. 16---Seventy-five people braved bitter cold weather last month to demonstrate their support for nine Black men being framed up on numerous murder charges by the local ruling class.

A rally at Chicago's Civic Center heard Bill Roundtree of the American Servicemen's Union, Mike Brown of the Prisoners Solidarity Committee (PSC) of Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), Colomo of the De Mau Mau defense committee, and Dannie Kreps of the Camp McCoy Three expose these indictments as a racist attack on the Black community and particularly on Black veterans. The demonstrators then marched through the downtown shopping area, where thousands of Christmas shoppers heard chants of "Free the De Mau Maus! Stop the racist frame-up!" Many responded with clenched fists and shouts of agreement. The demonstration concluded with a militant picket line at the Federal Building, where chants put the De Mau Mau frame-up in the context of the Nixon administration's racist attacks across the country, from Attica to Baton Rouge, from Canarsie to Gage Park.

This demonstration was part of a campaign being waged by the PSC, ASU, and YAWF to fight the racist hysteria which has been whipped up by the cops and newspapers here around the De Mau Mau case.

Soon after the arrests in October, a nationally publicized press conference was held at which Sheriff Elrod, Police Chief Conlisk, and States Attorney Hanrahan revealed that all their unsolved murder cases had been committed by a band of "aimless revolutionaries who hit usually after they get high on pot." Scare headlines appeared in the newspapers--"Bitter Vets Core of Killer Gang" and "Mau Mau's Legacy of Hate." One newspaper called the De Mau Maus "more fanatic and more indiscriminately violent than the Black Panthers." None of them mentioned that De Mau Mau is actually a small organization of Black GIs and veterans fighting racial discrimination and unemployment, which takes its name from a Vietnamese phrase meaning "let's get out."

From the beginning, it was clear that these brothers were being railroaded. After being arrested, they were held forty-eight hours before being arraigned, during which time their families had no idea where they were. They had no legal counsel for a week after taken into custody. Their initial bond hearing was closed to the press and public. So-called evidence against them was leaked to the press even before going to the grand jury.

What is the nature of this "evidence"? Pre-trial testimony consisted of high-ranking cops reporting oral confessions given without a stenographer or other witnesses present. Ballistics data is even flimsier. Since no weapons have been found, the only thing linking the various murders is some .30 caliber bullets which, according to the newspapers are rare, but which can actually be purchased at any ammunition supply store.

Furthermore, the imprisoned brothers have told the PSC how they have been brutally beaten in attempts to force confessions from them.

The Prisoners Solidarity Committee believes that the criminal US ruling class has no right to arrest, judge, or jail any member of the working class or oppressed nations. Especially in the case of the De Mau Maus, where the racism and legal railroading are so blatant, there is no possibility of a fair trial. At one pre-trial hearing, the judge claimed that he was not prejudiced against the defendants because he had not read a single newspaper account of the case. Few in the courtroom believed him.

To ensure justice for the De Mau Mau Brothers, a struggle must be waged in the streets demanding that all charges be dropped and the brothers set free.

NOTE: Three days after the demonstration last month, all charges against two of the brothers were dropped for "lack of evidence." But seven still face numerous charges of murder and kidnapping.

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

The De mau Mau brothers are asking for help. When they were finally allowed to visit with relatives, they were astonished at the lies which had been spread through the press. They say they are innocent. If the state is determined to go ahead with this railroading at all costs, only a mass movement with broad-based political support will free the De Mau Maus. A defense committee has been set up, encompassing a number of progressive organizations and individuals. The address is: COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE DE MAU MAUS, 21 E. VAN BUREN, Rm. 601, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605. Funds are urgently needed to pay legal expenses, and people are urgently needed to help with the work that must be done to wage a successful struggle to free the De Mau Mau brothers. For more information, call 312-922-0326 or 312-924-6575/6.

Reprinted from Workers World

Beware: Police Agent!

The pictured individual is a police agent mainly working as an infiltrator and informer, and also has been known to work as a provocateur.

NAMES: He uses the name AL JENSEN and may use the name ALEXANDER JASON, along with other aliases.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: He is white, about 5'10" and 185 pounds. About 28 years old.

ACTIVITIES: His work as an agent has included infiltrating groups at San Francisco State college such as SDS and Vietnam Veterans Against the War, political prisoner defense groups. All his pig activities are not known, he may be into other things. This person is a provocateur. He constantly tries to engage people in discussions about illegal activity at meetings and over the phone. He also tried to turn people against each other by exploiting political and personal differences.

CAUTION--EXTREMELY DANGEROUS: He is known to pack a handgun at all times under a bulky brown corduroy sport coat. He is a good shot and he knows hand-to-hand fighting. He is also known for engaging in acts of terrorism against people who have exposed his pig activity; this has included damaging several



cars, making threatening phone calls, and possibly having four people fired from their jobs.

METHOD AND STYLE: This person is extremely individualistic, refuses to accept criticism about anything. He is an extreme male chauvinist but clever. He tries to comfort women and then use them. His poli-

tical convictions are shallow; he mouths slogans but doesn't seem to have any deep understanding. He is always taking down peoples' names at meetings and tries to find out where they work and the political work they are into. He gets very angry if you won't talk to him about something. In the past he has driven a red Peugeot auto which contained arms. He has had a phone with a recording device for automatically taking messages. It is believed that he maintains two residences, one as a front to fool people. BEWARE. His overall style is that of a nervous, clumsy person. He openly acts in piggish ways, making people think that he can't really be a pig.

HISTORY: He claims to have lived in Mexico and has friends in the revolutionary student movement there. He claims to have been in the Army where he learned electronic and computer skills. All indications are that he does have these skills and may turn up saying he works for a phone company, an electric power utility, or some other related outfit.

ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE. DEAL WITH HIM ACCORDINGLY. DON'T ALLOW HIM TO CONDUCT HIS PIG ACTIVITIES. EXPOSE HIM TO ALL PEOPLES' ORGANIZATIONS.

Issued by the San Francisco Venceremos Study Group.

Narcotics Informant Exposes Police Practices

(The story of George Maldonado, a Puerto Rican who became a narcotics informant in the San Francisco Mission District, is unfortunately not an isolated incident. Every day the state tries to turn white people against Third World people and Third World people against each other, for it is in keeping us divided that the state can maintain its power.

On January 4, George Maldonado, along with several people he had helped bust in narcotics cases, held a press conference in San Francisco. George identified himself as a former informant and publicly volunteered information on the corruption and injustice of the San Francisco Narcotics Squad. This decision to expose the Narcotics Squad was made at considerable risk to his own life. We are printing this story not only because it is informative but because his protection depends on public support.)

George Raymond Maldonado, Jr. is a 29 year old native of Puerto Rico who was raised in New York City. He came to San Francisco in 1960, when he was 17 years old. Between 1960 and 1968, Maldonado was arrested a few times and pulled a few days in county jails. Then he

went to Barber School and had four arrest-free years.

In late 1971, officers of the San Francisco Police Department's narcotics unit approached Maldonado to become an informant. They said they had observed him being friendly with several known drug users in the community, and wanted him to help them obtain evidence against these individuals. When Maldonado refused, they began to systematically harass him. After six weeks of this they finally resorted to physical violence. Inspectors Arthur Gehrens and James Hampton on at least four occasions beat Maldonado when they stopped him on the street, until he finally caved in and agreed to work for them.

From January to October of 1972, Maldonado was an active informant and



This is a picture of five men who are proud of a drug bust. San Francisco Police Sergeant Frank "Red Baron" O'Shea, Inspectors Art Gehrens, Jim Hampton, Greg Corrales...and one "unidentified informant" seated.

worked some 20-25 cases. During this time he participated in filing charges for a crime that had never been committed, planting narcotics on otherwise innocent suspects, physically assaulting

suspects to force a confession, and generally brutalizing suspects and persons placed under arrest while they were already handcuffed.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE R. MALDONADO, JR.

My name is George Maldonado and for 10 months last year I was an informant for the narcotics unit of the San Francisco Police Department. I did not become an informant willingly. I was harassed and then beaten into agreeing to work with the police.

During this period of time I became an active part of the narcotics unit and learned how they operate. I watched Inspector Billy Morrow plant narcotics on an innocent person. I obeyed Inspectors Arthur Gehrens and James Hampton when they told me to lie that I had been beaten up by four men, then arrested those men on the basis of that lie for assault. I watched Inspector Jerry (Greg) Corrales and another officer beat a suspect who was already handcuffed.

When I finally decided I could no longer help victimize innocent people I told them I wanted out. A week later Inspectors Gehrens and Hampton and Sgt. Frank O'Shea arrested me for armed robbery. The "victim" is a former police officer, who has himself been arrested numerous times on narcotics charges. The charge against me is total fabrication from the beginning to end.

Although nothing has been directly said to me, I know this is their way of trying to force me to continue. It's poetic justice that I am now going through what I put so many others through but this is the way some police officers consistently operate -- as if they are totally above the law.

By informing the people of San Francisco, I hope this type of illegal police activity can be eliminated and that a thorough review of all recent narcotics cases will result in many innocent people being released from the jails and prisons where they now sit.

Government Attempts to Addict Suspects

O.R. Project Merges with Methadone Program

Last month three members of the San Francisco O.R. Bail Project staff and one volunteer were fired by the Board of Directors without cause or notice. This was not only an unjust firing, it was a warning of what is to come for the O.R. Project and the people it is supposed to be serving.

Since 1964, the O.R. Project has been helping 250 to 300 Bay Area citizens a month get released from jail for free. In recent months, the number of people released on O.R. has steadily declined. This is because the O.R. Project is being systematically attacked by the courts, the police, and even its own administrators, whose first loyalties are to the so-called criminal justice system, not to the people. Because workers of the O.R. Project have been trying in a small way to serve the needs of poor and Third World people who are being railroaded into jail everyday and because these workers see that the demands of the people are more important than the demands of a fascist legal system, the project is being destroyed in its present form.

This is being accomplished in two ways. One is the firing of workers whose politics and loyalties are clear. The other is the joining of the O.R. Project with a new Nixon-backed drug program called Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime. What T.A.S.C. will do is offer anyone busted for drug or drug-related crimes (that could be anything from armed robbery to loitering) the chance to get out on their own recognizance (O.R.) only if they "volunteer" for methadone maintenance. If a person can't afford bail, he or she either goes on methadone or stays in jail. So when T.A.S.C. starts in February, the O.R. Project will do the dirty work.

Methadone maintenance is not a cure for addiction: methadone is another drug, stronger and more harmful than heroin. In addition, methadone maintenance places patients under the daily surveillance and control of the state. Patients are footprinted, fingerprinted and subject to regular urinalysis. If they fail to show up for dosages, they are sent back to jail. And because 80% of the people busted in San Francisco are busted for drug related charges and because these people are mostly Third World, methadone maintenance means almost total fascist control of Third World peoples.

To implement this fascist plot, it was necessary to get rid of the O.R. workers who saw and understood what was happening. The men in Washington pushing the T.A.S.C. program gave orders to the O.R. Board of Directors to "clean up their house."

The staff who were fired brought to their jobs an understanding that the system of criminal injustice represses poor and working people. They fought for changes in the standards used to release people on O.R. As a result of their efforts, a mother on welfare, an older person on a pension, a full-time student, or a person receiving medical compensation is now as eligible for release on O.R. as a fully employed person. Before the firings, the staff had just started a program where people not released on O.R. could be released if a local community group took the responsibility for getting him or her to court.

The four who were fired insisted that the project pay equal pay for equal work. They also fought for and won medical benefits for all the workers.

In addition, those who were fired

were active members of the San Francisco Venceremos study group. They all had worked on the cases of Billy Smith and Ruchell Magee.

The fired workers found that a just cause will receive the people's support. Two hundred inmates of the City Prison--people who were denied O.R. by the courts--signed a petition in support of the four staff members.

The Steering Committee of the Mission Coalition Organization passed a resolution demanding that the workers be rehired, that the O.R. Project have more community participation and that a Samoan, a Filipino and a Latino be hired at the Project, to help Third World people.

On December 7 the O.R. Board of Directors met to explain the firings to the remaining staff. With less than one day's notice, thirty community people showed up. The Centro de Cambio, a drug program in the Mission opposed to widespread use of methadone maintenance, and other groups like Real Alternatives Program, the Good Earth Commune, and a radical homophile group all sent representatives.

After hiding behind closed doors for two hours, the O.R. Board of Directors opened up the meeting. When people asked about the T.A.S.C. program, the firings, and about community control of the O.R. Project, the Board arrogantly refused to answer any questions. The Board's complete lack of respect for the people's concern so disgusted the people that many walked out.

The firing of the O.R. workers has started a struggle to keep O.R. as a serve the people project. But only the power of the people can stop the T.A.S.C. program. That power is being felt as people from all over the city mobilize against T.A.S.C. People's power will be victorious!

FRELIMO Attacks Major Town



The Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) has won a significant military victory by attacking the town of Tete in the heart of the region designated for a huge dam and large scale European immigration.

This was the first attack by liberation forces on a major town. Heavy damage was inflicted on Portuguese installations, including their commando headquarters. At the same time FRELIMO units destroyed 17 aircraft at the local airport, badly damaged the post office, the National Overseas Bank and the Zambezia Hotel, usually occupied by army officers and engineers working on the Cabora Bassa dam.

Guerillas also destroyed the air-

port's hangar, shot down a helicopter and destroyed most of the 30 army barracks buildings near the airport, inflicting many casualties on the Portuguese.

The Cabora Bassa Dam project has been target for several FRELIMO attacks. The Portuguese government is building the dam in order to supply electricity to steel plants it plans to set up. The government intends to bring thousands of white immigrants into the area to work there. FRELIMO has concentrated on cutting communications and supply lines for the dam, forcing trains and trucks to take up to two days to cover distances once traveled in two hours.

Riots and Sabotage Not New in Navy

Recently there has been a lot of publicity about "race riots" and sabotage in the Navy. We are supposed to believe that this is a very recent phenomenon that has been caused by such things as the end of the draft. Well, I was in the Navy from 1964 to 1968, and that is just a lot of bullshit.

First, the "race riots". The press and the Navy say that this has been caused by the coming end of the draft which has meant that more Black people (especially the stupid ones, we are told) are enlisting, filling up the Navy, and causing trouble.

Well, sailors of all colors are causing trouble (involved in struggle) but since the heavy oppression of being in the Navy falls much more heavily and consistently on Black and other Third World people, they are almost always the leaders and initiators of struggle. The reason that most people join the Navy (and again especially Third World people) is that there is no room for them on the "outside".

The strategy of the pigs in the factories, the prisons, and in the military has been to try to keep peoples of color and white people fighting each other instead of the pigs. Our bourgeois education teaches us that racism is an unalterable part of human nature. They want us to believe that's what's happening in the Navy now. But it isn't. On my ship we had "race riots" and attacks on whites, especially off the coast of Vietnam. But it wasn't just black against white. It was black against white racist lifers and pigs. Black against the whites who were constantly writing them up, keeping them in shit jobs, or giving them extra duty for not laughing at racist jokes. But if you were white and supported (or even remained neutral) the struggle, that was cool. Otherwise, you might be walking somewhere late at night and BOOM! you were in the hospital. It only took once to make someone start walking real light. That started in 1966 and when we talked to brothers on other ships we found that "riots" were happening everywhere, us-

ually off the coast of Vietnam, where the contradictions are the most intense and you think a lot about "What the fuck am I doing here and who am I fighting for?" Repression breeds resistance and turns a young man's fancy to sabotage.

From the minute I walked on board my ship in 1964 (six weeks before it was to be the first destroyer on the firing line in Vietnam) I noticed sabotage going on. The only thing that is changing is the amount of sabotage and the level of political consciousness behind it. At first it was things like radars blowing up and very expensive equipment disappearing because people just couldn't take any more shit from their department head. In the Philippines in 1966 the ship's helm was thrown over the side to try to keep us from going back to Vietnam. \$50,000 worth of empty powder casings (brass) were stolen and sold in Hong Kong. The captain tried to make us feel bad by saying that the brass would go to Red China but a lot of people dug that, too. The next year we were back in the States and our steering went out. We were told to steer real gently or it would go out again. We made sure of that. It even went out when we were alongside an aircraft carrier and we almost got the captain. Anything to keep us from going to sea and back to Vietnam. After every incident (there were several others), the most active Black brothers were always jacked up because of the total racism of the Navy and because they were always out front providing aggressive leadership in the constant struggle against conditions in the Navy.

There will be more attacks, riots, and sabotage until GIs, in alliance with all other oppressed people in the so-called United States, destroy the entire U.S. military and replace it with a People's Army which truly serves the people.

We must support by any means necessary the brothers on the Constellation, the Kitty Hawk, and the Hassayampa, and throughout the dying U.S. military machine. Together we will avenge the blood that was forcibly spilt on our hands.

Redwood City VVAW House Raided

On Jan. 4th, at about 7:00 a.m. Sgt. Pronske and about 14 other deputies armed with shotguns and sledge hammers, beat down the door of Frank Milatzo and Jesse Young's house. Frank and Jesse are members of East Redwood City Viet Nam Veterans Against the War.

While people in the house were trying to throw some clothes on, pigs yelled, "Don't move," and pointed shotguns at everyone. They then ordered everyone to lay down on the floor, and told them to identify themselves. When the vets demanded to see a search warrant they were told to shut-up or were just ignored. Finally a no-knock warrant was shown to Frank that was for narcotics and marijuana.

The phone rang twice during the bust and was answered by a pig. At that time people started yelling, "The pigs are here." The deputy held the phone toward the vets so they could be heard. Then he said, "That's just what I wanted you to do."

Later the police let everyone get dressed and put them into the squad cars. Meanwhile, the police had blocked off the street with a shotgun-toting deputy at either end, preventing legal observers from getting close to the house. At this time they went crazy and completely tore the house up turning over anything not fastened down, breaking windows and tearing doors off hinges. They also broke the main water pipe when they entered, flooding the house. In spite of this crazy search they found nothing, not even a roach.

A total of nine people were busted for being in a house where narcotics are sold and used and contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Out of the nine people, seven men were taken to the county jail and two women were taken to Hillcrest. All were released and all charges were dropped the next day. Frank Milatzo was held until his parole officer OKed his release.

No drugs were found in the raid, but the house is now unlivable. The front and back doors are almost nonexistent due to the 30 pound sledge hammer used to open them. The main water pipe is broken in such a way that it can't be fixed without major construction, so the bathroom has no water.

The house had no weapons because Frank Milatzo is on parole. This wasn't an attack on drug pushers. Nor was it an attack on drugs at all. This was a direct attack on V.V.A.W. and Frank Milatzo. The pigs got what they wanted this time, because the vets had to move. But the next house will be armed, as Frank won't be living there. If the pig fucks around again, he might just get his ass shot.

All power to the people

E. Redwood City V.V.A.W.

ALL CHARGES AGAINST THE VVAW MEMBERS RESULTING FROM THE RAID HAVE BEEN DROPPED.



United Mine Workers Election

Union President Ousted

Arnold Miller has just been elected president of the United Mine Workers of America (UMW) in a victory which spells the end of Tony Boyle's corrupt and pro-management union leadership. Miller headed the ticket of the Miners for Democracy (MFD), a caucus within the union which for the past four years has been struggling for reforms and urging greater control over the union by rank- and-file miners.

The UMW represents 200,000 miners in Virginia, Illinois, Ohio, Alabama, W. Virginia, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania. Coal mining is about as dangerous and unhealthy an occupation as ever, despite new federal and state laws. Since 1930, there have been a million and a half serious injuries, in addition to thousands of deaths. In fact, the accident rate is increasing. Between 1952 and 1969, it went up 10%. Even if a miner escapes accidents, he is likely to become afflicted with the dreaded "black lung disease." This disease, which is caused by breathing in coal dust, gradually destroys the lungs and painfully leads to death. The U.S. surgeon general has "conservatively" estimated that over 100,000 miners have the black lung disease.

Union leadership under Boyle has been totally insensitive to miners grievances about health and safety standards. Boyle is well-known for going to the scene of a major mine disaster in James Fork, W. Virginia, in 1969, which took 75 lives and praising Consolidation Coal Company for its safety record.

For the past nine years, Boyle has led the union as a typical labor aristocrat. He has collected a fat \$50,000 a year salary plus expenses, put his family on the union's payroll, signed contracts with the corporations which betray the workers' interests, and stifled dissent within the union.

His power began to crumble after the last union election in 1969 when he defeated challenger Joseph ("Jock") Yablonski. Boyle ensured his victory by strong arm tactics. During the campaign, Yablonski was beaten up and kept from speaking. At the time of the election, Boyle's men refused to reveal the locations of many voting places, did not announce voting hours, and chased away poll watchers. Shortly after the elections, Yablonski, his wife, and his daughter were murdered. Two union officials close to Boyle were indicted for conspiracy to commit murder. Although Boyle was not indicted, he began to be linked to the killings.

A series of unfavorable court decisions began to hurt Boyle's image. First the 1969 election was overturned because it was rigged. Then he was convicted of illegal use of union funds. Boyle had



Arnold Miller raps with miners

used union money to contribute to Hubert Humphrey's presidential campaign. He had also put the welfare and retirement funds in the National Bank of Washington where they were kept without interest. This allowed the bank, which was mostly owned by UMW officials, to reap enormous profits from loans. In addition, Boyle was unable to account for union funds which had disappeared. Last year, he was convicted of conspiring with the giant Consolidation Coal Company (owned by the Rockefeller group) to drive a smaller coal company out of business. On several occasions, Boyle has used the power of the union to give special help to other coal giants and a number of smaller companies, including the one owned by his late brother.

Gradually opposition to Boyle gathered strength. Since the union wouldn't stand up for their interests, miners independently formed the Black Lung Association to fight for health benefits. Arnold Miller, who himself has the black lung disease, gained recognition as the chairman of this association. At the time of the Yablonski murders, miners organized Miners for Democracy.

A spokesman for the MFD, Joseph Rauh, explained that MFD formed because miners felt that Boyle had sold them out. "The once great UMW union, built by strong men to relieve the coal miners from oppression, has become the desperate oppressor of those miners," he said.

The program of the MFD begins with an attack on the current administration of the union. "The day of rose-in-the-lapel union leaders who refuse to leave their mahogany-paneled office in Washington, D.C., is over. The day of sweet-

heart contracts and sellout unionism is over. The days of big limousines and big salaries and big expense accounts are over. The days of under-the-table pay-offs to politicians for secret favors are over from Washington, D.C." MFD proposes to cut officials' salaries and move the union headquarters to the heart of the coal fields.

Second, MFD promises to get higher welfare and retirement benefits for miners.

Third, it believes that the union should demand strict health and safety standards. "The myth that coal miners must continue to be maimed and killed because mining is 'inherently dangerous' is not acceptable to us." It proposes that the work day be divided into four 6-hour shifts, one of which must be a safety maintenance shift.

Finally, MFD calls for more democracy within the union. It believes that UMW members in a district have a right to elect their own officers instead of having them appointed by the union's central office as has been the practice under Boyle.

The Labor Department took an active role in the elections. It paid the unprecedented sum of \$4 million to supervise the voting. This was done not because the Labor Department is deeply concerned about honesty in union elections, but because it could not afford to have Boyle rig the elections and get reelected. The Labor Department has been very dissatisfied with Boyle's leadership because he has not been able to control rank and file miners. This year the coal industry was plagued with a series of wildcat strikes which affected local production. The Labor Department is looking for union leadership which it can deal with and which in turn can keep miners in line.

It is unlikely, however, that the UMW under Miller is going to become the Labor Department's pawn. The MFD has proven itself as an organization willing to fight for miners' rights. The Labor Department may discover that by ensuring an honest election, and therefore Miller's victory, it has made it possible for the UMW to become the militant union it once was.

Barbara Hyland
Venceremos

Stanford Land Use

Housing Groups Demand Homes not Shops

Stanford officials who had invited only selected "civic leaders" to a meeting to discuss expanding the Stanford Shopping Center got a rude surprise December 16, when representatives of a dozen or more Peninsula groups fighting for housing for poor and working people marched into their meeting hall together and took their seats.

Among the groups were the Palo Alto Tenants Union, the Redwood City Housing Union, Menlo Park's People Against Imperialism, the Central Palo Alto Residents Association, Land for People, and Venceremos.

The message that these people brought with them was that Stanford and Palo Alto doesn't need more exclusive shops, it needs housing for the people who work there, primarily the workers at the Stanford Shopping Center and the Stanford Industrial Park. Palo Alto admits that it would have to build 20,000 new units to match jobs and housing. Stanford has the land.

The groups' insistence that Stanford and Palo Alto live up to their housing obligations clearly flustered the Stanford vice president running the meeting and his highly paid consultants. The consultants talked pri-

marily about putting the road dividing the Shopping Center from Saks Fifth Avenue underground, then building a new shopping mall to connect them. They made an offhand commitment to housing, without saying who it would be for.

But Robert Augsberger, Stanford Vice President for Finance and Development dropped a couple of juicy hints about what's really in the wind. The Stanford Medical Center has further expansion plans, he said, and the Palo Alto Medical Clinic has shown a strong interest in locating in the medical complex there, across from the Shopping Center. The open land along the Creek, adjacent to both the Shopping Center and the Medical Center might be given over to housing for the elderly, he said. Willow Road will be cut through to El Camino.

This is essentially a combination of past expansion plans of both the industrialists who run Stanford and the merchant-doctors of the Palo Alto Medical Clinic. In recent years, Palo Alto residents have decisively voted down the Clinic's plans to tear down blocks of working people's houses and replace them with a luxury hospital and high-rise apartments for the wealthy

elderly who would use it. Stanford, too, has met a series of defeats in its attempt to expand commerce and industry on its many acres, first in Palo Alto and then in Menlo Park, where 70 percent of the voters turned down the Willow Expressway in 1971, an important part of Stanford's masterplan for industrial-commercial expansion.

The news from inside the Stanford Board of Trustees is that they have set a one-two priority--first the Stanford Shopping Center expansion, then the Willow Expressway. The Stanford strategy seems to be to go for expansion that people will least object about--the Medical Center and the Shopping Center. Then let the traffic build up because of that expansion, and hit the Peninsula over the head with the need for a Willow freeway, which will open Stanford lands for the major industrial development that is their final goal.

Why not more commerce and industry--more jobs--in Stanford and Palo Alto? One group that muscled its way into Stanford's Saturday-morning closed session, the Redwood City Housing Union, tried to answer that. Basically, their message was that Stanford and Palo Alto

cont. on page 14

Terror Bombing on Hanoi Fails; U

On December 18 Nixon not only ordered the renewal of bombing and mining of North Vietnam above the 20th parallel. He ordered a real expansion of U.S. efforts to terrorize the Vietnamese into accepting a pro-American government in the South.

All the talk about peace in October was a way of shutting up anti-war opposition and blocking a possible Vietnamese offensive before the elections. The recent halt of the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong does not mean that Nixon has changed any of his basic aims. It's simply a way of trying again to stop the growing opposition to the war. Nixon may also believe that he has forced the Vietnamese to change their position. He is wrong.

Terrorizing the Vietnamese

The U.S. has done something it was never desperate enough to do before: use B-52's in saturation bombing of populated areas of Hanoi and Haiphong. During the Christmas holidays, Nixon used all the B-52's he could get off the ground--about 100 a day.



THE KIM LIEN TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL IN HANOI WAS COMPLETELY DESTROYED IN A U.S. AIR ATTACK

The B-52's combined with 500 other warplanes dropped about 4000 tons of bombs a day on the Hanoi and Haiphong areas. This is more tonnage per day than any bombing campaign in history except the A-Bomb attacks on Japan. It is carpet bombing which aims at both civilian and military targets.

The military targets are the rail links, electricity generating capacity, and bridges that the Vietnamese rebuilt during the previous bombing pause. More important for Nixon's aims is the killing of civilians and destruction of civilian buildings which he hopes will

terrorize the Vietnamese into accepting a certain political situation in the South favorable to the U.S.

One U.S. official said that if the Vietnamese continue to resist U.S. demands, "then we're really going to kill them." American bombs have already killed thousands of people in the Hanoi-Haiphong area, destroyed three major hospitals, two major academic institutes, pagodas, and churches, and damaged seven embassies. Many small towns in the North have been completely wiped out.

This was an incredibly difficult time for the Vietnamese. During the week of the heaviest bombing, 400,000 people are said to have been evacuated from the Hanoi area. The Vietnamese Workers' party newspaper said that "the past week (week of December 18) has been a trial, on the material as well as the moral level for everyone in Hanoi because of the giant psychological warfare machinery that is hammering on our nerves day and night."

Yet despite the bombing, the Vietnamese have not given up. They continue to fight and win. Nixon's desperate attempts to break their resistance through terror bombing has failed just like all his other tactics.

Nixon's negotiating tricks

A lot of people were surprised that the bombing started again and that the peace talks broke down. Most people are confused by all the charges and counter-charges jumbled up in the newspapers.

There should be no confusion. The thing that broke down the negotiations was a basic change in the U.S. position.

In late October Kissinger said that an agreement was 99% completed based on the Nine points. It's important to remember that the Nine Points do not determine who rules the southern part of Vietnam. What they do is to set up the machinery and create conditions for the Vietnamese to work out a long term political settlement without interference.



CHIEF NEGOTIATOR FOR N. VIETNAM, LE DUC THO

Community Demands Funds for Bach Mai Hospital

During Nixon's recent carpet bombing of North Vietnam, Bach Mai Hospital in Hanoi, the largest and most important hospital in Vietnam, was totally demolished. Hundreds of patients and medical staff were killed.

The Venceremos chapter in Palo Alto decided to support a fund drive to rebuild the hospital begun nationally by Ramsey Clark and Julian Bond.

We contacted many anti-war and anti-imperialist organizations in Palo Alto, forming a wide united front. Some of these were Peace Union, Medical Aid to IndoChina, the Drug Collective, Institute for Non Violence, Bread Not Bombs, Friends Meeting, UAW Electronics Organizing Committee, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, high school students, the Palo Alto Tenants Union, Child Care Now, resident associations from Scott St., Central Palo Alto and College Terrace, Concerned Citizens and Taxpayers Against the War.

Together we decided to go to the City Council and demand that they send \$50,000 to the Bach Mai Hospital and that they support the October Peace Plan.

Over 200 people came to the Council meeting. Almost 30 speakers came for-

ward and explained why Palo Alto owes a war debt (reparations to the Vietnamese).

Palo Alto has had a very long history of war resistance. This is not because nearby Stanford creates a lot of intellectuals, but because many plants and imperialist firms in this area manufacture and research the key electronic components for the war. These firms, such as Philco-Ford and Hewlett-Packard are largely non-unionized and employ workers who cannot afford to live anywhere near exclusive Palo Alto,

People laid out how Palo Alto has the 2nd largest amount of DoD research contracts--second only to the Boston/Cambridge complex. People are aware that this is where opposition is needed, that we are responsible for what happens in our community, and that these firms helped destroy Bach Mai Hospital.

Jeffrey Youdelman of Venceremos said, "The people of the Midpeninsula should be proud when they see a picture of a captured B-52 in a Hanoi Museum. Then we know that the counter-measures and sophisticated electronic components that many of us are forced to produce in order to feed our families are finally safely in the hands of the Vietnamese people--no longer instruments of war."



WING OF B-52 SHOT DOWN OVER

The main parts of the Nine Points are: 1. U.S. troops would get out of Vietnam within 60 days, while all U.S. POW's held in the north would be released at the same time; 2. There would be a council existing at national and local levels made up of PRG (Provisional Revolutionary Government, also known as Viet Cong or the NLF), Saigon, and neutralist representatives; this council would organize free elections between the three forces; 3. The U.S. would not support any force in the elections and would keep out of Vietnamese internal political affairs; but the U.S. could replace equipment it gave to Saigon on a one to one basis as is is used up; 4. During the period between the cease-fire and the election, both PRG and Saigon forces could govern the areas they controlled; 5. Nothing was mentioned about the troops from the North currently stationed in the South; the clear implication was that they could stay in the South; 6. Thieu could continue

Our Pr Was A



So the Bach Mai was Des

"...in calculated anger, the President unleashed the most massive bombing of North Viet Nam of the whole long war."

—Time Magazine, January 1, 1973

In the city of Hanoi, people, homes, stores, entire streets and neighborhoods have been wiped off the face of the earth—including Bach Mai Hospital, a civilian hospital with 950 beds, extensive clinical laboratories, and all the services of a major teaching hospital, like Stanford Medical Center. Totally destroyed. Doctors, nurses and patients killed. Bombed three times by American B-52s. Confirmed by the Swedish Embassy, by French correspondents, and by our own Ret. Brigadier General Telford Taylor.

Said General Taylor in his eyewitness report:

"Early this morning (Friday), the large Bach Mai hospital was destroyed. The hospital grounds were torn by huge fresh craters and the buildings that escaped direct hits were shattered by the blast.

"Viewed a few hours later, the hospital remains were a terrible scene, with rescue workers carrying patients piggyback, cranes and bulldozers and people using only their hands desperately clearing debris to reach victims said to be still buried in the rubble, and the frantic hospital director running from one building to another."

"What can we do? March? Protest? Run ads? Raise hell with Congress? Yes, we can do all that. And we can do more."

We can show the world that the American people do not share the anger and displeasure of our President. We can show we feel sorrow and compassion for what has been done, and we can show it constructively--by replacing Bach Mai Hospital.

S. Forced to Resume Peace Talks



HANOI IN LATEST U.S. AIR RAIDS.

ue his role in the Saigon force, but the PRG was recognized as a legitimate political force in the South; 7. Vietnam was to be treated as one country to be eventually unified as set out in the 1954 Geneva accords.

It's almost certain that Nixon was never serious about signing the October Nine Points. When he was reelected in November he sent Kissinger back to the negotiating table with new demands similar to the ones Thieu had been making all along.

Again , there's a lot of confusion over these demands, and there are several of them. The important thing is that they all aim at accomplishing the same objective the U.S. and Thieu have always had: keeping North and South Vietnam divided and making sure there was a pro-U.S. government in the South.

For example, one of the U.S. demands that Kissinger made in November was that

Hanoi explicitly recognize the "demilitarized zone" as a political border. The original Nine Points made no mention of the DMZ as a political border since a political border means two permanently separate countries. The whole spirit of the Nine Points was for the South to have an interim government decided by Vietnamese. After a time this government would negotiate with the North for unification. The division was to be temporary. Kissinger himself, on October 26, stated that the U.S. would respect "the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements."

Yet after Nixon won the election, Kissinger criticized the Nine Points because it didn't recognize two Vietnams. He said: "We wanted some reference in the agreement, however vague,...which would make clear that the two parts of Vietnam would live in peace with each other and neither side would impose its solution on the other by force."

The U.S. demand for a political boundary was linked to other demands which aimed at perpetuating U.S. influence in South Vietnam. The major demands are: 1. Withdrawal of North Vietnamese Troops: Kissinger insisted that there should be some phrase or sentence that implied the total withdrawal of the 145,000 Northern troops from the South. As we saw above, the Nine Points said nothing about the Northern troops. 2. Non-Recognition of the PRG: The Nine Points formally recognized the PRG as a legitimate Southern political force. Kissinger wanted to eliminate any mention of the PRG. 3. Weakening of the three part councils: The Nine Points said that these councils would exist on the national and local levels, but Kissinger wanted to eliminate the councils at the local levels. The Nine Points set the councils up to oversee the working out of the signed agreements, the keeping of the peace, deciding on procedures for general elections and the organizing of the elections. Kissinger wanted the council only to organize the general election. 4. Change of the release of prisoners: According to the Nine Points, all U.S. POWs would be released during the 60 day



AN F-105 DOWNED OVER HANOI IN 1966 AIR RAID

The fact is that Nixon has never accepted the necessity of a compromise settlement that would let the Vietnamese work out their own future. As shown by Kissinger's demands in Paris, there is effectively no difference between Nixon's and Thieu's negotiating positions.

All the new demands and terror bombings are aimed at doing exactly what the U.S. did after the 1954 Geneva Accords: 1. Give full support to a pro-U.S. regime in the South; 2. Limit Communist and neutralist chances in the eventual election (just as Diem jailed large numbers of anti-French communists and nationalists, Thieu has jailed tens of thousands of neutralists and communists and just signed a law that eliminates most of the South's political parties); 3. Build up a legal case for U.S. intervention in support of the puppet regime in the South even if peace breaks down due to non-cooperation by Saigon (Saigon could refuse to participate in elections like Diem did in 1956). All of these demands as well as the terror bombing are in Thieu's interest since he seeks to maintain his pro-U.S. regime.

President Angry



Hospital in Hanoi Destroyed



NORTH VIETNAMESE WOMEN GUNNERS

period during which time U.S. forces would be withdrawn. The political prisoners Thieu holds in his jails were to be released within 90 days of an agreement. Now Kissinger wants the release of the political prisoners in the South to depend on the withdrawal of Northern troops from the South.

Clearly the reason peace is no longer at hand is because the U.S. has shifted its positions, not because of any changes in position on the part of the North Vietnamese.

Nixon and Thieu: Same basic position

Some people blame the breakdown in negotiations on Saigon. They say that Saigon would not accept the compromise that the U.S. negotiated.

How does the Vietnam War affect us?

Opposition to the Vietnam War is growing in many sectors. Although it is an imperialist war being fought to maintain U.S. economic control over Southeast Asia, the stock market goes up when there are rumors of peace. Some businessmen are starting to realize that inflation and the lack of capital for investment are a direct result of continuing war expenses. They want the war to end. Many businessmen worry that Nixon's attempts to salvage the economy through huge welfare cuts will cause rising political unrest.

Yet the people most affected by the war are poor and working people, particularly Third World people. Not only are they the ones drafted to fight and die in Vietnam. They are the one who now feel most strongly the lack of jobs and the rising food prices. They're the ones being cut off welfare.

It's clear that Nixon's efforts to block the Vietnamese revolution contains a contradiction within itself. The harder Nixon tries to suppress the growth of national liberation movements in the Third World, the more the U.S. economy will deteriorate. As conditions worsen here, the potential for revolution grows. In trying to stop one revolution, he is creating the conditions for another. By forcing Nixon to sign the Nine Point peace plan, we can bring about a peace favorable to the self-determination of the Vietnamese people. A victory for the Vietnamese is a victory for us.

Rick Doner
Stanford Venceremos

means money. It means we need \$3,000,000 to do the job. It means we
king you to join with all of us in doing that job.

use send us the coupon and enclose your check to help replace one of the
results of our President's action.

the American people show they are capable of expressing something
anger. Let us express our humanity. Let us replace Bach Mai.

Congressman Philip Burton Democrat, California	The Right Reverend C. Kilmer Myers Bishop, Episcopal Diocese of California
Assembly Clerk Former U.S. Attorney General	Dr. Philip Shapiro Medical Committee for Human Rights
Senator James B. Pflanz St. Peter's Parish	Reverend Cecil Williams Glile Memorial Methodist Church
Senator D'Heure Medical Aid for Indochina	Maxwell Arnold President Maxwell Arnold Agency
Congressman Paul N. McCloskey Republican, California	John Philip Gerbode Medical Aid for Indochina

Gerbode, Treasurer
Medical Aid for Indochina, Bach Mai Hospital Fund
500 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94133

as an American to help undo the anger of our President. Enclosed is my check for
funds to begin replacing the hospital and medical facilities at Bach Mai.

_____, \$500 _____, \$100 _____, \$50 _____, \$10 _____

to payable to Bach Mai Hospital Fund.

Repression

The issues at hand are not isolated incidents directed at one organization or at a few individuals. We must see the arrests of the Venceremos members and the others as part of a move to destroy any kind of multi-national struggle. We must unite and show our strength.

We are setting up defense committees to deal with repression by taking a firm stand in the case of the Chino incident. We encourage all individuals and organizations to contact us and help decide what we can do in setting up a network of nation-wide defense committees to combat the repression that is coming down on all of us.

TO FIND OUT WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP, CALL 415 534-4223
Chino Defense Committee
4616 Bond St.
Oakland, Calif.

FREE RUCHELL MAGEE !

"WE HAVE DISTORTED IMAGES AND PROPAGANDA WRITTEN ABOUT US...IT HAS BEEN A ONE-SIDED SHOW... A SHOW PUT ON BY AND FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT. WE RECOGNIZE THAT FASCIST LAWS HAVE ALLOWED THE POOR PEOPLE TO BE NO MORE THAN LIVING TARGETS FOR THESE PIG FORCES. WE SEE THE NEED FOR THE OPPRESSED TO BE AWAKENED TO WHAT IS OCCURRING IN THESE CRITICAL TIMES."

COME TO HIS TRIAL

HALL OF "JUSTICE", 850 BRYANT ST., S.F.

SHOW THE COURTS WE WILL NOT BE INTIMIDATED BY THEIR SEARCHES AND ID CHECKS. BE AT THE COURTROOM ON WEEKDAYS BY 8:30 AM (MORNING SESSION) OR 12:30 PM (AFTERNOON SESSION). BRING ID, PREPARE TO BE SEARCHED, AND CLEAR ALL TRAFFIC WARRANTS BEFORE ATTENDING THE TRIAL.

Redwood City Cop Shoots Youth

The Redwood City city council adjourned during an uproar December 11, when councilmen refused to hear some forty or more people who had come to protest the shooting of a San Carlos man by a Redwood City policeman.

The next day, District Attorney Keith Sorenson announced that he will "seek a possible indictment for felony counts of assault with a deadly weapon and/or assault upon a citizen by a law officer while in the performance of his duty" against the Redwood City cop. Sorenson said that both charges are "equally serious."

Sorenson's move may have been prompted by increasing community pressure against police shootings in San Mateo County. Black young people invaded an East Palo Alto substation when deputies shot and wounded a black youth in the summer of 1967.

In December, 1969, four Redwood City policemen shot and killed 20-year-old Sequoia High graduate Gene Magnan. They claimed he had run from them when caught stealing trophies from the high school trophy case.irate citizens demanded that the Redwood City city council adopt a policy that police would not be allowed to shoot at suspects when no lives were in danger. The Council never adopted that policy. No police were ever brought to justice for the killing.

Rally

GLIDE MEMORIAL CHURCH
330 ELLIS, SAN FRANCISCO

FRIDAY JANUARY 26TH
7:30 PM

SPEAKERS:
MILITARY: Billy Dean Smith - Black GI war resister, recently acquitted.

PRISONS: Popeye Jackson - United Prisoners Union.

LABOR: Phil Vera Cruz - United Farmworkers.

3RD WORLD COMMUNITY: Ethel Dotson--Richmond Welfare Rights Organization.

MUSIC BY THE WORKING MAN'S BAND

Admission: FREE Information phone: 922-5800

SPONSORED BY: THE COALITION AGAINST RACISM AND REPRESSION



Inaugural Day Demonstration

Demonstrate on January 20, at 10:00am. March Garfield Square to Mission Dolores park in S.F. Noon rally Inaugural Day. In case of rain, rally will be at Mission High School. For information call 845-0542 or 854-1273 in the East Bay 397-0629 or 398-2213 in S.F. 923-4180 in San Jose 328-4941 in the South Peninsula

SELF DETERMINATION FOR ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE

U.S. HANDS OFF ASIA, AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

Translators

PAMOJA VENCEREMOS DESPERATELY NEEDS TRANSLATORS FOR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES. IF YOU CAN TRANSLATE ONE (OR MORE!) ARTICLES EVERY TWO WEEKS PLEASE CALL DEBBIE AT 369-8584 or 328-4941 TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS.

(cont. from p 11)

Stanford Land

should first 'meet their obligations to provide housing for the thousands of people who work here but can't live here.

"Let the new jobs go where the workers are," they said. This would be places like Redwood City, Mountain View, East Palo Alto, and East Bay cities like Hayward and Fremont, whose residents will otherwise be commuting to Palo Alto to work--on a new Dumbarton Bridge.

The Housing Union pointed out that the Stanford Shopping Center and the Stanford Industrial Park, both annexed to Palo Alto, have made Palo Alto a major subregional employment center, with some 30,000 people commuting to work there each day who cannot find housing there. Estimates are that this number will double in the next twenty years--if Stanford has its way.

Surrounding communities like Menlo Park, Mountain View, Redwood City, and East Palo Alto, said the Housing Union, provide the homes, schools, parks, and city services for the people who work in Palo Alto, but can't live there. Consequently, since Palo Alto has the commercial and industrial tax revenues, and the other cities have the costs, Palo Alto's taxes are much, much lower--\$.74 per \$100 assessed valuation, compared to \$1.34 for Mountain View, \$1.97 for Redwood City.

Workers in the Stanford Industrial Park and the Stanford Shopping Center essentially pay twice for schools and parks and city services--their labor pays taxes in Palo Alto, their wages pay taxes where they live.

"Stanford and Palo Alto should try for no further concentration of the Peninsula's jobs," said the Housing Union. They urged Stanford and Palo Alto to get on the stick and provide more housing for poor and working people.

The next step Stanford will take to get a community okay for its Shopping Center expansion will be to take it to the Palo Alto Planning Commission. Poor and working people from throughout the Peninsula should be ready to go put pressure on the Planning Commission to turn the idea down and to push for more housing,

David Ransom
Redwood City Venceremos

"It's bad news when some gun-happy jerk pulls a gun on a kid," the elder Laudenslayer told the Redwood City Tribune. "He could have been killed." Any charges levelled by the police against his son, he said, "will be to cover up a police mistake." (cont. on p.16)

Chino Legal Defense

ATTENTION:

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED FOR DEFENSE COSTS OF THE CHINO TRIAL. SEND CONTRIBUTIONS TO 747 DELORES ST, STANFORD, CALIF. PLEASE MAKE ALL CHECKS PAYABLE TO MRS. BARBARA HOLMAN. ANYONE WILLING TO WORK ON FUND RAISING FOR LEGAL DEFENSE CALL 328-4396 OR 328-2491.

Walker Trial

The trial of Debbie Walker, charged with \$52 welfare fraud, will begin January 25th, Thursday, at 9:00 am at the old county courthouse on Broadway in Redwood City.

Self Advancement for Education

SAFE announced that any member of the organization inside San Quentin who does not participate in and/or support the strike there, is "hereby expelled" from SAFE organization.

Tax Help

Every year the people of America unknowingly make a "gift" to the U.S. Government of billions of dollars in excess income tax money. Poor and working people who cannot afford "tax shelters" or "tax loop-hole experts" contribute most of this "gift."

Tax laws are written in such a way that virtually no one can understand them--even if they were distributed to the people--which they aren't. Also, anyone rich enough can carry a tax matter through the complicated appeals system until they finally get a ruling in their favor.

People should make it their business to not pay any more than they must for a war machine, secret police, and the agencies that oppress us.

Every year the government "simplifies" things so that now many poor and working people need only to check a chart to ascertain the amount of tax they owe. There are many ways to lower this tax WITHOUT using the "long form." One very commonly overlooked way is deducting automobile expense from gross income (when you use your car for your employer). Naturally, any person able to itemize their deductions should be sure they don't overlook such deductions as transportation to obtain medical care, charitable use of their car, SDI tax, etc.

Anyone with questions, needing assistance, or wanting their tax forms filled out can call me at 366-6607. If we reach the point where fees become necessary, we can negotiate them beforehand. Any charges will be minimal and will aid some worthy organizational cause.

Debby Jauregui
Redwood City Venceremos

Gun Shows

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

Nairobi Bookstore

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

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

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

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

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

Subscribe

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

Name/Nombre

Address/Dirección

Prison Correspondence Stopped?

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

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

Youth Clinics

FREE YOUTH CLINICS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

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

R.C. Rent Control

DON'T JUDGE RENT CONTROL BY NIXON'S

COMMUNITY RENT CONTROL CAN MEAN:

- Lower Rents
- Safe and Sanitary Housing
- Greater Security From Evictions
- Stabilized Taxes for Homeowners
- An End to Tax Loopholes for Wealthy Landlords

A MEETING FOR A RENT CONTROL REFERENDUM IN REDWOOD CITY at:
ST. JOSEPH THE WORKMAN CHURCH
400 Heller Street
Redwood City
7:30 pm, THURS., FEB. 1

REDWOOD CITY HOUSING UNION
HOUSING FOR PEOPLE, NOT FOR PROFIT

(cont. from p.)

RC Shooting

THE MAYOR'S GRANDSTAND

After being contacted by community people, Councilwoman Enid Pearson put the Bach Mai request on the agenda and wrote a letter suggesting that Hanoi become a sister city of Palo Alto so emergency supplies could be sent, that the October Peace Plan be supported, that \$10,000 be given Bach Mai as reparation and that a letter be sent to the President and Congress.

At the start of the meeting, Mrs. Pearson stated that she was told the action was illegal and that she was withdrawing the money appropriation. "How can you talk about legality when we're talking about an illegal war?" retorted Cosette Dudley of the Peace Union. Other speakers brought up a city-wide vote taken in 1971, which over 60% of the community voted to end the war by December 31, 1971.

Two speakers sent money up to the Council, saying if they could give a few dollars, the City could give thousands.

At one point, Mayor Comstock, came forward to the speakers mike to formally present the people's money to Francois D'Heurle of Medical Aid to IndoChina. But D'Heurle, a long-time peace worker visiting the Bay Area for this year, refused to be taken in by the Mayor's grandstand.

"It's a good start," replied D'Heurle, "But you should still come up with \$50,000."
ISSUE STILL ALIVE

Finally, against the demands of the community, the Council sidestepped the reparation and voted, 5-to-3 for:

1. An endorsement of a campaign to raise funds to rebuild Bach Mai Hospital in Hanoi, largely destroyed by American bombing raids last month.

2. Support for demonstrations to coincide with President Nixon's inauguration January 20.

3. A petition to Congress, with carbon copies going to the White House for a cut-off of funds being used to finance the Allied forces in Indochina.

After angry complaints and pressure from the audience, the council then, somewhat reluctantly, ordered a study on the legality of donating money and the possibility of a city-wide vote on it in May (at the time of the next Council election.)

The next day a suit was filed by Arthur Wallis to block the spending of people's money to "lobby" against the war. There is little chance for it to win, since the same suit filed against the City of San Francisco failed.

So the issue is still alive and people will be back when the so-called legal study is done.

Laura Dow
High School Venceremos



VENCEREMOS PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. THE REVOLUTION MUST ABOLISH THE STANDING ARMY IN THE U.S. AND CREATE A PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY THAT SERVES THE PEOPLE.

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

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

(cont. from p. 14)

RC POLICE SHOOTING

Police have charged Laudenslayer with nothing related to the case. But they claim they found a small bag of marijuana in the pickup after the shooting. They have charged both Laudenslayer and Stafford with possession.

Meanwhile, Laudenslayer faces further operations on his arm, where Morton's .357 Magnum slug shattered his elbow. He may never be able to use his right arm again.

At the recent Council meeting, people waited for two hours to speak, while the Council routinely rubber-stamped items concerning rezoning, weed abatement, dog vaccinations, and discussed "saving" an old bank building at Main and Broadway. But when people came forward to protest the shooting, Mayor Paul Keckley and Councilwoman Mary Henderson refused to hear them, interrupted them, and gavelled them down. In the uproar that followed, City Attorney had referred the case to the County Grand Jury, and City Manager Jim Fales reported that Morton had been suspended from the force.

But people still wanted to speak, including Vietnam vet Frank Milatz, who demanded Morton's arrest, and Venceremos member Sue Flores, who reminded Councilmen that she and others had used guns to hold off the Menlo Park police when they tried to enter her house on Chester Street illegally.

While people continued to come up to the podium and speak, the Councilmen adjourned their meeting and stood up to leave, only to be accosted by angry citizens. As people left, they were greeted by City police who were out in force, cruising the parking lot in their squad cars.

POLICEMAN RICHARD MORTON WAS FOUND NOT GUILTY OF ANY WRONGDOING BY THE GRAND JURY FOR HIS SHOOTING OF A SAN CARLOS MAN.

(cont. from p. 5)

R.C. Employees

Besides making things difficult on City workers, keeping wages down or speeding work up in Redwood City, can have wide-ranging effects on the wages and work conditions of service employees throughout the Peninsula. Negotiations between the County Manager and the three unions representing San Mateo County employees are now underway and those between SEIU 715 and Palo Alto begin soon. Both government workers and management are watching the Redwood City employees' strike closely.

NIXONOMICS

Nixon's economic policies are another reason city employees--and most other workers--have to fight for higher wages. While the cost of living goes up steadily--rising food prices are only the most obvious example of this--Nixon is trying to keep wages frozen. This at the same time that the big corporations are enjoying their highest profits in decades.

Any city's high card in trying to turn its citizens against city workers' wage demands is the threat that it will raise taxes. At \$1.97 per \$100 of assessed valuation, Redwood City taxes are among the highest in the state for a city its size. Same-size Palo Alto, gorg-

ing on the revenues from the Stanford Shopping Center and Stanford Industrial Park, has set its rate at only \$0.74.

Where will the money come from to pay Redwood City employees a living wage? All revenues--whether corporate profits or city taxes--come from working people. Where they go is another matter. Redwood City taxpayers paid out an estimated \$40 million last year in federal income taxes, but much, much less in local property taxes. The federal tax dollars went primarily to the military and Vietnam. The City's go to the police and the parks. Both police and parks are supposed to be for all the people, but it doesn't work out that way. In a city composed primarily of working people, many of them Chicano or Black, the police keep the people in line. Recently, that meant shooting an unarmed young man in the back, Richard Laudenslayer.

The parks are in or near the hills, where people need them least. Where people need them most--in the crowded flatland neighborhoods of small homes and asphalt apartments--there are virtually no parks. Meanwhile, City Hall spends tens of thousands of dollars yearly in beautifying Redwood Shores.

Some of this money could go to pay city employees a living wage--without a tax increase.

Dave Ransom, Redwood City Venceremos Member SEIU Local 715

San Quentin (cont. from p. 4)

like to call the "Adjustment Center," or what prisoners call "the hole." The prisoners' term is graphically accurate to describe B-Section. A work order filed last year by one of the guards, Sgt. Silvers, listed 23 cells in B-Section that did not have workable toilets. Over forty other cells had other major deficiencies such as broken beds, sinks and windows. Sixty cells were described as having "problems with the lights."

One inmate described to his attorney last week the cell that he has been moved to. The cell has no light, and the prisoner has not been given any towels, sheets, toothbrush, soap, or any cleaning materials. Also, since the prisoners locked up have not been given any writing materials, they are being held effectively incommunicado unless

they already have an attorney to visit them.

The prisoners in Quantin are committed to carrying on the struggle against the oppression of the California prison system. The people in B-Section have gone on a hunger strike to protest the most recent actions of Warden Nelson and the other administrators. It is important that we, on the outside, support the struggle of the San Quentin prisoners, and demand an end to the current repression. Write to your state legislators and to Raymond Procunier, Director of the Department of Corrections, demanding that the Quantin prisoners be released from their dungeons and that the strike demands be granted.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE...
WHO DARE TO STRUGGLE
VENCEREMOS PRISON COMMITTEE

PAMOJA VENCEREMOS



TOGETHER WE WILL WIN

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60
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VOLUMEN III, NU. 1

SERVICIO REVOLUCIONARIO DE NOTICIOS DE LA AREA BAHIA

**UN
ATAQUE
CONTRA
UNO**



ES UN ATAQUE CONTRA TODOS



Bombardeos de Terror en Hanoi E.U. Forzado de Recomenzar Neg

En el 18 de Diciembre Nixon mandó el reanuncio del bombardeo y minar de Norte Vietnam por arriba del 22 paralelo. También mandó una expansión real de los esfuerzos de los EE.UU. para aterrorizar la gente Vietnamesa en aceptar un gobierno pro-Americano en el Sur.

Toda la plática de paz en Octubre estaba un modo para callar oposición de la guerra y bloquear una posible ofensiva Vietnamesa antes de las elecciones. La suspensión reciente del bombardeo de Hanoi y Haiphong no quiere decir que Nixon ha cambiado su objeto básica. Es simplemente una mayera para tratar de silenciar la oposición creciendo de la guerra. También, es posible que Nixon cree que ha forzado la gente Vietnamesa a cambiar su posición. El está equivocado.

Aterrorizar la Gente Vietnamesa

Los EE.UU. han hecho algo muy desesperado, que nunca ha hecho antes: ha usado B52's en bombardeo de saturación en áreas pobladas de Hanoi y Haiphong. Durante las vacaciones de Navidad, Nixon usaba todos los B52's que podía, como 100 cada día.

Los B52's combinados con 500 otras aviones de guerra, dejaban a caer más de 4,000 toneladas de bombas en Hanoi y Haiphong cada día. Esto es mas tonelaje por día que cualquiera otra campaña de bombardeo en historia excepto los ataques de A-bomba en Japan. Esto es bombardeo "alfombrado" que apuntan a blancos paisanos y militares.



El Hospital Kim lien pade tuberculosis en Hanoi fue derrotado completamente en un ataque del aire por los EE.UU.

Los blancos militares están los estabones de carriles, la capacidad de engendrar electricidad, y puentes que las Vietnamesas re-edificaron durante la última pausa del bombardeo. Más importante para los objetos de Nixon es la matanza de paisanos y la destrucción de edificios de paisanos. El espera que estas van a aterrorizar la gente Vietnamesa de aceptar una situación política favorable a los EE.UU.

Un oficial de los EE.UU. dijo que si las Vietnamesas continuaban a resistir las demandas de los EE.UU. "entonces las vamos a matar verdaderamente" Bombas Americanas ya han matados miles de personas en la area de Hanoi-Haiphong, han destruidos tres hospitales mayores, dos instituciones académicas mayores, pagodas, iglesias, y han dañado siete embajadas. Muchos ciudades pequeños en el Norte han estados anquilados completamente.

Esto estaba un tiempo muy difícil para las Vietnamesas. Durante la semana del bombardeo más fuertes, 400,000 personas estaban evacuadas de la area de Hanoi. El periódico del Partido de Trabajadores Vietnameses dijo que "la semana pasada (semana del 18 de Diciembre) ha estado un ensayo, en el nivel material y en el nivel moral para todos en la area de Hanoi, porque de la maquina gigantesca de guerra psicológica que esta martillando en nuestros nervios día

A pesar del bombardeo, la gente Vietnamesa no han perdido la esperanza. Continúan a luchar y vencer. Los ataques desesperados de Nixon de destruir su resistencia han faltado como todas sus otras tácticas.

Las Trampas de Negociar de Nixon.

Mucha gente se asombro cuando empezó el bombardeo otravez y las negociaciones de paz terminaron. La mayoría están confundidas por todas las acusaciones y contra-acusaciones en los periódicos.

No debe ser confusión. La cosa que puso fin a las negociaciones fue un cambio básico en la posición de los EE.UU.

A fines de Octubre, Kissinger dijo que el acuerdo estaba 99% completo basado en los Nueve Puntos. Esta importante de recordar que los Nueve Puntos no determinan quien regla el parte del Sur de Vietnam. Lo que hacen esta establecer la maquinaria y crear condiciones bajo que las Vietnamesas podrían hacer un arreglo político de término largo sin interferencia.

Las partes mayores de los Nueve Puntos están: 1. Tropas de los EE.UU. saldrían de Vietnam entre 60 días, mientras que todos POWs (Prisioneros de Guerra) detenidos en el Norte estarían libertados al mismo tiempo; 2. Estaría un consejo existiendo a niveles nacionales y locales que consistiría en PRG (Gobierno Revolucionario Provisional, también llamada Viet Cong o NLF), Saigon y representantes neutralistas; este consejo organizaría elecciones libres entre las tres fuerzas; 3. Los EE.UU. no apoyarían ninguna fuerza en las elecciones y quedarían fuera de los asuntos políticos internos Vietnameses, pero los EE.UU. podrían re-emplazar equipos que dieron a Saigon en un basis de uno por uno cuando los agotarían; 4. Durante el periodo entre la cesa de fuego y la elección ambos las fuerzas del PRG y Saigon podrían gobernar las areas que controlan; 5. Nada estaba dicho de las tropas del Norte ahora estacionadas en el Sur; la implicación clara fue que podrían quedarse en el Sur; 6. Thieu podría continuar su papel en la fuerza de Saigon, pero PRG estaría reconocido como una fuerza política legítima en el Sur; 7. Vietnam estaría tratado como un país solo, que eventualmente estaría unificado como dicho en los acuerdos de Geneva de 1954.

Está casi cierto que Nixon nunca estaba serio sobre firmar los Nueve Puntos de Octubre. Cuando el fue re-elegido en Noviembre, el mandó Kissinger a la mesa de negociar con nuevas demandas semejantes a los que Thieu había estado haciendo todo el tiempo.



Ala de un F105 tirado a bajo en las invasiones del aire.

Otravez, hay mucho confusión con estas demandas. La cosa importante es que todas tienen los mismos objetos que los EE.UU. y Thieu siempre habían tenidos: quedar Vietnam del Norte y Vietnam del Sur divididos, y asegurar que sería un gobierno pro-EE.UU. en el Sur.

Por ejemplo, una de las demandas de los EE.UU. que hizo Kissinger en Noviembre

fue que Hanoi reconociera específicamente el "demilitarized zone" (zona desmilitarizada) como una frontera política, porque una frontera política quiere decir dos países divididos permanentemente. El idea de los Nueve Puntos fue que el Sur tendría un gobierno interino, decidido por la gente Vietnamesa. Después de una periodo, este gobierno negociaría con el Norte para unificación. Esta división estaría temporana. Kissinger, mismo, en el 26 de Octubre, declaró que los EE.UU. respetarían "la independencia, soberanía, unidad e integridad territorial de Vietnam, como reconocido por los Acuerdos de Geneva de 1954."

Pero, después que Nixon ganó la elección, Kissinger criticó los Nueve Puntos porque no reconocieron dos Vietnams. El dijo: "Queríamos alguna referencia, por muy vago que sea...que lo hace claro que los dos partes de Vietnam vivirían en paz el uno al otro, y ningún lado impondría su solución en el otro por fuerza."

La demanda de los EE.UU. para una frontera política estaba estabonada a las otras demandas que aspiraba a perpetuar la influencia de los EE.UU. en Vietnam del Sur. Las demandas mayores son: 1. El retiro de tropas Norte Vietnamesas: Kissinger insistió que debería ser algun frase o sentencia que implica el retiro total de las 145,000 tropas Norteñas del Sur. Como ha leído, los Nueve Puntos dijeron nada de tropas Norteñas. 2. Non-reconocimiento del PRG: Los Nueve Puntos reconocieron formalmente el PRG como una fuerza política legítima del Sur. Kissinger quería eliminar toda mención del PRG. 3. Debilitación de los Consejos de tres partes: Los Nueve Puntos dijeron que estos consejos existirían en niveles nacionales y locales, pero Kissinger quería eliminarlos al nivel local. Los Nueve Puntos establecieron los consejos para dirigir el hecho de los acuerdos firmados, mantenerse la paz, decidir en procedimientos para elecciones generales y organizar las elecciones. Kissinger quería que el Consejo organizaría solamente la elección general. 4. Cambio de la liberación de prisioneros: Según los Nueve Puntos, todos POW's americanos estarían libertados durante el periodo de 60 días, y durante este tiempo todas fuerzas de los EE.UU. estarían retirados. Los prisioneros políticos detenidos por Thieu en sus cárceles deberían estar libertados dentro de 90 días después de un acuerdo. Ahora Kissinger quiere que la liberación de los prisioneros políticos en el Sur dependería en el retiro de las tropas Norteñas del Sur.

Es claro que la razón que paz no más está cerca es porque los EE.UU. han cambiado su posición.

Nixon y Thieu: El Mismo Posición Básica

Unas personas echarla culpa por la suspensión de las negociaciones en Saigon no aceptaba el compromiso que negoció los Estados Unidos.

En realidad, Nixon nunca ha aceptado la necesidad de un acuerdo de compromiso que permitiría la gente Vietnamesa de resolver su futuro propio. Como mostrado por las demandas de Kissinger en Paris, hay efectivamente ninguna diferencia entre la posición de negociar de Nixon y la de Thieu.

Todas las nuevas demandas y bombardeos de terror tienen el objeto de hacer exactamente lo que hizo los EE.UU. después de los Acuerdos de Geneva de 1954: 1. Dar apoyo total a un regimen pro-

Falta; pciones de Paz

Panoja Venceremos Pagina 3A

Policia de R.C. un Joven

EE.UU. en el Sur; 2. Limitar cambios comunistas y neutralistas en la elección eventual (como Diem encarcelaba muchas comunistas y nacionalistas anti-Francesas, Thieu ha encarcelado diez de miles de neutralistas y comunistas, y ya firmó un ley que elimina casi todos los partidos políticos del Sur); 3. Hacer un caso legal para intervención por los EE.UU. en apoyo de un regimen títere en el Sur aun cuando la paz desmenuzaria por la razon de non-co-operación de Saigon (Saigon podria rehusar de participar en elecciones como rehusó Diem en 1956). Todas estas demandas y también los bombardeos de terror son en el interés de Thieu, porque el quiere mantener su regimen pro-EE.UU.



Artilleras de Norte Vietnam

¿Como Nos Afecta la Guerra en Vietnam?

Oposición de la guerra en Vietnam esta creciendo por todas partes. Aunque esta una guerra imperialista, peleado para mantener control económico por los EE.UU. sobre Asia del Sureste, el mercado de valores sube cuando hay rumores de paz. Algunos comerciantes emezan de realizar que inflación y la falta de capital para inversiones son un resultado directo de gastos continuando de guerra.

Ellos quieren que la guerra terminara. Muchos comerciantes se preocupan que los atentos por Nixon de salvar la economia por medio de cortos severos en Bienestar causarian inquietud político creciendo.

Pero la gente más afectada por la guerra son la gente pobre y trabajadora, particularmente gente del Tercer Mundo. Ellos no únicamente son los que están echados levas para pelear y morir en Vietnam, también son los que se sienten la más la falta de empleos y los precios creciendo de comida. Ellos son los que estan cortados de Bienestar.

Es claro que los esfuerzos de Nixon para bloquear la revolución Vietnanes contiene una contradicción dentro de si. La más que trata Nixon de suprimir el crecimimiento de movimientos de liberación nacional en el Tercer Mundo, la mas se deterioraria la economia de los EE.UU. Mientras que las condiciones aqui se emeoran, el potencial para revolución aqui crece. En tratar de poner fin a una revolución, el esta creando condiciones por una otra. Por forzar Nixon a firmar el plan de los Nueve Puntos, podemos hacer una paz favorable a la auto-determinación de la gente Vietnanes. Una victoria para la gente Vietnanes es una victoria para nosotros.

Rick Doner, Stanford Venceremos



En el 11 de Diciembre, el Consejo Municipal de Redwood City se levantó la sesión durante un tumulto causado cuando los concejales rehusaron de oír unos 40 o más personas que habían venidos para protestar el tirado de un joven de San Carlos por una policia de Redwood City.

El día siguiente, el Abogado del Distrito, Keith Sorenson anunció que el va a "buscar una acusación posible por el crimen de asalto con una arma mortalmente y/o asalto en un ciudadano por una policia durante la ejecución de su deber" contra esta policia de Redwood City. Sorenson dijo que las dos acusaciones estan "igualmente seriosas."

El movimiento por Sorenson probablemente fue incitado por presión por la comunidad creciendo contra tirados por la policia en el Condado de San Mateo. Jovenes negros invadieron una sub-stación de los Cherifos en East Palo Alto cuando diputados tiraron y mataron un joven negro en el verano de 1967. En Diciembre de 1969, cuatro policias de Redwood City tiraron y mataron Gene Magnan, un graduado de Sequoia High School de 20 años. Ellos reclamaron que Gene Magnan corrió de ellos cuando le prendieron robando trofeos de la caja de trofeos del High School. Residentes enojados demandaban que el Consejo Municipal adoptará una poliza que no permite la policia de tirar a sospechosos cuando ningunas vidas están en peligro. El consejo nunca adoptaba esta poliza. Ningunas policias estaban llevadas a justicia por el asesinato. Más recientemente, gente blanca y negra por todas partes de la Midpeninsula hizo protestas fuertes después diputado de cherifos, Larry Bringhurst tiró Greg White de 14 años en East Menlo Park.

En el tarde del Domingo, 3 de Diciembre, una policia, Richard Morton, tiró Richard Laudenslayer de 18 años en una sección residencial del centro de Redwood City, Morton, manejando un carro desmarchado y llevando una chaqueta paisana sobre su uniforme, veó que Laudenslayer

estaba "manejando anormalmente" dijo la policia. Morton le cazó, sonando la bocina y moviendo las manos. Cuando la camion de Laudenslayer paró, Morton saltó por afuera de su carro y tomó prisionero el pasajero John Stafford, 18, con una pistola. Entonces, tiró a la camion, tirando Laudenslayer en el brazo derecho. Policia de Redwood City reclaman que Laudenslayer estaba tratando de salir.

El padre de Laudenslayer, Elwin Laudenslayer de Redwood City, dice que la camion no estaba moviendo. El dice que tu hijo no sabía que Morton fue una policia y que el cree que "el hombre estaba tratando de hacerles daño." El dijo que el joven Laudenslayer estaba echando la mano a la jalon de llanta cuando Morton de tiró.

"Es muy malo cuando un pendejo tira una pistola en un joven" el señor Laudenslayer dijo al Redwood City Tribune, "Le podía matar." Acusaciones contra su hijo el dijo "estarian solamente para encubrir un error por la policia."

La policia no ha acusado Laudenslayer con nada emparentado a la caza. Pero reclaman que encontraron una bolsita de marijuana en la camion después del tirado. Han acusado Laudenslayer y Stafford con posesión.

Mientras tanto, Laudenslayer necesita mas operaciones en el brazo, donde la bala .357 Magnum de Morton estrelló el codo. Es posible que nunca podría usar el brazo derecho.

En la junta reciente del consejo Municipal, personas esperaron por dos horas para hablar, mientras que el consejo hablaba rutinamente de cosas como redividir en zonas, disminución de mala hierbas, vacunación de perros y "salvar" un edificio de banco viejo. Pero cuando la gente se levantó para protestar el tirado, el Alcalde Paul Keckley y concejal Mary Henderson rehusaron de oírles, les interrumpieron por martillar la mesa. En el tumulto que siguió, el Abogado de la Ciudad, Dave Schricker trató de hacer la paz por anunciar que el Abogado del Distrito ha referido el caso al Gran Jurado del Condado y el Gerente de la Ciudad Jim Fales reportó que Morton ha estado suspendido de la fuerza.

Pero la gente todavia quería hablar, incluyendo Frank Milatzo, un veterano de Vietnam quien demandó el arresto de Morton, y Sue Flores quien recordó los concejales que ella y otros usaron armas para protegerles cuando la policia de Mnelo Park trataron de entrar su casa en Chester Street ilegalmente.

Mientras que personas continuaron a venir al frente para hablar, los concejales se levantaron su sesión y prepararon para salir, pero residentes enojados les acosaron. Cuando la gente salió, se encontraron la policia de Redwood City que fueron en fuerza, navegando por la playa de estacionamiento en sus carros.

Policia Acusado de Matar Joven Negro

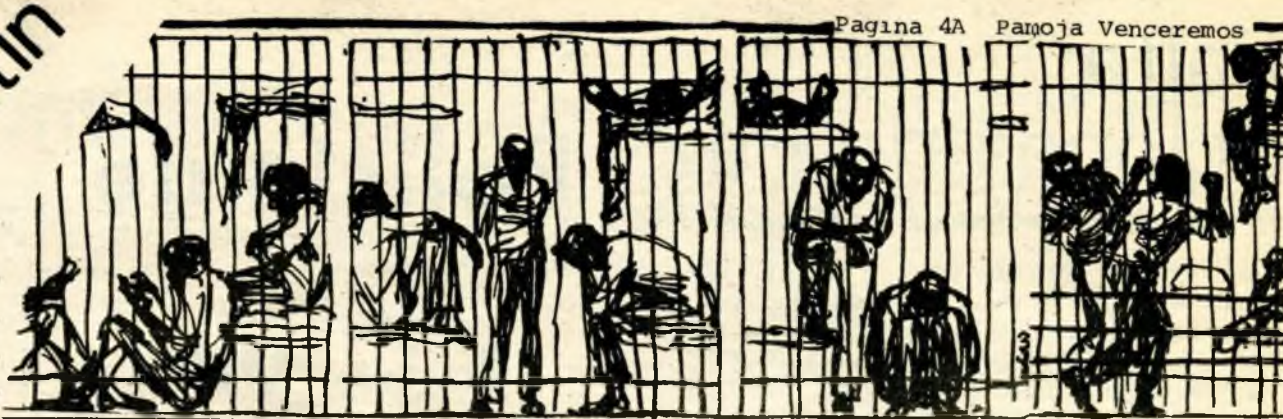
Un gran jurado ha acusado a un policia blanco de Sacramento de homicidio criminal por haber asesinado un joven Negro que era un atleta escolar. Raymond Brewer, de 15 años, de edad fue disparado a balazos por policias de Sacramento el 3 de diciembre 1972. El Sargento Sam Somers, veterano de la policia de Sacramento por 11 años, fue acusado por el gran jurado del condado de Sacramento, después de dos días de testimonio en secreto.

La acusación de homicidio involuntario fue anunciado después que Somers se entregó a las autoridades y fue encarcelado, el viernes 29 de diciembre. Si es declarado culpable, Somers pudiera pasar hasta 10 años en una prisión del estado. Dos otros policias envueltos en el acontecimiento, David Wemple, y Dean La Chapelle no fueron acusados.

El homicidio del joven--campeón y estrella de football de "junior high school", causó una serie de demandas enojadas, por la comunidad Negra de Sac

ramento, por investigaciones del departamento de policia y por la acusación de los policias comprometidos. Huvo una manifestación en la casa Municipal hace 3 semanas, por 1,000 jóvenes Negros cantando "Queremos justicia", y dos juntas coliericas del ayuntamiento que resultaron en la formación de un comité de ciudadanos "multi-racial," para examinar a fondos el departamento de policia.

William Kinney, jefe de la policia, rehusó a comentar sobre la acusación excepto para anunciar que Somers sería suspendido inmediatamente, sin sueldo. En el pasado, la ciudad siempre ha pagado por la defensa legal de policias acusados y el Sargento James Jorgensen, presidente de la asociación de policias de Sacramento dijo que los "socios policias" de Somers contribuirán a su defensa legal, si no le ayuda la ciudad con un abogado. Es claro que todos los pobres y trabajadores quieren justicia, pero esta haciendose más y más claro cada día, que no hay justicia bajo el sistema capitalista. Es correcto rebelarse!



El 2 de Enero, 1700 de los 1842 presos de San Quentin hicieron huelga para apoyar 17 demandas. Sobre las condiciones en la prisión. La huelga fue recibida con la acción represiva inmediata del carcelero Nelson y de la Administración de San Quentin. Nelson ordenó que más de 100 presos fueran metidos en el calabozo por haber, supuestamente, dirigido la huelga. Estos presos son de todas las razas y creencias políticas. Nelson ordenó que el "Honor Block", el "West Block" y el "East Block" fueran cerrados con llave y amenazó a los presos de estas alas de la prisión con quitarles las fechas de libertad provisional, la cantidad, y los privilegios, si seguían con la huelga. Esa táctica funcionó en el "West Block" y en "Honor Block" donde los presos piensan que van a obtener fechas o ya tienen fechas establecidas para salir. No funcionó en el "East Block" donde la mayoría de los 400 presos todavía están haciendo huelga. Algunos presos fueron llevados adentro de ajustamiento únicamente por tener una copia de las demandas de la huelga en sus celdas. A cientos de presos, se les han hecho anotaciones en su record por haber participado en la huelga. Estas anotaciones están hechas sin audiencia para determinar.

Si son basados en hechos, resultan en general en que un preso pierda su fecha para salir o que no le dan una cuando aparece delante de la Autoridad Adulta.

El Sindicato de Presos Unidos (UPU) y el Comité de Prisión de Venceremos han prometido apoyar la huelga, aun si solamente un preso aguantaba. En una conferencia de prensa con el UPU, el portavoz del Comité de Prisión de Venceremos, Caesar Moore, dijo que los presos entienden que la administración no se siente muy amenazada por la huelga de un preso porque saben que los guardias tiene las pistolas y que los presos están sin defensa contra el terror de ellos. Por eso, los presos tienen que mirar hacia la comunidad para apresinar la aceptación de sus demandas. Es el deber de la gente de afuera, el de mantener la prisión sobre el Departamento de Correcciones y el de la Administración

de San Quentin, el de aceptar las demandas de los presos.

El 4 de Enero, el UPU y el Comité de Prisión de Venceremos tuvo una reunión en masa en el Departamento de Correcciones en Sacramento, a la cual asistieron 117 personas.

Después de la reunión, la gente fue a la oficina de Raymond Proconier, el jefe del Departamento de Correcciones

y exigió hablar con él. Su respuesta a la comunidad fue: "Si no se saben de mi oficina les haré escoltar por la policía."

El Comité de Prisión de Venceremos y el UPU piden que la gente mande cartas y telegramas, a Proconier en el Departamento de Correcciones (Department of Corrections), 714 "P" St., Sacramento, California, exigiendo que se encuentre con los presos y que lleve sus demandas a cabo.

Los presos en San Quentin necesitan nuestro apoyo. No hay límites en las tácticas de terror que usará la Administración de San Quentin para aplastar la huelga. Ya hay reportes de tres presos gravemente enfermos porque no les ha dado tratamiento médico durante la huelga.

Declaración de Apoyo del Comité de Prisión Venceremos



NOSOTROS DEL COMITÉ DE PRISIÓN VENCEREMOS APOYAMOS LA ACCIÓN DE HUELGA Y DEMANDAS ESTIPULADAS DE LOS HOMBRES DE LA PRISIÓN SAN QUENTIN. NOSOTROS, COMO UNA ORGANIZACIÓN NOS PREOCUPAMOS POR, Y LUCHAMOS CONTRA OPRESIÓN CASTIGADA, HEMOS POR MUCHO TIEMPO ESTADOS CONSCIENTES DE LA SUPRESIÓN, BRUTALIDAD Y EXPLOTACIÓN DEL TRABAJO QUE LOS HOMBRES Y MUJERES DE LAS PRISIONES DE AMERIKA EN GENERAL Y DE LAS MAZMORRA DE CALIFORNIA EN PARTICULAR ESTAN SUJETOS A. NOSOTROS, COMO UN MOVIMIENTO ORGANIZADO RECONOCEMOS QUE LOS HOMBRES Y MUJERES EN LAS PRISIONES TIENEN MODOS LIMITADOS PARA HACER LA GENTE DE LA SOCIEDAD AFUERA SABER EXISTE UNA DESEA DESESPERADA POR CAMBIO NECESARIO, QUE EL PARO DE TRABAJO COMO AHORA ESTA PASANDO EN SAN QUENTIN ES UNO DE ESTOS MODOS. SENTIMOS QUE ES LA OBLIGACIÓN HUMANA DE TODA GENTE CONCIENZUDA DE MOVER CONTRA EL ABUSO DE AUTORIDAD Y LA OPRESIÓN HUMANA A DONDEQUIERA QUE EN ESTE MUNDO QUE LO ENCONTRAMOS. Y QUE TAL ABUSO DE AUTORIDAD Y BRUTALIDAD DE HOMBRE ES UNA EXPERIENCIA RUTINA QUE EXISTE DENTRO DE LAS PRISIONES DEL ESTADO DE CALIFORNIA. NOSOTROS DEL COMITÉ DE PRISIÓN VENCEREMOS SALUDAMOS LOS HOMBRES DE LA PRISIÓN SAN QUENTIN EN ESTA REPRESENTACIÓN DE FUERZA Y VALOR INDISPUTABLE. NOSOTROS CREEMOS QUE TODAS LAS DEMANDAS ALISTADAS ESTAN UNOS DE LAS CONSIDERACIONES INTITULADAS A LOS DERECHOS DE HOMBRES Y EL BIENESTAR DE HUMANIDAD, Y APOYARNOS SU LUCHA Y SU CAUSA HASTA EL LIMITE DE NUESTRA CAPACIDAD... TODO PODER A LA GENTE QUE SE ATREVE A LUCHAR...

Demandas

1. Abolición de California Adult Authority Board (Mesa de Autoridad sobre Adultos).
2. Fin a la sentencia Indeterminada
3. El derecho de Representación legal en todos juicios disciplinarios y probacionaria
4. Resignación del carcelero de la prisión (esta demanda estuvo abandonado)
5. Institución del Sueldo Mínimo para todo trabajo entre los paredes. (Sueldo Mínimo Federal)
6. Reducción de la población en San Quentin
7. Visitas casimientales para cada prisionero.
8. Fin a la Censura de correos entrados y salidos.
9. Derecho de cultivar pelo y mostachos y barbas según deseos individuales.
10. Reconocimiento Formal del Church of the New Song. (Iglesia de la Nueva Canción)
11. Instalación de teléfonos públicos entre los paredes.
12. El derecho de radios y televisiones poseídos individualmente y de tenerlos en las celdas.
13. Reconocimiento inmediato del United Prisoners Union. (Sindicado de Prisioneros Unidos)
14. Abolición del Men's Advisory Board (Mesa Avisor de Hombres) y el re-emplazo de ser escogido por los asilados.
15. Remiendo del Fondo de Aislado Bienestar.
16. Más voz en la operación de la institución por los prisioneros mismos.
17. Fin a la molestación oficial e unofficial de los prisioneros por sus fes políticas, raciales y sexuales.

Eventos Recientes en San Quentin

San Francisco, 13 de Enero-- Más de 500 prisioneros han estado encerrados en sus celdas en San Quentin como resultado de la huelga de prisioneros allí la semana pasada. Aproximadamente 150 de los prisioneros estuvieron transferidos de sus celdas regulares a una unidad llamada "B Section" una area que estaba condenada en Octubre por el Gran Jurado del Condado de Marin porque las celdas fueron en un estado malo de mugre y malsano.

A pesar del mandato del Gran Jurado, los administradores de la prisión todavía usan "B Section" como una adición a lo que ellos llaman el "Centro de Ajuste" o lo que los prisioneros llaman "la barto-la". La palabra que usan los prisioneros describe gráficamente la "B Section." Un mandato de trabajo filado el año pasado por una de las guardias, Sargento Silvers, alistaba 23 celdas en la "B

Section" que no tenían excusados funcionando. Más que 40 otras celdas tenían otras deficiencias mayores como camas, sumideros y ventanas rotas. 60 de las celdas estaban descritas de tener "problemas con las luces."

Un prisionero describió a su abogado la semana pasada la celda adonde le han transferido. La celda no tiene una luz, y no han dado al prisionero ningunas toallas, sábanas, cepillo de dientes, sopa o materiales de limpiar. También, desde los prisioneros encerrados no han recibidos materiales para escribir, ellos están detenidos aislados, fuera de comunicación, a menos que ya tienen un abogado que les visita.

Los prisioneros de San Quentin están cometidos a continuar la lucha contra la opresión de la sistema de prisiones en

(cont. en p. 8A)



POPEYE JACKSON, CAESAR MOORE, SLEEPY BAILY, EN CONFERENCIA JUNTA DE PRENSA DE UPU, VPC.

Empleados de Redwood City en Huelga

Algunos 200 empleados de la ciudad y sus apoyantes llenaron la junta del Consejo Municipal el 8 de Enero, para llenar sus demandas directamente a sus jefes. Pero todo que recibieron fue arrogancia del Consejo. Al principio, Alcalde Paul Keckley rehusó a oír el portavoz de la unión, y entonces leyó una declaración denunciando la unión. Cuando el portavoz trató de responder, el Consejo se levantó la sesión pronto y quietamente. Fue lo mismo tratamiento que el Consejo dió a Venceremos y VVAW (Veteranos de Vietnam Contra la Guerra) cuando vinieron para protestar el tirado de un joven de San Carlos por una policia de Redwood City.

Los obreros de la ciudad, miembros de SEIU (Union Internacional de Empleados Servicios) local 715, creyeron que habían acordado con la Ciudad en todos puntos excepto la necesidad para arbitraje obligatoria. Arbitración obligatoria es un elemento básico en la mayoría de contratos de uniones--sin esta, manejo tiene la autoridad decisiva. Bajo arbitraje obligatoria, cuando hay una diferencia entre un empleado y el manejo, una gente tercera aceptado mutuamente estaría llamada para arbitrar la disputa y su decisión es obligatoria.

La huelga, que envuelva todos empleados de la ciudad excepto la policia y los bomberos, vino despues que el Ayuntamiento rehusó a negociar seriamente. Antes de Navidad, después que le partido de negociadores de la unión reportó que no ha adelantado con once sesiones con la ciudad, miembros de la unión votaron para declararse en huelga en el 5 de Enero. Cuando los miembros habían ratificado mas temprano un voto de huelga, negociadores de la Ciudad lo había llamada "una amenaza falsa de huelga".

A medida que acercaba la huelga, los jefes de la Ciudad empezaban a usar tácticos contra-huelga que aparentemente esperaban metieran miedo en las corazonas de los obreros y pondrían las huelgistas contra contribuyentes y la tropa contra los líderes de la unión. El abogado de la Ciudad, Dave Schricker dijo al Tribune que "los empleados publicos no tienen el derecho de huelga" pero rehusó a decir si buscaría acción del corte contra la huelga. El Gerente de la Ciudad, Jim Fales, declaró que las demandas de los obreros costaría la ciudad "un millón de dolares" y aumentaría la proporción ya alta de tasas por mas de 25% (la unión puso el numero mas cerca a \$250,000)



El Alcalde Paul Keckley escogió a atacar la inteligencia e integridad de los obreros. "Yo creo que los que votaron para una huelga no saben que es una huelga" el dijo al Tribune.

Keckley no esta recién llegado a hablar de cosas de que no sabe nada. El tiene poco conocimiento de su consejo administrativo, aunque algunos de ellos conocen sus travesuras en el Consejo Municipal. Si el andaría en la piquete, aprendería que las huelgistas si saben porque están en huelga y saben que apuro la causara. Muchos de las huelgistas tienen experiencia con uniones y huelgas. Un viejo del terreno corporación ayudaba en empezar una unión en automovil mecanica en San Francisco durante la Rebaja y se juntó con la huelga general de 1934 que paralizó la ciudad después que la policia mataron a unos estibadores huelgidos. Keckley también aparentemente decidió que alguien--residentes o obreros--se desueltaria en miedo si el "redbait" (llamarla comunista) la huelga. El dijo al Tribune que los "militantes posiblemente tratarian a convertir Redwood City en una 'segunda Berkeley' como un campo de batalla de la unión." En realidad Keckley y el consejo han convertido Redwood City en "una segunda Berkeley" para alquilar el mismo consultante para hacer sus negociaciones que hizo un confusión de la huelga de los empleados de la ciudad Berkeley el verano pasado.

El Tribune juntó la ciudad y la unión para un sesión de negociaciones en el tarde de Miercoles. Todavía estaba pasando en el medianoche cuando los empleados de la ciudad salieron de la Jefatura de la huelga en Bradford Street para cerrar la fábrica del albañal de

Redwood City y entonces fueron al terreno corporación en Chestnut y Broadway para parar los barrenderos de las calles de salir. Esa mañana, los miembros de la unión fueron en vigor para piquetear los sitios de sus trabajos por todos partes de la ciudad, y acortaron severamente inspecciones de edificios, trabajo clerical, y el mantenimiento y remiendo de agua, albañales, calles, y parques. Las bibliotecas cerraron con casi 100% en huelga.

Cuando miembros de la unión juntaron esa noche, los representativos explicaron lo que el Ayuntamiento había ofrescido--todo excepto arbitraje obligatoria. La tropa argüió que sin arbitraje obligatoria, el contrato no vale mucho, ni el acuerdo que ninguna huelgista sería expulsado por su parte en la huelga. Una moción para continuar la huelga hasta la ciudad acordaría a arbitraje obligatoria paso unanimamente por un voto de voz. En el tarde de viernes, obreros en el Ayuntamiento quienes habían cruzado las líneas de piquetes, juntaron con la unión y dijeron a sus jefes que no estarán a trabajo en el lunes. Durante el fin de semana, el resto de los obreros en el terreno corporación juntaron con la huelga. En el sabado y domingo, huelgistas distribuyeron hujillas por todas partes de la ciudad urgiendo residentes a apoyarles por venir a la junta del Consejo Municipal en el lunes.

Pero en la declaración que leyó Keckley en la junta, el Consejo se retiró su "ofrecimiento final" y dejó los obreros con ninguna alternativa excepto para ir en huelga hasta sus demandas estarían satisfechas.

Dave Ransom, Venceremos Redwood City

Miembro de SEIU Local 715

Porque empleados de RC tienen que ponerse en Huelga

Los empleados de Redwood City han estado forzado a declararse en huelga para conseguir derechos básicos de unión y sueldos decentes, en vez de negociarlos con facilidad en la mesa de negocios, a causa de las problemas económicas especiales del gobierno y también del derrumbe económico de capitalismo en general.

Una razon cual los ricos dominantes no quieren ver empleados del gobierno en huelga es que sus sueldos tradicionalmente han estado mas bajos que los de obreros industriales. Esto es porque patrones industriales pueden cambiar aumento de sueldo por aumento de productividad--los uniones acordan a estabilizar o aun disminuir la fuerza de obreros, a medida que maquinas reemplazan obreros, a cambio de sueldos mas altos y beneficios mejores para los que se quedan trabajando. Pero gobiernos no pueden hacer esto--y por consecuencia no pueden conseguir mejor productividad por aumento de sueldo, aun cuando estos sueldos estan creciendo solamente para quedarse igual con el costo de vivir. Ahora con los gobiernos estatales y federales cortando severamente las programas de bienestar social y transfiriendo la carga a los gobiernos locales, ciudades estan cortando donde está más facil a cortar--trabajo.

Mientras que esto posiblemente no va

a tomar la forma de cortas en sueldos, puede tomar la forma de personales no bastante grandes u otras formas de aceleraciones de trabajar. Los obreros quienes colocan y reparan las tuberías en la sistema de agua de Redwood City se quejan que sus cuadrillas, que solían componer de siete hombres ahora están compuesto de tres hombres--y todavía están expectados a hacer lo mismo trabajo. Esto puede explicar por lo cual el Ayuntamiento quiere retener su grapa en los sueldos y asegurar que las disputas serían decididas por el Gerente de la Ciudad y no por un arbitrador.

Además de hacer problemas para los empleados de la ciudad, quedando los sueldos bajos o acelerar el trabajo en Redwood City puede tener efectos grandes en los sueldos y condiciones de trabajo de empleados de servicio por todas partes de la Peninsula. Negociaciones entre el Gerente del Condado y las tres uniones que representan los empleados del Condado de San Mateo ahora estan pasando, y los entre SEIU 715 y Palo Alto van a empezar pronto. Los empleados de gobierno y también manejos estan mirando la huelga en Redwood City con sumo cuidado a atención.

(cont. en p. 8A)

Unión/Organización Revolucionaria

Que es la diferencia entre una union y una organización revolucionaria? Uniones estan un mecanismo importante para el bienestar diaria de obreros en una sistema dirigido por una minoria, las capitalistas. Uniones ganan beneficios reales pero limitados por la gente trabajadora. Algunas uniones estan corrompidas. Otras simplemente allana relaciones entre los obreros y el manejo--para el beneficio del manejo. Sin embargo, cuando la tropa controla la unión, la unión está una buena maquina para luchar.

Un partido revolucionaria une toda gente trabajadora y sus aliados--la mayoría--para asir el poder de la minoria capitalista. Grupos revolucionarios como Venceremos trabajan diariamente para confrontar las faltas de la sistema dirigida por los ricos y para poner el poder en los manos de la mayoría que produce las riquezas. Por unas gentes--negros, chicanos, las Vietnames--esta lucha es una cuestión de sobreviviente inmediatamente. Por otros, a medida que las dificultades económicas de capitalismo ahondan, rápidamente esta convirtiendo en una cuestión de sobreviviente.

Acusación de Veteranos Negros Inicia Protestas

Chicago, Illinois---75 personas desafiaron tiempo helado el mes pasado para mostrar su apoyo de nueve hombres negros acusados de muchos asesinatos por la clase dominante local.

Una manifestación en el Centro Civico de Chicago escucho Bill Roundtree de la Unión de Soldados Americanos (ASU), Mike Brown del Comité de Solidaridad de Prisioneros (PSC) de Jovenes Contra Guerra y Fatismo (YAWF), Cplomo del Comité de para la Defensa de los De Mau Maus, y Danny Kreps de los Camp McCoy Tres exponer estos acusaciones como un ataque racista contra la comunidad negra y particularmente en Veteranos negros. Los manifestantes entonces marcharon por la area central de tiendas, donde miles de compradores de Navidad oyeron gritos de "Libertad para los De Mau Maus!" y " Pare las acusaciones falsas y racistas!" Muchos respondieron con puños apretados y gritos de acuerdo. La manifestación terminó con una linea de piquetes militante al lado del Edificio Federal, donde gritos pusieron las acusaciones de los De Mau Maus en el contexto de los ataques racistos de Nixon por todos partes del país, de Attica a Baton Rouge, de Canarsie a Gage Park.

Esta manifestación fue un parte de una campaña hecho por PSC, ASU y YAWF para luchar contra la histeria racista que ha sido empezado por la chota y los periódicos sobre el caso de los De Mau Maus.

Pronto después de los arrestos en Octubre, una conferencia de prensa publicado nacionalmente pasó donde el Cheri-fo Elrod, Jefe de Policia Conlisk y Abogado del Estado Hanrahan, revelaron que todos los casos de asesinatos irresolvidos habían sido cometido por una cuadrilla de "revolucionarios sin objeto que los hicieron usualmente después que fumaron marijuana" Titulos de sus- to aparecieron en los periódicos--"Veteranos Amargos Corazon de Cuadrilla de

Asesinos" y "Legado de Odio de los Mau Maus." Un periódico llamó los De Mau Maus" más fanáticos y más violentos que las Panteras Negras" Ningunos de ellas dijeron nada de que De Mau Mau está actualmente una organización pequeña de soldados y veteranos negros peleando des- criminação racial y desempleo, que toma su nombre de un frase Vietnames que quiere decir. "Salimos".

Desde el principio, fue claro que estos hermanos no reciben justicia. Después que estaban arrestados, estaban detenidos 48 horas antes de estaban procesados, durante que sus familias no sabían donde estaban, No tenían abogados por una semana. Su juicio inicial de fianza fue cerrado a la pública y prensa. "Evidencia" contra ellos se escapó a la prensa aun antos yendo al Gran Jurado.

Que es esta "evidencia"? Testimonio ante-juicio consistió en confesiones orales de policias de rango alto dados sin estenografo u otros testigos presentes. Dato de ballistas estan más baladi. Desde no encontraron ningunas arras, la única cosa que se eslabana los varios asesinatos sin una balas del 30 calibre que, según los periódicos sin raros, pero que actualmente se puede comprar en cualquiera tienda de munición mayoreo.

Además, los hermanos encarcelados han dicho a PSC que han recibidos golpiamientos brutales en atentos de forzar confesiones de ellos.

El Comité de Solidaridad de Prisioneros cree que la clase dominante criminal de los EE.UU. no tiene el derecho de arrestar, juzcar o encarcelar ningún miembro de la clase trabajadora o naciones oprimidas. Especialmente en el caso de los De Mau Maus, donde el racismo e injusticia son tantos obvios, no hay ninguna posibilidad de un juico justo. En uno de los exámenes de testigos ante-juicio, eljuez clamó que no



está predispuesto contra los acusados porque no ha leído ninguna cuenta del caso en los periódicos. Pocas personas en el corte le creían.

Para asegurar justicia para los hermanos De Mau Mau, una lucha tiene que ser hecho en las calles demandando que se abandonarían todas acusaciones y se libertarian los hermanos.

NOTA: Tres días después de la manifestación el mes pasado se abandonaron todas acusaciones contra dos de los hermanos por "falta de evidencia." Pero siete todavía afrontan acusaciones varias de asesinato y secuestro.

Los Hermanos De Mau Mau están pidiendo ayuda. Cunado finalmente estaban permitidos a visitar con relaciones fueron asombrados a las mentiras propaladas por la prensa. Ellos dicen que son inocentes. Si el estado está determinado a enjuiciar les injustamente a todos costos, solamente un movimiento popular con apoyo político de base vasto libertará los De Mau Maus. Un Comité para Defensa ha estado establecido, consistiendo en varios organizaciones e individuales progresivas. La dirección es: Comité para Defender los De Mau Maus, 21 E. Van Buren, RM 601, Chicago, Illinois 60605. Fondos estan necesitados urgentemente para ayudar con el trabajo que tenemos que hacer para una lucha prospera para libertar los hermanos De Mau Mau.

En la mañana del jueves, 4 de Enero a las 7:00 a.m., el Sargento Pronske (de los Cherifos del Condado de San Mateo) y 14 diputados armados con escopetas y machos rompieron la puerta y entraron la casa de Frank Milatzo v Jesse Young. Frank y Jesse son miembros de Veteranos de Vietnam Contra la Guerra (VVAW), una organización de Redwood City del Este.

Mientras que las personas en la casa estaban tratando de vestirse, la chota gritó " No se Nueva!" y apuntaron las escopetas a todos. Ellos entonces mandaron a todas acostarse en el piso y identificarse. Cuando los veteranos demandaron a ver el mandato judicial de practicar un registro, la policia les dijeron a callarse o les ignoraron. Finalmente mostraron a Frank un mandato "no-toque" que estaba para narcóticos y marijuana. El telefono tocó dos veces durante todo y una chota lo contestó. A ese tiempo la gente empezaron a gritar "La chota está aqui!" El diputado puso el telefono hacia los veteranos para que audieran estan oidos. Entonces dijo "Eso es exactamente lo que queria que hacen."

Después la policia permitieron a todos ole vestirse y les pusieron en los arros de patrulla. Mientrastanto, la policia bloqueó la calle a cada extremo con un diputado armado con una escopeta, reviniendo observadores legales de ir a la casa. A ese tiempo, las policias se volvieron locos y desarreglaron completamente la casa, rompiendo ventanas y des- tando puertas de los goznes, rompiendo tubería principal de agua inundando la sa. A pesar de este registro loco, no contraron nada, ni un cigarillo de mar- jana.

Un total de nueve personas fueron arrestados por estar en una casa donde se narcóticos y contribuyendo a la de- cuencia de un minor. De los nueve, te hombres fueron llevados a la carcel condado y dos mujeres a Hillcrest.

Casa de Veteranos Invadida



"Big Bob" Weston, co-ordinator de VVAW en Alabama, habló recientemente de represión contra VVAW par todas partes del país en una manifestación contra la guerra en Redwood City.

Todos fueron libertados y todas acusaciones fueron abandonados el día siguiente. Frank Milatzo estuvo encarcelado hasta que su oficial de probación le libertará.

No encontraron ningunas drogas en la invasión, pero los veteranos no pueden vivir en la casa no más. Las dos puertas ya no existen porque la policia usó un macho de 30 libras para romperlas. La tubería de agua principal está rota y no se lo puede arreglar sin construcción mayor y la sala de baño no tiene agua.

La casa estaba desarmada porque Frank está dejado libre bajo palabra de honor.

Esto no estaba un ataque contra vendedores de drogas. Ni estaba un ataque contra drogas. Era un ataque directo contra VVAW y Frank Milatzo.

La chota consiguió lo que quería esta vez, porque los veteranos tienen que moverse. Pero la próxima casa va a ser armada, porque Frank no va a vivir allí.

Si la chota chinge con nosotros más, puede ser tirado.

Todo Poder al Pueblo
VVAW de Redwood City del Este

PROGRAMA DE VENCEREMOS

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

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

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

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

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

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

HUELGA

(cont. de p. 6A)

Las polizas económicas de Nixon están otra razón que tiene los empleados de la ciudad--y la mayoría de otros obreros--para luchar para aumento de sueldo. A medida que crece el costo de vivir--los precios de comida creciendo están solamente el ejemplo más obvio de esto--Nixon trata de quedar los sueldos congelados. Esto está al mismo tiempo que las corporaciones grandes están gozando de los provechos mas altos en décadas.

El mejor modo que tiene cualquiera ciudad para tratar de hacer los residentes enojados sobre la demanda de los empleados de la ciudad por aumento de sueldo es la amenaza que lo va a aumentar tasas. A \$1.97 por cada \$100 de evaluación, las tasas de Redwood City ya están unas de las más altas en el estado por una ciudad de su tamaño. Palo Alto, aprovechando de los ingresos del Centro de Tiendas de Stanford y el Parque Industrial de Stanford, ha establecido la proporción a solamente \$0.74.

¿De donde vendrá el dinero para pagar los empleados de Redwood City un sueldo decente? Todos ingresos--si provechos corporados o tasas de la ciudad--vienen

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

de gente trajajadora. A donde van es otra pregunta. Los contribuyentes de Redwood City pagaron aproximadamente \$40 millones el año pasado en tasas de ingreso federales, pero muchísimo menos en tasas de propiedad locales. Los dolares de tasa federal fueron principalmente a los militares y Vietnam. Los de la tasa de la ciudad van a la policía y los parques. La policía y los parques están supuesto de estar por toda la gente, pero no está como así. En una ciudad compuesto principalmente de obreros, muchos de quienes están chicano o negro, la policía controlan la gente. Recentemente, esto quería decir el tirado de un joven desarmado en la espalda, Richard Laudenslayer. Los parques están en o cerca de las colinas, donde la gente los necesita lo menos. Donde la gente los necesita la más--en las vecindades atestadas a bajo, hay virtualmente no parques. Entretanto, el Ayuntamiento spende miles de dolares cada año en hermozeando Redwood Shores. Este dinero puede ir para pagar los empleados un sueldo decente--sin un aumento de tasas.

--Dave Ransan, Redwood City Veneremos miembro SEIR 715 Local

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAMOJA VENCEREMOS NECESITA DESESPERADAMENTE TRADUCTORES PARA ARTICULOS DEL PERIÓDICO. SI UD. PUEDE TRADUCIR UNO (O MÁS) ARTICULOS CADA DOS SEMANAS, POR FAVOR LLAME DEBBIE A 369-8584 O 328-4941 PARA HACER ARREGLOS.

NO JUZGUE EL CONTROL DE RENT AS DE NIXON

EL CONTROL DE RENTAS POR LA COMUNIDAD PUEDE SIGNIFICAR

- Rentas Mas Bajas
- Habitaciones Sanas y Higiénicas
- Mas Seguridad Contra Expulsiones
- Impuestas de Propiedad Mas Estabolo Para Dueños de Casas
- Acabar con los Privilegios de Impuestos Para Los Dueños Ricos

UNA JUNTA PARA UN REFERENDUM DEL CONTROL DE RENTAS EN REDWOOD CITY
En la INGLÉSIA DE ST. JOSEPH'S EL TRABAJADOR

En la Calle 400 Heller, Redwood City
7:30 pm, Jueves 1 de Febrero

EL UNIÓN DE VIVIENDA DE REDWOOD CITY
VIVIENDA PARA EL PUEBLO, NO PARA GANANCIA

QUENTIN

(cont. de p. 4A)

California. Los prisioneros en "B Section" se han declarado en huelga de hambre para protestar las acciones recientes del carcelero Nelson y los otros administradores. Es muy importante que nosotros, de afuera, apoyamos la lucha de los prisioneros en San Quentin y demandamos fin a la represión corriente. Escriba a su legislador del estado y a Raymond Procunier, Director del Departamento de Correcciones, demande que los prisioneros en San Quentin serían libertados de las mazmorras y que acordarían a las demandas justa de la huelga.

TODO PODER A LA GENTE...
QUE SE ATREVE A LUCHAR

Por Comité de Prisión Venceremos

Frelimo Ataca Ciudad Mayor

El Frente de Liberación de Mozambique (FRELIMO) ganó una victoria militar significativa, atacando la ciudad de Tete, en el corazón de la región designada para una presa enorme y para una inmigración Europea larga.

Era el primer ataque sobre una ciudad grande por las fuerzas de liberación las instalaciones Portuguesas sufrieron daños serios incluido su cuartel general de comandos. En el mismo tiempo unidades del FRELIMO destruyeron 17 aviones en el aeropuerto local, dañaron al correo, el Banco Nacional de vetramar y el hotel Zambezia donde viven oficiales de la fuerza armada y ingenieros construyendo la presa do Cabora Bassa.

Los guerrilleros destruyeron también el hangar del aeropuerto, bajaron un helicóptero y reunaron la mayoría de los cuarteles de la fuerza armada cerca del aeropuerto, causando muchas perdidas de parte de los Portugueses.

El proyecto de la Presa de Cabora Bassa ha sido el blanco de varios ataques FRELIMO. El gobierno Filipino está construyendo la presa para proveer electricidad para fabricas de acero que están planeando. El gobierno tiene la intención de traer miles de inmigrantes blancos en la area para trabajar. FRELIMO se ha concentrado a cortar las comunicaciones y líneas de materiales para la presa, forzando trenes y camiones a llevar dos días para viajar distancias para las cuales generalmente se toma dos horas.